

Abraham lincoln's dred scott decision and peoria speech

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Abraham Lincoln's Dred Scott Decision & Peoria Speech How does Lincoln seem to understand equality? Abraham Lincoln the 16th leader of the United States and leader of the Republican Party was among the strong supporters of the law that prevent marriage between the black and the white. In addition, no blacks qualified to seize any position in any office through the introduction of the Illinois law. In a dialogue that Lincoln delivered in Peoria, he stated that if by chance, he had the power; his first inclination would be to free all slaves and dispatch them all to their native land. According to Abraham Lincoln, the position of superior and inferior in the American states meant to reduce the number of blacks entering the country. However, he later discovered that his plans were impossible since the whites needed blacks for labour. The main questions that run over his mind were whether the blacks might be both politically and socially equal to whites. Lincoln rejected this major aspect. He did not believe the black to be his equals, he never at any chance, favour the blacks. However, besides his hatred towards the blacks he tried stopping the slavery trade (Basler 121). Lincoln always denied the blacks the right to vote, he was never ready to bring on political and social equality between the black and the white. The main reason as to why he wanted to be away from the black is his hatred towards the black race. Lincoln believed there was a substantial diversity between the black and the white, which in his judgment he always prevented blacks and whites living together on the basing of ideal equality. Lincoln was always in favour of the white race, which he belonged. However, Lincoln at the same time wanted the black to have total equality as to their normal rights. The total right included the blacks relate to their life, freedom and possessions but

would be denied the political rights. Lincoln seemed to guess that mealy communal discrimination; the white's desire was that the black were never at anytime political and communal equals. That could end further application of the black going to the states. All this contributed by the slave trade that was taking place in the states; Lincoln always regarded slavery as an evil and unlawful institution and was always against the trade. The slaves detained in American, were blacks bought from Africa and later taken to the United States. However, Lincoln always denied interfering with the trade basing on the fact that everybody is similarly; hence, creation was an evident truth. This was what Abraham Lincoln believed, that the blacks never created with similar features as whites (Basler 178). Although Abraham Lincoln always presented himself as a loyal person, his views on slavery found their motivation in the unalloyed optimism. He had a great dislike concerning the slave trade. Despite the great dislike to the blacks, Lincoln is regarded as a champion by the blacks for his great efforts of trying to stop the slave trade. Fighting against the slave trade, lead to the black's freedom. Lincoln was also in the front line to make arrangements on how to relocate the blacks in a different land and take them out of America. The whites saw that the only option left was to relocate blacks elsewhere to avoid the white and the black from mixing. Lincoln also proposed of a place for the black's resettlement, which was in Central America. This was a location, which had excellent harbours and abundance of coal and would permit the colony to a quick financial footing (Basler 138). Lincoln's undertaking showed that some independent blacks were much eager to settle in their own country that was free from discrimination. The blacks opted to settle in a country that they

would always feel free. For this reason, Lincoln also had a meeting with some five independent politicians who were blacks and discussing on the way to resettle the black. Lincoln once addressed a conference in this convention in support of the black's colonization. In the meeting, Lincoln proposed a plan that viewed the ultimate resolution to the question about race. Lincoln did all he could in the mission to relocating the black but he never succeed. Lincoln continued to press ahead on resettling the blacks in a different country but faced great opposition from cabinet ministers since most of them gained support from the blacks. It was a short time before his passing away; on April 15, 1865. Lincoln had a meeting with one of the Americans general Benjamin who he spoke to him of exporting the blacks (Basler 97). Lincoln wondered on what they were to do with the blacks if they given freedom, although he highly believed in the destruction of the slave trade. Since Lincoln always had negative believes toward it. The south and the northern country would not live in accord unless they got rid of the blacks. Until his last day, Lincoln never at any moment believes that peace between the two races would be achieved. Lincoln's main view was the immigration of the blacks as a preferable option of race divergence. The blacks had no place in the United States, since they could not associate with the whites and treated as slaves since they were in a foreign country. However, luckily enough the blacks were then given their freedom and granted their rights (Basler 167). Work cited Basler, Roy P. Abraham Lincoln: Speeches and Writings 1859-1865. N. p.: Library of America, 1989. Print.