

to make men free a history of the republican party

****To Make Men Free: A History of the Republican Party****

to make men free a history of the republican party is a phrase that encapsulates the original mission and enduring legacy of one of America's most influential political parties. Founded in the mid-19th century amid a nation divided by the contentious issue of slavery, the Republican Party emerged with a bold vision: to preserve the union and promote liberty for all men. Exploring this history offers not only a window into the party's origins but also an understanding of how its principles have evolved over time in response to the shifting landscape of American politics.

The Birth of the Republican Party: A Fight for Freedom

In the 1850s, the United States was a nation on the brink. Slavery was deeply entrenched in the Southern states, while abolitionist sentiments grew stronger in the North. The existing political parties, such as the Whigs and the Democrats, were struggling to address the moral and economic conflicts arising from this division. It was in this crucible that the Republican Party was born in 1854, largely as a coalition of anti-slavery activists, former Whigs, Free Soilers, and abolitionists.

Origins Rooted in Anti-Slavery Ideals

The party's founding mission was clear: to stop the spread of slavery into the western territories, thereby ensuring that "to make men free" was not just a lofty ideal but a practical policy. The Republican Party quickly became the political voice for those who believed freedom and equality were essential to the American experiment. Its slogan, "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men," emphasized opposition to the expansion of slavery and promoted the belief that all men should have the opportunity to work freely and prosper.

Key Figures in the Early Republican Movement

Leaders like Abraham Lincoln, who would become the first Republican president, were instrumental in shaping the party's identity. Lincoln's eloquent arguments against slavery and his commitment to preserving the Union helped define the Republican Party's early years. His election in 1860 was a watershed moment, signaling a seismic shift in American politics that would ultimately lead to the Civil War.

The Civil War and Reconstruction: Putting Freedom

into Practice

The Civil War tested the Republican Party's resolve and commitment to its founding principles. As the party in power during the conflict, Republicans led efforts to abolish slavery and redefine American citizenship.

Emancipation and the Role of the Republican Party

Under Lincoln's leadership, the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 declared freedom for enslaved people in Confederate-held territories, a pivotal step toward ending slavery. The Republican-controlled Congress passed the 13th Amendment, which permanently abolished slavery nationwide. This period showcased the party's dedication to "making men free," not just through words but by transforming the nation's legal and social order.

Reconstruction and the Struggle for Equality

After the war, the Republican Party spearheaded Reconstruction efforts aimed at rebuilding the South and securing civil rights for newly freed African Americans. The 14th and 15th Amendments, focused on citizenship and voting rights, were passed under Republican leadership. However, the party's influence waned as Reconstruction ended, and the rise of Jim Crow laws reversed many of these gains, highlighting the complexities of freedom and equality in practice.

Evolution Through the 20th Century: From Progressivism to Modern Conservatism

The phrase "to make men free" continued to resonate, but the Republican Party's approach and policies evolved considerably over the next century. The party's identity shifted as it responded to the changing economic, social, and political realities of the 20th century.

The Progressive Era and Republican Reformers

In the early 1900s, many Republicans embraced progressive reforms aimed at curbing corporate power, improving labor conditions, and expanding democracy. Figures like Theodore Roosevelt championed conservation and antitrust laws, underscoring the party's capacity for adapting its vision of freedom to new challenges. Freedom, during this era, was increasingly linked to economic opportunity and social justice.

Mid-Century Shifts: Civil Rights and Party Realignment

The Republican Party played a mixed role during the Civil Rights Movement. While some Republicans

supported landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the party also began to attract new constituencies, particularly in the South, through the "Southern Strategy." This period marked a significant realignment in American politics, with the Republican Party gradually becoming associated with conservative principles emphasizing limited government, free markets, and individual responsibility.

Understanding "To Make Men Free" in Today's Republican Party

The core ideal of liberty remains central to the Republican Party's identity, but how that freedom is defined and pursued has shifted over time. Today, the party often emphasizes economic freedom, personal responsibility, and a constitutionalist approach to governance.

Economic Freedom and Limited Government

Modern Republicans frequently argue that making men free means reducing government intervention in the economy, lowering taxes, and promoting entrepreneurship. This perspective holds that individual liberty flourishes best when people have control over their own economic destinies, without excessive regulation or taxation.

Debates Over Social Freedom and Civil Rights

The Republican Party's stance on social issues such as LGBTQ+ rights, immigration, and voting laws continues to spark vigorous debate. These discussions reflect the ongoing tension between different interpretations of freedom—whether it is primarily about individual autonomy, community values, or national security.

Lessons from History: The Enduring Challenge of Freedom

Looking back at the history of the Republican Party through the lens of "to make men free" reveals a complex and evolving story. The party was born from a profound moral struggle to end slavery and preserve the union, and while its priorities have shifted, the quest to balance liberty, equality, and justice remains central.

Understanding this history helps us appreciate the nuances behind political slogans and the real-world challenges of translating ideals into action. Whether through abolition, Reconstruction, progressive reforms, or modern conservatism, the Republican Party's journey reflects the broader American struggle to define and extend freedom for all.

In exploring this rich history, one gains insight into how political parties evolve, how principles are

tested by changing circumstances, and how the pursuit of freedom—always complicated—is a defining feature of American democracy.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of 'To Make Men Free: A History of the Republican Party'?

The book chronicles the history of the Republican Party, detailing its origins, evolution, and impact on American politics.

Who is the author of 'To Make Men Free: A History of the Republican Party'?

The book was written by Heather Cox Richardson, a noted historian specializing in American political history.

What time period does 'To Make Men Free' cover in the history of the Republican Party?

It covers the Republican Party's history from its founding in the 1850s through contemporary times.

How does 'To Make Men Free' explain the Republican Party's stance on slavery during its early years?

The book highlights the party's foundation on anti-slavery principles and its role in opposing the expansion of slavery in the United States.

Does 'To Make Men Free' discuss the Republican Party's role in major American events?

Yes, it examines the party's involvement in critical events such as the Civil War, Reconstruction, the New Deal era, and modern political shifts.

What themes are explored in 'To Make Men Free' regarding political ideology?

The book explores themes of freedom, equality, and the tension between different visions of government and individual rights within the party.

Why is 'To Make Men Free' considered relevant to understanding current American politics?

It provides historical context for the Republican Party's contemporary policies and ideological

changes, helping readers understand its current political stance.

Additional Resources

****To Make Men Free: A History of the Republican Party****

to make men free a history of the republican party is a phrase that encapsulates the founding ethos of one of the United States' most influential political organizations. Since its inception in the mid-19th century, the Republican Party has played a pivotal role in shaping American political, social, and economic landscapes. Understanding the party's complex history requires an exploration of its foundational principles, evolution through critical eras, and the shifting ideologies that have defined its identity over time.

The Origins: An Anti-Slavery Foundation

The Republican Party emerged in the 1850s, a time of intense national division over slavery. Its creation was largely a response to the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which allowed the possibility of slavery expanding into new territories, undermining the Missouri Compromise. The party coalesced from former Whigs, Free Soilers, and anti-slavery Democrats who united under a shared opposition to the institution of slavery.

Central to the party's founding mission was the principle "to make men free," a commitment to halting the spread of slavery and promoting liberty. The Republican Party quickly became the political voice of abolitionism, advocating for the containment and eventual abolition of slavery. This stance propelled the party to national prominence with the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, the first Republican president, whose leadership would define the party's legacy in the coming years.

Lincoln's Presidency and the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln's presidency marked a transformative chapter for the Republican Party. His election precipitated the secession of Southern states and the outbreak of the Civil War. Throughout this period, the party's commitment to preserving the Union and abolishing slavery was paramount. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the eventual passage of the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery, were direct outcomes of Republican-led efforts.

The Republican Party's identity as a champion of freedom and equality was solidified during this era. However, this period also introduced the complexities of governance in a fractured nation, setting the stage for Reconstruction and the long struggle to extend civil rights to formerly enslaved Americans.

Reconstruction and the Gilded Age: Expansion and Challenges

After the Civil War, the Republican Party took on the challenge of Reconstruction, aiming to rebuild

the South and integrate formerly enslaved people into American civic life. The party supported the 14th and 15th Amendments, which granted citizenship and voting rights to African Americans. During this time, Republicans dominated national politics, spearheading efforts to modernize the economy and infrastructure.

However, the party's commitment to racial equality waned by the late 19th century as political priorities shifted. The Gilded Age, characterized by industrial growth and economic transformation, saw Republicans embrace pro-business policies, advocating for tariffs, railroads, and banking reforms. This era revealed the party's internal tensions between its moral mission to "make men free" and the practical demands of economic development.

Economic Policies and Political Realignment

The Republican Party's endorsement of laissez-faire capitalism and protective tariffs during the Gilded Age attracted the support of industrialists and entrepreneurs but also alienated some working-class voters. This period witnessed the rise of political machines and corruption scandals, challenging the party's moral authority.

Nonetheless, the GOP's focus on economic expansion helped solidify its base in the Northern states. The party's ability to adapt to changing economic realities while maintaining its historical narrative of liberty and individualism demonstrated its political resilience.

The 20th Century: Transformation and Ideological Shifts

The 20th century brought significant transformations in the Republican Party's platform and constituency. The Progressive Era saw figures like Theodore Roosevelt advocating for government intervention to regulate big business, conserve natural resources, and promote social justice. Roosevelt's "Square Deal" reflected a new dimension of the party's commitment to freedom—not just from slavery, but from economic exploitation and environmental degradation.

From Roosevelt to Reagan: Evolving Conservatism

Following Roosevelt, the party oscillated between progressive and conservative wings. The mid-century witnessed Republicans like Dwight D. Eisenhower supporting moderate policies, including infrastructure development and civil rights advances. However, the latter half of the century marked a conservative resurgence with Ronald Reagan's presidency in the 1980s.

Reagan's vision emphasized limited government, free markets, and a strong national defense, encapsulating a conservative interpretation of "to make men free" through economic liberty and personal responsibility. This ideological shift realigned the party's base, drawing in social conservatives, fiscal conservatives, and defense hawks, fundamentally reshaping its identity.

Contemporary Republican Party: Challenges and Contradictions

In recent decades, the Republican Party has grappled with internal divisions and external challenges. Debates over immigration, healthcare, and social issues have highlighted ideological fractures within the party. The rise of populist movements and figures has further complicated the party's historical narrative and political strategy.

Balancing Tradition and Change

The Republican Party today continues to wrestle with how best to honor its foundational principle “to make men free” amid a rapidly changing social and political environment. Advocates emphasize individual liberty, economic freedom, and constitutional originalism, while critics point to shifts that may diverge from the party's origins in civil rights advocacy.

This tension is reflected in policy debates surrounding voting rights, criminal justice reform, and government regulation. The party's ability to navigate these issues will significantly influence its future trajectory and its role in American democracy.

Legacy and Influence

The history of the Republican Party is a study in the evolution of American political ideals. From its roots as an anti-slavery movement to its modern incarnation as a conservative powerhouse, the party's journey reflects broader national transformations. The phrase “to make men free” serves as both a reminder of its origins and a benchmark against which its policies and actions are measured.

While the party's positions and priorities have shifted, its impact on American political discourse remains profound. Its role in abolishing slavery, championing civil rights during Reconstruction, shaping economic policies, and influencing contemporary debates underscores its enduring significance.

In analyzing the Republican Party's history, it becomes clear that political movements are dynamic entities—constantly redefining themselves in response to historical forces and societal changes. The story of “to make men free a history of the republican party” is not just about a political organization but about the ongoing American experiment in liberty, equality, and governance.

[To Make Men Free A History Of The Republican Party](#)

to make men free a history of the republican party: To Make Men Free Heather Cox Richardson, 2021-11-23 When Abraham Lincoln helped create the Republican Party on the eve of the Civil War, his goal was to promote economic opportunity for all Americans, not just the slaveholding Southern planters who steered national politics. Yet, despite the egalitarian dream at the heart of its

founding, the Republican Party quickly became mired in a fundamental identity crisis. Would it be the party of democratic ideals? Or would it be the party of moneyed interests? In the century and a half since, Republicans have vacillated between these two poles, with dire economic, political, and moral repercussions for the entire nation. In *To Make Men Free*, celebrated historian Heather Cox Richardson traces the shifting ideology of the Grand Old Party from the antebellum era to the Great Recession, revealing the insidious cycle of boom and bust that has characterized the Party since its inception. While in office, progressive Republicans like Teddy Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower revived Lincoln's vision of economic freedom and expanded the government, attacking the concentration of wealth and nurturing upward mobility. But they and others like them have been continually thwarted by powerful business interests in the Party. Their opponents appealed to Americans' latent racism and xenophobia to regain political power, linking taxation and regulation to redistribution and socialism. The results of the Party's wholesale embrace of big business are all too familiar: financial collapses like the Panic of 1893, the Great Depression in 1929, and the Great Recession in 2008. With each passing decade, with each missed opportunity and political misstep, the schism within the Republican Party has grown wider, pulling the GOP ever further from its founding principles. Expansive and authoritative, *To Make Men Free* is a sweeping history of the Party that was once America's greatest political hope -- and, time and time again, has proved its greatest disappointment.

to make men free a history of the republican party: The Republican Evolution Kenneth Janda, 2022-11-29 The Republican Party was founded in 1854 to oppose slavery and its spread to new territories and states. Today, under the sway of Donald Trump, it is hardly recognizable as the party of Lincoln or even the party of Eisenhower. How and why has the Republican Party changed so drastically? Kenneth Janda sheds new light on the Republican Party's transformations, drawing on a wide range of quantitative and qualitative evidence. He examines nearly three thousand planks from every Republican platform since 1856 as well as candidate statements and historical sources, tracing the evolution of the party's positions on topics such as states' rights, trade, taxation, regulation, law and order, immigration, environmental protection, and voting rights. Janda argues that the GOP has gone through three main phases over the course of its history, transforming from a party committed to governance to one vehemently opposed to government. In its first several decades, the Republican Party emphasized national authority and economic development. By the late 1920s, Republicans had begun downplaying the role of government in favor of a new philosophy steeped in free markets. The nomination of Barry Goldwater in 1964 marked a key turning point. Since then, the party has endorsed states' rights, opposed civil rights, and become increasingly ethnocentric. Richly documented with scores of figures and tables, *The Republican Evolution* offers new perspective on how the GOP became an antigovernment party—and whether it can step back from the brink of authoritarianism.

to make men free a history of the republican party: And There Was Light Jon Meacham, 2023-10-17 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer Jon Meacham chronicles the life of Abraham Lincoln, charting how—and why—he confronted secession, threats to democracy, and the tragedy of slavery to expand the possibilities of America. “Meacham has given us the Lincoln for our time.”—Henry Louis Gates, Jr. Winner of the Gilder Lehrman Lincoln Prize • Longlisted for the Biographers International Plutarch Award • One of the Best Books of the Year: The Christian Science Monitor, Kirkus Reviews A president who governed a divided country has much to teach us in a twenty-first-century moment of polarization and political crisis. Hated and hailed, excoriated and revered, Abraham Lincoln was at the pinnacle of American power when implacable secessionists gave no quarter in a clash of visions bound up with money, race, identity, and faith. In him we can see the possibilities of the presidency as well as its limitations. At once familiar and elusive, Lincoln tends to be seen as the greatest of American presidents—a remote icon—or as a politician driven more by calculation than by conviction. This illuminating new portrait gives us a very human Lincoln—an imperfect man whose moral antislavery commitment, essential to the story of justice in America, began as he grew up in an antislavery Baptist community; who

insisted that slavery was a moral evil; and who sought, as he put it, to do right as God gave him to see the right. This book tells the story of Lincoln from his birth on the Kentucky frontier in 1809 to his leadership during the Civil War to his tragic assassination in 1865: his rise, his self-education, his loves, his bouts of depression, his political failures, his deepening faith, and his persistent conviction that slavery must end. In a nation shaped by the courage of the enslaved of the era and by the brave witness of Black Americans, Lincoln's story illustrates the ways and means of politics in a democracy, the roots and durability of racism, and the capacity of conscience to shape events.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Equality Charles Postel, 2024-09-04 An in-depth study of American social movements after the Civil War and their lessons for today by a prizewinning historian The Civil War unleashed a torrent of claims for equality—in the chaotic years following the war, former slaves, women's rights activists, farmhands, and factory workers all engaged in the pursuit of the meaning of equality in America. This contest resulted in experiments in collective action, as millions joined leagues and unions. In *Equality: An American Dilemma, 1866-1886*, Charles Postel demonstrates how taking stock of these movements forces us to rethink some of the central myths of American history. Despite a nationwide push for equality, egalitarian impulses oftentimes clashed with one another. These dynamics get to the heart of the great paradox of the fifty years following the Civil War and of American history at large: Waves of agricultural, labor, and women's rights movements were accompanied by the deepening of racial discrimination and oppression. Herculean efforts to overcome the economic inequality of the first Gilded Age and the sexual inequality of the late-Victorian social order emerged alongside Native American dispossession, Chinese exclusion, Jim Crow segregation, and lynch law. Now, as Postel argues, the twenty-first century has ushered in a second Gilded Age of savage socioeconomic inequalities. Convincing and learned, *Equality* explores the roots of these social fissures and speaks urgently to the need for expansive strides toward equality to meet our contemporary crisis.

to make men free a history of the republican party: America's Continuum of Racial Democracy and Injustice Thomas P. Wallace, 2020-04-07 In 2019, of the 252 Republican members of Congress, only 3 were African American. Lincoln's progressive Republicanism had been supplanted by the regressive 1950s Southern-styled Democratic Party ideology of white primacy. America's initial morally flawed constitution permitted slavery to persist, catalyzing and sustaining hostile unresolvable ideological warfare, driven by slavery issues, the Civil War, a failed post-war Reconstruction effort, and a brutal Jim Crow suppression. And since the 1980s, politically contrived Republican race-neutral legislation and policies have disproportionately targeted minorities, resulting in discriminatory housing, voting, policing, and criminal justice outcomes. Over the centuries, excessive white self-serving social and economic individualism of privilege, religious ethno-cultural racism, and a destructive anti-progressive, anti-intellectual, and anti-scientific mentality has been ingrained within the nation's DNA. This is America's continuum of racial democracy and injustice.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Between Extremes Jack Furniss, 2024-11-06 Between 1861 and 1865, northern voters fortified Abraham Lincoln's administration as it oversaw the end of the institution of slavery and an unprecedented expansion in the size and scope of the federal government. Since the United States never considered suspending the democratic process during the Civil War, these revolutionary developments—indeed the entire war effort—depended on ballots as much as bullets. Why did civilians who, at the start of the conflict, had not anticipated or desired these transformations to their society nonetheless vote to uphold them? Jack Furniss's *Between Extremes* proposes an answer to this question by revealing a potent strand of centrist politics that took hold across the Union and provided the conservative rationales that allowed most northerners to accept the war's radical outcomes.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Code Red E. J. Dionne, 2020-02-04 An exquisitely timed book ... *Code Red* is a worthwhile exploration of the shared goals (and shared enemies) that unite moderates and progressives. But more than that, it is a sharp reminder that the common ground on which Dionne built his career has been badly eroded, with little prospect that it will soon be restored." —The New York Times Book Review New York Times bestselling author and

Washington Post columnist E. J. Dionne, Jr. sounds the alarm in *Code Red*, calling for an alliance between progressives and moderates to seize the moment and restore hope to America's future for the 2020 presidential election. Will progressives and moderates feud while America burns? Or will these natural allies take advantage of the greatest opportunity since the New Deal Era to strengthen American democracy, foster social justice, and turn back the threats of the Trump Era? The United States stands at a crossroads. Broad and principled opposition to Donald Trump's presidency has drawn millions of previously disengaged citizens to the public square and to the ballot boxes. This inspired and growing activism for social and political change hasn't been seen since the days of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal policies and the Progressive and Civil Rights movements. But if progressives and moderates are unable—and unwilling—to overcome their differences, they could not only enable Trump to prevail again but also squander an occasion for launching a new era of reform. In *Code Red*, award-winning journalist E. J. Dionne, Jr., calls for a shared commitment to decency and a politics focused on freedom, fairness, and the future, encouraging progressives and moderates to explore common ground and expand the unity that brought about Democrat victories in the 2018 elections. He offers a unifying model for furthering progress with a Politics of Remedy, Dignity, and More: one that solves problems, resolve disputes, and moves forward; that sits at the heart of the demands for justice by both long-marginalized and recently-displaced groups; and that posits a positive future for Americans with more covered by health insurance, more with decent wages, more with good schools, more security from gun violence, more action to roll back climate change. Breaking through the partisan noise and cutting against conventional wisdom to provide a realistic look at political possibilities, Dionne offers a strategy for progressives and moderates to think more clearly and accept the responsibilities that history now imposes on them. Because at this point in our national story, change can't wait.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Connective Action and the Rise of the Far-Right Steven Livingston, Michael Miller, 2025-05-30 This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license. It is free to read at Oxford Academic and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. In *Connective Action and the Rise of the Far-Right: Platforms, Politics, and the Crisis of Democracy*, the contributors explain democratic backsliding in the 21st century through what it terms a cross-disciplinary engagement between democracy scholars and data scientists. The former describe the necessary social and economic conditions for a healthy democracy, while the latter tell us something about the role of digital platforms in the realization (or not) of these same conditions. In turn, volume editors Steven Livingston and Michael Miller bring these two broad research traditions together to define a new analytical framework for understanding the potential demise of contemporary democracy. The chapters argue that the current threat to democracy comes from the organization of illiberal movements, both on and offline. Put differently, democratic backsliding is the consequence of far-right connective action. In this process, digital surrogate organizations or networks mix with more conventional organizations aligned with conservative parties, themselves facing a uniquely precarious position in today's democracies. Democracy scholars, or what the editors of this book call institutionalists, emphasize the critical role of economics, elites, and organized interests and look outward into society when searching for an explanation of backsliding. The technocentric model of democratic backsliding looks to digital networks and their effects on individual-level cognitive processes. To date, despite their shared intellectual focus on democracy, there has been little overlap between these two fields of study. The chapters in the book collectively assess the effects of digitized public communication on democracy without losing sight of social and economic power structures.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Fragile Victory James E. Cronin, 2023-01-01 How the history of liberal order and democratic politics since the 1930s explains ongoing threats to democracy and international order The liberal democratic order that seemed so stable in North America and Western Europe has become precarious. James E. Cronin argues that liberalism has never been secure and that since the 1930s the international order has had to be

crafted, redeployed, and extended in response to both victories and setbacks. Beginning with the German and Japanese efforts in the 1930s to establish a system based on empire, race, economic protectionism, and militant nationalism, Cronin shows how the postwar system, established out of a revulsion at the ideas of fascism, repeatedly reinvented itself in the face of the Cold War, anticolonial insurgencies, the economic and political crises of the 1970s, the collapse of communism, the rise of globalization, and the financial crisis of 2008. Cronin emphasizes the links between internal and external politics in sustaining liberal order internationally and the domestic origins and correlates of present difficulties. *Fragile Victory* provides the context necessary to understand such diverse challenges as the triumph of Brexit, the election of Trump, the rise of populism, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Reconstruction in Mississippi, 1862-1877 Jere Nash, 2025-08-15 Throughout the ten-year period following the end of the Civil War, Mississippians responded to broader movements in the country, to changes in the national and international economy, and to congressional and presidential initiatives as they worked to recover from the devastation of war and pursue new expressions of freedom. *Reconstruction in Mississippi, 1862-1877* is a compelling account of how Black Mississippians embraced this freedom and how white Mississippians could not. Recording the mechanics of how the Confederate states were allowed to resume representation in Congress, the restoration of civil governments, and the political freedoms the formerly enslaved people acquired, *Reconstruction in Mississippi, 1862-1877* documents the ways economic freedoms, such as the acquisition of land and the negotiation of fair labor contracts, evolved. Jere Nash begins this exploration with how the formerly enslaved men and women changed the political landscape for Abraham Lincoln by taking matters into their own hands as the Union Army moved into Mississippi in 1862. Nash then traces the federal occupation of the state, the adoption of the infamous Black Codes by the state legislature in 1865, the drafting and approval of the new constitution in 1869, the selection of the first two Black men ever to serve in the United States Senate, and the use of terror and fraud by white Democrats to steal the election of 1875 and regain political power. *Reconstruction in Mississippi, 1862-1877* is a detailed and comprehensive history of this turbulent and eventful era in Mississippi.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Exporting Reconstruction Ryan P. Semmes, 2024-11-21 How Reconstruction-era political battles reflected global struggles over the era's core ideals *Exporting Reconstruction* examines Ulysses S. Grant's Reconstruction-era policy, both foreign and domestic, as an integrated whole. Grant's vision for America's international role in the aftermath of the Civil War was best articulated in his 1869 memorandum, considering whether the United States should annex the Dominican Republic. Grant envisioned a combined domestic and foreign policy of Reconstruction, one predicated on spreading the values of liberty, equality, and the rights of citizenship to not only the Dominican Republic but also other Caribbean nations as well as to Native Americans and Chinese immigrants living in the United States but seen as aliens within the nation. Author Ryan P. Semmes interprets the Grant-era policy of Reconstruction as an all-encompassing agenda that imagined the United States as the arbiter of civil rights for the Western Hemisphere. *Exporting Reconstruction* shows readers that, unlike presidents before and after his administration, Grant hoped to increase not only the United States's imperial reach but also extend freedom and liberty to people beyond the borders of North America.

to make men free a history of the republican party: Americans in a World at War Brooke L. Blower, 2023-08-01 *Americans in a World at War* tells the panoramic and often surprising story of seven worldly Americans, their personal histories, their politics, and the paths that led them to board a Pan American Airways seaplane bound for Lisbon in February 1943. When the Yankee Clipper crashed in the Tagus River, it took numerous lives but left a paper trail that leads to a richer, deeper understanding of Americans' diverse global commitments during the first half of the twentieth century as well as how the Second World War would transform those engagements.

to make men free a history of the republican party: How the South Won the Civil War Heather Cox Richardson, 2020-03-12 Named one of *The Washington Post's* 50 Notable Works of

Nonfiction While the North prevailed in the Civil War, ending slavery and giving the country a new birth of freedom, Heather Cox Richardson argues in this provocative work that democracy's blood-soaked victory was ephemeral. The system that had sustained the defeated South moved westward and there established a foothold. It was a natural fit. Settlers from the East had for decades been pushing into the West, where the seizure of Mexican lands at the end of the Mexican-American War and treatment of Native Americans cemented racial hierarchies. The South and West equally depended on extractive industries-cotton in the former and mining, cattle, and oil in the latter-giving rise a new birth of white male oligarchy, despite the guarantees provided by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, and the economic opportunities afforded by expansion. To reveal why this happened, *How the South Won the Civil War* traces the story of the American paradox, the competing claims of equality and subordination woven into the nation's fabric and identity. At the nation's founding, it was the Eastern yeoman farmer who galvanized and symbolized the American Revolution. After the Civil War, that mantle was assumed by the Western cowboy, singlehandedly defending his land against barbarians and savages as well as from a rapacious government. New states entered the Union in the late nineteenth century and western and southern leaders found yet more common ground. As resources and people streamed into the West during the New Deal and World War II, the region's influence grew. Movement Conservatives, led by westerners Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan, claimed to embody cowboy individualism and worked with Dixiecrats to embrace the ideology of the Confederacy. Richardson's searing book seizes upon the soul of the country and its ongoing struggle to provide equal opportunity to all. Debunking the myth that the Civil War released the nation from the grip of oligarchy, expunging the sins of the Founding, it reveals how and why the Old South not only survived in the West, but thrived.

to make men free a history of the republican party: *The Cycles of Constitutional Time*

Jack M. Balkin, 2020-08-17 *The Cycles of Constitutional Time* shows where American democracy has been and projects where it is going. Jack Balkin explains why our politics seems so dysfunctional and why fights over the courts seem so bitter and unhinged. He portrays our present troubles in terms of longer, constitutional trends. In doing so, he also offers a message of hope for the future. The same trends that put us in this predicament are slowly changing. Our political system can get better if Americans mobilize to change it.

to make men free a history of the republican party: *Paving the Way for Reagan* Laurence R. Jurdem, 2018-08-03 From 1964 to 1980, the United States was buffeted by a variety of international crises, including the nation's defeat in Vietnam, the growing aggression of the Soviet Union, and Washington's inability to free the fifty two American hostages held by Islamic extremists in Iran. Through this period and in the decades that followed, *Commentary*, *Human Events*, and *National Review* magazines were critical in supporting the development of GOP conservative positions on key issues that shaped events at home and abroad. These publications and the politicians they influenced pursued a fundamental realignment of US foreign policy that culminated in the election of Ronald Reagan. *Paving the Way for Reagan* closely examines the ideas and opinions conveyed by the magazines in relationship to their critiques of the dominant liberal foreign policy events of the 1960s and 1970s. Revealed is how the journalists' key insights and assessments of the US strategies on Vietnam, China, the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), the United Nations, the Panama Canal, Rhodesia, and the Middle East applied pressure to leaders on the Right within the GOP who they believed were not being faithful to conservative principles. Their views were ultimately adopted within the conservative movement, and subsequently, helped lay the foundation for Reagan's peace through strength foreign policy. Incorporating primary sources and firsthand accounts from writers and editors, Jurdem provides a comprehensive analysis of how these three publications played a fundamental role influencing elite opinion for a paradigm shift in US foreign policy during this crucial sixteen-year period.

to make men free a history of the republican party: *Benevolent Intentions* Fredric Muir, 2025-06-17 Fredric Muir explores a period of American history that is "difficult knowledge": the country's determination to be a member of the imperial era's club of colonizing nations. While the

book's characters are Christian religious liberals in particular, what is surprising is not that they were in positions to direct and enforce colonial hegemony but that there were so many of them; in fact, there was a disproportionately large number of religious liberals in positions of authority and leadership. Addressing topics that are still current, this book describes the intersection of religious liberalism and imperialism and identifies those who were in positions of power while observing what it was about the liberal Christian faith that was informing them (and the limited and failed resistance of the anti-imperialist and anti-immigration movements). The results have been lasting and continue as headline news.

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validation of moderate ideals. An in-depth, insightful, and timely political history, Nelson Rockefeller's Dilemma details how the standard-bearer of moderate Republicanism lost the battle for the soul of the Party of Lincoln, leading to mainlining of white-grievance populism for the post-civil rights era.

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