

## Beyond the Myth: Lincoln's True Motivations

The popular portrayal of Abraham Lincoln as a great president who "saved the Union" and "freed the slaves" is contrasted by a closer examination of his quotes, religious beliefs, and the true motivations behind his actions.

This investigation reveals a character significantly different from the one idealized in history books and Hollywood movies. It suggests that Lincoln's primary motivation for waging war was economic, aimed at maintaining the South's contribution of 85% to federal revenues through tariffs, rather than the abolition of slavery.

This perspective challenges the conventional understanding and praises of Lincoln by politicians and the media, offering a more complex and perhaps less flattering view of his presidency.

## Was Lincoln a Christian?

In Herndon's letter to Lamon (Herndon was Lincoln's law partner), he stated that Lincoln denied Jesus was the Son of God. He had written a booklet on that subject and intended to have it published, but his friend, Hill, took it and threw it into the stove and burned it up. He told Lincoln that publishing it would kill his political career.

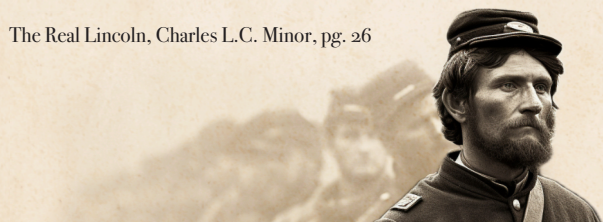
"When Mr. Lincoln became a candidate for the Legislature he was accused of being an infidel and he never denied it. **He was accused of saying Jesus was not the Son of God, and he never denied it.**"

"In 1854 he made me **erase the name of God from a speech** I was about to make. He did this also to one of his friends in Washington City. I know when he left Springfield for Washington he had undergone no change in his opinion on religion."

Truths of History, Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Pgs. 82, 83

"He wrote and talked against religion in the most shocking words. He never denied the charge, publicly urged, that **he was an infidel**. His wife and closest friends attest all this. He became reticent about his religious views when he entered political life, and thereafter indulged freely in pious phrases in his published documents and passionate expressions of piety began to abound in his speeches; but he never denied or flinched from his religious opinions and never changed them."

The Real Lincoln, Charles L.C. Minor, pg. 26



## Abraham Lincoln the Socialist

"Lincoln and the Republican Party soon enacted Marx's 'Heavy, progressive or graduated income tax,' when in 1862 Lincoln signed America's first income tax into law. This was one of the largest tax systems ever enacted in the history of the United States up until that time. The following is an overview of Lincoln's tax:

- #1. The bill consisted on seventeen pages, tripled columns;
- #2. With more than 119 sections it imposed taxes upon inheritance and gross receipts as well as a license tax for many occupations, stamp taxes, and a tax on many items in common commerce of that day; and,
- #3. It created the first embryonic IRS service.

All of the above mentioned items and more began the process of centralizing all power into the hands of the government in Washington. From that day to the present the Federal government has grown in power and influence – no one appears capable of controlling its lust for power and taxes. Marx's idea of public education financed by the government also became a central part of Lincoln's agenda. Writing in "Chronicles" magazine for March 1989, author and playwright John Chodes revealed "Washington jumped squarely into education in 1862. The Civil War was raging. The Union Army had been suffering major reverses. Robert E. Lee maneuvered to bring the war to the North, and the Union was not sure it could win. In such an atmosphere the Morrill Act passes Congress. Its stated objective was to fund colleges that teach agriculture and mechanical arts, via money raised through federal land-grant sales. The true objective was to bring the Northern perspective to the re-conquered areas of the South, to teach the rebel's children respect for national authority – to break their rebellious spirit forever. The three Rs had absolutely nothing to do with the landmark bill."

Karl Marx must have been deliriously happy with America adopting his ideas.

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists, by Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson, Jr., pg. 78



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# THE LINCOLN MYTH



**Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, might NOT be the hero we've always believed.**

**Evidence suggests a different story motivated his actions.**

## The Emancipation Proclamation

Contrary to what we have been taught, the Emancipation Proclamation freed not one solitary person. To prove this, one need only to read it. It declared slaves free in areas not under Federal control, but specifically left them in bondage where the Federals were in control. Lincoln had no authority to free slaves in the U.S. or in the Confederacy. His Proclamation was a war measure, as he stated, designed to cause slave insurrections in the South (which did not happen), and to give Europe the impression that the U.S. was waging a moral campaign, and to keep Europe from coming to the aid of the South.

The Annals of America, Vol. 9, published by Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.: "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation **actually did not free a single slave**, since the regions in which it authorized emancipation were under Confederate control, and in the border states where emancipation might have been effected, it was not authorized."

"The [Emancipation] proclamation **has no constitutional or legal justification** except as a war measure."

Letter to Sec. of Treas. Salmon P. Chase; 3 Sep 1863 (From Lincoln to Chase)

It is interesting to note that upon issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, 200,000 Union troops immediately deserted. So much for "The Great Emancipator."

It is also interesting to note that during The War of Northern Aggression, there was not one slave insurrection, which speaks volumes for the race relations in the South at that time, before Yankee intervention destroyed everything.



Abraham Lincoln



## Lincoln, How He Really Felt

Union President Abraham Lincoln— (Racist, Destroyer of the Republic and Constitution) when asked "Why not let the South go in peace?" Lincoln replied: "I can't let them go. Who would pay for the government?"

Abraham Lincoln, claimed that— "The people of Mexico are most decidedly a **race of mongrels**. I understand that there is not more than one person there out of eight who is pure white."

Union President Abraham Lincoln, In his State of the Union addresses as president, he twice called for the deportation of blacks. In 1865, in the last days of his life, Lincoln said of blacks— "**I believe it would be better to export them all** to some fertile country with a good climate, which they could have to themselves."

Abraham Lincoln, Campaign Speech— "**I am not in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes**, nor of qualifying them to hold office."

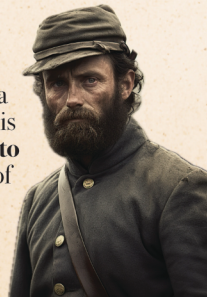
Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address— "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery."

Abraham Lincoln, to Horace Greeley— "I am a little **uneasy about the abolishment of slavery** in this District (of Columbia)."

Abraham Lincoln, to Horace Greeley— "If I could save the Union **without freeing any slave** I would do it."

Abraham Lincoln— "**Negro equality, Fudge!!** How long in the Government of a God great enough to make and maintain this Universe, shall there continue to be **knaves to vend and fools to gulp**, so low a piece of demagoguism as this?"

Can you say "White Supremacist"?



## Constitutional Violations

#1. Lincoln ordered the military blockade of Southern ports. This an act of war. Only Congress can do that.

#2. Lincoln ordered hundreds of Northern newspapers who dared to speak out against him to be shut down. And their owners and editors were arrested for disloyalty. This is a clear violation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.

#3. Lincoln ordered the arrest of Ohio Congressman Clement Vallandigham for the crime of speaking out against him.

#4. Ex parte Merryman, Chief Justice of the US Roger Taney, sitting as a judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, ruled that Lincoln had violated the U.S. Constitution when he illegally suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus. After hearing this Lincoln signed an arrest warrant to have the Chief Justice of the U.S. arrested.

#5. U.S. Constitution Article III...Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them. (States) **Lincoln committed treason.**

#6. Lincoln sent Union troops door to door in areas of Maryland, a Union state, to confiscate weapons. This is a clear violation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution.

#7. The Lincoln administration allowed the taking of private property for public use without just compensation or due process of law. This is a clear violation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

#8. The Lincoln Administration routinely used water torture against the thousands of Northern prisoners arrested and jailed without trial. This violates the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment, "Cruel and unusual punishment."

