

AMERICA'S WORST PRESIDENT

Treason "shall consist only in levying War against them"



"No President, either before or after, has shown a disregard for civil liberties"

Brooky R Stockton

America's Worst President

Version 1.1



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Preface

Everyone knows that America is not what it should be, but few people know why.

The Bible has the answer:

Psalm 11:3 If the foundations are destroyed, what shall the righteous do?

This president destroyed the foundations of goodness, morality, respect, honor, and the rule of law (Constitution). Yet, Americans adore this man and even built a temple where men can go to worship him.

Until Americans wake up and evaluate their history by the Holy Scriptures, it is not likely to achieve greatness. It will continue to elect tyrants to office.

Consequently, this work was formed as sermon notes to educate God's people about tyranny and how to recognize it.

Brooky Stockton



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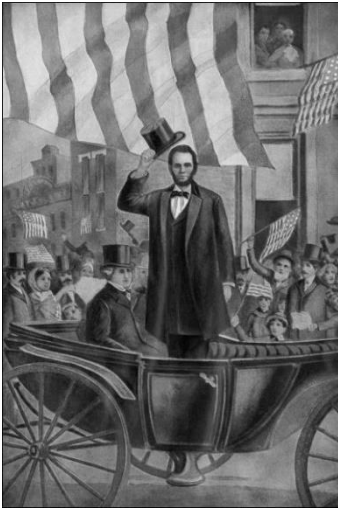
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America's Worst President

Psalm 2:1-3 The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against his anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us.



Though there are many contenders for the worst president in U.S. history, my vote goes to Abraham Lincoln.

Other contenders are: Franklyn D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Bill Clinton, Barack Obama, and Joe Biden.

Make no mistake, Abraham Lincoln was an imperial tyrant not unlike Ghangis Kann, Joseph Stalin, Mao Tse Tung, and Julius Caesar.

We were taught in school that Abraham Lincoln was a great man, a sensitive patriot, and a savior that freed the black man from the shackles of slavery during the Civil War (April 12,

1861 – April 9, 1865).

We've been lied to by teachers, professors, politicians, the press, bankers, parents, and publishers.

“No President, either before or after, has shown so callous a disregard for civil liberties as Abraham Lincoln” (Abraham Assassination – Weebly.com).

Lincoln is the worst president because he overthrew the Constitution of the United States which was a government of the states, by the states, and replaced it with centralized federal government that ruled over the states. He changed the nation from a Republic¹ into a Democracy – a rule of the majority over the minority.

He is to America what King Saul was to ancient Israel – a godless tyrant.

1 Samuel 8: 17-20 He will take . . . And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king **which ye shall have chosen you** (a democracy); and the LORD will

¹ Republic: “a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.” In a republic, the individual rights are honored about the will of the majority. In a democracy, the majority rule over and control the minority.

not hear you in that day. Nevertheless the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel; and they said, Nay; but we will have a king over us; That we also may be like all the nations; and that our king may judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles.

He changed Israel's theocracy into a democracy.

Seven times in 1 Samuel 8 the Scripture says "He will take . . . ". Saul was a taker and not a giver. Saul was chosen by the people to be the nation's king. He changed Israel's Theocracy into a democracy. Like Saul, Lincoln changed America's constitutional government from a Republic into a democracy. Modern Politician talk about democracy. No one talks about a republic or even a democratic republic.

Lincoln is the worst president because . . .



1. Lincoln turned government upside down

Abraham Lincoln exercised arbitrary, military power over the several states killing over 600,000 men. The Union unlawful slaughter of 50,000 civilians and inflicted all the misery and suffering that accompanies wars. In so doing he became the father of War and Federal totalitarianism that seeks the total subjection of the total man to total government.

Lincoln despised having the Federal government subject to the States. He wanted a federal government over the states – an authoritative government telling the states what to do and how to do it.

Lincoln committed treason against the Constitution which was a government of the states, by the states, and for the states. He changed it into an absolutists Federal system – a rule of the Feds, by the Feds, and for the Feds.

Because Americans can't identify the war crimes of President Lincoln they seem incapable of recognizing the war crimes of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the genocide of Netanyahu, American military imperialism around the world, and the carnage caused by the insanity of President Zelenskyy in Ukraine. Simply put, it seems impossible for a peace loving man to win a public office against a death loving war hawk as a candidate.

Proverbs 8:36 but he who fails to find me (wisdom / Christ) injures himself; **all who hate me love death.**"

Lincoln loved death.

Q: Did the Constitution create a federal government to rule over the states, or did the states establish the federal government?

Thomas Jefferson's Fair Copy, October 4, 1798.

"Resolved that the several states composing the US. of America are **not united on the principle of unlimited submission** to their general government; but that by **a compact** under the style and title of a Constitution for the US. and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government **certain definite powers, reserving, each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government;** & that **whenever the General government assumes undelegated powers, it's acts are unauthoritative, void, & of no effect / force:**"

"The citizens of the free and independent states, as they are called in the Declaration of Independence, did not irrevocably delegate their sovereign powers to the federal government." (Source: unknown)

Abraham Lincoln sought to overthrow the U.S. Constitution and to replace it with Federalism. Here is what Abraham Lincoln said in 1847-48, January 12, thirteen years before he became president:

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable,—a most sacred right—a right, which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world."

In other words, the Constitution he swore to uphold was a government of the States with power over the Federal government. When he left office, the Federal government held the destiny of the states in the palm of its hand.

Frank Meyer said about Lincoln:

"Under the spurious slogan of union **he moved at every point to consolidate power and render nugatory the autonomy of the states.** It is on his shoulders that the responsibility for the war must be placed . . ."

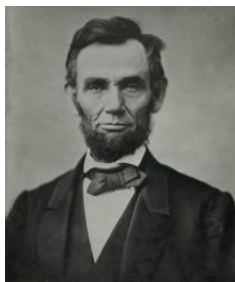
"His obsession with preservation of the Union above all else served "to consolidate central power and render nugatory the autonomy of the states. "

"His obsession with preservation of the Union above all else served **'to consolidate central power and render nugatory the autonomy of the states.'** In this way, Meyer argued, Lincoln paved the way for the New Deal Revolution" (Meyer, "Lincoln Without Rhetoric," p. 471.)

“Lincoln paved the way for the New Deal Revolution. Were it not for **the wounds that Lincoln inflicted upon the Constitution**, it would have been infinitely more difficult for Franklin Roosevelt to carry through his revolution, **for the coercive welfare state** to come into being and bring about the conditions against which we are fighting today. **Lincoln, I would maintain, undermined the constitutional safeguards of freedom as he opened the way to centralized government with all its attendant political evils**” (Frank Meyer, *The Fusionist as Fusionist as Federalist, Publius alist, Publius*, p. 65)

Today, there is a society called the Abraham Lincoln Society (ALA) dedicated to completing Lincoln’s subversive initiative by adopting the silver tongue of deception to further the growth of authoritarianism under the guise of democracy (communism) in the federal government.

At one time in America, the Communist Party celebrated a “Lincoln-Lenin Birthday Party.” But, McCarthyism quashed this movement laying the ground work to change the celebration of Lincoln’s birthday to “President’s Day,” February 2.



2. Lincoln violated God’s principles of limited government

God limits government to His focused purposes. Every command in the Bible is limited in its purpose and application. God’s commands to government are not grants of power, but restrictions of power on government.

“I will require a reckoning for the life of man,” God said. “Whoever sheds the blood of a man, by man shall his blood be shed, for God made man in his own image” (Genesis 9:5–6)

“For he is the servant of God, an avenger who carries out God’s wrath on the wrongdoer” (Romans 13:4)

Samuel warns that taxes and enslavement having nothing to do with the government’s proper role. (Notably, the king’s sum takings would exceed the 10 percent tithe God commanded Israel to pay the Levite priests in Numbers 18:21–28).

Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor John Winthrop charged his Puritan congregants and fellow citizens “to follow the counsel of Micah: to do justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with our God” (see Micah 6:8)

The Preamble to the Constitution reads:

“THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.”

Note: The Constitution does not empower the Federal Government, it limits and restricts its powers.

James Madison, the “father of the Constitution,” had to say about its meaning.

“Hitherto charters have been written grants of privileges by governments to the people. Here they are written grants of power by the people to their governments.”

“[T]he general government is not to be charged with the whole power of making and administering laws: its jurisdiction is limited to certain enumerated objects, which concern all the members of the republic, but which are not to be attained by the separate provisions of any.” – James Madison, *Federalist* 14, 1787

“It will not be denied that power is of an encroaching nature and that it ought to be effectually restrained from passing the limits assigned to it.” – James Madison, *Federalist* 48, 1788

“All power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people.”

“Laws are unconstitutional which infringe on the rights of the community ...government should be disarmed of powers which trench upon those particular rights.”

The Library of Congress says,

“In the various public offices he held, Jefferson sought to establish a federal government of limited powers.”

"No constitutional right exists under the Ninth Amendment, or to any other provision of the Constitution of the United States, 'to trust the Federal Government and to rely on the integrity of its pronouncements.'" MAPCO, Inc. v Carter (1978, Em Ct App)573 F2d 1268, cert den 437 us 904, 57 L Ed 2d 1134, 98 S Ct 3090.

Psalm 118:8-9 It is better to trust in the LORD than to put confidence in man (government). It is better to trust in the LORD than to put confidence in princes (kings and presidents).

National motto: “In God we trust.”

The only duty we have under a Constitutional Republic is to resist despotism, and “to throw off” despotic regimes and replace them with new guards that will protect our

substantial rights and zealously act to prevent the derogation of our rights. (See the Declaration of Independence.



3. Lincoln started the Civil War

John Denson put it this way, if Lincoln wanted a war, he couldn't be the one to fire the first shot, since the public was not with him. [31] In one of the most genius plots in American history, Lincoln ordered the stationing of troops to Fort Sumter and then manipulated the South into firing the first

shot on the island fort outraging Northern public opinion and giving Lincoln the support he needed to call up 75,000 troops and crush the rebellion.

If you do a web search on who started the War, up will come websites filled with the Northern answers about the South firing the first shot. But, this simplistic answer is all political and all wrong.

The Southern answer is the correct one, but it is complicated one. Men should be looking at the *first cause of the war* and **not** who fired *the first shot*. Consider the following facts:

1. The South seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860 during the lame duck session of President Buchanan and the presidential transition season (November-January). War drums pounded and hostility floated through the air.
2. Fort Sumter is an important military outpost island right in the middle of the entrance of Charleston Harbor. Whoever occupies the fort controlled trade in and out of Charleston. North of Fort Sumter on the mainland was Fort Moultrie a difficult garrison to supply and maintain.
3. The lease agreement between the federal government and South Carolina regarding the lease of Fort Sumter had expired. Union troops withdrew from the Fort. In 1860, it was occupied by a small civilian maintenance crew.
4. Now begins the damnable plan of Lincoln initiated on Christmas Eve, 1860. Buchanan signed another agreement with South Carolina to relinquish federal control of Fort Sumter.

Major Robert Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie, spiked the canons, and cut down the flag pole in order to obstruct the South's effort to establish forces at Moultrie. Under the

cover of darkness, Col. Anderson moved his contingent of soldiers with all munitions and supplies on small boats to stealthily transition his command to Fort Sumter. This was done in secret without notifying South Carolina authorities or his superiors in the federal government – an act of Northern aggression. He did not do this on his own. He must have been taking orders from lame duck President Buchanan with the knowledge and approval of President Elect Lincoln (December 1860).

5. Col. Anderson took possession of Fort Sumter after the Washington D.C. lease agreement had lapsed and after the new agreement to relinquish all claims to the fort had been signed; that is, Col. Anderson's intentional wreckage of Fort Moultrie and capture and control of Fort Sumter was a Union trespass on Carolina rights. No shots were fired, and no one was killed. With bayonets at their back, Col. Anderson ordered the maintenance crew off the island and shoved the civilian workers into boats. This was a hostile act of aggression . . . an act of war – but, the South remained admirably calm and patient.

6. The Southern merchants continued to supply Col. Anderson and his troops at Fort Sumter with food and supplies. But, Lincoln circulated a false report that the Southerners were “starving” Union troops at Sumter – a propaganda campaign that stirred Northern sympathies against the South – just what Lincoln needed!

7. Thus, the first act of hostility in this War of Secession involved Lincoln's false flag operation entailed the abandonment of Fort Moultrie and the aggressive occupation of Fort Sumter by Col. Anderson.

It appears more than probable that Col. Anderson was ordered by his superiors to abandon Fort Moultrie – a post which was neither easily defended nor comfortably rearmed. A station at Sumter provided a better chance at both. Thus, occupying Fort Sumter by force and without permission stirred the concerns of all the states. **Thus, the war began on Christmas Eve, 1860 with an act of Northern Aggression and not April 12, 1861 when the “first shot was fired.”**

8. On April 9, the commander in Charleston, Gen. Beauregard sent emissaries to Fort Sumter demanding surrender and evacuation of the facility, but Anderson, indicated that he was honor bound to resist.

On April 12, Beauregard sent a message to Col. Anderson that cannons would be fired so Col. Anderson's men could take cover and not be in harm's way. To destroy the fort was not the South's intension. The bombardment was “a shot across the bow” sort of speak. On April 15, shots were fired as a warning to Col. Anderson to vacate the fort.

No one was injured or killed. The Union soldiers refused to vacate, so the Southern merchants refused to supply provisions.

Later, with supplies depleted, Col. Anderson was forced to surrender.

9. Lincoln now had what he wanted. Northern newspapers were filled with rage splattering ink on paper that the South fired the first shot.

10. On May 1, 1862 Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to Gustavus Fox saying,
"You and I both anticipated that the cause of the country would be advanced by making the attempt to provision Ft. Sumter, even if it should fail; and it is no small consolation now to feel that our anticipation is justified by the result."

11. On April 29, 1861, President Jefferson Davis described the South's response of self-defense in his Message To the Confederate States Congress:

"I directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused."
(Paragraphs 8-9)

12. On July 3rd of that same year, Lincoln confided to a close personal friend Orville H. Browning about his "plan" to supply and reinforce Sumter and its *raison d'être*:

"The plan succeeded. They attacked Sumter – and it fell, and thus did more service than it otherwise could."

13. The only reason the South ever gave for fighting was in self-defense of the voluntary Union of independent States as symbolized then by the U.S. Flag.

Secession (withdrawal from a voluntary union) and war are two very different events.

Lincoln never admitted the South had a right to secede from oppression and despotism. Even after the South seceded (December 1860), he considered the North and the South his country. He arbitrarily ordered 75,000 troops to invade the South and to fetter them with chains. He wanted their money to support his government – an administration that abandoned the rule of law.

The North had all the wealth, manpower, stable organization, and resources to fight a war. The South did not want war but neither could they submit to the tyranny of Congress. Further, besides raising an army, the South had to form a government, build a military, and establish economy in the middle of this contest – an impossible task.



4. Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus

The U.S. Constitution 1:9:2 reads,

“The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall **not** be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

This statement is in Article I of the Constitution – a power given by the people to Congress . . . not the president.

Lincoln is the only president in U.S. history to suspend the right of habeas corpus. He usurped the power of Congress (Article I) to nullify this American right –a power that gave Lincoln authority under color of law to arrest thousands of Americans and hold them as political prisoners without a warrant, without common law probable cause, without a trial of their peers, and without the right to lawfully appeal, protest, petition, or plead their case – an act of a dictator.

“When pro-Confederate citizens in Baltimore attacked and killed soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and destroyed railroad bridges in an April riot, Lincoln responded by declaring martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in parts of Maryland.

In *Ex Parte Merryman* (1861), Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled the president had no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, because that power seemed to be vested in the Congress in Article I of the Constitution. Lincoln ignored the order and submitted his actions to Congress in a special session on July 4, asking, “Are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself go to pieces, lest that one be violated?” Congress endorsed his actions.” (Bill of Rights Institute).

There was lots of antiwar sentiment in the North against the War, and Lincoln quickly and harshly squashed it. Among those arrested were Wall Street Bankers, doctors, judges, politicians, policemen, pastors, priests, business owners, and anyone who expressed disloyalty to Lincoln. He made these men examples to common citizens. Support Lincoln or die.

Any criticism or lack of praise for him personally or his policies became a cause for arrest. Danger lurked everywhere.

He imposed totalitarian state tyranny on the northern states by arresting tens of thousands of northern state citizens because they opposed his policies.

Many politicians who opposed Lincoln's policies were jailed as soon as they finished their public speech. Some were jailed for expressing discontent to a friend on a street corner. Gossips turned in friends. Republicans branded these Northerners as nasty Democrats if they expressed discontent with Lincoln.

Moreover, this was not a conflict between Republicans and Democrats, but a battle between insane North against the sane South; between totalitarians and constitutionalists; between wolves and lambs.

In August 1863, Lincoln arrested a Pennsylvania citizen who said he would rather serve in the Confederate Army for five cents a day than to accept a generous bounty to join the Union Army.

Charles Ingersoll, Philadelphia dissenter, was arrested in 1863 after speaking in Independence Square saying the despotism of the old world could furnish no parallel to the corruption of the Lincoln administration.

This power to arrest political opponents was not unlike what the Pelosi Democrats did to January Sixers in 2021 who attended a Trump rally in D.C.



5. Lincoln violated the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment

First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Free speech died a horrible death during the Lincoln Administration. Armed soldiers raided a Democratic club during a party rally and routed the people out into the street.

Judge Andrew Duncan Duff and Dr. Israel Blanchard, Illinois Democrats were arrested in 1862 because they spoke disparagingly of Lincoln.

Dr. Edson Olds, Peace Democrat, arrested by military authorities on August 12, 1862 for speaking out against Lincoln's despotism by blaming Republicans rather than Southerners for the war . . . and because he pleaded with Lincoln to stop the bloodletting.

Those who opposed Lincoln's policies were arrested as soon as they finished their public speech. Some were jailed for expressing discontent to a friend on a street corner. Gossips turned in friends. If a known Republican branded people Democrats, they were put behind bars.

In August 1863, Lincoln arrested a Pennsylvania citizen who said he would rather serve in the Confederate Army for five cents a day than to accept a generous bounty to join the Union Army.

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During a speech, soldiers with bayonets detained Senator Hendricks and threatened to make a summary of disposal of him for his opposing remarks to Republicans.

Republicans shouted down, threw dust in the air, and made a general nuisance of themselves whenever a Democrat expressed his opinion – all under the protection of Lincoln's goon squads.

Brigadier Arrington, headquartered in Indianapolis, took a force of 250 soldiers to arrest Judge Charles Constable because Lincoln disagreed with the judge's judicial reasoning.

Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, ordered the incarceration of a New Jersey Democrat (James Wall) after the postmaster labeled the Democrat a "dangerous person." If he was alive today, Hillary would label him a "deplorable."

Lincoln had Congressman Clement Vallandigham, a lawyer and politician, imprisoned because of he expressed compassion for the South. He was expelled from the North and deported to Tennessee. Later, he fled to Canada to avoid being assassinated for his non-compliance with all of Lincoln's policies.



6. Lincoln attacked freedom of the press

The First Amendment reads , " . . . no law . . . or

abridging the freedom of speech”

Lincoln smashed the principle of free speech. He personally financed a German newspaper in Springfield Illinois to propagandize the people to accept Lincoln’s War policies; he rewarded supporting publications and drove opposing publishers out of business; that is, he censored and manipulated the media. The lying press and fake news in America began with Lincoln. The word among journalist was “comply or die.”

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a mouth piece of the Republican party, wrote an editorial encouraging suppression of pro-Democrat polices and punishment for newspapers that expressed disagreement with Lincoln.

“The Administration is now satisfied that the safety of the Republic requires that those papers in the North which do not yield a hearty support to the Government and to all the measures of the Administration, and which, by their sympathy with the South, nourish at the North a hostile feeling against the Government, **shall be warned to desist**, and if they persist, **shall be suppressed**. Attorney General Bates has been consulted on the subject, and says that the **Government would be perfectly justified in doing so**” (Tuesday, August 27, 1861)

Union generals took measures to prevent newspapers from publishing battle plans and to keep Confederate sympathizers from aiding the enemy by disseminating military information or discouraging enlistments. Throughout the war, reporters and editors were arrested without due process for opposing the draft, discouraging alien enlistments in the Union army, or even criticizing the income tax. Fervent Union loyalists argued that dissent in the press against Lincoln amounted to treason.

In Canton, Ohio, a mob destroyed the offices of the Stark County Democrat after its editor, Archibald McGregor, published supposed treasonous statements. When McGregor persisted, one year later, the army interned him on unspecified charges.

Secretary of State William Seward ordered the arrest of an editor from the *Freeman’s Journal* for allegedly treasonous statements made in his newspaper.

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton authorized a military governor to destroy the office of the Sunday Chronicle in Washington (Free Speech Center).

The New York Journal published a list of 100 antiwar newspapers. Lincoln’s response was to order the U.S. Postmaster to deny them mail service. They did. And, he went out of business.

During Lincoln’s administration truth became the first casualty of war.

With Lincoln's approval, Republican mobs (thugs) gutted newspapers, printing presses, and printing operations. Police officers arrested honorable business owners, editors, and writers and imprisoned them without a warrant of probable cause in violation of the Fourth Amendment and without due process—a violation of the Fifth Amendment.

One paper said after these events "there is no opposition press in the north."

The most esteemed orator in America, Edward Everett, wrote in his diary: "He is evidently a person of very inferior cast of character, **wholly unequal to the crisis** . . . Lincoln denied the people's right to peacefully assemble and to petition the government." (American Battlefield Trust)

First Amendment " . . . or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Assemblies or meeting to discuss Lincoln's policies were banned. Yet there is a monument to him declaring he saved the union; rather, he destroyed the constitutional republic, the rule of law, and created a totalitarian state.

The U.S. authoritarian government had to have a whipping boy so they blamed the South. Oh, those nasty Bible-thumpin' Southerners!



7. Lincoln denied the people's right to peacefully assemble and to petition the government.

First Amendment " . . . or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Assemblies or meeting to discuss Lincoln's policies were banned. Yet there is a monument to him declaring he saved the union; rather, he destroyed the constitution, the rule of law, and created a totalitarian state.

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AMENDMENT

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The U.S. authoritarian government had to have a whipping boy so they blamed the South.

8. Lincoln broke the Second Amendment

Second Amendment

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

On August 6, 1861, Lincoln ordered Federal Officers to seize weapons from citizens who intended to rebel, refuse to sell them ammunition, and to retrieve weapons from battlefields so they wouldn't be returned to rebels. It also stated that slaves who fought for or worked with the Confederate military were no longer obligated to serve their masters. The act was passed by a large majority of Republicans in Congress, but almost all Democrats and border-state Unionists voted against it.



9. Lincoln violated the Third Amendment

Third Amendment

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Union soldiers not only drove out owners of homes in the South, Lincoln approved of Union soldiers quartering in Southern homes. He followed what the British Empire did during the French Indian Wars but worse. He ordered the Union Army to ransack, pillage, vandalize, and burn Southern homes (See Sherman's March to the Sea).



10. Lincoln violated the Fourth Amendment

Fourth Amendment

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

On September 17, 1861, the first day of the Maryland legislature's new session, fully one third of the members of the Maryland General Assembly were arrested, due to federal concerns that the Assembly "would aid the anticipated rebel invasion and would attempt to take the state out of the Union." (Google / Wiki)

Lincoln imprisoned 38,000 citizens without a warrant, due process, or a trial by jury simply because they expressed their disagreement with Lincoln to friends or neighbors.

Many called “Peace Democrats” or Copperheads who opposed Lincoln’s War were kept in prison for the duration of the war.

The suspension of Habeas Corpus gave Lincoln and the Union soldiers brutal power to arrest, try, and kill confederates without due process. Union soldiers did not need a warrant or oath of probable cause. Union soldiers were the accusers, arresting officers, judge and jury.

Historian Lee Kennett considered Lincoln a war criminal.

“During the Civil War, Lincoln continuously circumvented the law and in many cases suspended the Constitution altogether. In doing so, Lincoln denied the rights of citizens he was sworn to protect. He suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus, closed courts by force, and arrested citizens and elected officials without cause. Lincoln also raised troops without the consent of Congress, closed-down newspapers whose writers displayed any dissent to U.S. policy.

Lincoln’s troops razed the South and doomed to poverty—generations of Southerners for many years to come. General Sherman’s “March to the Sea” was nothing more than a marauding rampage filled with robbery, rape, and murder. These men were less soldiers on a military mission and more common thugs on a crime spree. Northern armies brought war to women, children, and privately held property as a matter of official policy (rather than as so-called “collateral damage”).”

See Lincoln a War Criminal <https://southern sentinel.wordpress.com/lincolnwas-a-war-criminal/>

It took the South over one-hundred years to recover from Lincoln’s scorched-earth policies. Modern black Democrats talk much about reparation for slavery. But, they should be talking about reparations to Southern landowners.



11. Lincoln violated the Fifth Amendment

Fifth Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Lincoln violated the Fifth Amendment by suspending the Writ of habeas corpus while unlawfully authorizing his officers to arrest and hold men political prisoners under color of law without the benefit of a trial by jury – a violation of 18 U.S.C. §241-242.

Lincoln ordered the capture of Baltimore police chief George P. Kane, police commissioner Charles Howard, as well as fellow commissioners: William H. Gatchell, John W. Davis, and Charles D. Hinks. The men were incarcerated because they dared to publicly disagree with Lincoln and refused to carry-out the President's tyrannical orders.

He threatened to have Roger Taney, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court collared because Taney objected to Lincoln's despotism.

Lincoln had Wartime mayor of Baltimore, George Brown, imprisoned without due process and sent to Fort McHenry because he made statements against Lincoln's policies.

Lincoln incarcerated 38,000 northern critics of his administration and imprisoned them during the war without due process.



12. Lincoln violated the Sixth and Seventh Amendment.

Sixth Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Seventh Amendment

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, **the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury,** shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Lincoln arrested tens of thousands of Northerners because they said something against him or his policies. There was speedy arrest and incarcerations, but no "speedy and public trial." Those arrested were not informed "of the nature and cause of the

accusation.” They were not arrested for a “crime” against humanity, but for expressing their personal opinion about the Sixth president and his crimes against humanity. They were denied the right to obtain “witnesses” in their favor or to have the “Assistance of Counsel” for their defense.

The “rules of common law” were replaced by the arbitrary, *mala prohibita* executive orders of this tyrannical president.



13. Lincoln violated the 13th Amendment

Freed slaves became a major political problem in 1865 so the Northern Congress created the anti-slavery amendment (December 6, 1865).

The 13th Amendment, § 1 reads:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

This Amendment was not ratified until after Lincoln’s death. But, he violated the very essence of this prohibition.



Moreover, the carpet baggers created a new, vicious kind of hard-labor slavery. Charging unemployed blacks with vagrancy, the Jewish trimmers jailed the former slaves and stuffed them in chain gangs – something far worse than southern slavery.

Plantation owners loved their slaves and treated them well before and during the war . . . but, the carpet baggers (Jews) put them in fetters, worked them 12 hours a day, and beat them for every infraction of rules.

Contrary to popular belief (as perpetuated by government schools), slavery was a national institution. It was not unique to the South. Upon his inauguration, Lincoln could have signed an executive order and freed the slaves in the Northern states which would have put severe diplomatic pressure on the North and South to find a remedy to slavery. But, he did

not. His goal was not to free slaves, but to make slaves of Southern states and of all Southerners to the federal government.

The Militia Act of 1862

This act encouraged slaves to join the Union Army and militias, and it also authorized a militia draft when a state couldn't meet its volunteer quota. The act also offered emancipation to Negroes who were willing to serve, as well as their families, if their owner was disloyal to the Union

Signed on July 17, 1862, this act included provisions such as a final ruling on the status of escaped slaves. Section 9 of the act also provided the legal basis for Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war – a military executive order with no force of law.

The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free." He saw this as a necessary war measure, **not** a movement for black rights. He hoped the slaves would rise up and kill the whites.

Moreover, Lincoln had no authority to issue this order in the South. If he claimed authority over the South, then he committed treason by attacking these states.

Despite this expansive wording, the Emancipation Proclamation was limited in many ways. **It applied only to states that had seceded from the United States** leaving slavery untouched in the loyal border states. That is, it was a war measure to disrupt the south and **not** a writ of freedom. It was motivated out of hate for genteel Southern Constitutionalists, and **not** a love for blacks.

Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it captured the hearts and imagination of millions of Americans and fundamentally transformed the character of the war. And, men have been lying about it ever sense. (Archives gov/ exhibits).

Abraham Lincoln on slavery:

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists, because the constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so" (September 17, 1859 at Cincinnati Ohio).

Lincoln did not set one slave free, otherwise there would have been no need for the 13th Amendment. It was 13th Amendment, January 31, 1865 that finally abolished this abduction-human trafficking institution. Lincoln's speech did nothing but create confusion and anarchy in the South which was the general goal of the proclamation.

All northern states were exempted including New Jersey which did not end slavery until 1866. Slave owners in the north fought against Southerners who owned no slaves because this war was not about slavery but a transformation to federal totalitarianism.

When Alexis de Tocqueville made his journey across America in 1831 and 1832, he observed,

"The prejudice of race appears to be stronger in the states that have abolished slavery (the North) than those where it still exists."

Slavery was a Jewish institution and not an American one. The major slave ports in North America were not in Charleston or Mobile. Rather, they existed in New York, Boston, and Newport RI. Slave ships were financed by Jews and built in New England. All 124 slave ships were owned by and captained by Jews. Moreover, the slave auctions were conducted by Jews.

As historians have pointed out, Jim Crow Laws (segregation) were created in the North and not the South. (NYT).

The American Colonization Society (1816) that prevented integration of blacks into society began in the North, not the South.

Lincoln's solution was to send all blacks back to Africa to Liberia or the City of Monrovia (named after President Monroe).

Letter to Horace Greeley Regarding Slavery

Abraham Lincoln said,

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery". He also said, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that".

The cause of the war was not slavery. Lincoln had no compassion for the plight of the blacks. Rather, he saw them as a tool to disrupt the South and to bring the southern states under federalism.

Lincoln vowed that he had “no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the states where it exists.”

Letters of Abraham Lincoln to Alexander Stephens

Summary of his December 22, 1860 Letter:

Lincoln wrote this letter to Stephens, who would later become the Confederate vice president, after the 1860 election. The letter was written two days after the South Carolina convention dissolved the union between the South and the other states. In it, Lincoln addresses the South's fears that his presidency would threaten slavery, assuring Stephens that there is no cause for concern. Lincoln says that the South would be no more in danger than it was during Washington's presidency and that his administration would not interfere with slaves.

My dear Sir

Your obliging answer to my short note is just received, and for which please accept my thanks. I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me.

Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would, directly, or indirectly, interfere with their slaves, or with them, about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears.

The South would be in no more danger in this respect, than it was in the days of Washington. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think slavery is right and ought to be extended; while we think it is wrong and ought to be restricted. That I suppose is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us.

Yours very truly

A. LINCOLN

Learning of Justice.org.

In September 1864, Lincoln wrote another letter to Stephens, but did not send it. In it, he explains his attitude toward peace and the Union, saying that he desires peace but is not ready to give up the Union for a peace that would not last. This letter marked the end of

the friendship between Lincoln and Stephens, which had begun 18 years earlier (Learning of Justice.org.).

The proclamation exempted Tennessee and portions of Virginia and Louisiana that were occupied by the Union and left slavery untouched in the border states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri. Exercising the powers of office, President Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation primarily as a wartime measure. He did **not** emancipate all the slaves.

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, announcing, "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious areas "are, and henceforward shall be free." Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

Why the exception? Because the Union had troops stationed there.

Seven counties in Virginia could keep their slaves.

When told of the difficulty of freeing slaves and the fact they would be released into society without skills, Lincoln replied: "Let them rot hog, or die" (Wiki).

Lincoln did not believe in equality

Remember, Abraham Lincoln was a man of his time and not a twenty-first century person with a mindset of equality. Lincoln was in favor of the race to which he belonged.

What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially, our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill-founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the south. (Peoria Speech, October 16, 1854).

Did Black lives matter to Abraham Lincoln? It's complicated:

“There is a physical difference between the White and Black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality.”

There is a physical difference between the two.

"While I was at the hotel to-day, an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. **I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the black and white races** -- that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making VOTERS or jurors of negroes, NOR OF QUALIFYING THEM TO HOLD OFFICE, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any of her man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." (NYT, Lincoln).

14. Lincoln did not free the slaves



Lincoln's war was not fought over slavery but over taxes. This war was over tariffs and money; over mandatory union not voluntary contracts; over federalism v. state rights.

“In twenty-three years of litigation he never defended a slave but he did defend a slave owner” (DiLorenzo, Real Lincoln, p.16.)

Modern Americans, particularly among blacks, think the Civil War was over slavery; that is, the black political leaders want Americans to think the war was all about them; and, therefore, modern politics must be all about them.

“States' rights was not the main cause of the Civil War—slavery was. The issue is critically important for teachers to see clearly.” (cited by Learning for Justice.org › magazine › fall-2011).

In reality more white men have been enslaved in history than blacks.

Signed on July 17, 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation included provisions such as a final ruling on the status of escaped slaves. Section 9 of the act also provided the legal basis for Lincoln's Act.

On September 17, 1861, the first day of the Maryland legislature's new session, fully one third of the members of the Maryland General Assembly were arrested due to federal concerns that the Assembly "would aid the anticipated rebel invasion and would attempt to take the state out of the Union" (Google / Wiki).

Roger K. Broxton of Andalusia, president of the Confederate Heritage Fund, said the following:

Abraham Lincoln repeatedly stated **his war was caused by taxes only, and not by slavery, at all.**

"My policy sought only to collect the Revenue (a 40 percent federal sales tax on imports to Southern States under the Morrill Tariff Act of 1861)." reads paragraph 5 of Lincoln's First Message to the U.S. Congress, penned July 4, 1861.

"I have no purpose, directly or in-directly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so," Lincoln said in his first inaugural on March 4 of the same year.

There is no proof of Lincoln ever declaring the war was fought to abolish slavery, and without documentary proof in the form of an official statement, **the war-over-slavery teaching remains a complete fabrication** and offensive hate speech that divides Americans, as is being done now by the media and politicians regarding the Confederate flag in South Carolina.

Slavery was NOT abolished. The name was changed to "sharecropper" with over 5 million Southern whites and 3 million Southern Negroes working on land stolen by Wall Street bankers.

White, black, Indian, Hispanic, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Confederates valiantly stood as one in thousands of battles on land and sea. Afterwards, they attended Confederate Veterans' reunions together and received pensions from Southern States.

Photos of black Confederate veterans may be seen in Alabama's Archives in Scrapbook - 41st Reunion of United Confederate Veterans, Montgomery, June 2,3,4 and 5, 1931.

Lincoln did not claim slavery was a reason for the war even in his Emancipation Proclamations on Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863.

Moreover, Lincoln's proclamations exempted a million slaves under his control from being freed (including General U.S. Grant's four slaves) and offered the South three months to return to the Union (pay 40 percent tariff taxes) and keep their slaves. None

did. Lincoln affirmed his only reason for issuing was: "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said (tax) rebellion."

Mrs. Grant wrote in her personal memoirs:

"We rented our pretty little home (in St. Louis) and hired out our four servants to persons whom we knew and who promised to be kind to them. Eliza, Dan, Julia and John belonged to me. When I visited the General during the War, I nearly always had Julia with me as nurse."

Lincoln declared war to collect taxes in his two presidential war proclamations against the Confederate States, on April 15 and 19th, 1861:

"Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein."

On Dec. 25, 1860, South Carolina declared unfair taxes to be a cause of secession:

"The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths (75%) of them are expended at the North (to subsidize Wall Street industries that elected Lincoln)." (Paragraphs 5-8)

Slavery was not the reason for the war

Letter to Horace Greeley Regarding Slavery

Executive Mansion,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:
Dear Sir.

I have just read yours of the 19th. addressed to myself through the New-York Tribune. If there be in it any statements, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing" as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be

"the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, **and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it,** and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men every where could be free.

Yours,
A. Lincoln.

<https://www.abrahamlincolnonline.org/lincoln/speeches/greeley.htm>

Northern General U.S. Grant continued to hold a slave for nearly a year after the war. In fact, it took an act of Congress to finally free the man from Grant's possession.

Northern General Tecumseh Sherman was arrested many times for brutally abusing several of his own slaves.

Conversely, Confederate General Robert E. Lee freed all of his slaves prior to the start of the war once they learned a trade. Some were permitted to return to Africa. Likewise, Stonewall Jackson did the same. Not only did Jackson free his slaves, he tithed his military salary which went toward the purchase of Bibles and teaching his Sunday School Class how to read and write.

The crux of this war was about states' rights and a just rebellion against tyranny—**not** about slavery!

15. Lincoln and the 14th Fourth Amendment

The 14th Amendment was ratified on July 9, 1868 three years after Lincoln's assassination.



Section 1

All persons (artificial entities) born or naturalized **in the United States** (Washington D.C. and its territorial states – not the 50 states), and subject to the jurisdiction (control and authority of Congress as Master) thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State (corporation State) wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws . . .

(Note for an accurate legal definition of terms visit SEDM.org)².

This Amendment has federalism written all over it.

Thaddeus Stephens, a Northern sympathizer, argued that by rebelling against the Union, the Confederate States had committed “state suicide” and should be treated as conquered territories. He adopted the Roman policy of “*vae victis*” (woe to the losers). As an example, Stephens and his company refused to recognize Southern state governments until they ratified the Fourth Amendment. He proposed their state legislatures and said they must do what was demanded of them as if the states were now slaves of government.

Forced to free the slaves, Congress had a problem. The black slaves had no education, no trade skills, and no recognized rights because they were **not** state citizens. Unable to force the several states to grant them citizenship, Congress created a new class of citizens – citizens of the United States (Congress); that is, they were given limited rights by Congress. The United States did not recognize this black slave population as having unlimited “God-given rights” referred to in the Declaration of Independence and the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

Congress created a new class of slaves called “U.S. citizens” or “artificial” “persons” who were “subjects” of the United States. White people were not considered U.S. citizens, but state Citizens with rights granted to them by the Creator.

² SEDM.org: “Citizenship” means PUBLIC OFFICER of a STATE or NATION, according to the etymology of the word.

Second generation blacks became state Citizens with acknowledged God-given rights, but no one taught them this. Therefore, the black population has continually seen themselves as “subjects / slaves of the United States” and not free, state Citizens.

Though white people saw themselves as state Citizens with God-given rights, they were gradually deceived into viewing themselves as “U.S. citizens” with no God-given rights . . . as a people subject to the United States, its laws, its taxes, and its franchise privileges. Thus, the Fourth Amendment created slaves out of white America.

In effect, modern black leaders focus their people on appealing to federal power in order make Congress cough up benefits for them. Affirmative action comes to mind.

While Americans can claim the benefits of the Fourth Amendment, they cannot participate in U.S. franchise-benefit programs unless they acknowledge they are U.S. citizens. For example, in the state where I live, a native-born American New Mexican cannot vote unless he embraces a slave status as a U.S. citizen; nor can he obtain college scholarships unless he signs up for the federal draft as a U.S. citizen.

NMSA: “To register to vote, you must be: A U.S. citizen; A New Mexico resident; At least 18 years old . . . ” (NM.gov).

Native New Mexicans who were born in this state are not permitted to vote in any election without surrendering their God-given rights to become U.S. citizens.

Thus, the Fourth Amendment inconspicuously created a new class of slaves . . . of taxpayers . . . of voters called U.S. citizens “subject to Congress.” Whoopie!



16. Lincoln violated the rights of man and the rules of war

Lincoln invaded his own country – an act of treason.

“That the **Southern people** literally **were put to the torture** is vaguely understood, but even historians **have** shrunk from the unhappy task of showing us the torture chambers” (Claude

Bowers).

Report of Brig. Gen. Simon B. Buckner,
C. S. Army, Commanding Division at the
Siege and Capture of Fort Donelson, Tennessee

Lincoln caused great grief and suffering

HEADQUARTERS CUMBERLAND ARMY,

Dover, Tenn., February 18, 1862.

This army is accordingly prisoners of war, the officers retaining their side-arms and private property and the soldiers their clothing and blankets. I regret to state, however, that, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of General Grant and many of his officers to prevent it, **our camps have been a scene of almost indiscriminate pillage by the Federal troops.**

In conclusion, I request at the earliest time practicable, a court of inquiry, to examine into the causes of the surrender of this army.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

“Bondspeople who fled from slavery during and after the Civil War did not expect that **their flight toward freedom would lead to sickness, disease, suffering, and death. But the war produced the largest biological crisis of the nineteenth century . . .** “With emancipation, African Americans seized the chance to move, migrating as never before. But **in their journey to freedom, they also encountered yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, dysentery, malnutrition, and exposure.**” (Jim Downes).

Sherman’s biographer Lee Kennett is among the historians who bend over backwards to downplay the horrors of how Lincoln waged war on civilians – a violation of the rules of war. He published an article in the *Atlanta Constitution* arguing that Sherman wasn’t such a bad guy after all and should not be reviled by Georgians as much as he is.

But even Kennett admitted in his biography of Sherman that:

“Had the Confederates somehow won, had their victory put them in position to bring their chief opponents before some sort of tribunal, they would have found themselves justified...in stringing up President Lincoln and the entire Union high command for violations of the laws of war, specifically for waging war against noncombatants.”

First Geneva Convention (1864) The U.S. signed, but Lincoln violated it.

It was the first Geneva Convention, **not** to deal with combatants, rather it had the **protection of civilians** as its subject matter. . . . or property that was not for military use . . . No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion,

may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

God's Word forbids Hebrew soldiers from burning orchards as a rule of war. War is against political obstacles, not the earth. Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman were either ignorant of God's Word, or in rebellion against the rules of war in Scripture.

Deuteronomy 20:19-20 says that when besieging a city during war, **fruit-bearing trees should not be cut down**, but non-fruit-bearing trees can be used for siegeworks.

What Sherman did in the demolition of the South, he did under the orders of General Grant with the approval of President Lincoln.

Lincoln's Anaconda Plan: The three main steps of the Anaconda Plan were 1) surround the Confederacy by sea and by land blockades and starve the people to death 2) take control of the Mississippi River to cut Confederate forces in two, and 3) ambush and surround the Confederacy and their capital.

Lincoln hired Francis Lieber, a German exile, who became an important legal advisor to President Abraham Lincoln in 1861. A professor at Columbia University's law school, he was one of the most eminent experts in the United States on international law and the laws of war. He wrote the abusive code of conduct for United States soldiers in 1863 that was so influential that it was later incorporated parts of it into the Geneva Conventions on war.

Lieber Code: Obey convention. Military necessity to destroy private property.

Article 15 - **Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of armed enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable in the armed contests of the war;** it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy, and every enemy of importance to the hostile government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; **it allows of all destruction of property, and obstruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel, or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy** (Southern civilians); of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army, and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith either positively pledged, regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another and to God.

Because of the barbarity of the Liber Code and the cruelty of Lincoln's war policies, international diplomats held the First Geneva Convention in Geneva, Switzerland from August 8–22, 1864 to frame the rules of war.



17. Lincoln treated Americans as Enemies

Lieber Code 17: Art. 17. War is not carried on by arms alone. It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerent, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy (Southern civilians).

The president began the war in an effort to saving the Union and was, at first, unwilling to strip southern slaveholders of their human property.

But the unfolding conflict convinced Lincoln that a struggle confined to securing the Union was impossible because the civilian population supported their southern leaders.

In order to defeat the South, the president devised an unlawful strategy to deprive the Confederacy of its greatest resource and destroy the fabric of its social order. Putting aside the morality of emancipation for the moment, Lincoln cast his measure as a matter of military necessity. Thus Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation reads in the words of one scholar, much like "a bill of lading." (<https://digital.lib.niu.edu/illinois/civilwar/chronology>)

Abraham Lincoln: "We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained." (American Presidency Project).

After losing the Battle of Dry Wood Creek near Fort Scott, Kansas, the Free-State leader, U.S. Senator and Brigadier General James Henry Lane, a Kansas Jayhawker, guided his Third, Fourth, and Fifth Kansas Volunteers in the looting and sacking of Osceola, Missouri. The looters left mothers in the street holding babies with no home, no house, no shelter, and no food. Those who resisted tyranny were hung or shot.

Brigadier-General James Henry Lane, brutal leader of the Jayhawkers, stated his beliefs:

"This is not a war of conquest. It is a war of annihilation. We want to eliminate every person in the south that is white. They are not worth the bullet to shoot them. It is a waste of lead to shoot them. Hang 'em with a rope, then use that same rope to hang someone else. "

Remember, it was not the South who rebelled against the Word of God or the Constitution. They followed the rule of law. Lane, like Lincoln, lacked a Christian heart. It was the North who rebelled against God's law and the Constitution and who in a propaganda campaign gave the Southerners the *nom de guerre*, "Rebels."



A Wanted Criminal

18. Lincoln committed war crimes

Pillaging and burning property with the consent, knowledge, and approval of Abraham Lincoln was unsurpassed in the history of war.

NYT 1984:

"No living man was ever charged with political crimes of such multiplicity and such enormity as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He has been denounced without end as a perjurer, a usurper, a tyrant, a subverter of the Constitution, a destroyer of the liberties of his country, a reckless desperado, a heartless trifler over the last agonies of an expiring nation. Had that which has been said of him been true there is no circle in DANTE's Inferno full enough of torment to expiate his iniquities. Yet the American people are to confer upon him an honor which this generation has not before witnessed"

<https://www.nytimes.com/1864/05/28/archives/the-recent-state-conventions-movements-for-president-lincoln.html>

Four hundred Union soldiers were court-martialed for sexual crimes against white & Negro women. The Southern army did not commit rape often because Lee and others punished it as a war crime by hanging.

One of the most infamous cases of rape in the Civil War was the gang rape of German women living in Lafayette, Missouri by Bloody Bill Anderson and his guerilla soldiers. The written account of Louis A. Meyer, a young boy who observed the massacre, provides gruesome detail:

"It was a terrible sight among the moaning and the dying, the popping of guns, the shrieking of the women folk, who were vainlessly fighting to keep the beasts from assaulting them. All women were criminally attacked, some had to serve five men."

Union soldiers indiscriminately burned houses, reduced cities to ashes, robbed civilians, and stole property -- particularly on Sherman's March to the Sea.

Rural Missouri 1861 Arsen, theft, murder by Union Soldiers

“ the bushwhackers’ tactics of arson, robbery, and murder seemed to transgress the bounds of honorable combat.” (civilwaronthewesternborder.org; istverse.com)

Uninhabitable parts of Missouri (50:34)

This was a “War of extermination . . . **Everything** disloyal from a **Shanghai rooster to a Durham cow** must be cleaned out.”

(academia.edu/16975073/Missouri-Kansas_Civil_War_1854-1865)

Consider the Sacking of Osceola: Date: September 22-23, 1861

Location: St. Clair County, Missouri

Adversaries: Brigadier General and U.S. Senator James Henry Lane with the 3rd, Fourth, and Fifth Kansas Volunteers vs. Missouri State Guard Captain John M. Weidemeyer and local militia and civilians of Osceola, Missouri

Casualties and damages: In this raid, the Jayhawkers burned the city (2070 people) to the ground. In a summary process the Jayhawkers killed ten people and executed nine people after the raid ended because they dared to resist the rampage with six guns ablazin’.

Result: The city of Osceola was left in ruins; Missouri bushwhackers as Union Soldiers called them sought retribution (justice) in the form of Quantrill’s Raid on Lawrence Kansas killing 150 people and burning 35% of the city, August 21, 1863.

Bank burned. Lane’s men down large amounts of whiskey. The general himself taking a piano . . . and a supply of dresses (civil war on the western border.org/encyclopedia/sacking-osceola)

The so-called “Kansas Brigade” looted valuable goods and supplies from private homes, stores, banks, and other businesses throughout the city. They incinerated houses and buildings as they went. Even after the war ended, Jayhawkers continued their merciless raids into Missouri.

Lane and his men also “succeeded in capturing a heavy train of supplies destined for the armies of Generals [Gabriel J.] Rains and Price, together with \$100,000 in money.”

When the raid began, Missouri State Guard Captain John M. Weidemeyer and 200 Missouri militiamen fired their rifles and cannons at Lane and his men in an effort to protect the town and its citizens. Severely outnumbered and outmatched, however, the Missouri troops were soon forced to retreat to safety.

It was this thieving murdering spirit of the Kansas Jayhawkers that motivated Sunday School Bible Verse Champion, Jesse James to put on his six guns to defend his family and seek retribution for Missouri victims.

Sherman's march through Georgia stole broach, hat pins, raped black women, burned houses of Southerners. They pour honey on piano keys, cut up beds, pillows, and shot priceless pictures on the wall. When General Sherman received the report of what 60,000 bummers, who were nothing but unruly butchers, drunken thieves, and rapists, did in their drunken pillaging and killing of black people, he laughed. The raiders had no sense of morality or mercy . . . and, neither did Sherman.

Theft: Southern soldiers stole works of art, silverware, and family jewels. General Benjamin Butler (1818-1893) was nicknamed "Spoons Butler" because of his collection of silverware stolen from Southerners.

The raunchy, crude, unmannered North hated the Southerners who were known for their manners and decency. Think of a skinny version of Col Sanders. Russian, Col Kherson, instructed men in gang-raping black women, destroying and stealing anything of value and setting fire to plantation homes. The bummers dug up graves, stole valuables, and threw bodies out of coffins to use them for union soldiers.

Savannah: Because Savannah was the birthplace of southern succession, Grant and Lincoln made plans to punish this city and burn it to the ground. Lincoln told Grant *I want you to lay that place waste so that if a crow flies over it he'd have to bring his own lunch.*

Union soldiers bombarded the city; planted explosives underground to crack the foundations of buildings and chimneys and homes. Lincoln said make them crumble . . . on American soil. We're not talking about Venezuela, Serbia, or Yugoslavia, or even Hitler's Germany. This was America . . . the Shenandoah Valley . . . the Bible belt . . . the birthplace of kindness and manners . . . the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Abraham Lincoln was a war-hawk Republican – Many officers said this must stop. But, Lincoln paid no attention and never said, "Stop it."

19. Lincoln tolerated the debauchery of Union army troops

"Frederiksberg Virginia mercilessly sacked . . . old homes ... noise of splintering furniture, the crash of chinaware, and—now and then—a scream. On the walls hung headless portraits, the faces gashed by bayonets, bayonets ripped open mattresses, feathers heaped in piles in the streets littered with men and women's clothing, letters and papers thrown out of desks, mahogany furniture



warmed the despoilers . . . windows and door smashed, the streets full of debris, drunken men garbed in women's shawls and bonnets staggered, flames rose in smoke pillars" (Gutenberg.org).

And when one general was asked to explain Lincoln's unchristian, scorched earth policy, his excuse was, "Soldiers are not angels." And, this excuse has been

used again and again when atrocities take place during war. This may be true, but soldiers don't have to be devils either.

In reading of the Union invasion of Atlanta Georgia, we discover demolition, devastation, destruction of city, and of the murdering of 60,000 people. Sherman's bummers were an undisciplined pack of raging wolves who stalked plantations to steal food and to shoot animals -- dogs, cats, pigs, goats for the "fun" of it. We're talking about demons from hell marching through the South.

Columbia South Carolina: Sheridan reported to Grant that his army fire to 2,200 barns in the Shenandoah Valley, 70 wheat mills, stolen and killed 7,000 cattle and sheep in one day. Why: To overthrow slavery?

History books tell us the Southerners were the bad guys because of slavery, but these same text books fail to mention the inexcusable butchery, looting, and demolition by the north on Christian properties.

General Sherman's Army, a regiment from NY, was filled with big-city criminals straight from the jails of Europe. Lincoln let 'em loose to ravage the South and to fully express their demonic rage.

In February of 1868, Sheridan assumed command of the Department of Missouri and became responsible for enforcing the peace among the hostile Plains Indian tribes. He implemented the "Total War" killing and smoldering strategy in the winter campaign of 1868-1869 against the Southern Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche. All in the name of peace, of course -- the same strategy Lincoln applied against Southerners (National Park Service).

After the war, the Union government sent William Tecumseh Sherman to go fight the Indians on the Plains and to establish peace by killing them. It was said there, "The only

good Indian was a dead Indian.” This phrase came from the Northern maxim: “The only good Southerner is a dead Southerner.”

This legacy of demonic rage approved by Lincoln impacted the Indians in the 1870s and 1880s.

Lincoln’s name should be listed with the power hungry maniacs and madmen of history: Eddie Amine, Pol Pot, Mao Tse Tung, Stalin, Julius Caesar, Jack the Ripper, and the Boston Strangler.

Jews in the Confederacy

The South was fighting more than a Union Army.

They south had a traitor in the White House – Judah Philip Benjamin in Lincoln’s cabinet. Judah Benjamin approved of human trafficking and the Jewish slave auctions. He turned a blind eye to Jewish kidnapping of Negroes from Africa. Moreover, he did all he could to promote Jewish monopolies in commerce. European goods became scarce . . . expensive . . . due to blockade.

Only one group was in sympathy with slavery – the Jewish slave traders . . . and Judah Benjamin was sympathetic towards the criminal activity of Jews. Of the 124 slave ships built in New England all were financed and captained by Jews. All the criminal, shameful auctions were organized by Jews.

Exodus 21:16^{AMP} “Whoever kidnaps a man, whether he sells him or is found with him in his possession, must be put to death.

Jews dominated trade. Jewish merchants had immense stocks of merchandise and wares. Able to retail at enormous advances in prices of cash, they became super wealthy in a matter of years.

As late as 1820, Charleston was home to the largest Jewish community in the United States, and would soon become a pioneer in Reformed Judaism. But just as Charleston was left behind by other port cities like New York and New Orleans, its Jewish population failed to match the explosive growth of other Jewish communities in the South and the rest of the United States. While Charleston was no longer a major site in the history of American Jews, it remained a center of cultic Jewish life in South Carolina and the Southeast.

After the war, Jews monopolized mercantile stores. Some went north, others stayed in the South to take the chance of rich profits in a fluctuating and rising market. One

historian said 9/10^{ths} of those engaged in trade were foreign Jews piloted here by extraordinary and mysterious means. In this city, one had only to explore the streets to observe that four out of five tradesmen were Jews.

One British Merchant said, "I could meet more Jews in Charleston than I could see in Jerusalem." (<https://www.isjl.org/south-carolina-charleston-encyclopedia.html>)

"When trade descended to the level of peddling, it was pretty likely to be conducted by an Irishman or a German Jew."

Mr. Hilton of Florida prepared to take action against the Jews.

"They had had swarmed to the South . . . as locus of Egypt . . . they ate of the substance of the country. They exhausted its supplies, monopolized its trade, they should be dragged into Military Service. The high prices under which the country suffered . . . were not the result of competition among consumers, but completion among buyers for the purpose of extortion. The latter flocked as vultures to every point of gain. But now that they were eating out the land by substance there speculation of depreciating the currency they were of no earthly use. On the contrary, their presence were of a great disadvantage. He knew of no international law that we could say we can entertain you no longer. He wanted to deport them but could not find a law in which to do it."

It is a well-known fact that the carpet-baggers that came South were from the North were Jews. They came to buy cotton, land, farms, industry, and businesses for a dime on the dollars. They owned the mercantile stores, crossed enemy lines, contracted with ships from the north buying low and selling high.

Having observed the economic disparity, General Grant pleaded with Lincoln to stop the Jewish carpet baggers from buying up the land. Jews pandered (\$\$?) to Lincoln and Lincoln did nothing.

Gettysburg Address

Delivered at Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 19th 1863.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. "Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. "But in a

larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

H. L. Mencken corrected the false "Doctrine of the Gettysburg address."

"The doctrine is simply this: that the Union soldiers who died at Gettysburg sacrificed their lives to the cause of self-determination," Mencken wrote. "It is difficult to imagine **anything more untrue**. The Union soldiers in that battle actually fought against self-determination; **it was the Confederates who fought for the right of their people to govern themselves.**"

Lincoln was deified, but the man didn't have the decency to attend his step-father's funeral in 1851.



20. Lincoln plunged the United States into debt

"I can make more generals, but horses cost money" – (Abraham Lincoln).

Prior to the Civil War, the government had to follow the constitutional rules for funding government.

Government remained small and lean. The United States basically had no national currency, and there were no gold reserves backing paper money and notes. It also had no national debt and no federal income tax. Government operations relied heavily on customs, duties, and tariffs imposed on imports from other nations.

The Federal budget for 1860 was about \$78 million; the accumulated national debt stood at \$65 million. The national debt was whittled down to \$35,000 during Andrew Jackson's second term, and then steadily increased during the 1840s and 1850s (PA Times).

Clever politicians figured out a way to pay for its expenses without raising taxes in the North . . . and that was to place a high tariffs on cotton – a revenue stream that totally paid for the wants of government . . . (Think of the Morrill Tariff, March 2, 1821) -- a tax designed to suck wealth from the South -- a tax that would have left Southern farmers destitute suckin' algae from swamp land.

The Morrill tariff was designed to make the North rich and the South poor. And, the tariff passed because the North had more votes than the South. Thus, the confederate states who wouldn't be bullied into abject poverty withdrew from the Union during the presidential transition period (December 1860). Subsequently, the Union started the war, not on April 12-15, 1861, but on December 24, 1860, with the illegal storming of Fort Sumter in order to force the South to pay for the North's tax program on the South.

Thus, the real cause of the war was not slavery, but the Morrill Tariff . . . and, Lincoln's flag operation claiming the South was starving Union soldiers to death during their illegal military occupation of Fort Sumter.

Abraham Lincoln's election as president (November 1860) greatly upset the financial markets in New York. The prospect of secession spooked both merchants and financiers whose business was closely linked to the South. In November 1860, Harpers' Weekly reported:

"Within the past fortnight **a panic has prevailed in Wall Street**, and stocks of all descriptions have declined from ten to fifteen per cent. Such an event, occurring simultaneously with the most bountiful crops and the most remarkable development of material wealth this country has ever known, has naturally puzzled the public, and given rise to much surprise and conjecture." (Harry Edwin Smith, *The United States Federal Internal Tax History from 1861 to 1871*, p. 6 (Harper's Weekly, November 10, 1860).

President Abraham Lincoln supported high tariffs that would have destroyed the South's economy during the American Civil War to raise revenue for his northern, Unitarian government. In 1861, the Republican Congress passed the Morrill Tariff, which increased the average tariff rate from 15% to 37.5% and covered a larger number of items. This was the highest tariff in American history at the time, with average rates of 47%. How could the Southern states survive such a crippling tax? Could you survive a 120% increase in taxes? The South couldn't. So, secession was the only recourse. The Southern states, therefore, recalled their representatives in Congress in December 1860.

Lincoln later sponsored two additional tariffs that were even higher than the first . . . The tariff policy lasted for decades, until the Revenue Act of 1913, also known as the Underwood Tariff, was adopted (Google).

"Overthrow the present form of Federal-republican government, and to establish a strong centralized government in its stead...national banks, bankrupt laws, a vast and permanent public debt, high tariffs, heavy direct taxation, enormous expenditure, gigantic and stupendous speculation . . . No more state lines, no more state governments, but a consolidated monarchy or vast centralized military despotism."

(Clement L. Vallandigham D-Ohio - History is Known Magazine)

Moreover, wars cost money. Lincoln proposed that Congress borrow money to pay for his war – a proposed debt and its implementation plunged the United States into a series of bankruptcies for the next 160 years.



21. Lincoln did not believe in the Creator of human rights

There are many myths that Lincoln was a man of prayer and that he was in the White House on his knees praying for the nation which is nothing by mythology. The truth is that he and his wife conducted at least 8 séances at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. The Lincoln's were into spiritualism and demonism trying to communicate with their two dead sons, Willy & Eddie.

Ward La Monde, Lincoln's private body guard, called Lincoln an "Infidel."

John Stuart, Lincoln's first law partner, called him "An open infidel."

John Nicolay, private secretary, called him, "Lifelong atheist."

Judge David David, Supreme Court, said, "Lincoln had no Christian religious faith.

Mary Lincoln stated, "He had no faith."

Willian Herndon, Lincoln's friend, said, "Lincoln believed the Bible is not inspired; that Jesus was illegitimate; and, that He was not God's Son." He therefore became a clever mocker of the gospel.

"He never joined any Church, and was a skeptic as a young man and sometimes ridiculed revivalists" (Wiki).

Lincoln followed the practices of Unitarian mocking Christianity. In reality he believed in universalism a.k.a. omnism – the belief that all religions have common universal truth . . . that there are many ways to heaven. Strangely, Lincoln did not believe there are many roads to hell.

When Lincoln announced his candidacy for President, 20 of the 23 ministers in Springfield did not support him.

History records a different Lincoln than what Jewish publications teach about him. Lincoln racked up for himself a multitude of unconstitutional, antinomian, freedom-crushing acts. But you won't hear this side of the famous historical figure whose image graces a copy of every five dollar bill. American Students are the victims of the propaganda machine pejoratively known as the Public Fool System – a system today that doesn't know the difference between a boy and a girl; man or woman; or he and she.

Proverbs 1:23, 29 Fools hate knowledge . . . for *they* did not choose the fear of the Lord:

John Wycliffe (1330-1384) said, "The Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people." (Quoted by John Rushdoony, p. 1).

Lincoln wanted nothing to do with the Bible. He changed Wycliffe's famous quote to read, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." He intended to change the republic into a democracy. More accurately, Lincoln wanted a strong central communist government that ruled over the people in violation of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

Ninth Amendment

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The Tenth Amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

22. The worship of Abraham Lincoln



Notice the word “temple” above Lincoln’s statue.

The Feds made a god out of Lincoln and even built a “temple” where Americans can go to worship him. Inside this “temple” is a 20 foot statue of Lincoln made of 28 blocks of Georgia white marble – not unlike the god Baal and the goddess Diana.

The quote inscribed above the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial Plaque in Washington, D.C. reads:

“In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever”

Can you say “Idolatry?”

Pastor John Weaver said, *when a politician is alive, his contemporaries criticize his faults; but, as soon as he dies, they go to a lyin’ about him.* This is certainly true of Abraham Lincoln.

“The most lasting accomplishments attributed to Lincoln are the preservation of the Union, the vindication of democracy, and the death of slavery, all accomplished by the ways in which he handled the crisis that most certainly would have ended differently with a lesser man in office.” (Miller Center)

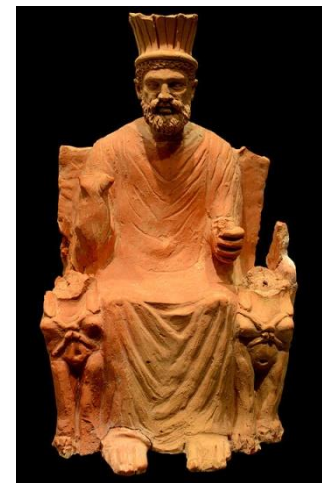
Would you worship a man? Well, Americans do!

When Jesus was being tried before Pilate, the governor offered them Barabbas – a known thief, murderer, and seditionists. The Jewish people chose Barabbas.

Likewise, the American people have chosen Abe Lincoln – the traitor, murderer, and pillager of the South as their ideal president.

Lincoln is treated as some kind of god. Many demand we bow and join the Lincoln Cult – something a Bible man cannot do because Lincoln was an infidel, liar, and mocker of sacred things.

The Feds made a god out of Lincoln



Baal Hammon

“In practical terms, the achievements of Abraham Lincoln are mammoth, yet simple to describe: he confronted the secession of the South and the dissolution of the Union with all the political and practical tools at his command to defeat the Confederacy and restore the United States.” (Smithsonian)

“Abraham Lincoln's greatest trait was his integrity and sense of justice.” (Study.com).

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) is considered by many to be the greatest US president and his legacy is shoved down our throats in many ways. Here are a few:

- Wiki lists him as the greatest President in American history.
- His image is printed on every 5 \$ bill.
- His face is carved on Mt. Rushmore
- Republicans created a temple in D.C. where men can go and worship him.
- Republicans and Democrats claim Lincoln led the Union to victory in the American Civil War, which preserved the Union and created the possibility of social and civil freedom for African Americans.
- As a president, he vindicated democracy – the first plank of communism.
- On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that all slaves in the rebellious states were free.
- 13th Amendment: Lincoln helped write the 13th Amendment. Yes, he did but he violated every word of it during his war.
- Lincoln delivered some of the most famous speeches in history. Lincoln was a politician, and yes, he was double tongued and able to talk out of both sides of his mouth.



- Lincoln's assassination prevented him from overseeing the reconstruction of the Union, but it also turned him into a martyr.

- Character: It is said that Lincoln models such virtues as honesty, kindness, and respect, and standing up for what is right. It is said his greatest trait was his integrity and sense of justice.

Comment: Remember what Pastor John Weaver said, *when a politician is alive, his contemporaries criticize his faults; but, as soon as he dies, they go to a lyin' about him*

The super positive statements about Lincoln above are more legend than fact. Yes, Abraham Lincoln was true to himself, but he was not true to truth. Lincoln was the consummate

politician who knew how to say one thing to a Republican audience and another thing to a Democrat audience to obtain votes.

When he took his oath to support the Constitution, he lied. He spoke on race and slavery in contradictory fashions allowing different historians to pick and choose the quotes they like to justify pre-existing notions of Lincoln either as a white nationalist or as a radical egalitarian.

“Politics is like sausage being made. It is unsavoury, and it always has been that way” (Hillary Clinton (2013) quoted in “The Podesta Emails” (WikiLeaks, 2016)- Retrieved from <https://wikileaks.org/podesta-emails/emailid/927> (Last accessed 2nd November 2016).

Lincoln is the perfect example of a vicious leader.

Proverbs 28:15-16 **Like a roaring lion and a rushing bear** is a wicked ruler over a poor people. A leader who is a great oppressor lacks understanding, but he who hates unjust gain will prolong his days.

When Lincoln started his war against the South he joined the “Rushing Bear Club” along with Julius Caesar, Ghangis Khan, Joseph Stalin, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Winston Churchill, Mao Tse Tung, Pol Pot, Ted Bundy, Donald Trump (vaxxines), Volodymyr Oleksandrovyh Zelenskyy, Joe Biden, and Benjamin Netanyahu.

Think of it. Americans built a temple to worship this cruel man. Why not build a temple to worship Barabbas?



23. Who is this man we know as “Honest Abe?”

Lincoln was the bastard son of Nancy Hanks

Heritage of Rutherford, North Carolina, volume one says Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809, the bastard son of Nancy Hanks, (1784-1818), a servant girl of

Abraham Enloe of North Carolina.

Abraham Enloe, a wealthy man, tall and lanky, got Nancy Hanks pregnant. The Enloe plantation was prestigious, in contrast to the small, subsistence farms surrounding it. The rich, watered bottomland provided well for the Enloe family, and the farm offered employment for many others.

Generational stories hold that Lincoln was born on Puzzle Creek, near Bostic, North Carolina, on the plantation of Abraham Enloe, a farmer who employed Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks.

To avoid a scandal Abraham Enloe hired Tom Lincoln, a short, squatty wanting man, to marry Nancy and to adopt Abraham. Tom Lincoln couldn't read or write but he agreed to marry the woman to raise her illegitimate child for cash and mules. Nancy and Tom moved to Kentucky to start a new life (William Denton, 2019: "The Curious Case of Lincoln's Paternity").

Records show that Nancy and Thomas were married in Kentucky, and the presiding minister wrote of the young boy's presence at the ceremony. This story is confirmed by 62 sworn testimonies including but not limited to doctors, bankers, attorneys, judges, and business men. The list is also signed by Enloes' son-in-law.

Though a bastard child, Abraham Lincoln spoke well of his mother crediting her with all his accomplishments.

"All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother" (Abraham Lincoln).

Consequently, Abraham Lincoln's life is the story of what happens when bastards come to power. He is one of the best arguments for abortion due to rape and fornication. The world would have been better if he had never been born.

Lincoln had two more sons after Eddy: William Wallace "Willie" Lincoln who died in the White House aged twelve from typhoid fever in 1862 and Thomas "Tad" Lincoln, the youngest of the quartet, who would die at eighteen in 1871 from an illness.

Psalm 37:28 or the Lord loves justice; he will not forsake his saints. They are preserved forever, **but the children of the wicked shall be cut off.**

Praise the Lord, He did not permit Lincoln to litter America with Abe-tyrants.

Politically, Lincoln was a communist.

Communism and democracy are evil twins. Though the term was not around in his day, Lincoln was a communist. His political raft was driven from the breezes of French Revolution, a religion that believed in punishing dissident with annihilation.

Lincoln had much in common with King Saul, FDR, Stalin, and D.W. Eisenhower. The horrors of hell mentioned by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn in *Gulag Archipelago* (1973-1975) regarding Stalin's treatment of the Russian people -- cruelty were first experienced by Southerners under the despotism of Abraham Lincoln.

Jesus said, "Take heed, beware of the leaven of the Pharisees (religious legalism) and the leaven of Herod (political totalitarianism)" (Mark 8:15).

The tyranny, taxation, and inflation that Americans experience today under federalism have their roots in the totalitarian policies of Abraham Lincoln.

President Jefferson Davis³, a man who never apologized for Southern secession, noted that the evil principles which the South resisted under Lincoln would exert itself at another time and form in U.S. history.

"The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form. All we ask is to be let alone. I worked night and day for twelve years to prevent the war, but I could not. The North was mad and blind, would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came."

Thus, Lincoln sowed seeds from the Poisonous Tree and modern Americans are eating those fruits today.

Source: The shocking story of Abraham Lincoln and the American Civil War
<https://www.bitcute.com/video/DWfyZH62OQV3>

"He is evidently a person of very inferior cast of character, wholly unequal to the crisis." From Washington, Congressman Charles Francis Adams wrote, "His speeches have fallen like a wet blanket here. They put to flight all notions of greatness" (Battlefields.org).



Lincoln was a tyrant

He wielded power in a fashion never seen before nor since.

He treated Southerners like dogs, beating them, killing them, torturing them, stealing their farm lands, and burning their homes (Sherman's March to the Sea).

He suspended the Writ of habeas corpus. Lincoln imprisoned 38,000 citizens without a warrant, due process, or a trial by jury simply because they expressed their disagreement with Lincoln.

He closed courts by force, arrested citizens, and elected officials without cause.

³ President Jefferson Davis is perhaps one of the greatest men who ever lived. He fought for a cause he believed in, lost, and never apologized for it – a mark of true greatness.

He raised troops without the consent of Congress.

He razed the South and doomed to poverty tens of thousands of Southerners. Sherman's march to the sea (November-December 1864) is a story of rape, pillaging, and plunder of Southerners – a strategy to demoralize the South designed by General Grant and approved by Lincoln earlier that year.

Baltimore was placed under federal authority and a military police force was formed to quash dissent.

Both the continents of Europe and South America ended the practice of slavery before the Civil War, and they did so without slaughtering 700,000 of their own citizens in a needless war. The abhorrent practice of slavery could have and would have been ended sensibly with reasonable statesmen ruling this country without ever firing a shot and without creating chaos in society. William Wilberforce (1759-1833) did it in England.

Lincoln, besides being a tyrant, was also an incredible hypocrite. Lincoln's multitude of personal letters shows his outright disgust for Negroes and his truly racist views. Lincoln did not like slavery, but he was not an abolitionist.

CNN John Blake agrees:

“He shared some of the prejudices of his time. Was Lincoln an anti-racist? No not really. Was he an egalitarian in the modern sense? No. Race was not a major concern of Lincoln. He didn't think about race very much. To ask if he's a racist is the wrong question. And if you ask the wrong question, you're going to get the wrong answer.”

Lincoln's War (otherwise known as the Civil War), was much less about freeing oppressed blacks and much more about the federal government exerting total control over the total man by total government. Sadly today, most Americans think Congress has the authority to tell them what to do and how to live.

Lincoln's actions were a direct assault upon the wishes of our founding fathers. Lincoln violated the rule of law as evidenced by his numerous suspensions of U.S. Constitutional rights.

Lincoln terrorized the People of the South violating the known rules of war.

The Swiss jurist Emmerich de Vattel (1714-67, author of *The Law of Nations*, was the world's expert on the proper conduct of war at the time. “The people, the peasants, the citizens, take no part in it, and generally have nothing to fear from the sword of the enemy,” Vattel wrote. As long as they refrain from hostilities themselves they “live in as perfect safety as if they were friends.” Occupying

soldiers who would destroy private property should be regarded as “savage barbarians.”

The North played the role of savage barbarians.

The First Geneva Convention was inaugurated in 1864 in large part due to the atrocities Lincoln committed during the war. His government intentionally targeted civilians from the very beginning to the end of the war.

His war plan against the South was known as the “Anaconda Plan” because it sought to squeeze the South into submission by blockading all Southern ports, barricading inland waterways, burning crops, and starving the Southern civilian economy. Even drugs and medicines were on the government’s list of items that were denied to Southerners.



Lincoln was a power-hungry monster

He did not understand the purpose of government in the Declaration.

The Declaration of Independence

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-- **That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,** --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Lincoln did not use the power of government to protect the rights of the people, but to oppress, plunder, pillage, incarcerate, and kill them.

As early as the first major battle of the war, the Battle of First Manassas in July of 1861, Union soldiers plundered and burned private homes in the Northern Virginia countryside. Such reckless behavior became so pervasive that on June 20, 1862 – one year into the war – General George McClellan, the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, wrote Lincoln a letter imploring him to see to it that the war was conducted according to “the highest principles known to Christian civilization” and to avoid targeting the civilian population to the extent that that was possible. Lincoln

replaced McClellan a few months later and ignored his letter. On November 5, 1862, President Lincoln relieved Union General George McClellan of duty.

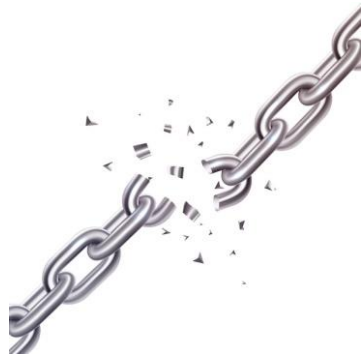
Lincoln called General McClellan a “do nothing general” because he would not invade and ravage non-combatants. Because McClellan was a moral man, he would not kill civilians. But, refusing to kill innocent people makes General McClellan a hero . . . a national treasure. Part of this was because of McClellan’s wife who said to him, “Remember what you learned at West Point, the Christian principles of warfare. Do not kill innocent civilians.”

Nevertheless, Lincoln fired him and replaced him with butchers who would do the job.

Proverbs 29:2 When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked (like Lincoln) beareth rule, the people mourn.

“If Jesus is Lord, it is not possible or desirable to obey tyrants” (Stockton)

“Resistance to tyranny is service to God” (Founding Fathers)



24. Lincoln violated his oath to support and defend the Constitution

The U.S. Constitution 6:2 says

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

- He abolished free speech (First Amendment) and destroyed the press by shutting down opposition newspapers.
- He abolished the right to assembly (First Amendment)
- He suspended writ of habeas corpus (U.S. Constitution 1:9:2).
- He suspended the right to bear arms in many towns (Second Amendment)
- He quartered troops in private homes of Southerners (Third Amendment)
- He had men arbitrarily arrested who injured no man or their property without a warrant of probable cause, and held them as political prisoners. (Fourth Amendment)

- He had men arrested and put in prison without a trial by jury (Fifth Amendment).
- Lincoln refused to abate his oppression:
-“I think the time not unlikely,” he said, “when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many” (eiu.edu).
- He even had the grandson of Francis Scott Key arrested in Baltimore because he disagreed with his policies.
- He abolished the Bank of the United States, borrowed money for the war and left the United States 500 million dollars in debt (equivalent to \$ 12 billion today)– a debt that created the “United States Inc.”, high tariffs, direct taxation of federal employees, the IRS, the 1Sixth Amendment, the borrow-and-spend policies of the 1920s, the bankruptcy of the United States in 1928, the “Great Depressions” of the 1930s – 70 years after Lincoln borrowed British money to finance his bloody war.
- Every constitutional-economic crisis in U.S. History after 1860 has its roots in Lincoln’s criminal acts.

Chief Justice Taney (Supreme Court) is the one who held out the Bible and accepted the oath of Abraham Lincoln to defend and protect the Constitution. After Lincoln violated his oath of office, Justice Taney wrote an ex parte opinion in what has become known as the “Merryman Incident,”

“The clause in the Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is in the ninth section of the first article. This article is devoted to the Legislative Department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive Department,” Taney argued. “I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President in any emergency or in any state of things can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or arrest a citizen except in aid of the judicial power,” (National Constitutional Center).

After the Merryman incident, Lincoln suspended the writ in other situations, and he received approval from Congress in March 1863 to suspend the writ for the duration of the conflict when “the public safety may require it.”

25. Lincoln committed treason

Oaths: Abraham Lincoln took an oath to the Constitution. In exchange, Americans gave him their trust.

The Presidential Oath of office of 1791 reads:



"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Lincoln took a second oath in 1863 which is **not** the prescribed oath:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of states thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves...So help me God."

Treason: History had taught the framers that men in power might falsely or loosely charge treason against their opponents; therefore, they denied Congress the authority to enlarge or reshape (redefine) the offense.

The United States Constitution 3:3:1 defines treason in the following way: treason "shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them aid and comfort"

Q: Is there anything Mr. Lincoln did that might be considered "levying War against" the states? How about the war of Northern Aggression? If this be the case, isn't he guilty of treason?

Lincoln is the only president ever to order federal troops to kill Americans, ravage their towns, and burn their farms.

He did not believe in the God of the Bible. So taking this oath was a merely perfunctory (a causal routine) and a desultory step to achieve power.

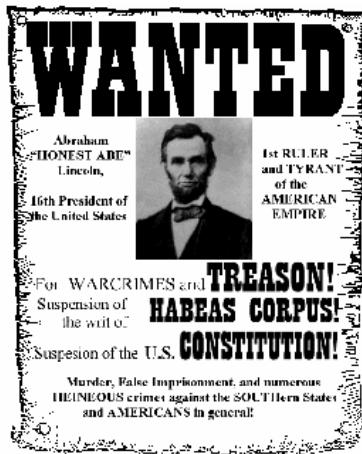
He violated this oath on at least a half-dozen occasions. Burrus M. Carnahan, George Washington University says,

"Lincoln's conduct . . . included bombardment of cities, collateral damage to civilians, seizure and destruction of property, forced relocation, and the slaughter of hostages."

The fact that Abraham Lincoln broke his oath makes him a liar, deceiver, and perjurer. The fact that he committed treason makes his actions punishable by death.

The Congressional website has this to say:

The punishment for treason is death, or at least five years in prison and a fine of at least \$10,000. The convicted person is also unable to hold any office in the United States.



26. Lincoln was a war criminal

In Summary,

14. Lincoln declared war that cost the lives of 620,000 Americans and the arms, eyes, and legs of another 400,000 men. This statistic does not include the murder of over 50,000 innocent Southern civilians (History.com)

15. He arrested several thousand Marylanders suspected of Southern sympathies, including thirty members of the

State legislature, a US Congressman representing Maryland, the mayor and police commissioner of Baltimore, and a majority of the Baltimore city council. These political detainees were imprisoned at Fort McHenry and Point Lookout without a trial. In many cases, the internment lasted several years.

16. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus without the consent of Congress (as required by the Constitution) which left the accused without legal remedies to appeal or oppose their life-altering, unlawful arrest. He is the only president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. More honorable men know that what Lincoln did was unlawful as only Congress has the power to abrogate this right . . . and that for only a short time.

17. He illegally stopped printing presses of dozens of newspapers that published articles exposing his crimes.

18. He re-instated and summarily promoted an Army officer who had been court martialed and cashiered by the US Army for war crimes ("Lincoln a War Criminal").

19. He hired foreign and Germany mercenaries to serve in his army against the South -- men who had no compassion for Americans. Roughly one quarter to a third of the Union Army in the American Civil War (1861–1865) was foreign-born, or 543,000–625,000 out of 2 million troops (Wiki). Seventeen different languages were spoken in Union Army. These failed mercenaries of Europe found a home with "Honest Abe."

20. He even had an arrest warrant issued for the Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of the US Supreme Court because he justly ruled that Lincoln's actions were illegal, criminal, and unconstitutional.

21. He invaded the South without the consent of Congress as required by the Constitution, and he waged war against the civilian population.
22. In his Anaconda Plan, Lincoln blockaded Southern ports without a declaration of war as required by the Constitution. A blockage that robbed Southerners of medicine and the necessities of life – a strategy that multiplied misery and grief.
23. He imprisoned without trial, hundreds of newspaper owners and destroyed their business by denying them mail service.
24. He created two new states without the consent of the citizens of those states in order to artificially inflate the Republican Party's electoral vote.
25. He ordered Federal troops to interfere with Northern elections to assure his Party's victories.
26. He confiscated private property, firearms, artwork, and farm animals to feed the Union soldiers. He violated the entire Bill of Rights; and effectively gutted the Ninth and Tenth Amendments as well.
27. He ordered his Generals to attack and destroy US cities full of women and children and burn them to the ground leaving them penniless, shelterless, naked and afraid.

But, what was his motivation? It wasn't saving the Union! My guess is that Lincoln, the bastard child of Nancy Hanks was raised without the Bible and morals; that he hated God's law-order; loved death; and that he was in love with power.



27. Lincoln was an atheist.

Abraham Lincoln is the only president that did not belong to a church. But, this fact is not fatal since most presidents act expediently toward religion in order to win votes.

During his 1846 run for the House of Representatives, in order to dispel accusations concerning his lack of religious beliefs, Lincoln issued a handbill stating that he had "never denied the truth of the Scriptures."

What does this mean? Lincoln was no fool. He pretended to be Labrador Retriever even though he knew he was a Pit Bull. He knew the American people were deeply religious and that to confess atheism would have cost him dearly. So in order to avoid criticism for being "antichrist" and losing votes, he said, I have "never denied the truth of the

Scriptures” to pacify the people. Many scientists have never denied the existence of God, but does that make them creationists?

Lincoln, the consummate politician, was careful to never let his personal beliefs interfere with the goal of winning an election. Lincoln was deceitful, but he wasn’t stupid! He knew total honesty would destroy his candidacy; that is, he rowed his boat in the direction of the prevailing winds.

Though Lincoln was careful to hide his true feelings, his actions tell us that he hated Southerners because they were deeply Christian, truly committed to the Constitution, and known for their Southern genteel ways.

Q: If the South was so deeply religious, why did they lose the war? But, this may be the wrong question. The real question is how did the South last so long against the wealth and power of the North? President Jefferson Davis, a godly competent statesman, had the impossible task of trying to form a nation, developing an economy, and fighting a war at the same time. It was a miracle they lasted 4 months, much less four years.

Q: The second question is why did the Christian South suffer so much? The Scripture gives the reasons for their suffering:

“For your sake we are being killed all day long” (Psalm 44:22).

28. Lincoln was executed for treason



The penalty for treason is death. Lincoln was not a martyr for goodness and truth, but a murderous criminal who got what he deserved.

In an act of vigilante justice, John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln on April 14, 1865. He died at 7:22 a.m. on April 15, 1865.

Even Lee Kennett, Sherman’s biographer, knew that Lincoln deserved death:

“Had the Confederates somehow won, had their victory put them in position to bring their chief opponents before some sort of tribunal, **they would have found themselves justified...in stringing up President Lincoln and the entire Union high command for violations of the laws of war**, specifically for waging war against noncombatants.”

Vigilante justice, though shocking to many, is nevertheless justice. It has been said that vigilante justice is a slippery slope, which good men don’t disagree with entirely, however, it definitely isn’t as slippery as no justice at all.



29. Lincoln was appointed by God to be president.

10 Then saith Pilate unto him, Speakest thou not unto me? knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?

11 Jesus answered, Thou couldest have no power *at all* against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.

It has been said, “we get the leaders we deserve.”

Lincoln was appointed by God to be president, not to make America great, but to chastise America and humble the nation; not to promote virtue, but to expose corruption; not because of Lincoln’s strengths, but because of his weaknesses.

John 19:10-11 “Do you refuse to speak to me?” Pilate said. “Don’t you realize I have power either to free you or to crucify you?”

Jesus answered, Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.

Lincoln lacked the marks which characterize good leaders: righteousness, selflessness, service to others, care for the poor and needy, integrity, tenderness, wisdom that promotes life and goodness, good judgment, adhering to the principles of justice and the rule of law, loyalty to the country, and devotion to truth and grace.

God appoints good leaders who test our willingness to comply with authority; He appoints others to test our determination to do what is right and resist what is evil. God appointed Lincoln to power not to be worshiped, but so people might recognize wrong. But, because the North fell under the influence of Unitarianism, it did not have the discernment or resolve to resist tyranny. The Biblical South did!

Dr. Steven Cook reveals the characteristics of bad leadership which marked the Lincoln administration (Thinking on Scripture: Contrasting Good and Bad Leaders)

They trust in human resources rather than God.

“Woe to those who go down to Egypt for help and rely on horses, and trust in chariots because they are many and in horsemen because they are very strong, but they do not look to the Holy One of Israel, nor seek the LORD!” (Isaiah 31:1).

They are open to lies.

“If a ruler pays attention to falsehood [i.e. intentionally listens to lies], all his ministers become wicked” (Proverbs 29:12).

They make people grieve and groan.

“When the righteous increase, the people rejoice, but when a wicked man rules, people groan” (Proverbs 29:2).

They oppress their own citizens.

“Like a roaring lion and a rushing bear is a wicked ruler over a poor people. A leader who is a great oppressor lacks understanding, but he who hates unjust gain will prolong his days” (Proverbs 28:15-16).

They act like beasts empowered by Satan.

“Then I saw a beast coming up out of the sea...and the dragon gave him his power and his throne and great authority” (Revelation 13:1-2; cf. 7:1-8).

They openly insult God and make war against His people.

“And he opened his mouth in blasphemies against God...It was also given to him to make war with the saints and to overcome them” (Revelation 13:6-7).



30. The legacy of Lincoln

A book could be written on this subject to which this work does not attempt to exhaust. But, consider the following:

Since politicians have made a hero out of Abe Lincoln the Judas, traitor, killer, liar, and despoiler of Northerners and Southerners, Americans have been **desensitized** to treachery and murder. Americans now accept treason in the name of

progress, murder in the name of war, genocide in the name of self-defense, and communism in the name of democracy as normal.

Since Lincoln, Americans have accepted the unconstitutional income tax; federal debt; the federal reserve; Eisenhower’s German death camps; killings in Viet Nam; FBI / CIA involvement in the destruction of the World Trade Center; the U.S. murder of Gaddafi; the slaughter of Palestinians by Jews; the vaxxine depopulation initiative in 2020; the abandonment of 2,500 U.S. troops in Afghanistan under Biden, the murder of Eastern Russian Ukrainians by Nazi Ukrainians, and Antifa’s burning of U.S. cities. All this killing appears normal to the corrupted, warmongering American mind.

Today, U.S. citizens are a nation of war hawks on board the crazy train obsessed with unifying the world under the LGBTQ flag.

To the Christian mind, the Ten Commandments are the yard stick of normal human behavior. Why then are Evangelicals at war with God's law-order and at peace with fake-Israel's planned genocide of the Palestinians? Why they are Evangelicals happy as a fat cat with U.S. leadership provoking Russia to initiate a nuclear war with the west?

"The old fool Senator Lindsey Graham said that 'the United States has never spent money so successfully as on the murder of Russians,'" (re-quoted by Dmitry Medvedev).

Evangelicals don't seem to react much to massive killings. They are so far removed from the blood and guts of war; they can't see the tragedy of war.

For example, Zionist Netanyahu, the genocidal maniac perched on the pinnacle of power in Fake-Israel bombed hospitals and schools murdering over 40,000 civilians in Gaza (2024). When this lunatic from hell addressed the United States Congress for 52 minutes, he received 29 applauses; 23 of which were standing ovations (July 24, 2024). Why are American representatives jumping up and down like circus clowns applauding a butcher who is a spittin' image of Jack the Ripper? Americans are sick to the bone, and the rottenness started after the Lincoln administration.

Until Evangelicals own their history and **repent (turn)** of its godless atrocities, America will continue to reap what Lincoln sowed in the 1860s.

2 Chronicles 7:14-16 If my people, who are called by my name, will humble themselves and pray and seek my face **and turn from their wicked ways**, then I will hear from heaven, and I will forgive their sin and will heal their land"

"May the South Rise Again!"

"Cruci Dum Spiro Fido"

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1. [Biblical Standards for Civil Rulers, Form #13.013](#)
2. [Should Christians Always Obey the State?, Form #13.014](#)
3. [The Crisis of Church Incorporation, Form #13.017](#)
4. [A Family Under God, Form #17.001](#)
5. [Origin of the Bible, Form #17.002](#)
6. [The Gospel of the Kingdom of God, Form #17.003](#)
7. [Five Pillars of the Gladiator Gospel, Form #17.004](#)
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9. [Old Testament Theology, Form #17.006](#)
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