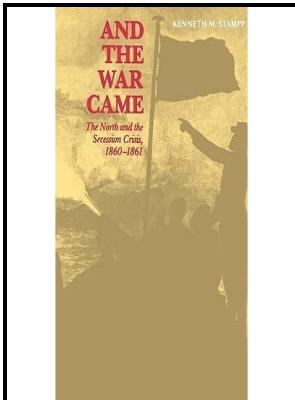


And the war came - the North and the secession crisis, 1860-61

University of Chicago Press - And the war came; the North and the secession crisis, 1860



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The border slave states of, , , and remained with the Union, although they all contributed volunteers to the Confederacy.

And the War Came

Yet he also vocally defended slavery's right to exist in the South for its natural life. Stampp There are some people who champion a dialectical view of history, but this book helps us to understand that dialectics are not always a good thing. Texas followed suit on February 1.

Secession Crisis

In the balance of the book, he describes efforts to deal with the crisis and why these actions ended in failure and warfare. Following a brief discussion of the general attempts to remedy the crisis, Stampp outlines the compelling Constitutional arguments both for and against secession.

And the war came (1950 edition)

Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas followed in succession. After South Carolinians fired on the Union supply ship the Star of the West in Charleston Harbor in January 1861, Northerners split into two groups of support.

Lincoln's Challenge, 1864

After that the author discusses the search for constitutional logic that would address the perpetuity of the Union and the lack of legitimacy of succession as a constitutional remedy 3 as well as the painful choice that Buchanan made to support the Union 4 despite having lost support from both sides. Neither of these efforts came to fruition because, southern states began seceding from the Union first. Northerners saw reinforcement of forts, collection of customs from navy ships, and other such reactions as defending the nation, whereas southerners perceived them as aggressive.

Secession

Further, he underscores the numerous social, political, and economic reasons that motivated this transformation, concluding that Northern economic interests played the defining role in moving the country towards the conflict.

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