Compass Life Adult Sunday School

Pastor Pete

July 1, 2018

**“Joshua Chamberlain”**

**I. Five Causes of the Civil War**

1. *Slavery in the Economy and Society*  In 1776, slavery not only remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all thirteen British American colonies, it continued to play a significant role in their economies and societies. Even when the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1789, very few black people and no slaves were allowed to vote or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A growing movement to abolish slavery had led many **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** states to enact abolitionist laws and abandon slavery. With an economy based more on industry than agriculture, the North enjoyed a steady flow of European immigrants. Refugees from the potato famine of the 1840s and 1850s, would be hired as factory workers at low wages, thus reducing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for slavery in the North.

2. *States vs. Federal Rights*  Since the American Revolution, two camps emerged when it came to the role of government. Some people argued for greater rights for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and others argued that the federal government needed to have more control. Many felt that the new constitution ignored the rights of states to continue to act independently. They felt that the states should still have the right to decide if they were willing to accept certain federal acts.

3. *Slave and Non-Slave States*  As America began to expand—first with the lands gained from the Louisiana Purchase and later with the Mexican War—the question arose of whether new states would be \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. The Missouri Comprise of 1820 established a rule that prohibited slavery in states from the former Louisiana Purchase north of Arkansas, with the exception of Missouri. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was admitted as a free state, one of the provisions was the Fugitive Slave Act. This held individuals responsible for harboring fugitive slaves even if they were located in non-slave states. Anti-slavery Senator Charles Sumner was \_\_\_\_\_\_ over the head by South Carolina's Senator Preston Brooks on the floor of the Senate in 1856.

4. *The Abolitionist Movement*  Increasingly, Northerners became more polarized against slavery. Sympathies began to grow for abolitionists and against slavery and slaveholders. Many in the North came to view slavery as not just socially unjust, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrong. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” and that popular novel opened many eyes to the reality of slavery.

5. *The Election of Abraham Lincoln*  The presidential election of 1860 would be the deciding point for the Union. Abraham Lincoln represented the new Republican party and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Northern Democrat. The Southern Democrats put John C. Breckenridge on the ballot. Even though things were already near a boiling point, after Lincoln was elected South Carolina issued its "Declaration of the Causes of Secession" on December 24, 1860. They believed that Lincoln was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in favor of Northern interests.  Between election day and Lincoln's inauguration in March, seven states had seceded from the Union: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

**II. Christianity and the Civil War**

In the Union Army, between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers were converted; among Confederate forces, approximately 150,000 troops converted to Christ. By 1860, there were nearly **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** slaves in the United States. One of every seven Americans belonged to another. (Yet \_\_\_\_\_\_ Confederate soldiers didn’t own any slaves.) Three of the nation’s leading Protestant denominations—the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists—all divided over slavery. As early as 1818, Presbyterians unanimously declared at their General Assembly that “the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another” is “utterly inconsistent with the law of God.” Ironically, however, the same assembly upheld the decision to depose a Presbyterian minister because he held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views. And in 1845, the General Assembly agreed that slavery was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institution. A “Great Revival” occurred among Robert E. Lee’s forces in the fall of 1863 and winter of 1864. Some 7,000 soldiers were converted. Revivals also swept the Union Army at that time. Sometimes preaching and praying continued 24 hours a day, and chapels couldn’t hold the soldiers who wanted to get inside. The Constitution of the Confederate States of America specifically invoked “Almighty God”—unlike the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of the Union. Millions of tracts were distributed to soldiers during the war. The U.S. Christian Commission alone distributed 30 million tracts, including many through a young agent named **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Christians who opposed the war on religious grounds were often persecuted. The Brethren eventually were allowed to be exempted from military service if they paid $500 (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**), but most suffered for their stance. Blacks were not allowed to serve as chaplains (or soldiers) until 1863. Altogether, 14 black chaplains served U.S. regiments. One of the best known was H. M. Turner (“the Negro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”) Abraham Lincoln was the first President to use the phrase, “This nation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” It inspired President Eisenhower, in 1954, to add the words “one nation under God” to the Pledge of Allegiance. Many Civil War generals stood so committed to observing the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that it influenced their military operations. Stonewall Jackson would fight only “more ordinary battles” on Sunday, and William Rosecrans refused to pursue a fleeing enemy force on a Sabbath day. Other generals attributed defeats to the fact they had violated the Sabbath by fighting on that day. E.M. Bounds (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**), served as a Confederate chaplain. During the war, a chaplain asked a severely wounded youth if he was a Christian. The soldier gasped, “Yes.” The chaplain said, “Then you have nothing to fear,” and left to die the future Supreme Court Justice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Key Civil War generals, including Braxton Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, and John Bell Hood, were converted to Christ during the war. Many preachers, especially in the North, felt that through the war the final glorious reign of God would begin.

**III. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1828-1914)**

Joshua Chamberlain was born on September 8, 1828, in Brewer, Maine. His mother instilled in him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devotion, while his father passed on a deep interest in the military. As a child, Joshua Chamberlain was shy, and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As a young man, Chamberlain worked in a brickyard and in the timber industry before taking a teaching job in 1846. A studious young man, however, he set his sights on college, and to prepare, he studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and rhetoric. Chamberlain was accepted to Bowdoin College in 1848 and graduated in 1852. He then spent three years at the Bangor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But after completing his training there, he took a teaching job at Bowdoin rather than work as a minister. On December 7, 1855, he married Frances "Fanny" Adams, to whom he had been engaged for several years. Joshua and Fannie had five children, two of whom survived to adulthood. Chamberlain was teaching at Bowdoin during the years leading up to the Civil War. He was distressed about the secession of Southern states and the outbreak of war in 1861, and over the objections of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and his colleagues at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he eventually contacted Maine’s governor, Israel Washburn Jr. On August 8, 1862, Chamberlain was appointed lieutenant colonel, second-in-command of the 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The 20th Maine was present at several significant battles but is best remembered for its key role in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Joshua Chamberlain was by that time a colonel and in command of the regiment. On July 2, the second day of fighting there, he and his troops came face to face with Confederate soldiers at Little Round Top, and after harsh fighting, Chamberlain led a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charge and successfully secured their part of the hill for the Union. Thirty years later, Joshua Chamberlain was awarded the Medal of Honor for “conspicuous gallantry” in the battle. Chamberlain is also remembered for the role he played at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Chamberlain ordered his troops to show respect for the Confederate soldiers by standing at attention when they passed. After the war, Chamberlain returned to Maine and was elected to four terms as Maine’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a post he held until 1870. During his tenure, he encouraged the state to ratify the 14th Amendment. Chamberlain was a Republican. Following his governorship, Chamberlain served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Bowdoin College. Chamberlain left his post at Bowdoin in 1883 and moved to Portland, Maine, where he served as surveyor of the port and began investing in Florida real estate. Chamberlain also began writing about his Civil War experiences, including the posthumously published memoir of Appomattox The Passing of the Armies. His wife, Fanny, died in 1905; Joshua Chamberlain died on February 24, 1914, at the age of 86.

**IV. Chamberlain’s Letters and Essays**

Easter Morning Essay

Letter to Fannie

Letter from Hospital

**7/8 Nicholas II of Russia**