**MONUMENT MOVING MADNESS, PART 3**

August 22, 2017

1. The removal of one hundred year old Confederate monuments is sweeping our land and the motivation for this is in the assumption that the South was evil because they fought the North in order to preserve slavery. If this is proven to be untrue, their whole house of cards falls apart.

 a. I propose to demonstrate that this assumption is a lie so that you will know the truth, and having the facts, you will be able to rebut the lies and stand for truth and righteousness so that our beloved country will change direction and avoid the wrath of God.

 b. All quotes will be taken from “The War Between the States, America’s Uncivil War” by John J. Dwyer. (Publisher Bluebonnet Press, copyright 2005) 668 pages

2. Read acknowledgements

3. The first 11 Chapters deal with the Causes of the War. 196 pages Chapters 12-30 deal with The War and Chapters 30-38 deal with Post-War and Reconstruction. We will deal only the Causes of the War.

4. Here is a quote from the Introduction to the book*. “People fought for many different reasons and that slavery drove neither the United States nor the Confederate States to war…It is true that the Founding Fathers’ vision for America and their Constitution were derailed, not preserved, by the War, it’s outcome, and especially its aftermath.”*

 *“The debate over the national’s government role became a referendum on whether it or the state governments had birthed the Federal Union and whose authority held primacy.”*

“The South was crushed, and the North had to abandon not only the precepts of its own Constitution but those of its Bible to win. Still, it took a decade of misguided post-war “Reconstruction” to form a nation very different from that birthed by the Founders in 1789.”

5. Dwyer had four distinguished men who were contributors to his book. Three out of the four were pastors and one was a principal of a school. Each one of them had authored several historical books about America’s un-civil war.

6. There were many factors that contributed to the War of 1861-1865. Generally, it had to do with the differing visions Americans held for what their government and country should be, and where the ultimate authority for both should lie. These conflicts evidenced them- selves in the disputes over the nature of state’s rights, including, but not limited to, secession and nullification.

**REASONS WHY THE SOUTH SECEDED**

**AND WHY THE NORTH INVADED THE SOUTH**

1. **THE TARIFF OF ABOMINATION**

a. The Congress & Senate, dominated by Northerners, made the price of foreign goods so expensive with their tariffs, in order to force Americans to buy American made manufactured goods.

b. The South depended much more on imports than the North, so even though they had only 20% of the population, they paid 83% of the tariffs.

c. The South also exported 83% of the total exports so they had to pay the lion’s share of tariffs that their trading partners charged in retaliation of the American tariff.

d. By the time that the war broke out the tariff was up to 50%

e. The North used the funds from the tariff to subsidize Northern industry and to build roadways and canals in the North.

“*The North had adopted a system of revenue and disbursements in which an undue proportion of the burden of taxation has been imposed upon the South, and an undue proportion of the proceeds appropriated to the North.”*

Quote from Henry Calhoun

f. If the South seceded, the North would lose its cash cow and the South would open ports with little or no tariffs charged which meant foreign trade would go nearly exclusively to the South and the North would get little or no revenue from tariffs.

2. **THE NORTH WANTED A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT,**

**THE SOUTH DIDN’T.**

a. The South believed they were better off sticking with the limited government the founders bequeathed to America. The Northerners were more progressive, they desired bigger government with more power.

b. The North had many more people who immigrated there who knew little about our history, traditions, culture, or our Constitution.

c. Lincoln often said that he wanted to save the Union but what he meant by that was he wanted to save the Union which would have a centralized government.

*“But Lincoln was determined to fight, whatever the cost in blood and treasure, for a federalism composed of a sovereign national government. The states, he said, had voluntarily committed sovereign rule over themselves to the central government: such rule precluded their unilateral departure from the union.*

3. **ABOLUTIONISTS**

 a. These people were extreme, irrational, and sometimes violent. They are akin to today’s Black Lives Matter, Anti-Fa [Anti-Fascists], many in the media and all of these are politically correct, progressive Fascists!

b. They were a powerful polarizing influence on the nation.

*“They planned, they wrote, they lobbied, and they preached. They used the media to mold public opinion in a way never before done in American history. Sometimes they resorted to wild exaggeration, slander, and outright lies.”* Sound familiar?

c. *“The majority of white Americans, North and South, did not want the Negro to become a part of their society, even though they favored the abolition of slavery. But for most whites, abolition.”* meant the abolition of blacks from American life and society.

d. People of that era pretty much universally believed that the black man was inferior to the white man.

e. Some Northern States passed laws to prohibit blacks from entering their State. In 1817 the American Colonization Society was formed to administer the sending free slaves to another country.

4. **WHITES MASSACRED BY SLAVES**

a. In the 1790s, France freed the slaves in Haiti and they massacred their white masters. Then, they went on to massacre the entire white population of 20,000 men, women, and children.

 b. In 1831, Nat Turner, a slave who was a self-styled “preacher” who went on rampage where he and his followers murdered 55 whites. Many in the North applauded Turner as a hero, liberator and emancipator.

c. Of course, the Southerners were well aware of these incidents and were afraid of what might happen if the slaves in the South were freed.