THE JEFFERSONIAN JACKSONIAN LINCOLN

The campaign of 1860 had been one really between warring Jeffersonian sects. The Democrats of both factions were technically the legal heirs of Jefferson and Jackson, but on the great question of slavery the Republicans were Jefferson's spiritual successors and were justly entitled to take for their party the old name Jefferson had chosen for his followers.

The Democrats held to Jefferson's theory of strict construction of the Constitution and sovereign rights of states, but Jefferson had favored those theories as means to an end—a free government of, by and for the people—which he believed would be best secured by leaving all power practicable in the state governments. Jefferson's wish was a government which would bring to realization the great fundamental principles he announced in the Declaration of Independence and in other writings; states rights and state sovereignty were agencies to that end.

Jefferson opposed the extension of slavery and drew the Northwest Ordinance, with the clause prohibiting slavery in the territory ceded by Virginia, as a condition of the grant. Both wings of the Democratic Party in 1860 were opposed to Jefferson's attitude on the extension of slavery. The compact theory of the federal government, the states rights theory, was not sacrosanct with Jefferson, but the principles of liberty, justice and self-government were, and the exclusion of slavery from territory where it did not already exist was close to his heart.

The Republican Party in addition to taking Jefferson's party name included his great truths in its platform, and the cardinal principle of the party in the 1860 campaign was based on his Ordinance of 1784. Its candidate was the strictest Jeffersonian ever occupying the Presidential office, Madison excepted. Abraham Lincoln in his Douglass debates and other speeches had constantly appealed to Jefferson, to Jefferson's Ordinance and his Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was constantly quoted or cited, and Madison, the man who had demanded the word "slave" should not be used in the Constitution.

A further Democratic character was given the Republican Party of 1860 by the large number and great influence of the Free Soil Democrats who were members of it. These Democrats in Massachusetts and other Eastern states had generally combined with the Republicans and the Conscience Whigs against the Cotton Whigs, or Woolly-head Whigs as they were called, before 1860, and Western leaders like Blair and Chase, in great numbers became outright Republicans so long as Lincoln lived.

Still another Democratic influence was wielded by Lincoln. As he used Jefferson to support his position on slavery-extension, so he cited Jackson's attitude toward the Supreme Court decision on the bank charter to justify his own position toward the Dred Scott decision, and Jackson's stand on the indissolubility of the Union and the power and duty of the President to enforce federal laws in recalcitrant states as establishing those principles. He wrote Nicolay in 1860 after his election—"The right of a state to secede is not an open or debatable question. It was fully discussed in Jackson's time and denied not only by him, but by the vote of Congress." A comparison of Lincoln's first annual message with Jackson's nullification message and proclamation is interesting to Democrats. Lincoln plumbed the line Jackson laid down.

In view of the Republican Party's subsequent adoption of Alexander Hamilton as its ancestor and prophet, it is curious to note that Lincoln in all his speeches and writings mentions Hamilton only twice and each time merely casually. In a speech in Congress on the veto power he recites the fact that Washington consulted Jefferson and Hamilton touching the question, gives the position of each and then, paying no more attention to Hamilton, proceeds to quote at length Jefferson's reason for his opinion. The other reference is equally slight, only naming Hamilton along with some other members of the Constitutional convention as opposed to slavery.

Well might Woodrow Wilson say, in 1912, that Lincoln, being:
THE INTEROTIONAL INCEPTION INTRODUCTION

The present paper focuses on the impact of the international market on the economy. It examines the strategies adopted by companies to enter and succeed in the global market. The analysis is based on empirical data from various countries and industries, providing insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by multinational enterprises.

Key findings include:

1. The increasing importance of emerging markets for global corporations.
2. The role of technology in facilitating international expansion.
3. The impact of cultural differences on international business strategies.

The paper concludes with recommendations for businesses looking to expand internationally, emphasizing the need for flexibility, adaptability, and a deep understanding of local markets.

References:

- International Trade Association (2021). Global Business Trends and Challenges. Available at: [link]
The Story of the Democratic Party

The Constitution of the Democratic Party

The Democratic Party is the oldest political party in the United States. It was founded in 1828 by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. The Democratic Party is known for its liberal and progressive policies, and it has been a major player in American politics for over 200 years.

The Constitution of the Democratic Party includes the party's platform, which outlines its principles and goals. The platform is updated periodically, reflecting the changing priorities of the party and the country. The Constitution also outlines the structure of the party, including its national and state organizations.

Over the years, the Democratic Party has played a critical role in shaping American politics and society. It has been instrumental in the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Affordable Care Act of 2010. The Democratic Party has also been a leader in the fight for environmental protection and social justice.

Today, the Democratic Party continues to be a powerful force in American politics, representing the interests of millions of Americans. It is committed to fighting for a fair and just society, where everyone has the opportunity to succeed and thrive.
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The convention was made up of Democratic members of both houses of the legislature, with George B. McCollin as its judge and chairman. Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut, who had served as the final product of the convention and was then declared the winner of the state's first presidential election, was nominated for the presidency. The vice-presidential candidate was Israel T. Place, a leading Democratic lawyer and statesman. The convention's platform was a strong defense of states' rights and a commitment to states' rights and states' rights and states' rights issues. The convention declared its support for the Union and its Constitution, and its declaration of war on the Confederate States of America. The convention also declared its opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories and its support for the Union's right to defend itself against any attack.
The address delivered by Mr. Lincoln in Chicago, Illinois, in 1858, was a powerful statement against the extension of slavery and for the preservation of the Union. He argued that "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," we shall not only hold our ground, but we shall advance. He concluded with the words, "Let us, then, confide in God that we shall not fail but that we shall do our duty, as we understand it."

This address became known as the "House Divided" speech, and it played a significant role in the events leading to the Civil War. Despite the initial reluctance of some among his listeners, Lincoln's words proved to be prophetic, as the United States was indeed divided and in need of strong leadership to guide it through the challenging times ahead.