



The Patriot's Companion

Volume 1 – Issue 7

February 2011

**Presidents Day –
February 21, 2011**

Happy Birthday!



Ronald Reagan
2/6/1911

Abraham Lincoln
2/12/1809



George
Washington
2/22/1732

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Meet our Founders Series...

James Madison, Unlikely Hero

Contributed by Bonnie Zischke

James Madison definitely was an unlikely hero. And if it weren't for his tireless efforts --attending every session of the Constitutional Convention and writing down the words spoken, thoughts expressed, debates hotly pursued -- our republic may never have come to be, and we certainly would not have known what actually transpired during the Convention that gave birth to our country.

It was also James Madison, 4th President of the United States, who made the heavy decision to again declare war on Britain and begin the War of 1812. The British had never given up the idea of taking over the colonies and continued aggressive actions for 30 years after the American Revolution. In the years leading up to 1812, Britain had taken 9,000 American seamen from over 600 seized American ships and pressed them into military duty against their own country. Cargoes stolen went into British coffers. British ships closed American ports, stopping vital commerce between America and other countries all over the world. They were committing piracy against us on the high seas, and doing their best to escalate aggression on land between American Indian tribes and white settlers by providing the Indians with musket, shot and the training to use the weapons efficiently. No response by the American government to these atrocities was even acknowledged by the British. It was James Madison who decided enough was enough and had to convince a very reluctant (again) Congress to declare war on Britain.

So who was James Madison?

He is known as "The Father of the Constitution". However he protested the title as being "a credit to which I have no claim . . . The Constitution was not, like the fabled Goddess of Wisdom, the offspring of a single brain. It ought to be regarded as the work of many heads and hands."

He was born at Belle Grove Plantation near Port Conway, Virginia. He was the oldest of 12 children of whom only 9 survived. His father, James Madison, Sr., was a tobacco planter who grew up on an estate in Orange County, VA which he inherited on reaching maturity. He later acquired still more property and became the largest landowner with 5,000 acres and a leading citizen of Orange County.

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His mother, Nelly Conway Madison, was the daughter of a prominent planter and tobacco merchant. They both had a significant influence over their famous oldest son.

From ages 11-16, "Jemmy" studied under Donald Robertson, an instructor at the Innes plantation in King and Queen Co, VA. Robertson was a Scottish teacher who flourished in the southern states. From Robertson, he learned mathematics, geography, and modern and ancient languages. He became especially proficient in Latin. He said that he owed his bent for learning largely to Robertson. At 16, he began a 2-year course of study under the Reverend Thomas Martin, who tutored Madison at the family plantation, Montpelier, in preparation for college. Unlike most Virginians of the day, he didn't choose William and Mary because the lowland climate of Williamsburg might have strained his delicate health. In 1769 he enrolled at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton). Through diligence and long hours of study, he graduated in 1771. His studies included Latin, Greek, science, geography, mathematics, rhetoric, and philosophy. Great emphasis was also placed on speech and debate. His classmates didn't think he would live to use his knowledge due to his frail health. After graduation, he remained at Princeton to study Hebrew and political philosophy under university president John Witherspoon before returning to Montpelier in the spring of 1772. He studied law sporadically, but never gained admission to the bar.

James married Dolley Payne Todd, a widow, on Sept 15, 1794, while he was a member of Congress. She had great social charm, and upon James entering Jefferson's cabinet, became "first lady" in Washington society. He adopted Dolley's one surviving son, John Payne Todd, after their marriage. James and Dolley spoiled him and he became a wild young fellow and added his debts to the heavy burden of Montpelier.

Even in his prime, Madison was, as Henry Adams says, "a small man, quiet, somewhat precise in manner, pleasant, fond of conversation, with a certain mixture of ease and dignity in his address." He had a tiny voice and it was reported that he spoke in a near whisper. Though commonly dignified and a little stiff, he seems to have had a strong sense of humor and he was fond of telling a good story. He and Jefferson were lifelong friends and worked on many projects together. Henry Clay, contrasting him with Jefferson, said that Jefferson had more genius, Madison more judgment and common sense; that Jefferson was a visionary and a theorist; Madison cool dispassionate, practical and safe. The broadest and most accurate scholar among the founding fathers, he was particularly an expert in constitutional history and theory.

Madison teamed with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay to write the Federalist Papers. One of his most influential contributions was No. 10 which discusses liberty, faction and the role of government. Madison defines faction as 'a number of citizens, whether amounting to a minority or majority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.' His belief is that liberty and faction are inseparable and necessary for a healthy government model. He believed that a Republican model of government would keep the inherent violence of faction under control.

"Liberty is to faction what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires. But it could not be a less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency."

In 1788, Madison led the fight for ratification of the Constitution at the Virginia Ratifying Convention. He debated Patrick Henry and others who sought revisions before its ratification. It passed with a narrow margin. In 1789, he authored the Bill of Rights which he opposed initially. He didn't think it was necessary "... because the Constitution itself was a bill of rights." He completely changed his position and "hounded his colleagues relentlessly" to accept the proposed amendments. People submitted more than 200 proposals from across the new nation. He ignored those that called for

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structural change to the government and synthesized the remainder into a list for the protection of civil rights, such as free speech, right of the people to bear arms, and habeas corpus.

Madison was elected to the US House of Representative and became an important leader from the First through the Fourth Congress. He served as Jefferson's Secretary of State and succeeded Jefferson as President in 1809.

As his last official act as President, Madison vetoed a bill that would provide federal funding for building roads and canals throughout the U.S. He found no expressed congressional power to fund roads and canals in the Constitution, and he believed that the federal government should not encroach upon matters delegated to state governments.

In 1826, after the death of Jefferson, Madison followed Jefferson as the second Rector ("President") of the University of Virginia. It would be his last occupation. He retained the position as college chancellor for ten years, until his death in 1836 at his home, Montpelier. He is buried in the Madison Family Cemetery at Montpelier.

- ~ *American Creation – Triumphs and Tragedies at the Founding of the Republic* by Joseph Ellis
- ~ *Prelude to Glory, Vol 9* by Ron Carter
- ~ Wikipedia

James Madison Notes & Quotes

Father of the Constitution



James Madison

Author of the Bill of Rights (1789)

Coordinated negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase (1803)

4th President of the United States

Declared war on Great Britain (1812)

Last of the Founding Fathers to die (1836)

"I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments by those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

Note opened after his death:

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated."

Did you Know?

Bill of Rights Trivia

The U.S. Bill of Rights was based on the Virginia Declaration of Rights written by George Mason and adopted by the Virginia Constitutional Convention on June 12, 1776.

Twelve articles were sent to the states for ratification, but only the last ten were ratified and added to the Constitution on December 15, 1791 as the first 10 amendments.

The first article (Congressional Apportionment Amendment), addressing the minimum number of representatives, was never ratified.

The second article which "prohibits any law that increases or decreases the salary of members of the Congress from taking effect until the start of the next set of terms of office for Representatives" was not ratified until 1992 and became the 27th Amendment.

Test your knowledge of the Bill of Rights

<http://quizzes.familyeducation.com/constitutional-history/constitutions/61615.html>

Stories From The Revolution

African Americans In The Revolutionary Period

"How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of Negroes?" Samuel Johnson, the great English writer and dictionary maker, posed this question in 1775. He was among the first, but certainly not the last, to contrast the noble aims of the American Revolution with the presence of 450,000 enslaved African Americans in the 13 colonies. Slavery was practiced in every colony in 1775, but it was crucial to the economy and social structure from the Chesapeake region south to Georgia. Slave labor produced the great export crops of the South—tobacco, rice, indigo, and naval stores. Bringing slaves from Africa and the West Indies had made settlement of the New World possible and highly profitable. Who could predict what breaking away from the British Empire might mean for black people in America?



The British governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, quickly saw the vulnerability of the South's slaveholders. In November 1775, he issued a proclamation promising freedom to any slave of a rebel who could make it to the British lines. Dunmore organized an "Ethiopian" brigade of about 300 African Americans, who saw action at the Battle of Great Bridge (December 9, 1775). Dunmore and the British were soon expelled from Virginia, but the prospect of armed former slaves fighting alongside the British must have struck fear into plantation masters across the South.

African Americans in New England rallied to the patriot cause and were part of the militia forces that were organized into the new Continental Army. Approximately 5 percent of the American soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775) were black. New England blacks mostly served in integrated units and received the same pay as whites, although no African American is known to have held a rank higher than corporal.

It has been estimated that at least 5,000 black soldiers fought on the patriot side during the Revolutionary War. The exact number will never be known because eighteenth century muster rolls usually did not indicate race. Careful comparisons between muster rolls and church, census, and other records have recently helped identify many black soldiers. Additionally, various eyewitness accounts provide some indication of the level of African Americans' participation during the war. Baron von Cloisen, a member of Rochambeau's French army at Yorktown, wrote in July 1781, "A quarter of them [the American army] are Negroes, merry, confident and sturdy."

The use of African Americans as soldiers, whether freemen or slaves, was avoided by Congress and General Washington early in the war. The prospect of armed slave revolts proved more threatening to white society than British redcoats. General Washington allowed the enlistment of free blacks with "prior military experience" in January 1776, and extended the enlistment terms to all free blacks in January 1777 in order to help fill the depleted ranks of the Continental Army. Because the states constantly failed to meet their quotas of manpower for the army, Congress authorized the enlistment of all blacks, free and slave, in 1777. Of the southern states, only Maryland permitted African Americans to enlist. In 1779, Congress offered slave masters in South Carolina and Georgia \$1,000 for each slave they provided to the army, but the legislatures of both states refused the offer. Thus, the greatest number of African American soldiers in the American army came from the North.

Although most Continental regiments were integrated, a notable exception was the elite First Rhode Island. Mustered into service in July 1778, the First Rhode Island numbered 197 black enlisted men commanded by white officers. Baron von Cloisen described the regiment as "the most neatly dressed, the best under arms, and the most precise in its maneuvers." The regiment received its baptism of fire at the battle of Rhode Island (Newport) on August 29, 1778, successfully defeating three assaults by veteran Hessian troops. At the siege of Yorktown, on the night of October 14, 1781, the regiment's light company participated in

the assault and capture of Redoubt 10. On June 13, 1783, the regiment was disbanded, receiving high praise for its service. Another notable black unit, recruited in the French colony of St. Domingue (present-day Haiti), fought with the French and patriots at the Battle of Savannah (October 9, 1779).

When the British launched their southern campaign in 1780, one of their aims was to scare Americans back to the crown by raising the fear of massive slave revolts. The British encouraged slaves to flee to their strongholds, promising ultimate freedom. The strategy backfired, as slave owners rallied to the patriot cause as the best way to maintain order and the plantation system. Tens of thousands of African Americans sought refuge with the British, but fewer than 1,000 served as soldiers. The British made heavy use of the escapees as teamsters, cooks, nurses, and laborers. At the war's conclusion, some 20,000 blacks left with the British, preferring an uncertain future elsewhere to a return to their old masters. American blacks ended up in Canada, Britain, the West Indies, and Europe. Some were sold back into slavery. In 1792, 1,200 black loyalists who had settled in Nova Scotia left for Sierra Leone, a colony on the west coast of Africa established by Britain specifically for former slaves.

The Revolution brought change for some American blacks, although nothing approaching full equality. The courageous military service of African Americans and the revolutionary spirit ended slavery in New England almost immediately. The middle states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey adopted policies of gradual emancipation from 1780 to 1804. Many of the founders opposed slavery in principle (including some whose wealth was largely in human property). Individual manumissions increased following the Revolution. Still, free blacks in both the North and South faced persistent discrimination in virtually every aspect of life, notably employment, housing, and education. Many of the founders hoped that slavery would eventually disappear in the American South. When cotton became king in the South after 1800, this hope died. There was just too much profit to be made working slaves on cotton plantations. The statement of human equality in the Declaration of Independence was never entirely forgotten, however. It remained as an ideal that could be appealed to by civil rights activists through the following decades.

>Salem Poor: "A Brave and Gallant Soldier"

In the Massachusetts State Archives is a petition to the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, stating that in the "late Battle at Charlestown," a man from Colonel Frye's Regiment "behaved like an experienced officer" and that in this man "centers a brave and gallant soldier." This document, dated December of 1775, just six months after the Battle of Bunker Hill, is signed by fourteen officers who were present at the battle, including Colonel William Prescott. Of the 2,400 to 4,000 colonists who participated in the battle, no other man is singled out in this manner.



This hero of the Battle of Bunker Hill is Salem Poor of Andover, Massachusetts. Although documents show that Poor, along with his regiment and two others, were sent to Bunker Hill to build a fort and other fortifications on the night of June 16, 1775, we have no details about just what Poor did to earn the praise of these officers. The petition simply states "to set forth the particulars of his conduct would be tedious." Perhaps his heroic deeds were too many to mention.

Few details of this hero's life are available to us. Born a slave in the late 1740s, Poor managed to buy his freedom in 1769 for 27 pounds, which represented a year's salary for the typical working man. He married Nancy, a free African-American woman, and they had a son. Salem Poor left his wife and child behind in May 1775 and fought for the patriot cause at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Monmouth. We can only speculate about the motives for Poor's sacrifice: was it patriotism, a search for new experience, or the prospect of a new and better life? The Battle of Bunker Hill was a daring and provocative act against established authority; all who participated could well have been hanged for treason. Shut out from many opportunities in colonial society, Salem Poor chose to fight for an independent nation. In the words of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the bravery of Poor and other African-American soldiers "has a peculiar beauty and merit."

To learn more:

Sylvia R. Frey, *Water from the Rock: Black Resistance in a Revolutionary Age* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999).
Benjamin Quarles, *The Negro in the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961).

Emergency Prep Tip Storing Flour

*Dear Editor, I have purchased a fair amount of flour that under normal circumstances I will not be able to use before the expiration date – which by the way, is surprisingly soon. I have read that if you freeze flour for at least 24 hours then any trace of insects/eggs will be killed. I'm assuming this extends the storage life. True? If so, for how long? And if not, what else can I do to extend the safe storage time? **FreedmLvr***

Dear FreedmLvr, Great question! Yes, putting your flour in the freezer will kill any bugs and eggs in the flour – but you need to leave it there for about three days. The best place to store flour is in a cool, dry place in a sealed container. Wheat flour won't last long unrefrigerated and should be stored in the freezer always. White flour will store well for several years past the expiration date if kept in the freezer. However, for indefinite long-term storage, you might do well to purchase whole grain and store it with diatomaceous earth (food grade) sprinkled over it at a rate of ½ cup to 5 gallons of grain. (This will kill any insects that might be in the grain.) When you need some flour, mill the grain yourself. There are any number of grain mills available, although I personally prefer the [Family Grain Mill](#) from Pleasant Hill Grain. **The Editor**

~Off the Grid News

<http://www.offthegridnews.com/letter-to-the-editor-january-24/>

Love or Something Like It



The original Marriage Penalty

“Be married, or be fined.” That was the law in Fort Dodge, Iowa in 1907, which required everyone between 25 and 45 to be wed.

In Colonial America, that measure would have been viewed as entirely normal; public pressure assured that unmarried adults remained a rarity. In 17th century New England, “ancient” maids of 25 were labeled a “dismal spectacle”. And in North Carolina, one newspaper even declared them “never-to-be-pleased, good for nothing creatures.” Single women usually had no choice but to live with relatives, where they might spend their lives spinning flax and wool for the family; hence, the name “*spinster*.”

Bachelors fared every bit as badly. Viewed as suspect or even criminal, they were spied on by the local constables and penalized to make sure they would enjoy less freedom as bachelors as they would if married. Unattached men were taxed in Maryland and Connecticut. Other communities in New England sweetened the deal for bachelors, offering them free home sites if they succumbed to marriage.

Lonely Bachelors, Mail-Order Brides

“So anxious are our settlers for wives that they never ask a single lady her age. All they require is teeth.” So read an article in an Iowa territory newspaper in 1838. And the problem wasn't just Iowa's: the ratio of men to women out west was 2 or 3 to 1.

Once the frontiersmen had gone west and established homesteads, they were more than ready to start families, but the shortage of women was a huge obstacle. Many means were devised to encourage more women to move west, but the most successful solution was the “mail-order bride.” Men would advertise for a wife in the personal columns of newspapers, court for a short period by correspondence and then propose.

When there were whole groups of men looking for wives, a “jobber” might be hired to send a bulk shipment of suitable women candidates from back east. Romance was not a consideration in these transactions: the women who answered these ads for such a roundup had pretty much resigned themselves to spinsterhood and were all too relieved to have this opportunity, even realizing they would have to settle for whatever was offered, including the possibility a man had “vile wilderness habits” who might be twice her age and live in primitive conditions. Matchups were random. *(continued on page 7)*

A description of one such event is described in Dubuque, Iowa in 1844: 41 single women arrived aboard a Mississippi River steamboat. Even before the women had the chance to disembark, the men on the shore had begun calling out through speaking trumpets: "Miss with blue ribbon on your bonnet, will you take me?" or "Hallo thar, gal with the cinnamon-colored shawl! If agreeable we will jine (join)."

~ from *America's Forgotten Past* by Reader's Digest

George Washington Notes & Quotes

Father of our Country



Surveyor, Farmer

Commander in Chief of the Colonial Armies (1775-1781)

President of Constitutional Convention (1787)

1st President of the United States of America (1789–1797)

George Washington

"The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."
~First Inaugural Address

"No morn ever dawned more favorable than ours did; and no day was every more clouded than the present! Wisdom, and good examples are necessary at this time to rescue the political machine from the impending storm."
~George Washington, letter to James Madison, November 5, 1786

"Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."
~George Washington, Farewell Address, September 19, 1796

FEATURED LOCAL BUSINESS

Feature Your Business

We will feature a local 9-12 business in each newsletter as a fund-raiser for our 9-12 group. Putting in a short advertisement for your business would cost a \$50 donation to 9-12 Project Idaho. We need your business card and a short blurb to tell us what you do in a way that makes us all want to rush over to your business!

For more information, please contact:

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We've come to a moment in our history when party labels are unimportant. Philosophy is all important. Little men with loud voices cry doom, saying little is good in America. They create fear and uncertainty among us. Millions of Americans, especially our own sons and daughters, are seeking a cause they can believe in. There is a hunger in this country today - a hunger for spiritual guidance. People yearn once again to be proud of their country and proud of themselves, and to have confidence in themselves. And there's every reason why they should be proud. Some may have failed America, but America has never failed us, and there is so much to be proud of in this land."

~ Ronald Reagan

Black Rights and the Constitution



Statue in honor of the black soldiers of the American Revolution

”When the Constitution of the United States was framed, colored men voted in a majority of these States; they voted in the State of New York, in Pennsylvania, in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and North Carolina; and long after the adoption of the Constitution, they continued to vote in North Carolina and Tennessee also. The Constitution of the United States makes no distinction of color.”

~ The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution by Wm Cooper Neil & Harriet Beecher Stowe 1855

In fact, a number of state constitutions protected voting rights for blacks. The state constitutions of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania (all 1776), New York (1777), Massachusetts (1780), and New Hampshire (1784) included black suffrage. In 1874, Robert Brown Elliot, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina and a black man, stated ”When did Massachusetts sully her proud record by placing on her statute-book any law which admitted to the ballot the white man and shut out the black man? She has never done it; she will not do it.”

However, no state allowed slaves to vote and in South Carolina no free blacks could vote. When it was brought to the state for ratification, our Constitution was voted on by white and black citizens. In Baltimore, Maryland, more blacks voted than whites. Besides the right to vote, blacks in many of the states could hold office as did Wentworth Cheswell. The blacks used their votes well, working alongside white abolitionists to end slavery in several states. These included Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York.

It has also been suggested that the Constitution was a proslavery document. Is it? There are only three references to the institution of slavery in the Constitution. The first is in Enumeration Clause in Article 1, Section 3. This is the famous 3/5 clause which some have pointed to as proof that the Founders viewed blacks as less than white. That may be true of some individuals, but not of the clause or the ideas behind the Constitution. Some delegates to the Constitution, especially those that were against slavery, argued that since slaves were considered property they should not be counted at all. The southern states wished them to be counted as a full person since their large slave populations would give those states greater representation and more power in Congress. A compromise was reached, the 3/5 clause. The effect of that clause was to reduce the number of representatives in the House for states with large slave populations and thereby reduce their power. This makes the clause antislavery.

The second mention is in Article 1, Section 9. In this section a date was set to end the importation of slaves. This was another compromise. It allowed the slave trade to continue for a period of twenty years, but then end it. It would be difficult to consider the ending of the slave trade as a proslavery clause.

The final mention of slavery is in Article 4, Section 2. This is the Fugitive Slave clause. That section of the Constitution deals with the states, their citizens, and extradition from one state to another. It holds that people who are bound in service in one state, cannot be excused from it because of the laws of another state. This is the most proslavery section of the Constitution since it allows owners to retrieve runaway slaves from other states, even those that outlawed slavery, but it alone does not make the Constitution proslavery.

Federal efforts against slavery did not end with the Constitution. In 1789, Congress passed a law which banned slavery in all federal territories. Five years later, in 1794, another antislavery law was passed. This one forbade exporting slaves from any state.

Sadly, this progress did not continue. As many of the generation of the Revolution passed away, so did many of their ideals. Beginning in the early 1800s, new laws were passed that limited the rights of blacks and women. This was in part, a political move by one party to limit the influence of the other, but it also reflected a loss of the revolutionary ideals. In 1809, Maryland disenfranchised black voters. Other states followed suit, such as North Carolina in 1835. Even before they were formally denied the vote, many blacks and women were prevented from voting by their white neighbors. This foreshadowed the treatment blacks would receive following the end of Reconstruction.

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In 1820, with the passage of the Missouri Compromise, the few remaining Founders began to fear that slavery would destroy the country. Elias Boudinot said it would be “an end to the happiness of the United States.” John Adams went further by saying that removing the prohibition against slavery in the territories would bring an end to the United States. Thomas Jefferson lamented, “I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a firebell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union.”

At this time, Congress also enacted the Fugitive Slave Law which allowed slave owners to enter free states to find their runaways. It also enabled the kidnapping and enslavement of many free blacks by claiming they were runaways. The Kansas-Nebraska Act pushed the country farther along the road that would take us to war, where finally, the slavery question would be settled.

- From an article posted on: <http://iusbvision.wordpress.com/2011/01/24/black-heroes-and-founders-of-the-great-american-revolution/>

Abraham Lincoln Notes & Quotes

The Great Emancipator



Rail-splitter
Lawyer (1836)
Illinois legislator (1834-1841)
US Congress (1847-1849)
16th President of the United States

Abraham Lincoln

“America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.”

“While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.”

“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.”
-- House Divided Speech, June 16, 1858

“...that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” ~Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

Ronald Reagan Notes & Quotes

The Great Communicator



Sportscaster
Actor
Governor of California
40th President of the United States

Ronald Reagan

“Above all, we must realize that no arsenal, or no weapon in the arsenals of the world, is so formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women. It is a weapon our adversaries in today's world do not have.”

“The American dream is not that every man must be level with every other man. The American dream is that every man must be free to become whatever God intends he should become.”

“Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States, where men were free.”

History Quiz – Constitution

1) What are the three branches of government?

- A. executive, legislative, judicial
- B. executive, legislative, military
- C. bureaucratic, military, industry
- D. federal, state, local

2) What part of the government has the power to declare war?

- A. Congress
- B. the president
- C. the Supreme Court
- D. the Joint Chiefs of Staff

3) In the area of United States foreign policy, Congress shares power with the:

- A. president
- B. Supreme Court
- C. state governments
- D. United Nations

4) The United States Electoral College:

- A. trains those aspiring for higher political office
- B. was established to supervise the first televised presidential debates
- C. is otherwise known as the U.S. Congress
- D. is a constitutionally mandated assembly that elects the president
- E. was ruled undemocratic by the Supreme Court

5) What impact did the Anti-Federalists have on the United States Constitution?

- A. their arguments helped lead to the adoption of the Bill of Rights
- B. their arguments helped lead to the abolition of the slave trade
- C. their influence ensured that the federal government would maintain a standing army
- D. their influence ensured that the federal government would have the power to tax

6) The phrase that in America there should be a "wall of separation" between church and state appears in:

- A. George Washington's Farewell Address
- B. the Mayflower Compact
- C. the Constitution
- D. the Declaration of Independence
- E. Thomas Jefferson's letters

7) The Bill of Rights explicitly prohibits:

- A. prayer in public school
- B. discrimination based on race, sex, or religion
- C. the ownership of guns by private individuals
- D. establishing an official religion for the United States
- E. the president from vetoing a line item in a spending bill

8) Identify one right or freedom below guaranteed by the first amendment.

- A. Right to bear arms
- B. Due process
- C. Religion
- D. Right to counsel

9) Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government listed below?

- A. Make treaties
- B. Make zoning laws
- C. Maintain prisons
- D. Establish standards for doctors and lawyers

10) Who is the commander in chief of the U.S. military?

- A. Secretary of the army
- B. Secretary of state
- C. President
- D. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs

Answer key:

1) A; 2) A; 3) A; 4) D; 5) A; 6) E; 7) D; 8) C; 9) A; 10) D

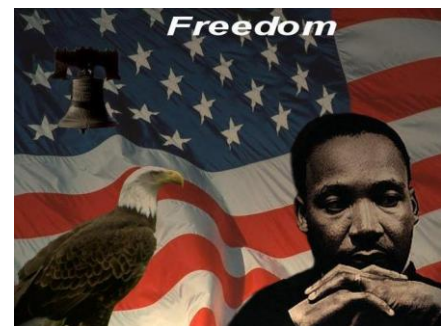


Young Patriot's Corner:

Black History Quiz

- Which of these famous books stirred up anti-slavery sentiment in the United States before the Civil War?**
 - Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain
 - Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott
- Who was the most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad?**
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Frederick Douglass
- What is an abolitionist?**
 - A person who believed slavery was just and fair
 - A person who wanted to end slavery
 - A person who wanted to secede from the Union
- What was the Emancipation Proclamation?**
 - A document declaring that the Southern states were seceding from the United States
 - A document declaring that all states west of the Mississippi would be 'free' states as opposed to 'slave' states
 - An executive order by President Lincoln declaring that all slaves were free
- Which famous Supreme Court case in 1896 declared that segregation was legal and constitutional, as long as segregated facilities were 'separate but equal'?**
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - Brown v. Board of Education*
 - Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- What were Jim Crow laws?**
 - These laws legalized slavery
 - These laws instituted segregation in the South, legalizing racially segregated facilities
 - These laws had to do with fugitive slaves and their return to slaveholders
- Which famous Supreme Court Case led to the desegregation of schools?**
 - Dred Scott v Sandford*
 - Brown v Board of Education*
 - Bakke v Regents of California*
- What civil rights leader wrote "Letter from a Birmingham Jail," which argued the case for 'civil disobedience'—the only moral duty for individuals to disobey unjust laws?**
 - Thurgood Marshall
 - Malcolm X
 - Martin Luther King
- What famous event took place during the March on Washington?**
 - Martin Luther King gave his most famous speech, "I Have a Dream"
 - The Black Panthers were founded
 - African Americans were given full voting privileges
- Who were the 'Little Rock Nine'?**
 - An early soul group that sang civil rights protest songs
 - A group of black students who bravely worked to desegregate all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas
 - A group of non-violent civil rights marchers who were arrested and imprisoned

ANSWERS ON PAGE 14



Young Patriots Corner – Bedtime Story



The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Beard



If it had not been for an eleven-year old girl, Abraham Lincoln might never have grown his famous beard. She advised him to do so after she saw a picture of him clean-shaven.

Eleven-year-old Grace Bedell listened with interest when her father and four brothers argued the merits of candidates, but she made up her own mind and settled on Mr. Lincoln. She studied his campaign picture carefully and decided that his chances for winning would be improved if he “grew some whiskers.” She promptly wrote him a letter to that effect, pointing out with feminine wisdom, “you would look better because your face is so thin.”

The letter arrived in the fall when Mr. Lincoln was actively campaigning, planning his strategy and trying to arrive at some solution that would keep the country from splitting. It was very different from the many self-seeking and threatening letters that came in his mail. Grace Bedell wrote:

*Westfield, Chatauqua Col, N.Y.
October 15, 1860*

*Hon. A. B. Lincoln,
Dear Sir:*

My father has just come from the fair and brought home your picture and Mr. Hamlin's. I am a little girl only eleven years old, but want you should be President of the United States very much so I hope you won't think me very bold to write to such a great man as you are.

Have you any little girls about as large as I am if so give them my love and tell her to write to me if you cannot answer this letter. I have got 4 brothers and part of them will vote for you any way and if you will let your whiskers grow I will try and get the rest of them to vote for you; you would look a great deal better for your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you and then you would be President. My father is going to vote for you to and if I was a man I would vote for you to but I will try and get everyone to vote for you that I can. I think that rail fence around your picture makes it look very pretty. I have got a little baby sister. She is nine weeks old and is just as cunning as can be. When you direct your letter direct it to Grace Bedell, Westfield Chatauqua County New York. I must not write any more answer this letter right off. Good bye.

Grace Bedell

Beards and mustaches were worn by many men in the fifties and early sixties, but most men were clean-shaven in this era. Abe Lincoln, like his father had never worn a beard or mustache.

Grace Bedell's letter made him think seriously for the first time of “raising whiskers.” He was also touched by the little girl's concern, as is shown in his answering letter:

*Springfield, Illinois
October 19, 1860*

Miss Grace Bedell:

My dear little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons—one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I were to begin it now!

Your very sincere well-wisher, A. Lincoln

Apparently Lincoln decided to brave the criticism, for very shortly thereafter he began to sprout whiskers. An item in the Evansville Daily Journal appearing on December 27, 1860, comments on the subject as follows:

“They say that Old Abe is raising a pair of whiskers. Some individual of the cockney persuasion remarked that he was aputtin’ on (h)airs.”

A caption under a picture appearing in the New York Herald referred to “his new whiskers looking as if not yet naturalized.” On January 26, 1861, a photograph of Lincoln taken by C. S. Germon, a Springfield photographer, shows a much heavier beard. A later photograph taken by the same photographer indicated that by the time he left Springfield for Washington he had quite a full beard.

The Little Girl in the Crowd

Lincoln did not forget the little girl. In February, 1861, when he made his famous trip from Springfield to Washington for the inauguration, his special train moved into Westfield. A large crowd awaited him, as it did at every stop. Her fair hair freshly braided, wearing her best pinafore and clutching a bunch of flowers, Grace had been at the station since early that morning. As the crowd grew larger she had been pushed farther and farther back. She heard Lincoln speak, but there were too many grownups in front for her to see whether her hero was wearing whiskers.

As Lincoln finished his greetings he called out in the informal manner that endeared him to the masses, “I have a correspondent here and if she is present I would like to see her.”

No one came forward.

“Who is it? Give us her name!” came from the crowd.

“Her name is Grace Bedell. She wrote to me that she thought I would be better looking if I wore whiskers.”

Amid laughter Grace was led and carried toward the platform. The President stepped off the platform and shook the small girl’s hand. Then he kissed her. “You see,” he said, indicating his beard, “I let these whiskers grow for you, Grace.”

Grace Bedell, who later became Mrs. George N. Billings of Delphos, Kansas, remembered all her life how surprised and embarrassed she had been by the President’s unexpected conduct.

“I ran home as fast as I could, dodging in and out of horses and buggies and once crawling under a wagon,” she recalled later. “Such was my confusion that I completely forgot the bouquet of roses that I was going to give the great man to whom I had offered such rare advice. And when I arrived home I had the stems, all that remained of the bouquet, still tightly clutched in my hand.”

The press made much of the incident. The New York Tribune headlines, “Old Abe Kissed by Pretty Girl” and the St. Louis Republican declared jokingly, “If kissing pretty girls is a Presidential privilege, Mrs. Lincoln, who knows her rights and knowing dare maintain them, ought to insist on a veto power for herself.”

There were no flash bulbs in those days to preserve the kiss for posterity.

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Answers to Black History Quiz (Page 11)

1. [Harriet Beecher Stowe's](#) novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was published in 1852. It became one of the most influential works to stir anti-slavery sentiments before the Civil War. When Abraham Lincoln met her, he is reported to have said, "So this is the little lady that started this big war!"
2. [Harriet Tubman](#), an escaped slave, helped other slaves escape to freedom in Canada through the [Underground Railroad](#).
3. [Abolitionists](#) believed that slavery should be abolished.
4. In 1863, [President Lincoln](#) issued the [Emancipation Proclamation](#), declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the Confederate states "are, and henceforward shall be free."
5. *Plessy v. Ferguson* legalized segregation by claiming that as long as segregated facilities were "separate but equal." they did not violate any constitutional rights. In reality, segregated facilities were shamefully unequal.
6. [Jim Crow laws](#) permitted segregation on railways, restaurants, hospitals, theaters, and schools, and a whole host of other public institutions.
7. [Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kans.](#) was a unanimous decision ruling that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. It overturned the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling that sanctioned "separate but equal" segregation of the races, ruling that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." The ruling paved the way for desegregation.
8. [Martin Luther King](#) was arrested and jailed during anti-segregation protests in Birmingham, Ala. While in jail he wrote his famous essay, "[Letter from Birmingham Jail](#)," which advocated nonviolent [civil disobedience](#).
9. Martin Luther King delivered his "[I Have a Dream](#)" speech during the [March on Washington](#), on August 28, 1963. The March on Washington, was attended by some 250,000 people, and was the largest demonstration ever seen in the nation's capital.
10. The [Little Rock Nine Little](#) were the first black teenagers to attend all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. Federal troops and the National Guard had to be called in to protect the students from angry and violent whites who did everything they could to prevent the students from attending the school.

Read more on Family Education: http://quizzes.familyeducation.com/black-history-month/african-american-history/61719.html?108248=3&qlisted=108248%2C108248%2C108247%2C108246%2C108245%2C108244%2C108243%2C108242%2C108241&clisted=108248&total_score=7&next_page.x=23&next_page.y=16#ixzz1CXoew7T6



"The house of representatives...can make no law which will not have its full operation on themselves and their friends, as well as the great mass of society. This has always been deemed one of the strongest bonds by which human policy can connect the rulers and the people together. It creates between them that communion of interest, and sympathy of sentiments, of which few governments have furnished examples; but without which every government degenerates into tyranny."

~ James Madison, *Federalist No. 57*, February 19, 1788