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Chapter 1 : War - Wikipedia

*The truth about the man behind the book that sparked the War Between the States [Frances Cavanah] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A biography of the former slave who after escaping to Canada with his family became a well-known minister and active power in the Underground Railroad and served as model for Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous book.*

Thanks for the welcome and the advice with the book. I have always been open minded to both sides of a story, whether it be true, false, prejudiced, biased etc etc. Having read all the replies, I think I may give the book a miss though. Maybe I should explain why When I was a child, and on a school holiday at my grandparents in Staffordshire England, my Grandfather gave me a box of mixed military badges, buttons, a musical mouthpiece and other items. I showed this to my father when I returned home he mentioned [which in my child's mind I remembered as] "Georgy" and he bought me my first box of toy soldiers which were [I didn't know it then] ACW soldiers. Thereafter there was what I can only describe as an echo relating to a "something that happened in America", which left me with an ongoing low level only [sorry guys] interest in the ACW. Until forty plus years and a life time later I rediscovered the above mentioned box etc, and I decided to find out what all the bits and bobs inside were about. So, I went to a large multi period event, and after showing the items to some period reenactors and traders I found that I had a selection of Victorian Staffordshire Regt badges, buttons etc. Several other items were still unknown, when somebody advised me to "go and see the American Civil War guys". This was of course great to find out, and all the items apparently could have been related to a soldier in my family who had served in the Staffordshire Regt. After doing some cram studying into the ACW I discussed all with my older sister, and to my shocked surprise she mentioned that, also as a child, she had seen a faded photo in our Grandparents house of [possibly] a soldier in uniform [wearing a jacket with lots of buttons down the front and holding a bugle] and that Granddad had told her that he [in the photo] was from that part of the family that had gone to America from Ireland to escape the English. I showed her the box of badges and button etc, to which in return she produced a very small locket that Grandma had given her, which contained photos of two young children. One of the children was wearing what appeared to be She recalled Grandma saying they were photos of our "Grandparents" when they were children It got better still when I pointed out the kepi to her and she said that the soldier in the photo [mentioned above] was wearing the same type of hat, but it wasn't black, it was a lighter, the same as his jacket and trousers, and that "he had a gun in his trouser belt". We both agreed that our Fathers "Georgy" was more than possibly Georgia due to the Georgia State button. We also both agreed that due to the bugle mouthpiece, and all of the above, plus Granddads Comments, that we may have an ancestor who had fought in the civil war. But on which side The light colours of his jacket and Kepi could point to the Confederacy But the Kepi in the photo in the locket would suggest Federal. Or was it the complete opposite, a Federal soldier who sent bits n bobs plus Georgia Button home. So, I did a little research and found this: Captured at Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 28, Sent to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for exchange October 13, Detailed Musician April Surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, Now I know this is really improbable, but hey it's a start. Again, thanks to you all.

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Chapter 2 : Causes Of The Civil War | History Detectives | PBS

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We never really were, but at least now the lid of illusion has been blown off. The truth is, this latest escalation is just the beginning. The real war is hard enough and it takes place right in your bathroom mirror. Today the violence unfolded over a statue of Robert E. A fitting name for a fitting place: Like the Confederate flag, symbols are representatives of ideas, beliefs, and values. Lee, general of the Confederate troops, represents the nobility of an ignoble value system: My mother used to bring me books so I could learn about American history. It was the only time I ever really spent alone with my mother, the only time I ever felt special with her. I cherished it and grew to love American history. One of the books was about Robert E. I knew he was on the other wrong side, but Robert E. Lee was depicted as a noble, gentle, dignified man. He always looked sad in the pictures. He was from Virginia and was torn. Grant, on the other hand, was a messy drunk. In the value system of my family, it was worse to be a messy drunk than a racist, especially if the racist was really a good guy who was sad about what he was doing. My mom gave Robert E. Lee a pass, so did I. After all, my mom was from Brooklyn. Become a supporter and enjoy The Good Men Project ad free You see, racism is not confined to regional borders. Attitudes about race reflect a consciousness that often has more to do with family bonds than geography. But geography was the breeding ground for this poison. After I moved to Charleston, SC. My introduction to race relations came in my first week when I was stopped by a cop-on-steroids on Remount Road. The cop pointed to all the black people in the area. You see all these people? I facilitated inter-gender dialogues, inter-faith dialogues, inter-race dialogues, and others. They were wildly successful according to follow up research. Tensions were higher in those dialogues than in the white-black dialogues. The past is the past. You lost the war. The Southern students seethed. They loved their families and accepted the values they inherited. They enjoyed the privilege of nurturing hatred in the guise of family loyalty. The Northern kids enjoyed the privilege of believing they never had to examine their own racism because they were from the side that fought against slavery. There was a fraternity on campus that traced their roots back to a white supremacist organization. They flew a Confederate flag in their frat house. That bothered some people. I reached out to the president of the organization. We talked about the message his frat was communicating to students of color. He was a super friendly guy who never stopped smiling, like he was running for POTUS, but his eyes said the only thing that needed to be said: Maybe he was at the rally in Charlottesville today. I learned a few major lessons doing racial healing work in Charleston: That was just a story we told ourselves to feel better about our history. It just evolved to take on new forms Jim Crow, institutional racism, gerrymandering, racial profiling, etc. You cannot defeat it if you choose the same weapon your nemesis uses â€” hatred. By the end of my tenure in Charleston, it was clear: I was trying to fight hatred through the lens of my own hatred. I just felt justified. I still do, and frankly, this has been my failing. It was enough to harpoon my career as a diversity professional. My own contempt was a massive liability that compromised my efficacy. But if I had been in Charlottesville today, I would have been right out there in the streets with the counter-protesters. We cannot kumbaya our way to enlightenment when these sickos are dressing up in KKK costumes and carrying nazi flags, driving cars into crowds and killing people. Become a supporter and enjoy The Good Men Project ad free Now we have a person in the White House who is by all accounts mentally and emotionally unstable. How ironic that the new Confederacy selected him as their general to lead the charge. The new rebel yell has a yankee accent. Who woulda thunk it? Sounds so much better than Nazi, no? Today the new Confederacy took up arms and rose again. They came in force, some of them wearing militia fatigues and brandishing weapons. They were met with resistance from Americans sound enough to recognize the disease they represent. There will be more, no doubt. Why should anybody be surprised? Our president has assaulted our senses with violent rhetoric daily since He develops a vocal tic whenever its time to denounce

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the KKK, the Alt-Right, or whatever name they want to hide behind. His presidency has been characterized as recklessly pugnacious, picking fights with most of his own staff, our allies, and now several world leaders. Hatred has no loyalty. It behaves like spreading cancer. Evidence of this is the way even progressives and liberals attack each other now. The trust that once existed between target groups and their allies has long eroded. There is more than one way to fight this disease, so choose your weapon of choice. But like any good army, there must be a broad coordinated effort of mutual support across the spectrum of social justice warriors. You can be a rebel, an advocate, or a behind the scenes organizer. You can protest with art, poetry, or public speaking. You can engage your friends or family in dialogue. Until then, this Rebel Yell will simply find a new melody, and people will continue to die. Things really started picking up when he adopted Jon Snow, the puppy.

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Chapter 3 : CONFEDERATE AMERICAN PRIDE: The 10 Causes of the War Between the States

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The thinking in the South was based on who did the thinking. If you were among the more educated, such as preachers and pastors, you would have seen the war between the states as a theological conflict. My former professor, Dr. Men like they cite "Palmer, Plumer, Thornwell, Dabney" were in the pulpits or seminaries informing men how to think. On the other hand, on a more pedestrian level, there was the burdensome taxation and tariffs set in place by the Congress. Although they opposed permanent tariffs, political expedience in spite of sound economics prompted the Founding Fathers to pass the first U. For 72 years, Northern special interest groups used these protective tariffs to exploit the South for their own benefit. Finally in , the oppression of those import duties started the Civil War. In addition to generating revenue, a tariff hurts the ability of foreigners to sell in domestic markets. An affordable or high-quality foreign good is dangerous competition for an expensive or low-quality domestic one. But when a tariff bumps up the price of the foreign good, it gives the domestic one a price advantage. The rate of the tariff varies by industry. If the tariff is high enough, even an inefficient domestic company can compete with a vastly superior foreign company. As early as the Revolutionary War, the South primarily produced cotton, rice, sugar, indigo and tobacco. The North purchased these raw materials and turned them into manufactured goods. By , foreign manufactured goods faced high import taxes. Foreign raw materials, however, were free of tariffs. Thus the domestic manufacturing industries of the North benefited twice, once as the producers enjoying the protection of high manufacturing tariffs and once as consumers with a free raw materials market. The raw materials industries of the South were left to struggle against foreign competition. Because manufactured goods were not produced in the South, they had to either be imported or shipped down from the North. Either way, a large expense, be it shipping fees or the federal tariff, was added to the price of manufactured goods only for Southerners. Because importation was often cheaper than shipping from the North, the South paid most of the federal tariffs. Much of the tariff revenue collected from Southern consumers was used to build railroads and canals in the North. Between and , 30, miles of track were laid. At their best, these tracks benefited the North. Many rail lines had no economic effect at all. Many of the schemes to lay track were simply a way to get government subsidies. Fraud and corruption were rampant. With most of the tariff revenue collected in the South and then spent in the North, the South rightly felt exploited. In fact, they dovetail together as a real example of statism and its effects. While the pastors were philosophically training the men who would ultimately decide on war, these same men were suffering under the yoke of financing an entire country due to protective tariffs. You can believe they heard from their countrymen, their neighbors and their wives about the yoke of burden they felt. If anyone tells you that the war was fought over slavery, he is lying to you. Frank Clarke sends the following note. Slaves in DC were freed by ordinance in Slaves elsewhere had to wait until the 13th amendment in December , 8 months after a war that was all about slavery ended. This, in turn, would beef up the ranks of the Union army which was then getting its clock cleaned. The Brits outlawed slavery, then bought out all the slaveholders for cash. It was a good deal for anyone who could see the onrushing Industrial Revolution, an event which would, in short order, make human chattel slavery an economic dead-end. But Lincoln was not keen to empower the South with such a scheme. Lincoln wanted to OWN the South. The tariffs had done that. If the South rendered itself immune to the tariffs, the Northern economy would crash. This could not be allowed to happen. Foreign newspapers of the day, Corriere della Sera, Le Monde, The Times of London, and others, universally saw the conflict as economic and not connected to slavery. As disinterested spectators, their views are telling.

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Chapter 4 : Causes for the War Between the States | GON Forum

The truth about the man behind the book that sparked the War Between the States. [Frances Cavanah] -- A biography of the former slave who after escaping to Canada with his family became a well-known minister and active power in the Underground Railroad and served as model for Harriet Beecher Stowe's.

Civil War[edit] In the United States, " Civil War " is the most common term for the conflict; it has been used by the overwhelming majority of reference books, scholarly journals, dictionaries, encyclopedias, popular histories, and mass media in the United States since the early 20th century. Lee , [4] Ulysses S. Grant , William Tecumseh Sherman , P. Benjamin used the term "Civil War" during the conflict. These variations are also used in the United States in cases in which the war might otherwise be confused with another historical event such as the English Civil War , the Irish Civil War or the Spanish Civil War. War Between the States[edit] Georgia plaque using "War Between the States" The term "War Between the States" was rarely used during the war but became prevalent afterward among proponents of the " Lost Cause " interpretation of the war. The Confederate government avoided the term "civil war", because it assumes both combatants to be part of a single country, and referred in official documents to the "War between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America". In , the United Confederate Veterans formally endorsed the name. UDC efforts to convince the United States Congress to adopt the term, beginning in , were unsuccessful. Congress has never adopted an official name for the war. This name was personally ordered by Lemuel C. In , the U. Other historical terms[edit] War of the Rebellion[edit] Illinois plaque using "War of the Rebellion" During and immediately after the war, U. The earliest histories published in northern U. Hence the nickname Johnny Reb and Billy Yank for the participants. The official war records of the United States refer to this war as the War of the Rebellion. The records were compiled by the U. War Department in a volume collection under the title The War of the Rebellion: Historians commonly refer to the collection as the Official Records. Guerra di secessione, Spanish: This name is also used in Central and Eastern Europe, e. The term resurfaced slightly in the late 20th century. This terminology aims to parallel usage of the term " American War for Independence ". A popular poem published in the early stages of hostilities was "South Carolina". Its prologue referred to the war as the "Third War for Independence" it named the War of as the second such war. The Revolution of has been initiated. Ordeal of the Union a major eight-volume history published by historian and journalist Joseph Allan Nevins emphasizes the Union in the first volume title, which also came to name the series. Because Nevins earned Bancroft, Scribner, and National Book Award prizes for books in his Ordeal of the Union series, his title may have been influential. Volume 6, War Becomes Revolution, â€”, picks up on that earlier thread in naming the conflict; but Nevins does not view Southern secession as revolutionary nor would he support Southern apologist attempts to link the war with the American Revolution of If anything, his choice of the term in regard to the Civil War has more to do with the Industrial Revolution and its profound effects. McPherson , [25] as the Confederacy "took the initiative by seceding in defiance of an election of a president by a constitutional majority", [25] and as "the Confederacy started the war by firing on the American flag". They maintain the thought that the Confederacy started the war when they initiated combat at Fort Sumter.

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Chapter 5 : Real reasons for the Civil War:

The truth about the man behind the book that sparked the War Between the States by Frances Cavanah. Westminster Press. Hardcover. VERY GOOD. Light rubbing wear to cover, spine and page edges.

Continue reading for more information on each of these reasons for war. Whatever the other reasons for a war may be, there is almost always an economic motive underlying most conflicts, even if the stated aim of the war is presented to the public as something more noble. In pre-industrial times, the gains desired by a warring country might be precious materials such as gold and silver, or livestock such as cattle and horses. In modern times, the resources that are hoped to be gained from war take the form of things like oil, minerals, or materials used in manufacturing. These wars led to the establishment of British colonial rule in India, which gave Britain unrestricted access to exotic and valuable resources native to the Indian continent. A strategic map of central Europe from Territorial Gain A country might decide that it needs more land, either for living space, agricultural use, or other purposes. Related to buffer zones are proxy wars. These are conflicts that are fought indirectly between opposing powers in a third country. Each power supports the side which best suits their logistical, military, and economic interests. Proxy wars were particularly common during the Cold War. Serbo-Bulgarian War “Bulgaria and Serbia fought over a small border town after the river creating the border between the countries moved. Religion Religious conflicts often have very deep roots. They can lie dormant for decades, only to re-emerge in a flash at a later date. Religious wars can often be tied to other reasons for conflict, such as nationalism or revenge for a perceived historical slight in the past. While different religions fighting against each other can be a cause of war, different sects within a religion for example, Protestant and Catholic, or Sunni and Shiite battling against one another can also instigate war. The aim of crusaders was to expel Islam and spread Christianity. The wars were fought between the orthodox Catholic and Muslim populations of former Yugoslavia. Russian soldiers in ceremonial uniforms. Most military groups have traditions, customs, special dress and awards that provide soldiers with recognition within a wider cultural framework. Nationalism Nationalism in this context essentially means attempting to prove that your country is superior to another by violent subjugation. This often takes the form of an invasion. Richard Ned Lebow, Professor of International Political Theory at the Department of War Studies, Kings College London, contends that while other causes of war may be present, nationalism, or spirit, is nearly always a factor. Following Plato and Aristotle, I posit spirit, appetite and reason as fundamental drives with distinct goals. There can be little doubt that the spirit is the principal cause of war across the centuries. Adolf Hitler went to war with Russia partly because the Russians and eastern Europeans in general were seen as Slavs, or a group of people who the Nazis believed to be an inferior race. World War I “Extreme loyalty and patriotism caused many countries to become involved in the first world war. Many pre-war Europeans believed in the cultural, economic and military supremacy of their nation. Revenge Seeking to punish, redress a grievance, or simply strike back for a perceived slight can often be a factor in the waging of war. Revenge also relates to nationalism, as the people of a country which has been wronged are motivated to fight back by pride and spirit. Unfortunately, this can lead to an endless chain of retaliatory wars being set in motion which is very difficult to stop. Bush to initiate a war on terror. This global war began with an invasion of Iraq and is ongoing. African American soldiers fighting in the American Civil War. The American Civil War saw the first signs of mechanized warfare, which would become more apparent with the onset of World War I later in Europe. Civil War These generally take place when there is sharp internal disagreement within a country. These internal rifts often turn into chasms that result in violent conflict between two or more opposing groups. Civil wars can also be sparked by separatist groups who want to form their own, independent country, or, as in the case of the American Civil War, states wanting to secede from a larger union. Revolutionary War These occur when a large section of the population of a country revolts against the individual or group that rules the country because they are dissatisfied with their leadership. Revolutions can begin for a variety of reasons,

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including economic hardship amongst certain sections of the population or perceived injustices committed by the ruling group. Other factors can contribute too, such as unpopular wars with other countries. Revolutionary wars can easily descend into civil wars. French Revolution “ The French Revolution was a battle that represented the rise of the bourgeoisie and the downfall of the aristocracy in France. Haitian Revolution “ The Haitian Revolution was a successful slave rebellion that established Haiti as the first free black republic. These defensive wars can be especially controversial when they are launched preemptively, the argument essentially being that: One specific example is the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, when U. There is a multitude of causes of war, and they can only be learned through an extensive study of human history. Usually, but not always, it starts with a dispute between countries, or groups within a country, which subsequently becomes violent.

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Chapter 6 : Names of the American Civil War - Wikipedia

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So, the northern industrialists decided to sell them to the south were they could stand the climate and they better understood agricultural work. So, the north said, "Here, buy these slaves to work your fields. This loan, buy, increase crop size, pay back the money and then borrow more money to buy more labor cycle went on for decades. As a side note, the largest slave owner in Hattiesburg, Miss. Jump forward to The abolitionists decided it was immoral to hold humans in slavery which I agree, and they wanted the slaves to be freed. To which the bankers said, "Tough. The plantation owners believed the abolitionists would never succeed in freeing the slaves and continued to get loans to buy farming equipment, build slave quarters, clothing, farm animals and sometimes slaves at auction. This was especially true of the younger growers needing help to get started. Not all small to medium plantation owners were sons of the rich, long established growers. Then, the money would be repayed after harvest. Worried about a rebellion, the northern and even the southern banks almost stopped making loans. This put the farmers backs against the wall and secession was coming to a boil. In Lincoln asked for some 75, volunteers for a period of days to quell a rebellion, IF there was one. Meanwhile, the South had massed 20,000 troops near Manassas Junction, Va. The days for the Federal volunteers was soon to expire and Lincoln was about to have at least 60,000 troops discharged. The northern industrialist bankers got nervous and practically made Lincoln attack while he still had the forces. The result was "The Great Skedaddle" as the blue bellies dropped their weapons and ran 32 miles back to Washington. So, there, in a fairly large nutshell, is how the Civil War "started". As Backcountry posted, "It was the money. He also had a very old arithmetic book that had math problems that went something like, "If 3 rebels could whip 4 yankees each, how many yankees could 9 rebels whip?"

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Chapter 7 : the war between states - blog.quintoapp.com

Based upon the study of original documents of the War Between The States (Civil War) era and facts and information published by Confederate Veterans, Confederate Chaplains, Southern writers and Southern Historians before, during, and after the war, I present the facts, opinions, and conclusions stated in the following article.

King and LtCol Thomas M. Nelson Historians have long debated the causes of the war and the Southern perspective differs greatly from the Northern perspective. Based upon the study of original documents of the War Between The States Civil War era and facts and information published by Confederate Veterans, Confederate Chaplains, Southern writers and Southern Historians before, during, and after the war, I present the facts, opinions, and conclusions stated in the following article. Technically the 10 causes listed are reasons for Southern secession. The only cause of the war was that the South was invaded and responded to Northern aggression. I respectfully disagree with those who claim that the War Between the States was fought over slavery or that the abolition of slavery in the Revolutionary Era or early Federal period would have prevented war. It is my opinion that war was inevitable between the North and South due to complex political and cultural differences. The famous Englishman Winston Churchill stated that the war between the North and South was one of the most unpreventable wars in history. There were 10 political causes of the war causes of Southern Secession one of which was slavery which was a scapegoat for all the differences that existed between the North and South. All wars are economic and are always between centralists and decentralists. The North would have found an excuse to invade the South even if slavery had never existed. A war almost occurred during over the tariff when South Carolina passed nullification laws. This crisis had nothing to do with slavery. If slavery had never existed --period--or had been eliminated at the time the Declaration of Independence was written in or anytime prior to it is my opinion that there would still have been a war sooner or later. It was a political coalition between the New England economic interests and the New England fanatics and zealots that caused Southern secession to be necessary for economic survival and safety of the population. The Southern states were being treated as an agricultural colony of the North and bled dry. The North claimed that they fought the war to preserve the Union but the New England Industrialists who were in control of the North were actually supporting preservation of the Union to maintain and increase revenue from the tariff. The industrialists wanted the South to pay for the industrialization of America at no expense to them. Revenue bills introduced in the U. House of Representatives prior to the War Between the States were biased, unfair and inflammatory to the South. Abraham Lincoln had promised the Northern industrialists that he would increase the tariff rate if he was elected president of the United States. The election of a president that was Anti-Southern on all issues and politically associated with the New England industrialists, fanatics, and zealots brought about the Southern secession movement. The North wanted to and did alter the form of Government this nation was founded upon. Thus Confederate soldiers were fighting for rights that had been paid for in blood by their forefathers upon the battlefields of the American Revolution. The infamous Socialist Karl Marx sent Lincoln a letter of congratulations after his reelection in The North had many Secular Humanists atheists, transcendentalists and non-Christians. Southerners were afraid of what kind of country America might become if the North had its way. Secular Humanism is the belief that there is no God and that man, science and government can solve all problems. This philosophy advocates human rather than religious values. The two cultures had been at war and at odds for over years before they arrived in America. The cultural differences that contributed to the War Between the States had existed for years or more. New England formed Immigrant Aid Societies and sent settlers to these areas that were politically attached to the North. They passed laws against slavery that Southerners considered punitive. These political actions told Southerners they were not welcome in the new states and territories. It was all about control--slavery was a scapegoat. They began a campaign about that would influence the common people of the North and create enmity that would allow them to go to war against the South. These Northern Industrialists brought up a

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morality claim against the South alleging the evils of slavery. These states had both private and state owned fleets of ships. Beginning about the Northern Newspapers began to slander the South. The Industrialists used this tool to indoctrinate the common people of the North. They used slavery as a scapegoat and brought the morality claim up to a feverish pitch. Southerners became tired of reading in the Northern Newspapers about what bad and evil people they were just because their neighbor down the road had a few slaves. This propaganda campaign created hostility between the ordinary citizens of the two regions and created the animosity necessary for war. The Northern Industrialists worked poor whites in the factories of the North under terrible conditions for 18 hours a day including children. When the workers became old and infirm they were fired. It is a historical fact that during this era there were thousands of old people living homeless on the streets in the cities of the North. In the South a slave was cared for from birth to death. Also the diet and living conditions of Southern slaves was superior to that of most white Northern factory workers. Southerners deeply resented this New England hypocrisy and slander. These fanatics and zealots were calling for massive slave uprisings that would result in the murder of Southern men, women and children. Southerners were aware that such an uprising had occurred in Santa Domingo in the era and that the French white population had been massacred. The abolitionists published a terrorist manifesto and tried to smuggle , copies into the South showing slaves how to murder their masters at night. Then when John Brown raided Harpers Ferry, Virginia in the political situation became inflammatory. Prior to this event there had been more abolition societies in the South than in the North. Lincoln and most of the Republican Party 68 members of congress had adopted a political platform in support of terrorist acts against the South. Again slavery was used as a scapegoat for all differences that existed between the North and South. Most Southerners did not own slaves and would not have fought for the protection of slavery. However they believed that the North had no Constitutional right to free slaves held by citizens of Sovereign Southern States. Prior to the war there were five times as many abolition societies in the South as in the North. Virtually all educated Southerners were in favor of gradual emancipation of slaves. Gradual emancipation would have allowed the economy and labor system of the South to gradually adjust to a free paid labor system without economic collapse. Furthermore, since the New England States were responsible for the development of slavery in America, Southerners saw the morality claims by the North as blatant hypocrisy. The first state to legalize slavery had been Massachusetts in and this law was directed primarily at Indians. In colonial times the economic infrastructure of the port cities of the North was dependent upon the slave trade. Further proof that Southerners were not fighting to preserve slavery is found in the diary of an officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He stated that "he had never met a man in the Army of Northern Virginia that claimed he was fighting to preserve slavery". If the war had been over slavery, the composition of the politicians, officers, enlisted men, and even African Americans would have been different. Confederate General Robert E. Grant even stated that if the abolitionists claimed he was fighting to free slaves that he would offer his services to the South. In her book Truths Of History she stated that there were more slaveholders in the Union Army , than the Confederate Army , Statistics and estimates also show that about , blacks supported the Confederacy versus about , for the Union. Clearly the war would have been fought along different lines if it had been fought over slavery. The famous English author Charles Dickens stated "the Northern onslaught upon Southern slavery is a specious piece of humbug designed to mask their desire for the economic control of the Southern states. Original correspondence between Lincoln and Naval Captain G. It was politically important that the South be provoked into firing the first shot so that Lincoln could claim the Confederacy started the war. Additional proof that Lincoln wanted war is the fact that Lincoln refused to meet with a Confederate peace delegation. They remained in Washington for 30 days and returned to Richmond only after it became apparent that Lincoln wanted war and refused to meet and discuss a peace agreement. After setting up the Fort Sumter incident for the purpose of starting a war, Lincoln called for 75, troops to put down what he called a rebellion. Virginia and North Carolina were not going to allow such an unconstitutional and criminal act of aggression against a sovereign sister Southern State. Your object is to subjugate the Southern states and the requisition made upon me for

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such a object-an object in my judgement not within the purview of the constitution or the act of , will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war; having done so we will meet you in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited toward the South. Those who make claims that "the war was over slavery" or that if slavery had been abolished in when the Declaration of Independence was signed or in when The Constitution of the United States of America was signed, that war would not have occurred between North and South are being very simplistic in their views and opinions. The following conversation between English ship Captain Hillyar and Capt. It is a summary from a well-educated Southerner who is stating his reasons for fighting. The enemy has taken pains to impress foreign nations with this false view of the case. With the exception of a few honest zealots, the canting hypocritical Yankee cares as little for our slaves as he does for our draught animals. The war which he has been making upon slavery for the last 40 years is only an interlude, or by-play, to help on the main action of the drama, which is Empire; and it is a curious coincidence that it was commenced about the time the North began to rob the South by means of its tariffs. When a burglar designs to enter a dwelling for the purpose of robbery, he provides himself with the necessary implements. The slavery question was one of the implements employed to help on the robbery of the South. It is true that we are defending our slave property, but we are defending it no more than any other species of our property - it is all endangered, under a general system of robbery. We are in fact, fighting for independence. British historian and political philosopher Lord Acton, one of the most intellectual figures in Victorian England, understood the deeper meaning of Southern defeat. In a letter to former Confederate General Robert E. Lee dated November 4, , Lord Acton wrote "I saw in States Rights the only available check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy. I deemed you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization and I mourn for that which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo defeat of Napoleon. As Illinois Governor Richard Yates stated in a message to his state assembly on January 2, , the war had "tended, more than any other event in the history of the country, to militate against the Jeffersonian Ideal Thomas Jefferson that the best government is that which governs least. Some years later former U. Nelson Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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Chapter 8 : The War Between the States - The Good Men Project

The War Between the States began because the South demanded States' rights and were not getting them. The Congress at that time heavily favored the industrialized northern states to the point of demanding that the South sell its cotton and other raw materials only to the factories in the north, rather than to other countries.

King and LtCol Thomas M. Nelson Last week I posted a well-written piece pertaining to the causes of the American Civil War which has received over 80, views and many comments. I was able to contact Mr. King the author and he sent me a listing of some of his sources. He also sent me the information for the post regarding the CSS Hunley that I just put up this morning and agreed he would send me other articles from time to time. Thanks to all of our readers for stopping by and thank you Mr. King for your contributions. Below is a note of thanks and the sources. Jeffery Thank you for reading my article 10 Causes and contacting me. I am an honor graduate of the Univ. I have about facts, articles, quotes, etc. I am planning to write a book. Northern historians have selected what they put in American history books and they have omitted "inconvenient history". There are thousands of sources that verify that which I wrote in my article 10 Causes. Here are a few references: It has a list of reference books. Joseph Wheeler in speech to U. I am going to see if he can send me list. There are so many older books I had never heard of until I began getting his postings. The truth has been documented. The victor of a war writes the history. What passes as the history of the old South, the war, and reconstruction is at best a highly biased New England perspective and at worst no more than Yankee lies and propaganda.

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Chapter 9 : The 8 Main Reasons for War | Owlcation

The Vietnam War was obviously one of the most disastrous of this country's past mistakes and the Pentagon's "50th Vietnam War commemoration" is a near-perfect example of how both.

King Historians have long debated the causes of the war and the Southern perspective differs greatly from the Northern perspective. Based upon the study of original documents of the War Between The States Civil War era and facts and information published by Confederate Veterans, Confederate Chaplains, Southern writers and Southern Historians before, during, and after the war, I present the facts, opinions, and conclusions stated in the following article. Technically the 10 causes listed are reasons for Southern secession. The only cause of the war was that the South was invaded and responded to Northern aggression. I respectfully disagree with those who claim that the War Between the States was fought over slavery or that the abolition of slavery in the Revolutionary Era or early Federal period would have prevented war. It is my opinion that war was inevitable between the North and South due to complex political and cultural differences. The famous Englishman Winston Churchill stated that the war between the North and South was one of the most unpreventable wars in history. There were 10 political causes of the war causes of Southern Secession one of which was slavery--which was a scapegoat for all the differences that existed between the North and South. All wars are economic and are always between centralists and decentralists. The North would have found an excuse to invade the South even if slavery had never existed. A war almost occurred during over the tariff when South Carolina passed nullification laws. This crisis had nothing to do with slavery. If slavery had never existed --period--or had been eliminated at the time the Declaration of Independence was written in or anytime prior to it is my opinion that there would still have been a war sooner or later. It was a political coalition between the New England economic interests and the New England fanatics and zealots that caused Southern secession to be necessary for economic survival and safety of the population. The Southern states were being treated as an agricultural colony of the North and bled dry. The North claimed that they fought the war to preserve the Union but the New England Industrialists who were in control of the North were actually supporting preservation of the Union to maintain and increase revenue from the tariff. The industrialists wanted the South to pay for the industrialization of America at no expense to themselves. Revenue bills introduced in the U. House of Representatives prior to the War Between the States were biased, unfair and inflammatory to the South. Abraham Lincoln had promised the Northern industrialists that he would increase the tariff rate if he was elected president of the United States. The election of a president that was Anti-Southern on all issues and politically associated with the New England industrialists, fanatics, and zealots brought about the Southern secession movement. The North wanted to and did alter the form of Government this nation was founded upon. Thus Confederate soldiers were fighting for rights that had been paid for in blood by their forefathers upon the battlefields of the American Revolution. The infamous Socialist Karl Marx sent Lincoln a letter of congratulations after his reelection in The North had many Secular Humanists atheists, transcendentalists and non-Christians. Southerners were afraid of what kind of country America might become if the North had its way. Secular Humanism is the belief that there is no God and that man, science and government can solve all problems. This philosophy advocates human rather than religious values. The two cultures had been at war and at odds for over years before they arrived in America. The cultural differences that contributed to the War Between the States had existed for years or more. New England formed Immigrant Aid Societies and sent settlers to these areas that were politically attached to the North. They passed laws against slavery that Southerners considered punitive. These political actions told Southerners they were not welcome in the new states and territories. It was all about control--slavery was a scapegoat. They began a campaign about that would influence the common people of the North and create enmity that would allow them to go to war against the South. These Northern Industrialists brought up a morality claim against the South alleging the evils of slavery. These states had both private and state owned fleets of ships. This political cause ties in to the

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above listed efforts by New England Industrialists. Beginning about the Northern Newspapers began to slander the South. The Industrialists used this tool to indoctrinate the common people of the North. They used slavery as a scapegoat and brought the morality claim up to a feverish pitch. Southerners became tired of reading in the Northern Newspapers about what bad and evil people they were just because their neighbor down the road had a few slaves. This propaganda campaign created hostility between the ordinary citizens of the two regions and created the animosity necessary for war. The Northern Industrialists worked poor whites in the factories of the North under terrible conditions for 18 hours a day including children. When the workers became old and infirm they were fired. It is a historical fact that during this era there were thousands of old people living homeless on the streets in the cities of the North. In the South a slave was cared for from birth to death. Also the diet and living conditions of Southern slaves was superior to that of most white Northern factory workers. Southerners deeply resented this New England hypocrisy and slander. Abolitionists were a small but vocal and militant group in New England who demanded instant abolition of slavery in the South. These fanatics and zealots were calling for massive slave uprisings that would result in the murder of Southern men, women and children. Southerners were aware that such an uprising had occurred in Santa Domingo in the era and that the French white population had been massacred. The abolitionists published a terrorist manifesto and tried to smuggle , copies into the South showing slaves how to murder their masters at night. Then when John Brown raided Harpers Ferry, Virginia in the political situation became inflammatory. Prior to this event there had been five times as many abolition societies in the South as in the North. Lincoln and most of the Republican Party 64 members of congress had adopted a political platform in support of terrorist acts against the South. Some allegedly including Lincoln had contributed monetarily as supporters of John Browns terrorist activities.. Again slavery was used as a scapegoat for all differences that existed between the North and South. Indirectly slavery was a cause of the war. Most Southerners did not own slaves and would not have fought for the protection of slavery. However they believed that the North had no Constitutional right to free slaves held by citizens of Sovereign Southern States. Prior to the war there were five times as many abolition societies in the South as in the North. Virtually all educated Southerners were in favor of gradual emancipation of slaves. Gradual emancipation would have allowed the economy and labor system of the South to gradually adjust to a free paid labor system without economic collapse. Furthermore, since the New England States were responsible for the development of slavery in America, Southerners saw the morality claims by the North as blatant hypocrisy. The first state to legalize slavery had been Massachusetts in and this law was directed primarily at Indians. In colonial times the economic infrastructure of the port cities of the North was dependent upon the slave trade. Further proof that Southerners were not fighting to preserve slavery is found in the diary of an officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He stated that "he had never met a man in the Army of Northern Virginia that claimed he was fighting to preserve slavery". If the war had been over slavery, the composition of the politicians, officers, enlisted men, and even African Americans would have been different. Confederate General Robert E. Grant even stated that if the abolitionists claimed he was fighting to free slaves that he would offer his services to the South. In her book Truths Of History she stated that there were more slaveholders in the Union Army , than the Confederate Army , Statistics also show that about , blacks supported the Confederacy versus about , for the Union. Clearly the war would have been fought along different lines if it had been fought over slavery. The famous English author Charles Dickens stated " the Northern onslaught upon Southern slavery is a specious piece of humbug designed to mask their desire for the economic control of the Southern states. Original correspondence between Lincoln and Naval Captain G. It was politically important that the South be provoked into firing the first shot so that Lincoln could claim the Confederacy started the war. Additional proof that Lincoln wanted war is the fact that Lincoln refused to meet with a Confederate peace delegation. They remained in Washington for 30 days and returned to Richmond only after it became apparent that Lincoln wanted war and refused to meet and discuss a peace agreement. After setting up the Fort Sumter incident for the purpose of starting a war, Lincoln called for 75, troops to put down what he called a rebellion. Virginia and North Carolina were not going to allow such an

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