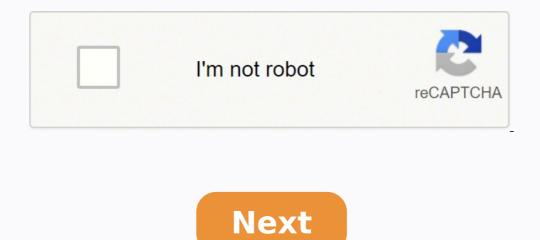
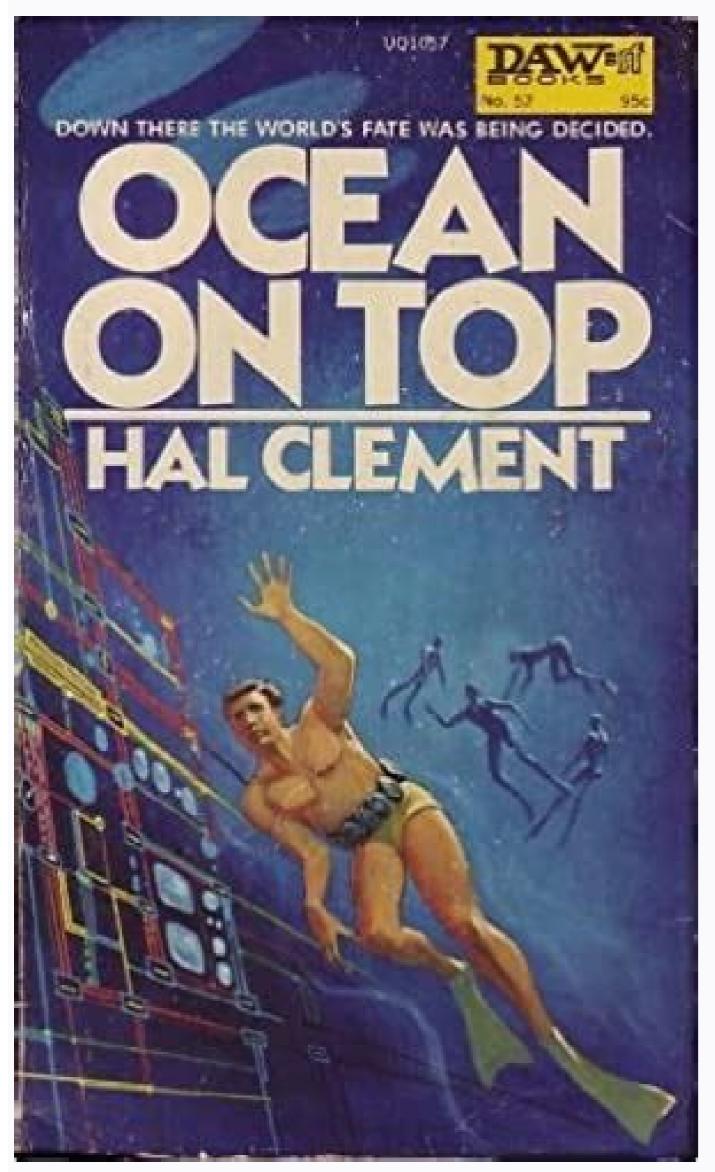
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During Mr. Harald Jan Dahles talks with H.E. Mohammad Mohaddes of the NIOC Exploration division and H.E. Mehdi Mirmoezi President of NIOC in the NIOC Headquarters Tehran, both dignitaries independently broke the news that Iran is going to open up more exploration blocs to foreign companies. This important news was later reflected in an article in the Dubai based regional main newspaper Gulf News shortly after Mr. Dahle (Petronews) arived Dubai from Tehran.







In Baltimore on 19 May 1870, 20,000 participants celebrate the ratification of the 15th amendment. The radical Republicans believed that blacks had the right to the same political rights and opportunities of whites. Pennsylvania Thaddeus Stevens and Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner vigorously opposed Andrew Johnson's indulgent policies. A great political battle was about to take place. The Americans had long been suspicious of the federal government that plays a role too big in state affairs. But radicals believed that extraordinary times required direct intervention in state businesses and laws aimed at protecting emancipated blacks. At the heart of their beliefs it was the idea that blacks must be given a probability of competing in a free work economy. In 1866, this activist congress also introduced a bill to extend the life of the Freedmenâ \in m s bureau and began to work on a bill for civil rights. Hiram Revels of Mississippi was elected senator and six other African Americans were elected as members of Congress from other southern states during the veto to the bill of the Freedmen Bureau bill, claiming that he would have inflated the size of the government. He placed the veto at the invoice of civil rights that refuses the blacks have â € œThe same rights as property and person. "Like whites. Moderate Republicans were horrified at Johnson's civil rights law. It was the first time in the history that an important legislative act was overturned. Radicals hoped that the civil rights law would lead to an active federal judicial system with courts They enforce rights. The Congress then addressed his attention to the modification of the Constitution. In 1867 they approved the fourteenth amendment, which forbidden to the "states to reduce equality before the law." Second part of the amendment of the amendment for a reduction of the representatives of a State if the vote has been denied. The Republicans essentially offered the South a choice to accept black enfranchising or lose congressional representation. A third clause prevented former confederates from holding a state or national office. Encouraged by the work of the fourteenth amendment and local political victories in the 1866 elections, the Republicans then introduced the act of reconstruction of 1867. This has removed the right to vote and to seek the office of the "main rebels". Now the southern trade unionists, the Sudanese who supported the Union during the war, have become the new southern leadership. The Reconstruction Act has also divided the South into five military districts under the commanders empowered to use the army to protect black property and citizens. The first two years of reconstruction of Congress saw the Southern States rewriting their constitutions and ratifying the 14th amendment. Congress seemed to have everything under control. One thing stood in the way was President Johnson himself. Radical leaders have employed an extraordinary constitutional remedy to eliminate presidential impeachment. Page 2 In 1864, Republican Abraham Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson, a democratic senator from Tennessee, as his vice-president candidate. Lincoln was looking for Southern support. He hoped that by choosing Johnson he would appeal to the Southerners who did not want to leave the Union. Johnson, like Lincoln, had grown up in poverty. He didn't learn to write until © He wasn't twenty. He came to political power as a financier of the small farmer. In the speeches, it was directed against "slaveocracy" and against a swelling "Southern aristocracy" which had little use for the white worker. The Vice-President's opinions now count much. Would the moderate approach of Lincoln back to reconciliation? Would he agree? Black suffrage like Lincoln? Would it follow the Radical Republicans and be severe and punitive towards the South? The riots shook New Orleans on July 30, 1866, when a convention was convened to prevent Louisiana's Black Codes from coming into force. Official reports reported 37 dead and 146 wounded, but witnesses say the toll was much higher. Johnson believed that the southern states should decide the best course for them. He also felt that African-Americans were incapable of managing their own lives. He certainly didn't think African-Americans deserved to vote. At some point in 1866, he told a group of blacks visiting the White House that they had to emigrate to another country. He also granted amnesty and pardon. He returned all property, except, of course, their slaves, to the former Confederates who swore allegiance to the Union and agreed to apply individually for a presidential pardon. Many former Confederate leaders soon returned to power. And some have even tried to regain their congressional seniority. Johnson's vision of Reconstruction had proved remarkably forgiving. Very few Confederate leaders were persecuted. By 1866, 7,000 presidential pardons had been granted. subjugate the freed slaves through strict laws that became known as the Black Codes. Some states required written proof of occupation for the following year, otherwise freed slaves would be required to work on plantations. These cartoons by Thomas Nast show Colombia (a personification of the United States) granting pardons to high-ranking Confederate leaders (granting them full citizenship privileges), but denying the vote to a veteran African Americans had to pay a special fee if they were not farmers or servants. They were not farmers or servants. Americans were excluded from orphanages, parks, schools and other public facilities. The Freedman's Bureau, a federal agency created to help transition from slavery to emancipation, was hindered in his attempts to provide for the work plantation. And rew Johnson's policies were initially supported by most Normarries, even by Republicans. But there was a consensus on what rights the African Americans received together with emancipation. Yet a group of radical Republicans wanted to extend the promised rights in the declaration of independence to all free men, including those who had been slaves. A feeding policy fight was in perspective. Page 3 Reconstruction refers to the period subsequent to the civil war of the US reconstruction. It was a period of great pain and infinite questions. What should

be the place of blacks released in the south? The abolition meant that blacks now would have the same status as white men? What should you do with the confederate leaders, considered traitors from many to the north? Although the military conflict was over, the reconstruction was still a war in many ways. This important struggle was conducted by radical northerns who wanted to punish south and sudists who desperately wanted to preserve their lifestyle. African American soldiers gathered at Little Rock, Arkansasalfred Rudolph Waudposticated in: Harperâ € 11 s Weekly May 19,1866 Archive at the Library of Congress This design of African American soldiers returning to their families to Little Rock, Arkansasalfred Rudolph Waudposticated in: Harperâ € 11 s Weekly May 19,1866 Archive at the Library of Congress This design of African American soldiers returning to their families to Little Rock, Arkansasalfred Rudolph Waudposticated in: Harperâ € 11 s Weekly May 19,1866 Archive at the Library of Congress This design of African American soldiers returning to their families to Little Rock, Arkansasalfred Rudolph Waudposticated in: Harperâ € 11 s Weekly May 19,1866 Archive at the Library of Congress This design of African American soldiers returning to their families to Little Rock, Arkansasalfred Rudolph Waudposticated in: Harperâ € 11 s Weekly May 19,1866 Archive at the Library of Congress This design of African American soldiers returning to their families to Little Rock, Arkansasalfred Rudolph Waudposticated in: Harperâ € 11 s Weekly May 19,1866 Archive at the Library of Congress This design of African American soldiers returning to the second se Rock, After the war he captures the exuberant spirit of many former slaves after obtaining freedom. Soon they discovered that freedomdoes not necessarily mean equality. slavery, in practical terms, died at the end of the civil war. Three constitutional amendments have altered the nature of African American rights. abolished slavery in all states and territories. The fourteenth amendment banned states from depriving any male citizen of equal protection by law, regardless of race. The fifth amendment granted the right to vote on African American males. the union. Although these measures were positive steps towards racial equality, their application proved extremely difficult. the period of presidential reconstruction lasted from 1865 to 1867. and rew johnson, as successor of lincoln, proposed a very indulgent policy towards the south. governors and outlined the stages for the creation of new state governments. Johnson thought that every state government could decide better how they wanted black people to be treated. many of the adoption of the southern black code that tried to maintain white supremacy. recently released blacks found the south of post-war times very similar to the pre-war south. ku klux klan was co-founded by former Confederate cavalry general, nathan bedford forrest. later tried to dissolve the group when they became too violent. 1866 congressional elections led to power radical Republicans. They wanted to punish the south and prevent the ruling class from continuing power. approved military reconstruction of 1867, which divided the south into five military districts and how the new governments would be designed. vote, hold political offices, and become judges and Chief. They had positions that used to belong to the Southern Democrats. Many in the South were exhilarating. President Johnson has rejected all radical initiatives, but Congress has overrun him every time. It was the Radical Republicans who accused President Johnson in the 1868s. The Senate, with a single vote, could not condemn him, but his power to hinder radical reform was diminished. Not everyone supported the Radical Republicans. Many southern whites could not only vote, but also hold office. It was in this era that the Ku Klux Klan was born. A reign of terror was directed both at local Republican leaders and blacks who were trying to assert their new political rights. Strikes, lynchings, massacres, they were all working one night for the clan underground. Unable to protect themselves, black and South Republicans sought protection from Washington. After ten years, Congress and radicals have grown tired of federal involvement in the South. The withdrawal of EU troops at 1877 led to new attempts to deprive Afro-Americans of their newly acquired rights. Page 4 On April 11, 1865, two days after Lee's surrender to Appomattox, Lincoln gave a speech describing his plans for peace and reconstruction. The audience was John Wilkes Booth, a successful actor, born and raised in Maryland. Booth firmly believed in slavery and white supremacy. After hearing Lincoln's words, he said to a companion, "Now, for God's sake, I'm gonna let him through, this is the last speech he's gonna make." After failing two attempts before the year to kidnap the president, Booth decided Lincoln had to be killed. His conspiracy was great in design. Booth and his associates decided to assassinate the President, Vice President Andrew Johnson, and Secretary of State William Seward all in the same night. Lincoln decided to assassinate the President and his wife, but during the day he decided to see his son in the new jersey. during the play that evening with the lincolns, the major henry rathbone and his fiancée and, clara harris, daughter of a prominent senator. in the middle of the show that night, booth entered the entrance of the president's box, with a dagger in the left hand and a derringer pistol on the right. He shot the six-inch gun from lincoln and cut his arm to rathbone with the knife. booth then hit the front of the president's box, took his right leg in a flag and landed on the stage, breaking his leg. he waved his dagger and shouted what is said to be sic semper tyrannis~—the Latin for "both for tyrants." "the south is avenged." Then he raced hooping out of the theatre, jumped on his horse and went to virginia. The bullet went into the lincoln head behind his left ear, he laced his brain and stuck behind his right eye. The wound was deadly. lincoln was brought to a nearby pension, where he died the next morning. The other targets have escaped from death. lewis powell, one of the cabin's accomplices, went to seward's house, stabbed and seriously wounded the secretary of state, but seward survived. another accomplice, george atzerodt, could not attempt to assassinate vice president Johnson. two weeks later, in April 26, the cavalry of the union trapped booth in a barn of virginia tobacco. the soldiers had the order not to shoot and decided to burn it out of the barn. A fire was set. Before booth could react, Sergeant boston corbett targeted and killed booth. The dying killer was dragged into a porch where his last words were: "useless. useless! the conspirators of the President's assassination werein front of a military court known as the Hunting Commission. A train took Lincoln's body on a winding path to burial in Springfield, Illinois. AThe nation was from hundreds of thousands to say goodbye to their president, the first to fall from the bullet of a murderer. Page 5 This Torchlht parade for George McClellan, the democratic candidate for the president took place in New York City at 1864. It is addict to modern Americans believe that Abraham Lincoln, one of the most loved presidents of history, has been almost Defeated in his attempt to re-election in 1864. And yet, in that summer, Lincoln himself feared him to lose. How could it happen? First, the village had not elected a president in charge for a second term since Andrew Jackson in 1832 ~ ôâ € nine presidents in a row had discounted only one mandate. Furthermore, the emancipation embrace of him was still a problem a for many Northern voters. Despite the victories of the Union in Gettysburg and Vicksburg a year earlier, the southern armies returned by fighting with revenge. For three months in the summer of 1864, over 65,000 union soldiers were killed, injured or dispersed in action. In comparison, during the first three years there have been accidents at 108,000 of the Union. General Ulysses S. Grant was called "the butcher". Once, during the summer, the confederate soldiers under Jubal Early came to five miles from the White House. The states that Lincoln won in the election of 1864 are shown in red. McClellan won Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware. Note that the citizens of the Confederation did not vote for the elections. Lincoln had a lot to do. He had strong opponents to the congress. Confederate activities underground have brought rebellion into some parts of Maryland. The Lincoln suspension of the mandate of Habeas Corpus was declared unconstitutional by the head of the Supreme Court justice Roger B. Taney ~ ô An order that Lincoln refused to obey. But worse still, the war was not going well. The former General George B. McClellan and his Running, George Pendleton (which subsequently started the civil service of the United States) were strongly favored to win the election of 1864. Meanwhile the Democratic Party divided, with great opposition Democrats of peace, who wanted peace negotiated at all costs. They chose as their candidate George B. McClellan, the former commander of Lincoln's Potomac Army. Even Lincoln expected McClellan to win. The South was well aware of the Union's discontent. Many believed that if the southern armies could hold out until the election, elections for the northern recognition of Confederate independence. Everything changed on the 6th September 1864, when General Sherman seized Atlanta. The war effort had turned strongly in favour of the North and even McClellan was now seeking military victory. Two months later, Lincoln won the popular vote that eluded him in his first election. He won the electoral college by 212 to 21 years and the Republicans had won three quarters of Congress. A second mandate and the Republicans had won three quarters of Congress. was plagued with shortages of all kinds. It started with the clothes. As the first winter of the war approached, the Confederate army needed wool clothing to keep their soldiers warm. But the south did not produce much wool and the northern blockade prevented much wool from being imported from all over the South have donated their wool to the cause. Soon the families at home were cut from carpets. Almost all the shoes worn in the south were manufactured in the north. With the beginning of the war, shoe shipments stopped and there would have been few new shoes available for years. The first meeting of the Confederate and Union forces in Gettysburg occurred when Confederates were investigating a stockpile of shoes in a warehouse. At the end of the civil war, Confederate money was not worth paper. running 12% per month. For example, salt was the only way for meat right now. Its price rose from 65¢ for a bag of 200 pounds in May 1861 to \$60 per bag only 18 months later. Wheat, flour, commeal, meat of all kinds, iron, tin and copper have become too expensive for the ordinary family. The profiteers have frequently purchased all the goods in a store to bring them back at a higher price. It was an unmanageable situation. Food riots have occurred in Mobile, Atlanta and Richmond revolted on April 2, 1863, until Jefferson Davis threw them all his pocket changes and threatened to order the militia to fire on the crowd. Women's roles have changed dramatically. The absence of men meant that women were initially denied permission to work in military hospitals because they were exposed to "attractions no lady should see." But when the victims climbed to the point where the injured men died on the streets due to lack of attention, female nurses like Sally Louisa Tompkins and Kate Cumming would not have been denied. In fact, by the end of 1862, the Confederate Congress passed a law allowing civilians in military hospitals, giving preference to women. "Civil War, Spies, Scouts and Raiders", Time Zone Books, page 45Southern Woman and Children would be much needed fickle for quintin and morphine from the north in the Confederacy in doll bodies like this. The most unpopular act of the Confederacy in doll bodies allowed a man drafted to hire a replacement, leading many rich men to avoid service. When the Confederate has exempted anyone who has supervised 20 slaves, dissension has exploded. Many have begun to conclude that it was "a war of a rich and the struggle of a poor man". This feeling and suffering of their families have led many to abandon the confederate armies. By November 1863, James James The Confederate Secretary of War said he couldn't count for 1/3 of the army. After the fall of Atlanta, the soldiers cared more about their families and then stayed to fight for their new country. Much of the Confederate Army started at home to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives. Page 7 At the age of 12, with 100 dollars in borrowed money, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt began to build a shipping and railroad empire. The richest man in America died. After the first setbacks, most civilians in the North experienced an explosion of war production. During the war, the production of coal and iron reached their highest levels. The merchant ship has reached the peak. Traffic on the railways and the Erie Canal has increased by over 50,% Union producers have grown so profitable that many companies have doubled or tripled their dividends to shareholders. Newly built homes, have spent their money extravagantly on carriages, silk clothing and jewelry. There was a great deal of public outrage that such behavior was impending or even immoral in wartime. What has made this lifestyle even more offensive is that workers' wages have fallen in real terms due to inflation. The price of beef, rice and sugar has doubled from pre-war levels, but wages have risen only half as fast as prices, while businesses of all kinds have made record profits. U.S. Army regulations allowed four changing rooms in each camp, although the men did their laundry on the camp. Sometimes soldiers' wives did this duty for their husbands' regiments. Women's roles changed dramatically during the war, the women of the North were already prominent in a number of industries, including textiles, clothing and footwear. With the conflict, there have been large increases in women's employment in professions ranging from government civil service to farm work. As men entered the Union army, the proportion of women in the manufacturing workforce rose from a quarter to a third. At home, women organized on one one Soldiers' aid companies rolled up bandages for use in hospitals and raised millions of dollars to help wounded troops. There is no place where their impact has been greater than in the field hospitals near the front. Dorothea Dix, who led the effort to provide state hospitals for the mentally ill, was appointed first superintendent of women nurses and set strict guidelines. Clara Barton, who works in a patent office, became one of the most admired nurses during the African Americans. This scene from a contemporary newspaper shows riots burning the African American orphanage. The connection of the project was another divisive issue. In the middle of 1862, Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteer soldiers. Each state has received a quota, and if it has not been able to meet the quota, it has resorted only to recruit men into the state militia. Resistance was so great in parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana that the army had to send troops to keep order. The tempters were further inflamed by the provision which allowed exemptions for those who could afford to hire a substitute. In 1863, faced with a severe loss of labor due to casualties and expiration of enlistments, Congress authorized the government to enforce conscription, resulting in riots in several states. In July 1863, when office plans were established in New York to bring new Irish workers into the army, groups formed to resist. At least 74 people were killed for three days. The same troops that had just triumphantly defeated Lee at Gettysburg were deployed to keep order in New York to bring new Irish workers into the army, groups formed to resist. At least 74 people were killed for three days. cardboard shows England (John Bull) giving up its position against slavery when attempted by the southern cotton. The rebels rarely succeed without a foreign support. North and South have asked British and French support. North and South have asked British and French support. abraham lincoln knew this could not be allowed. He was about to start a big chess game. cotton was a formidable weapon in the diplomacy of the south. Europe depended on cotton cultivated in the south for its textile industry. more than 75% of the cotton used by the British came from states within the confederation. In 1863, the EU blockade reduced British cotton imports to 3% of pre-war levels. in all of Europe there was a "cotton box." British shippuilders were more than happy to provide. The Emily st. pierre, a blocking managed by a company specializing in the import of supplies for the confederation, was one of the first ships to beat Confederate flag to liverpool, english. the ship beats Confederate flag while it was moored to calcutta, india. France had reasons to support the south. Neapolitan ii saw the opportunity to obtain cotton and restore a French presence in America, especially in Mexico, tightening an alliance. but the north had cards to play. The failures of crops in Europe in the early years of the war have increased British dependence on EU wheat. In 1862, more than half of British cereal imports came from the Union. The expansion of other British industries, such as steel and shipbuilding, has offset the decline of the textile industry. British merchant ships also transported much of the traffic between the Union and the great sea bream, providing another source of income. the capture of Confederate diplomats on board the British ship thirty by the USS jacinto was initially celebrated by the congress. when it became apparent that the action almost caused aInternational, the prisoners have been released. The biggest problem for the South was the embrace of slavery, while the British were proud of their leadership in ending the transatlantic slave trade. To support a nation that had openly embraced Now it seemed unthinkable. After the proclamation of Emancipation, Britain was much less prepared to intervene on behalf of the South. The key for each side was to convince Europe that victory for its side was inevitable. The first victories of the South convinced Britain that the North could not triumph against an enemy so great and so opposed to domination. This was a lesson reminiscent of that learned by the British themselves in the Revolutionary War. Yet, for all its victories, the South has never struck a decisive blow to the North. The British feel they need to know that the independence of the South was certain before they recognized the Confederation. The southern loss of Antietam has accumulated great in the minds of European diplomats. Yet the efforts did not stop. Lincoln, his Secretary of State William Seward and Ambassador Charles Francis Adams worked tirelessly to maintain British neutrality. Until 1864, Jefferson Davis proposed to release slaves in the south if Britain would recognize the confederation. Americans tend to think of civil war as being fought to end slavery. Even a whole year in the civil war, the elimination of slavery was not a key objective of the North Despite a vocal abolitionist movement in the north, many people and many soldiers in particular, especially the opposite slavery, but did not favor emancipation. They expected that slavery would die alone in time. African Americans across the nation celebrated the proclamation of Emancipation. This picture shows a Union soldier reading the proclamation to a Slavic family. By the middle of 1862, Lincoln had come to believe in the need to end slavery. In addition to his disdain for the institution, he simply felt that the South could not return to the Union after trying to destroy it. The Party Opposition threatened to turn into an anti-wine party. Lincoln's military commander, General George McClellan, was vehemently against emancipation. Many Republicans who support policies that prohibit black settlement in their states against granting additional rights to blacks. When Lincoln declared that he wanted to release a declaration of freedom to his cabinet in the middle of 1862, they convinced him that he had to wait for the Union to achieve significant military success. The slaves of the border states remaining in the Union, shown in dark brown, were excluded from the Emancipation Proclamation, as were the slaves in the confederate areas already held by the Union forces (in yellow). David Blythe imagined a scene like this when he painted President Lincoln writing the Declaration of Liberty, January 1st, 1863. Notice the symbolism in this press, including the flag, the Bible under Lincoln's hand, the Constitution in his lap, the splitter railings at his feet, and the steps of justice in the corner. That victory arrived in September in Antietam. No foreign country wants to ally itself with a potential loss of power. With victory, the Union showed the British that the South could lose. Consequently, the British did not recognize the Confederate States of America, and Antietam became one of the most bloody. Five days after the battle, Lincoln decided to release the Emancipation Proclamation, effective January 1, 1863. Unless the Confederate States returned to the Union within that day, he declared their slaves "to be then, in the future and forever free". Sometimes it is said that the Emancipation Proclamation has not freed slaves. In a way, it's true. Thanks to the freeing of slaves in the Confederacy, Lincoln was actually freeing people he didn't control directly. The way he explained the Proclamation as a way to shorten the war by taking the resources of the South and thus reducing the Confederate force. McClellan also supported politics as a soldier. Lincoln did not make such an offer of freedom at the border The Emancipation Proclamation created an atmosphere in which the condemnation of slavery was seen as one of the main objectives of the war. Overseas, the North now seemed to have the greatest moral cause. Even if a foreign government wanted to intervene on behalf of the South, its people could object. The proclamation itself freed very few slaves, but it was the death bell for slavery in the United States. Eventually, the Emancipation Proclamation itself freed very few slaves, but it was the death bell for slavery in the United States. wars are not confined to the battlefield. Americans in the North and South contributed to the war effort unlike civilians in any previous conflict. Political leaders in the Union and Confederation each had battles of such changes would also require a complete revolution in the economies of both regions. The results of such changes would not only determine the outcome of the war, but would completely transform the new nation politically, socially and economically. In the North, President Lincoln had been elected by a minority of voters in his first election and had to struggle continuously to win re-election. Copperheads, also known as "peace" Democrats repeatedly hindered the president's leadership initiatives. Down south, Jefferson Davis was no better off. How could a government formed on the basis of the rights of states provide the strong, centralized leadership needed to run the Confederate government. The Oscar-winning film "Gone With the Wind" portrayed a sometimes brutal, sometimes glorified vision of the front line. during the Civil War and Reconstruction. If the South can convince Britain to support the Confederacy, then maybe with the world's most powerful fleet, the world, The British could break the Union's blockade of southern ports. This will provide the South with large markets for its cotton and perhaps a source of money large enough to finance the war. Lincoln's job, of course, was to avoid all this at all costs. A great game of diplomacy was underway. As the war progressed, a clear contrast emerged between the two economies. Both the North and the South experienced high inflation rates, but the South rate was eighty times higher than in the North. Lack of work has occurred on both sides, as has increased class conflict between the rich and the poor. Since most of the battles in the civil war took place in the south, great physical destruction was devastated throughout the region, causing mass poverty and despair. The war has also brought significant new roles for women in the North and South home and at work as they have replaced almost two million men who go to war. They ploughed the fields and did jobs previously done only by men. Through organization and sheer tenacity they have expanded their influence on many problems facing society. The conspirators in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln were hanged on July 7th 1865. Mary Surratt, on the left, was the first woman to be hanged by the United States government. The men were military nurses before this time. It was not considered appropriate for women to tend to injured and dying men, assisting in operations and care. In the struggle for this right, women gained the respect and admiration of generals, politicians and husbands. They would have used this success to continue to expand their role in the evolving fabric of the nation. The Civil War presents a struggle between two societies, not just two armies. It has shown how a predominantly industrial society can prevail over the agricultural one. has shown like no previous war that the efforts of all individuals matter. Finally, even if he would not have lived to see the results, the management of civil war is a testament to wisdom, wisdom, and the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, presumably the greatest president of America. Page 11 Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee signed the surrender for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 9th April 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender is often called "Gentleman Aggression" because of the character of both generals. The end was near. Only the Army of Northern Virginia of Lee remained a strong military force to oppose the Union Army. For nine months, Grant and Lee faced from 53 miles of trenches during the siege of Petersburg. Lee's forces had grown to more than 120.000. The southern troops began to dissolve when the end became clear. The 2nd April Grant ordered and attack on Petersburg and broke the Confederate line. Lee and his contracted army managed to escape. Lee sent a message to Jefferson Davis and his cabinet set fire to everything of military value in Richmond, then boarded a train to The crowd took control of the roads and started more fires. The next day, the soldiers of the North arrived. And the next day, Lincoln visited the city and sat in Jefferson Davis'office. These Union troops stationed in Appomattox Court House village in 1865. Lee's army of Northern Virginia, now reduced to 35.000 soldiers fled west. They were starving, and Lee had asked the Confederate Commission Department to have rations, and they were forced to feed the countryside. The delay caused by the need to procure food proved fatal for the effort Now 125,000 Union soldiers surrounded Lee's army, whose number had been reduced to 25,000 and was steadily decreasing. However, Lee decided to make one last attempt to escape. On 9 April, the remaining Confederate army, commanded by John Gordon, rejected the Union cavalry by blocking the road near the village of Appomattox Court House. But besides them there were 50,000 EU infantry, and as many or more were approaching Lee from behind. It was all over. Confederate troops burned Richmond while retreating south. Lee sent a note to Grant, and later that afternoon they met at Wilmer McLean's house. Grant offered generous surrender conditions. Officers and Confederate soldiers could return home, bringing their horses, weapons and personal effects with them. In addition, Grant granted them immunity from treason. At the end of the ceremony, the two men greeted and separated. Grant sent three days of food rations to the 25,000 Confederate soldiers. The official surrender ceremony took place three days later, when Lee's troops stacked rifles and battle flags. President Lincoln's will to save the Union had prevailed. He looked with satisfaction at the serious damage caused. But these emotions didn't last long. Lincoln was only five days old. Page 12 Candace Scott/Ulysses Grant homepageIn this photo, taken in the summer of 1864, Ulysses S. Grant is standing with his most famous horse, Cincinnati. This magnificent 18-handed horse was donated to Grant in January 1864, by a man of St. Louis who boasted of being "the most beautiful horse in the world." Only one day after their victory in Gettysburg, Union forces captured Vicksburg, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. Lincoln and Union leaders began to make plans for the conclusion of the war. The Union's strategy to win the war did not come out in a single blow. In 1863, however, the North Military Plan consisted of five objectivesCompletely block all southern coasts. This strategy, known as the Anaconda Plan, would eliminate the possibility of Confederate aid from Check the Mississippi River. The river was the main river channel of the South. In addition, control of the South Sou by capturing and destroying Atlanta, Savannah, and the heart of the Southern Secession, South Carolina. Use the numerical advantage of the Northern troops to attack the enemy everywhere to break the spirits of the Confederate Army. By the beginning of 1864, the first two objectives had been achieved. The blockade has successfully prevented any significant foreign aid. General Ulysses Grant's success at Vicksburg brought the Mississippi River to the Union. Lincoln turned to Grant to finish the job and, in the spring of 1864, appointed Grant to command the entire Union. Lincoln turned to Grant to finish the job and, in the spring of 1864, appointed Grant to finish the job and, in the spring of 1864, appointed Grant to finish the job and the entire Union. Meade was to lead Potomac's army against Robert E. Lee. Grant was with Meade, who commanded the largest army in the North. General James Butler was to advance the James River into Virginia and attack Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. damage as possible on their war resources. A week after Abraham Lincoln's re-election in 1864, William Tecumseh Sherman (above) began his ruthless march across Georgia, leaving only civil pain and scorched earth. Both Atlanta and Savannah would return to Union control during this campaign. Meade faced Lee's army in Virginia. Lee's strategy was to use the land and fortified positions to his advantage, thus reducing the importance of the Union's superiority in numbers. He hoped make the cost of trying to bring the south back into the so high union that the northern public did not bear it. From May 5 to 24, the entire force of Grant and Lee's armies fought continuously with enormous losses. But unlike the Union commanders of the past, Grant was determined to go ahead despite the cost. Twenty-eight thousand soldiers were killed at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. More than two-thirds of the casualties in these battles were Union soldiers. At Cold Harbor the following week, Grant lost another 13,000 soldiers, 7,000 of them in half an hour. In the 30 days that Grant fought Lee, he lost 50,000 soldiers, a number equal to half the Confederate Army of the day. As a result, Grant became known as "The Butcher". Congress was shocked and demanded his removal. But Lincoln claimed Grant was winning the battles and refused to grant Congress's request. William T. Sherman's ruthless march across the south to the sea has pushed a stake into the heart of the Confederation. He left nothing behind, destroying everything that was seen in an attempt to crush the rebellion once and for all. Butler failed to capture Richmond and the Confederate capital was temporarily spared. On May 6, a day after Grant and Lee began their confrontation in the desert, Sherman entered Atlanta a rot sight of Atlanta. For a month, he besieged the city. Finally, in early September, he entered Atlanta a day after the Confederate Army had evacuated it. Sherman waited until seven days after Lincoln's re-election, before setting Atlanta on fire and starting his march to the sea. There was no one in front of him. His soldiers plundered the countryside and destroyed everything of military value imaginable as they traveled 285 miles Savannah in a march that became legendary for the poverty that created among the I population. On December 22, Savannah fell. Later, Sherman ordered his army to move north to South Carolina. Their intent was to destroy the state in which the secession began. Exactly a month later, his capital, Columbia, fell into his hands. On the same day, Union Forces recaptured Fort Sumter. The war was almost over. Page 13 Robert E. Lee had a vision. He proposed to take the offensive, invade Pennsylvania and defeat the Union Army in his own territory. Such a victory would have lifted Virginia from the burden of ver. Page 13 Robert E. Lee had a vision. He proposed to take the offensive, invade Pennsylvania and defeat the Union Army in his own territory. election. It would reopen the possibility of European support that had been closed at Antietam. And perhaps, it would also lead to peace. The result of this vision was the greatest battle ever fought on the North American continent. This was Gettysburg, where more than 170,000 fights and more than 40,000 victims. Lee began his mission in mid-June 1863, leading 75,000 troops out of Virginia to south-central Pennsylvania. Forty miles south of Lee, the new commander of the Potomac Union Army, General George Meade, headed north with his 95,000 troops. When Lee learned that this concentrated force was approaching, he sent couriers to his generals with orders to gather near Gettysburg to fight. As sections of the Confederate Army moved to unite, General A.P. Hill heard the rumor that there was a large quantity of shoes in Gettysburg was about to begin. The massacre at the Battle of Gettysburg was brutal. After the battle, casualties on both sides scattered the battlefield, while survivors gathered the bodies. supplies, clothes and shoes. When Hill approached Gettysburg from the west, he was met by the cavalry of the Union of John Buford. Couriers from both sides were sent for reinforcements. In the first afternoon, 40.000 soldiers were on the battlefield, lined up in a north and west of the city. The Confederates pushed the Union troops to Cemetery Hill, just south of the city, where the Union artillery located on the hill stopped the retreat. At noon on the second day of July, Lee ordered his divisions to attack, hoping to dismantle both sides of the Union troops to Cemetery Hill, just south of the city, where the Union artillery located on the hill stopped the retreat. hills that had been left unprotected. If the Confederates could take these positions, they could surround the Union's forces. This map of Gettysburg shows the movements of the Confederate troops in black and the movements of the Confederate troops in black and the movements of the Confederate troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Confederate troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Confederate troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the movements of the Union troops in black and the Unio arrived just in time to meet the Confederate troops who were loading on the hill up to Little Round Top. In some of the fiercest battle, he ordered a massive attack against the center of the Union line at Cemetery Ridge. Confederate batteries have started firing in the center of the Union. The fire continued for two hours. At three in the afternoon, 14.000 Confederate soldiers under General George Pickett began their famous expedition for three quarters of a mile open field up to the Union line. Few Confederates made it. Lee's attempt at a decisive victory in Pennsylvania had failed. He had lost 28.000 soldiers, a third of his army. A month later, he offered his resignation to Jefferson Davis, who was rejected. Meade had lost 23.000 soldiers. The hope of any foreign government recognising the South was dashed. The war continued for another two years, but It marked the end of Lee's great offensives. The Confederation staggered towards its defeat. Page 14 Robert E. Lee symbolized the best of the decisions taken by the military commanders of the North and South. Who were these people? Why? © Have they ordered the types of attacks that have characterized this war? How could they follow orders that in many cases looked like pure suicide? Many of the opposing officers were actually friends, who had been classmates at West Point and who had fought among themselves in the U.S. Mexican War of 1848. Robert E. Lee was offered the position of commander in chief of the United States. Lee was born into one of the most important families in the South and is the son of a revolutionary war hero. His wife was Martha Washington's niece. Lee not favor no © Slavery does not © The secession, but he joined the Confederate Army in Virginia, which wouldn't dishonor him. Although he was the undisputed military leader of the South, he was a brilliant military strategist, always cunning and defeating his opponents with armies much larger than his own. Stonewall Jackson was killed by his troops during the battle. The major who ordered the attack died a few years later, his family pleaded guilty. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was a highly religious man. A former teacher at the Virginia Military Institute believed that the cause of the South was sacred. He was completely fearless in battle. He would lead troops to the point of total exhaustion, seemingly insensitive to their difficulties and sufferings. After Jackson won five battles in a month, an aura of invincibility surrounded him. It lasted until his death, in the spring of 1863, during one of his most dramatic victories, the battle of Chancellorsville. The Union had exceptional officers, but In the first three years of the war, the Union Army had five different commanders. As Lincoln grew up, he could finish the job. He had fought in the U.S. Mexican War and won battles at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in Tennessee during the 1862 winter. Grant had also led the Union troops during Vicksburg's crucial victory. For his strategy in those battles, he earned the nickname of unconditional surrender. "After becoming commander in chief of the U.S. Mexican War and won battles at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in Tennessee during the 1862 winter. Union army, he pursued Lee persistently. Grant fought Lee on a measure-by-measure basis and continued to advance, even though the victims of the Union were rising to the stars and despite heavy criticism for those losses. General Sherman, shown here during the Atlanta campaign, is famous for his tactics during his march to the sea. His men plundered and destroyed civilian houses and commercial activities throughout the region. Grant's most trusted officer, William Tecumseh Sherman, had fought Grant at the beginning of the war. Sherman's work was to conquer Atlanta, an action that was a fundamental part of Lincoln's strategy to end the war. Sherman was a nervous and talkative strategist who understood how difficult it was to win the war. He believed that the North should make life very difficult for Southern civilians to weaken the determination of the Confederate Army. His ruthless and destructive journeys through the South, first to Atlanta, then to the sea in Savannah, and finally through South Carolina, are his legacy Page 15 This photo was taken on the battlefield of Antietam in October 1862. A month later, November 7th 1862, Lincoln fired General Burnside. McClellan and replaced him with General Burnside. McClellan is President Lincoln's fourth left. South was on the move. In August 1862, a Confederate army invaded Kentucky from Tennessee. They took Frankfurt Frankfurt Frankfurt sit down a Confederate governor. In the same month, the army of Robert E. Lee of North Virginia defeated the Union army again in the second battle of Bull Run. Lee and Jefferson Davis believed that another successful campaign would bring British and French Confederate recognition. The foreign powers are reluctant to enter into a conflict on the part of the losers. Although Britain and France both saw the advantages of a US division, neither was willing to support the Confederacy without being convinced that the South could win. Lee and Davis were desperate for that decisive victory. Lee wanted to attack the North on his territory. His target was the Federal Railway Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, but Union General George McClellan was after him. Lee decided to stop and face the Union Army in Sharpsburg, Maryland. In front of the city there was a stream called Antietam. In September 15th, Lee deployed his 30000 soldiers on about four miles of land rising behind Antietam Creek. He used the cover of rocky hillsides, rotating farmland, stone walls, corn fields standing, and a submerged street in the center of his line a. Two days earlier, a Union corporal had found a copy of Lee's special orders wrapped around three cigars. But McClellan refused to act because he thought Lee's troops were bigger than his own. When McClellan started deploying his troops on September 16, he had put a l l his strength against the Confederates in September 15th or 16th, he could have destroyed Lee's army. This map shows the movements of the troops during the battle of Antietam. Confederate troops are shown in red, Union troops in blue. (Click to enlarge) The battle is Early in September 17th when Union troops under General Joseph Hooker attacked Stonewall Jackson's forces through the wheat field Sometimes, costing each side nine generals. Within five hours, 12000 soldiers lay dead or wounded, and tired opponents stopped fighting for the day. At noon, the fight had moved towards a rural road sunk between two farms. Two Confederate brigades repeatedly resisted while Union soldiers attacked and retreated. Finally, the Union's attackers took a position from which they could shoot down the Confederate soldiers who were occupying the road. It was quickly filled with dead and dead, sometimes two and three deep. The street has earned a new name, Bloody Lane. The Confederates retreated, and McClellan had the opportunity to cut Lee's army in half and ruin it. But McClellan did not follow, and the battlefield became silent. This day is in history as the bloodiest day America has ever suffered. More than all of these victims throughout the American Revolution. Lee lost a quarter of his army. The survivors returned to Virginia the night after. The horror of Antietam proved to be one of the critical events of the war. Lee and Davis didn't win. NO © the United Kingdom does not © France was ready to recognize the Confederacy. Five days after the battle, Lincoln issued his first Emancipation Proclamation. In November 5th, Lincoln, impatient for McClellan's hesitation, removed him from command and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside. Antietam changed everything. Page 16 The letter to which Union soldier Major Sullivan Ballou wrote to his wife, Sarah, a week before the First Battle of Bull Run expressed his conviction that he had fought for a just cause. He was killed in battle. The civil war was fought with great passion. From the point of view of the Union, President Lincoln considered that the The European Union was a betrayal of the founders of the republic and of the promise of the republic and of the promise of the republic and of the republic and of the promise of the Independence. He wouldn't see him "perish from this earth." Many others in the North have echoed echoed thoughts. The day before Bull Run's first battle, Major Sullivan Ballou of Rhode Island wrote to his wife: "I know how much American civilization supports the government's triumph, and how much American civilization supports the government's triumph. suffrage. The cause of the union did not guide all the inhabitants of the North. Abolitionists believed that they were acting with divine guidance to fulfill God's will. They wouldn't tolerate compromise or © legal obstacles. It was not necessary for the majority to agree. Wendell Phillips, a well-known abolitionist, said, "One by God is the majority. "The abolitionists saw slavery as an affront to God to end by whatever means necessary. The abolitionists instigated uprisings throughout the South. Like Lincoln, Jefferson Davis believed in the Consent of Independence. He insisted that governments existed with the consent of set of the consent governments. The interference of the North with the popular law of the South was an affront to these ideals. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. He freed that the North was trying to tear its most cherished rights to the South. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, a devout Presbyterian, believed that religious certainty to his troops. Many Southerners believed that the northern position was a direct attack on the Southern lifestyle. They have observed that the poverty suffered by the industrial workers of the North has generated the worse lives than those suffered by the slaves of the South. They also cited the Bible in defense of plantation life. American system was the state government, for which the Confederates believed the Northerners had little respect. Such a passionate passion was difficult to reconcile. After decades of attempts at compromise, these sacred beliefs have finally angered each other in the warmth of war. Page 17 When the war began in April 1861, most Americans expected the conflict to be brief. When President Lincoln asked the governors and states of the Union to provide him with 75000 soldiers, he asked for a 90-day enlistment. When the Confederation moved its capital to Richmond, Virginia, hundreds of miles from Washington, everyone expected a decisive battle on the ground between the two cities. In the spring of 1861, 35000 Confederate troops led by General Pierre Beauregard moved north to protect Richmond from the invasion. Lincoln's army had almost completed its 90-day enlistment and yet his field commander, General Irvin McDowell, refused to fight. (three months after the start of the war). Hundreds of journalists, representatives of Congress, and other civilians had travelled from Washington in carriages and on horses to see a real battle. It took two and a half days for the northern troops to march 25 miles. Beauregard was warned of the movement of McDowell's troops by a southern beauty who hid the message in her hair. He consolidated his forces along the south bank of Bull Run, a river a few kilometres north of Manassas Junction, and waited for the Union troops to arrive. At the beginning of July 21st, Bull Run's first battle began. During the first two hours of battle, the Confederates gave ground to ten,000 soldiers But while the Confederates retired, they found a brigade of fresh troops, led by Thomas Jackson, waiting on the crest a of the hill. Even the battle of Bull Run Run like the battle of Bull Run Run Run like the battle of Bull Run Run Run like the battle of Bull Run Run who often find themselves in the thick battle, the photographers hoped to be photographed from Bull Run's battlefield, waiting for the forces of the south to leave Manassas in March 1862. Trying to rally his infantry, General Bernard Bee of South Carolina shouted, "Look, there's Jackson with his Virginians, standing like a stone wall!" The troops of the south stood still and Jackson's nickname, Stonewall, was born. In the afternoon, thousands of additional Confederate troops arrived by horse and train. The Union troops were fighting with intense fire for many fourteen hours. At the end of the day, they felt the effects of their efforts. Towards the 16th, when Beauregard ordered a massive counterattack, Stonewall Jackson asked his soldiers to "feel like fury". The rebel cry became a distinctive sign of the Confederate army. Withdrawal from the Bull Run battle. Interesting viewers made the trip from neighboring Washington, D.C. to observe the shielding. More than 4.800 soldiers were killed, wounded, or listed as missing by both armies in battle. The next day, Lincoln appointed Major General George B. McClellan to command the new Potomac army and signed legislation for the registration of a million troops to last three years. The Confederate esprit de corps was elevated by their victory. For the North, which had the supremacy in numbers, increased their caution. It was seven months before McClellan agreed to fight. Meanwhile, Lincoln was getting impatient with the timidity of his generals. In many ways, civil war a transition from the old fighting style to the new style. faced, each looking for Go around the other one. As the war progressed, new weapons and tactics changed the war forever. There will be no civilian spectators during the destructive battles to come. Page 18 As early as September 1861, the CSA began issuing national currency, promising to pay the bearer the nominal amount "six months after the ratification of a peace treaty". Within days of the fall of Fort Sumter, four other states joined the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. The battle lines had been drawn. On paper, the Union surpassed the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. The battle lines had been drawn. On paper, the Union surpassed the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. people, including 3.5 million slaves, in 11 Confederate states. Despite the larger population of the war, the South had an army of almost equal size during the first year of the war. The North also had an enormous industrial capacity. But that statistic was misleading. In 1860, the North produced 97% of its railway locomotives, 94% of its railway locomotives, 94% of its cast iron, and over 90% of its cast iron, and over 9 when it came to production, but the Confederation managed to keep its guns fired by creating ammunition from the melted bells of churches and squares. All the main ingredients of gunpowder were imported. Since the North controlled the navy, the seas were in the hands of the Union. A blockade could suffocate the South. However, the Confederation was not without resources and willpower. The South could produce all the food it needed, even if the transport to the soldiers and the It was a big problem. the south also proved very ingenious. At the end of the war, he had established weapons and foundries in different states. They built huge gunpowder factories and loose thousands of churches and bronze plantation bells to build cannons. The largest strength of the south resides in the fact that he was fighting on the defensive in his territory. Known by the landscape, Southerners could persecute northern invaders. The military and political objectives of the Union were much more difficult to reach. The Union had to invade, conquer and occupy the South. He had to destroy the ability of the south and the will resist $\tilde{A} \notin \hat{a} \hat{a} \notin \hat{a} \notin \hat{a} \notin \hat{a} \hat{a}$ the convalescent shoot squirrels, land pigs, pheasants, and turkeys with which to make soup for men." From the Archibald Memories Atkinson Jr., a Southern Confederate surgeon enjoyed the initial advantage of morality: the South was struggling to keep his lifestyle, while the North was struggling to maintain a union. Slavery has not become a moral cause of the EU effort until Lincoln has announced the proclamation of emancipation in 1863. When the war started, many key questions were still unanswered. And if the slave states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware were united to the Confederation? And if Britain or France had come to the help of the South? And if any victory decided at the beginning of the Confederation had put the public opinion of the North against the war? In fact, the North was much better on paper. But many unidentified factors during the outbreak of war could have inclined the budget to a different result. Page 19 Confederate forces have bombed Fort Sumter for three days half before Northern ider Robert Anderson surrendered. This image depicts Fort Sumter as it appeared in 1861. It all started at Fort Fort Fort Fort Fort Fort Fort Sumter, an island in Charleston, South Carolina separated from the Union. Five days later, 68 federal troops stationed in Charleston, South Carolina, retreated to Fort Sumter, an island in Charleston Harbour. The North considered the fort to be owned by the U.S. government. The people of South Carolina thought he belonged to the new Confederacy. Four months later, the first clash of the Civil War took place on this contested ground. The commander of Fort Sumter, Major Robert Anderson, was a former slave-owner who was, however, unquestionably loyal to the Union. With 6,000 South Carolina militias ringing at the harbor, Anderson and his soldiers have been cut off from reinforce Anderson. He disappeared quickly when the South Carolina artillery started shooting at him. Fort Sumter is located in downtown Charleston Harbor. In February 1861, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as provisional president of the Union in Washington DC. The fate of Fort Sumter was in the hands of these two leaders. As the weeks went by, the pressure grew for Lincoln to take some initiative at Fort Sumter and unite the states. Lincoln thought the secession of the South was "artificial". When Jefferson Davis sent a group of commissioners to Washington to negotiate the transfer of Fort Sumter to South Carolina, they were promptly rejected. Lincoln had a dilemma. Fort Sumter was running out of supplies, but an attack from the fort would look like an attack from the fort would look like an attack from the fort would look like an attack from the South Carolina) could be pushed into the field People at home and abroad could become solidarity with the South. Yet Lincoln couldn't afford his ownstarve or give up and risk showing considerable weakness. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated provisional president of the CSA later that year. He finally came up with a plan. On April 6, Lincoln told the Governor of South Carolina that he would send supplies to Fort Sumter. It would not send weapons, troops or ammunition unless, of course, South Carolina does not attack. Now the dilemma was with Jefferson Davis. Attacking Lincoln's supply brigade would make the South an aggressive party. But he simply couldn't allow the fort to be replenished. J.G. Gilchrist, a southern newspaper writer, warned: "Unless I shed blood in front of the people of Alabama, they will return to the old Union in less than ten days." Davis decided he had no choice but to order Anderson to turn Sumter over. Anderson refused. The Civil War began at 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, when Confederate artillery, under the command of General Pierre Gustave T. Beauregard, opened fire on Fort Sumter. Confederate batteries filled the fort with over 3,000 rounds over a three-and-a-half-day period. Anderson's instructions at West Point. This was the first of countless relationships and families devastated in the civil war. There was a fight. QUIZ TIME: Fort Sumter Page 20 This portrait of a lonely African-American soldier focuses on personal suffering and the deeper meaning of the civil war. The most destructive war in American history was fought between its own people. The civil war was a tragedy of unimaginable proportions For four long and bloody years, Americans have been killed by other Americans. One of the 25 men He died in the war. Over 640,000 soldiers were killed than anyone else. One day in all of American history. On that day, 22.719 soldiers died four times the number of Americans lost during the D-Day assault on Normandy during World War II. In fact, more American soldiers died in the civil war than in all the other American soldiers died in the civil war, although it was not a decisive victory for either side. The war was fought in American streets and American cities with a ferocity that could only be evoked in terrible nightmares. Almost every family in the country has been affected by this war. Few families in the South have lost a son, a brother or a father. Four long years of battle changed everything. No other event after the Revolutionary War has altered the political, social, economic and cultural fabric of the United States. In the end, a predominantly industrial society triumphed over an agricultural society. The old South has been changed forever. The stain of slavery was finally removed from American life, even though its legacy lasted a long time. Southern states began to leave the Union starting with South Carolina at the end of the secession ended when Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina joined the CSA after the Fort Sumter skirmish. In the 1861's, everyone envisioned a short war. Most believed that a battle of enormous proportions would resolve a dispute of at least 90-year duration. But history dictated a much more destructive course. Page 21 The crowd gathered in front of the Montgomery Capitol, Alabama, on the day of the approval of the Secession Act. The force of events moved very quickly after Lincoln's election. South Carolina acted first, calling for a convention to by the Union. State by State, conventions were held and the Confederation was formed. Within three months of Lincoln's election, seven states had separated from the Union. Just like Springfield, celebrated the election of his favorite son to the presidency on November 7, as did Charleston, South Carolina, which did not vote for him a single vote. He knew that elections meant the formation of a new nation. The Charleston Mercury said, "Tea was thrown into the sea, the revolution of 1860 was begun." South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, that the ordinance of Secession We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled convention, declare and decree, the second convention, declare and decree, the second convention, declare and the second convention, declare and decree, the second convention, declare and the second convention, decla May, in the year of our Lord one hundred and eighty-eight, the ratification of the Constitution of the Constitution are repealed; and that the union now maintained between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the "United States of America", is dissolved. Done at Charleston this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand one hundred and sixty. This map shows the states that separated from the Union before the fall of Fort Sumter, the states of America". the Union. Within days, the two senators of the United States of South Carolina submitted their resignations. On December 20, 1860, by a vote of 169-0, the South Carolina parliament passed an "Ordinance" that "the union now existing between South Carolina submitted their resignations. On December 20, 1860, by a vote of 169-0, the South Carolina submitted their resignations. hoped. South Carolina's action led to agreements in other southern states. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas met in Montgomery, Alabama, to create and administer a government called the Confederate States of America. They have Jefferson davis. The glove has been launched. How would the North react? Senator Crittenden's two sons continued to serve as generals in the face of civil war. Some recent attempts have been made to end the crisis by means of a constitutional amendment. 36630 to the Pacific. All the northern territory of the line would be forever free, and all the southern territory of the line would receive federal protection for slavery. The Republicans refused to support this measure. In March 2nd, 1861, two days before the inauguration of Lincoln, the 36th Congress approved Corwin's amendment and submitted it to the States for ratification as an amendment to the Constitution. Senator William H. Seward of New York submitted the amendment to the Senate, and Representatives. The proposed amendment is as follows: "No amendment to the Constitution which will authorize or confer on Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within a State, with the national institutions of that State, including that of persons held to work or to serve by the laws of that State." Note that, like the rest of the language of the Constitution before the civil war, the proposed amendment never uses the word "slavery", instead using the euphemisms "domestic institutions" and "people kept to work or to serve". The proposed amendment was designed to reassure the secessionists that the federal government would not interfere with their "particular institution". If it had passed, it would have rendered unconstitutional any further amendment limiting slavery, such as the 13th amendment, which prohibited slavery throughout the nation. Corwin's amendment approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though the legislators who voted for it in Illinois in Lincoln approved it, even though supported the Amendment, specifically mentioning it in his first inaugural speech: "I understand a proposal to amend the Constitution, which I have not seen, has passed through Congress, according to which the Federal Government will never interfere with the internal institutions of the states, including those of the persons held in the service of the state. ... considering that this provision is now implicit constitutional law, I have no objection to it being expressed and irrevocable. The amendment, largely because many of the southern slave states had already separated and did not vote. What was the president doing during all this furore? Abraham Lincoln would not be inaugurated until March 4th. James Buchanan presided over the exodus from the Union. Although the secession was illegal, he found the use of the army in this case unconstitutional. Both regions awaited the arrival of President Lincoln and were anxiously wondering what he would do. Page 22 Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War, Virginia Center for Digital History, University of VirginiaThis Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas as a party candidate is unusual because Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas as a party candidate is unusual because Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a Democratic ticket from Staunton, VA, showing Douglas has not been listed as a met in Charleston, South Carolina, in April 1860 to select their candidate for president in the next election. It was a riot. Northern Democrats felt that Stephen Douglas had the best chance of defeating "Black Republicans". While being a staunch support for popular sovereignty, territories to choose not to have slavery. Southern democrats attacked the convention without choosing a candidate. Six weeks The North Democrats appointed Vice President John C. Breckenridge. The Republicans met in Chicago that May and acknowledged that the turmoil of the democrats gave him the opportunity to take the electoral college. To do this, the Republicans needed someone who could bring New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania to four major states that had remained uncertain. There were many potential candidates, but in the end Abraham Lincoln had become the symbol of the frontier, of hard work, of the self-made man and of the American dream. His discussions with Douglas had made him a national figure and the publication of these debates in the early 1860s made him even more famous. After the third ballot, he was appointed President. A number of senior politicians and prominent citizens, who call themselves the Constitutional Union Party, have named John Bell of Tennessee, a wealthy slaver as their presidential candidate. These people were for moderation. They decided that the best way out of the current difficulties that they encountered in the country was to take no position on the issues that divided the north and the south. The votes of the electoral college were divided into four candidates in brown. With four candidates in the south and the south a the field, Lincoln received only 40% of the popular vote and 180's electoral votes were enough to win the crowded elections, South Carolina distances itself from the Union. Page 23 Harper's Ferry before John Brown's raid on October 16, 1859, John Brown conducted a small army of 18 men in the town of Harperâ € 1859, John Brown conducted a small army of 18 men in the town of Harpera e great rebellion of slaves in the area and moved south along the Appalachi, attracting slaves to the cause of him. He had no vay out of escape. The plan of him was condemned from the beginning. But he managed to deepen the gap between North and South. John Brown and the men stayed in this farmhouse ruined in the days before the raid at Harper's Ferry. John Brown and his companions marched on an unaware Harper's Ferry and conquered the federal complex with little resistance. It consisted of a garrier, arsenal and engine. Then sent a patrol in the country to contact slaves, picked up several hostages, including George Washington's pronose, and sat down to wait. The slaves did not get up to place it, but local citizens and militias surrounded him, exchanging gunshots, killing two citizens and eight members of the Brown Company. The troops in command of the Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee arrived from Washington to stop Brown. They attacked the engine room, where Brown had withdrawn, captured him and the members of the group of him, and delivered them to Virginia's authorities to be treasoned for betrayal. He immediately tried and sentenced his hanging on December 2nd. John Brown's fanaticism hit many of the people around him, especially the family of him. Two of him were killed at Harper's Ferry. The strange attempt by Brown to unleash a rebellion took place less than 36 hours after the start of the revolt; However, the consequences of the raid of him would last much longer. In the north, the raid of him was welcomed by many with great admiration. While recognizing that the raid was the work of a madman, some Nordians His zeal and courage. On the day of his execution the church bells rang and songs and paintings were created in his honour. Brown has been in an instant martyr. Ralph Waldo Emerson predicted that brown man would "hang the glorious like the cross." Most northern newspapers have, however, reported the raid. The Republican Party has adopted a specific bridge condemning John Brown and his discount plan. But it wasn't the South saw. The Southerners were shocked and outraged. How could he be nice to a fanatic who destroyed their property and threatened their own lives? How could they live under a government whose citizens regarded John Brown as a martyr? The Southern newspapers have labeled the entire north of the John Brown sympathizers. South politicians have accused the Republican Party and falsely stated that Abraham Lincoln supported Brown's intentions. Moderate voices supporting the compromise on both sides are growing silent in the midst of the harvest storm. In this climate of fear and hostility, the electoral year of the 1860s will open dangerously. The election of Abraham Lincoln became unthinkable to many in the South. Page 24 The seventh and final debate between senatorial candidates Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas took place on the 15th of October 1858, in Alton, Illinois. Today, the bronze statues of Douglas and Lincoln are commemorating the event in Lincoln Douglas Square in Alton. In the 1858, as the country moved closer and closer to disintegration, two Illinois politicians drew the attention of a nation. From August 21st to October 15th, Stephen Douglas to a war of ideas. Douglas has taken the challenge. The debates were to be held at seven locations throughout illinois. The fight was on and the nation was watching. The spectators came from all Illinois and in the neighbouring states by train, from Canal-Boat, from Buggy's, and on horseback. The populations of the cities that hosted the debates briefly swell.

They were precious, applauded and laughing. The debates attracted tens of thousands of voters and journalists from all over the nation. During the debates, Douglas still supported the "popular sovereignty", which retained the right of self-government. Lincoln pointed out that Douglas's position directly challenged the decision Scott Dred, who decreed that citizens of a territory had no such power. If we could judge better what to do and how to do it. We are now away in the fifth year since a policy has been initiated with the declared object and the sure promise to put an end to the ecstasy of slavery. Under the operation of this policy, this agitation has not only ceased, but has steadily increased. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis has been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe that this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect it will cease to be divided. It's gonna be one thing or the other. Or the slave opponents stop the further spread of it and will put it in which the public mind will rest in the belief that it is during the final extinction, or its supporters push it forward until it will no longer be legal throughout the States, the elderly and new, the north and the south ...excert of Abraham Lincoln's speech, "a divided house" the next question about it from me from Mr. Lincoln is, can any people of a territory I repeat, in fact, that MrIt felt me to respond to a hundred times from every log in Illinois, who in my opinion the IL of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits before the formation of a State Constitution. Mr. Lincoln knew I always answered that question. He has heard me discuss the Nebraska bill on that principle across the state in the 1854, 1855, and 1856, and has no excuse to pretend to doubt my position on that question. No matter how the Supreme Court can later decide on the abstract question whether slavery cannot enter a territory under the Constitution, the people have the legitimate means to introduce it or exclude it as they wish, because slavery cannot exist one day or one hour anywhere, unless supported by local police regulations. These police regulations can only be established by the local legislator, and if the people are against slavery they will elect representatives of that body which, through non-friendly legislation, effectively prevents its introduction among them. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation, effectively prevents its introduction among them. If a contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favour its extension. So, no matter what the Supreme Court's decision on this abstract issue is, still the right of people to make a slave territory or a free territory or a free territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr Lincoln will find my answer satisfactory on that point. Excluding Stephen Douglas's Freeport Doctrine speech in Freeport, Illinois. C-Span sponsored a recall of Lincoln-Douglas debates in the 1994's. In what became known as Freeport's doctrine, Douglas replied that whatever the Supreme Court decided was not as important as the actions of the citizens. If a territory refused to have slavery, no law, no Supreme Court decided was not as important as the actions of the citizens. Douglas in its offer to become president in the 1860s election. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas met in each of the 7 of Illinois districts for debates leading up to the election for U.S. Senator in 1858. From time to time, Lincoln and Stephen Douglas met in each of the 7 of Illinois districts for debates leading up to the election for U.S. Senator in 1858. the freedom to do as it pleased." Lincoln believed that blacks were entitled to the rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, which include "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". Douglas argued that the founders did not mean such inclusion for blacks. Neither Abraham Lincoln nor Stephen Douglas won a popular election that fall. According to the rules governing elections to the Senate, voters vote their ballots for local legislators, who then choose a senator. The Democrats won most of the district contests and brought Douglas back to Washington. But the nation saw a rising star in the defeated Lincoln. The whole drama that took place in Illinois would be performed on the national stage only two years later with the highest stakes possible. Page 25 Missouri Historical SocietyPortrait of Dred Scott by Louis Schultze, painted from a photograph. Since 1780, the question of whether slavery would be allowed in new territories had threatened the Union. Over the decades, many compromises have been made to avoid disjunction. But what did the Constitution say about this? The issue was raised in 1857 before the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott v. Sandford. Dred Scott v. Sandford. Dred Scott was a slave to an Army surgeon, John Emerson. Scott had been brought from Missouri to places in Illinois and what is now Minnesota for several years in the 1830s before returning to Missouri. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had declared the area including Minnesota free. In 1846, Scott sued for his freedom, because he had lived in a free state and a free territory for a long period of time. After eleven years, his case came to the Supreme Court. Responses to critical issues were at stake, including slavery in the territories and African-Americans. The verdict was a bomb. The Court ruled that Scott's two-year "stay" in Illinois and the Northwest Territory did not release him once he returned to Missouri. The Court also ruled that, as a black man, Scott was excluded from United States citizenship and could not sue. In the Court's opinion, African Americans were not part of the "sovereign people" who made the Constitution. The Court also ruled that Congress never had the right to prohibit slavery in any territory. Any ban on slavery was a violation of the Fifth Amendment, which prohibit slavery in any territory. for his freedom began at the old Courthouse in St. Louis, Missouri. The Chief Justice of the United States was Roger B. Taney, a former slave owner, as well as four other Southern judges of the Court that felt dominated by "southern fire eaters." Many Northerners, including Abraham Lincoln, thought the next step would be for the Supreme Court to decide that no state could exclude slavery under the Constitution, regardless of their wishes or laws. Two of the three branches of government, Congress and the President, had not resolved the issue. Now the Supreme Court has issued a decision that was accepted only in the southern half of the country. Was the American experiment collapsing? The only national political institution left with the strength of the South was the Democratic Party, and now it was splitting in the seams. The fate of the Union seemed hopeless. Page 26 Dred and Harrietta institution left with the strength of the South was the Democratic Party, and now it was splitting in the seams. Scott were brought in Free territory on their way to St. Louis. Their court battle for freedom added another aspect to the issue of slavery. Between 1856 and 1860, America would see In many of its political processes that had developed over the last eight decades. The great compromises of the early 19th century - Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John Calhoun - were gone, and their leadership to avoid disunity was gone. The forces at the extremes were becoming increasingly powerful, reducing the spirit of reconciliation. Front and Center was the problem of slavery. Could the country be saved, or was it on an irrevocable path to disunity? Congress and presidents of the last decade had not solved the burning issue of slavery in the territories. Could the Supreme Court, the highest law on earth, put the problem to rest? Politicians and the American public hoped to establish a long-term framework for the settlement of the slavery issue. An opportunity was presented when the Scott Dred case reached the high court. As a slave who lived in a free territory, was he now free when he returned to a slave state? No. And more - Neither a state nor a Congress had the right to outlaw slavery. John Brown and his men hid inside this engine house for cover, but were captured there by federal troops. The Scott Dred decision was unacceptable in the North. This prompted a young Illinois attorney to return to politics, seeking Stephen Douglas' seat in Congress - it was Abraham Lincoln. A series of the 1860 election. John Brown is back. He staged a bold attack on slavery in an attempt to incite a mass slave revolt on the Harper ferry in Virginia. While he failed in his effort to cause a slave rebellion, he managed to cause an uprising of conscience in the North and grave doubts in the South about his future in the Union. The results of these events and the forces behind them They have become hot spots in the cauldron of electoral policy. The North could never accept a president who planned to protect or slavery. The south would never have accepted a president who refused to do so. The nomination of candidates and the election of this nation. Abraham Lincoln was president, and in a few weeks, 7 states left the Union to form the Confederate states of America. America.

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