HISTORY 118



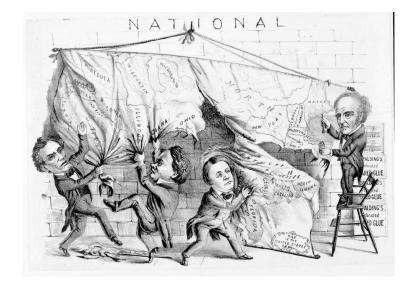
Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office



Phyllis Schlafly at a STOP ERA Rally

The Civil War By the Numbers

- 180,000 African Americans enlisted
- Approx. 4 million enslaved people freed
- Approx. 720,000 deaths (> 2% of total population)
- Three new Constitutional amendments after over 60 years without any



non-slaveholding States to the institution of slavery, has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of

the Constitution.

... an increasing hostility on the part of the

South Carolina Ordinance of Secession (1860)

Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to malign the property of the citizens of other States.

South Carolina Ordinance of Secession (1860)

In all the non-slave-holding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party . . . based upon the unnatural feeling of hostility to these Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system of African slavery, proclaiming the debasing doctrine of the equality of all men, irrespective of race or color—a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and

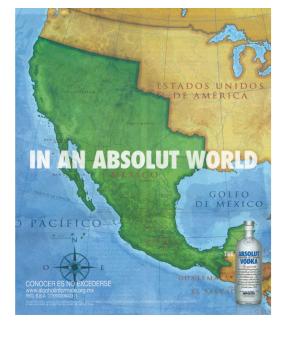
in violation of the plainest revelations of the Divine Law.

Texas Declaration of Causes for Secession (1861)

They demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the confederacy, the recognition of political equality between the white and the negro races, and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a negro slave remains in these States.

long as a negro slave remains in these States.

Texas Declaration of Causes of Secession (1861)





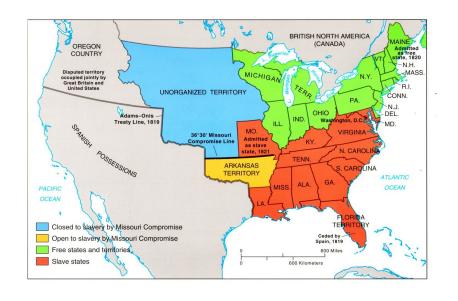


David Wilmot

"I plead the cause and the rights of white freemen [and] I would preserve to free white labor a fair country, a rich inheritance, where the sons of toil, of my own race and own color, can live without the disgrace which association with negro slavery brings upon free labor."

David Wilmot

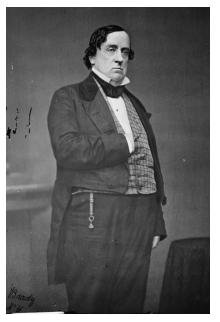




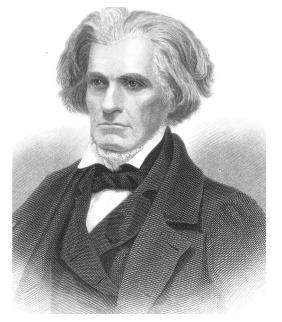
Missouri Compromise of 1820



James Buchanan



Lewis Cass

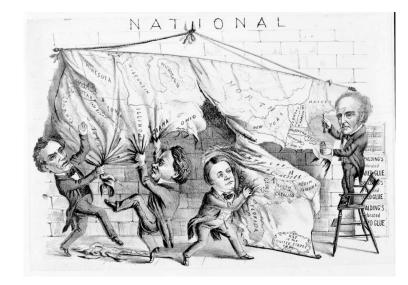


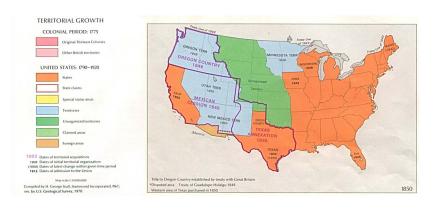
John C. Calhoun

The Wilmot Proviso and Calhoun's doctrine were:

... the two halves of a pair of shears, neither of which could cut until joined together. Then the map of the Union was in danger; for in their conjunction, that map was cloth between the edges of the shears.

Senator Thomas Hart Benton (1858)

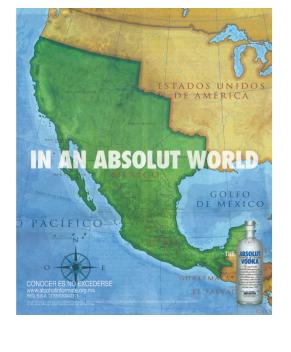




Compromise of 1850 Map

U.S. Presidents, 1844 to 1860

Whig	Democratic	Republican
	Polk	
Taylor		
	Pierce	
	Buchanan	
		Lincoln



Final Exam

You must take the in-class final.

- Sunday, April 28, 2-5 p.m., Duncan Hall 1070
- Bonus question will cover material since April 1
- If grade is higher than *lowest* in-class midterm, it will replace that midterm grade. If grade is *lower* than lowest in-class midterm, that lowest in-class midterm will be replaced by the average of it and the final.

Final Exam

The *take-home* final is now optional. For this optional take-home, you may rewrite one of your take-home midterms, improving it by taking into account comments returned to you.

- Due by 5 p.m. Sunday, April 28.
- If grade is higher than the take-home midterm you are rewriting, it will replace that midterm grade. If grade is *lower* than the midterm you are rewriting, or you choose not to rewrite either take-home midterm, your existing take-home midterm grades will remain unchanged.