

Lincoln

Station 1

"A House Divided" Speech at Springfield, Illinois

June 16, 1858 - Before CW

The Speech, immediately succeeding, was delivered June 16, 1858, in Springfield Illinois, at the close of the Republican State convention held at that time and place; and by which convention Mr. Lincoln had been named as their candidate for U. S. Senator.

Mr. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen of the Convention: ^(Republican)

If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could then better judge what to do, and how to do it.

We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated, with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation.

Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only, not ceased, but has constantly augmented.

not stop

my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed.

(Nation) US can't be divided + be strong

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Slavery

I believe this government cannot endure; permanently half slave and half free.

I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided.

(free or all slave)

It will become all one thing, or all the other.

goes away

Either the opponents of slavery, will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South....

Station 2

(Term)
Start of Presidency

Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

March 4, 1861

Fellow citizens of the United States:

- anxious-scared ← (South → US End slavery)

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension....

I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so...."

...the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was "to form a more perfect union."

US
Col. →
Const.

no state can secede

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union— that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

war

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint..., is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism....

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face....

President

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose; but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

(South)

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

(President job keep union together at all costs)

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Rev. W.

Station 3

Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address

November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

(1776)
Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and **dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.** (D of I)

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to ^{Union soldiers} dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for **those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.** It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. **The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.**

(ending the war) (soldiers) Turning Point
It is for us the living rather to be **dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.** It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that **we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.** (die)

Station 4 ^{won} 2nd Term ^{re-election}

Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

Nearing End
of War

March 4, 1865

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. **Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. ...**

...On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to ^{avoid} ~~aven~~ it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, urgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war--seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. **Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, (South) and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. (Union)**

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. **These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents ^(South) would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement ^(Keep from Spreading) of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.** Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. **The Almighty has His own purposes. ...**

... Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said **"the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."**

^(malice/hate) With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.



Station 5

Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863

....Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following: *(States that Seceded)*

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James[,], Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New-Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth-City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth []); and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

-Addressing Slaves

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

work → \$

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

US army.

(slaves)

slaves can join the

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

Station Questions (pp. 1 of 2)

Station 1

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| Speaker? | | Title of the selection? | |
| Whom is speaker addressing? | | Date of selection? | |
| What does Lincoln say about division? | | | |
| According to Lincoln, what options does America have regarding unity? | | | |
| In this speech, what does Lincoln say about slavery? | | | |

Station 2

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Speaker? | | Title of the selection? | |
| Whom is speaker addressing? | | Date of selection? | |
| According to Lincoln, what fears do Southern states have about his presidency? | | | |
| In this speech, what is Lincoln's position on abolishing slavery? | | | |
| What is Lincoln's view of secession? | | | |
| What importance does Lincoln give to popular sovereignty? | | | |

Station Questions (pp. 2 of 2)

Station 3

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Speaker? | | Title of the selection? | |
| Whom is speaker addressing? | | Date of selection? | |
| What document is Lincoln referencing in the first sentence? | | | |
| According to Lincoln, what must the nation do so that the soldiers will not have died in vain? | | | |

Station 4

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Speaker? | | Title of the selection? | |
| Whom is speaker addressing? | | Date of selection? | |
| What does Lincoln say about the slaves? | | | |
| What does Lincoln say his goal for the war is? (in the last paragraph) | | | |

Station 5

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| Speaker? | | Title of the selection? | |
| Whom is speaker addressing? | | Date of selection? | |
| After January 1 st , where is slavery forbidden? | | | |
| What 3 recommendations does Lincoln make to freed blacks? | | | |