

## Chapter 1 : El NiÃ±o Information

*The Lost Cause of the Confederacy, or simply the Lost Cause, is an ideological movement that describes the Confederate cause as a heroic one against great odds despite its defeat. The ideology endorses the supposed virtues of the antebellum South, viewing the American Civil War as an honorable struggle for the Southern way of life [1] while.*

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 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 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.

### Chapter 2 : Lost Cause of the Confederacy - Wikipedia

*The root cause of the American Civil War is perhaps the most controversial topic in American history. Even before the war was over, scholars in the North and South began to analyze and interpret the reasons behind the bloodshed.*

The development of an economy based on the use of slave labor to produce staple crops through a plantation system in the South and a more diverse economy in the North based on free labor set the stage for the development of two economies within one country. Increasingly after the needs of these two economies were incompatible. Southern plantations focused initially on tobacco in Virginia, and later in Maryland and North Carolina, and rice, indigo, and livestock in South Carolina. Africans were the major source of labor after in the Chesapeake and the system of inherited life slavery developed in Virginia and Maryland by and quickly spread to the rest of the South. In South Carolina Africans were important not only as a source of labor but for their knowledge of cattle herding in the subtropical climate as well as their knowledge of the cultivation of rice. Tobacco was a crop that was hard on the soil, and from the beginning expansion into new land was an important part of the tobacco economy. Cotton appeared in the South as a decorative, novelty plant during the colonial era. But, it was well suited for the Southern climate, and the potential market for cotton began to expand dramatically as first Great Britain and then the United States began to industrialize in the eighteenth century. Large-scale cotton farming was not economically viable, however, because of the difficulties involved in separating the seeds from the fiber. The job was extremely labor intensive and the dark, oily seeds easily stained the fiber. In Eli Whitney invented a machine that separated the seeds and the fiber quickly and efficiently. Responding to the demand for cotton from the rapidly developing textile industry in both the U. Cotton, too, proved to be a hard crop on the soil and constant expansion into new lands became an essential part of the prosperity of the cotton culture. The northern economy had moved in a very different direction from the South. Northern climate and topography were ill suited for the use of slave labor and the system never became an essential part of the economy. New England quickly focused its energies on shipbuilding and mercantile shipping, fishing, finance, and other urban occupations. These industries thrived and led to the accumulation of capital that for investment in an increasingly diversified economy. In Pennsylvania there was a staple crop, wheat, but it was ill suited for slave labor. Pennsylvania also diversified its economy rapidly - processing its wheat into flour and developing its own merchant shipping industry. Throughout the northern colonies there were small-scale industrial operations, many of the using water power in traditional ways. While the South was constantly plowing its earned capital back into new land or additional labor, the North was accumulating capital that was invested in a wide variety of activities and northern investors were always looking for new areas in which to invest. Quickly the new industry spread through New England and the Mid Atlantic states. Within a generation steam power became widely available and industry was free to locate wherever there were raw materials and labor. While industrialization began with the textile industry, many other industries emerged. Increased demand led to major advances in the iron industry, including the development of new technology for making steel and the development of coal as a fuel to replace charcoal, first in making iron and steel and later in industry generally. The railroad and the steam boat brought steam power to transportation. The northern economy quickly became industrial during the first few decades of the nineteenth century, just as the South was becoming increasingly committed to cotton cultivation. The industrial economy attracted large numbers of people who sought work in the mills. Industrialists needed a reliable source of cheap food for this new industrial work force. The Midwest became the breadbasket of the industrial northeast, especially after the Erie Canal and, later, the railroad made it possible to move bulk cargoes east efficiently. The expansion of the industrial northeast required more and more territory for food—primarily wheat, corn, and beef. None of which were well suited to slave labor. These divergent economies were the basis for increasing sectional conflict over the territories in the West which both sections saw as essential to their continued development. The tariff caused sectional conflict prior to conflict over territorial expansion. When Alexander Hamilton proposed the first tariff in it was not clearly a sectional issue. As the North industrialized, however, and the South became increasingly committed to cotton and other staple

cultivation, the tariff was seen clearly as more beneficial to the North than the South. In response to large scale dumping of British manufactured goods in the United States after the War of 1812, Northern manufacturers pushed for higher and higher tariffs as protection. Southern opposition grew slowly at first, but accelerated rapidly after as tariff duties pushed higher. The tariff remained a long-standing bone of contention between North and South. For the North, tariffs protected its industries and jobs from foreign competition. For the South the tariff was little more than a transfer of wealth from them to the north through the higher prices for manufactured goods, both foreign and domestic. Thus they called the Tariff the "Tariff of Abominations. Led by John C. Calhoun, South Carolina nullified the Tariff of 1828. According to its southern advocates, if the leadership of a state found that it could not abide the imposition of a particular piece of legislation, it had the right to call a state convention and to "nullify" the act. This would take the act out of operation until Congress could debate the matter and add an amendment to the Constitution specifically allowing the act to become law. If this happened, the protesting state then had the right to peacefully secede from the Union. The nullification crisis came to a head when Congress passed a tariff increase in 1828. South Carolina nullified the law and tried to convince the other southern states to support its position. Even though the tariff issue produced the theory of nullification, opposition to the tariff was never as volatile as the issue of the expansion of the slave or the wage labor system into new territories and the formation of slave- or wage-labor states. This was because the creation of new states—slave or free states—was on the order of a foot-race between the competing labor systems. If the states adhering to one labor system became more numerous than the other, Congress could conceivably pass laws that would abolish the labor system of the less numerous block of states. This became the nightmare of the Republic. It was during the debate over the Missouri Compromise of 1820 that the nation confronted the whole issue of this equilibrium between slave and free states for the first time. This was the first limitation on slavery in the territories since the emergence of cotton as a major crop and the revitalization of slavery that had followed from that. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 had prohibited slavery north of the Ohio River, but it had been passed when the economic future of slavery was questionable and debate over the institution acceptable within the South. By the economic future of slavery appeared strong, provided new land for cotton could be brought into the system. The industrial economy of the North was attracting immigrants, while the South was not. The limitations on slavery that had been acceptable in 1787, when the populations of the two sections were more in balance and the economic potential of cotton still unclear, were no longer acceptable in the 1820s. Cotton had proven very profitable and the demand for slaves in cotton producing areas provided economic benefits to older southern states where slaves were bred for sale to these new areas to supplement income. The opposition between the North and South was becoming consolidated over more issues. Economically the slave economy needed as much room to expand as possible. Some southern leaders toyed with the idea of turning the Gulf of Mexico into a reserve for future slave states. The same thinking informed their view of expansion into the West. Balance was seen as necessary in the face of increasing opposition to slavery in the North on moral as well as economic grounds. As long as the number of slave states equaled the number of wage-labor states in the Senate, the South could block any Northern action to eliminate slavery. The North, however, was also increasingly unwilling to compromise on the expansion of slavery. A plentiful supply of cheap cotton was desirable, but the cotton textile industry was only one of a large number of expanding industries. A dependable source of cheap food was more important and the railroad would soon be allowing the development of territory ever further west. The Spanish had used slaves to mine silver back in the sixteenth century. Would the South employ slave labor in western mining? Southern opposition served as a brake on tariff increases and held up approval of subsidies for further expansion of the railroad system. But compromise with the South was increasingly unpopular in the North. In opposition to compromise with the South led to the formation of the Republican Party. Republicans represented the economic interests of the North and Mid-West, supporting higher tariffs, subsidies for railroad expansion, and uncompromising opposition to the expansion of slavery in the territories. The differences between the two sections over the tariff, railroad policy, and the expansion of slavery into the territories became more sharply drawn with every election. The election of Republican Abraham Lincoln as president in 1860 on a platform that was entirely pledged to support northern economic needs convinced Southern states that secession was their only

hope to preserve their economies. *The Road to Secession: A New Perspective on the Old South. The Impending Crisis* â€” Harper and Row, *Essays on the Background of the Civil War*. Oxford University Press, *A Nation on the Brink*. Yankee Saints and Southern Sinners. Louisiana State University Press, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Retrieved November 05, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

### Chapter 3 : Origins of the American Civil War - Wikipedia

*While slavery was not the only cause for which the South fought during the Civil War, the testimony of Confederate leaders and their supporters makes it clear that slavery was central to the motivation for secession and war. One of the most sensitive and controversial issues that any Civil War site.*

The ocean warming off South America is just one of these events. The Southern Oscillation is a see-saw shift in surface air pressure between the eastern and western halves of the Pacific. When pressure rises in the east, it falls in the west and vice versa. These winds pile up warm surface water in the western Pacific, so the sea surface is as much as 18 inches higher in the western Pacific than in the eastern Pacific. These trade winds are one of the main sources of fuel for the Humboldt Current. The Humboldt Current is a cold ocean current which flows north along the coasts of Chile and Peru, then turns west and warms as it moves out into the Central Pacific. So, the normal situation is warmer water in the western Pacific, cooler in the eastern. As a result, the Humboldt Current weakens and this allows the waters along the coast of Chile and Peru to warm and creates warmer than usual conditions along the coast of South America. Warm water generally appears off the coast of South America close to Christmas, and reaches its peak warmth in the eastern Pacific during the late fall of the following year. After peaking, the waters will tend to cool slowly through the winter and spring of the next year. Effects can be felt continually around the globe for more than a year, though this is generally not the case in any one place. Fish living in the upper waters feed plankton that are dependent on these nutrients. Kelp forests also depend on cool, nutrient-rich water for survival and growth. With the fish gone, sea birds that depend on them may die or go elsewhere. Kelp forests are often destroyed by storms and ocean swells. Off California, fish populations may also be reduced. Marine mammals, such as seals and sea lions, that feed on fish may be affected. Californians may see an increase in dead and live strandings of seals and sea lions along the coast, and poor seal and sea lion pup survival at island breeding sites. An occasional increase in strandings or deaths of these animals is not a threat to their overall population. In California, warmer than normal ocean temperatures mean fishes normally found off Mexico, such as yellowfin tuna and dorado, are more common off southern California. However, bait, such as anchovy and squid, may travel to the north, and some game fish, such as white seabass and California halibut, may follow them.

## Chapter 4 : Lost Cause, The

*South Carolina. Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union. The people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, on the 26th day of April, A.D., , declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of.*

The argument over whether slavery was the primary cause of the Civil War is one of the most controversial topics in American history. It is a subject that has been debated since the war first began in 1861. One way to determine the cause of the Civil War, is to examine the primary sources from that period to see if any explicit causes were cited. The Civil War began after several states seceded from the Union in late 1860 and early 1861. Each state that seceded issued an Article of Secession announcing that they were leaving the Union. In addition, four states: Texas, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina issued additional documents, known as the Declaration of Causes, that further explained their actions. These declarations discuss two major themes: The people of Georgia, after an equally full and fair and deliberate hearing of the case, have declared with equal firmness that they shall not rule over them. A brief history of the rise, progress, and policy of anti-slavery and the political organization into whose hands the administration of the Federal Government has been committed will fully justify the pronounced verdict of the people of Georgia. The party of Lincoln, called the Republican party, under its present name and organization, is of recent origin. It is admitted to be an anti-slavery party. While it attracts to itself by its creed the scattered advocates of exploded political heresies, of condemned theories in political economy, the advocates of commercial restrictions, of protection, of special privileges, of waste and corruption in the administration of Government, anti-slavery is its mission and its purpose. By anti-slavery it is made a power in the state. The question of slavery was the great difficulty in the way of the formation of the Constitution. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation, and to the loss of property worth four billions of money, or we must secede from the Union framed by our fathers, to secure this as well as every other species of property. For far less cause than this, our fathers separated from the Crown of England. According to the book *Lincoln at Gettysburg*: Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. Many primary sources of the time back up Wills claims. They were men possessing too much self-respect to declare that Negroes were their equals, or were entitled to equal privileges. Stephens spoke in Savannah, Georgia in March of 1861, just weeks before the war officially started, during which he compared the Civil War to the Revolutionary War, in which a band of rebels overthrew a tyrannical government, and said that slavery was the cause of this new revolution: This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. It therefore thus early presents itself as a disturbing element, and the provisions of the Constitution, which were known to be necessary for its adoption, bound all the states to recognize and protect that species of property. When at a subsequent period there arose in the Northern states an anti-slavery agitation, it was a harmless and scarcely noticed movement until political demagogues seized upon it as a means to acquire power. Had it been left to pseudo-philanthropists and fanatics, most zealous where least informed, it never could have shaken the foundations of the Union and have incited one section to carry fire and sword to the other. A common belief is that it was the dispute about the morality of slavery that caused the southern states to secede but in reality, it was the economic and political issues of slavery that really played a part in the outbreak of the war. Slavery was important to the south because the southern economy, which was an agricultural-based economy whose biggest exports were cotton and tobacco, depended on slaves for labor. Southerners argued that ending slavery would devastate the southern economy. In addition, the south wanted slave states to expand into the west while the north wanted to make western states free states. The Republican party was opposed to westward expansion of slavery into these new states and when Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Republican party, won the election, the southern states saw this as a major loss to their cause. The debate about whether slavery was the cause of the Civil War still continues today. In each geographical region except for the south, respondents said that slavery was the main reason for the Civil War.

## DOWNLOAD PDF CAUSE OF THE SOUTH

Did Slavery Cause the Civil War? Cause and Catalyst of the Civil War: The Declaration of Causes of Seceding States: The Reasons for Secession:

*South African War: South African War, also called the Second Boer War or the Second War of Independence, war fought from October 11, 1899, to May 31, 1902, between Great Britain and the two Boer (Afrikaner) republics--the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Orange Free State--resulting in British victory.*

The real reasons behind South Sudan crisis The escalating crisis proves that secession is not a panacea for peace and democracy. Most dreadful for the entire region, however, is the possibility of another state failure in the form of South Sudan. With the closest scrutiny by the Pan-African community, together with relevant international actors, a referendum held in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement CPA peacefully delivered the newest nation on July 9, 2011. The current crisis in South Sudan amounts to a failure of the international community to ensure that this new state develops into a democratic and stable nation. On December 15, 2013, an armed confrontation erupted at the centre of the South Sudanese governmental authority, the presidential palace in Juba - a confrontation between army officers loyal to President Salva Kiir and disgruntled soldiers backing his ex-deputy Riek Machar - that has now begun to deteriorate into a civil war. Borne out of a post-independence political indulgence and inclination marked by the absence of any credible and meaningful reform, it was not surprising that the crisis in the SPLM erupted at the top echelon of political power. From an undisclosed area, the fugitive former Vice President Machar announced that no one had attempted a coup, and accused Kiir of employing state power for the illegal purpose of silencing dissent within the ruling party, the SPLM. With thousands reportedly killed, and tens of thousands displaced along ethnic lines, South Sudan is on the brink of civil war. In this situation, spoilers from and beyond the region may exploit the situation to their advantage. To be sure, this tension has been brewing for some time. Since the middle of 2013, schisms within the SPLM have become public. In July, in what the public considered as autocratic and in some aspects unconstitutional move, Kiir dismissed the entire cabinet and some state governors elected by the public. Machar, the former vice president was one of those dismissed. Nonetheless, the root cause of the crisis lays in a lack of willingness to democratise and low levels of delivery of basic services to the public. Unhinged alliance Borne out of a post-independence political indulgence and inclination marked by the absence of any credible and meaningful reform, it was not surprising that the crisis in the SPLM erupted at the top echelon of political power. During the armed struggle for independence, the glue that kept the various divergent forces of the SPLM intact was their common enemy in Khartoum and their aspiration for self-determination and independence. Now, that glue is not strong enough to hold all divergent views together, and the SPLM is no longer a liberation movement. It is a ruling party, and as such should behave democratically to allow the South Sudanese people to exercise all the rights for which they fought. The SPLM has to discharge its responsibilities on behalf of all the functions of the state. Once independence is achieved, unless transformed into a democratic political force, it becomes only a matter of time before liberation movements face internal divisions and even total rejection by their various supporters. Post-independence Africa, including the recent example of Eritrea, attests to this development. It was a matter of time before the SPLM leadership had to face the mounting grievances of the population. In post-liberation period, being a majority in number should not be construed as a majority in power with a license to do whatever one wishes. Juba, under the current leadership of SPLM, failed to take this into account. Disregarding the increasing discontent by the minority within SPLM, the leadership style of the top leaders of the SPLM focused on winning routine political scuffles and abandoned the task of nation building. Without military, legislative and other state institutions being resistant to abuses and misuse by the political wing of the relevant liberation movement, autocratic elements of the liberation movement may take over. Wider implications The current crisis has grave consequences and implications for South Sudan and the Horn of Africa. SPLM is left with two options: The latter would prove more difficult given that Kiir will find the struggle to monopolise state power much more difficult compared to Afeworki who has exercised absolute power for the past two decades. Previous efforts and current interests of the international community in determining the fate of South Sudan would also make it almost impossible to maintain any authoritarian state in South Sudan. With its record of

successful and unsuccessful secessionist movements, the Horn of Africa cannot afford another state failure. Potentially detrimental to the future ambitions of Somaliland , another democratic albeit not yet recognised as de jure state that has declared independence, the current South Sudanese crisis may indicate that secession is not a panacea for all divided nations. In view of the experiences of Eritrea and South Sudan, Somaliland must be aware that secession is not a guarantee for peace and democratic stability. This may be used to suppress secession movements in Darfur and other areas in the region. Delivery of public services and economic development will be critical.

### Chapter 6 : South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession | Teaching American History

*But to say that slavery was the sole cause of the Civil War overlooks other stark differences that divided the North and South in the lead-up to it. Historians have speculated that even had the slavery question been resolved peacefully, war or secession still might have occurred during the westward expansion.*

This week on 60 Minutes, Scott Pelley reports from South Sudan on the famine emergency that has been declared and sees firsthand the urgent need. Mass atrocities are committed with regularity, almost become routine, slave raiding, aerial bombing, rape as a tool of war, child soldier recruitment. All the worst of the war crimes in the Geneva Conventions are perpetrated regularly in South Sudan, and have been throughout the series of wars since the independence of Sudan in the s. The health clinics are bare. We found no sign of that wealth in a village called Mayom. Thousands of people crowded behind a white strip. Compelled by the promise of food, they had reached the finish line of a daylong trek through killing fields and drowning land. Many of them have been displaced. The level of orphan children is just staggering. It must be one of the highest in the world here in South Sudan. Tell me about the orphans. You will meet women who will have half a dozen children of their own for example. They will have been displaced four or five times from their locations. They will have five or six children of other women who have died, or disappeared during the conflict. The husbands of all of those women have been killed in the fighting. That is a terrible legacy for this country. Hope arrived at feet and miles an hour. Thirty-three tons of food scattered in the sky and cratered the Earth like a volley of mortars. The WFP has chartered most of the commercial cargo planes in the world rigged that are for dropping food. As this crew turned for a second run, they readied boxes of fragile cans of cooking oil – each labeled with an American flag. We lashed a camera on one. The World Food Programme hired what men it could find to heave the cargo. Each bag, pounds. Each man, not much more. The mud held them up and the heat beat them down. They had seen hunger in their children and so, anger, fear, and will, moved a mountain. What you see here is the about half of one plane load and each plane load will feed 1, people for 30 days. The South Sudan emergency response costs one-and-a-half-million dollars a day. We watched that crowd yesterday wait all day for those airdrops, and at the end of the day some of those people left with nothing. The planes will keep coming. They lead a WFP team that arrives weeks before the airdrop. They gather every member of every family to register for a ration card. What do you mean by that? It might be distributed to their friends. It might get diverted to another community entirely. They might start charging for it. So really, the goal is to reduce that by putting it in the hands of every individual household. The ration card is supposed to be a guarantee, which prevents panic at the drop zone. But after we left Mayom, the fighting erupted again. And 7, left with little or nothing. Three million South Sudanese have been forced from their homes. Some can be reached by water. The destination is a refugee camp called Mingkaman about two years ago during the war, 70, people were stampeded from their homes and set up the camp and then in early there was more fighting and another 30, people joined them. Right now, food assistance is the only thing that stands between hundreds of thousands of people and absolute catastrophe. Half, until the war intervenes. This was the World Food Programme warehouse filling up for the emergency. But the week after we were there a militia looted everything. Twenty million dollars in food and vehicles, gone. Several humanitarian organizations think of South Sudan as too dangerous a place to work. There are certainly risks. There are a lot of risks to the security of our staff. There are millions of lives that depend on us continuing to do our work. So we will take every measure that we can to keep our staff safe. But our commitment is very much with the people of South Sudan. Hoisting those same pound bags, like the men, the women were lean from hunger, but stronger for fighting it. Let me ask you mother, what does this food mean to you? And to the people who sent you this food you say what? We need everything, food, clothes, plastic sheets to cover my hut and hoes for farming. This is Josephine now, 42 pounds up from And the twins are up to 13 pounds – each. Where does it go from here? Door number two is a less likely scenario, but not impossible. For now, they just hope to see another plane. Each sack of food will carry three people for 30 days. But there is no guarantee that there will be another. For more information on the humanitarian effort and how to help, visit these websites:

**Chapter 7 : Abolitionist Movement | HistoryNet**

*South Sudanese civilians, particularly women and children, have borne the brunt of the conflict as militias have carried out indiscriminate attacks on the population.*

In 1865, one of the first Lost Cause periodicals emerged, a new weekly Richmond newspaper called the Southern Opinion. Established only three months after the federal Reconstruction Act by the avowed secessionist H. Rives Pollard, brother of Edward A. In the spring of 1865, a handful of former Confederate military leaders issued a call for a meeting to discuss the establishment of a Confederate historical society to shape how future generations would understand the war. The men appointed Benjamin Morgan Palmer president and Dr. Joseph Jones secretary-treasurer and selected other prominent Confederates as vice presidents of each Southern state. William Jones, and General Jubal A. Although the SHS mailed 6, circulars across the South, during the society gained little support outside of New Orleans, Louisiana. After several months, fewer than members had joined, and by early in only 44 members had contributed dues. Despite the struggle to attain membership, in it began to publish the Southern Historical Society Papers in which the SHS defended nearly every aspect of Confederate action, addressing topics such as secession, battlefield performance, and the treatment of prisoners of war. From until 1867, Early was especially influential in establishing many of the arguments that have since become Lost Cause dogma. In addition to lionizing Lee and dismissing Longstreet, Early argued that the war was more important in Virginia than in other theaters. Lee In two pivotal events shaped the way the Lost Cause would evolve in the coming decades. First, after five years of military occupation, on January 26, 1863, the commonwealth of Virginia was readmitted to the United States of America and American troops were withdrawn from the state. Second, and most important, the death of Robert E. After a period of depressed interest, the veterans in Virginia and other Southern states began to organize their own associations. Other camps soon organized throughout the state, including the Matthew F. Maury Camp Fredericksburg, and the A. Hill Camp Petersburg, ca. Their goals were to perpetuate the memories of their fallen comrades and to care for those who were permanently disabled in the service. The Lee Camp joined the UCV the following year; by 1867, camps had joined; by 1868, camps claimed membership. In keeping with the objectives of LMAs since the 1860s, the association sought to collect relics and preserve the history of the Confederacy, instill in the minds of children "a proper veneration for the spirit and glory that animated" Confederate soldiers, and continue to direct Memorial Day services. The group would meet each year at an annual meeting that coincided with the United Confederate Veterans. By the turn of the century, the Confederate Veteran served as the mouthpiece of the Lost Cause. Established in 1865 by Sumner Archibald Cunningham, it proved to be an early contributor to the success of the UCV, and by 1868 was an official organ of that group and its various allies, including the UDC. Aimed at a mass audience, the monthly magazine featured articles on the war, monument dedications, textbook campaigns, and obituaries of veterans and devoted extensive space to the various Confederate organizations. By the end of the 1860s, circulation peaked at more than 20, The magazine remained a staple of the Lost Cause until it was discontinued in 1869. Many Unionists, Northern veterans, and African Americans were bitterly opposed to glorifying the Confederacy and soft-pedaling slavery. Most famously, the former slave and abolitionist Frederick Douglass denounced a reconciliation that seemed to exclude those who had been most wronged. Loyal men are building homes for rebel soldiers, but where is the home for Union veterans, builded by rebel hands? Perhaps the most widely consumed and powerful cultural product that succeeded in satiating this hunger and mending these wounds was D. When The Birth of a Nation was first released, it was met with an immediate and controversial reception. Despite some success—a mass demonstration in Boston and the temporary banning of the film in a few states and cities—the sometimes overlapping messages of The Birth of a Nation and the Lost Cause were absorbed, for the most part unquestioningly, into American culture. Protesting Integration Until the middle of the twentieth century, and even longer in Virginia, textbooks presented a picture of the Civil War and race relations that owed much to Gone with the Wind. The Confederate battle flag was adopted as a symbol of "heritage," and, in a study of Lost Cause art, the historian Gary W. Gallagher has shown how the battle flag began to proliferate in art depicting Civil War battles only as

it gained status as a retroactive political and social symbol. It was not until the latter part of the twentieth century that the national conversation began to catch up to the complications of this symbol, especially where race is concerned. In *Confederates in the Attic: Dispatches from the Unfinished Civil War*, the journalist Tony Horwitz convincingly demonstrated the various ways in which the Civil War continues to be controversial, both socially and politically. The scholar Stephen Cushman has argued that "a country in which there are two million copies of *Killer Angels* in print"â€”referring to the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel that was later turned into the feature film *Gettysburg*â€”"â€” is a country that feels stable enough to entertain itselfâ€” with a story of a battle that involved over fifty thousand killed, wounded, and missing people. Still, in his essay collection, *Reflections on the Civil War*, the historian Bruce Catton provocatively suggested that, in the end, "the legend of the lost cause has served the entire country very well. We have elevated the entire conflict to the realm where it is no longer explosive. It is a part of American legend, a part of American history, a part, if you will, of American romance. It moves men mightily, to this day, but it does not move them in the direction of picking up their guns and going at it again. We have had national peace since the war ended, and we will always have it, and I think the way Lee and his soldiers conducted themselves in the hours of surrender has a great deal to do with it.

**Chapter 8 : Student's Guide - The Ozone Hole**

*The Lost Cause 1. The Lost Cause is the name commonly given to a literary and intellectual movement that sought to reconcile the traditional Southern white society to the defeat of the Confederate States of America in the Civil War.*

Facts, information and articles about Abolitionist Movement, one of the causes of the civil war Abolitionist Movement summary: From the beginning, some white colonists were uncomfortable with the notion of slavery. At the time of the American Revolution against the English Crown, Delaware and Virginia prohibited importation of African slaves; Vermont became the first of the 13 colonies to abolish slavery ; Rhode Island prohibited taking slaves from the colony ; and Pennsylvania began gradual emancipation in Constitution was written, it made no specific mention of slavery, but it provided for the return of fugitives which encompassed criminals, indentured servants and slaves. There existed a general feeling that slavery would gradually pass away. Improvements in technology—the cotton gin and sewing machine—increased the demand for slave labor, however, in order to produce more cotton in Southern states. The Missouri Compromise of set a policy of admitting states in pairs, one slave, one free. Maine came in at the same time as Missouri. The compromise prohibited slavery above parallel 36 degrees, 30 minutes in the lands of the Louisiana Purchase, and it included a national Fugitive Slave Law requiring all Americans to return runaway slaves to their owners. The Fugitive Slave Law was upheld in *Prigg v. Learn more about Dred Scott* The Abolitionism Movement Spreads Although many New Englanders had grown wealthy in the slave trade before the importation of slaves was outlawed, that area of the country became the hotbed of abolitionist sentiment. Abolitionist newspapers and pamphlets sprang into existence. These were numerous enough by that South Carolina instituted penalties for anyone bringing written anti-slavery material into the state. These publications argued against slavery as a social and moral evil and often used examples of African American writings and other achievements to demonstrate that Africans and their descendents were as capable of learning as were Europeans and their descendents in America, given the freedom to do so. To prove their case that one person owning another one was morally wrong, they first had to convince many, in all sections of the country, that Negroes, the term used for the race at the time, were human. Yet, even many people among the abolitionists did not believe the two races were equal. It was a new benchmark, pushing abolitionists toward extreme militancy. He called for slaves to rise up against their masters and to defend themselves: In , Garrison founded *The Liberator*, which would become the most famous and influential of abolitionist newspapers. That same year, Virginia debated emancipation, marking the last movement for abolition in the South prior to the Civil War. Publications like *An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* led white Southerners to conclude Northern abolitionists intended to commit genocide against them. In a backlash, anti-abolition riots broke out in many northeastern cities, including New York and Philadelphia, during Several Southern states, beginning with the Carolinas, made formal requests to other states to suppress abolition groups and their literature. In Illinois, the legislature voted to condemn abolition societies and their agitation; Delegate Abraham Lincoln voted with the majority, then immediately co-sponsored a bill to mitigate some of the language of the earlier one. House of Representatives adopted a gag rule, automatically tabling abolitionist proposals. The Liberty Party, a political action group, held its first national convention, at Albany, N. That same year, Africans mutinied aboard the Spanish slave ship *Amistad* and asked New York courts to grant them freedom. Their plea was answered affirmatively by the U. Supreme Court in The title was a reference to the directions given to runaway slaves trying to reach the Northern states and Canada: Follow the North Star. Garrison had earlier convinced the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to hire Douglass as an agent, touring with Garrison and telling audiences about his experiences in slavery. Delaney, who gave up publishing his own paper, *The Mystery*, to join with Douglass. Born to a free mother in Virginia in what is now the eastern panhandle of West Virginia , Delaney had never been a slave, but he had traveled extensively in the South. *The Huts of America*. In , he was one of three black men accepted into Harvard Medical School, but white students successfully petitioned to have them removed. No longer believing that merit and reason could allow members of his race to have an equal opportunity in white society, he became an ardent black nationalist. In , he traveled to Africa and negotiated

with eight tribal chiefs in Abbeokuta for land, on which he planned to establish a colony for skilled and educated African Americans. In the 20th century, that lingering animosity nearly defeated the constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote. It had been founded in as a colony for free-born blacks, freed slaves and mulattoes mixed race from the United States. A number of Americans who opposed slavery including Abraham Lincoln for a time and the aforementioned Delany felt that the two races could never live successfully together, and the best hope for Negroes was to return them to freedom in Africa. However, the slave trade between Africa and the Western Hemisphere the Caribbean and South America had never ended, and many American ship owners and captains were enjoying something of a golden era of slave-trading while the U. Even if freed slaves had been sent to Africa, many would have wound up back in slavery south of the United States. Only in the late s did Britain step up its anti-slavery enforcement on the high seas, leading America to increase its efforts somewhat. When the federal government passed a second, even more stringent fugitive slave act in , several states responded by passing personal liberty laws. Born a slave in New York, she walked away from her owner after she felt she had contributed enough to him. In the late s, she dictated a memoir, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth: A Northern Slave*, published by Garrison in After escaping from bondage herself, she made repeated trips into Dixie to help others. Believed to have helped some slaves to escape, she was noted for warning those she was assisting that she would shoot any of them who turned back, because they would endanger herself and others she was assisting. The trip might begin by hiding in the home, barn or other location owned by a Southerner opposed to slavery, and continuing from place to place until reaching safe haven in a free state or Canada. Those who reached Canada did not have to fear being returned under the Fugitive Slave Act. Abolitionist and Author In , what may have been the seminal event of the abolition movement occurred. It presented a scathing view of Southern slavery, filled with melodramatic scenes such as that of the slave Eliza escaping with her baby across the icy Ohio River: The huge green fragment of ice on which she alighted pitched and creaked as her weight came on it but she stayed there not a moment. With wild cries and desperate energy she leaped to another and still another cake;â€”stumbling,â€”leaping,â€”slippingâ€”springing upwards again! Her shoes areâ€”gone her stockings cut from her feetâ€”while blood marked every step; but she saw nothing, felt nothing, till dimly, as in a dream, she saw the Ohio side and a man helping her up the bank. Critics pointed out that Stowe had never been to the South, but her novel became a bestseller in the North banned in the South and the most effective bit of propaganda to come out of the abolitionist movement. It galvanized many who had been sitting on the sidelines. Slave owners or their representatives traveling north to reclaim captured runaways were sometimes set upon on abolitionists mobs; even local lawmen were sometimes attacked. In the South, this fueled the belief that the North expected the South to obey all federal laws but the North could pick and choose, further driving the two regions apart. Abolitionism, Politics and the Election Of Abraham Lincoln The abolition movement became an important element of political parties. So did many Whigs and the Free Soil Party. In , these coalesced into the Republican Party. Four years later, its candidate, Abraham Lincoln, captured the presidency of the United States. Proponents of both factions poured into the Kansas Territory, with each side trying to gain supremacy, often through violence. After pro-slavery groups attacked the town of Lawrence in , a radical abolitionist named John Brown led his followers in retaliation, killing five pro-slavery settlers. Sanford The decision of the U. Supreme Court in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* denied citizenship to anyone of African blood and held the Missouri Compromise of to be unconstitutional. Abraham Lincoln revived his personal political career, coming out of a self-imposed semi-retirement to speak out against the *Dred Scott* decision. The year saw two events that were milestones in the history of slavery and abolition in America. The ship *Clotilde* landed in Mobile, Alabama. Though the importation of slaves had been illegal in America since , *Clotilde* carried to African slaves. The last slave ship ever to land in the United States, it clearly demonstrated how lax the enforcement of the anti-importation laws was. He and his followers, 16 white men and five black ones, holed up in the arsenal after they were discovered, and were captured there by a group of U. Marines commanded by an Army lieutenant colonel, Robert E. Convicted of treason against Virginia, Brown was hanged December 2. Initial reaction in the South was that this was the work of a small group of fanatics, but when Northern newspapers, authors and legislators began praising him as a martyrâ€”a poem by John

Greenleaf Whittier eulogizing Brown was published in the New York Herald Tribune less than a month after the execution—“their actions were taken as further proof that Northern abolitionists wished to carry out genocide of white Southerners. The flames were fanned higher as information came out that Brown had talked other abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass, about his plans and received financial assistance from some of them. But he adamantly opposed its expansion into territories where it did not exist, and slave owners were determined that they had to be free to take their human property with them if they chose to move into those territories. Less than two years into the civil war that began over Southern secession, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It freed all slaves residing in areas of the nation currently in rebellion. It also effectively prohibited European nations that had long since renounced slavery from entering the war on the side of the South. Learn more about the Emancipation Proclamation The 13th Amendment: Articles Featuring The Abolitionist Movement From History Net Magazines Featured Article Crusaders against slavery Abolitionism, the reform movement to end slavery, always remained small and on the fringes of antebellum American society, and most people in the North and South saw abolitionists as extremists. But this vocal minority managed to keep racial issues in the foreground until at least some of their views were accepted by mainstream Northern society. Southerners, on the other hand, always saw them as a direct threat to their way of life. Efforts to end slavery had been present since the Colonial era, when Quakers were the primary torchbearers of the movement. Even though they were disappointed when the U. Constitution of did not end slavery but only the overseas importation of slaves in , their efforts, combined with the more diverse economy of the Northern states, succeeded in outlawing the practice above the Mason-Dixon Line by the first decade of the 19th century. A diligent member of the colonization movement was William Lloyd Garrison, who had been born into a working-class family in Massachusetts. Increasingly frustrated with the slow pace of abolition, Garrison would forever radicalize the movement in the s by forming the American Anti-Slavery Society. Through its publication *The Liberator*, he called for immediate and universal emancipation. That view shocked the nation, as both Northerners and Southerners dreaded the wholesale freeing of slaves. In Garrison was nearly lynched as a Boston mob chased him from an antislavery rally. Two years later, a crowd dragged Elijah Lovejoy, an Illinois abolitionist, from his printing press and killed him. Garrison and his followers continued to push for their goals and provoke controversy despite such threats. He even publicly burned copies of the document.

**Chapter 9 : The Lost Cause - American Civil War**

*Political causes One political reason was that the Confederate States of America (also called South) wanted each state more sovereign than the federation, or confederacy. This was demonstrated after the Confederacy was established in February*

Since that time, these encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue. And now the State of South Carolina having resumed her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the immediate causes which have led to this act. In the year , that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. In , Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and on 17th September, , these Deputies recommended, for the adoption of the states, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States. The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted, were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then invested with their authority. If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were " separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation. By this Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, , South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an Ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution, to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken. Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights. We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties, to perform a material part of the agreement, entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences. In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert, that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfil their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own Statutes for the proof. The Constitution of the United States, in its 4th Article, provides as follows: The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and they had previously evinced their estimate of the value of such a stipulation by making it a condition in the Ordinance for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which now composes the States north of the Ohio river. The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States. The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the Institution of Slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the general government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. In many of these states the fugitive is discharged from service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the state government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, at an early day, passed a law in conformity with her constitutional obligation; but the current of anti-slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law and by the laws of Congress. In

the State of New York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights, by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years; and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection. For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the Common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution, has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship, persons, who, by the Supreme Law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety. On the 4th March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced, that the South shall be excluded from the common Territory; that the Judicial Tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The Guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy. Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error, with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief. We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates, in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State; with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.