

Chapter 1 : All Quiet on the Western Front (film) - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! Women of the Civil War South: personal accounts from diaries, letters, and postwar reminiscences. [Marilyn Mayer Culpepper;] -- This book presents excerpts from diaries and letters written by Southern women from different perspectives and areas of the country.

It is based on the book of the same name by Erich Maria Remarque. The film was directed by Delbert Mann. The film has its share of tension and death, and in the spirit of the novel , manages to convey a sense of desolation, hardship and waste. Late in the film, the turmoil and wretchedness of the main character, Paul Baumer, is manifested in his extreme disassociation while home on furlough. Most of the filming took place in Czechoslovakia. Plot Paul Baumer, during World War I , enlists in the German army with many of his high school friends, after being indoctrinated by their teacher Donald Pleasence as to the glory and superiority of German culture. After surviving training camp under the brutal Corporal Himmelstoss Ian Holm , the young men board a troop train bound for the front lines. Ominously, at the same moment, they notice another train arriving in town loaded with returning wounded soldiers, who are carried off on stretchers. Once at the front lines, they are placed under the supervision of Stanislaus "Kat" Katzinsky, Ernest Borgnine. Kat teaches them how to best take cover, how to find extra food, and other survival skills. When Paul and his battalion return to a French town for a rest week, they see the new recruits have grown younger and younger. To their delight, the leader of these new recruits is their recently demoted training officer, Himmelstoss. When Himmelstoss tries to make them obey him, they stand up to him. Later in the trenches, while the Germans are launching an offensive attack, he sees a squad cowering in a crater, which includes Himmelstoss. Paul pushes Himmelstoss to force him to keep on the offensive. The French and German armies are shown attacking each other repeatedly over a few hundred yards of torn, corpse-strewn land. When a French soldier falls into a trench Paul is hiding in, Paul stabs the man in the stomach with his bayonet , and Paul is forced to spend the night with him. Paul escapes the trench, stricken with guilt. Another comrade, after falling into a pit of poison gas, is carried off by the medics to a slow, painful death; the medics had appeared before Kat could put him out of his misery. A haughty, stiff Kaiser Wilhelm II visits their camp to ceremoniously pin medals on heroic soldiers, which includes Himmelstoss. Paul, who is also wounded, is granted leave. When home on leave, Paul is told by his sister that their mother Patricia Neal , is dying of cancer. Just before the end of the film, Kat is wounded by an artillery burst and Paul carries him many miles to a field hospital. There he finds out that Kat is dead. Paul writes a letter to his friend, the sole survivor of their class, who is now an amputee. He spots a bird and begins to sketch it, and when the bird starts to fly away Paul stands up to see where it went, exposing himself above the trench parapet.

Chapter 2 : America by James Monroe Whitfield - Poems | Academy of American Poets

Late in the film, the turmoil and wretchedness of the main character, Paul Baumer, is manifested in his extreme disassociation while home on furlough. Most of the filming took place in Czechoslovakia.

She is our mother country, our nurturing, helpful, generous supporter. Separation would mean the certain demise for our colonies as well as destitute and wretchedness for every citizen on this side of the ocean. Besides, we are of one people as those in England! A great loyalist once said, "We are English people; we speak the same language, have the same traditions, the same rights, and owe allegiance to the same king. To separate from England would be cutting ourselves off from all we hold dear. Although he may be anonymous, this man will be forever revered for his words of wisdom. Patriots argue we must break off and learn our own way. This could easily be compared to the teenage rebellion quelling in every family, a rebellion easily and quickly soothed. We are an undeveloped and premature civilization. How could we stand on our own with no one else to guide our growth and curb our idealistic thinking? Besides, how could we possibly consider breaking off, if we depend on our mother country for most of our necessities? We use her system of law and almost all of our trade routes are controlled by or lead to Britain. How much ore must we take from Britain until we are satisfied? Will we use her and then leave her, the way one uses a slave? We must first use Great Britain as a crutch, and when we are ready, we must become independent and support her when she is in need. As English citizens on the other side of the ocean, we must do all we can to give any aid possible to Britain. An even bigger point, that has been a hot topic recently, is the numerous recent taxes. I find it remarkable the misconception that has been up played by the imbecilic patriots! In actuality, the taxes are now being put in place to pay for our protection in the French and Indian war. The doltish and dull minds of the patriots believe these taxes are too heavy, and so we must take personal offense and call off any affiliation, other than hatred, that we have towards Great Britain. This is not true; these taxes are "to pay for the French and Indian war, which was fought to protect the colonies" Bryan Toth. I hope we can all come to our senses before the Patriots create some extravagant misdeed to demonize the Parliament and crown in England. Once the first shot is heard, there is no turning back. The colonies will forever be trapped in the turmoil of civil war and many will perish in vain. The travesty was previewed in the Boston Massacre, the British emerged unharmed. Conversely, 5 Bostoners were dead, and 10 more wounded. Do we really wish for these ferocious battles to become commonplace? If so, "Prepare for scenes of blood, the field of war " Loyalist song. I, instead of wishing for a war, will wish for peace and harmony in this confused and immature country. As soon as the Patriots realize their errors and pay for any crimes committed, they will be welcomed back to the light with the open arms of our gracious mother country. The time of cease-fire and stand-down orders will come, but we must be patient for the Patriots, or try to snap them to their senses.

Chapter 3 : Loyalists vs Patriots Essay - Welcome to Brittney's Portfolio!

All Quiet on the Western Front is a television film produced by ITC Entertainment, released on November 14, , starring Richard Thomas as Paul Bäumer, and Ernest Borgnine as Katczinsky. It is based on the book of the same name by Erich Maria Remarque.

At the Batum conference the Turks had seemed insatiable for territory. The Georgians, as much as the Armenians, were having their country devoured by the Turks; and seizing on the point that German and Turkish imperial ambitions diverged over the Caucasus, Georgia had sought the protection of Germany. Germany had been cultivating influence in Georgia before the war, and willingly gave her protection. Indeed, at this juncture, German generals were trying to persuade the Turks to send more troops south to the Arab provinces, threatened by the British advances. On 24 May von Lossow failed in his attempt to mediate between Transcaucasia and Ottoman Turkey, and on that same day he reached a secret agreement with Georgia to grant her protection when she declared herself independent. Turkey would hardly dare to attack another ally of her senior partner although on one brief occasion, this did indeed happen. With that splendid paradox of which the Georgians are such masters, their Menshevik ideals of a universal socialist brotherhood had emerged in practice as a desire to maintain their place in the sun, a somnolent colony comfortably supported by imperial Germany and doing as little fighting as possible. Already, on 21 May, the Georgians had discussed independence and the future borders with the Azerbaijani Tatars, and neither party seriously thought that the Armenians had a chance against the Turks, so they were not even Discussed. On the day following the Georgians privately decided on independence, and on 26 May at the moment that the Armenians were fighting with all their strength Georgia declared her independence. With customary abuse against the other nations of Transcaucasia, Irakli Tsereteli dissolved the Seim, the Parliament of the state that had never really been. Georgian leaders then rushed to Poti, to meet von Lossow, and sign their first agreements with Germany. The Armenians were dismayed by the Georgian proclamation. Their leaders were deeply divided on whether to declare independence, for many held the view that an independent Armenia would be at the mercy of Ottoman Turkey. Yet peace was vital; and since Georgia had quit the Transcaucasian Federation, the delegation at Batum there since 11 May had disintegrated. There was now no mechanism with which to make peace. The Battle of Sardarabad Only a small area of Armenian territory now remained unconquered by the Turks, and into that area hundreds of thousands of Armenian refugees had fled. It seemed only a matter of time before that too would be overrun. Communications between Tiflis and Yerevan were now cut. In this encounter, usually known as the battle of Sardarabad, Armenian forces finally hurled back the Turkish army and saved the eastern heartland of Armenia from the Turks. But there he stood firm. Two prongs of the Turkish advance were aimed directly at Yerevan. To halt their approach from Hamamlu, Silikian formed a thousand-strong force of riflemen, under the command of the Dashnak partisan leader Dro. This force held the Turkish advance at the defile of Bash Abaran. Just a little way west of Echmiadzin, the Armenian holy city, the third section of the Turkish advance was held, at Sardarabad. Indeed, the Armenians not only held them, they managed to throw the Turks back, until by the evening of May Silikian had forced them back 50 kilometers from Sardarabad, and a few days later Dro had driven them back towards Hamamlu. In this time of supreme crisis for the Armenians they had halted the Turkish advance for the first time since the dismal evacuation of Erzindjan, and succeeded in throwing it back. Had they failed, it is perfectly possible that the word Armenia would have henceforth denoted only an antique geographical term like Cappadocia. A truce had been concluded in Batum. Silikian and his men were amazed and angry, since the Turks were running like rabbits; he was advised to disregard the order, declare himself dictator and continue the counter-attack. But he obeyed the order, notwithstanding, for which there were in fact pressing reasons, since ammunition was extremely low, and it was doubtful whether the Armenians could have reached Alexandropol before Turkish reinforcements had been brought up. Armenia Declares Its Independence The Armenian National Council, the body set up in Tiflis in October , was by now acting as a government for the Armenian people of Transcaucasia; and realising that there was now no hope for Eastern Armenians but as an independent state,

and that no peace could be signed at Batum by any body except an independent Armenia now that the Transcaucasian Federation was defunct, it prepared a declaration. It was not until the evening of 29 May that a decision was finally made on the declaration of independence; only by then were the last doubters convinced. In view of the dissolution of the political unity of Transcaucasia and the new situation created by the proclamation of the independence of Georgia and Azerbaijan, the Armenian National Council declares itself the supreme and only administration for the Armenian provinces. Due to certain grave circumstances, the National Council, deferring until the near future the formation of an Armenian national government, temporarily assumes all governmental functions, in order to pilot the political and administrative helm of the Armenian provinces. Just a bare statement of the situation, from which one can sense the doubt, anguish and unwillingness that the Armenian leaders experienced. The Republic of Armenia, born amid the political collapse of Transcaucasia and taking its first breath of life on the battlefield of Sardarabad, could hardly be otherwise. Independence had been thrust upon Armenia. Certainly, in the circumstances of May, the independence of Armenia was an occasion for sorrow rather than joy. Independence was declared because Transcaucasia had collapsed politically; as a ruined and desolate district of a once great city that has been bombed and cut off, local leaders assumed power in the dust-blown lots that survived. Increasing autonomy was an ideal that Armenian political thinkers had been striving towards for half a century, as they struggled to rid their people of the imperial bureaucracies that encompassed them. They wanted to put the destiny of the Armenian people into Armenian hands. The compromises would have to be massive, but theirs would, henceforward, be the executive decision; and theirs too the responsibility. Armenia independent, even amid her war-broken misery and suffering, had entered a new category. Almost all neighbor countries of the Republic of Armenia were in bad relation with it. The land was rocky and scrubby, lacking cultivation or industry. The fields of Kars had been seized by the Turks, as had the industrial centre of Alexandropol. On the land which remained to the republic there were, Armenians, and another, hungry, penniless refugees; and a further, Tatars. The circumstances of the of the Armenian republic war, chaos and disaster could not have been less propitious. Hovhannes Kachaznuni, a highly educated Dashnak thinker from Akhalkalak. This distinguished-looking figure was able, unlike others in his party, to compromise with non-Dashnak adventurism, dictatorship and managed democracy, blamed Dashnaktsutiu for the state of affairs, and refused to join. It was the end of June a month after the independence declaration that Kachaznuni formed his five-man Cabinet; all Dashnaks, except for the non-partisan minister of war. They must have seen the irony of the situation in which there were more Armenians in Tiflis, now the capital of Georgia, than in the backward district called the Republic of Armenia. In the seven-week absence of the official government, Dashnaktsutiu had shown its strength at dealing with situations at grass-roots level. The tsarist autocracy had left almost nothing in Yerevan, no machinery of government that could be taken over and modified, as we are used to seeing in the new states of Africa and Asia today. All that the Armenian Government inherited were a few government offices and police cells. The country itself presented a Bosch-like of limitless suffering. Starving, stricken refugees, homeless, ragged and verminous, lurked in every sheltering spot. For none of the population was there anything but the smallest quantity of food; many dug for roots, and harvested the grasses of Yerevan. Death was the only constant in a world of many variables. If the republic was to survive, diplomatic approaches had to be made to Constantinople and Berlin. So, in these last months of the war, Hamazasp Hamo Ohandjanian left for Berlin, and Avetis Aharonian set up a mission in the Turkish capital. Both went with begging bowls in hand; but their submission was short-lived, since the Central powers were disintegrating, and the war was drawing to a close. The Transcaucasian delegation consisted of between 45 and 50 self-styled diplomats, an absurdly large figure, made necessary by the mutual suspicions of the members of different nationalities and factions within Transcaucasia. Khalil Bey, minister of justice, led the Ottoman delegation. Vehib Pasha was beside him. Present too, at the request of their government, were three high-ranking Germans: General von Lossow, military attache in Constantinople, the fashionable and elegant sportsman Count von Schulenberg, former German vice-consul in Tiflis, whose pre-war hunting trips in western Transcaucasia were widely held to have been reconnoitring expeditions; and Otto von Wesendonck, adviser on Caucasian affairs. Their presence was a small indication that German and Turkish interests might not be

identical. Soon after the start of the conference Khalil made it clear that the Turkish side would no longer accept the treaty of Brest-Litovsk as a basis for negotiation. Stunned, the Transcaucasians waited to see what he would demand instead. The most devastating aspects of his new draft treaty for it was only to be a basis for discussion were those that dealt with the new frontiers of Transcaucasia. The Armenian regions were all but wiped out. From the Yerevan province was taken the district of Surmalu which contains the town of Igdir and the northern slopes of Mount Ararat a region which the Turks had only intermittently set foot in during past centuries and all the territory up to and including the Kars-Julfa railway, including the city of Alexandropol. From the Tiflis province the districts of Akhalkalak and Akhaltsikhe, the majority of whose population was Armenian, were lost. Chkhenkeli proposed mediation by the Central powers, hoping that Germany would curb Ottoman demands. By 14 May no agreement had been reached on the new treaty, especially with regard to the railway. So late that night Khalil wrote to Chkhenkeli informing him that in view of the breakdown of the negotiations, the following morning he would begin troop movements in the direction of Julfa, along the Kars-Julfa railway. It was necessary for him he said to reach north Persia, to combat the British threat. But this was a smokescreen, since the British were still some way away. No message reached the front in time; and as General Nazarbekian was informed of the Turkish advance, it was occurring; soon the Turks were at the outskirts of Alexandropol. Nazarbekian gave the order to retreat. He moved his headquarters east yet again, to Karakilisa. The terms were humiliating for Armenia, but unavoidably so. Again, it was territory that the Ottomans seized above anything else. All that was left to Armenia was the district of Nor Bayazid around Lake Sevan ; parts of Sharur to the south , of Yerevan and Echmiadzin, and of Alexandropol were gone. The republic consisted of only land-locked square kilometers about the size of Lebanon. Turkey had taken all of Surmalu and Nakhichevan, as well as the predominantly Armenian districts Akhalkalak and Akhaltsikhe. The only railway left to Armenia was about 50 kilometers of track in the north, and 6 kilometers extending west from Yerevan. But Turkey can use this railway for transporting his troops and ammunition to Azerbaijan Armenia Pitches into a New War The Republic of Armenia was, in the meantime, appearing more like a normal state, not a mere patch of earth swarming with refugees, run by a dictatorship. However, no sooner was the Republic reasonably secure than it was involved in a tiresome and possibly avoidable war with Georgia. The origins of the conflict dated back to June , when the Georgians, in order to forestall a Turkish advance on Tiflis, occupied the region of northern Lori which was about 75 per cent Armenian. Towns in the area included Sanahin, Alaverdi and Uzunlar. After the Mudros armistice, when the Turks were withdrawing from Transcaucasia, the Georgians indicated that they desired to take their place. Iraklii Tsereteli maintained, with that self-denying altruism for which the Georgians are so renowned, that the Armenians would after all be safer from the Turk as Georgian citizens. The Armenians were suspicious, and rejected a Georgian proposal of a quadripartite conference to solve the conflict. In December the Georgians, who had imposed a tsarist-style military bureaucracy upon the Armenian peasantry of the district, were confronted by a rebellion, centering chiefly upon the town of Uzunlar. Within days hostilities began between the two republics. Fighting continued for a fortnight; by the end of it the Georgian army, which had initially fared disastrously, began to stage a come-back. This pointless, damaging, Gilbert-and-Sullivan escapade came to a conclusion on 31 December with a cease-fire arranged by the Allies, who had been aghast at the petty squabble they had been witnessing.

War movies, movie release dates. A complete list of War movies in Late in the film, the turmoil and wretchedness of the main character, Paul Baumer, is manifest in his extreme.

Hancock County Historical Society May 15, By Sandra Moncrief Mississippi was the first state in the nation to grant married women the right to hold property in their own names. These events and the laws that resulted have been virtually overlooked by historians – possibly because the circumstances surrounding the reform were, and continue to be, a mystery. As early as , Maine granted property ownership rights to women deserted by their husbands, and Massachusetts followed with a similar law in . When a woman married, her property was placed under the absolute control of her husband. Many women, especially daughters of large plantation owners, lost all of their property and thus financial security when their husbands fell on hard times. It came into our possession so long after we were married, and it was spent for debts already contracted. It was long after the Civil War that South Carolina granted property rights to women. In the s, Mississippi was experiencing rapid growth and radical change. Until this time the river counties controlled politics in state government, but with the advent of the Jacksonian Democracy in the late s and the opening of new lands through the Indian Cessions of , , , and , life began to take on a different tone. Jacksonian Democracy flourished as the masses of immigrants poured into the state and populated the newly acquired Indian lands. The country was just settling up. Marvellous accounts had gone forth of the fertility of its virgin lands; and the productions of the soil were commanding a price remunerating to slave labor as it had never been remunerated before. Emigrants came flocking in from all quarters of the Union, especially from the slave holding states. The new country seemed to be a reservoir, and every road leading to a vagrant stream of enterprise and adventure. Money, or what passed for money, was the only cheap thing to be had. Every crossroad and every avocation presented an opening, through which a fortune was seen by the adventurer in near perspective. Credit was a thing of course. To refuse it – if the thing was ever done – were an insult for which a Bowie-knife were not a too summary or exemplary a means of redress. The state banks were issuing their bills by the sheet, like a patent steam printing press its issues; and no other showing was asked for of the applicant for the loan than an authentication of his great distress for money. Finance even in its most exclusive quarter, had thus already got, in this wonderful revolution, to work upon the principles of the charity hospital. If an overseer grew tired of supervising a plantation and felt a call to the mercantile life, even if he omitted the compendious method of buying out a merchant wholesale, stock, house and good will, and laying down, at once, his bull-whip for the yardstick – all he had to do was to go on to New York, and present himself in Pearl Street with a letter avouching his citizenship, and a clean shirt, and he was regularly given a through ticket to speedy bankruptcy. Under this stimulating process, prices rose like smoke. Lots in obscure villages were held at city prices; lands, bought at the minimum cost of government, were sold at from thirty to forty dollars per acre and considered dirt cheap at that. Banks, chartered on a specie basis, did a very flourishing business on the promissory notes of the individual stockholders ingeniously substituted in lieu of cash. They issued ten for one, the one being fictitious. They generously loaned all the directors could not use themselves, and were not choice whether Bardolph was the endorser for Falstaff, or Falstaff borrowed on his own proper credit, or the funds advanced him by Shallow. The stampede towards the golden temple became general; the delusion prevailed far and wide that this thing was not a burlesque on commerce and finance – The condition of society may be imagined; – vulgarity – ignorance – fussy – and arrogant pretention – unmitigated rowdyism – bullying insolence, if they did not rule the hour, seemed to wield unchecked dominion. The workings of these choice spirits were patent upon the fact of society; and the modest, unobtrusive, retiring men of worth and character for there were many, perhaps a large majority of such were almost lost sight of in the hurly-burly of those strange and shifting scenes. Many speculative landowners found themselves ruined when, in , specie payments were required of receivers of public money. Payment of public lands and the Distributive Act of , which provided that each state receive a share proportional to its representation in Congress, proved to be a drain on the Mississippi banks. The banks thus had to call in loans

to make the transfer of funds to the state government; land owners, whose financing was mostly on paper, were forced into bankruptcy. The lives of two Mississippi women intertwined into all of this turmoil. They were very different from each other, but both had the same goal in mind: Their husbands also had a stake in the proceedings, but one would assume that both spouses were concerned with protection of their joint property. Who were these women and what personal interest did they have in seeking protection for their property? Did they want control of the estates left to them by their fathers? Did they want the revenue from the businesses they operated, hand in hand with their husbands? Were they feminists, influenced by Jacksonian Democracy and the writings of the Grimke Sisters and other feminists in the North? Or possibly, was this all a strategy on the part of each husband to protect his property from confiscation for debts? The first of these women to counter the English common law was Betsy Love Allen. She was the daughter of one of the Colberts, a half-breed Chickasaw chief. Upon his death, Colbert had left his daughter a very wealthy woman, in possession of many slaves and land. Betsy Allen was the wife of James Allen, a white man. He and his wife operated a trading post on the Natchez Trace. Betsy Love married John Allen before, according to the tribal customs and laws of the Chickasaw tribe. In January, 1800, the laws of the State of Mississippi were extended over the Indians. The legislature stated at time of the passage of these laws that all marriages and matrimonial connections entered into by virtue of any custom or usage of the Indians, and by them deemed valid, shall be held as valid and obligatory as if the same had been solemnized by the laws of the State of Mississippi. It remained to her separate use and subject alone to her disposition and constraint. She was perfectly independent of the husband, so far as regards the obligation of contracts and the acquisition and rights of property. In August, 1800, John Allen became indebted to a Mr. Fisher. The deed of gift was recorded in Monroe County on November 2, 1800. Allen later defaulted and Fisher sued him for the slave Toney. The case went to the Mississippi Supreme Court, where the justices had two questions to resolve: Sharkey, who ruled in favor of the Indian woman, Betsy Love Allen, who was allowed to retain control of the property left her by her father. The terms of the marriage contract between Allen and Betsy Love, as modified by the customs of the Chickasaws, conferred no right on him to the separate property of his wife. Also, no just construction could be given to the act by the customs of the Chickasaws, conferred no right on him to the separate property of his wife. Also, no just construction could be given to the act validating their marriage, which would alter their condition or extend the marital rights on the husband. Such a construction would be in conflict with the constitution and would work a divestiture of her rights. As the court ruled in favor of Betsy Allen, the second question as to the validity of the gift to Susan Allen was moot. Betsy Allen died the same year the court decision was handed down. It is believed that her remains were removed from the old Indian Burial Ground that had become a pasture in the early 1800s and ceremoniously re-interred in a new grave on the campus of the Toccopola High School at Toccopola, Mississippi. It is said that a piece of concrete from an old sidewalk marks the grave of Betsy Allen. Colonel Hadley and his wife Piety owned and operated a boarding house in Jackson, approximately two blocks from the newly constructed State Capitol. Out of this the need for and popularity of boarding houses grew. Although the new Capitol was still unfinished in 1800, the legislature moved in and held its first session in the new building. Jackson was now a hustling, bustling city that had grown from six families in the 1780s to approximately 100 residents in 1800. Because of lack of documented evidence from this period, one can only imagine the excitement generated and the content of the conversations that occurred around Mrs. Piety. She served three meals a day to the influential gentlemen, but tradition has it that during the legislative session she would suggest to these gentlemen bills that she was interested in having passed. It is said that, if they refused to agree, she would serve short rations and traditional hash and give no comfort until they came around to her way of thinking. Hadley began to lobby for the rights of married women to retain control of their property, left to them or earned by them. An examination of Mrs. Piety's life had also formed a military unit from his own kin " nephews, uncles, brothers and sons " and fought with Jackson at Horseshoe Bend. Major Smith became a leader in politics and an important figure in the new frontier of Mississippi. Eventually he would have a Mississippi county dedicated to him and named for him. His children numbered eleven, Piety being the seventh child. She had an older sister, Obedience, who married Hiram G. Runnels the year after their move from Kentucky. Runnels, a prominent state leader at the time, would later be elected governor of Mississippi.

Hadley in Hinds County, Mississippi. From all indications, Colonel Hadley was a successful businessman and politician; but some newspaper articles lead one to believe that at times he was experiencing difficulty in his public and private life, any of which could have led to his interest in protection of his property. In this same term of the legislature, Henry Stuart Foote, in a grand oration to the House of Representatives, stated that the firm of Messrs. Richter, Hadley, Davis and Company was in collusion with the Mississippi Union Bank in misuse of bank funds to finance this cotton agency. Runnels resigned his post as governor one month early and immediately accepted the position as president of the newly formed Mississippi Union Bank. Were Runnels and Hadley involved in dubious dealings? Hadley using his political clout to feather his own nest? Thomas Hadley was evidently experiencing financial difficulties of some sort. Hadley and Samuel M. The auditor of public accounts was authorized to release them from payment of these notes. Runnels, had to borrow money in his own name for the completion. Thomas Hadley was also in trouble with members of his political party. They are therefore nullifiers by name, but federalists in practice. No doubt they were Honest in their position, but with all due deference, we humbly consider them most egregiously mistaken. A petition was to be circulated throughout the county for signatures. It is thought that at this time Piety and T. Hadley moved to Louisiana for a short time. Hadley might have become impressed with the Louisiana Civil Code, which allowed married women control of their own property. The Journal of the Senate reported that the bill was read for the first time, two hundred copies ordered printed, and the bill was laid on the table. On Saturday, January 26, Thomas Hadley moved to call the bill from the table. The bill was ordered to be placed upon the orders of the day.

Chapter 5 : Download All Quiet On The Western Front - Television film - calendrierdelascience.com

Women of the Civil War South: personal accounts from diaries, letters, and postwar reminiscences Sources Personal narratives Troubled waters: running the blockade -- Poverty and pride -- A precarious existence -- Turmoil, war and wretchedness -- Life in a divided city: perspective from Winchester, Virginia -- Death of a cause.

Hard weather and a bad harvest, or, as we will see, deliberate destruction of crops and animals by armed forces, could pitch the poor into starvation very quickly. At this point, they would be forced into reliance either on mutual aid or charity to survive until the next harvest. In the two centuries that saw the establishment and consolidation of English or any state power in Ireland for the first time, famine was systematically used as a weapon of war. War and famine The population of 16th century Ireland was estimated at about 1 million. The average life expectancy was just 28, when infant mortality was factored in. The countryside was very heavily wooded and covered with bogs. Small areas of the best land were cleared for agriculture, with the result that the tilled area of a given lordship tended to sprawl in a series of unconnected plots. The staple crop was corn, which had the considerable disadvantage that it was difficult to grow and easy to destroy. Cattle were the most important commodity in the country – serving as currency, clothing material and of course a food source. At this date the potato, in the future to be so central to Irish history, had yet to be introduced from the New World. It made its appearance in about but did not become the staple food until the mid 18th century. Localised food shortages or famines caused by bad weather were regularly noted by the annals. Both were caused by the deliberate destruction of crops and foodstuffs as a military tactic. Modern armies, with road networks, motorised transport, railways, aerial reconnaissance and far greater numbers, have trouble tracking down hit-and-run fighters operating from remote locations. Towns there are none of which he may get spoil, they are all burnt; Country houses and farmers there are none, they be all fled; bread he hath none, he ploughed not in summer; flesh [livestock] he hath, but if he kill it in winter, he shall want milk in summer, and shortly want life. Therefore if they be well followed but one winter, ye shall have little work to do with them the next summer. Epidemics broke out in Cork city, where the country people fled and by early it was reported that people were dying in the town which had a population of about 2, every day from starvation or disease. In this case, the deliberate destruction of food may have been combined with exceptionally cold weather and a poor harvest to accentuate famine conditions. The s, with combination of war and extremely wet and cold summers and harvest seasons, saw near-famine condition throughout Ireland. The harsh winter of saw famine occur across Europe. Irish sources claimed that as many as 60, people had died in the Ulster famine of In the Breton Parlement at Rennes prohibited mariners from transporting more Irish into the ports of Brittany. In Rouen, Irish were arrested and forcibly repatriated. Over 1, were expelled from Paris in on boats manned with archers and sent back to Ireland. This war, started by the rebellion of Irish Catholic gentry in October , pitted Catholic against Protestant but also split the Protestant English and Scottish along the lines of Civil War raging in those countries between King and Parliament. All sides, in trying to maintain their territory and to expand it, used scorched earth warfare. But eventually, when they began to compete with the locals for scarce food, they were violently driven out. Elsewhere it was the locals who fled, for instance in Ballybritain, Offaly, half the local population fled before the armed refugees who were accompanied by elements of the Ulster Army. Ulster however, which suffered so much in , was largely spared. Of these, he estimated that over , were Catholics, , killed directly by war or famine and the remainder by war-related disease. This would put the human disaster of the s and 50s at the very least on a par with the Great Famine of the s. This catastrophe goes far to explain the enduring popular memory of Cromwell himself as a demon figure in Irish history. Famine represents only part of the story here however. First of all, there were a considerable number of deaths due to direct violence, either combat or massacre, both of soldiers and civilians. Also, a great many of those who died in the turmoil of s and 50s did so as a result of an outbreak of bubonic plague, brought accidentally from England with the New Model Army, who also died from it in droves. Additionally, while the destruction of the war was certainly the key element in provoking famine, there were also severe food shortages, bordering on famine throughout Europe in By the population was again estimated to be about 2 million. Unlike the

plantations of the early s, those after saw little new settlement of English or Scots in Ireland. Rather the ownership of land was transferred from the old Catholic landed class to Parliamentary veterans and other Protestants trusted by the Cromwellian regime. Those Irish peasants who survived the disasters of the mid seventeenth century may actually have seen their lot improve. Much as after the Black Death of 14th century in England, the massive population loss in s Ireland meant labour shortage, rising wages and lower rents. By that time armies were bigger " , as opposed to less than 10, in the s " but they were also better supplied and less destructive of the civilian economy. In the Thirty Years War of , the population of Germany is estimated to have fallen from 16 to ten million " due to much the same combination of atrocity and pillaging as caused such devastation in Ireland.

Chapter 6 : War and Famine in Ireland, | The Irish Story

The year is , and the world is caught up in the turmoil of World War 2. In Washington DC, it is brought to General Marshall's notice that three out of the four boys of the Ryan family are killed in action and their mother, Mrs. Ryan is to receive the information about the deaths on the very same day.

He was also more committed than ever to tell the storyâ€”bear witness to the miseriesâ€”of his fellow countrymen under the brutal regime of Bashar al-Assad. Recording crimes against humanity, his film would serve as a document for posterity. Outside his jail cellâ€”three stories below ground, where he was blindfoldedâ€”an estimated 15 to 20 bombs rained down daily on the people of Aleppo, murdering hundreds, trapping hundreds more under disintegrating buildings. Some were lucky enough to die immediately; others suffocated as broken bodies beneath the rubble. From to the present, , to , Syrians have been killed. Fayyad wanted to tell the world another story, too: Their selfless bravery and humanitarianism was is stunning. His *Last Men in Aleppo*, which won the Grand Jury Prize at Sundance, tells a multi-layered Syrian narrative, a complex amalgam of terror, courage, endurance and resilience. They face major challenges along the way, not least just trying to survive. For many of those I interviewed, being caught with camera in hand could literally mean death. Fayyad was keenly aware of the risk, yet his own fear seemed irrelevant, he says. He was further bolstered by the selflessness of the White Helmets, their families and the many international journalists and cameramen who came onboard to help. Other filmmakers I interviewed voiced similar sentiments while grappling with an array of issues: What are you saying to whom? And how do you say it most authentically without betraying your culture in general or your loved ones in particular? Or must truth-telling always trump tribalism and the risk of confirming stereotypes held by the outside world, assuming you even get your film seen in the outside world? When I first started this story several months ago, I had no idea how difficult it would be. I contacted dozens of filmmakers throughout the region, and very few responded. Those who did speak with me speculated that fear for themselves or their families might be the reason other filmmakers remained silent. All spoke English, some better than others. Trust A repeated theme among the documentarians was how hard it was for them to establish trust with their subjects not unlike my experience with them. It was a potential roadblock for almost all the filmmakers interviewed. And they were especially concerned that the cameras would impede their work. But his argument that the film would bear witness to history prevailed. In the end, the White Helmets and their families were as galvanized to tell their story as he was, if not more so. His insider status helped forge a bond. He grew up in Aleppo and knew the local traditions and language. As an insider, he also knew the difference between reality and performance. He understood what was worth filming. Still, when someone was killed or, worse, could not be saved after being rescued, these tragedies brought filming to a halt. But the community rallied and the filming continued despite the ongoing air strikes. Life went on and the film evolved. How much authenticity can an audience tolerate before walking out or perhaps worse, sitting through it numbed and indifferent? Describing himself as an artist who uses the tools of a journalistâ€”for him the two are blendedâ€”Fayyad veers on the side of authenticity, even if that costs him some theatregoers. Undoubtedly, his two aforementioned documentaries boast striking visual imagery and especially haunting soundtracks that work on literal and metaphorical levels. Each filmâ€”zeroing in on the victims of the Syrian crisis in a ravaged homeland and as refugees in Lebanon, respectivelyâ€”is symmetrical in theme and structure. Cyclical events and duality are central in both works. In *The Immortal Sergeant*, Kalthoum is the title character, evolving not unlike a fictional figure. It is simply too dangerous to be seen with a camera. The film takes place during the course of one day, starting with the piercing ring of an alarm clock. All of it has the feel of a surreal nightmare. In the end, Kalthoum admits he can no longer go through the motions of supporting the regime. To what degree the filming experienceâ€”and what he witnessed in so doingâ€”clarified his views if not redefined them is arguable, but he abandoned his military post. As a deserter he would be shot on sight if he were caught in Syria today, he says matter-of-factly. For eight months he hid out in Damascus, editing his film and dependent on friends for food and other supplies. Ultimately, he ran away to Beirut, where the Syrian crisis had morphed into something else

entirely, not as bone-chillingly life-threatening, but awful nonetheless. Their homes in Syria are being destroyed while they are building homes for someone else in Lebanon. In both places the taste of cement is in their mouths. The sound of construction and it does evoke bombardment is front and center. So are the wide-angle shots of the gleaming city, and the close-ups of the weathered and emotionally battered faces of the Syrian workers who live in the basement of the construction site and are not allowed to be on the streets after 7 p. My biggest challenge was limited time. I was given eight days to do the filming. It would all depend. As an exile he was also viewed as an outsider and thus a threat among those whose story he was trying to tell. Some assumed he was making a propaganda movie of some sort for one of the many enemy forces within and outside the country. And he faced further risks as a Kurd filming Arabs. The Kurds are a minority within a fractured country where mutual suspicion abounds. There are no police or army forces to protect you. ISIS forces may be disguised as the Iraqi army. Checkpoints run by ISIS can pop up at anytime, anywhere. He and his family existed like nomads before finding refuge in a camp for Internally Displaced People. Ahmed taught the medic to use a small video camera and much of the film was shot by Sharif himself, recording his own story and personal evolution informed by the surrounding events. The result was to hours of footage that Ahmed then fashioned into a structured story featuring a central character with whom the audience identifies as he moves from being confident and forward-looking when the Americans first arrived to despairing and homeless when, according to Ahmed, the American presence only further destabilized the country and ISIS was growing and on the move. Ahmed almost played an auxiliary role and appreciates how the portrait of one man told from the inside proved a far more potent political document than he had initially imagined. Lying to Tell the Truth Documentaries are the most common genre in this current crop of homegrown theatre-of-war cinema. But some directors are telling their stories through fiction. Filmmaker Shawkat Amin Korki uses the theatrical feature his Memories on Stone is a movie within a movie to recount the atrocities the Iraqi Kurdistan people endured under Saddam Hussein. Echoing Ahmed, he says the Kurds experience their own particular hell across the Middle East. Nonetheless, his film, with its elements of autobiography, is at moments amusing and downright absurdist. He has limited access to essential equipment and casting is a major stumbling block, especially when it comes to the actresses who are up against the cultural forces that frown on women performing at all. The contradictory elements create distance and paradoxically underscore the barbarity of the real story. You Will Die at 20, the first feature film made in Sudan in more than 20 years and at the time of our talk still in the pre-production phase, tells the story of a boy who is cursed by a Dervish prophet proclaiming he will die when he reaches his 20th birthday. Everyone in the village believes him, including the boy. That is, until a filmmaker arrives on the scene an embodiment of liberal thinking opening a new world to him. For the first time, the young man doubts the prophecy, while his mother keeps him imprisoned in their house. No one will stop you from doing what you want. But no one will help you either. Publicly screening a film is something else. For him, the major challenge is in landing European co-producers. All the filmmakers talk about the need for foreign mostly Western European investors. Without them there would be few if any films coming out of these countries. The men assert that women belong in the kitchen and women bosses have no souls. But then, her topic was far more personal: Nothing about it was simple. The guys in the class offered to be my chaperones. Yet back in Yemen he was once again defined by the values of his culture. Her initial idea, to explore her own life through a film about her grandfather, soon morphed into a larger project that ultimately mined her whole family as well as the revolution in the streets that started shortly after she arrived and culminated in a public massacre. That became the turning point, the lightning rod for the country, her family and her films. The result was two documentaries: Like many of the others interviewed for this story, her major challenge was being seen carrying a camera. Surveillance was prevalent and kidnapping of journalists and filmmakers was not uncommon. Ishaq hid the camera under a long black coat and also wore a head covering so as not to attract unwanted attention. However, being a woman was not a stumbling block at all. Quite the contrary, it served her well. Muslim men are not supposed to look at pictures of women who are not their wives or blood relatives. Throughout the filmmaking, the Saudis were conducting airstrikes from above while civil war was raging from within. Without giving the picture much thought, she photographed it in panning the scene, she

says, stressing no one would have given the portrait any thought in But in the situation had deteriorated so badly someone who saw the portrait in the movie accused the family of being supporters of Iran and said the Saudis needed to know about them. There had already been a car bombing in front of their house.

Chapter 7 : Quotations: Foreign imperialism and the Boxers

Throughout the war-torn Middle East "violently factionalized from within and in many countries simultaneously assaulted from outside forces" filmmakers from the region are attempting to let the world know what's happening.

Plot[edit] Paul Baumer, during World War I , enlists in the German army with many of his high school friends, after being indoctrinated by their teacher Donald Pleasence as to the glory and superiority of German culture. After surviving training camp under the brutal Corporal Himmelstoss Ian Holm , the young men board a troop train bound for the front lines. Ominously, at the same moment, they notice another train arriving in town loaded with returning wounded soldiers, who are carried off on stretchers. Once at the front lines, they are placed under the supervision of Stanislaus "Kat" Katzinsky, Ernest Borgnine. Kat teaches them how to best take cover, how to find extra food, and other survival skills. When Paul and his battalion return to a French town for a rest week, they see the new recruits have grown younger and younger. To their delight, the leader of these new recruits is their recently demoted training officer, Himmelstoss. When Himmelstoss tries to make them obey him, they stand up to him. Later in the trenches, while the Germans are launching an offensive attack, he sees a squad cowering in a crater, which includes Himmelstoss. Paul pushes Himmelstoss to force him to keep on the offensive. The French and German armies are shown attacking each other repeatedly over a few hundred yards of torn, corpse-strewn land. When a French soldier falls into a trench Paul is hiding in, Paul stabs the man in the stomach with his bayonet , and Paul is forced to spend the night with him. Paul escapes the trench, stricken with guilt. Another comrade, after falling into a pit of poison gas, is carried off by the medics to a slow, painful death; the medics had appeared before Kat could put him out of his misery. A haughty, stiff Kaiser Wilhelm II visits their camp to ceremoniously pin medals on heroic soldiers, which includes Himmelstoss. Paul, who is also wounded, is granted leave. When home on leave, Paul is told by his sister that their mother Patricia Neal , is dying of cancer. Just before the end of the film, Kat is wounded by an artillery burst and Paul carries him many miles to a field hospital. There he finds out that Kat is dead. Paul writes a letter to his friend, the sole survivor of their class, who is now an amputee. He spots a bird and begins to sketch it, and when the bird starts to fly away Paul stands up to see where it went, exposing himself above the trench parapet.

Chapter 8 : History of The First Republic of Armenia

The Nullification Crisis was a United States sectional political crisis in , during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, which involved a confrontation between South Carolina and the federal government.

Foreign imperialism and the Boxers This page contains a collection of Chinese Revolution quotations about foreign imperialism and the Boxers, made by prominent leaders, figures, observers and historians. These quotations have been selected and compiled by Alpha History authors. If you would like to suggest a quotation for these pages, please contact Alpha History. They are emasculatedâ€¦ Those who convert to this religion practice sodomy with the priests without restraint. When the ceremony is over, all give themselves up to indiscriminate sexual intercourseâ€¦ Brides are required to spend the first night with her religion teacherâ€¦ When a father dies his son may marry his motherâ€¦ From the king down to the people, all [Christians] are subject to the authority of their wives. Unless this summons is obeyed you will lose your heads. Today China is extremely weak. Under any enlightened sovereign these Boxers â€” with their ridiculous claims to supernatural powers â€” would have assuredly been condemned to death long agoâ€¦ Your Majesties are still in the hands of traitors, regarding these Boxers as your dutiful subjects. For 40 years I have eaten bitterness because of them. It is indeed a gratifying surprise to see any of our people display courage, and to witness their enthusiasm for settling old scores against the foreigner. If we just fold our arms and yield to them, I would have no face to see our ancestors after death. If we must perish, why not fight to the death? I know nothing of what the disturbance is. I know nothing of what the Boxers are. With their aid not a stone would be left standing in the whole of the Legation Quarter. It was discovered that the Boxers had burned several dozen Christian families to death. A workman who went to have a look reported that the men of the families had fled, leaving only the women, who were incinerated in their homes. When one young woman escaped from the flames, her belly was cut open with a sword by the Boxers. One could hear the sound of skin separating from bones. Several Boxers grabbed the woman by the thighs and arms and threw her back into the flames. The savagery was unspeakable. The savages slew [them] like beasts. Not one of the 1, white men, women and children was left alive in Pekingâ€¦ The last white died fighting and the blood-maddened Mongolians [Boxers] had to wreak their hellish ingenuity on corpses. Pardon will not be given. Prisoners will not be taken. Whoever falls into your hands is forfeitâ€¦ Make the name German remembered in China for a thousand years so that no Chinaman will ever again dare to even squint at a German. On this question, I am with the Boxers every time. The Boxer is a patriot. He loves his country better than he does the countries of other people. We believe in them and have great hopes of them. We expect that in carrying them out in practice in China, one of the first things that will be done will be a reasonable and equitable revision of our treaties [to] favour the independent development of China. Content on this page may not be copied, republished or redistributed without the express permission of Alpha History. For more information please refer to our Terms of Use. This website uses pinyin romanisations of Chinese words and names. Please refer to this page for more information.

Chapter 9 : Nullification Crisis - Wikipedia

a Rumor Of War war and that is the villain of the Vietnam War. I think A Rumor of War is an excellent book from cover to cover. I didnt know very much about the Vietnam War.

Background [edit] The historian Richard E. By creating a national government with the authority to act directly upon individuals, by denying to the state many of the prerogatives that they formerly had, and by leaving open to the central government the possibility of claiming for itself many powers not explicitly assigned to it, the Constitution and Bill of Rights as finally ratified substantially increased the strength of the central government at the expense of the states. The resolutions, having taken this view of the Federal compact, proceed to infer that, in cases of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound to interpose to arrest the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them. The Constitution of the United States was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority of the Constitution, that it rests on this solid foundation. The States, then, being parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide, in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and, consequently, as parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition. Rather than suggesting individual, although concerted, measures of this sort, Kentucky was content to ask its sisters to unite in declarations that the acts were "void and of no force", and in "requesting their appeal" at the succeeding session of the Congress. He was chairman of a committee of the Virginia Legislature which issued a book-length Report on the Resolutions of , published in after they had been decried by several states. This asserted that the state did not claim legal force. The opinions of the judiciary, on the other hand, are carried into immediate effect by force. Though Madison agreed entirely with the specific condemnation of the Alien and Sedition Acts, with the concept of the limited delegated power of the general government, and even with the proposition that laws contrary to the Constitution were illegal, he drew back from the declaration that each state legislature had the power to act within its borders against the authority of the general government to oppose laws the legislature deemed unconstitutional. A few northern states, including Massachusetts, denied the powers claimed by Kentucky and Virginia and insisted that the Sedition law was perfectly constitutional Ten state legislatures with heavy Federalist majorities from around the country censured Kentucky and Virginia for usurping powers that supposedly belonged to the federal judiciary. Southern Republicans outside Virginia and Kentucky were eloquently silent about the matter, and no southern legislature heeded the call to battle. Jefferson expanded federal powers with the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory and his use of a national embargo designed to prevent involvement in a European war. Madison in used national troops to enforce a Supreme Court decision in Pennsylvania, appointed an "extreme nationalist" in Joseph Story to the Supreme Court, signed the bill creating the Second Bank of the United States , and called for a constitutional amendment to promote internal improvements. In the end, moderate voices dominated and the final product was not secession or nullification, but a series of proposed constitutional amendments. A boom in American manufacturing during the prolonged cessation of trade with Britain created an entirely new class of enterprisers, most of them tied politically to the Republicans, who might not survive without tariff protection. More broadly, the war reinforced feelings of national identity and connection. However in the nation suffered its first financial panic and the s turned out to be a decade of political turmoil that again led to fierce debates over competing views of the exact nature of American federalism. The "extreme democratic and agrarian rhetoric" that had been so effective in led to renewed attacks on the "numerous market-oriented enterprises, particularly banks, corporations, creditors, and absentee landholders". Calhoun and fellow South Carolinian William Lowndes. The bill barely passed the federal House of Representatives by a vote of to The Middle states and Northwest supported the bill, the South and Southwest opposed it, and New England split its vote with a majority opposing it. Madison denied both the

appeal to nullification and the unconstitutionality; he had always held that the power to regulate commerce included protection. Jefferson had, at the end of his life, written against protective tariffs. Van Buren calculated that the South would vote for Jackson regardless of the issues so he ignored their interests in drafting the bill. New England, he thought, was just as likely to support the incumbent John Quincy Adams, so the bill levied heavy taxes on raw materials consumed by New England such as hemp, flax, molasses, iron and sail duck. Over opposition from the South and some from New England, the tariff was passed with the full support of many Jackson supporters in Congress and signed by President Adams in early 1820. However many Southerners became dissatisfied as Jackson, in his first two annual messages to Congress, failed to launch a strong attack on the tariff. The most doctrinaire ideologues of the Old Republican group [supporters of the Jefferson and Madison position in the late 1790s] first found Jackson wanting. These purists identified the tariff of 1820, the hated Tariff of Abominations, as the most heinous manifestation of the nationalist policy they abhorred. That protective tariff violated their constitutional theory, for, as they interpreted the document, it gave no permission for a protective tariff. Moreover, they saw protection as benefiting the North and hurting the South. Calhoun South Carolina had been adversely affected by the national economic decline of the 1810s. During this decade, the population decreased by 56, whites and 30, slaves, out of a total free and slave population of 1,000,000. The whites left for better places; they took slaves with them or sold them to traders moving slaves to the Deep South for sale. Ellis describes the situation: Throughout the colonial and early national periods, South Carolina had sustained substantial economic growth and prosperity. This had created an extremely wealthy and extravagant low country aristocracy whose fortunes were based first on the cultivation of rice and indigo, and then on cotton. Then the state was devastated by the Panic of 1816. The depression that followed was more severe than in almost any other state of the Union. Moreover, competition from the newer cotton producing areas along the Gulf Coast, blessed with fertile lands that produced a higher crop-yield per acre, made recovery painfully slow. To make matters worse, in large areas of South Carolina slaves vastly outnumbered whites, and there existed both considerable fear of slave rebellion and a growing sensitivity to even the smallest criticism of "the peculiar institution. The Nullification Movement that split the Nation started here in 1820. Its planters believed that free black sailors had assisted Denmark Vesey in his planned slave rebellion. South Carolina passed a Negro Seamen Act, which required that all black foreign seamen be imprisoned while their ships were docked in Charleston. The UK strongly objected, especially as it was recruiting more Africans as sailors. What was worse, if the captains did not pay the fees to cover the cost of jailing, South Carolina would sell the sailors into slavery. Other southern states also passed laws against free black sailors. The western part of the state and a faction in Charleston, led by Joel Poinsett, would remain loyal to the Union. They were rebuffed in their efforts to coordinate a united Southern response and focused on how their state representatives would react. While many agreed with George McDuffie that tariff policy could lead to secession at some future date, they all agreed that as much as possible, the issue should be kept out of the upcoming presidential election. Calhoun, while not at this meeting, served as a moderating influence. He felt that the first step in reducing the tariff was to defeat Adams and his supporters in the upcoming election. Preston, on behalf of the South Carolina legislature, asked Calhoun to prepare a report on the tariff situation. Calhoun readily accepted this challenge and in a few weeks time had a 35,000 word draft of what would become his " Exposition and Protest ". He argued that the tariff of 1820 was unconstitutional because it favored manufacturing over commerce and agriculture. He thought that the tariff power could only be used to generate revenue, not to provide protection from foreign competition for American industries. He believed that the people of a state or several states, acting in a democratically elected convention, had the retained power to veto any act of the federal government which violated the Constitution. This veto, the core of the doctrine of nullification, was explained by Calhoun in the Exposition: If it be conceded, as it must be by every one who is the least conversant with our institutions, that the sovereign powers delegated are divided between the General and State Governments, and that the latter hold their portion by the same tenure as the former, it would seem impossible to deny to the States the right of deciding on the infractions of their powers, and the proper remedy to be applied for their correction. The right of judging, in such cases, is an essential attribute of sovereignty, of which the States cannot be divested without losing their sovereignty itself, and being reduced to a subordinate

corporate condition. In fact, to divide power, and to give to one of the parties the exclusive right of judging of the portion allotted to each, is, in reality, not to divide it at all; and to reserve such exclusive right to the General Government it matters not by what department to be exercised, is to convert it, in fact, into a great consolidated government, with unlimited powers, and to divest the States, in reality, of all their rights. It is impossible to understand the force of terms, and to deny so plain a conclusion. All through that hot and humid summer, emotions among the vociferous planter population had been worked up to a near-frenzy of excitement. The whole tenor of the argument built up in the "Exposition" was aimed to present the case in a cool, considered manner that would dampen any drastic moves yet would set in motion the machinery for repeal of the tariff act. It would also warn other sections of the Union against any future legislation that an increasingly self-conscious South might consider punitive, especially on the subject of slavery. Calhoun, who still had designs on succeeding Jackson as president, was not identified as the author but word on this soon leaked out. The legislature took no action on the report at that time. As a state representative, Rhett called for the governor to convene a special session of the legislature. An outstanding orator, Rhett appealed to his constituents to resist the majority in Congress. Rhett addressed the danger of doing nothing: But if you are doubtful of yourselves "if you are not prepared to follow up your principles wherever they may lead, to their very last consequence" if you love life better than honor, -- prefer ease to perilous liberty and glory; awake not! Live in smiling peace with your insatiable Oppressors, and die with the noble consolation that your submissive patience will survive triumphant your beggary and despair. Hamilton sent a copy of the speech directly to President-elect Jackson. But, despite a statewide campaign by Hamilton and McDuffie, a proposal to call a nullification convention in was defeated by the South Carolina legislature meeting at the end of State leaders such as Calhoun, Hayne, Smith, and William Drayton were all able to remain publicly non-committal or opposed to nullification for the next couple of years. The effect of the Webster-Hayne debate was to energize the radicals, and some moderates started to move in their direction. On the defensive, radicals underplayed the intent of the convention as pro-nullification. When voters were presented with races where an unpledged convention was the issue, the radicals generally won. When conservatives effectively characterized the race as being about nullification, the radicals lost. The October election was narrowly carried by the radicals, although the blurring of the issues left them without any specific mandate. Pinckney as speaker of the South Carolina House. State politics became sharply divided along Nullifier and Unionist lines. Still, the margin in the legislature fell short of the two-thirds majority needed for a convention. Many of the radicals felt that convincing Calhoun of the futility of his plans for the presidency would lead him into their ranks. With silence no longer an acceptable alternative, Calhoun looked for the opportunity to take control of the anti-tariff faction in the state; by June he was preparing what would be known as his Fort Hill Address. Within South Carolina, his gestures at moderation in the speech were drowned out as planters received word of the Nat Turner insurrection in Virginia. Calhoun was not alone in finding a connection between the abolition movement and the sectional aspects of the tariff issue. I consider the tariff act as the occasion, rather than the real cause of the present unhappy state of things. The truth can no longer be disguised, that the peculiar domestick [sic] institution of the Southern States and the consequent direction which that and her soil have given to her industry, has placed them in regard to taxation and appropriations in opposite relation to the majority of the Union, against the danger of which, if there be no protective power in the reserved rights of the states they must in the end be forced to rebel, or, submit to have their paramount interests sacrificed, their domestic institutions subordinated by Colonization and other schemes, and themselves and children reduced to wretchedness. Unlike state political organizations in the past, which were led by the South Carolina planter aristocracy, this group appealed to all segments of the population, including non-slaveholder farmers, small slaveholders, and the Charleston non-agricultural class. Governor Hamilton was instrumental in seeing that the association, which was both a political and a social organization, expanded throughout the state. In the winter of and spring of , the governor held conventions and rallies throughout the state to mobilize the nullification movement. The conservatives were unable to match the radicals in either organization or leadership. The nullifiers won and on October 20, , Governor Hamilton called the legislature into a special session to consider a convention. The legislative vote was in the House and in the Senate [56] In November the Nullification

Convention met. The convention declared that the tariffs of and were unconstitutional and unenforceable within the state of South Carolina after February 1, Robert Hayne , who followed Hamilton as governor in , established a 2,man group of mounted minutemen and 25, infantry who would march to Charleston in the event of a military conflict.