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### Packing List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client</th>
<th>Piece</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALUSIV</td>
<td>1A</td>
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<td>14 - Stabilizer Rods</td>
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**14 TOTAL PIECES**

***See Individual Case Inventories For Specific Graphic Panel Numbers And Descriptions Located In Section 5 of Your Set-Up Book and All Case Lids***
32' x 32' Sample Floorplan: Atrium
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
STEP #1: REMOVE BAG CONTAINING FRAME FROM CASE, THEN FRAME FROM BAG

STEP #2: STAND UP FRAME AND SPREAD OPEN

STEP #3: FLIP FRAME UP KEEPING ORANGE "HUBS" DOWN AND PROCEED TO OPEN FULLY

STEP #4: GRAB TWO CENTER "HUBS" OF FRAME AND "SNAP" FRAME INTO STANDING POSITION

STEP #5: PLACE ASSEMBLED FRAMES AROUND TEMPLATE AS SHOWN

STEP #6: SLIDE CONNECTING RODS INTO PLACE. SEE STEPS 7 - 11

FOR KIOSK STYLE FRAMES FOLLOW PRECEEDING INSTRUCTIONS AND MOVE ON TO THE FOLLOWING STEPS BELOW ON HOW TO ALIGN FRAMES. FOR CURVED UNITS SKIP TO STEP# 12
STEP #7: USING THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS POSITION CONNECTING BRACES ACCORDINGLY

STEP #8: LEVEL 1 & 4 - connect A to D
LEVEL 2 - connect B to E
LEVEL 3 - connect C to F

STEP #9: USING THE TOP OF THE CASE TO STAND ON, INSTALL TOP BRACE

STEP #10: KEEP INSTALLING BRACES, ONE AT EACH LEVEL

STEP #11: WHEN FINISHED THERE SHOULD BE (4) FOUR CONNECTING BRACES

STEP #12: REMOVE STRUTS FROM CASE AND ASSEMBLE WITH MAGNETS FACING SAME SIDE
STEP #12: SLIDE BOTTOM OF STRUT ONTO BOTTOM OF FRAME (STRUT BOTTOM DOES NOT HAVE GRAPHIC HANGERS)

STEP #13: FOLLOW THE STRUT UP PRESSING IT ONTO THE HUB PINS

STEP #14: EXTEND TOP PORTION OF STRUT, & THEN LOWER ONTO TOP HUB PIN

STEP #15: HANG GRAPHICS USING THE GRAPHIC HANGER PINS

STEP #16: ATTACH END CAPS BY FOLDING AT SEEMS AND HANGING ON THE GRAPHIC HANGER PINS

STEP #17: DISASSEMBLY IS THE OPPOSITE OF ASSEMBLY.

WHEN ROLLING UP GRAPHICS MAKE SURE TO ROLL WITH THE IMAGE OUT.

EACH PANEL HAS A STICKER INDICATING WHICH CASE IT GOES IN.
UNIT 1

A. Title / Introduction
B. Meet Mr. Lincoln / Oath

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
1.A.1 “Lincoln” Title & icon image
1.A.2 “
1.A.3 “
1.A.4 Introduction of Section colors & words
DIVIDED, BOUND, DISSENT

1.S.1 “Meet Mr. Lincoln” small portraits/timeline
1.B.1 “Meet Mr. Lincoln” text
President Elect Abraham Lincoln image
Artifact: Top Hat
1.B.2 Lincoln full length image
1.B.3 “Lincoln Takes Oath” text
Artifact: 1st Inaugural Address
1.B.4 Lincoln taking the oath image

1.S.2 Artifact: Inaugural Bible
This Bible was originally purchased by William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for Lincoln's swearing-in ceremony on March 4, 1861. The Lincoln family Bible was unavailable as it had been packed with other belongings that were traveling from Springfield. The Oath of Office was administered by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. As the author of the infamous "Dred Scott" decision of 1857, which held that Congress did not have the power to exclude slavery from the territories, Taney was clearly no friend to Lincoln or the cause of emancipation.

In the Inaugural Address which followed, President Lincoln appealed to his countrymen to follow "the better angels of our nature."
“I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

– Lincoln’s constitutional oath, March 4, 1861

Abraham Lincoln was elected president in November 1860 with less than 40 percent of the vote. On the eve of his inauguration, most Americans knew little about him. Most Northerners hoped he was no Buchanan – the weak outgoing president. They knew that Lincoln advocated standing up to slavery. But how? This one-term congressman from Illinois had held no military command, no leading position in industry. He had done well as a lawyer. He was a canny politician, but he had been influential only in his home state. Most Southerners viewed Lincoln with distrust. But everybody sought clues to his character. The same week that Lincoln was sworn in, Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper tried to help, offering “the only correct portrait yet given to the public.”

Meet Mr. Lincoln

Lincoln Takes the Constitutional Oath

It was March 4, 1861. Abraham Lincoln was about to be sworn in as president. Americans were worried. Would their new president let the Southern states leave the Union? Would he risk civil war to keep the country together? As thousands watched, Lincoln began to speak. His words mixed conciliation and firmness. The government would not attack the South if the Union was not attacked, but he was about to take a solemn oath “registered in heaven” to “preserve, protect and defend” the Constitution and the Union it served. He warned both sides to take note. When he concluded, he placed his hand on the Bible, raised his right hand, and repeated the oath. Almost before he finished, the cheering began.

But a howl arose in the South. What Southerners heard were not words of moderation, but a declaration of war.

Lincoln Takes the Constitutional Oath of Office.

Image courtesy of Corbis-Bettman

This “stovepipe” hat is the one Lincoln wore when he left Illinois, headed to Washington for his inauguration. The stovepipe hat became Lincoln’s trademark. He also found it useful for storing notes.

Courtesy of Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institute

THE DISTINCTIVE HAT FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

“We are not enemies”

Lincoln carried drafts of his inaugural address with him from Springfield and continued to revise and edit the speech with advice from friends and colleagues. Lincoln’s next-to-last draft closed with a challenge to secessionists:

“With you, and not with me, is the solemn question of ‘Shall it be peace, or a sword?’”

But his final text concluded:

“I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends…Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection…The mystic chords of memory…will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched…by the better angels of our nature.”

“Lincoln’s remark to John L. Scripps, 1860

This full-length portrait was made shortly before Lincoln received the Republican nomination for president on May 18, 1860.

Image Courtesy of Corbis-Bettman

“It is a great piece of folly to attempt to make anything out of my early life. It can all be condensed into a single sentence…The short and simple annals of the poor.”

– Lincoln's remark to John L. Scripps, 1860

This portrait was made shortly before Lincoln was nominated for president on May 18, 1860.

Image Courtesy of Corbis-Bettman

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– Lincoln's remark to John L. Scripps, 1860
UNIT 2

A. Divided: The Crisis of Secession
B. Intro / Union or Confederacy
C. Lincoln takes Charge / Agonized Press / Road to Union

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
2.A.1 “Divided” icon image:
2.A.2 Union Man fighting Secession Man (cropped)
2.A.3 “Are we a single nation...?” Intro & quote
2.S.1 Artifact: An ordinance to dissolve the Union (S. Carolina)
2.B.1 Intro text: “Are we a single nation?”
2.B.2 Artifact: Charleston Extra image
2.B.3 “Union or Confederacy” text
2.S.2 Artifact: Blockade Order
2.C.1 “Lincoln Takes Charge” text
2.C.2 “Agonized President” text
2.C.3 “Road to Union”
2.S.3 Artifact: Patriotic envelopes, “The Union’s Champion”
"We are striving to maintain the government and institutions of our fathers... and transmit them to our children and our children's children forever."

– Lincoln's remarks to 148th Ohio Regiment, August 31, 1864

Are we a SINGLE NATION or a confederacy of SOVEREIGN and SEPARATE states?

Crisis of Secession

Copies of South Carolina's ordinance of secession were distributed to delegates after a convention voted to repeal the state's ratification of the Constitution and withdraw from the Union. The eighth state to ratify the U.S. Constitution in 1788, South Carolina became the first to secede.

The Union's Champion

In 1861, John Benbow square-headed engravings of North and South were printed in New York, likening the conflict to a boxing match between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. In five short rounds, Lincoln humiliates Davis, routs the rebellion and restores the Union in the name of liberty.
Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois, January 1861. Photograph by Christopher S. German. Image Courtesy of Corbis-Bettmann

On the President’s first day, a message from the commanding officer at Fort Sumter was waiting on his desk. Provisions would soon run out. The fort was in Charleston harbor – one of the last places the U.S. controlled in the Deep South. Unless the fort was re-supplied, it would have to be surrendered.

In his Inaugural Address, Lincoln had promised to avoid “bloodshed or violence” unless it was forced upon him. But he had also pledged to “hold, occupy, and possess” federal properties. That included Fort Sumter.

The President weighed the conflicting advice of his cabinet before making the fateful decision. He would re-supply the fort.

On April 12, the re-supply attempt was made. The Confederates attacked Sumter. And the country was at war.

Union or Confederacy?

Fort Sumter puts the question to the ultimate test

“No choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government; and so to resist force, employed for its destruction, by force, for its preservation.”

– Lincoln’s Message to Congress, July 4, 1861

Fort Sumter undergoes bombardment by Confederate batteries on April 12, 1861. The nation’s bloodiest war had begun. Currier and Ives lithograph, 1861. Image Courtesy of Library of Congress

“If you can find any person anywhere professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis in writing for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery...he may come to me with safe conduct.”

– Lincoln’s remarks to 148th Ohio Regiment, August 31, 1864

Are We a Single Nation?

It was an important occasion – the first public flag-raising ceremony in Washington since the war began. When Lincoln hoisted the Star-Spangled Banner, it hung limply. Suddenly, a breeze unfurled the flag, and Lincoln smiled. “We hope that the same breeze [will swell] the glorious flag throughout the whole nation.”

But that flag no longer flew over the whole nation. Secession by the Southern states, Lincoln said, was not only unconstitutional, it was undemocratic. Majority rule – the bedrock principle of democracy – was at stake. To permit a discontented minority who had lost an election to “break up their government” would prove for all time that government by the people could not survive. So secession could not stand. The South must be brought back. Even if it meant war.

Secession raised fundamental questions about what sort of nation the Constitution had created. Were the states sovereign, or were the people? Ultimately the war decided the question. Harper’s Weekly illustration, 1863. Image Courtesy of Library of Congress.

On December 6, 1860, the people of South Carolina voted for delegates to a convention whose decision was a foregone conclusion. The convention assembled in Charleston and voted unanimously for secession from the United States. Within minutes of its passage, the ordinance appeared as a Charleston Mercury extra edition. Courtesy of the Chicago History Museum

The Legal Start of the Civil War

Lincoln’s signature on this document in the earliest days of the war imposed a blockade of Southern ports. Some feared that the Supreme Court would say he had exceeded his powers. By a 5-4 vote, the Court in 1863 upheld Lincoln’s action. Courtesy of The Raab Collection
The war had not gone well. There were defeats. Even after Union armies won battles, they seemed unable to sustain any momentum. The death-toll was staggering.

Only in 1863 did the tide seem to turn. Even then, Southerners fought so stubbornly and courageously that many Northerners urged an armistice and negotiations. Lincoln doubted he'd be reelected in 1864, but he stood firm. Good news from the battlefield saved him. Now that victory was in sight, Lincoln finally agreed to meet with Confederate leaders. Early in 1865, he went to Virginia to discuss peace terms with Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens. Lincoln was blunt and to the point:

National authority under the Constitution must be recognized by all the states.
The South must accept fully the U.S. government's actions to end slavery.
All hostilities must end.

Stephens probed for concessions, but Lincoln refused to budge. The fighting would continue for another three months.

An Agonized President Remains Resolute

Lincoln Takes Charge

"The Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war, in time of war."
– Lincoln to James C. Conkling, August 26, 1863

At last, the horror was over. The surrender of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox signaled the end of four years of bloodshed and division. Lincoln's beloved Union and its Constitution had been saved. War had settled the issue: the United States was a nation, not a confederacy of states.

But could the Constitution guarantee the freedom the nation stood for? For Lincoln the answer was "yes," but only if the nation rededicated itself to the values of the Declaration of Independence – "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Those were the ideals that the Constitution should serve.

"Let us re-adopt the Declaration of Independence, and..."
UNIT 3

A. Bound: The Crisis of Slavery
B. Intro / Pres. Plan / New Path / Emancipation
C. Nation Reacts / 13th Amend / Artifact

**PANEL # DESCRIPTION**

3.A.1 "Bound" icon image:
3.A.2 Recruitment Broadside (cropped)
3.A.3 "Can Slavery Be Uprooted...?" intro and quote

3.S.1 Artifact: Shackles

3.B.1 Intro text “Can Slavery Be Uprooted?”
3.B.2 "President Has a Plan" text
3.B.3 "New Path" text & Artifact: Emancipation Proclamation

3.S.2 Artifact: Freedom Cards “Journey to Freedom”

3.C.1 “Nation Reacts” text
3.C.2 Artifact: 13th Amendment image
3.C.3 “13th Amendment” text

3.S.3 Artifact: Pen & Inkwell
THE CRISIS OF SLAVERY

“...in relation to the principle that all men are created equal, let it be nearly reached as we can.”

– Lincoln debating Stephen Douglas at Springfield, Illinois, July 17, 1858

Can SLAVERY be UPROOTED by CONSTITUTIONAL means?

Slavery and the Constitution

Shackles like these restrained enslaved Africans, who sought the equality promised in the Declaration of Independence but denied by the Constitution. The word “slave” was deliberately kept out of the Constitution. But the Constitution protected slavery, leaving it up to each state to abolish or keep it.

Who Freed the Slaves?

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln dipped this pen into an inkwell to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. But freedom was not achieved with a stroke of a pen. It also involved the actions of Union military commanders, Congress, and enslaved people themselves.

Inkwell: Courtesy of the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institute
Pen: Courtesy of Massachusetts Historical Society

Who Freed the Slaves?

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln dipped this pen into an inkwell to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. But freedom was not achieved with a stroke of a pen. It also involved the actions of Union military commanders, Congress, and enslaved people themselves.
From the beginning of the war, blacks clamored to enlist in the Union army. After 1863, they were permitted to do so. By the end of the war, nearly 190,000 black troops had risked their lives for the Union.

Recruitment broadside, 1863. Image courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia

In March 1862, Lincoln had invited abolitionist Wendell Phillips to the White House to hear about his plan to end slavery voluntarily – the only way, Lincoln believed, the Constitution allowed.

The President Has a Plan

“I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually.”

– Lincoln’s appeal to representatives of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, July 12, 1862

Abraham Lincoln, 1863. Photograph by Matthew Brady. Image donated by Corbis-Bettmann

The President had grasped so many hands on New Year’s Day, 1863, that he could hardly hold the pen. But slowly he signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

“If my name goes into history,” he said, “it will be for this act.” Emancipation would restore the spirits of those who wanted a moral crusade. It would electrify lovers of freedom. And it would open the way to recruit thousands of black soldiers clamoring to serve.

He told his Cabinet that emancipation was a “military necessity absolutely essential for the salvation of the Union.”

On January 1, 1863, the war became a struggle for Union and freedom.

The War Leads Lincoln Down a New Path

Can Slavery Be Uprooted?

“I have always hated slavery,” Lincoln said. But slavery was deeply rooted in the Constitution. He had understood that it could not be uprooted overnight.

Lincoln had won the presidency in 1860 vowing to stop slavery from spreading. The more he hesitated, the more its grip on the states, and slavery would be sustained. With its roots choked off, slavery would eventually die out.

For much of his first year, Lincoln had focused on ending the Southern rebellion. Sometimes, he had to address the next issue. The Constitution offered little help. It had left slavery in the hands of individual states.

But the war opened up new possibilities. Lincoln believed the Constitution allowed the President to do in a crisis what he could never do in a time of peace.

Lincoln tells his Cabinet that he intends to issue an emancipation proclamation as a “fit and necessary military measure.” He had not assembled them to ask their advice, he said, but to inform them that he had made up his mind.

“Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.”

– Lincoln’s Final Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863

The Journey to Freedom

In 1863, as abolitionism heated up, a lithograph of the Emancipation Proclamation was unveiled in San Francisco. “The Emancipation Proclamation,” read the caption. “Abolishes Slavery Within the United States, and the Confederate States.”

As the nation celebrated the victory, copies of the Emancipation Proclamation were donated to the Library of Congress. They now hang on the walls of the Rotunda, a testament to the power of words.

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Lincoln’s Emancipation plan had brought a torrent of denunciation from many white Northerners. They would fight to save the Union but not to free the slaves.

When news came that Lincoln had signed the final Proclamation, black Northerners filled churches, sang hymns, and danced in the streets. But Lincoln’s critics charged him with going beyond his authority. And abolitionists complained that the Proclamation did not go far enough. They argued that it didn’t actually free a single slave.

Black Southerners had watched and waited as the day of emancipation drew near. Slaveholders tried to prevent slaves from learning about the Proclamation. But the word traveled from one plantation to another. By the end of 1864, nearly 500,000 enslaved people had left for Union camps.

His Signature

Registered

His Triumph

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude… shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude… shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The Thirteenth Amendment TRANSFORMS the Constitution

The Thirteenth Amendment transformed the U.S. Constitution. Ratified on December 6, 1865, eight months after his assassination, it is Lincoln’s greatest constitutional legacy.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude… shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude… shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

The Thirteenth Amendment transforms the Constitution
UNIT 4

A. Dissent: The Crisis of Civil Liberties
B. Intro / Strong Measures / Habeas Corpus/More Strong Measures
C. Lincoln Justifies / How a Free Press?/I Cast My Vote

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
4.A.1 “Suspect” icon image:
4.A.2 Baltimore mob attack Union troops (cropped)
4.A.3 “Must Civil Liberties Give Way...?” Intro and quote
4.A.2 “Must Civil Liberties Give Way...?” Intro and quote
4.S.1 “What is a Writ of Habeas Corpus?”
4.B.1 Intro text “Must Civil Liberties Give Way?”
4.B.2 “Strong Measures in Md” text
4.B.3 “More Strong Measures” text
4.S.2 Artifact: Campaign Button / Ribbon / National Ticket
4.C.1 “Lincoln Justifies” text / Artifact: Corning Pamphlet
4.C.2 “How a Free Press” text
4.C.3 “I Cast My Vote” text
4.S.3 Artifact: Second Inaugural Address
This copy of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address was printed as a souvenir in Washington on March 4, 1865. The war wasn't over, but it was drawing to a close. Lincoln meditated on its meaning and its terrible toll.

Slavery was not the fault of the South alone. It was the whole nation's "offence" and must be abolished to purge the United States of its sin.

As much preacher as president, Lincoln tried to carry the nation toward a new spirit of reconciliation. "With malice toward none; with charity for all," he said, "let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

"With malice toward none; with charity for all"

"Under cover of 'liberty of speech,' 'liberty of press,' and 'habeas corpus,' they hoped to keep on foot among us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and abettors of their cause."

"Under cover of 'liberty of speech,' 'liberty of press,' and 'habeas corpus,' they hoped to keep on foot among us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and abettors of their cause."

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

What Is a Writ of Habeas Corpus?

A writ means "something written"; habeas corpus means "you have the body." When put together "writ of habeas corpus," is an order directing someone holding a person in custody to produce him or her before a court. This privilege entitles an imprisoned person to file a petition so that a judge can decide whether he or she is being held lawfully.
we still debate them today. Lincoln wrestled with those issues then; in wartime? What were the appropriate limits of dissent powers without violating the Constitution? he maintained. But questions remained: in wartime would still be safeguarded in times of peace, Lincoln didn't think so. Liberties legitimately suspended were their liberties being lost? As military arrests mounted, some Americans wondered, No president had done it before. Constitution that protects citizens against arbitrary arrests. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus – the provision in the To meet the crisis, Lincoln claimed extraordinary powers. lurked in Washington. Clearly the President had to respond. Saboteurs blew up bridges; mobs blocked Union troops; spies As the nation fell into civil war, Lincoln faced a sea of perils:

Must Civil Liberties Give Way?

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Strong Measures in Maryland

“Our men are not moles, and can’t dig under the earth. They are not birds, and can’t fly through the air."

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More Strong Measures

"With enforcement for war, filling out exemptions for the deserving poor, and reducing the population at present under arms, the draft and conscription may be avoided."

Lincoln changed his mind. The President needed to defend the nation. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus in Washington. Clearly the President had to respond. To meet the crisis, Lincoln claimed extraordinary powers. Saboteurs blew up bridges, mobs blocked Union troops, spies lurked in Washington. Clearly the President had to respond.

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"You will only… suppress assemblies, or newspapers, when they may be working palpable injury to the Military in your charge; and, in no other case will you interfere with the expression of opinion in any form, or allow it to be interfered with violently by either.

— Lincoln to Gen. John M. Schofield, October 1, 1863

"We can not have free government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego, or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.

— Lincoln's response to a gathering of well-wishers, November 10, 1864
5

A. Endures: Lincoln’s Task...

B. Gettysburg Address

5.A.1 “Endures” Title & icon image - b&w Gettysburg & quote
5.A.2 “Endures” Title & icon image - b&w Gettysburg
5.A.3 “Endures” Title & icon image / Artifact: Gettysburg Address

5.B.1 “Lincoln’s Task...” text / Artifact: Gettysburg signature
5.B.2 “Endures” Title & icon image - color Gettysburg / “An Autograph...” text
5.B.3 “Endures” Title & icon image - color Gettysburg

5.S.1 Credits
5.S.2 Credits
ENDURES

"It is for us the living… to be dedicated here to the unfinished work."

A. Lincoln
Lincoln’s Task…and Ours

In a place where thousands died, Lincoln spoke about a birth. At a site where brave men fought and died, he challenged us to continue their struggle.

The war was nearly three years old. Had it been worth it?

Here, in dedicating a cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield, Lincoln spoke of a moment when the Civil War was over. It was not created by the states; it was created by the people. "Our fathers and our sons (sic)…1776," before the Constitution was even written.

For Lincoln, constitutional government was born here and it could be expanded as well to protect the proposition that all men are created equal. No one knew better than Lincoln that the United States had not yet lived up to the ideal. So he challenged future generations to take up that cause.

He had said it many ways before, but he never said it with greater eloquence. He said it better.

Has America lived up to the ideals Lincoln fought for—equality, freedom, democracy?
UNIT

A. Title / Introduction
B. Meet Mr. Lincoln / Oath

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
1.A.1 “Lincoln” Title & icon image
1.A.2 "
1.A.3 "
1.A.4 Introduction of Section colors & words
   DIVIDED, BOUND, DISSENT
1.S.1 “Meet Mr. Lincoln” small portraits/timeline
1.S.2 Artifact: Inaugural Bible

CASE

Contents

QTY DESCRIPTION
6 Graphic Panels
5 Magnetic Struts
UNIT 1

A. Title / Introduction
B. Meet Mr. Lincoln / Oath

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
1.B.1 “Meet Mr. Lincoln” text
President Elect Abraham Lincoln image
Artifact: Top Hat
1.B.2 Lincoln full length image
1.B.3 “Lincoln Takes Oath” text
Artifact: 1st Inaugural Address
1.B.4 Lincoln taking the oath image

CASE 1B Contents

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Alusiv
Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map UNIT 1

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
UNIT 2

A. Divided: The Crisis of Secession
B. Intro / Union or Confederacy
C. Lincoln takes Charge / Agonized Press / Road to Union

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
2.A.1 “Divided” icon image:
2.A.2 Union Man fighting Secession Man (cropped)
2.A.3 “Are we a single nation...?” Intro & quote
2.S.1 Artifact: An ordinance to dissolve the Union (S. Carolina)
2.S.3 Artifact: Patriotic envelopes, “The Union’s Champion”

CASE 2A Contents

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 2

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
UNIT 2

A. Divided: The Crisis of Secession
B. Intro / Union or Confederacy
C. Lincoln takes Charge / Agonized Press / Road to Union

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
2.B.1 Intro text: “Are we a single nation?”
2.B.2 Artifact: Charleston Extra image
2.B.3 “Union or Confederacy” text
2.S.2 Artifact: Blockade Order

CASE 2B Contents

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 2

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
UNIT 2

A. Divided: The Crisis of Secession
B. Intro / Union or Confederacy
C. Lincoln takes Charge / Agonized Press / Road to Union

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
2.C.1 "Lincoln Takes Charge" text
2.C.2 "Agonized President" text
2.C.3 "Road to Union"

CASE 2C

Contents

QTY DESCRIPTION
3 Graphic Panels
4 Magnetic Struts
1 1x3 Frame
UNIT 3

A. Bound: The Crisis of Slavery
B. Intro / Pres. Plan / New Path / Emancipation
C. Nation Reacts / 13th Amend / Artifact

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
3.A.1 “Bound” icon image:
3.A.2 Recruitment Broadside (cropped)
3.A.3 “Can Slavery Be Uprooted...?” intro and quote
3.S.1 Artifact: Shackles
3.S.3 Artifact: Pen & Inkwell

CASE 3A Contents

QTY DESCRIPTION
5 Graphic Panels
4 Magnetic Struts
1 1x3 Frame
UNIT 3

A. Bound: The Crisis of Slavery
B. Intro / Pres. Plan / New Path / Emancipation
C. Nation Reacts / 13th Amend / Artifact

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
3.B.1 Intro text “Can Slavery Be Uprooted?”
3.B.2 “President Has a Plan” text
3.B.3 “New Path” text & Artifact: Emancipation Proclamation
3.S.2 Artifact: Freedom Cards “Journey to Freedom”

CASE 3B Contents

QTY DESCRIPTION
6 Graphic Panels
4 Magnetic Struts
1 1x3 Frame

Alusiv
UNIT 3

A. Bound: The Crisis of Slavery
B. Intro / Pres. Plan / New Path / Emancipation
C. Nation Reacts / 13th Amend / Artifact

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
3.C.1  “Nation Reacts” text
3.C.2  Artifact: 13th Amendment image
3.C.3  “13th Amendment” text

CASE 3C Contents

QTY DESCRIPTION
3  Graphic Panels
4  Magnetic Struts
1  1x3 Frame
UNIT 4

A. Dissent: The Crisis of Civil Liberties
B. Intro / Strong Measures / Habeas Corpus/More Strong Measures
C. Lincoln Justifies / How a Free Press?/I Cast My Vote

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
4.A.1 “Suspect” icon image:
4.A.2 Baltimore mob attack Union troops (cropped)
4.A.3 “Must Civil Liberties Give Way...?” Intro and quote
4.S.1 “What is a Writ of Habeas Corpus?”
4.S.3 Artifact: Second Inaugural Address

CASE 4A Contents

QTY DESCRIPTION
5 Graphic Panels
4 Magnetic Struts
1 1x3 Frame
UNIT 4

A. Dissent: The Crisis of Civil Liberties
B. Intro / Strong Measures / Habeas Corpus / More Strong Measures
C. Lincoln Justifies / How a Free Press? / I Cast My Vote

PANEL #  DESCRIPTION
4.B.1  Intro text “Must Civil Liberties Give Way?”
4.B.2  “Strong Measures in Md” text
4.B.3  “More Strong Measures” text
4.S.2  Artifact: Campaign Button / Ribbon / National Ticket

CASE 4B

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 4

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
UNIT 4

A. Dissent: The Crisis of Civil Liberties
B. Intro / Strong Measures / Habeas Corpus/More Strong Measures
C. Lincoln Justifies / How a Free Press?/I Cast My Vote

PANEL # DESCRIPTION
4.C.1 “Lincoln Justifies” text / Artifact: Corning Pamphlet
4.C.2 “How a Free Press” text
4.C.3 “I Cast My Vote” text

CASE 4C

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 4

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
UNIT 5

A. Endures: Lincoln’s Task...
B. Gettysburg Address

5.A.1 “Endures” Title & icon image - b&w Gettysburg & quote
5.A.2 “Endures” Title & icon image - b&w Gettysburg
5.A.3 “Endures” Title & icon image / Artifact: Gettysburg Address

CASE 5A Contents

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 5

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
UNIT 5

A. Endures: Lincoln’s Task...
B. Gettysburg Address

5.S.1 Credits
5.B.1 “Lincoln’s Task...” text / Artifact: Gettysburg signature
5.B.2 “Endures” Title & icon image - color Gettysburg / “An Autograph...” text
5.B.3 “Endures” Title & icon image - color Gettysburg
5.S.2 Credits

CASE 5B

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 5

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]