

Civil War Summary

- Neither the North nor the South went to war over the slavery issue.
- Abraham Lincoln did not free the slaves.
- The Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave.
- The North treated slaves and free blacks during the war much more harshly and cruelly than the South did.
- The Northern Army, instead of freeing slaves, forced slave status on many blacks.
- Many of the Union Generals were war criminals, according to their own standards, and by their own admissions.
- The Union was responsible for the deplorable conditions in Southern POW camps.
- Yankees were racists. Southerners, with few exceptions, were not, prior to Reconstruction.
- The racist attitudes universally associated with the South today began during Reconstruction as Yankees imported into the South their own racist attitudes, which had not existed in the South before that.
- Abraham Lincoln was a white supremacist.
- Lincoln's only solution to slavery was to ship all blacks out of the US to another country or island.
- Lincoln supported a Constitutional Amendment which would have made slavery the law of the land throughout the US forever. It would have become the 13th Amendment instead of the one we now have. No act of Congress, no president, no future Constitutional

Amendment could have ever overturned that Amendment. It was ratified by several states. None of them were Southern states.

- The firing on Ft Sumter was a carefully choreographed provocation by Lincoln, who had already decided to invade the South, and needed a cover story.
- Secession was an inalienable right expressed by the Declaration of Independence, and it was perfectly constitutional. Northern states had threatened secession many times, and no one had questioned their right to do so. The right of secession was taught at West Point. Lincoln himself as a lawyer argued forcefully for a state's right to secede. In fact, he stated in his First Inaugural Address that states have a right to secede.