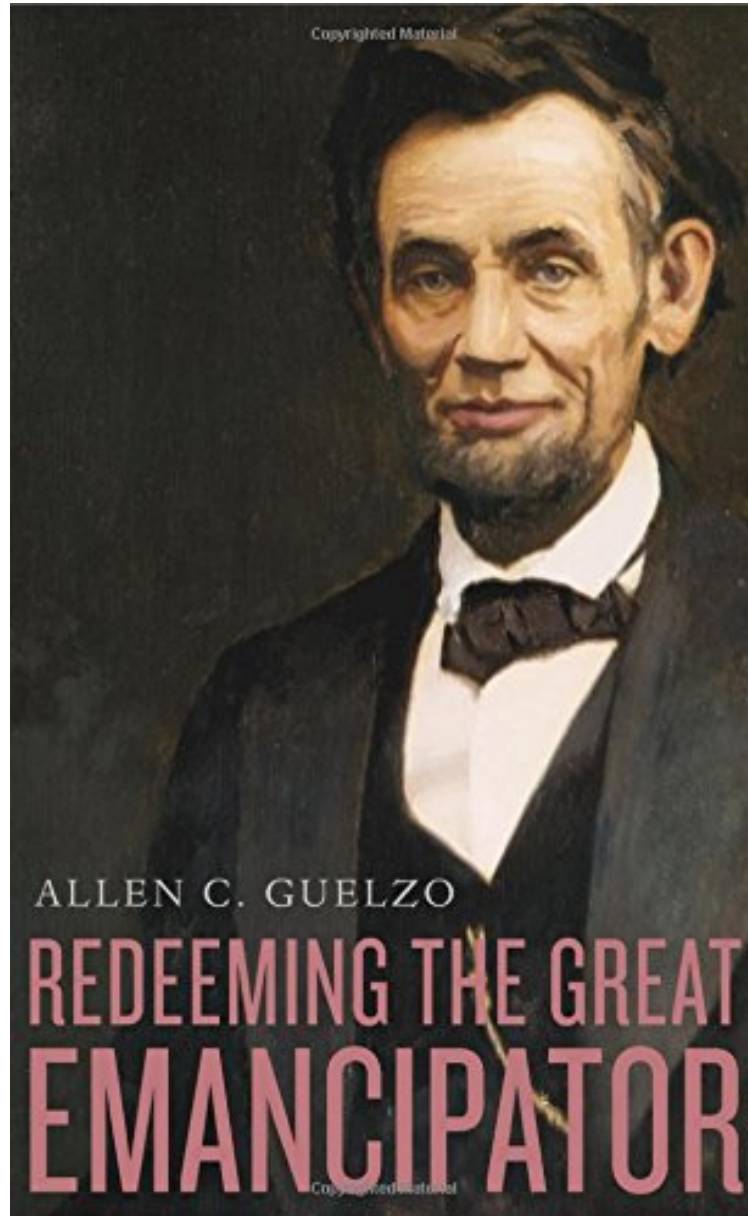


[Read and download] Redeeming the Great Emancipator (The Nathan I. Huggins Lectures)

Redeeming the Great Emancipator (The Nathan I. Huggins Lectures)

Allen C. Guelzo

*ePub | *DOC | audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF*



[Download](#)

[Read Online](#)

#162218 in Books Guelzo Allen C 2016-02-12 Original language: English PDF # 1 7.20 x .80 x 4.401, .0 #File Name: 0674286111208 pages Redeeming the Great Emancipator | File size: 53.Mb

Allen C. Guelzo : Redeeming the Great Emancipator (The Nathan I. Huggins Lectures) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Redeeming the Great Emancipator (The Nathan I. Huggins Lectures):

7 of 8 people found the following review helpful. Black and WhiteBy Christian SchlectThree lectures given at Harvard form this book by the thoughtful Lincoln scholar and social liberal, Professor Guelzo. I learned a good deal from the observations made about the difficulties faced by the reparations movement, one aimed at having the post-Civil War government "pay" for the system of black slavery. I also thought that the professor's spirited defense of the real and enduring importance of the Emancipation Proclamation was on target. Those interested in modern day race relations in America will profit from this book. These are college lectures and probably were better listened to, than here combined for reading. Some clunky sentences are scattered throughout. For example, the book closes with this penultimate sentence: "Only when we find ways in which we can live with each other in the innocence and lack of shame that is so manifest in children that the world which has come of age can avoid drowning in its own maturity of organization, greed, and hedonism." 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. LINCOLN: GREAT OR EVIL?By David George MooreLincoln brings forth both vilification and adulation. Guelzo is decidedly on the latter side and makes a good case for why in his latest book. Guelzo is among the top rank of Civil War historians (McPherson, Blight, Gallagher, Faust, Ayers, and Rable would be other names). Guelzo's book does a good job of laying out the case for why Lincoln had no other option, but war. It is a brutal conclusion, but Guelzo makes the undesirable decision make sense. There are fascinating sections throughout. One in particular are those pages dedicated to Lincoln's view and use of the Bible. As Guelzo underscores, Americans hate complexity. This book is a solid step in convincing the doubters that the Civil War for all its awful destruction was the only option to preserve the Union. A shout out to Harvard University Press for taking the time and effort to publish beautiful books! 4 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Redeeming the progressive egalitarianBy Union65Professor Guelzo's book goes only so far in its redemption of Lincoln as Great Emancipator. Lincoln was more progressive on equality than depicted therein. Lincoln in 1858 was running against the territorial expansion of slavery, and before racist voters in Illinois. Lincoln never said blacks were inherently inferior. But, if he had advocated, or left unanswered charges of being for, full equality in 1858, he would most certainly have committed political suicide. Lincoln did state that the purpose of the Declaration of Independence is to "augment the happiness and value of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere." Colonization was always to be voluntary; Lincoln felt white prejudice so intractable that as President he urged black leaders to consider it. Colonization was abandoned as ventures failed, and African-Americans rejected it. President Lincoln approved of bills abolishing segregation on omnibuses in D.C.; for allowing black witnesses in federal courts; for equalizing penalties for the same crime; for equal pay for black soldiers. He welcomed, for the first time, an ambassador from Haiti; African-Americans picnicked on the White House grounds. He supported the activities of the Freedmen's Bureau. Frederick Douglass was "impressed with his entire freedom from popular prejudice against the colored race" after meeting with Lincoln three times in the White House, and in 1865 called him "emphatically the black man's president." On January 16, 1865, General Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 15, subsequent to a meeting, called by Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, to ascertain from a group of African-American leaders of Savannah, Georgia, the needs of the community of the newly freed. The leaders mentioned land, and in an unprecedented and revolutionary action, the order confiscated 400,000 acres of coastal land in South Carolina and Florida, including Georgia's Sea Islands, for the use of families of freedmen. Lincoln had sent Stanton to Savannah to meet with Sherman over the issue of the planters' lands, and Lincoln approved S. F. #15 before it's issuance. President Andrew Johnson overturned #15 in the fall of 1865, and the new occupants of the lands were dispossessed. The Freedmen's Bureau, the creation of which Lincoln had supported, was given an extension by Congress in 1866, overriding Johnson's veto. When he visited occupied Richmond, President Lincoln took off his hat and returned the bow of an elderly black man-- an act of equality noted by sullen white onlookers and the press alike. In what was to be his last public address, Lincoln called for public schooling for blacks, and for the vote for black soldiers and the well educated. John Wilkes Booth, in the crowd, seethed "that means n-- citizenship", and vowed that the speech would be Lincoln's last.

The larger-than-life image Abraham Lincoln projects across the screen of American history owes much to his role as the Great Emancipator during the Civil War. Yet this noble aspect of Lincoln's identity is precisely the dimension that some historians have cast into doubt. In a vigorous defense of America's sixteenth president, award-winning historian and Lincoln scholar Allen Guelzo refutes accusations of Lincoln's racism and political opportunism, while candidly probing the follies of contemporary cynicism and the constraints of today's unexamined faith in the liberating powers of individual autonomy. Redeeming the Great Emancipator enumerates Lincoln's anti-slavery credentials, showing that a deeply held belief in the God-given rights of all people steeled the president in his commitment to emancipation and his hope for racial reconciliation. Emancipation did not achieve complete freedom for American slaves, nor was Lincoln entirely above some of the racial prejudices of his time. Nevertheless, his conscience and moral convictions far outweighed political calculations in ultimately securing freedom for black Americans. Guelzo clarifies the historical record concerning what the Emancipation Proclamation did and did not accomplish. As a policy it was imperfect, but it was far from ineffectual, as some accounts of African American self-emancipation imply. To achieve liberation required interdependence across barriers of race and status. If we fail to recognize our debt to the sacrifices and ingenuity of all the brave men and women of the past, Guelzo says, then we deny a precious part of the American and,

indeed, the human community.

[A] brief, hard-hitting, and clear-eyed book. (John Wilson Christianity Today 2016-04-01) Lincoln scholar Guelzo explores race in America as an element of African?American history as affected by Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Declaration... A clear, concise look at one aspect of Lincoln, the man and the president. (Kirkus s 2015-12-01) Guelzo's exploration of Lincoln's reputation is both accessible and thought provoking. (Publishers Weekly 2015-12-07) Guelzo delivers original and tautly argued insights into Lincoln's antislavery thought and the feral persistence of American racism. No one who reads this superb, provocative book will be tempted to dismiss the depth or sincerity of Lincoln's personal commitment to emancipation. (Fergus M. Bordewich, author of America's Great Debate: Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, and the Compromise That Preserved the Union) In this penetrating work, Guelzo recovers Lincoln's reputation as the Great Emancipator and invites us to think anew about the legacies of slavery and freedom in America. The result is an important, timely meditation on issues that continue to haunt the nation. (Louis P. Masur, author of Lincoln's Hundred Days: The Emancipation Proclamation and the War for Union) About the Author Allen C. Guelzo is Henry R. Luce Professor of the Civil War Era at Gettysburg College.