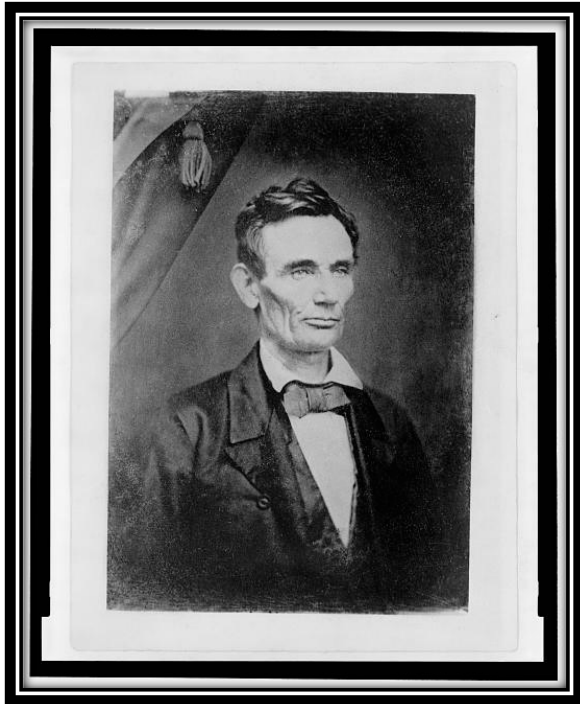


## CW5.3.1- Analyzing Lincoln’s Speeches: “House Divided” (June 16, 1858)



Word Cloud Prediction: What did the word cloud of this speech tell us about Lincoln’s reason for going to war?

Abraham Lincoln, half-length portrait, facing right], probably 1858, printed later. Source: Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009630653/>

Background: Lincoln gave this speech in Springfield, Illinois, at the close of the Republican State convention which named him as the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator. Senator Douglas, a Democrat, was not present. This was before the Civil War, when both men were running for the U.S. Senate. Lincoln lost to Douglas.

Excerpt:

“...A house divided against itself cannot stand. **I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.** I do not expect the Union to be dissolved--I do not expect the house to fall--but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new--North as well as South....”

Sentence Deconstruction:

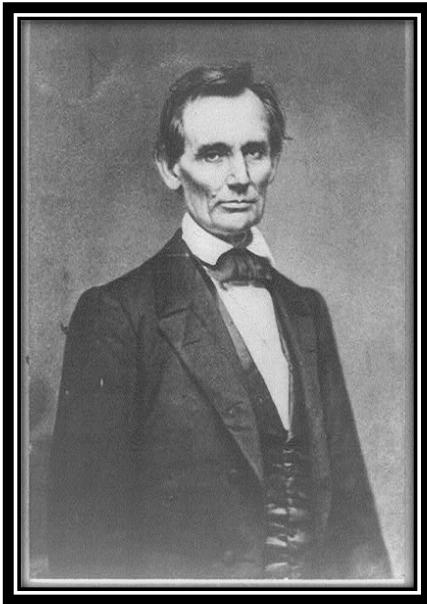
Historical Actors (who is doing this?)	Action words (verbs/ verb phrases)	Who, What, Where Message	Questions or conclusions- What connections can you make from this information?
	believe		What does Lincoln believe will happen to the division of the U.S. into slave and free states?
	cannot endure permanently	half slave and half free	

## CW5.3.1- Analyzing Lincoln’s Speeches (“House Divided,” continued)

Excerpt Analysis:

<p><b>Review: Ideas from the Declaration of Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “All men are created equal”</li> <li>• People have rights given to them by God, which include the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (understood to include property)</li> <li>• Citizens have the right to change, get rid of, or create new governments when they don’t protect the peoples’ (natural) rights</li> </ul>	<p><b>Does the “House Divided” speech relate to the Declaration of Independence? If so, how? If not, why not?</b></p>
<p><b>What was Lincoln arguing?</b></p>	
<p><b>Lincoln made this speech two years before the Civil War began. What does this speech tell you about Lincoln’s intentions for going to war?</b></p>	

## CW5.3.2- Analyzing Lincoln's Speeches: "First Inaugural Address" (March 4, 1861)



Word Cloud Prediction: What did the word cloud of this speech tell us about Lincoln's reasons for going to war?

*Abraham Lincoln, candidate for U.S. president, before delivering his Cooper Union address, New York, N.Y., on Feb. 27, 1860. Matthew Brady, Photographer Source: Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009630664/>*

Background: Abraham Lincoln won 40% of the popular vote in 1860 and almost 60% of the electoral vote. However, his name was not even on the ballot in some Southern states, and he received almost no votes from the south. Lincoln's election was due, in part, to the fact that the opposition split their support between three different candidates. He made this speech after he was sworn in as president. Some of the southern states had already seceded from the Union.

Excerpt:

*"...I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. . . . In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. **You have no oath ... to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it.***

*I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."*

Sentence Deconstruction:

Circumstances	Historical Actors (who is doing this?)	Verb / Verb Phrase	Who, What, Where Message	Questions or conclusions
	You( <i>the states that have seceded</i> )	have		What is Lincoln's oath? Why does he say that the seceded states have no oath?
while	I (Lincoln)	shall have		

## CW5.3.2- Analyzing Lincoln’s Speeches (First Inaugural, continued)

Excerpt Analysis:

<p><b>Review: Ideas from the Declaration of Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “All men are created equal”</li> <li>• People have rights given to them by God, which include the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (understood to include property)</li> <li>• Citizens have the right to change, get rid of, or create new governments when they don’t protect peoples’ (natural) rights</li> </ul>	<p><b>Does the First Inaugural Address speech relate to the Declaration of Independence? If so, how? If not, why not?</b></p>
<p><b>What was Lincoln arguing?</b></p>	
<p><b>What does this speech tell you about Lincoln’s reasons for going to war?</b></p>	