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<tr>
<th>Client</th>
<th>Piece</th>
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<td>6 - 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***
20' x 50' Sample Floorplan with 2 Walls
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
Lincoln and the Constitution / Traveling Panel Exhibit

32' x 32' Sample Floorplan: Atrium
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Alusiv
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 #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
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.”

By 1860 these unresolved questions had become ticking time bombs, ready to explode. In that year, Abraham Lincoln's election brought the nation to the brink of civil war. Even before he was sworn in, seven states renounced their allegiance to the United States, forming "The Confederate States of America." This exhibition traces Lincoln's struggle to resolve those basic questions at the most perilous moment in the nation's history.

The answers would reinvent the Constitution and the promise of American life.
"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

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

"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.

"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."

This distinctive 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.

"We are not enemies" is a major part of Lincoln’s inaugural address, delivered February 27, 1861, in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. The address was Lincoln’s second inaugural address. The first was given on March 4, 1861, when he was sworn in as president. In his second inaugural address, Lincoln promised to seek a peaceful solution to the Civil War. He called on the South to follow the Union and not to secede. Lincoln also announced that he would not run for a second term in the 1864 presidential election.

"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
UNIT 2

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

<table>
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<th>PANEL #</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.1</td>
<td>“Divided” icon image:</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.2</td>
<td>Union Man fighting Secession Man (cropped)</td>
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<td>2.A.3</td>
<td>“Are we a single nation...?” Intro &amp; quote</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.S.1</td>
<td>Artifact: An ordinance to dissolve the Union (S. Carolina)</td>
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<td>2.B.1</td>
<td>Intro text: “Are we a single nation?”</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.B.2</td>
<td>Artifact: Charleston Extra image</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.B.3</td>
<td>“Union or Confederacy” text</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.S.2</td>
<td>Artifact: Blockade Order</td>
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<td>2.C.1</td>
<td>“Lincoln Takes Charge” text</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.C.2</td>
<td>“Agonized President” text</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.C.3</td>
<td>“Road to Union”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.S.3</td>
<td>Artifact: Patriotic envelopes, “The Union’s Champion”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"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 SINGULAR NATION or a confederacy of SOVEREIGN and SEPARATE states?

Secession and State Sovereignty

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 Bachmann created a series of patriotic envelopes, printed in New York, likened 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.

"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. "At least we are moving a little nearer the Union 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.

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.

Fort Sumter

"At least we are moving a little nearer the Union flag throughout the whole nation."

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

"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, 1964

CHARLESTON MERCURY EXTRA EDITION

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.

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

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**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 with it, the practices, and policy, which harmonize with it... If we do this, we shall not only have saved the Union, but we shall have so saved it, as to make [it] forever worthy of the saving.”

– Lincoln's Speech at Peoria, Illinois, October 16, 1854

During the war, Lincoln maintained an exhausting schedule. He was only in his mid-fifties, but the endless pressures took their toll.

---

**Agnized President Remains Resolute**

**The Constitution must also lead to FREEDOM**

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– Lincoln's Speech at Peoria, Illinois, October 16, 1854

During the war, Lincoln maintained an exhausting schedule. He was only in his mid-fifties, but the endless pressures took their toll.
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
“So I say 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
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.

First, the government would offer federal aid for states to compensate slave-owners. Second, it would pay to resettle free blacks who agreed to leave the United States.

If the slave states still in the Union could be convinced to move toward abolishing slavery voluntarily, then Southerners might be willing to return to the Union and adopt similar plans. But, Phillips objected, that would leave millions in bondage.

For months Lincoln lobbied congressmen from the loyal slave states. But they wanted nothing to do with abolition. By July, he concluded, slavery must be completely destroyed for the Union to survive.

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

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.

Undated color illustration after a painting by Francis Carpenter.
Image donated by Corbis-Bettmann

The iconic Lincoln was a “rail splitter,” so it was fitting to see him attack slavery with an ax.
Political cartoon, Harper’s Weekly, October 11, 1862.
Image courtesy of The Library of Congress

In 1860, slaves were worth more than any other capital asset in the nation except land – three times more than every factory and railroad in the country combined.

An American Slave Market, oil painting, 1852.
Image Courtesy 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.

“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

Lithograph of the Emancipation Proclamation, designed by a 14-year-old boy from California and signed by Abraham Lincoln.
Courtesy of National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institute

The Journey to Freedom
In 1863, a lithographic artist named A.T.涉定了 the Emancipation Proclamation and created this detailed and accurate depiction of the document.

The Emancipation Proclamation

“The President has a plan to end slavery voluntarily. He believes that the Constitution allows the President to do what he could never do in times of peace.”

The War Leads Lincoln Down a New Path

“Can Slavery Be Uprooted?”

“I have always hated slavery.”

Lincoln had won the presidency in 1860 promising to stop slavery from spreading. Free territories would one day ripen into free states, and slavery would be surrounded. With its roots choked off, slavery would eventually die out.

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

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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.


The Nation Reacts to Emancipation


The Thirteenth Amendment transforms the Constitution

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

-Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The Thirteenth Amendment transforms the Constitution

The Thirteenth Amendment transforms the Constitution

His Signature

Registered His Triumph

The Thirteenth Amendment transforms the Constitution

The clerk announced the tally — 119 ayes, 56 nays. The resolution had passed with two votes to spare. History had been made this final day of January 1865: Congress had approved a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and sent it to the states for ratification.

For a moment, there was a profound silence. Then the chamber erupted. Congressmen and visitors cheered, clapped, threw their hats in the air, embraced, wept, prayed. The next evening, the President addressed a crowd gathered outside the White House. The vote was a "great moral victory," he said.

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.
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.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"

Courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division

"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 aiders and abettors of their cause."

-- Lincoln to Erastus Corning, June 12, 1863

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 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.

Rose O'Neal Greenhow, a known confederate spy, with her youngest daughter at the Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C., 1862. Despite her confinement, Greenhow continued getting messages to the Confederacy in the most unusual ways, such as inside a woman's hair bun. When her prison term ended, she was exiled to the Confederate states.

Image courtesy of Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
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. Saboteurs blew up bridges; mobs blocked Union troops; spies as the nation fell into civil war, Lincoln faced a sea of perils: Give Way? Must Civil Liberties Give Way?

As the nation fell into civil war, Lincoln found a new role to play. Submission became a big issue, and Lincoln took on the role of a military leader. He had to respond. Clearly the President had to respond. The mood of the time, Lincoln believed, was extraordinary. The Presidencies of the Constitution that protected citizens against arbitrary arrests. The president had done it before. An early example was the Civil War. As Lincoln's critics portrayed him as a tyrant, he was portrayed as a beast and disregarded the Constitution. Lincoln's critics branded him a tyrant. He was portrayed as a beast who stomped on American rights and as indispensable to the public safety.

I was slow to adopt the strong measures, which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the constitution, and as indispensable to the public safety."

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

"In the extremist necessity, prompt and efficient means are imperative.

The New-York Historical Society
Image Courtesy of Picture History
Political Cartoon, 1865.

"Must Civil Liberties Give Way?"

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"In the extremist necessity, prompt and efficient means are imperative.
"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's civil liberties actions provoked a chorus of criticism. By mid-summer 1863, he felt he had to explain his policies to the public. A written protest he received about the arrest and trial of a prominent opponent of the war gave him his chance. Lincoln's response was a public relations success. His public letter was reissued as a pamphlet like this one. At least 500,000 copies were read by 10 million people.

In the pamphlet's most famous passage, Lincoln defended his duty to sustain the army by cracking down on those who encouraged desertion. "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts," he asked, "while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?"
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.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
GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Seen here is the earliest known of the five drafts of what may be the most famous American speech. The Gettysburg Address was delivered by President Lincoln in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, at the dedication of a national military cemetery on November 19, 1863. Abraham Lincoln gave copies of the Gettysburg Address to each of his private secretaries, John Nicolay and John Hay. This document is presumed to be the only working draft and is commonly identified as the "Nicolay Copy."

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

–Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863

Image Courtesy of The Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division
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 said: “A new birth of freedom is being brought forth here.” The Civil War was a nation. It was not created by the states. It was created by the people. “Our sons and loved country” (p. 373), before the Constitution was written, then.

For Lincoln, constitutional government was never an end in itself. The Constitution served the nation. And the nation—“conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal”—represented an ideal of freedom and democracy.

We owe Lincoln the promise that the United States has not yet lived up to the ideal. Future generations will take up that cause.

He had said it many times before, but he never said it better than in this one sentence. He died only six months later.

Has America lived up to the ideals Lincoln fought for—EQUALITY, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY?

An Autograph for the Ages

Abraham Lincoln signed these precious pages from an autograph book on the day he delivered his address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. He had been invited to deliver “a few appropriate remarks.”

But Lincoln’s 272 eloquent words became a timeless expression of the American creed.

Autograph, November 19, 1863

Courtesy of Lewis Katz for the benefit of Ethan, Brooke, Taryn and Remi Silver.
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.S.2 Artifact: Inaugural Bible

CASE 1A

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

QTY DESCRIPTION
4 Graphic Panels
5 Magnetic Struts
1 3x4 Frame
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
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Alusiv
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
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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

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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 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

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map  UNIT 3

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
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

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map   UNIT 3

[ SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ELEVATION VIEW ]
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

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Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War / Traveling Panel Exhibit
06.12.09 Subject Map UNIT 3

[ 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.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

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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.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 Contents

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