Lincoln Sketch for Junior Encyclopedia

~~Lincoln Article:~~

Abraham Lincoln the sixteenth President of the United States was born in Kentucky on February 12, 1809. 172 years

He belonged to the ~~seventh generation of Lincolns in this country.~~ His great-great-great-great-grandfather, Samuel Lincoln had settled in Hingham, Massachusettes ~~in 1637~~ and from Massachusettes generation after generation the family made his way westward, from Massachusettes to New Jersey, from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, from Virginia to Kentucky. They had been all been daring and industrious men, all acquiring land, cultivating it, and combining with their farming a trade. There had been weavers and carpenters in the line. The father of the little boy, who had now come into the world, was both farmer and carpenter. Thomas Lincoln had not had as fair a chance as those who had gone before him in the Lincoln family for his father, the grandfather of the new baby, had been killed by the Indians when Thomas was a boy and he had had to make his way unassisted by a father. But he had done well considering the pioneer conditions under which he lived is certain, for at the time Abraham Lincoln was born he owned two farms, had a trade as a carpenter which gave him all he could do in the intervals of his farming. He even had

money in his pocket at the time the baby came because a few days before he had been paid for carpenter work something over three pounds.- Fifteen dollars - and Fifteen dollars at that time in the country where he lived was a good sum of money.

The new baby grew up to be sturdy, big-boned child. He was taught and willingly followed all the activities of a child in a pioneer family. It was he who kept the water bucket full, brought in the wood, shocked the corn for his father when planting time came. When old enough he went to school and he enjoyed all of the games and experiences of a farmer boy, knew the animals, birds, played in the near-by brooks, listened at night to the stories of the Revolution War in which a cousin of his father's - a neighbor - had taken part, in the Battle of Lexington.

The Lincolns lived close to a highway which ran from the South up to Louisville, the capital of Kentucky, and so passed soldiers dismissed from the War of 1812. Here came pioneers from the East and South so that the boy heard good talks of what was going on in the great world, was stirred listening to things he did not understand, and early made up his mind that he was going to find out what these elder people were talking about, a determination that he never lost.

When he was seven years old the boy went on what to him must have been a wonderful journey. His father Thomas Lincoln, was determined to leave Kentucky. There were two reasons: the dearth of land was in dispute in the new states. Moreover, Thomas Lincoln did not/living in a slave state. Years later when the boy had become a man and people all over the country were interested to know where he had come from and why his father had left Kentucky and moved into Indiana he wrote in an autobiography that the moving into Indiana was partly on account of slavery.

The journey took them over land to the Ohio River. It must have looked to the boy like a sea, so wide is it. From their landing place on the Indiana shore not far from the present town of Troy (?) the family made their way some sixteen miles to the Northwest where on a previous trip Thomas Lincoln had taken up a quarter section of land - ~~Twenty~~ six hundred forty acres (?) It was wild land; they had to cut a road to the knoll on which they now went about to clear for a home. For t

It was October when the Lincolns moved into the new country and the first winter they were obliged to live in what was called, a half camp. But they were too busy storing up wood for their fire, stores of game for their food.

~~food~~ to think much of the discomforts. ~~Now, although~~ he was seven years old, an ax was put into ~~young Lincoln's~~ his hands and he worked with his father cutting timber for their new house, clearing land for putting in corn. That ax, so he says himself, was never out of his hands until ~~he was twenty-one years of age.~~

~~The boy grew strong under the hard work.~~

~~Sorrow came to him soon after he moved for the country~~ Two year after the Lincolns came to Indiana the country was swept by a malaria fever which carried off his Mother, and left ~~the boy~~ desolate. It was not until months afterwards that they knew what a home really was when Thomas Lincoln went back to Kentucky ~~and~~ where he married a fine woman that he had known in his youth. She came with more furniture than young Abraham and his sister had ever seen before and she brought along two sons, older, but giving companionship and help in the undertakings.

As young Abraham grew older he not only worked on his father's farm but on the farms of neighbors, ~~and in exchanging work.~~ ~~He was a willing helper; people liked him.~~ As time went on ~~this~~ his work brought him adventure. One winter he ran a ferry boat back and forth across the Ohio River and saw all the wonderful traffic that went up and down the

River in those days - days before there were railroads and highways. Later he made ~~one, and possibly two~~ a trip, to New Orleans down the Ohio into the Mississippi as a helper on a great flat boat loaded with cargo. He was nineteen when this trip was made, old enough both to enjoy and to learn.

One adventure on that trip he always remembered. "It came at night when their boat was tied up and they were attacked by seven negroes with intent to kill and rob them. They were hurt, some in the melee, but succeeded in driving the negroes from the boat, and then cut the cable, weighed anchor and left."

That is, if Lincoln's ~~life~~ of labor and hard & continuing in these years ~~was~~ constant ~~and hard~~ & stern carried with him adventure and companionship and an increasing knowledge of the world outside of Southwestern Indiana.

He had little schooling - not in a year in all. ~~He had but little schooling in these years.~~ ~~Schools were few in that part of the world; three months a year was generally all the time they could manage.~~ ~~But Lincoln was too interested in learning to depend on teachers.~~ as he says. But he had school He had discovered two great sources of knowledge - one ~~was~~ books and the other ~~was listening to~~ people older than himself. ~~And it was books and people that he sought while he was at~~

work.

Whenever he heard of a book he borrowed it- if possible. The winter he spent on the Ohio he lived with a man called who had more books than Lincoln had ever seen elsewhere and this man has told how he let the boy read them.

Not able to own books he stored away their contents in his mind, memorizing long passages, working out the argument of the book and putting into words so clear that he, himself, could explain them to his companions. The books in which he was early interested and which he learned to know and about which he thought a great deal were, Weem's, "Life of Washington," a book which contained the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, "Aesop's Fables," "Robinson Cruso," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and most particularly the Bible. He knew the Bible thoroughly and this reasonable for it was one if not the only book which Tom Lincoln, himself, owned. Moreover, it was the book about the time he knew most, talked most, so that Lincoln is said to have grown up with the Bible.

When these books were few he knew them so thoroughly, thought about them carefully, memorized so much from them, got at their meaning, translated them to others in such a way that he was better educated than many a boy who had a

library full of books which he reads but about which he thinks very little.

In 1830 when Lincoln was twenty-one years of age his father decided to move from Indiana into Illinois. There was a big tide of immigration into Illinois at this time and wonderful stories were told of the praries where there was no clearing of forests necessary and where the soil was so deep and rich that corn and wheat grew to a tremendous size.

One reason that Tom Lincoln left Indiana was that the same disease that had carried off Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham's mother, was again ravaging Southwestern Indiana. He hoped to go to a country free from the "milk-sick" as this disease was called.

It was the early Spring when the Lincoln family left Indiana. They went by wagons drawn by ox teams and Abraham drove one of the teams. In Illinois they settled about ten miles west of the town of Decatur on the North side of the Sangamon River. Here they built a cabin and Abraham helped his father build their first cabin and cut the rails for the field. Here he stayed with his father until he was fully settled and then in March 1831 for the first time he went on his own.

A. As a side line on this trip he took a pack of thread, needles - calico, tools, & some small articles, which he peddled on the way. At one of this journey that Lincoln first saw a mighty pork - fish - named a sturgeon perform

~~On this trip he saw that fish a mighty porpoise and a sturgeon~~

Lincoln.

Closed by T.

The new home was on the bluffs of the Sangamon River about 8 miles from the town of Decatur, although Abraham was already 21 & according to the practice of the time he set out for himself. He remained with his father for another year helping to build a cabin & to fence the fields for crops.

Hanks hired out to later a load of produce to New Orleans. He left home for the month of 1831 - [illegible] 18 [illegible]

~~It was in March of 1831 he took a flat boat to take produce to New Orleans.~~ ~~His first job was helping build a flat boat and when that was done the owner hired him to take it with a load of produce to New Orleans.~~ This trip turned out to be an eventful one for Abraham, for on their way down the Sangamon to the Illinois River the boat was caught on a dam near the town of New Salem and it looked as if it both the boat and the cargo would be lost. ~~It was by~~ But Lincoln's ingenuity ~~and efficiency that the boat was~~ saved. The first ~~owner, a man by the name of Offutt was so pleased that from a town on the bluff above this dam all the inhabitants came out and watched Lincoln and went back to tell of his exploit.~~ The owner of the boat was so pleased that he declared to the inhabitants of New Salem that he was going to bring Lincoln back, open a store there and put him in charge of it. And as a matter of fact this ~~is what happened~~ he did in the summer of 1831 Lincoln became a clerk in his employer's store - the store failed but a friend bought out the stock & started a store - B

The next six years were extraordinary busy and successful ones for the young man. ~~Starting in New Salem as a clerk in a store which soon failed, he by his~~ His intelligence, his industry, ~~likeableness~~ his good humor, his simple and honest ways made him ~~became~~ one of the most respected and valued men in the little community.

Country Life

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Offutt ~~[illegible]~~ was made a success of this venture. When the enterprise finally ~~[illegible]~~ petered out" as L. said it - left him with a debt of several hundred dollars - the "original debt" he called it - but he finally paid it in full.

MB.

His popularity

~~This~~ was shown in 1832 when the Black Hawk War broke out and he was elected Captain of ~~the~~ a Company of volunteer ~~was called~~ had ~~out~~ answered the summons to men to defend Illinois against the Indians. It was shown in 1833 when he was elected to the Illinois Legislature - ~~a real proof of the way he was making his way~~. (It was shown by the ~~the energy in which he had mastered~~ the science of surveying and ~~was made~~ a Deputy Surveyor of the district of Illinois ~~in which he lived~~. ~~He was a~~ good surveyor and it is said that no line that he ever laid has been changed.

In the meantime he had made up his mind to ~~read~~ law. He began by mastering Blackstone, a set of which had accidentally fallen into his hands, ~~and~~ ~~which he found in a barrel of junk that a pioneer moving Westward had given him for some favor.~~ When ~~Blackstone~~ he used to walk or ride to Springfield, the nearest big town, there to borrow books. ~~So well did he do in the Legislature he was twice re-elected and would have had another term but he refused~~ it.

~~In the meantime he had been admitted to the bar and in 1837 moved to Springfield which had partly through his efforts been made the Capital of the State.~~

~~Very few young men have done so much for themselves in six years starting out as Lincoln did with only the education that he picked up without any backing whatever.~~

Admitted to the bar in 1837 Lincoln slowly but steadily built up a law practice. ~~At the same time he was~~ interested in politics ~~as~~ practically all lawyers ~~at~~ that time were. ~~He~~ was anxious to go to Congress and in this ambition he was encouraged by his wife whom he had married in 1842 - Mary Todd Lincoln - a woman of an excellent Kentucky family whose relatives in Springfield were people of ~~importance~~ and ~~of~~ position.

It was not until 1846 that Lincoln's ambition to go to Congress was gratified. But he was not a popular Congressman; the country had gone into the Mexican War ~~and~~ Mr. Lincoln felt that ~~the Administration~~ ~~could not~~ was be justified in the undertaking. He voted supplies but he would never vote the ~~vindication for the action which~~ the Administration ~~wanted.~~ It made him unpopular at home. Moreover, he was not skillful in securing offices for his political friends, being ~~very careful~~ - over-careful so they thought - to state their qualifications or disqualifications for positions.

The result was that he was not re-~~elected~~ ~~in 1848.~~ He came back to Springfield determined to give up politics entirely and ~~go to studying~~ law. ~~He went at his practice, so he himself says, with greater earnestness than~~

At that time lawyers ~~had~~ rode a circuit - going from county seat to county seat. The circuit - 2. covered included 12 counties - sometimes he practiced in 2 or more counties. He was popular with both the lawyers and a man. Perpetuated him for the integrity of his training & speaking & they liked him for his friendliness and good humor. He was not only ~~only~~ a good lawyer but he was like that old story - letter on the circuit.

~~ever before.~~

Lincoln was in the way of becoming a first class lawyer when in 1854 he was aroused politically as he had never been before. ~~The event which aroused him was~~ This was the repeal by the Congress of the United States of what was known as the Missouri Compromise.

By this repeal slavery was admitted into territory which had been set aside by Congress as free territory. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise which brought Lincoln back into public life, a return which was to end only in disturbance eleven years later was adopted by Congress to put an end forever to the dispute between the North and South over the territory in which slavery should be legal.

When the ~~Constitution of the~~ United States was formed out of the thirteen original colonies slavery and slave trade were common everywhere. The Constitution said nothing about it, but it recognized the black man as a person. When it came to election recognition came in the counting of the persons in each State. The act of each State depended upon its numbers; making up these numbers all free persons were counted and then "three fifths of all other persons". That is, according to the Constitution

an act adopted in 1820 by which all ~~[illegible]~~ was intended to settle forever the dispute between the North & South on the admission of slavery into the Louisiana Purchase, after which U.S. had bought in 1803 from France was called. By this compromise all territory north of the line 36° - 30 m - Missouri Compromise was to be free.

After the Mexican War a new struggle took place between those for & against slavery on the territory soon to be coming of Civil War. The North wanted

See 13 A

a slave was three fifths of a person. The Constitution never used the word slaves; it also provided "that no person held for service or labor in one State under the laws thereof excaping to another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." That is, according to the Constitution of the United States a person legally held to service or labor in one State must be returned if he escapes - a clause which was to cause endless trouble later.

As the new territory was added to the United States, particularly the vast Northwestern territory added in 1787 it claims that no slaves be admitted. Gradually as this territory was turned into States they were made free by the State Constitution. ~~but the pressure for new territory to which to carry their slaves continued and constantly threatened the Union itself.~~ This act - admission had settled between North & South the admission of slavery in what was known as the Louisiana Purchase, the land which had come to the United States from France in 1803 and which had ~~come to~~ ~~was ended by compromise between the two parties which agreed~~ that all of this territory north of the line 36 deg. 30 min North - Missouri accepted - should be forever free, but ~~then~~ after the Mexican War a new struggle broke out between those for and those against slavery. on the new territory which had been added to the Union.

Lincoln had been in Congress through this and had heard the arguments go on steadily. He and those of the North generally insisted that all this new territory must be free, but the South insisted that since it had shared in the crust of the War, at least half of the territory should be open to slaves. Two years after Lincoln went out of Congress a new series of compromises were made called the Compromises of 1850. These compromises arranged that when New Mexico and Utah came in they should decide whether or no they would have slavery. California already had decided to be free. These Compromises carried a very severe Fugitive Slave Bill based on the clause in the Constitution which I have already quoted. But Lincoln was deeply disturbed after the passing of the Compromises of 1850 because they did not settle the matter. People in the North snapped their fingers at the Fugitive Slave Bill and there was a series of what was known as underground railroads, one running through Illinois itself, Lincoln undoubtedly knowing the danger. He never countenanced disobedience to the law.

At the same time the agitation went on in Congress by the Post Slavery defenders. It was a result of this agitation that led in 1854 to a repeal of the Missouri

He came to believe that there was a determination on the part of the South to make the country all slave and he saw the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise. What this repeal meant was that slavery would be admitted into the territories of Kansas-Nebraska. if the Government formed for those territories agreed to it, that is this down in an agreement and all the North was regarded as sacred as the terms of the Constitution itself.

The repeal caused a particular uprising in Illinois because it was fathered by the most popular man in the State, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat, that most of his party was looking to as a future candidate for the Presidency. When Douglas came back he was disturbed by the uprising against him, but quite confident that he could persuade the States that his Bill was right and proper. All it did was to leave the matter of whether they could have slaves or not to the people in the country - the people of the new territories - they could vote them out or in, they said, as they would. This was the doctrine called "Squatter Sovereignty".

When Douglas appeared in Springfield, Illinois in August 1854 to defend his doctrine there was a general feeling that there was no one on the other side that was able to answer him and there was a general feeling of doubt when Mr. Lincoln was chosen. He was not long speaking before those who doubted realized that this was a new

Continue

Pennie Brandt Elliott and Ann Elizabeth Elliott
served under an auxiliary sheriff appointed
in Pittsburgh in 2000 and 2002 respectively
when Elmira was in Allegheny County.

Mr. Lincoln, that ~~just as he wrote later he never had been disturbed by anything as he had by this~~ repeal. The speech he made which is one of the most famous in the history of the Anti-Slavery agitation was the result of his thinking and study on the question quietly carried on while practicing his profession. ~~and without any thought of the political value of the argument.~~ [illegible]

The crux of his argument ~~at this time~~ was that the negro was a man, ~~that you could not treat him~~ as ~~if he were a hog,~~ that slavery was wrong and that ~~any act that~~ had been tolerated by the Fathers of this Country because it was ~~hear~~ here and because they believed that it gradually would die out if left to itself, that to extend it as ~~they were now doing~~ [illegible] was surely to ultimately make the country all slaves. He ~~warned them as things were going they must make up their minds~~ whether they wanted it all slaves or all free.

Lincoln's arguments created ~~a great commotion~~ state wide interest, disturbed Douglas and made him the natural leader of the ~~anti-Illinois anti-slavery~~ men and women in Illinois opposed to the further extension of slavery. 2 years later he joined Clay

For ~~the next four years Lincoln carried on this debate. It finally culminated in the extension of slavery. In 1858~~ he debated in a ~~series of debates~~ with Mr. Douglas. ~~Douglas was up for re-election as Senator of~~

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The crux of his argument at this time was that the negro was a man, that you could not treat him as if he were a dog, that slavery was wrong and that any act that had been tolerated by the Fathers of this Country because it was there and because they believed that it gradually would die out if left to itself, that to extend it as they were now doing was merely to nationalize make the country all slave. He warned them as things were going they must make up their minds whether they wanted it all slave or all free.

Lincoln's argument created a great sensation, disturbed Douglas and made him the natural leader of the anti-Lincoln-Slavery men and women in Illinois opposed to further extension of slavery.

a new party formed to keep back the spread of slavery - the Republican Party - and at once became the leader in Illinois.

the United States. His chance.

~~Mr. Lincoln had been put up by a new party, the Republican party whose main issue was against the extension of slavery, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the extension of slavery.~~ The joint debate, as ~~it was called was~~ one of the greatest political intellectual struggles ~~that~~ this country has ever witnessed. ~~Lincoln had gone in practically an unknown man and his friends and the country at large who noticed what was going on in Illinois had little or no hope that he could answer Douglas' arguments.~~

~~However, in Illinois itself the Lincoln speeches had made so deep an impression that the whole State turned out to hear these seven joint debates. The debates were held in different parts of the State - Central, North, South, East and West, and immense crowds gathered in every State to hear the two men. Lincoln was profoundly serious and before the debates were over he had not only answered every charge that Douglas brought against him but he had in spite of Douglas' joint effort to keep the argument of right and wrong into the debate he had brought it back to the question of the social, moral and political wrong of slavery.~~

In 1858 the party nominated him for the Senate by the U.S. against Mr Douglas whom the Democrats had named for a third term. The campaign was stormy from the start - but Mr Lincoln keeping that Mr Douglas was evading the real point at issue challenged him to a series of joint debates

~~Alton~~

~~(Quote hear from speech)~~

The debates took on almost at once a National character; they were printed ~~and they were~~ reported and discussed all over the country. Lincoln had gone in practically an unknown man and had come out known to all of those who were thinking. And when the debates were over although he was defeated for the Senate, the vote was larger than that for Douglas, but it was the Legislature that elects, the whole North outside of Illinois wanted to know more of Lincoln and he was invited for speeches at various places. The most important of these was in February 1860 when he spoke at Cooper Union in New York City. Here he was introduced by Henry Ward Beecher to one of the most distinguished audiences that the city had ever seen. At the end of this speech the whole speech appeared in the New York Evening Post of which William Cullen Bryant, a distinguished poet was the editor. In the next issue of Harper's Weekly, then the most popular weekly journal in the country published a full picture of Mr. Lincoln - a famous picture because it was his introduction to the country.

It showed that he was by no means the awkward, ill-dressed, poor mannered man that those who ~~[illegible]~~ had begun to fear him were already beginning to say.

are frequently carefully deliberately made

As a matter of fact the Cooper Union picture as it is known shows Mr. Lincoln as a carefully dressed, dignified, a certain rugged elegance about him. ~~Indeed,~~ one has only to examine a full set of the photographs of Abraham Lincoln from the earliest one known ~~which was taken in 1848 up~~ to his death to realize that the descriptions of his ~~personal~~ appearance ~~is exaggerated~~ have been badly, sometimes for the sake of coloring a story ~~that was being told of him~~ dull, sometimes out of sheer political ill-will.

Mr. Lincoln was large, six feet three, big bones, ~~spare~~, not an extra ounce of flesh. Examine his photographs and you will see that in almost none of them does he take a position that is awkward. This is partly due to ~~the fact of~~ his unconsciousness of his appearance. His mind was not on appearances it was on ~~that of which he was thinking~~ intellectually and on ~~that of~~ the people with whom he talked.

He was given to brooding, his temperament was melancholy. He ~~had~~ had a hard life and was deeply conscious of advantages that other men had had that he had not had. but ~~To be sure~~ he never ~~had~~ let this lack of advantage stand in his way; he ~~had~~ did done always to his utmost to make up for them. ~~But that did not prevent his feeling that there were better men than he. And when it came to the matter of the Presidency he frequently told his friends that he did not feel that he was fit for the job.~~ when occasion came

His friends in Illinois ~~thought otherwise~~, however, and when they found how deep an impression he had made upon the ablest men of the East by his Cooper Union speech ~~and by the speeches he made directly after~~ that through New England they went enthusiastically at work to persuade Illinois to name him ~~as her favorite son and then to persuade doubtful States of his availability.~~

It was in May 1860 that the Convention was held in Chicago. It was the first Presidential Convention.

It was a hard fought battle. New York had come expecting to name William Seward and when on the third ballot Lincoln's vote had risen to such a number that it was obvious that Seward was beaten a landslide to Lincoln began.

He was nominated. In all the history of noise in the United States up to this time, and they had been considerable, never had there been such a joyous outbreak as now followed. All Chicago and rapidly all Illinois the part that was called went wild with excitement and when their Republican delegations returned to their towns they came with new suits ruined and the silk hats that they had bought for the ocassion battered to pieces, such had been their excitement.

in May 1841 – at a convention at Decatur where Lincoln was nominated – Rail splitters came with – Rails – said to be from time Lincoln split – in their patriotic fervor – paraded around the convention hall ~~with~~ 2 from time L. was known as the rail splitter!

over

The campaign which followed was as exciting and ~~ad~~ picturesque as the Convention itself. Lincoln would have had little chance of election if it had not been that the opponents were divided - four parties in the field, and if it had not been that William H. Seward prevented the break from Lincoln that his supporters advised. "The Republican party was not made for William H. Seward," he told them, "but Mr. Seward for the Republican party," and he as well as Mr. Chase, Lincoln's second strongest opponent, turned all their efforts to electing him.

The campaign was enlivened by the wide-awakes - organizations made up of boys generally ~~that~~ carried coal oil torches and ~~wore great~~ oil cloth coats and caps ~~and who~~ by day manoeuvered in zigzag formation-an imitation of the rail fence, ~~Mr. Lincoln being~~ the rail candidate - the log rail, ~~the symbol, of his boyhood~~ activities, ~~something that the people at large appreciated and honored.~~

In November of '60 Mr Lincoln ~~he~~ was elected and in the following March inaugurated. ~~It was the first time~~ No a President had been inaugurated since Washington who had anything like as serious a condition on his hands as Mr. Lincoln ~~had.~~ ~~For~~ ~~after his nomination~~ seven States of the South had seceded from the Union and set up a separate Government ~~called, The Southern Confederacy.~~ (The Confederate States of America)

They had chosen a ~~capital,~~ Montgomery, Alabama; they had elected a President, Jefferson Davis of ~~Alabama.~~ South. They adopted the Constitution, that ~~is the country was politically divided, and had~~ taken over all the property of the United States within ~~its~~ limits including forts & military supplies.

Mr. Lincoln ~~refused to recognize this~~ confederacy. ~~The secession called a rebellion~~ He called it, he warned the seceding States in his inaugural that the property of the U.S. ~~the country~~ holding, the forts along the Atlantic Coast would be held.

While Mr. Lincoln was sincere and determined in saying this he ended his inaugural by a plea to the States not to force their attempt to dissolve the Union.

(~~Page 58 Life of Lincoln.~~

"In ~~your hands, my dissatisfied~~ fellow-countrymen," he said, ~~"not in Mine is the momentous issue of civil war.~~ "The government will not assail you," he said. "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."

Mr. Lincoln's plea had no effect on the South. ~~Two~~ a few weeks later he found that the Federal garrison at Fort Sumter at Charleston was without ~~position.~~ supplies. He notified the Governor of South Carolina that he proposed to send an unarmed ship with supplies. When these ships appeared they

were fired upon and Sumter reduced.

This was a declaration of War to the North and ~~Mr. Lincoln~~ The President at once called for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion.

~~21-~~ Mr L's handling of the sectional problem the ~~he~~ all-pervad-l-disease the crisis had created ~~had~~ soon convinced those about him that ~~the~~ he had both the ~~intellectual~~ and the determination to direct national affairs — many of his own party had doubted this when he called for the chief rival for the presidency, to his cabinet & strengthening the Union.

See 1 & 23

There had been from the time of Mr. Lincoln's nomination great doubt among the ablest of his party of his ability to handle the situation. He had had no experience in large public affairs, but one came in Congress. He had had no International connections whatever. It was the general belief that somebody else would have to act for him in all important matters. When he came to make up his Cabinet and it was then that William H. Seward was to be Secretary of State, Mr. Chase Secretary of Treasury, that is he had put into the Cabinet his two principal rivals for the nomination it was said that undoubtedly Mr. Seward would be the President. Mr. Seward thought so himself, but at the end of three months he knew better; he knew that Mr. Lincoln was President of the United States and he wrote his judgment to Mrs. Seward, "Executive force and vigor are rare qualities - the President is the best of us."

Lincoln had a War on his hands by this time. He had called a rebellion and asked for 75,000 men to put down; it had proved to be something much more serious. In the first place the Southern Confederacy, itself, had been enlarged by four States. That is, the firing on Sumter had brought in four States which had hesitated at the start.

about seceding. But the firing on Sumter had already done another thing, it had united those who believed with Mr. Lincoln that the Union must not be dissolved.

There was an immediate rush to defend the Union from the armed Army of the Confederacy. But Mr. Lincoln had no Army to work with - twenty thousand men were all we had. We had few trained officers, had few supplies. That is, he had to go to work to create and train an Army. The military problem that he had on his hands is interesting. The eleven States which had seceded had a great water front from the Atlantic to the Potomac South around to the Gulf, and including the entire borders of the Gulf. Mr. Lincoln's problem was to confine the Confederates within this territory and gradually wear them out. The Confederates problem was to break out of this territory by the capture of its western border - the Mississippi - and penetrating into the Northern States and by prevent communications with Europe from which extra supplies must now come on the Eastern seacoast.

For two years the two armies struggled, one to confine, the other to break out. The South out-generalled the North for many months. By the end of June 1863 the Confederate Army had actually broken into Pennsylvania and

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in the civil war

The military problem that lay before Lincoln is not difficult to understand — The eleven slave-states in the Confederacy — 4 more after Lincoln had been at least time refining from the Atlantic of the Pacific South to the Gulf — a Gulf time refining to Mexico

Lincoln's mind came in despair the path on their main point — therefore the federal must close or blockade these points while finally they did the Mississippi River out the Confederacy in the West. The River must be controlled so that there would be no communication between the two parts — along the Northern tier of the Confederacy what was called the Border slave states — Mo Ky Tenn — they were neither allied to North or South — They must be won for the North or at least prevented from joining the Confederacy

(which did not do yet)

over ↓

the North pursuing them gave Battle at Gettysburg in the early days of July. ~~It was the a decisive Battle in this struggle.~~ After three days terrible fighting the Confederates were forced back into Virginia. At the same time the last link in the control of the Mississippi River was forged. General Grant for several months had been ~~defeating~~ besieging Pittsburgh, capturing that city, and ~~watching back~~ the Confederate Army which had been defending it. By this time, too

The Navy of the United States had succeeded in making an effective blockade of ~~all the~~ Forts on the Atlantic and Gulf ~~Eastern~~ coast, as well as shutting the Potomac from the Confederates.

It was obvious that it was only a question of time ~~time~~ before the rebellion would be put down.

In the meantime ~~By this time~~ ~~too~~ Mr. Lincoln had gained strength in the North and in Europe, by issuing ~~on~~ on January 1st, 1863 a proclamation ~~by what was known as the Emancipation Proclamation~~ freeing all the slaves of ~~those persons~~ in those states which could still be in rebellion and declaring that the U.S. would maintain their freedom

In November 1863 the dedication of the Battle field of Gettysburg as a National cemetery Mr. Lincoln stated in the clearest terms that he had yet used his idea of what the War was all about. It was ~~here he used what~~ he said

the famous phrase "that Government of the people by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth."

But although the Confederates were confined and their source of supplies were practically closed, ~~was~~ ~~and~~ it was not until the Spring of 1864 when the President made General Grant ~~in charge of the Army~~ of the Potomac which had been now for three years vainly attempting to reach Richmond, the Capital of the Confederacy, that Lee the distinguished head of the Confederate Army began slowly but surely to be driven back. It took months and ~~an~~ awful slaughter of men to finally capture Richmond, but on April 3 of 1865 ~~the Confederate Armies retired~~ and a ~~few days later April~~ 9th ~~1865~~ Lee surrendered to ~~Grant~~ at Appomattox Va.

The end of the War produced a remarkable change on Mr. Lincoln. He had been terribly worn by the burden and the sorrow of the long continued War. He felt that he was in many ways responsible, but ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ at the time he saw it would soon be ended he had turned ~~xxx~~ his attention from the prosecution of the War leaving that to Grant and had studied how the War at end ~~that~~ the Union could once again be made the Union as it was. They must get rid of slavery, that he saw, for once and all for that ever since

We had issued the Emancipation Proclamation which helped save the Union.

It was Lincoln's Birthday

that he was fighting for when the Union & which he did. At that crisis, was one as he believed it would help save the Union.

The Emancipation Proclamation while it helped his cause in the world in the north — but it Southern army where people who believed Slavery should not continue he declared free but "hundreds of thousands" he could not.

B. In March 1864 Mr L. was re-elected & while Grant was pushing his way in time to put down an aristocratic rebellion which was a peculiar platform on which he stood with Slavery with Slavery and end Slavery in the U.S. Constitution was passed in January of 1865 & saw Mr L. would live up with reason

the Government was formed had been a cause of dissension and trouble. It had been the reason for the effort to break up the Union.

This abolition of slavery must be accomplished by an amendment to the Constitution and in January 1865 the thirteenth amendment was adopted.

This amendment reads: (See Page 67 of Constitution of United States)

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The Amendment adopted, Mr. Lincoln busied himself with the effort to re-establish a Government in those parts of the country which had been cleared of the Confederates, re-establish the Government which would bring them back into peaceful relations with the country. The most important in this effort to patch up the broken Union was the spirit in which he worked. Nothing better expresses his spirit than the closing paragraph of the speech made at his second inaugural made on March 4, 1865.

That is by the end of the War the North, as a whole, had come to look upon Mr. Lincoln not only as a wise

and able leader but as preeminently a man of patience and of mercy. On April 14th several days after Lee had surrendered and when it was obvious that it was only a question of days before the Confederates still in arms would lay them down Mr. Lincoln attacked a busy day with his Cabinet. He talked much at this meeting about the necessity of letting the Confederates down easy, as he expressed it. They couldn't expent him, he told them, to take any part in hanging. The Confederates who had surrendered were fellow-citizens now and they must be so treated. There came over from the War Department a request that he sign an order that a deserter from the Union ranks be shot. He refused to do it. "I will never sign another of those things, we have had enough killing," he said.

It was in this spirit of friendliness that in the evening he went with Mrs. Lincoln to Ford's Theatre to see a play, "Our American Cousin." It was an amusing play and Mr. Lincoln was highly entertained. In the third act as he sat smiling at some sally a pistol shot was heard and the moment afterwards the stunned audience saw a man leap from the box in which the President and his party sat. As he leaped the flag in which the box was draped caught on the spur he wore, broke his leap and as he struck the stage the bone in his leg cracked. Getting up he rushed

of opinion was that slavery which had threatened to destroy the Union - had never at an end. If this it had made quite as strongly in January of 1861 as it did in the 13th Amendment which ~~[illegible]~~ finally ~~[illegible]~~ the Constitution ~~which~~ reading! -

~~So 27~~

At this ~~last~~ Cabinet meeting his spirit was tired - which he had urged upon his cabinet in March when he was inaugurated for his second term as president

With admiration

out behind the scenes and into the street where a horse awaited him. The actors on the stage and many people in the audience recognized the assassin. It was a famous actor - John Wilkes Booth.

The President still sat in his chair, his head dropped on his breast. They carried him out of the theatre across the street into a lodging house where all night he lay unconscious, heavily bleeding. At twenty-two minutes past seven on the morning of April 15th, the attending physicians pronounced him dead. Secretary Stanton who had sat beside the dying man throughout the night said solemnly and pathetically, "now he belongs to the ages."

The Confederates were driven back within their own lines. In July 1863 Mr. Lincoln's hope that the victorious Army would follow them into Virginia and defeat them finally was appointed. The march onto Richmond made no advance. The only successful military movement was that of Grant who swept back the Confederates eastward from Pittsburgh, capturing