

And Another Thing

Generally, free blacks in the antebellum North were treated as second-class citizens, and they often experienced living conditions worse than Southern slaves. One way of evaluating the quality of life in the North and South is to compare the number of people with disabilities, such as those considered deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. One in every 1000 white persons had such a disability, including both Northerners and Southerners. Southern slaves fared much better than whites, with only one in every 1464 being so disabled. Free Northern blacks, however, suffered an astonishing rate of one in every 506.

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Instead of punishing war criminals, the Union punished those who testified against the war criminals.

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Yankees pursued a policy of cultural genocide against the South. The North then used the same approach with Indians. Native Americans were much too laid-back for Yankees' taste. They weren't materialistic enough. They weren't mercenary or greedy enough. They were considered barbarians. That was unacceptable. So the North undertook the noble task of Native American cultural genocide, too. Indians were to be either killed or forced to be satisfactory Yankees.

To the North, cultural diversity was anathema. Southerners and Indians were both *bête noire*. It's hard to avoid the parallels between this Yankee arrogance and Hitler's vision of a superior Arian race. What's the difference between Hitler and Lincoln? Yankee propaganda. CivilGate.

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We are not going to let a few thieving, ragged Indians check and stop the progress of the railroads. We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, men women and children.

-- Gen Sherman to Gen Grant, 1866

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During an assault [on an Indian village] the soldiers can not pause to distinguish between male and female, or even discriminate as to age. As long as resistance is made, death must be meted out.

-- Sherman's instructions to his army.

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Sherman and Sheridan planned their attacks on Indian villages for the winter months, because they knew entire families would be together. In addition to efficiently exterminating Indian families, the US military killed all animals in the village to assure that any Indians who survived the raid would not survive much longer.

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The 14th Amendment was an *ex post facto* law, prohibited by the Constitution. In fact, nothing about the 14th Amendment was legal. It was never

properly submitted to the states, and it was never legally ratified.

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Approximately 650,000 Americans lost their lives because of the War for Southern Independence. That includes 364,000 Union troops, 260,000 Confederate troops, and 26,000 Southern civilian casualties.

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How did the Dred Scott decision affect the nation? It made slavery legal. How?

SCOTUS ruled that slaves are not people, but property, and COTUS guarantees the right of citizens to own and protect property.

Therefore, no state had the constitutional right to interfere with slavery, which was simply a type of property ownership.

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Ft Pickens in Florida remained under Union control throughout the war. Union troops fended off Confederate attacks for four years and kept Pensacola Bay open to federal ships.

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AL misread the character of slaves in the South. He knew that virtually all adult white Southern males were busy fighting the war, leaving only women, children, and old men to deal with any slave uprising. So he figured the slaves would have an easy time of it. They would no doubt kill off some Southern women and children on their way to freedom (less work for Sherman later), and they would then flock to join the Union Army.

That didn't happen. Yankees were astonished and disgusted to find what blacks in the South were really like.

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A Southern slave trader, like Nathan Bedford Forrest, would have placed ads in the newspaper that read something like this:

We have constantly at hand the best selected assortment of Field Hands, House Servants and Mechanics at our Negro Mart. Customers are encouraged to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Sounds similar to a modern ad for used-cars. Slave traders had the same social status as modern used-car salesmen.

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All race antagonism [in the South] came from the carpetbaggers using the Negro votes to get their fingers into the Treasury.

-- Gen Donn Piatt, close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

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Lincoln was a master politician, which means that he was a consummate conniver, manipulator, and liar.

-- Murray Rothbard

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One historian refers to the Grant administration as the *Era of Good Stealings*.

That description also is appropriate for the Reconstruction era.



The North tried to get a constitutional amendment ratified (the Corwin Amendment) that would have made slavery legal in every state. No new law, and no new Constitutional amendment could ever overturn it. It would have become the 13th Amendment. Instead of freeing the slaves, that 13th Amendment would have preserved slavery throughout America, forever. Both houses of Congress had already passed it, President Buchanan had already signed it, three Northern states had already voted for ratification, and Lincoln said in his First Inaugural Address that he didn't have a problem with it.

But the South wanted nothing to do with it.



Ft McHenry is where Francis Scott Key wrote our National Anthem in the War of 1812. One of Lincoln's political prisoners, Key's grandson, was imprisoned at Ft McHenry. America, under Lincoln's tyranny, was no longer the land of the free. It was the land of the greed, and the home of the depraved.