

Chapter 1 : Copperhead (politics) - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

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For most of our history, American religious life has been dominated by a view of church history in which we appear as mere deposits of European religious culture. In fact, however, the freedom of Americans to choose without penalty to join any religious body or none at all is new in human history. This book is an effort to understand and interpret how we arrived at our present situation and, in doing so, to clarify many cultural, social and political issues. Andrew Robert Lee Cayton Language: Indiana University Press Format Available: Theirs is a fine blending of the old and the new: Rohrbough "This is an ambitious work that Mark Wahlgren Summers Language: Reconstruction policy after the Civil War, observes Mark Wahlgren Summers, was shaped not simply by politics, principles, and prejudices. Also at work were fears--often unreasonable fears of renewed civil war and a widespread sense that four years of war had thrown the normal constitutional process so dangerously out of kilter that the republic itself remained in peril. During Reconstruction there were always fears in the mix--that the Civil War had settled nothing, that the Union was still in peril, and that its enemies and the enemies of republican government were more resilient and cunning than normal mortals. Both a dramatic narrative of the events of Reconstruction and a groundbreaking new look at what drove these events, *A Dangerous Stir* is also a valuable look at the role of fear in the politics of the time--and in politics in general. Oxford University Press Format Available: These were all factors, he writes, but the Civil War was still a war--won by the Union army through key victories at key moments. With this brilliant review of how historians have explained the Southern defeat, McPherson opens a fascinating account by several leading historians of how the Union broke the Confederate rebellion. In every chapter, the military struggle takes center stage, as the authors reveal how battlefield decisions shaped the very forces that many scholars putting the cart before the horse claim determined the outcome of the war. Archer Jones examines the strategy of the two sides, showing how each had to match its military planning to political necessity. Lee raided north of the Potomac with one eye on European recognition and the other on Northern public opinion--but his inevitable retreats looked like failure to the Southern public. The North, however, developed a strategy of deep raids that was extremely effective because it served a valuable political as well as military purpose, shattering Southern morale by tearing up the interior. Gary Gallagher takes a hard look at the role of generals, narrowing his focus to the crucial triumvirate of Lee, Grant, and Sherman, who towered above the others. And Joseph Glatthaar examines black troops, whose role is entering the realm of national myth. In , there appeared a collection of essays by major historians, entitled *Why the North Won the Civil War*, edited by David Donald; it is now in its twenty-sixth printing, having sold well over , copies. Provocatively argued and engagingly written, this work reminds us that the hard-won triumph of the North was far from inevitable. Harry Robert Stevens Language:

Chapter 2 : Snakes of Tennessee

The Copperheads, and Adullamite coalition, were united mainly in their hatesâ€”of New England, banks, "big business," railroads, and the Negro. Their weakness lay in their violent extremism, rubbed raw by the frustrations of minority-hood.

Agenda[edit] Copperhead pamphlet from by Charles Chauncey Burr , a magazine editor from New York City [4] During the American Civil War â€” , the Copperheads nominally favored the Union and strongly opposed the war, for which they blamed abolitionists and they demanded immediate peace and resisted draft laws. They wanted President Abraham Lincoln and the Republicans ousted from power, seeing the President as a tyrant destroying American republican values with despotic and arbitrary actions. They talked of helping Confederate prisoners of war seize their camps and escape. They sometimes met with Confederate agents and took money. The Confederacy encouraged their activities whenever possible. In Chicago, Wilbur F. A typical editor was Edward G. Roddy, owner of the Uniontown, Pennsylvania Genius of Liberty. He was an intensely partisan Democrat who saw African Americans as an inferior race and Lincoln as a despot and dunce. Although he supported the war effort in , he blamed abolitionists for prolonging the war and denounced the government as increasingly despotic. By , he was calling for peace at any price. Reflecting Irish American opinion, it supported the war until before becoming a Copperhead organ. In the spring and summer of , the paper urged its Irish working-class readers to pursue armed resistance to the draft passed by Congress earlier in the year. When the draft began in the city, working class European Americans , largely Irish, responded with violent riots from July 13 to 16, lynching, beating and hacking to death more than black New Yorkers and burning down black-owned businesses and institutions, including an orphanage for black children. On August 19, , John Mullaly was arrested for inciting resistance to the draft. Even in an era of extremely partisan journalism, Copperhead newspapers were remarkable for their angry rhetoric. Wisconsin newspaper editor Marcus M. Pomeroy of the La Crosse Democrat referred to Lincoln as "Fungus from the corrupt womb of bigotry and fanaticism" and a "worse tyrant and more inhuman butcher than has existed since the days of Nero" [However, they never actually made an organized attack. As war opponents, Copperheads were suspected of disloyalty and their leaders were sometimes arrested and held for months in military prisons without trial. Vallandigham when he criticized the order itself. Probably the largest Copperhead group was the Knights of the Golden Circle. Formed in Ohio in the s, it became politicized in . It reorganized as the Order of American Knights in and again in early as the Order of the Sons of Liberty, with Vallandigham as its commander. One leader, Harrison H. Dodd , advocated violent overthrow of the governments of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri in . Democratic Party leaders and a Federal investigation, thwarted his conspiracy. In spite of this Copperhead setback, tensions remained high. The Charleston Riot took place in Illinois in March . Indiana Republicans then used the sensational revelation of an antiwar Copperhead conspiracy by elements of the Sons of Liberty to discredit Democrats in the House elections. The military trial of Lambdin P. Milligan and other Sons of Liberty revealed plans to set free the Confederate prisoners held in the state. The culprits were sentenced to hang, but the Supreme Court intervened in ex parte Milligan , saying they should have received civilian trials. On May 1, , former Congressman Vallandigham declared the war was being fought not to save the Union, but to free the blacks and enslave Southern whites. The army then arrested him for declaring sympathy for the enemy. He was court-martialed by the Army and sentenced to imprisonment, but Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment behind Confederate lines. He campaigned from Canada, but lost after an intense battle. He operated behind the scenes at the Democratic convention in Chicago. This convention adopted a largely Copperhead platform and selected Ohio Representative George Pendleton a known Peace Democrat as the vice presidential candidate. However, it chose a pro-war presidential candidate, General George B. Characteristics[edit] The values of the Copperheads reflected the Jacksonian democracy of an earlier agrarian society. The Copperhead movement attracted Southerners who had settled north of the Ohio River , the poor and merchants who had lost profitable Southern trade. There was a Copperhead element in Connecticut that dominated the Democratic Party there. There was an earthy quality in Voorhees, "the tall sycamore of the Wabash. Like other Jacksonian agrarians , he resented the political and economic revolution

then in progress. Voorhees idealized a way of life which he thought was being destroyed by the current rulers of his country. His bold protests against these dangerous trends made him the idol of the Democracy of the Wabash Valley. Also in , George Fort Milton published Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column, which likewise condemned the traitorous Copperheads and praised Lincoln as a model defender of democracy. Tredway , a professor of history, in his study Democratic Opposition to the Lincoln Administration in Indiana found most Indiana Democrats were loyal to the Union and desired national reunification. He documented Democratic counties in Indiana having outperformed Republican counties in the recruitment of soldiers. Tredway found that Copperhead sentiment was uncommon among the rank-and-file Democrats in Indiana. Curry and Frank L. Klement devoted most of his career to debunking the idea that the Copperheads represented a danger to the Union. Klement and Curry have downplayed the treasonable activities of the Copperheads, arguing the Copperheads were traditionalists who fiercely resisted modernization and wanted to return to the old ways. Curry sees Copperheads as poor traditionalists battling against the railroads, banks and modernization. McPherson asserted Klement had taken "revision a bit too far. There was some real fire under that smokescreen of Republican propaganda". She argues that first. Northern antiwar sentiment was strong, so strong that Peace Democrats came close to seizing control of their party in mid Second, she shows the peace sentiment led to deep divisions and occasional violence across the North. Third, Weber concluded that the peace movement deliberately weakened the Union military effort by undermining both enlistment and the operation of the draft. Indeed, Lincoln had to divert combat troops to retake control of New York City from the anti-draft rioters in Fourth, Weber shows how the attitudes of Union soldiers affected partisan battles back home. Notable Peace Democrats[edit].

Chapter 3 : Venomous Snake Safety – Texas Parks & Wildlife Department

*The Copperheads in the Middle West [Frank L. Klement] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. ***The Copperheads in the Middle West*** 1st Edition, by Frank L. Klement.*

But identifying venomous snakes in Tennessee is relatively easy since they all belong to the pit viper family. Below are some tips to help distinguish between venomous and non-venomous species in Tennessee. All of the venomous snakes native to Tennessee belong to the family of snakes called pit vipers. Pit vipers are the group of venomous snakes having a specialized, heat sensing pit on the front of the head. There are four species of pit vipers in Tennessee: All of our venomous snakes have a vertical, elliptical shaped eye pupil. They are generally heavy bodied animals and because of this are not very good climbers. They are ovoviviparous, meaning they retain the eggs within the body until the young are expelled in a membranous sac, ready to face the world. Most water snakes are also ovoviviparous and should not be confused with the pit vipers. Our venomous snakes have triangular shaped heads that are offset from the body, although many water snakes and hognose snakes can flatten the head making it appear somewhat triangular. All of our venomous snakes have a single row of scales on the underside from the vent to the tip of the tail, whereas all of our non-venomous snakes have an overlapping row of two scales on the underside from the vent to the tail tip. This detail is best observed on the shed skin of a snake. Copperheads Tennessee is home to two subspecies of copperheads, the northern and southern. The northern is the most common species inhabiting most of the state. The southern is found primarily in the southwestern corner of the state. Copperheads generally reach between inches. They have a base color of tan, peach or pink and have hourglass shaped saddles across the back. These chestnut colored saddles are widest on the sides and narrowest in middle of the back. The head often has a very coppery appearance giving these snakes their common name. They prey primarily upon mice but will also eat small, birds, lizards, small snakes and amphibians. Copperheads are often found in old abandoned debris piles, rocky wooded slopes and abandoned pastures and fields where there is lots of cover. Generally shy and lethargic, they prefer retreat to encounters, but when disturbed they will often vibrate the tail, making a rattling noise when in old leaves. Copperheads are our least venomous snakes and deaths from them are extremely rare though they account for the most bites in Tennessee.

Chapter 4 : the copperheads in the middle west | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

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They tolerated or favored the continuation of slavery and repeatedly appealed to racist sentiments, warning that emancipation would unleash hordes of free blacks on the North. However, the Copperheads never fully admitted that what the Confederates fought so hard for was not a restoration of the Union ante bellum but complete independence. That is, the "Union as it was" was impossible if the Confederacy won. The Copperheads were deeply imbued with ideals of American republicanism, as articulated by Thomas Jefferson. They interpreted the Constitution narrowly, and, in the long tradition of the Democratic party, they believed that the government, especially at the federal level, possessed only strictly limited power. Echoing the rhetoric of the Revolutionary generation, they "warned against tyranny, executive usurpation, and big government. They wanted Lincoln and the Republicans ousted from power, seeing the president as a tyrant who was destroying American republican values with his despotic and arbitrary actions. Early Action The antiwar movement made little headway until the severe military reverses the Union suffered in As battlefield defeats and casualties mounted, Northern morale slumped and Copperheads grew more numerous and more vocal in denouncing the Lincoln administration. In Illinois, Peace Democrats tried to push a reactionary anti-modern constitution through a state constitutional convention in, but the Republicans managed to defeat it. However across the North the Democrats scored major gains in the Congressional and state elections of, primarily because they focused the attacks on the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, issued by Lincoln in September. That was their proof that Lincoln was in league with the abolitionists, determined all along to use the war to inflict a social revolution upon the South. In, rumors, which many Republican editors believed and circulated, alleged that a Copperhead conspiracy proposed to detach states from the Northwest for the Confederate cause, or break open prisoner of war camps that held thousands of Confederates. The existence of such conspiracies is impossible to tell, and no overt actions actually took place. However, heightened Copperhead activity caused a backlash among soldiers, who grew increasingly embittered against dissenters who they believed were killing their comrades by undermining their efforts at the front and prolonging the war. Some Copperheads tried to persuade Union soldiers to desert, and had some success in southern Illinois. They did talk of helping Confederate prisoners of war seize their camps and escape. They sometimes met with Confederate agents and took money. The Confederacy encouraged their activities whenever possible. Newspapers The Copperheads had numerous important newspapers, but the editors never formed any sort of informal alliance. In Chicago, Wilbur F. The New York Journal of Commerce, originally abolitionist, was sold to owners who became Copperheads, giving them an important voice in the largest city. A typical editor was Edward G. Roddy, owner of the Uniontown, Pennsylvania Genius of Liberty. He was an intensely partisan Democrat who saw blacks as an inferior race and Abraham Lincoln as a despot and dunce. Although he supported the war effort in, he blamed abolitionists for prolonging the war and denounced the government as increasingly despotic. By he was calling for peace at any price. Reflecting Irish opinion, it supported the war until before becoming a Copperhead organ; the editor was then arrested for draft resistance. Even in an era of extremely partisan journalism, Copperhead newspapers were remarkable for their angry rhetoric. They never actually made an organized attack. As war opponents, Copperheads were suspected of disloyalty, and Lincoln often had their leaders arrested and held for months in military prisons without trial. Probably the largest Copperhead group was the Knights of the Golden Circle; formed in Ohio in the s it became politicized in Vallandigham as its commander. One leader, Harrison H. Dodd, advocated violent overthrow of the governments of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri in Democratic party leaders, and a Federal investigation, thwarted his conspiracy. Indiana Republicans used the sensational revelation of an antiwar Copperhead conspiracy by elements of the Sons of Liberty to discredit Democrats in the House elections. The military trial of Lambdin P. Milligan and other Sons of Liberty revealed plans to set free the Confederate

prisoners held in the state. The culprits were sentenced to hang but the Supreme Court intervened in *Ex parte Milligan*, saying they should have received civilian trials. Antiwar sentiment, racial and ethnic animosity, and class antagonism reached a deadly climax in the summer of in the draft riots in New York City, Milwaukee and elsewhere. On In May, former Congressman Vallandigham declared that the war was being fought not to save the Union but to free the blacks and enslave Southern whites. The Army then arrested him for declaring sympathy for the enemy. He was court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment, but Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment behind Confederate lines. The Democrats nevertheless nominated him for governor of Ohio in ; he campaigned from Canada. But Vallandigham and the others inspired a Republican counterattack that carried the fall elections for war supporters, including War Democrats. The Republicans renamed their party to the National Union party in to capitalize on their successful coalition with War Democrats, and names the most prominent War Democrat to the ticket, Andrew Johnson. Early in , a new group, the Sons of Liberty, partially bankrolled by the Confederate government, began devising plots to seize Union arsenals, liberate Confederate prisoners held at Rock Island, Illinois, capture the federal arsenal at Springfield, Illinois, and spearhead a Northwest rebellion. Election of Vallandigham and other Copperheads operated behind the scenes at the Democratic convention in Chicago, causing it to adopt a largely Copperhead platform. However, it chose a pro-war presidential candidate, dismissed General George B. Profile of the average Copperhead The sentiments of Copperheads attracted Southerners who had settled north of the Ohio River, social conservatives, poor subsistence farmers, and foes of railroads, banks and monopolies. Copperheads did well in local and state elections in, especially in New York, and won majorities in the legislatures of Illinois and Indiana. Copperheads were most numerous in border areas, including southern parts of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana in Missouri, comparable groups were avowed Confederates. The Copperhead coalition included many Irish Catholics in eastern cities, mill towns and mining camps especially in the Pennsylvania coal fields. His bitter cries against protective tariffs and national banks, his intense race prejudice, his suspicion of the eastern Yankee, his devotion to personal liberty, his defense of the Constitution and state rights faithfully reflected the views of his constituents. Like other Jacksonian agrarians he resented the political and economic revolution then in progress. Voorhees idealized a way of life which he thought was being destroyed by the current rulers of his country. His bold protests against these dangerous trends made him the idol of the Democracy of the Wabash Valley. Historiography Two central questions have run through the historiography of the Copperheads: And to what extent and with what justification did the Lincoln administration and other Republican officials violate civil liberties to contain the perceived menace? The first book-length scholarly treatment of the Copperheads appeared in, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Also in George Fort Milton published *Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column*, which likewise condemned the traitorous Copperheads and praised Lincoln as a model defender of democracy. The chief revisionist historians, who generally favor the Copperheads, are Frank L. Klement, who devoted most of his career to debunking the idea that the Copperheads represented any real danger, and Richard O. Klement and Curry have downplayed the treasonable activities of the Copperheads, arguing that they were traditionalists who fiercely resisted modernization and wanted to return to the old ways. Curry sees Copperheads a poor traditionalists battling against the railroads, banks and modernization. McPherson asserted that Klement had taken "revision a bit too far. There was some real fire under that smokescreen of Republican propaganda. She argues first, there was great strength in Northern antiwar sentiment, so that Peace Democrats came close to seizing control of their party in mid Second, she shoes peace sentiment led to deep divisions and occasional violence across the North. Third, she concludes the peace movement deliberately weakened the Union military effort by undermining enlistment and the operation of the draft. Indeed, Lincoln had to divert combat troops to retake control of New York City from the peace rioters in Fourth, Weber shows how the attitudes of Union soldiers affected partisan battles back home. Bibliography Cowden, Joanna D. *The Hidden Civil War: The Copperheads in the Middle West* *The Limits of Dissent: Demise of the Democracy: The Copperhead Press in Iowa. The War for the Union* 4 vol, the standard scholarly history of wartime politics and society. *Civil War Iowa and the Copperhead Movement* McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era.*

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Originally, a label used about in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, to designate the Democratic followers of Andrew Beaumont who opposed the Democratic faction led by Hendrick B. On 20 July , the term "Copperhead" appeared in the New York Tribune and within a year was widely employed to describe pejoratively both Democrats sympathetic to the South and all Democrats opposed to the war policy of President Abraham Lincoln. Literally, the word denotes a poisonous snake. Strongest in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the Copperheads, sometimes known as Butternuts or Peace Democrats, particularly objected to the Emancipation Proclamation because they completely rejected the idea of black equality and feared an influx of freed blacks into the northern states. Having fled Europe to avoid mandatory military service, some German-American and Irish-American Democrats vigorously objected to the military draft and engaged in antidraft riots in several northern cities, notably in New York City see New York City Draft Riots. Generally branded by Republicans as traitorous, most Copperheads defined themselves as a patriotic, loyal opposition that advocated a union restored by negotiation rather than war. They denounced military arrests, conscription, emancipation, and other controversial war measures as unconstitutional attacks by a tyrannical president on the civil liberties of American citizens. Copperhead leaders included Clement L. Harassed by Union supporters and the military, Copperheads created secret societies. The Knights of the Golden Circle borrowed the name and ritual of a southern rights organization. By , this organization was known as the Order of American Knights. In May , the military arrest and court martial of Vallandigham for alleged disloyal statements embarrassed the Lincoln administration. In , Vallandigham, then supreme commander of the Copperhead Order of Sons of Liberty , counseled his supporters against treason and violence. In that year, however, extremists of his order were charged with plotting the formation of a "Northwestern Confederacy," and planning the release of Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas near Chicago and elsewhere. The plot was uncovered before any overt acts took place, and members of the Sons of Liberty were tried for treason before a military court in Indiana. Three of those tried, including the Democratic politician Lambdin Milligan, were condemned to death. By Democrats hoped to elect a new president. Democratic presidential candidate George McClellan, however, rejected this plank. After the war Democrats at the national, state, and local levels gradually overcame recurrent Republican charges that their party had supported the South , secession, and treason. *The Copperheads in the Middle West*. University of Chicago Press, Louisiana State University Press, *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties*. Oxford University Press,

Chapter 6 : Copperhead in Tennessee

Copperheads in the Middle West (review) Bernard A. Weisberger Civil War History, Volume 6, Number 4, December , pp. (Review) Published by The Kent State University Press.

Venomous Snake Safety Contents Texas is home to over different species and subspecies of snakes. Only 15 of those are potentially dangerous to humans. Those are the snakes that we feature here. For more general information on all the snakes of Texas, please visit our Snake pages. Pit Vipers Pit vipers are venomous snakes that have an opening on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril. In Texas, we have 3 groups of these snakes: Copperheads, Cottonmouths, and Rattlesnakes. Copperhead snake Copperheads *Agkistrodon contortrix* Copperheads have chestnut or reddish-brown crossbands on a lighter colored body. These snakes are found in rocky areas and wooded bottomlands and are rare in dry areas. In the spring they can be found along streams and rivers, as well as in weed-covered vacant lots. There are three subspecies of Copperheads in Texas; Southern copperhead A. Cottonmouths can be dark brown, olive-brown, olive green or almost solid black. They are marked with wide, dark bands, which are more distinct in some individuals than in others. Juvenile snakes are more brilliantly marked. The cottonmouth gets its name from the white tissue inside its mouth, which it displays when threatened. Rattlesnakes There are two groups of rattlesnakes: Massasauga Snake Western massasauga *Sistrurus catenatus tergeminus* , light gray, with brown oval blotches along the middle of the back and smaller blotches along each side. They are two feet in length and found through the middle of the state in grasslands, marshy and swampy areas. Western Diamondback Snake The more advanced forms of rattlesnakes belong to the genus *Crotalus* and Texas is home to six: Western diamondback *Crotalus atrox* , Brown, diamond-shaped markings along the middle of the back and alternating black and white rings on the tail. This is the most common and widespread venomous snake in Texas, found in all but the easternmost part of the state. Brown or tan with wide, dark crossbands. Tail is entirely black. Found in the eastern third of the state in wooded areas in wet bottomlands. Mottled Rock rattlesnake *Crotalus lepidus* is light cream or pink background with widely spaced, dark crossbands and mottled areas between the crossbands. Small and slender with an average length of about two feet. Found in the mountainous areas of West Texas. Banded Rock rattlesnake C. Found only in the extreme western tip of Texas. Blacktail rattlesnake *Crotalus molossus* is gray to olive green with dark blotches along the back and a black tail. Mojave rattlesnake *Crotalus scutulatus* is similar to the western diamondback in markings, but smaller and more slender and found only in extreme West Texas. Prairie rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis viridis* is a slender rattler that is greenish or grayish, with rounded blotches down the middle of its back. Its distinctive pattern is a broad black ring, a narrow yellow ring and a broad red ring, with the red rings always bordered by the yellow rings. Several harmless snakes are similarly marked, but never with the red and yellow touching. Coral snakes are found in the southeastern half of Texas in woodlands, canyons and coastal plains. Precautions and Responses How to Avoid Learn to recognize the snake species that are likely to be in the area. Please do not kill a snake - even a venomous one. Snakes serve a valuable function in the environment. The majority of bites result from people taking unnecessary or foolish risks with venomous snakes. Understanding what snakes look for in suitable habitat can help you know when to be wary. Understanding their behavior will help you know what to do if you encounter one. Snakes like tall grass. Keep the lawn around your home trimmed low. Remove any brush, wood, rock or debris piles from around the residence - they make great hiding places for snakes and their prey - rodents. Always wear shoes while outside and never put your hands where you cannot see them. Be careful when stepping over fallen logs and rock outcroppings. Take care along creek banks and underbrush. Snakes do not prey on humans and they will not chase you, in fact they usually retreat or escape if given the opportunity. The danger comes when they are either surprised or cornered. Do not play around with a dead snake, they have been known to bite and envenomate. Get a good field guide and keep it handy especially in the field. What to Do If bitten, Assume envenomation has occurred, especially if initial symptoms are present. Initial symptoms of pit viper bites include fang puncture marks; in addition, they almost always include immediate burning pain at the bite site, immediate and usually progressive local

swelling within five minutes, as well as local discoloration of the skin. Initial symptoms of coral snake bites include tremors, slurred speech, blurred or double vision, drowsiness or euphoria and a marked increase in salivation within four hours; however, life-threatening effects from coral snake envenomation may not be evident for 24 hours or longer. Identify the species of venomous snake that inflicted the bite, if possible, taking care to avoid another person being bitten. Identification is not necessary, but may be helpful. Keep the victim as calm as possible. This helps reduce the spread of venom and the onset of shock. Keep yourself and any other members of the group calm as well. This will help reassure the victim and ensure that the appropriate first-aid measures are followed, as well as preventing anyone else from becoming injured. Know and be alert for the symptoms of shock, and institute the proper treatment should it ensue. Wash the bite area with a disinfectant if available. Remove jewelry such as rings and watches, as well as tight-fitting clothes, before the onset of swelling. Reduce or prevent movement of a bitten extremity, using a splint if possible; this helps decrease the spread of venom. For the same reason, position the extremity below the level of the heart. Get the victim to a medical facility as soon as possible and begin treatment there with intravenous antivenom, crystalloid solutions and antibiotics. Antivenom treatment is generally most effective within the first four hours of envenomation, and is ineffective after hours. This can result in significant damage to already traumatized tissue, and can damage intact structures such as nerves and blood vessels, enhance bleeding caused by anticoagulant components of venom and increase the rapid spread of venom throughout the body if the circulatory system is compromised. A suction device, such as the Sawyer ExtractorTM, may be used without making any incisions. This device may remove significant quantities of venom, although its efficacy has yet to be conclusively determined. Do not use a tourniquet or other constricting band except in extreme cases of envenomation, and then only if properly trained in the technique. Such devices are of no value if applied more than thirty minutes after the bite, and if improperly used they can restrict blood vital blood flow to the traumatized tissue and possibly result in the amputation of an extremity. Unbearable pain can also result, and the improper loosening of such devices can allow sudden systemic absorption of venom. Do not use cryotherapy including cold compresses, ice, dry ice, chemical ice packs, spray refrigerants, and freezing for the same reasons that the tourniquets should be avoided, and also because it can increase the area necrosis. Do not use electroshock therapy, a method popularized following publication of a letter from a missionary in South America reporting its effectiveness in treating bites from snakes of uncertain identity. Several controlled clinical trials and at least one on humans have failed to demonstrate any positive result; moreover, the potential negative results from the uncontrolled use of an electric charge are obvious. Do not drink alcohol, as it dilates blood vessels and increases absorption from the circulatory system, and thus helps spread venom faster. Do not use aspirin or related medications to relieve pain, because they increase bleeding. A pain reliever not containing aspirin, however, may be used. The theory behind this treatment is to confine the venom to the area of the bite until reaching a medical facility, but studies have shown the technique to be ineffective or worse with venoms which produce local swelling and tissue damage. Do not administer antivenom in the field unless properly trained in the procedure, unless evacuation to a medical facility will take many hours or days, or unless envenomation has been extreme. Intramuscular or subcutaneous application of antivenom has proven to be much less effective, and in some cases ineffective, than intravenous administration. Acute allergic reactions to antivenom can occur, and contemplated field administration of antivenom should include provision for a sufficient supply of epinephrine/adrenalin to counteract any such potential effects.

Chapter 7 : WEC /UW Recognizing Florida's Venomous Snakes

**Taken from The Copperheads of the Middle West by Frank L. Clement. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, Compiled by Janet Meek, Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: To point out that Hersey is a novelist and Patrick a historian is to state a fact, but that fact does not excuse poor writing. Research and documentation need not throttle literary expression. Professor Patrick divides his story into three chapters, each dealing with the events of a single day—April 2, 3, and 4. Unfortunately he allows his narrative to wander aimlessly; never does he bring the events of a day into sharp focus. One gets the impression that he is stringing his notes together rather than reconstructing the story of the fall of Richmond. Emphasis and proportion are lacking. Trivial incidents are stressed and major events are slighted. A single paragraph deals with the extinguishing of the fire by the Union army, and General Edward H. Ripley, who had charge of the work, is not even mentioned in this connection, though he is elsewhere reported to have an office in the city hall for no apparent reason. The author seems to be unfamiliar with Richmond and to have only a nodding acquaintance with its citizens. With the possible exception of regimental histories, the author has blazed about every tree in the forest of sources, including the pictorial. Material is abundant, but it has not been transformed into history. A pall of smoke still hangs over fallen Richmond. University of Chicago Press, , Pp. Although its author presumably hoped to deepen our understanding of the Copperhead movement, much of what he says is not news. In the concluding chapter of his volume, *The Copperheads*, Wood Gray already indicated that his subjects were not the "traitors" of wartime Republican propaganda. Klement does no more than Gray in showing that they were, rather, hardshelled enemies of the triumphant nationalism and industrialism which were remolding the nation to martial music. The Copperheads, and Adullamite coalition, were united mainly in their hatred of New England, banks, "big business," railroads, and the Negro. Their weakness lay in their violent extremism, rubbed raw by the frustrations of minority-hood. In this one-sided outlook, granted, they were but counterparts of the Radical Republicans, but the Republicans had history, economic logic, nationalism, and humanitarianism—all the big guns of nineteenth-century ideological warfare—on their side. What was more, they had national power, a fact for their political opponents to weigh judiciously. The Copperheads did not do so. As a result, despite Midwestern election victories in , they were outgeneraled in the Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois state legislatures. The Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty were mostly led by inept charlatans, and only Republican oratory puffed them into major subversive threats to the North. Thus a mythology perpetuated in George F. Klement is also on the right track in showing the Copperheads as forebears of Greenbackers and even Populists. His failure here is in not going far enough. The Copperheads, with their "rampant partyism," their ignorant suspicions of the modern world, their hatred You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 8 : Copperheads - Conservapedia

The Copperheads were a vocal group of Democrats in the Northern United States (see also Union (American Civil War)) who opposed the American Civil War, wanting an immediate peace settlement with the Confederates.

Johnson and Martin B. Main 2 Florida is home to 46 species of native snakes, six of which are venomous snakes are not poisonousâ€”"poisonous" refers to something that is toxic when ingested. The venomous species include five pit vipers eastern diamondback rattlesnake, timber rattlesnake, pygmy rattlesnake, copperhead, and cottonmouth and the coral snake. Copperheads and timber rattlesnakes have a limited range in Florida. The other four venomous species are found throughout the state. The five species of pit vipers all share several characteristics. The pupils of their eyes are vertical cat-like and they have a deep facial pit between each eye and nostril Figure 1. These characteristics can be difficult to see unless a snake is examined closely, so do not rely on them to differentiate venomous from non-venomous species. Relative to their length, these species are heavy-bodied snakes. The pit is used to locate prey. Johnson [Click thumbnail to enlarge. Therefore, it is best not to attempt to capture, harass, or harm any snake. Doing so may put you at risk of being bitten by a venomous species. Although they may exceed five feet in length, most adult cottonmouths observed in Florida are about three feet long. This species prefers the margins of lakes, rivers, and wetlands. Adults are dark-colored and may have a faint crossband pattern or be a uniform black. The eye is camouflaged by a broad, dark facial band that runs from the eye to the back of the head. Florida distribution of the cottonmouth: Esther Langan, University of Florida [Click thumbnail to enlarge. Johnson, University of Florida [Click thumbnail to enlarge.

Chapter 9 : Tennessee Watchable Wildlife | Copperhead

In The Copperheads in the Middle West, Klement argued that many Midwestern Democrats held southern Democratic racial and economic attitudes because of their southern roots. When the war came, sectional, political, and socioeconomic divisions between Democrats and Republicans in the Midwest deepened, and many Republicans began to associate.

Edit Copperhead pamphlet from by C. Chauncey Burr, a magazine editor from New York City [4] During the American Civil War "the Copperheads nominally favored the Union and strongly opposed the war, for which they blamed abolitionists, and they demanded immediate peace and resisted draft laws. They wanted President Abraham Lincoln and the Republicans ousted from power, seeing the president as a tyrant destroying American republican values with despotic and arbitrary actions. They talked of helping Confederate prisoners of war seize their camps and escape. They sometimes met with Confederate agents and took money. The Confederacy encouraged their activities whenever possible. In Chicago, Wilbur F. A typical editor was Edward G. Roddy, owner of the Uniontown, Pennsylvania Genius of Liberty. He was an intensely partisan Democrat who saw African Americans as an inferior race and Abraham Lincoln as a despot and dunce. Although he supported the war effort in , he blamed abolitionists for prolonging the war and denounced the government as increasingly despotic. By , he was calling for peace at any price. Reflecting Irish American opinion, it supported the war until before becoming a Copperhead organ. In the spring and summer of , the paper urged its Irish working-class readers to pursue armed resistance to the draft passed by Congress earlier in the year. When the draft began in the city, working-class European Americans, largely Irish, responded with violent riots from July 13 to 16, lynching, beating, and hacking to death more than black New Yorkers and burning down black-owned businesses and institutions, including an orphanage for black children. On August 19, , John Mullaly was arrested for inciting resistance to the draft. Even in an era of extremely partisan journalism, Copperhead newspapers were remarkable for their angry rhetoric. Wisconsin newspaper editor Marcus M. Pomeroy of the La Crosse Democrat referred to Lincoln as "Fungus from the corrupt womb of bigotry and fanaticism" and a "worse tyrant and more inhuman butcher than has existed since the days of Nero" The man who votes for Lincoln now is a traitor and murderer And if he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with dagger point for the public good. They never actually made an organized attack, however. As war opponents, Copperheads were suspected of disloyalty, and their leaders were sometimes arrested and held for months in military prisons without trial. Vallandigham when he criticized the order itself. Probably the largest Copperhead group was the Knights of the Golden Circle ; formed in Ohio in the s, it became politicized in It reorganized as the Order of American Knights in , and again, early in , as the Order of the Sons of Liberty, with Vallandigham as its commander. One leader, Harrison H. Dodd , advocated violent overthrow of the governments of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri in Democratic party leaders, and a Federal investigation, thwarted his conspiracy. In spite of this Copperhead setback, tensions remained high. The Charleston Riot took place in Illinois in March Indiana Republicans then used the sensational revelation of an antiwar Copperhead conspiracy by elements of the Sons of Liberty to discredit Democrats in the House elections. The military trial of Lambdin P. Milligan and other Sons of Liberty revealed plans to set free the Confederate prisoners held in the state. The culprits were sentenced to hang, but the Supreme Court intervened in ex parte Milligan , saying they should have received civilian trials. On May 1, , former Congressman Vallandigham declared the war was being fought not to save the Union, but to free the blacks and enslave Southern whites. The army then arrested him for declaring sympathy for the enemy. He was court-martialed by the Army and sentenced to imprisonment, but Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment behind Confederate lines. He operated behind the scenes at the Democratic convention in Chicago. This convention adopted a largely Copperhead platform, and selected Ohio Representative George Pendleton , a known peace-Democrat, as the vice-presidential candidate. However, it chose a pro war presidential candidate, General George B. Characteristics Edit The values of the Copperheads reflected the Jacksonian democracy of an earlier agrarian society. The Copperhead movement

attracted Southerners who had settled north of the Ohio River, the poor, and merchants who had lost profitable Southern trade. There was a Copperhead element in Connecticut that dominated the Democratic Party there. There was an earthy quality in Voorhees, "the tall sycamore of the Wabash. Like other Jacksonian agrarians, he resented the political and economic revolution then in progress. Voorhees idealized a way of life which he thought was being destroyed by the current rulers of his country. His bold protests against these dangerous trends made him the idol of the Democracy of the Wabash Valley. And to what extent and with what justification did the Lincoln administration and other Republican officials violate civil liberties to contain the perceived menace? Also in , George Fort Milton published Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column, which likewise condemned the traitorous Copperheads and praised Lincoln as a model defender of democracy. Tredway , a professor of history, in his study Democratic Opposition to the Lincoln Administration in Indiana found most Indiana Democrats were loyal to the Union and desired national reunification. He documented Democratic counties in Indiana having outperformed Republican counties in the recruitment of soldiers. Tredway found that Copperhead sentiment was uncommon among the rank-and-file Democrats in Indiana. Curry and Frank L. Klement devoted most of his career to debunking the idea that the Copperheads represented a danger to the Union. Klement and Curry have downplayed the treasonable activities of the Copperheads, arguing the Copperheads were traditionalists who fiercely resisted modernization and wanted to return to the old ways. Curry sees Copperheads as poor traditionalists battling against the railroads, banks, and modernization. McPherson asserted Klement had taken "revision a bit too far. There was some real fire under that smokescreen of Republican propaganda. She argues that first, Northern antiwar sentiment was strong, so strong that Peace Democrats came close to seizing control of their party in mid Second, she shows the peace sentiment led to deep divisions and occasional violence across the North. Third, Weber concluded that the peace movement deliberately weakened the Union military effort by undermining both enlistment and the operation of the draft. Indeed, in , Lincoln had to divert combat troops to retake control of New York City from the anti-draft rioters. Fourth, Weber shows how the attitudes of Union soldiers affected partisan battles back home.