

A STEVEN SPIELBERG FILM

LINCOLN

NOVEMBER 6, 1860

As the nation, divided over slavery, is threatened with impending civil war, Abraham Lincoln, a relative newcomer to national politics, wins the Presidential election.

APRIL 12, 1861

With Confederate cannons firing on Union forces at Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, the Civil War begins. Eleven southern states secede from the Union and form The Confederate States Of America, with their capitol in Richmond, Virginia. In the North, those rebelling against the US were popularly called "secesh," short for "secessionist."

FEBRUARY 20, 1862

The Lincolns' son, Willie, age 11, dies of Typhoid fever in the White House.

JANUARY 1, 1863

Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring all slaves in rebel territories "henceforth and forever free."

JULY 4, 1863

The siege of Vicksburg ends, placing the Mississippi River completely in Union control. The architect of the victory, Major General Ulysses S. Grant, is elevated to national prominence.

MARCH 9, 1864

Lincoln appoints Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant General and Commander of the United States Armies.

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2, 1864

Major General William Tecumseh Sherman leads Union forces to take Atlanta, Georgia, at which point it is clear to both the North and the South that the Confederacy will be defeated. The Confederacy, however, doesn't surrender.

MARCH 4, 1861

Lincoln is inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States.

JULY 21, 1861

The Battle of Bull Run, the first major engagement of the war, is a loss for Union forces. During the next fourteen months of fighting, Confederate forces, commanded by Robert E. Lee, win significant victories.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862

The Battle of Antietam, a Union victory, is the bloodiest one-day battle in US History, with approximately 23,000 casualties. Following the victory at Antietam, Lincoln announces his intention to sign, on January 1, 1863, a proclamation emancipating all slaves in territories still in rebellion against the United States.

JULY 1-3, 1863

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Union forces decisively stop Lee's northward advance. The Confederate armies retreat south and the tide of the War irrevocably turns in the Union's favor.

NOVEMBER 19, 1863

Lincoln dedicates the national cemetery at Gettysburg with a two-minute speech.

MAY - JUNE, 1864

Lincoln and the determination to defeat the Confederacy results in the bloodiest months of the Civil War. At the conclusion of his Wilderness Campaign, Grant's Army of the Potomac face Lee's Army of Virginia in a deadlock at Petersburg, Virginia. Grant's siege at Petersburg will last 10 months.

NOVEMBER 8, 1864

Abraham Lincoln is re-elected, the first two-term American President in 32 years.

DIRECTED BY STEVEN SPIELBERG
SCREENPLAY BY TONY KUSHNER
BASED IN PART ON THE BOOK "TEAM OF RIVALS:
..... THE POLITICAL GENIUS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
..... BY DORIS KEARNS GOODWIN
PRODUCED BY STEVEN SPIELBERG
..... KATHLEEN KENNEDY
DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY JANUSZ KAMINSKI
PRODUCTION DESIGN BY RICK CARTER
FILM EDITING BY MICHAEL KAHN, A.C.E.
COSTUME DESIGN BY JOANNA JOHNSTON
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY JOHN WILLIAMS
CASTING BY AVY KAUFMAN
MAKEUP DESIGNER LOIS BURWELL
HAIR DEPARTMENT HEAD KAY GEORGIU
SET DECORATOR JIM ERICKSON
PRODUCTION SOUND MIXER RONALD JUDKINS
RE-RECORDING MIXERS ANDY NELSON
..... GARY RYDSTROM
SOUND DESIGN BEN BURTT
SUPERVISING SOUND EDITOR RICHARD HYMNS

TIME

JANUARY 1865. CIVIL WAR HAS BEEN RAGING FOR FOUR BLOODY YEARS.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAS JUST BEEN RE-ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY.
THE 38TH CONGRESS IS ABOUT TO BEGIN ITS FINAL WEEKS OF LEGISLATING.

SETTING

THE WHITE HOUSE, THE HALLS OF CONGRESS, AND VARIOUS
PLACES IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON, D.C.

Later:

HAMPTON ROADS, CITY POINT AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

LINCOLN

DREAMWORKS PICTURES
participant
TECHNISCHE PICTUR

JANUARY 1865

LINCOLN AND THE FIGHT FOR THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

In early 1865, as the Civil War, the bloodiest conflict in American history, neared its conclusion, a newly re-elected President Lincoln drove a fractious and disunited Congress to cast its most significant vote — the passage of a constitutional amendment — the thirteenth — abolishing slavery in the United States.

Facing fierce pro-slavery opposition, President Lincoln waged a battle of strategy, persuasion, and political muscle to build a coalition out of his mistrustful and quarrelsome allies. Every day and every vote counted, since a swift and decisive victory in Congress had to come before the impending Confederate surrender, or the opportunity to end slavery might have been lost.

The battle for the Thirteenth Amendment was a defining moment for America's greatest President. All of his extraordinary powers — his moral vision, his unparalleled skill and determination as a politician and as a leader — were summoned to their fullest extent for this campaign. The result of which Lincoln himself considered among the most important moments in American history.

A political tactician without peer, the civilian Commander in Chief of the armed forces at the country's gravest moment of crisis, a husband and a father, struggling with his brilliant, mercurial and devoted wife over their mutual fear of losing their own son to the war — Abraham Lincoln fought to bring the country through its darkest hour to "a new birth of freedom" — in what were to be the last months of his life.

CONGRESS AND THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

At the time of the Civil War, the respective political platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties were a virtual mirror-image of what they are today. The Republican Party during the Civil War was a center-left coalition dedicated to the preservation of the Union. Republicans favored a strong Federal government

and were opposed to slavery, with Radical members of the Party supporting full racial equality. Focused on the growth and development of the Union as a whole, Republicans regarded slavery as a moral and economic blight upon the nation and followed Lincoln in arguing that slavery was in direct opposition to the values of justice, democracy and freedom on which the country had been founded.

The Democratic Party, by the mid-19th century, had been all but entirely converted to the politics of its right wing, insisting that the principles of Jeffersonian democracy — local government and agrarian economies of small farms owned by citizen-farmers — were realized in the plantation South. They opposed any expansion of the power of the Federal government and championed the sovereign authority of the states.

With its pre-war power base located in the South, the Democratic Party of the North found itself, after secession, in the political minority. Most Northern Democrats were loyal to the Union, despite their fierce opposition to any move to emancipate slaves. The party's extreme right, the "Copperhead" Democrats, opposed the war and a few openly supported Southern secession. They frequently strayed across the line from loyal opposition to sedition and even treason.

In the November 1860 elections, with secession-fever Southern Democrats refusing to vote, and with anti-secession, anti-slavery passion aroused in the North, Republicans took control of the incoming 38th Congress, while the Republican presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln, won the White House.

Although Republicans maintained their majorities in the House and the Senate throughout the Civil War, by the mid-term elections in the Fall of 1862, Northern voters had grown discouraged by numerous Union losses and the War's staggeringly high death toll. Seizing on popular discontent, Democrats argued that Lincoln and his party were fighting not to preserve the Union but to emancipate slaves.

With their anti-slavery enthusiasms of the previous year fading, Northern voters went to the polls and handed Republicans a string of defeats that diminished the size of the Party's majority in the House of Representatives.

In April 1864, the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery in the US, was approved in the Senate. But in the House, where Republican supporters lacked the two-thirds majority required to pass an amendment, the amendment failed.



Republican political fortunes soared again in early August 1864, just as the Democrats were holding their national convention, when Sherman's Union army captured Atlanta and began its march through the South. A certainty that the War would soon end with the South's defeat, Lincoln and his Party attained unprecedented heights of popularity. This was manifest in the November 1864 presidential and congressional elections. Lincoln was re-elected, and in the incoming 39th Congress, which would be seated in the Fall of the following year, Republicans would command a two-thirds majority in the House as well as the Senate.

During the long period between the elections and the seating of the new Congress, 64 Democratic members of the House were "lame ducks," Congressmen who had been voted out of office but still had three months of their term to serve.

In January 1865, Lincoln chose to press the Republicans in the House of Representatives, during its lame duck session, to try once more to pass the Thirteenth Amendment.

SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR

Historical events never have single causes, but often there's a central cause — and the central cause of the Civil War was slavery, as Lincoln always maintained. Since the founding of this country, the argument over slavery, on moral, political, scientific, religious and economic grounds, had threatened to tear the United States apart many times before the Civil War. Slave labor economically benefited less than 5% of Southern society, and in fact accrued to the disadvantage of economically-straitened Southern whites. But not for the first time in history, people were willing to fight ferociously and bravely for a dreadful cause against their own best interests and for the very things which most oppressed them.

Apart from the Abolitionist left, the Northern population of the United States mostly opposed slavery because of its destructive effect on competition on small farms and businesses which couldn't afford slaves or compete with the unpaid labor of slave plantations. There was widespread repugnance at the idea of slavery, to be sure, but equally a widespread fear and hatred of the men and women who were enslaved — a fear based on anticipation of economic competition when freed slaves entered the labor marketplace, and grounded in racism, which in the mid-19th Century was considered by the vast majority of US, North and South, a legitimate, rational doctrine with enthusiastic champions. Race hatred, it was claimed, was grounded in scientific "proof," justified by interpretation of Holy Scripture, and promulgated by artists, philosophers and political leaders. Arguably, economic concerns drove the ideology of racism, but xenophobia, terror of the unknown other, can't be discounted.

THE HUMAN COST OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

"And the war came."

With that devastatingly simple sentence mid-way through his Second Inaugural Address, President Lincoln invoked for his audience an appalling reality. To settle the question of slavery, once and for all, the Civil War, which ended a month after Lincoln's Second Inauguration, had summoned into military service more than three million men — one-tenth of the total American population at the time. The War took more than an estimated 750,000 soldiers' lives. The number of civilian deaths, from violence, from exposure and starvation, from despair, as is often the case in war, can't be counted. More American soldiers perished in the Civil War than in the Revolutionary War, both World Wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and both Gulf Wars combined.



CAST



DANIEL DAY-LEWIS
AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN



SALLY FIELD
AS MARY TODD LINCOLN



DAVID STRATHAIRN
AS WILLIAM SEWARD



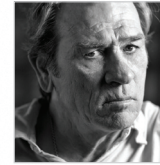
JOSEPH GORDON-LEVITT
AS ROBERT TODD LINCOLN



JAMES SPADER
AS W.N. BILBO



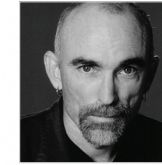
HAL HOLBROOK
AS PRESTON BLAIR



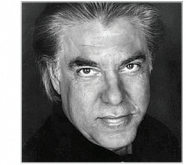
TOMMY LEE JONES
AS THADDEUS STEVENS



JOHN HAWKES
AS ROBERT LATHAM



JACKIE EARLE HALEY
AS ALEXANDER STEPHENS



BRUCE MCGILL
AS EDWIN M. STANTON



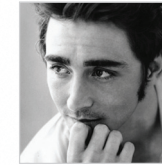
TIM BLAKE NELSON
AS RICHARD SCHELL



JOSEPH CROSS
AS JOHN HAY



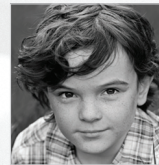
JARED HARRIS
AS ULYSSES S. GRANT



LEE PACE
AS FERNANDO WOOD



PETER McROBBIE
AS GEORGE PENDELETON



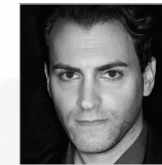
GULLIVER McGRATH
AS TAD LINCOLN



GLORIA REUBEN
AS ELIZABETH KECKLEY



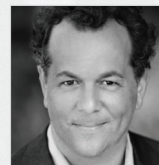
JEREMY STRONG
AS JOHN NICOLAY



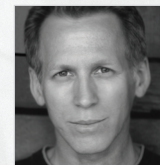
MICHAEL STUHLBARG
AS GEORGE YEAMAN



BORIS MCGIVER
AS ALEXANDER COFFROTH



DAVID COSTABILE
AS JAMES ASHLEY



STEPHEN SPINELLA
AS ASA VINTNER LITTON



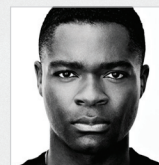
WALTON GOGGINS
AS CLAY HAWKINS



DAVID WARSHOFSKY
AS WILLIAM HUTTON



COLMAN DOMINGO
AS PRIVATE HAROLD GREEN



DAVID OYELOWO
AS CORPORAL IRA CLARK



BYRON JENNINGS
AS MONTGOMERY BLAIR



JULIE WHITE
AS ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE



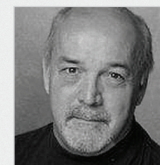
RICHARD TOPOI
AS JAMES SPEED



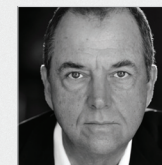
DAKIN MATTHEWS
AS JOHN USHER



BILL RAYMOND
AS SCHUYLER COLFAX



MIKE SHIFLETT
AS SENATOR R.M.T. HUNTER



GREGORY ITZIN
AS JOHN CAMPBELL



STEPHEN MCKINLEY HENDERSON
AS WILLIAM SLADE



S. EPATHA MERKERSON
AS LYDIA SMITH

— THE LINCOLN FAMILY —

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

DANIEL DAY-LEWIS

MARY TODD LINCOLN

SALLY FIELD

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN

THE LINCOLNS' ELDEST SON

JOSEPH GORDON-LEVITT

THOMAS 'TAD' LINCOLN

THE LINCOLNS' YOUNGEST SON

GULLIVER MCGRATH



The Lincolns' second child, Eddie, died of a consumptive fever at the age of four in 1850. Their third and, according to many intimates, most beloved son, Willie, died at the age of eleven of Typhoid fever in the White House in February 1862.

— THE LINCOLN WHITE HOUSE —

JOHN NICOLAY

LINCOLN'S PERSONAL SECRETARY

JEREMY STRONG

JOHN HAY

LINCOLN'S ASSISTANT PERSONAL SECRETARY

JOSEPH CROSS

ELIZABETH KECKLEY

A FORMER SLAVE TURNED BUSINESSWOMAN, MARY LINCOLN'S DRESSMAKER AND FRIEND

GLORIA REUBEN

WILLIAM SLADE

A FREE-BORN AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LINCOLN'S VALET

STEPHEN MCKINLEY HENDERSON





THE LINCOLN CABINET IN 1865

SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM SEWARD

DAVID STRATHAIRN



Former Senator and Governor of New York, a brilliant politician and an elder statesman of the Republican Party, Seward was one of Lincoln's first mentors who then ran against him for the Republican nomination in 1860.

After Lincoln asked Seward to join his administration as Secretary of State, Seward's admiration for Lincoln steadily grew, eventually becoming virtually unqualified. A close friendship formed, although shadowed on occasion by their former rivalry.

THE LINCOLN CABINET IN 1865

SECRETARY OF WAR EDWIN M. STANTON

BRUCE MCGILL

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY GIDEON WELLES

GRAINGER HINES

ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES SPEED

RICHARD TOPOL

POSTMASTER GENERAL WILLIAM DENNISON

JAMES 'IKE' EICHLING

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR JOHN USHER

DAKIN MATTHEWS

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WILLIAM FESSENDEN

WALT SMITH



By the end of 1864, two of Lincoln's famous three-man "team of rivals" – the Cabinet Secretaries who had opposed him for the 1860 Republican nomination – had left his Cabinet. Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase had resigned and was now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, while Attorney General Edward Bates, the oldest of the rivals, retired after Lincoln's re-election.

THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS

REPRESENTATIVE THADDEUS STEVENS

REPUBLICAN OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

TOMMY LEE JONES

REPRESENTATIVE SCHUYLER COLFAX

REPUBLICAN OF INDIANA, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

BILL RAYMOND

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES ASHLEY

REPUBLICAN OF OHIO, THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT'S MANAGER IN THE HOUSE

DAVID COSTABILE

REPRESENTATIVE ASA VINTNER LITTON

REPUBLICAN OF MARYLAND, LITTON A FICTIONAL AMALGAM OF SEVERAL RADICAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN, WAS DEFEATED IN THE 1864 ELECTION, A RARE EXAMPLE OF A LAME DUCK REPUBLICAN

STEPHEN SPINELLA

SENATOR BENJAMIN "BLUFF" WADE

REPUBLICAN OF MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS'S CLOSEST COLLEAGUE AND ALLY IN THE SENATE

WAYNE DUVALL



The Radical faction of the Republican Party, fierce abolitionists, champions of the immediate emancipation of slaves, were bitter critics and at times political adversaries of Lincoln and his administration. The Radicals regarded Lincoln's Southern roots and Southern wife with suspicion, believing him to be uninterested in ending slavery. Lincoln's generous interpretation of the war powers of the presidency seemed to them a serious threat to Congressional control over post-war reconstruction of the defeated South, which the Radicals considered a Legislative rather than Executive Branch concern.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN THE HOUSE

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE PENDLETON

DEMOCRAT OF OHIO, THE HOUSE MINORITY LEADER, FORMER OHIO GOVERNOR AND THE DEMOCRATIC

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1864

PETER MCROBBIE

REPRESENTATIVE FERNANDO WOOD

DEMOCRAT OF NEW YORK, ELECTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC POWER BASE IN NEW YORK, WHICH CONSISTED LARGELY OF

WORKERS AND RECENTLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS WHOSE FEAR OF COMPETITION FROM FREED

SLAVES FOR JOBS WAS CYNICALLY AND SUCCESSFULLY EXPLOITED BY TAMMANY HALL

LEE PACE

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE YEAMAN

DEMOCRAT OF KENTUCKY, A MUCH-ADMIRED UNION LOYALIST WHO OPPOSED SLAVERY ON MORAL GROUNDS,

YEAMAN NEVERTHELESS BALKED AT EMANCIPATION BECAUSE OF THE COMPLETE UNCERTAINTY

REGARDING THE LIVES OF THE THREE MILLION SLAVES AFTER LIBERATION

MICHAEL STUHLBARG

REPRESENTATIVE ALEXANDER COFFROTH

DEMOCRAT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HIS RECENT RE-ELECTION HAVING BEEN TOO CLOSE TO CALL,

COFFROTH IS WAITING FOR HIS FATE AS A REPRESENTATIVE TO BE DECIDED BY EITHER THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA OR THE HOUSE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE, DOMINATED BY REPUBLICANS

BORIS MCGIVER

REPRESENTATIVE CLAY HAWKINS

LAME DUCK DEMOCRAT OF OHIO

WALTON GOGGINS

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM HUTTON

LAME DUCK DEMOCRAT OF INDIANA

DAVID WARSHOFSKY





THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS: THE BLAIR FAMILY

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR

HAL HOLBROOK

ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE

HIS DAUGHTER

JULIE WHITE

MONTGOMERY BLAIR

HIS SON

BYRON JENNINGS



A wealthy and powerful Maryland family with national influence, the Blairs, though slave-owning Southerners, were staunch Union loyalists. Preston Blair had organized and sponsored the first meetings that resulted in the founding of the Republican Party. The Lincolns and the Blairs enjoyed a warm personal relationship, undamaged by Montgomery Blair's resignation from the Cabinet as a means of assuaging Radical Republican criticism of the administration.

The Blairs held sway over the powerful faction of conservative Republicans who opposed slavery – the Blairs freed their slaves when slavery was abolished by Presidential decree in the city of Washington in April 1862 – but who favored gradual emancipation, the compensation of slaveowners for their "property" loss. They were also mostly in favor of sending freed slaves to US colonies abroad.

The Blairs had close family and personal ties as well to the Confederacy: among other connections, Elizabeth Blair Lee was married to US Admiral Phil Lee, Robert E. Lee's first cousin. While steadfast in their loyalty to the Union and their abhorrence of secession, by early 1865, the Blairs, along with most conservative Republicans, were eager for the War to conclude with the South's negotiated surrender, even if that meant leaving the issue of slavery unresolved.

The South fought on past hope of victory. Many in the North believed they did so to wear out Union resolve, which would enable the Confederacy to dictate the terms of its own surrender, including preserving slavery. Conservative Republicans were willing to support an amendment to abolish slavery if, as Lincoln insisted it would, it served a military purpose, namely robbing the South of their last motive for fighting and hastening an end to the War.

SEWARD'S POLITICAL OPERATIVES

W.N. BILBO

A LOBBYIST FROM TENNESSEE, LOYAL TO THE UNION

JAMES SPADER

RICHARD SCHELL

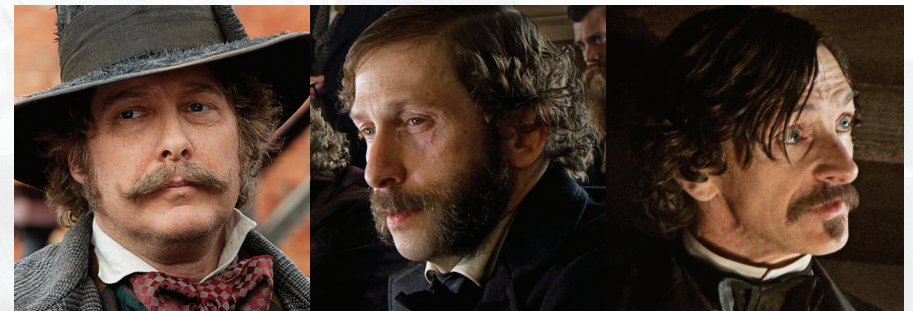
A WALL STREET SPECULATOR

TIM BLAKE NELSON

ROBERT LATHAM

A POLITICAL ADVISOR AND DEAL MAKER FROM ALBANY, NEW YORK

JOHN HAWKES



Offering positions in the administration to those who had supported a presidential campaign was considered acceptable practice, and it still is. Offering jobs to lame duck Congressmen in exchange for votes crosses over into a greyer area, ethically if not legally. Seward's days in New York politics introduced him to men who were expert in finessing deals for public figures who couldn't be seen engaging in such practices.



WAR AND PEACE

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

COMMANDER OF THE UNION ARMIES

JARED HARRIS



Lincoln made Grant his top military commander in March of 1864, promoting him to Lieutenant General, the first man to hold that rank since George Washington. "Unconditional Surrender" Grant was the kind of soldier Lincoln had

been looking for since the Civil War began. A quietly brilliant, decent man, Grant was nevertheless a fearless and aggressive campaigner who shared with Lincoln the conviction that the War would end with the military defeat of the South. But after years of brutality and a miserable ten-month standoff with

Lee's armies, Grant startled Lincoln in January of 1865 by urging him to meet with a recently arrived commission of Confederate officials delegated to seek a conditional surrender.

UNION SOLDIERS

CORPORAL IRA CLARK

FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY

DAVID OYELOWO

PRIVATE HAROLD GREEN

116TH US COLORED INFANTRY

COLMAN DOMINGO



Two new infantry recruits from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

In January 1865, the Union Army and Navy undertook a joint assault on the heavily-fortified city of Wilmington, North Carolina. The last seaport remaining in Confederate control, Wilmington was the last line of food and supplies for the Confederate capitol in Richmond and more importantly for the Confederate troops defending Richmond from Grant's armies.

Expectations that Wilmington would fall swiftly under massive Union bombardment were immediately dashed. Its Confederate defenders refused to surrender, and six more weeks would pass before Union forces finally secured the area.

THE CONFEDERATE PEACE COMMISSION

ALEXANDER STEPHENS

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

JACKIE EARLE HALEY

JOHN A. CAMPBELL

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

GREGORY ITZIN

R.M.T. HUNTER

SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

MICHAEL SHIFLETT



FILMMAKERS



STEVEN SPIELBERG
DIRECTOR / PRODUCER



TONY KUSHNER
SCREENWRITER



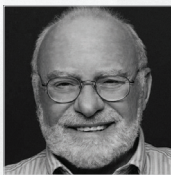
KATHLEEN KENNEDY
PRODUCER



JANUSZ KAMINSKI
DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY



RICK CARTER
PRODUCTION DESIGNER



MICHAEL KAHN, A.C.E.
FILM EDITOR



JOANNA JOHNSTON
COSTUME DESIGNER



JOHN WILLIAMS
COMPOSER

STEVEN SPIELBERG

{Director/Producer}

Films include *Schindler's List* (Academy Award® Winner, Best Picture and Best Director) and *Saving Private Ryan* (Academy Award® Winner, Best Director). Spielberg also received Academy Award® nominations for Best Director for *Munich*, *E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*. Additionally, he earned DGA Award nominations for those films, as well as *Jaws*, *The Color Purple*, *Empire of the Sun* and *Amistad*. Most recently, he directed *War Horse* (Academy Award® nominee, Best Picture) and the 3D animated film *The Adventures of Tintin* (Golden Globe® winner, Best Animated Feature Film).

TONY KUSHNER

{Screenwriter}

Kushner received an Academy Award® nomination for Best Adapted Screenplay for Steven Spielberg's *Munich*. He is the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize for Best Drama and a Tony® Award for Best Play for *Angels in America: Millennium Approaches* and an Emmy® Award for his miniseries adaptation. He received his second Tony® Award for Best Play for *Angels in America: Perestroika*.

KATHLEEN KENNEDY

{Producer}

Seven-time Academy Award®-nominee for *War Horse*, *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*, *Munich*,

Seabiscuit, *The Sixth Sense*, *The Color Purple* and *E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial*. Previous collaborations with Steven Spielberg include *The Adventures of Tintin*, *War of the Worlds*, *A.I. Artificial Intelligence*, the *Indiana Jones* series and the *Jurassic Park* series.

JANUSZ KAMINSKI

{Director of Photography}

Previous collaborations with Steven Spielberg include *Schindler's List* and *Saving Private Ryan* for which Kaminski won the Academy Award® for Best Cinematography. Kaminski also received Academy Award® nominations for Spielberg's *War Horse* and *Amistad* as well as *The Diving Bell and the Butterfly*.

RICK CARTER

{Production Designer}

Academy Award®-winner for Best Art Direction on *Avatar*, Carter has received Academy Award® nominations for his work on *War Horse* and *Forrest Gump*. Other collaborations with Spielberg include *Munich*, *War of the Worlds*, *Amistad* and *The Lost World: Jurassic Park*.

MICHAEL KAHN, A.C.E.

{Film Editor}

Kahn has won three Academy Awards® for Best Editing for his collaborations with Steven Spielberg on *Saving Private Ryan*, *Schindler's List* and *Raiders of the Lost Ark*. He was nominated for an Academy Award® for *War*

Horse, *Munich*, *Empire of the Sun*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* and *Fatal Attraction*. He most recently collaborated with Spielberg on *The Adventures of Tintin*.

JOANNA JOHNSTON

{Costume Designer}

Films include collaborations with Steven Spielberg on *War Horse*, *War of the Worlds*, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, *Munich* and *Saving Private Ryan*. Other films include *Castaway*, *The Sixth Sense*, *Forrest Gump*, *Love Actually* and *Back to the Future, Part 2* and *Part 3*.

JOHN WILLIAMS

{Composer}

The composer of scores for more than one hundred films, Williams' 40-year partnership with Steven Spielberg includes his Academy Award®-winning scores for *Schindler's List*, *E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial* and *Jaws* and the Academy Award®-nominated scores for *War Horse*, *The Adventures of Tim Tim*, *Munich*, *Catch Me If You Can*, *A.I. Artificial Intelligence*, *Saving Private Ryan*, *Amistad*, *Schindler's List*, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, *Empire of the Sun*, *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*.



"Now he belongs to the ages."

~ Edwin M. Stanton

DREAMWORKS PICTURES TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX AND RELIANCE ENTERTAINMENT PRESENT IN ASSOCIATION WITH PARTICIPANT MEDIA
AN AMBLIN ENTERTAINMENT / KENNEDY / MARSHALL COMPANY PRODUCTION A STEVEN SPIELBERG FILM DANIEL DAY-LEWIS "LINCOLN"
SALLY FIELD DAVID STRATHAIRN JOSEPH GORDON-LEVITT JAMES SPADER HAL HOLBROOK AND TOMMY LEE JONES CASTING BY AVY KAUFMAN, C.S.A.
CO-PRODUCERS ADAM SOMNER KRISTIE MACOSKO KRIEGER MUSIC BY JOHN WILLIAMS COSTUME DESIGNER JOANNA JOHNSTON EDITED BY MICHAEL KAHN, A.C.E. PRODUCTION DESIGNER RICK CARTER
DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY JANUSZ KAMINSKI EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS DANIEL LUPI JEFF SKOLL JONATHAN KING PRODUCED BY STEVEN SPIELBERG KATHLEEN KENNEDY
BASED UPON PART OF THE BOOK "TEAM OF RIVALS: THE POLITICAL GENIUS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN" BY DORIS KEARNS GOODWIN SCREENPLAY BY TONY KUSHNER DIRECTED BY STEVEN SPIELBERG

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