

## **The Pro Slavery Argument As Maintained By The Most Distinguished Writers Of The Southern States Containing The Several Essays On The Subject Of Chancellor Harper Governor Hammond Dr Simms And P**

Sociology for the South: Or, The Failure of Free Society by George Fitzhugh, first published in 1854, is a rare manuscript, the original residing in one of the great libraries of the world. This book is a reproduction of that original, which has been scanned and cleaned by state-of-the-art publishing tools for better readability and enhanced appreciation. Restoration Editors' mission is to bring long out of print manuscripts back to life. Some smudges, annotations or unclear text may still exist, due to permanent damage to the original work. We believe the literary significance of the text justifies offering this reproduction, allowing a new generation to appreciate it. Probing at the very core of the American political consciousness from the colonial period through the early republic, this thorough and unprecedented study by Larry E. Tise suggests that American proslavery thought, far from being an invention of the slave-holding South, had its origins in the crucible of conservative New England. Proslavery rhetoric, Tise shows, came late to the South, where the heritage of Jefferson's ideals was strongest and where, as late as the 1830s, most slaveowners would have agreed that slavery was an evil to be removed as soon as possible. When the rhetoric did come, it was often in the portmanteau of ministers who moved south from New England, and it arrived as part of a full-blown ideology. When the South finally did embrace proslavery, the region was placed not at the periphery of American thought but in its mainstream.

Comprising the Writings of Hammond, Harper, Christy, Stringfellow, Hodge, Bledsoe, and Cartwright, on this Important Subject

PRO-SLAVERY ARGUMENT AS MAINTA

Or, The Failure of Free Society

Proslavery

The Pro-slavery Argument, as Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States

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*Pro-Slavery Thought in Southern Colleges and Courts and the Coming of Civil War*

*As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States*

*Cotton is King, and Pro-Slavery Arguments*

*The Pro-slavery Argument*

*The Pro-slavery Argument, as Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States, Containing the Several Essays on The Subject of Chancellor Harper [and Others].*

*This book contains essays by leading pro-slavery advocates in 1860.*

*In one volume, these essentially unabridged selections from the works of the proslavery apologists are now conveniently accessible to scholars and students of the antebellum South. The Ideology of Slavery includes excerpts by Thomas R. Dew, founder of a new phase of proslavery militancy; William Harper and James Henry Hammond, representatives of the proslavery mainstream; Thornton Stringfellow, the most prominent biblical defender of the peculiar institution; Henry Hughes and Josiah Nott, who brought would-be scientism to the argument; and George Fitzhugh, the most extreme of proslavery writers. The works in this collection portray the development, mature essence, and ultimate fragmentation of the proslavery argument during the era of its greatest importance in the American South. Drew Faust provides a short introduction to each*

*selection, giving information about the author and an account of the origin and publication of the document itself. Faust's introduction to the anthology traces the early historical treatment of proslavery thought and examines the recent resurgence of interest in the ideology of the Old South as a crucial component of powerful relations within that society. She notes the intensification of the proslavery argument between 1830 and 1860, when southern proslavery thought became more systematic and self-conscious, taking on the characteristics of a formal ideology with its resulting social movement. From this intensification came the pragmatic tone and inductive mode that the editor sees as a characteristic of southern proslavery writings from the 1830s onward. The selections, introductory comments, and bibliography of secondary works on the proslavery argument will be of value to readers interested in the history of slavery and of nineteenth-century American thought.*

*As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States: Containing the Several Essays on the Subject, of Chancellor Harper, Governor Hammond, Dr. SIMMS, and Professor Dew (Classic Reprint)*

*University, Court, and Slave*

*Cotton is King, and Pro-slavery Arguments*

*Slavery and Abolition, 1831-1841*

*Cannibals All!*

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The Pro-Slavery Argument: As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States: Containing the Several Essays on the Subject,

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The Pro-slavery Argument Reconsidered

Comprising the Writings of Hammond, Harper, Christy, Stringfellow, Hodge, Bledsoe, and Cartwright on this Important Subject

A History of the Defense of Slavery in America, 1701-1840

Southern intellectual George Fitzhugh provides a passionate defense of slavery in this 400-page volume published in 1857. Further developing ideas in his previous work *Socialism for the South*, Fitzhugh not only defends slavery but attacks the entire liberal tradition. Attacking Adam Smith, John Locke, Thomas Jefferson and others, Fitzhugh argues that free markets are harmful to society by forcing the lower classes into crushing labor and poverty. The answer, Fitzhugh argues, is slavery--not only for blacks, but for whites as well.

"Slavery," he writes, "is a form, and the very best form, of socialism."

*When Slavery Was Called Freedom* uncovers the cultural and ideological bonds linking the combatants in the Civil War era and boldly reinterprets the intellectual foundations of secession. John Patrick Daly dissects the evangelical defense of slavery at the heart of the nineteenth century's sectional crisis. He brings a new understanding to the role of religion in the Old South and the ways in which religion was used in the Confederacy. Southern evangelicals argued that their unique region was destined for greatness, and their rhetoric gave expression and a degree of coherence to the grassroots assumptions of the South. North and South shared assumptions about freedom, prosperity, and morality. For a hundred years after the Civil War, politicians and historians emphasized the South's alleged departure from national ideals. Recent studies have concluded, however, that the South was firmly rooted in mainstream moral, intellectual, and socio-economic developments and sought to compete with the North in a contemporary spirit. Daly argues that antislavery and proslavery emerged from the same evangelical roots; both Northerners and Southerners interpreted the Bible and Christian moral dictates in light of individualism and free market economics. When the abolitionist's moral critique of slavery arose after 1830, Southern evangelicals answered the charges with the strident self-assurance of recent converts. They went on to articulate how slavery fit into the "genius of the American system" and how slavery was only right as part of that system.

The Origins of Proslavery Christianity

White and Black Evangelicals in Colonial and Antebellum Virginia

As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States: Containing the Several Essays on the Subject, of Chancellor Harper, Governor Hammond, Dr. Simms, and Professor Dew

Pro-Slavery Argument

Sociology for the South

***Excerpt from The Pro-Slavery Argument: As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States: Containing the Several Essays on the Subject, of Chancellor Harper, Governor Hammond, Dr. Simms, and Professor Dew It is a somewhat singular evidence of the indisposition of the rest of the world to hear anything more on this subject, that perhaps the most profound, original, and truly philosophical treatise, which has appeared within. The time of any recollection, \* seems not to have attracted the slightest attention out of the limits of the slaveholding States themselves. If truth, reason, and conclusive argument, propounded with admirable temper and perfect***

**candor, might be supposed to' About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.**

**The Pro-slavery Argument As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States**  
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**Forgotten Books**

**Fighting for Slavery in an Era of Abolition**

**Ancient Slavery and Abolition**

**Proslavery Britain**

**When Slavery Was Called Freedom**

**The Pro-slavery Argument Revisited**

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University, Court, and Slave reveals long-forgotten connections between pre-Civil War southern universities and slavery. Universities and their faculty owned people-sometimes dozens of people-and profited from their labor while many slaves endured physical abuse on campuses. As Alfred L.

Brophy shows, southern universities fought the emancipation movement for economic reasons, but used their writings on history, philosophy, and law in an attempt to justify their position and promote their institutions. Indeed, as the antislavery movement gained momentum, southern academics and their allies in the courts became bolder in their claims. Some went so far as to say that slavery was supported by natural law. The combination of economic reasoning and historical precedent helped shape a southern, pro-slavery jurisprudence. Following Lincoln's November 1860 election, southern academics joined politicians, judges, lawyers, and other leaders in arguing that their economy and society was threatened. Southern jurisprudence led them to believe that any threats to slavery and property justified secession. Bolstered by the courts, academics took their case to the southern public-and ultimately to the battlefield-to defend slavery. A path-breaking and deeply researched history of southern universities' investment in and defense of slavery, *University, Court, and Slave* will fundamentally transform our understanding of the institutional foundations pro-slavery thought.

*Cotton is King and the Pro-slavery Argument* [prospectus].

As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States - Primary Source Edition

Or, *Slaves Without Masters*

The Pro-slavery Argument ; as Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States

Proslavery Thought in the Antebellum South, 1830–1860

*A pathbreaking study of the role played by ancient Greek and Roman sources and voices in the struggle to abolish transatlantic slavery and in representations of that struggle in the twentieth century. Thirteen essays by an interdisciplinary team of specialists from three continents, led by the Centre for the Reception of Greece and Rome at Royal Holloway University of London, ask how both critics and defenders of slavery in media ranging from parliamentary speeches to poetry, fiction, drama, and cinema have summoned the ghosts of the ancient Spartans, Homer, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Pliny, Spartacus, and Prometheus to support their arguments.*

*DigiCat Publishing presents to you this special edition of "Cotton is King, and Pro-Slavery Arguments" (Comprising the Writings of Hammond, Harper, Christy, Stringfellow, Hodge, Bledsoe, and Cartrwright on this Important Subject) by Various. DigiCat Publishing considers every written word to be a legacy of humankind. Every DigiCat book has been carefully reproduced for republishing in a new modern format. The books are available in print, as well as ebooks. DigiCat hopes you will treat this work with the acknowledgment and passion it deserves as a classic of world literature.*

*As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States, Containing the Several Essays on the Subject of Chancellor Harper [and Others].*

*The Ideology of Slavery*

*The Pro-slavery Argument, as Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States Some New Aspects of the Pro-slavery Argument*

*Evangelicalism, Proslavery, and the Causes of the Civil War*

*This book tells the untold story of the fight to defend slavery in the British Empire. Drawing on a wide range of sources, from art, poetry, and literature, to propaganda, scientific studies, and*

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*parliamentary papers, Proslavery Britain explores the many ways in which slavery's defenders helped shape the processes of abolition and emancipation. It finds that proslavery arguments and rhetoric were carefully crafted to justify slavery, defend the colonies, and attack the abolition movement at the height of the slavery debates.*

*In the colonial and antebellum South, black and white evangelicals frequently prayed, sang, and worshipped together. Even though white evangelicals claimed spiritual fellowship with those of African descent, they nonetheless emerged as the most effective defenders of race-based slavery. As Charles Irons persuasively argues, white evangelicals' ideas about slavery grew directly out of their interactions with black evangelicals. Set in Virginia, the largest slaveholding state and the hearth of the southern evangelical movement, this book draws from church records, denominational newspapers, slave narratives, and private letters and diaries to illuminate the dynamic relationship between whites and blacks within the evangelical fold. Irons reveals that when whites theorized about their moral responsibilities toward slaves, they thought first of their relationships with bondmen in their own churches. Thus, African American evangelicals inadvertently shaped the nature of the proslavery argument. When they chose which churches to join, used the procedures set up for church discipline, rejected colonization, or built quasi-independent congregations, for example, black churchgoers spurred their white coreligionists to further develop the religious defense of slavery.*

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*The Pro-slavery Argument, as Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States*

*As Maintained by the Most Distinguished Writers of the Southern States - Scholar's Choice Edition*

*The Contributions of Presbyterian Orthodoxy to the Pro-slavery Argument as Exemplified by the Writings of James Henley Thornwell, 1838-1860*