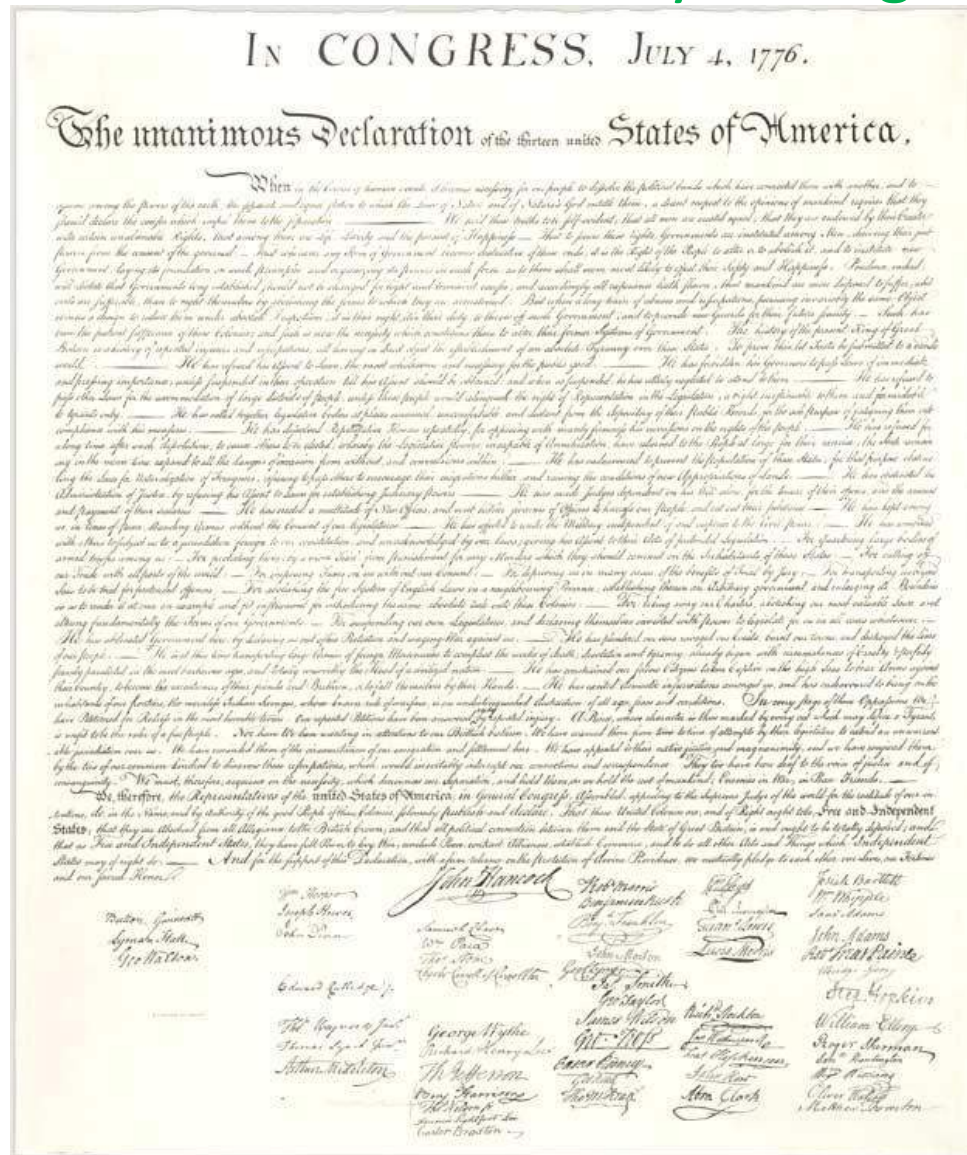
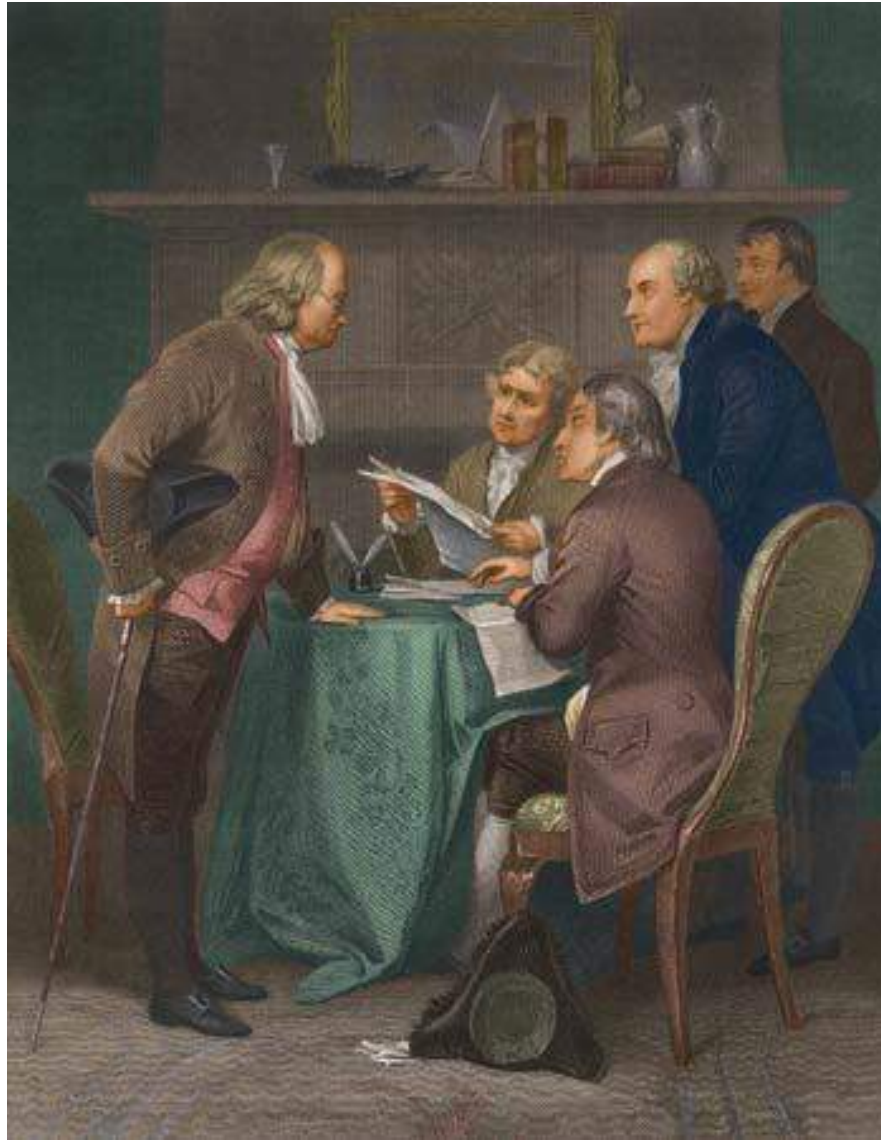


Four score and seven years ago...



A "score" is 20 years. Four score equals 80 years. Four score and seven years would be 87 years. The Gettysburg Address was written in 1863. 87 years before that was 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence. Therefore Lincoln is asking his audience to look back at the ideals written in the Declaration of Independence. This image is courtesy of archives.gov.

...our fathers...



This painting shows the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. The “Founding Fathers” who made up this committee are from left to right: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, John Adams, and Roger Sherman. The original black and white drawing, titled “Drafting the Declaration of Independence” was completed by Alonzo Chappel (1882-1887) circa 1896. The colorized version is courtesy of [britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com).

...brought forth...



This painting by John Trumbull (1756-1843) depicts the moment in 1776 when the first draft of the Declaration of Independence was presented to the Second Continental Congress. This painting was completed in 1818 and placed in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol in 1826.

...on this continent...



This is a map of the continent of North America. It is called a “political map” because the outline of countries, states, and provinces are outlined. This image is courtesy of [datemplate.com](https://www.datemplate.com).

...a new nation...



The “new nation” brought forth on this continent was the United States of America. This image is courtesy of datemplate.com and mrhousch.com.

...conceived in liberty...



To “conceive” means to form an idea of. The United States was formed with the idea of liberty. This is the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. It rang in the tower of Independence Hall and called lawmakers to their meetings. It probably rang on July 8, 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was read to crowds in Philadelphia. On the bell are the words “Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.” This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on July 30, 2009.

...and dedicated to the proposition...

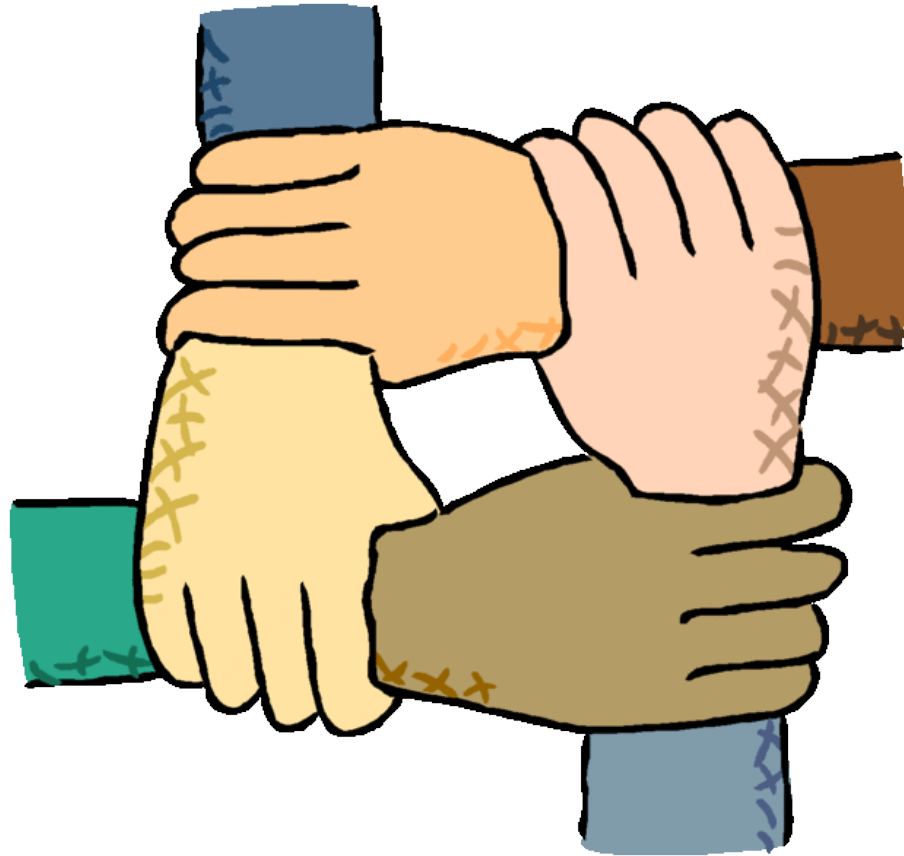


As we know from our debates, a “proposition” is a statement upon which a debate is based. Propositions we have previously used in class to debate include: “Illegal Immigrants should be allowed to become American citizens,” “Congress should make a law banning American civilians from owning guns,” and “The government has a right to spy on its citizens in order to better protect its citizens.” This image is courtesy of humboldt.edu.

...that all men are created equal.

of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the self-evident truths, 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. Prudence, in this and in all other cases, dictates that the same principles be applied to the same facts, and that the same rights be secured to the same people.

The second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence begins: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, ...” This image is courtesy of bcsteaparty.com.



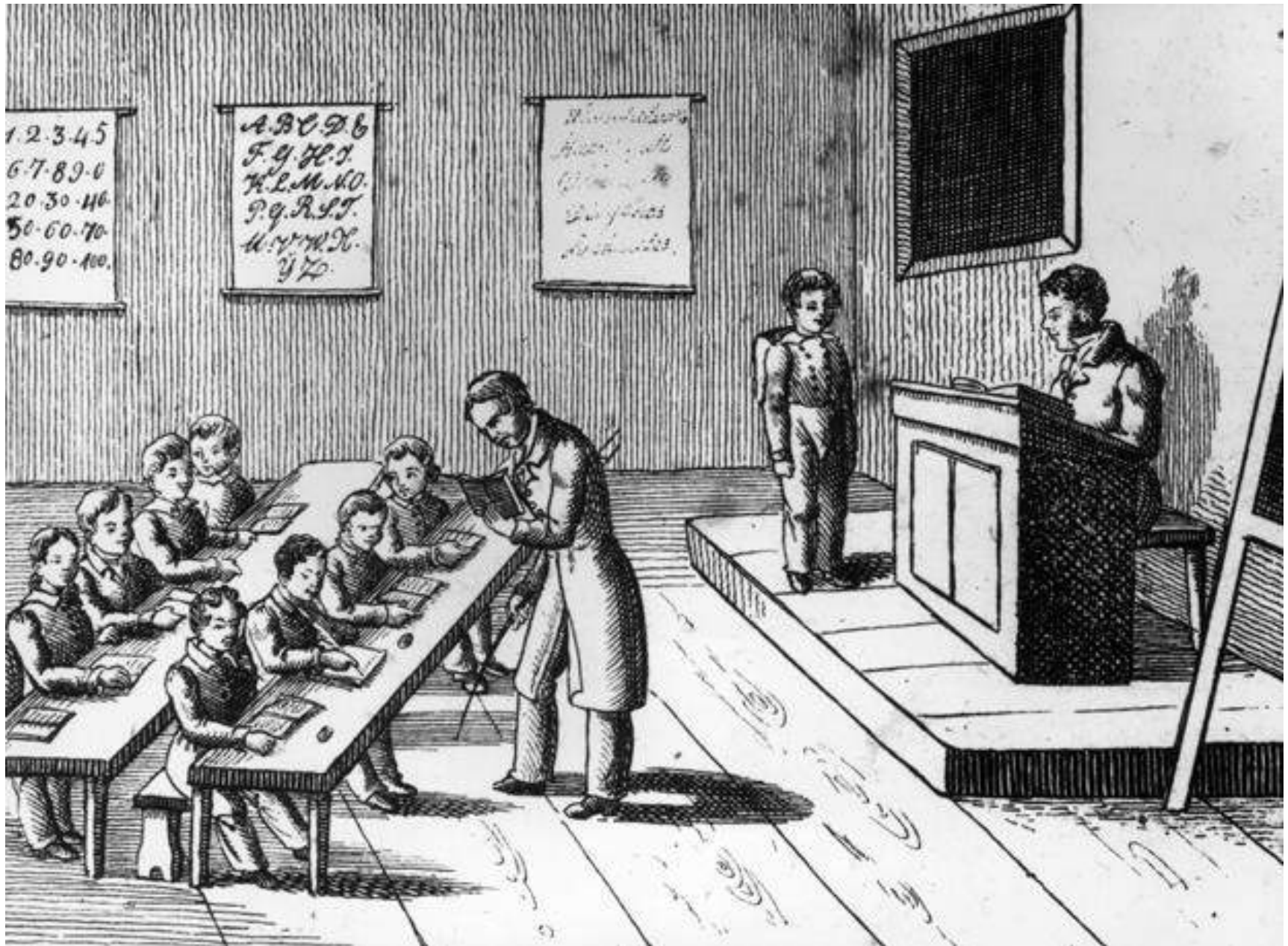
The Declaration of Independence is stating all men are born equally free and independent, and it does not make an exception for the color of their skin, or how rich or poor they are. This image is courtesy of allmenarecreatednickual.weebly.com.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war...



A civil war is a war between political fractions or regions within the same country. The American Civil War lasted from 1861-1865. By 1863 it had evolved into a war where the Northern States were fighting to set slaves free, and the Southern States were attempting to keep their slaves. This is an image from the Gettysburg Cyclorama created by Paul Philippoteaux (1846-1923) in 1884. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

...testing whether...



This image shows students in an 1800s school house being tested. This image is courtesy of [mentalfloss.com](https://www.mentalfloss.com).

...that nation,...



That nation is the [United States of America](#). This image is courtesy of [dateplate.com](#) and [mrhousch.com](#).

...or any nation...



This map shows the countries of the world, or "any nation." This image is courtesy of mapsofworld.com

...so conceived,...



This photograph represents any nation “so conceived (in liberty).” The image on the right was taken by Robert Housch on July 30, 2009.

...and so dedicated,...



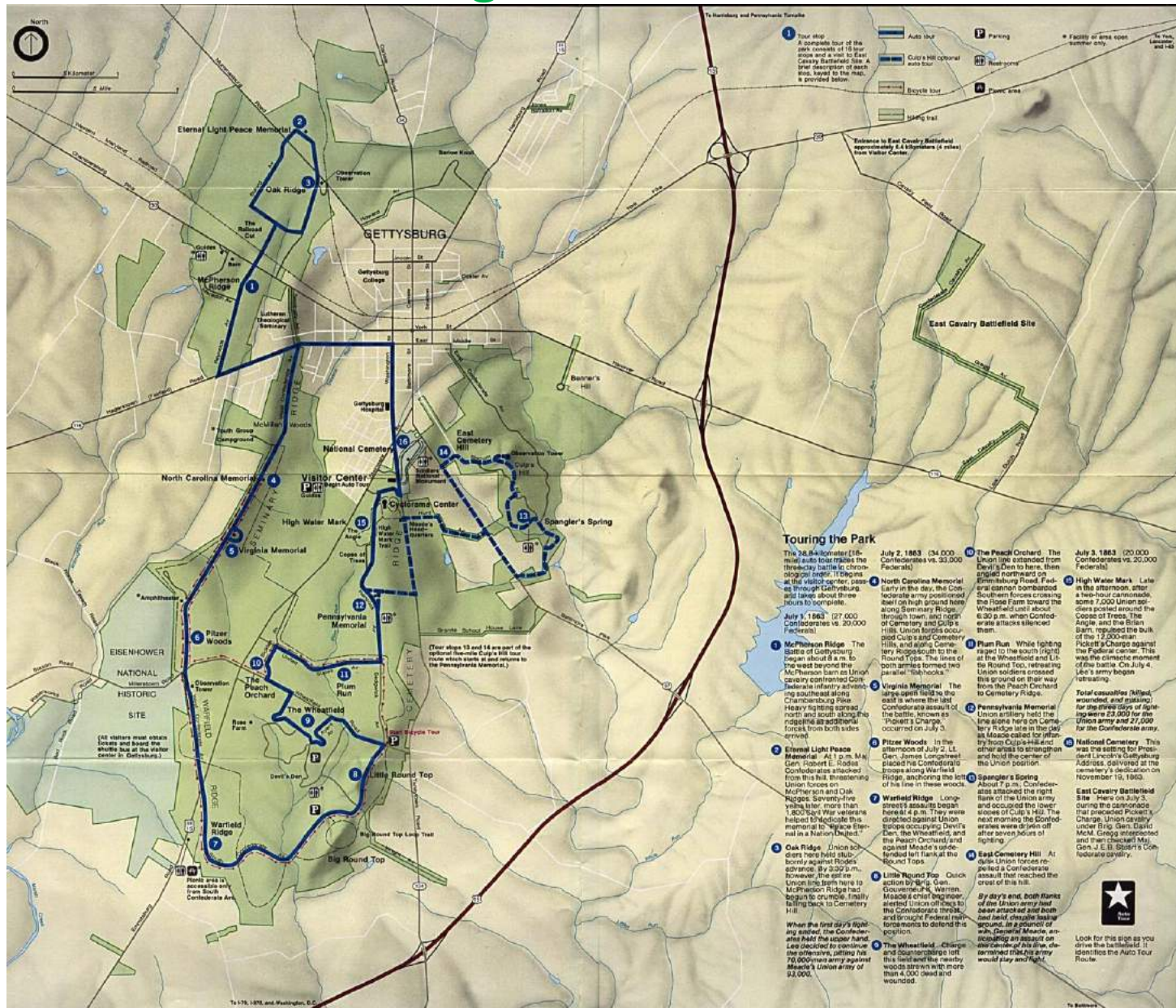
When one is dedicated to something, they are wholly committed to either an ideal, a political cause, or to a personal goal. This photograph shows Civil War reenactors saluting. This image is courtesy of theintell.com.

...can long endure.



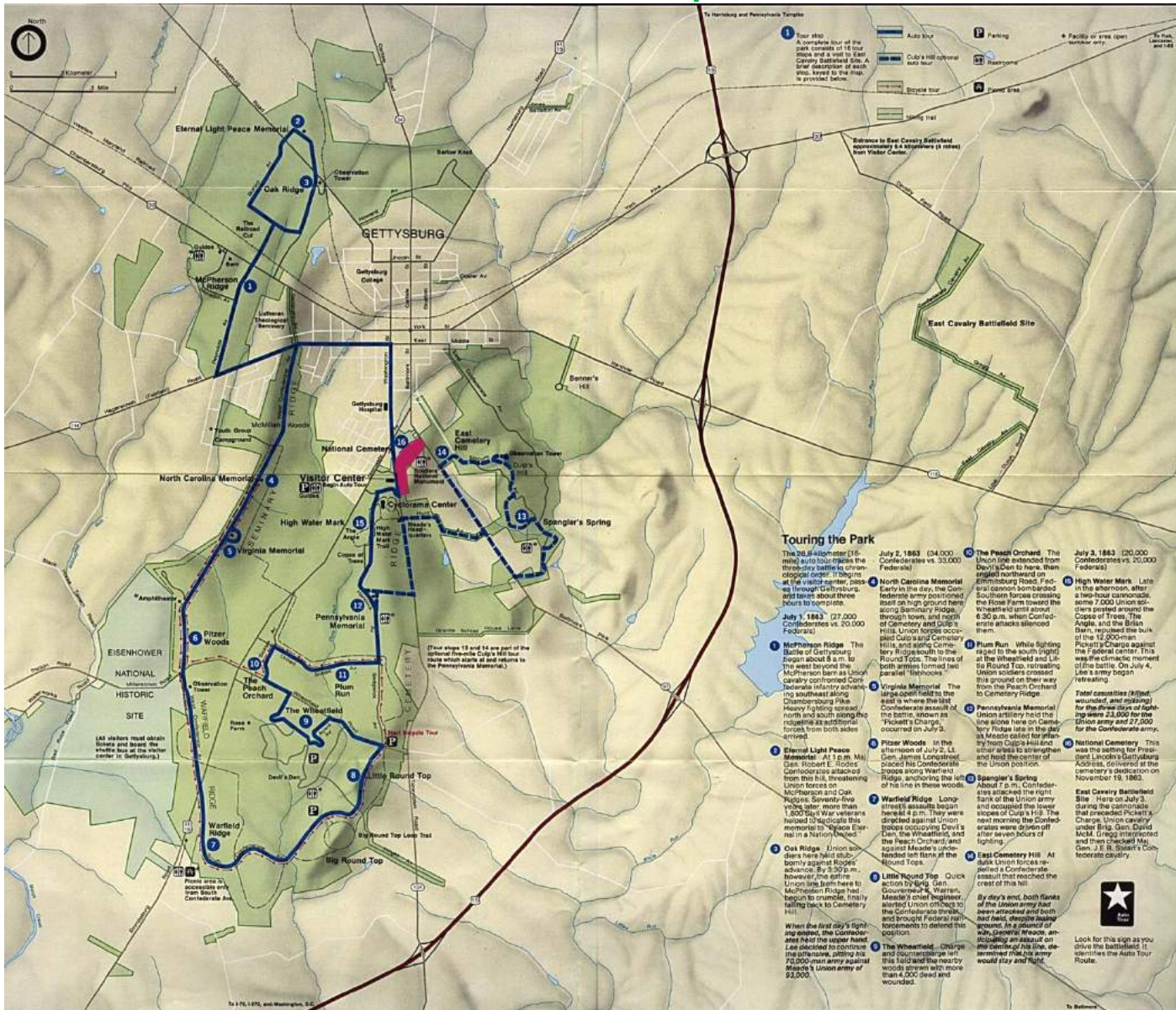
To endure means to continue to exist, or to last. The United States of America did endure, at least to the space age.
Photograph shows a United States astronaut saluting the flag on the moon. This image is courtesy of pics-about-space.com.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war.



The battlefield is now Gettysburg National Military Park. This is an image of the area where the battle was fought including land owned by the United States government which is colored green. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

We have come to dedicate a portion of that field...



The portion of the field to be dedicated is the National Cemetery, which is now colored red. This is an image of the area where the battle was fought including land owned by the United States government which is colored green. The battle was fought on 20,000 acres. The Park Service owns around 6000 acres. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

...as a final resting place...



The “final resting place” is the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Bodies of those killed during the battle were many times buried where the soldiers fell or near hospitals where they later died. There were multiple burial locations in and around the town of Gettysburg. The National Cemetery was set up “as a final resting place” to move the bodies to so that they could all be buried in one area. This image was taken by Robert Housch on May 25, 2008.

...for those who here gave their lives...



The original black and white photograph of this view was taken at Gettysburg by Timothy O'Sullivan (1840-1882) circa July 5-6, 1863. The photograph was colorized by Mark Maritato. This image is courtesy of gettysburgdaily.com.

...that that nation might live.



“That nation” which was “conceived in liberty” was the United States of America. This image is courtesy of [datemplate.com](#) and [mrhousch.com](#).

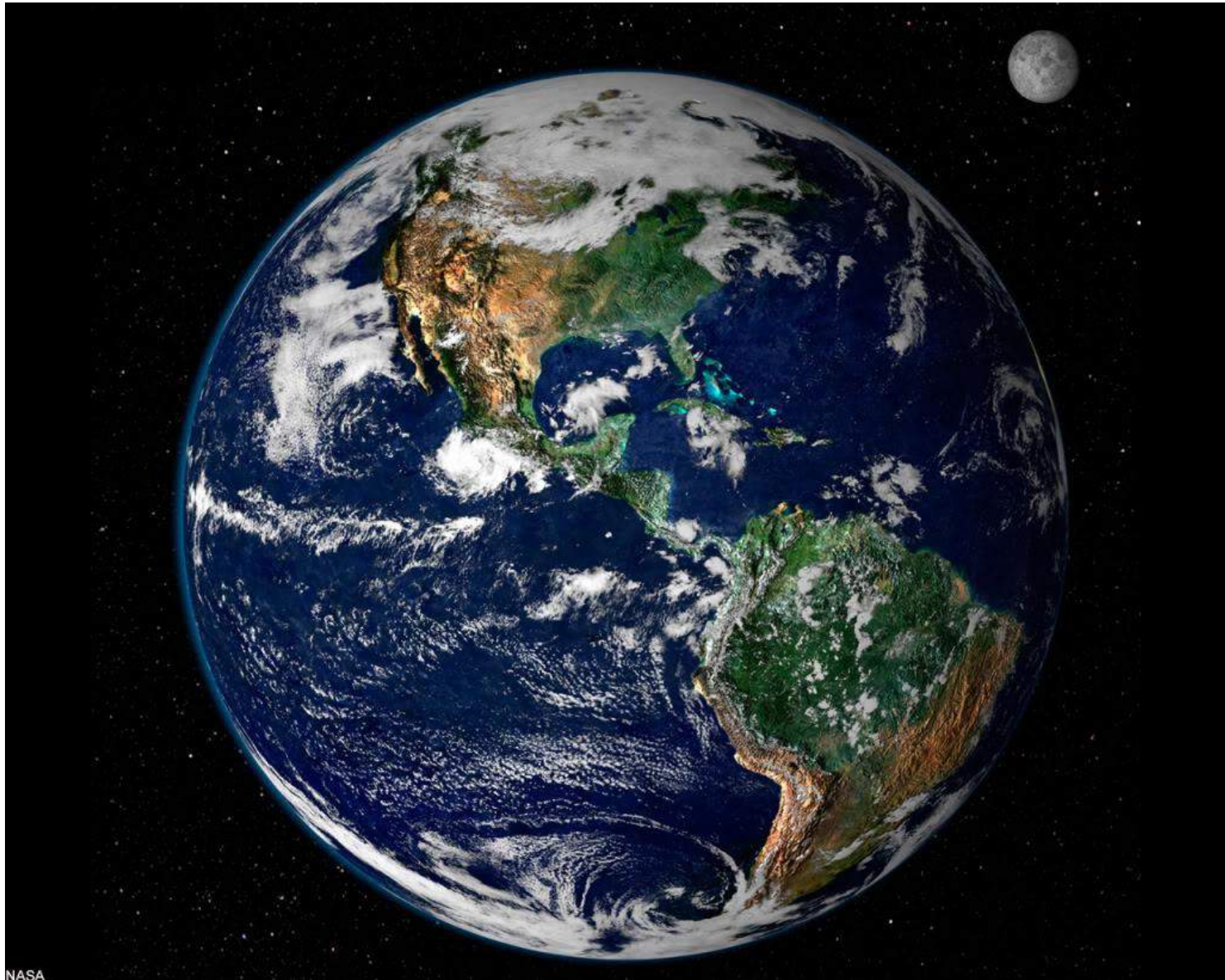
It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.



When Lincoln said “fitting and proper” he meant that it was appropriate to dedicate the cemetery. This is an aerial view of the Gettysburg National Cemetery taken in 1935. The soldiers are buried in rows just as they stood in their battlelines while living. Their feet are pointed to the large monument. There is order here, adding another meaning to “fitting and proper.”

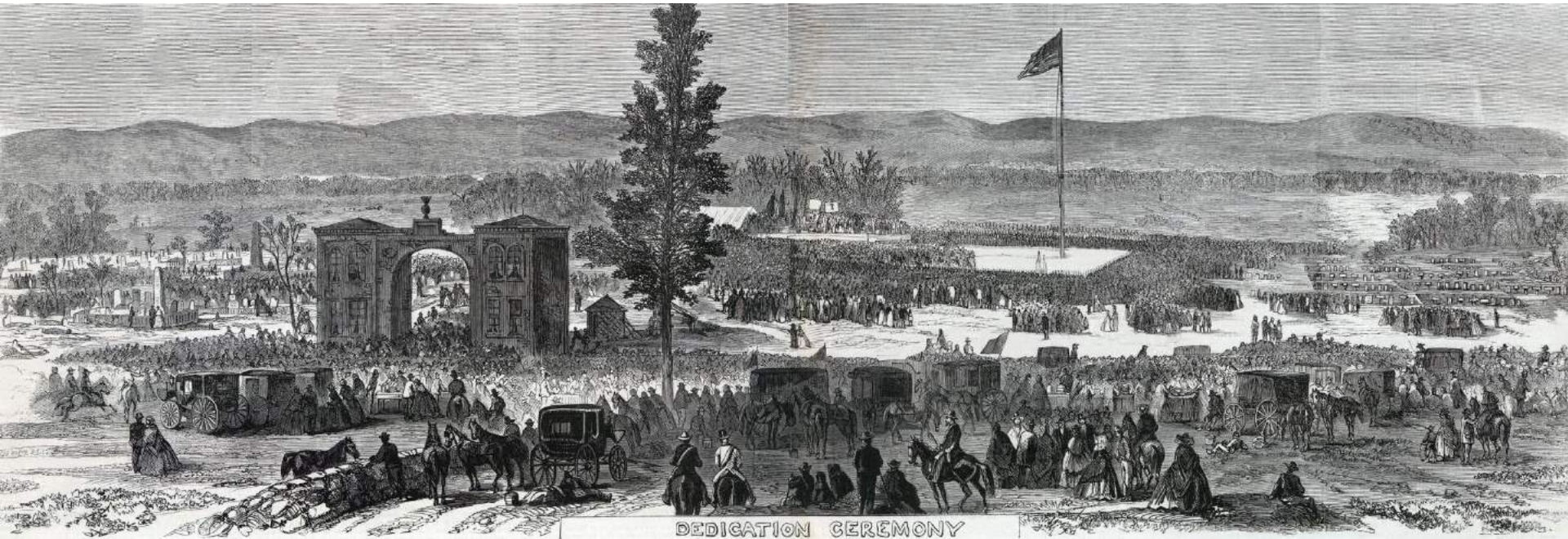
This photograph was taken by William H. Tipton (1850-1929) circa the 1920s.

But in a larger sense,...



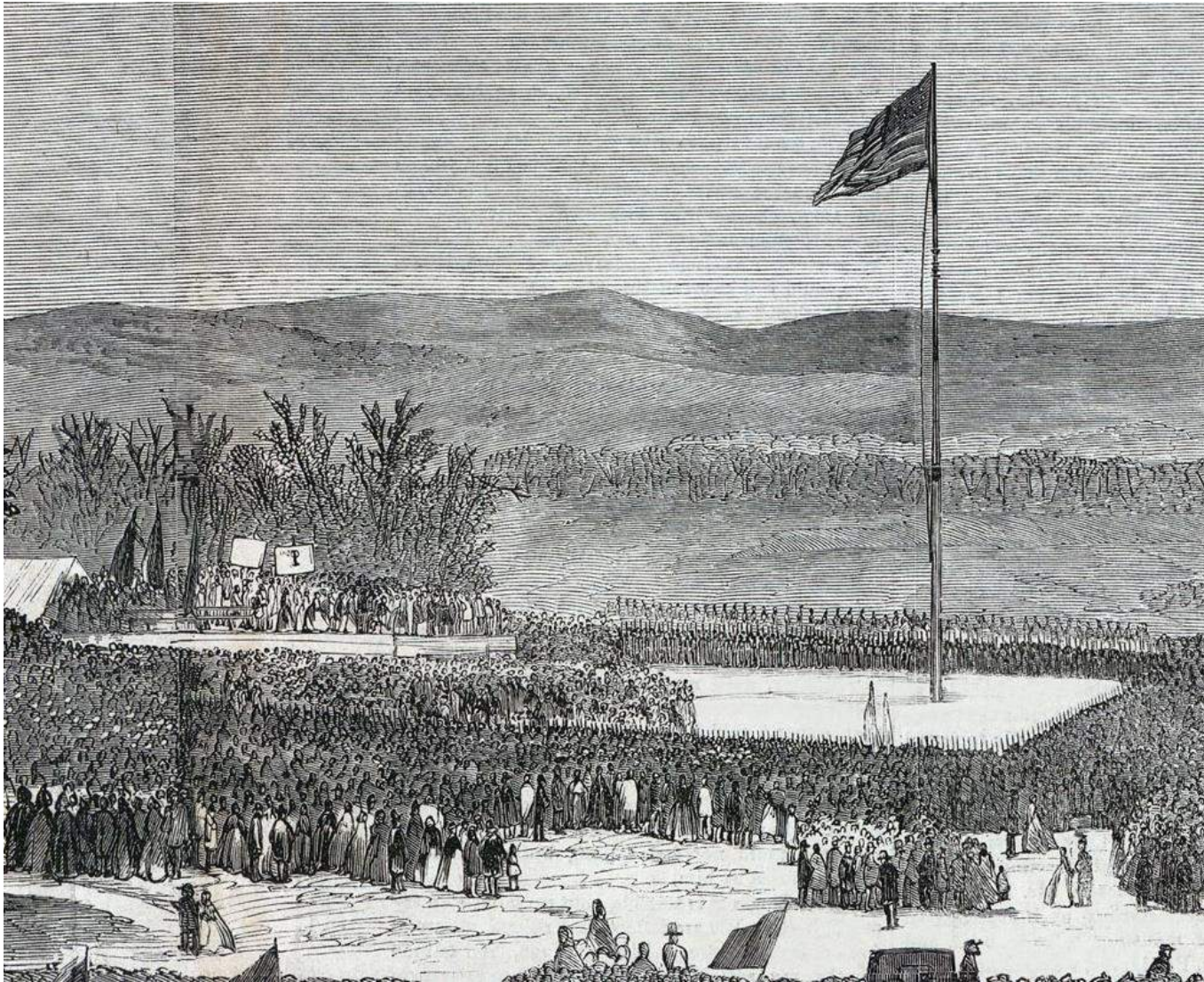
When Lincoln said “in a larger sense” he means to put things in perspective. He meant that even though dedicating the cemetery was an important event, the bigger picture or larger view is how small their cemetery dedication efforts were compared to those who fought and died during the battle. This image is courtesy of picts-about-space.com.

...we cannot dedicate--...



To dedicate means to mark the official opening by formal ceremonies for a religious purpose. This drawing shows the dedication ceremony of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on November 19, 1863. On the left is the Evergreen Cemetery Gatehouse. Evergreen Cemetery was Gettysburg's private, civilian cemetery. There is a large tree in the center of the image. To the right of the large tree is a white tent. To the right of the large tent is the speaker's platform where President Abraham Lincoln made his speech. Around the flagpole is an empty space. Soldiers are inside the empty space keeping the crowd back from the speaker's platform. This image was drawn by Joseph Becker for the December 5, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, pages 8 and 9 or 168-169.

...we cannot consecrate--...



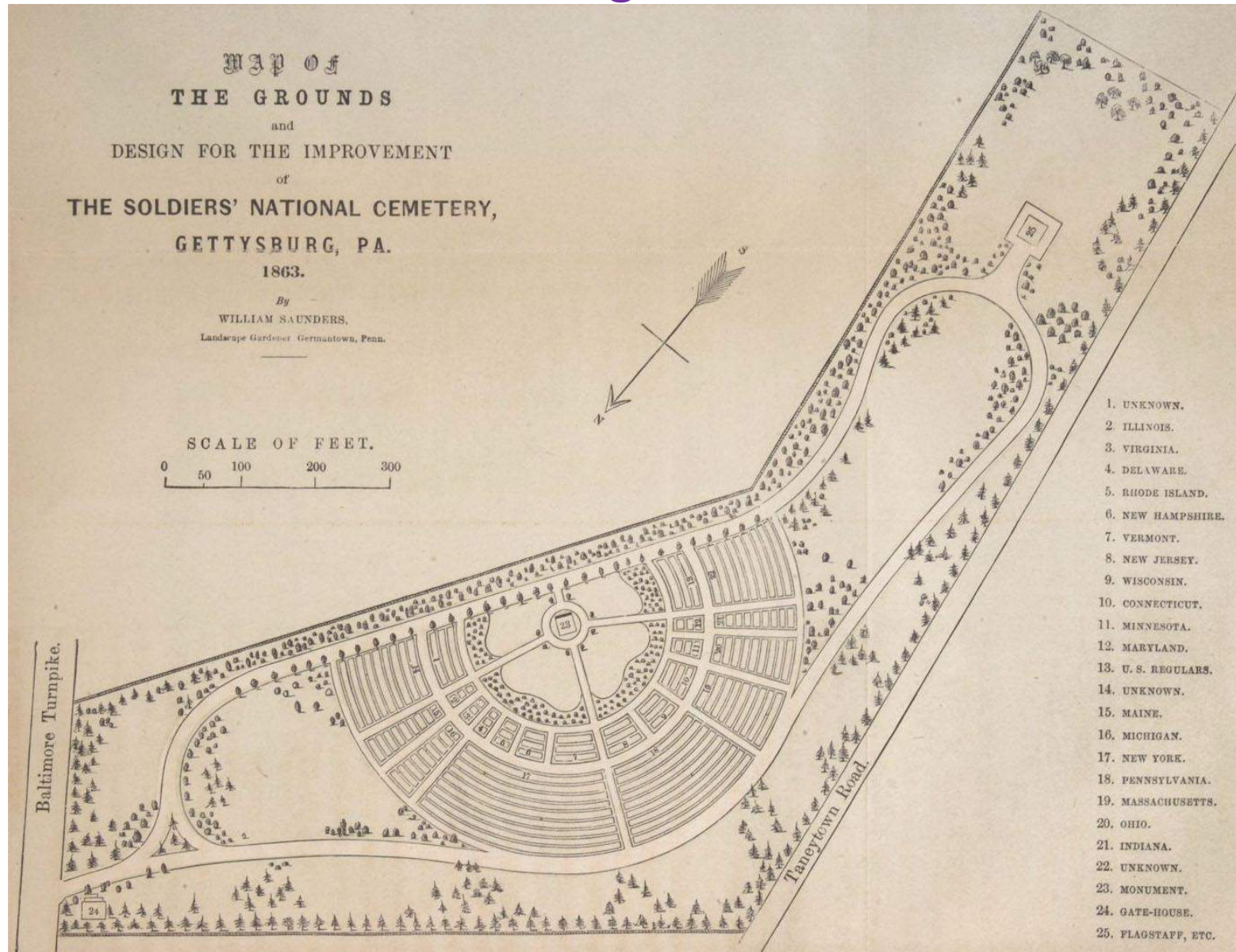
To consecrate means to set apart the ground for its religious purpose. This is a closer view of the previous image. On the left is the white tent. To the right of the large tent is the speaker's platform where President Abraham Lincoln made his speech. Around the flagpole is an empty space. Soldiers are inside the empty space keeping the crowd back from the speaker's platform. This image was drawn by Joseph Becker for the December 5, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, pages 8 and 9 or 168-169.

...we cannot hallow--...



To hallow means to honor the ground as if it was holy or dedicated to a religion. This is a photograph showing the crowd gathered for the dedication of the Soldiers' national Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on November 19, 1863. The people in the background are sitting on the Speakers' Platform. President Abraham Lincoln is sitting, not wearing a hat, and is approximately an inch below bare tree in the left center. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

...this ground.



This drawing is landscape architect William Saunders' plan for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Saunders showed this plan to Lincoln on November 17th. The next day, November 18th, Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg. November 19th was the day the cemetery was dedicated. This image is courtesy of cornell.edu.

The brave men,...



This is a detail from Peter Rothermel's (1812-1895) painting *Charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves* which he created in 1881. This painting hangs in the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

...living and dead,...



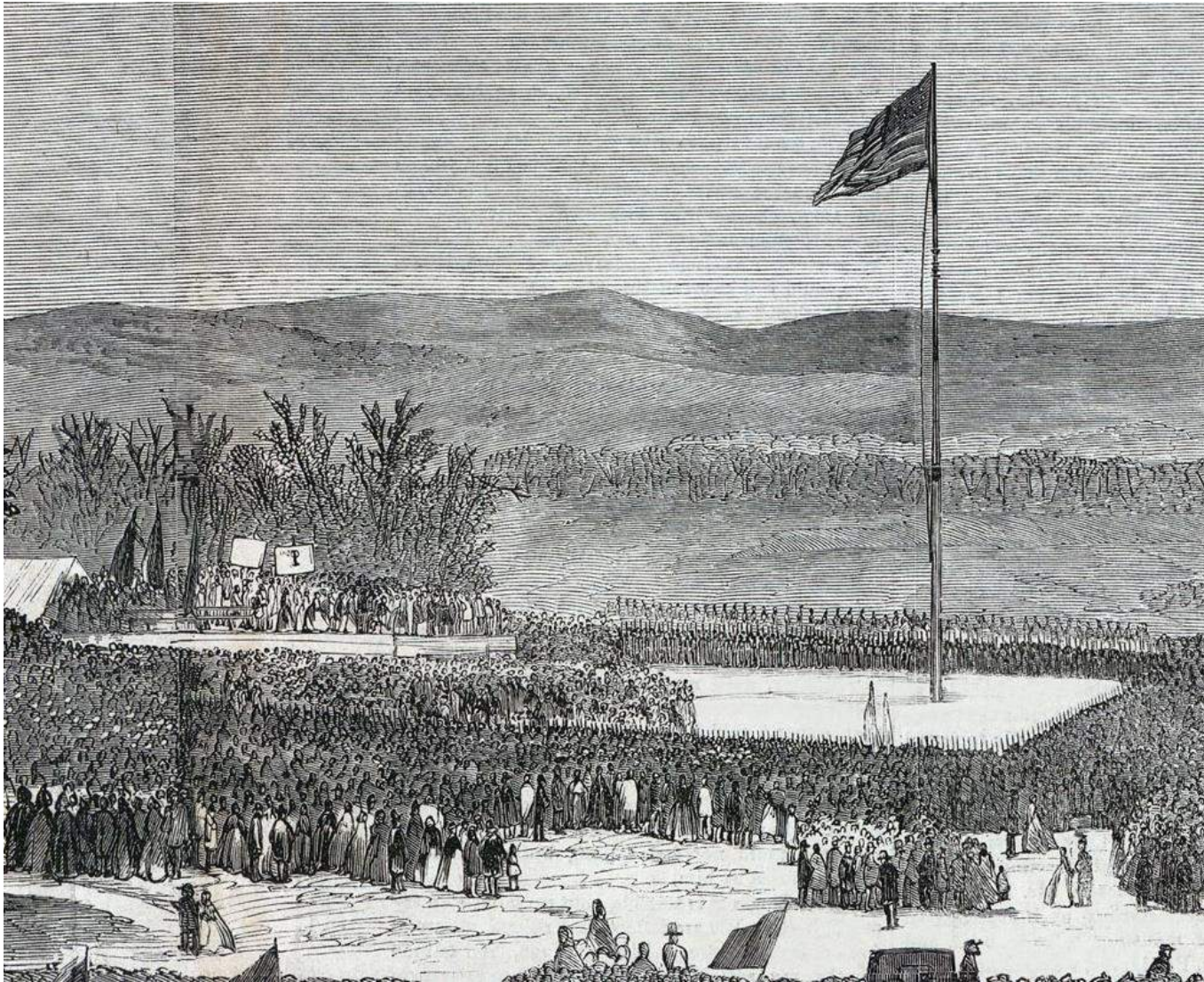
This is a detail from the painting *Gettysburg*. It was created by Peter Rothermel (1812-1895) in 1871. The painting hangs in the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

...who struggled here,...



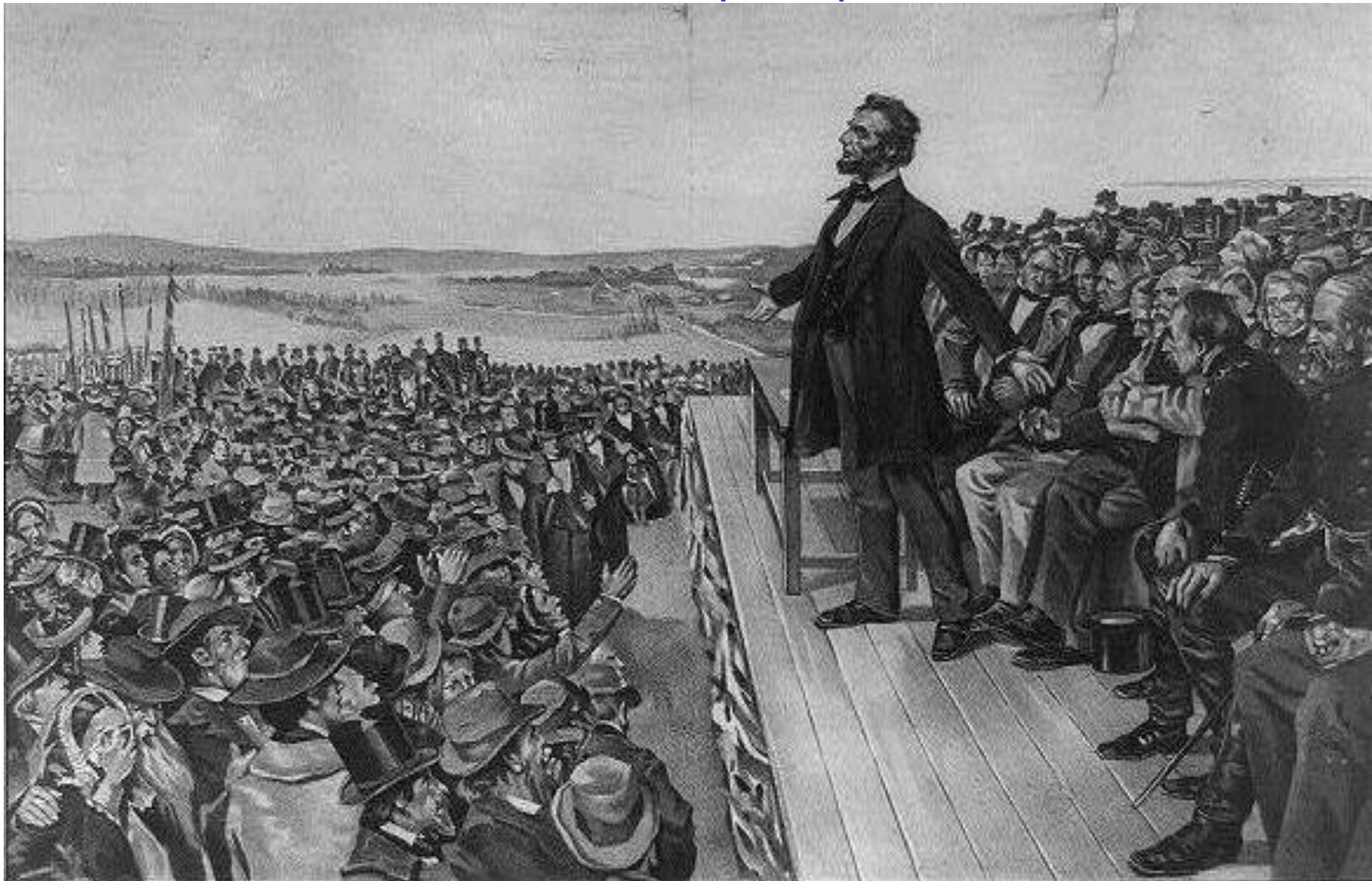
This is a detail from the painting *Gettysburg*. It was created by Peter Rothermel (1812-1895) in 1871. The painting hangs in the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

...have consecrated it...



To consecrate means to set apart the ground for its religious purpose. This is a closer view of the previous image. On the left is the white tent. To the right of the large tent is the speaker's platform where President Abraham Lincoln made his speech. Around the flagpole is an empty space. Soldiers are inside the empty space keeping the crowd back from the speaker's platform. This image was drawn by Joseph Becker for the December 5, 1863 issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, pages 8 and 9 or 168-169.

...far above our poor power...



This image is titled "Lincoln's Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863." This image was created by the Sherwood Lithograph Company of Chicago, Illinois circa 1905. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

...to add or detract.



To “detract” means to take away something. This photograph shows part of the crowd at the dedication ceremonies. The speakers’ stand is in the left background. The flagpole is located where the Soldiers National Monument now stands. This photograph was taken by David Bachrach (1845-1921) on November 19, 1863.

The world will little note,...



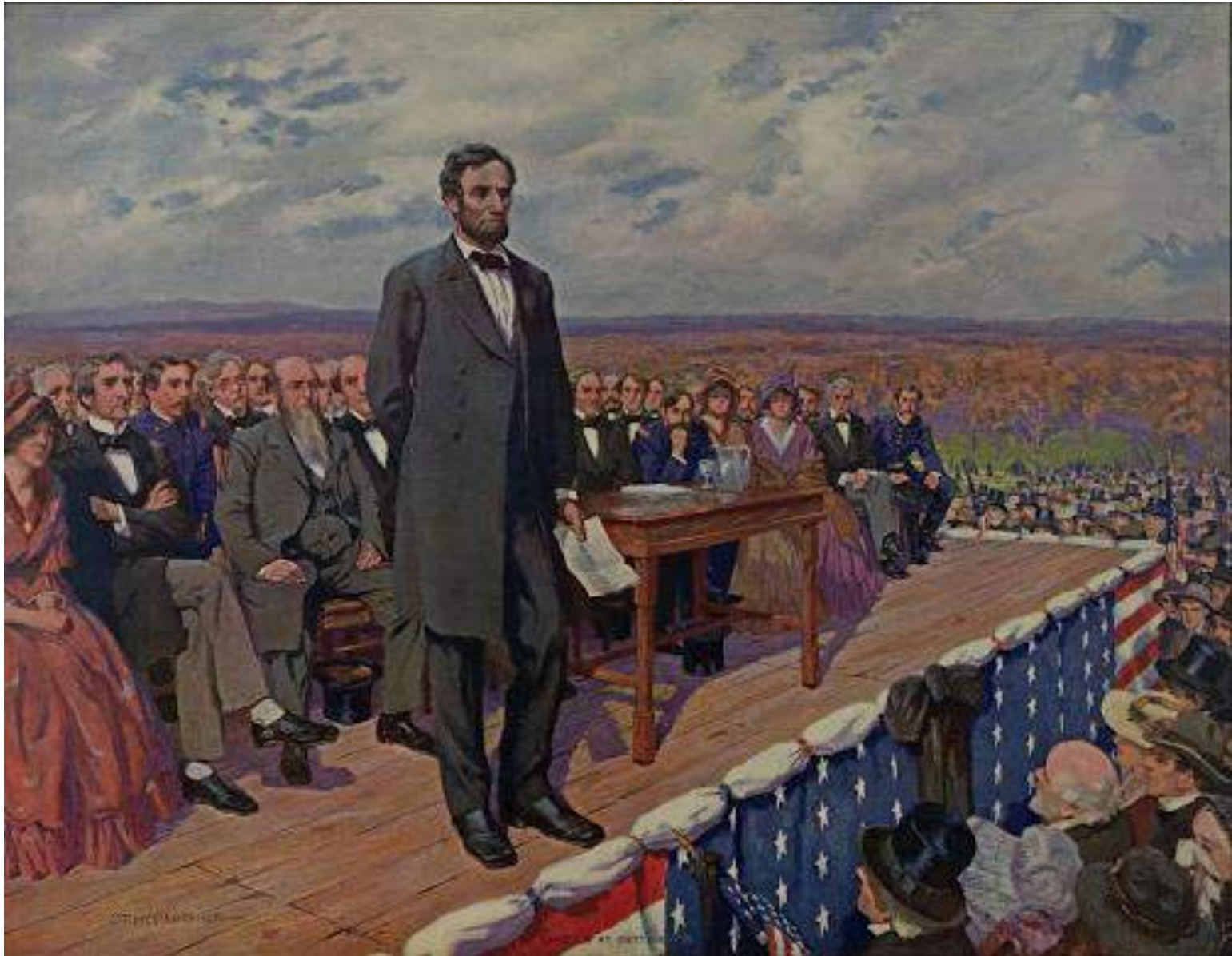
This image is a map of the world in 1863. It is titled "Chart of the World on Mercators Projection." This map was created by Hermann Berghaus. This image is courtesy of majestymaps.com.

...nor long remember,...



This photograph shows the beginning of the procession to the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The road is Baltimore Street. The military was towards the front of the procession. This photograph was taken by the Tyson Brothers on November 19, 1863. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...what we say here,...



Most sources describing Lincoln giving his speech at Gettysburg state that he either did not look at his notes, or that he only glanced at his notes. This painting was created by Fletcher Charles Ransom (1870-1943) in 1938. This image is courtesy of [googleculture.com](https://www.google.com/culture). The painting is currently on display at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield, Illinois.

...but it can never forget...



This photograph was by Charles and Isaac Tyson on November 19, 1863. They photographed Baltimore Street in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This could be a test image taken before the procession marching to the cemetery dedication arrived at this point. This image is courtesy of gettysburgdaily.com.

...what they did here.



This painting shows Pickett's Charge from the Union perspective. This painting was completed by Thure de Thulstrup (1848-1930) in 1887. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

It is for us the living, rather...



This image shows the crowd moving into the Cemetery for the dedication ceremonies on November 19, 1863. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...to be dedicated here...



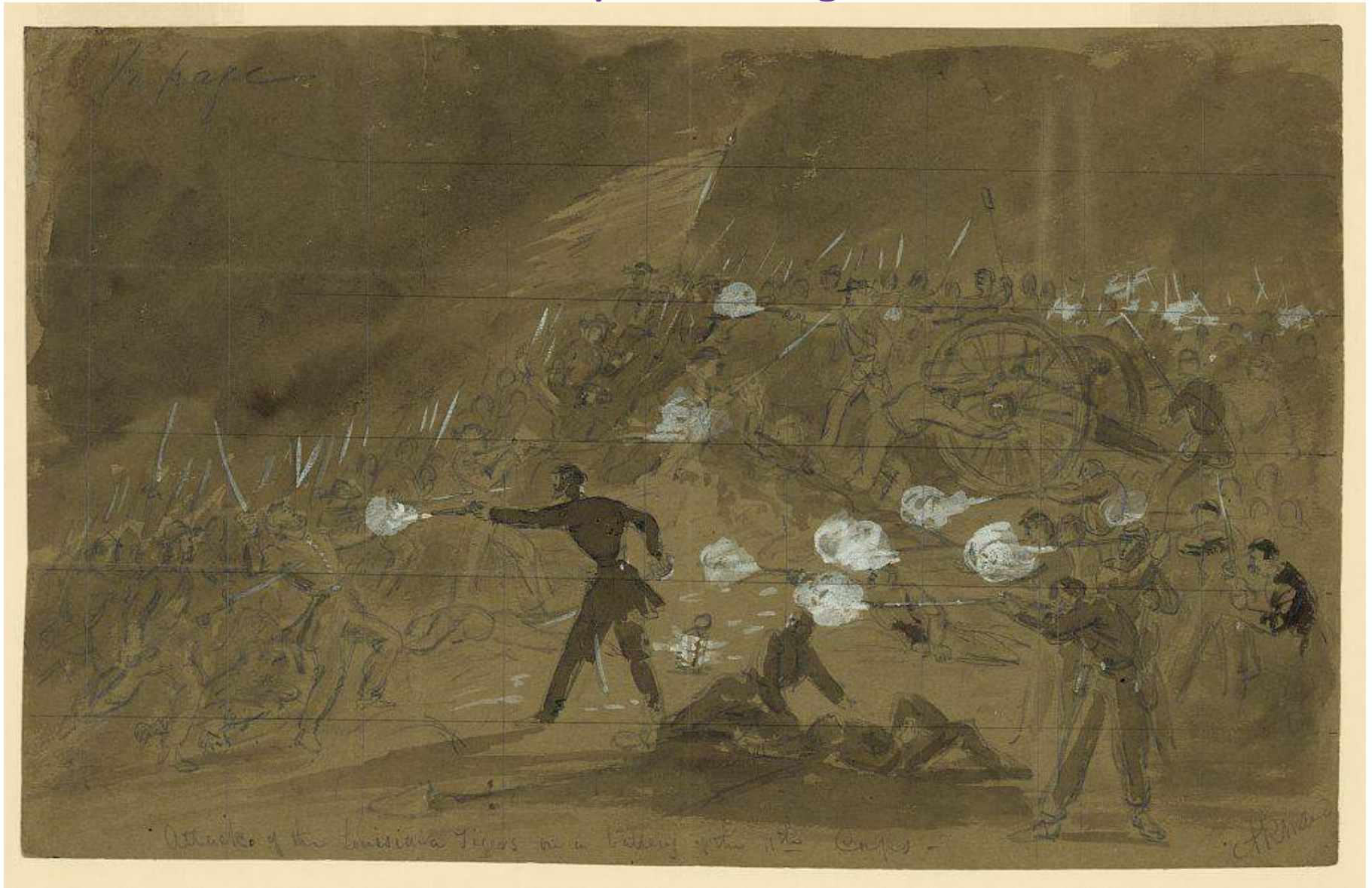
This photograph shows the Evergreen Cemetery (civilian cemetery) Gatehouse on the left, and a tent on the right used by speaker Edward Everett before and after his address. To the left of the tent a raised platform holds the main dignitaries. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 19, 1863.

...to the unfinished work...



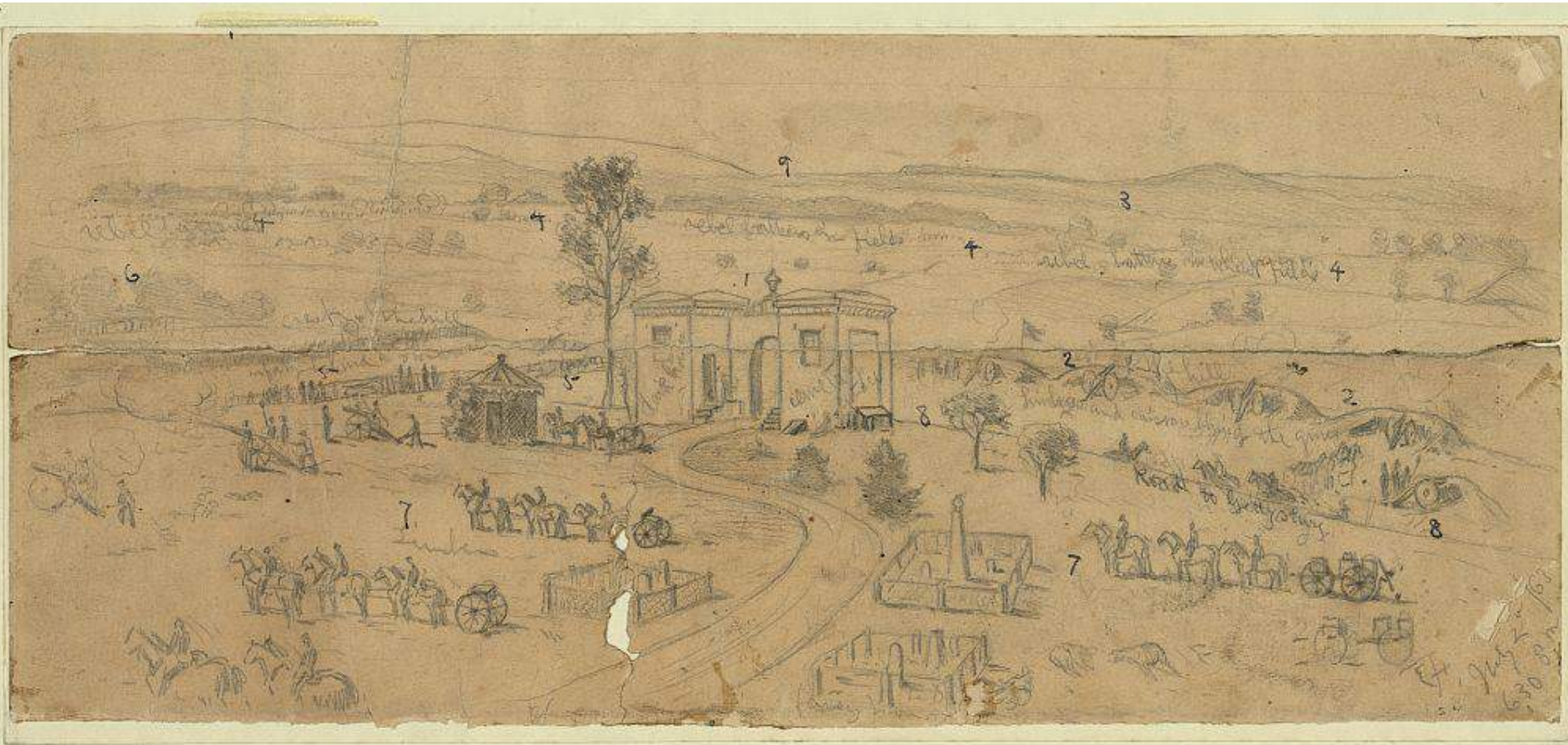
This image again shows the crowd at the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 19, 1863.

...which they who fought here...



The image shows Confederate soldiers attacking up the slopes of Cemetery Hill on the evening of July 2, 1863. The United States soldiers on the right, were able to stop the Confederates here. This image was drawn by Alfred Waud (1828-1891) circa the 1870s.

...have thus far so nobly advanced.



This image shows the Evergreen Cemetery Gatehouse (civilian cemetery) on Cemetery Hill during the Battle of Gettysburg. Union artillery (cannon) and their horses and ammunition are on top of the hill. This image was drawn by Alfred Waud (1828-1891) in July, 1863.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated...



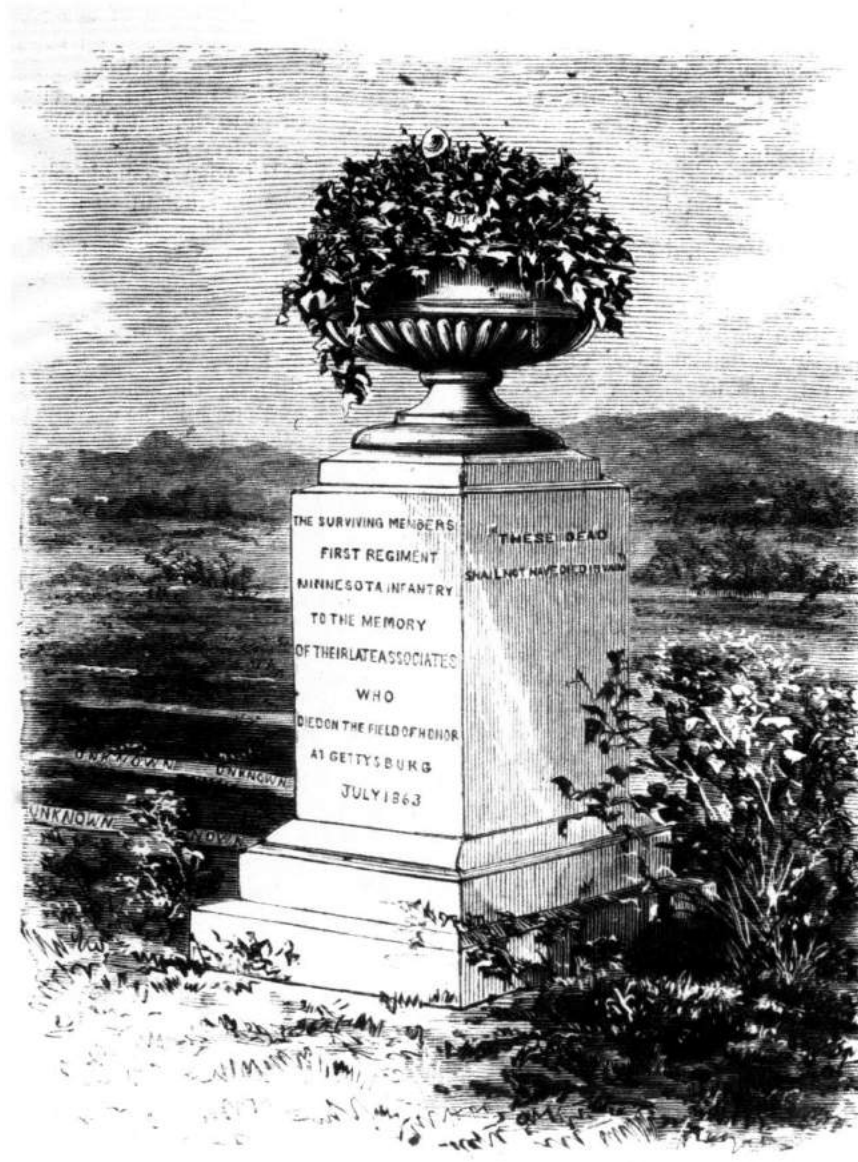
The Gettysburg Address Memorial was dedicated in 1913. It is on the southern end of the National Cemetery near the Taneytown Road entrance to the cemetery. The monument is approximately 300 yards south of where Lincoln actually spoke on November 19, 1863. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 9, 2017.

...to the great task remaining before us--...



The “great task remaining before us” was to finish the war with a victory. This image shows skulls from the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia which was fought in May, 1864. This photograph was taken by G. O. Brown (1850-1910) circa the 1860s.

...that from these honored dead...



THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.

This monument was to the First Minnesota Infantry Regiment was the first monument placed on the Gettysburg Battlefield. It was dedicated in October, 1867. This image is from the July 24, 1869 issue of the magazine *Harpers Weekly*, page 5/469.

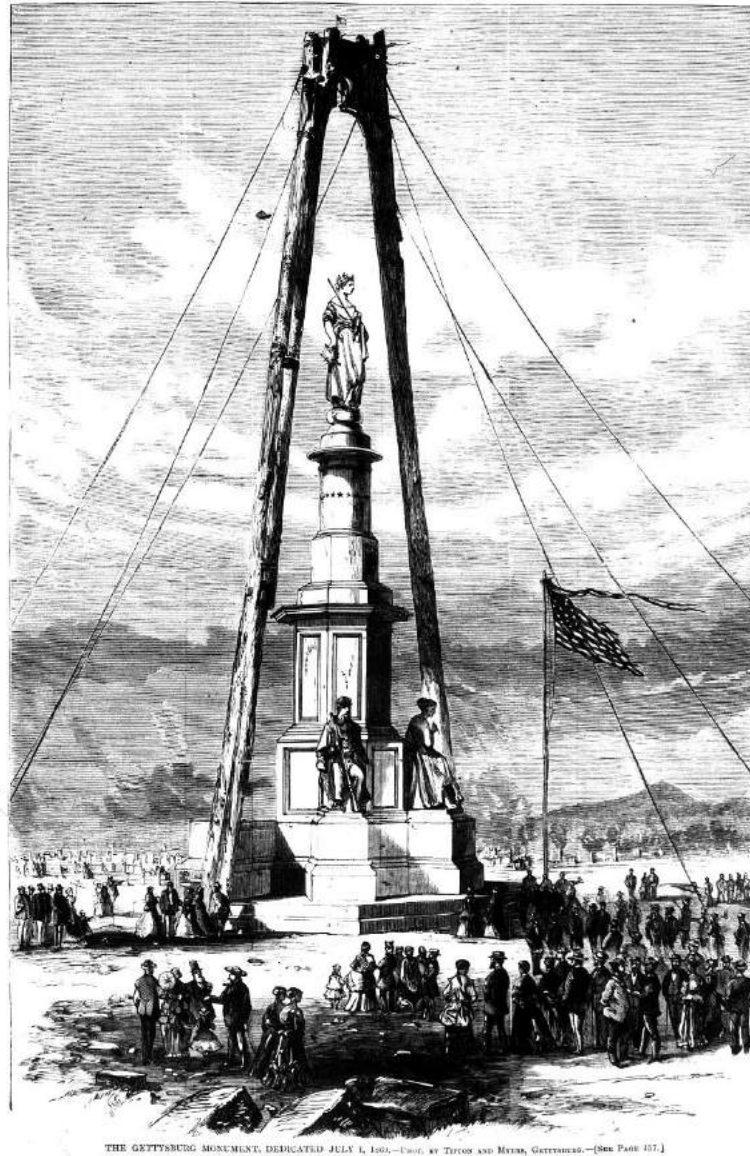
...we take increased devotion...



GETTYSBURG—THE SPOT WHERE GENERAL REYNOLDS FELL.—[SKETCHED BY THOMAS R. DAVIS.]

This image shows soldiers dressed in Zouave uniforms camped in McPherson's Woods/Herbst Woods/Reynolds Woods in July, 1869. One of the soldiers is looking at an "R" on a tree marking the spot where United States Major General John Reynolds was killed. This image is from the July 24, 1869 issue of the magazine *Harpers Weekly*, page 5/469.

...to that cause for which...



THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT, DEDICATED JULY 1, 1869.—UNION BY TROOP AND MEETING, GETTYSBURG.—(SEE PAGE 107.)

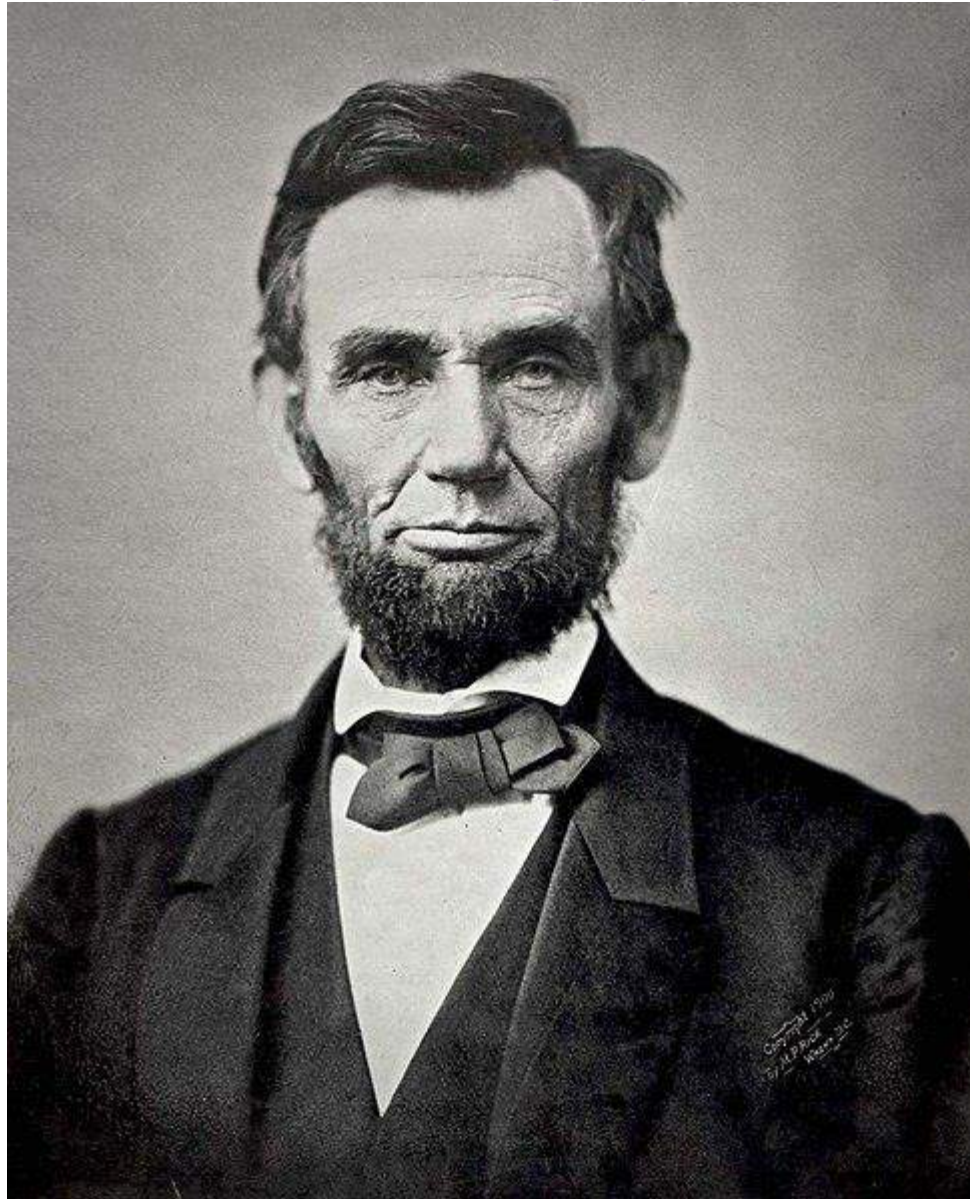
“...that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion” is “Freedom.” Freedom is the statue on top of the Soldiers National Monument which was dedicated on July 1, 1869. This image shows the monument as it was being completed. This image is from the July 17, 1869 issue of the magazine *Harpers Weekly*, page 8/456

...they gave the last full measure of devotion--...



The “last full measure of devotion” was their lives. This original black and white image was taken by Timothy H. O’Sullivan for Alexander Gardner circa July 5-6, 1863.

...that we here highly resolve...



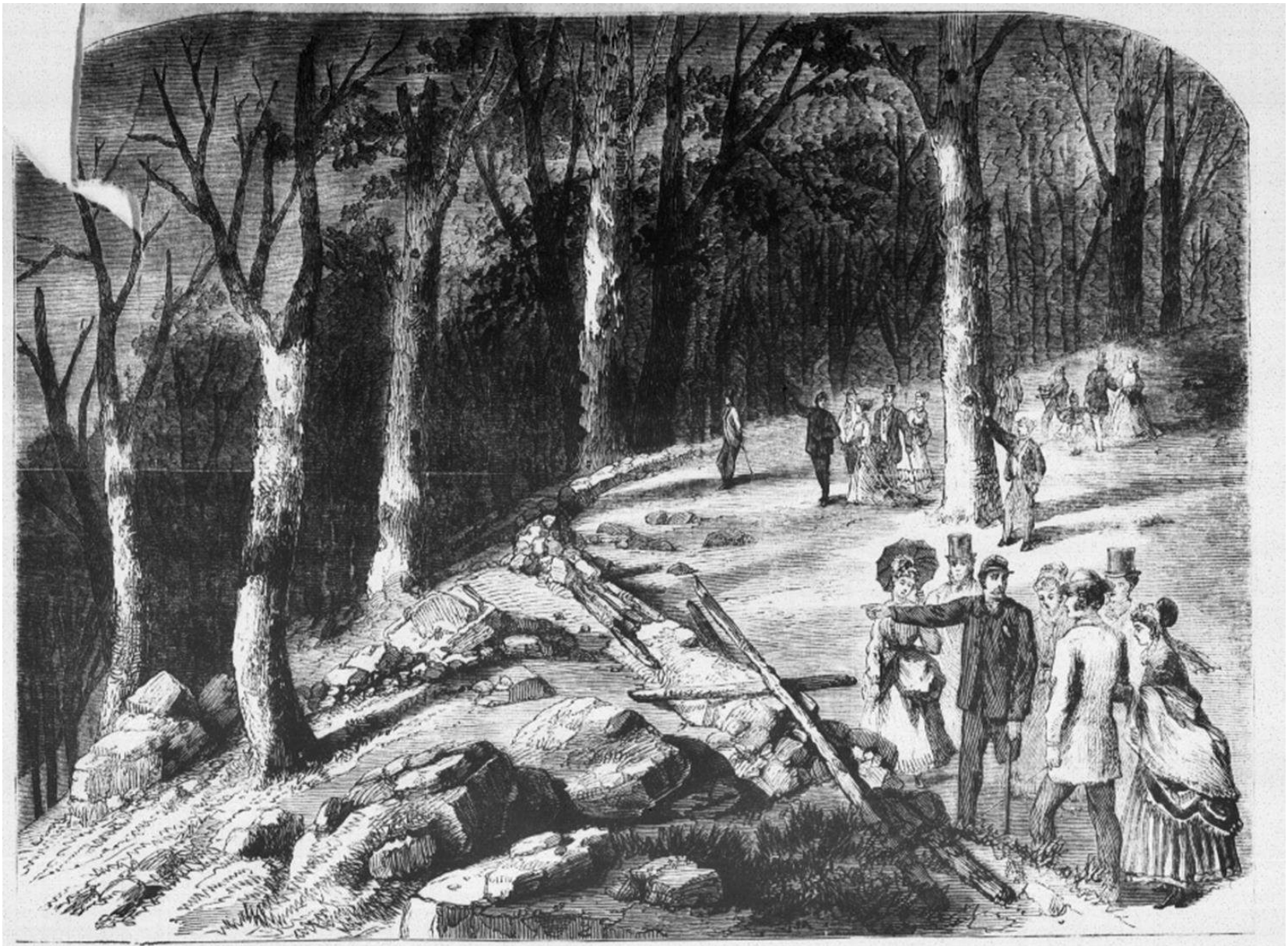
When one is resolved, one is determined to do something. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner (1821-1882) on November 8, 1863. This was 11 days before Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...that these dead...



United States Major General John Reynolds was killed at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. His statue was placed in the National Cemetery on August 31, 1872. Reynolds is buried in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This photograph was taken by Levi Mumper (1843-1916) circa 1883. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.

...shall not have died in vain--...



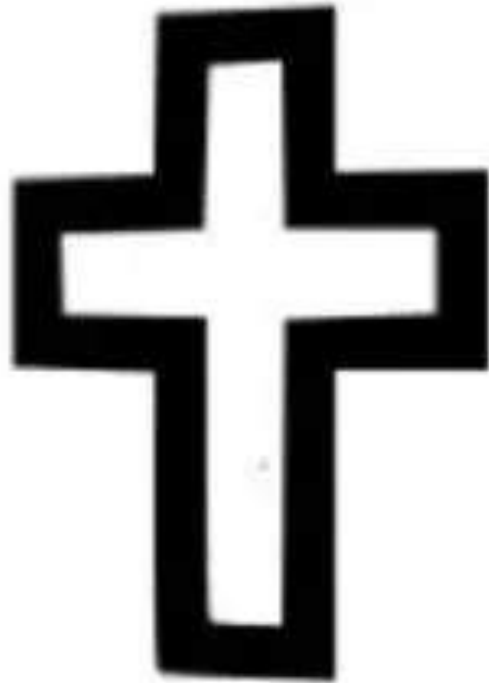
This means that there will be a purpose or meaning for their deaths at Gettysburg. If one dies “in vain,” then they are dying for nothing. This image shows Union veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg showing their families where they fought at Culp’s Hill. This image is from the magazine *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Weekly* from July 24, 1869 page 9/297.

...that this nation...



In November, 1863 when President Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg, the United States had 35 states. This image is courtesy of gettysburgflag.com.

...under God,...



This image shows the symbols for the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religions. Because they worship the same God and are supposedly descended from Abraham, they are known as the Abrahamic religions. This image is courtesy of iqra.ca.

...shall have a new birth of freedom--...



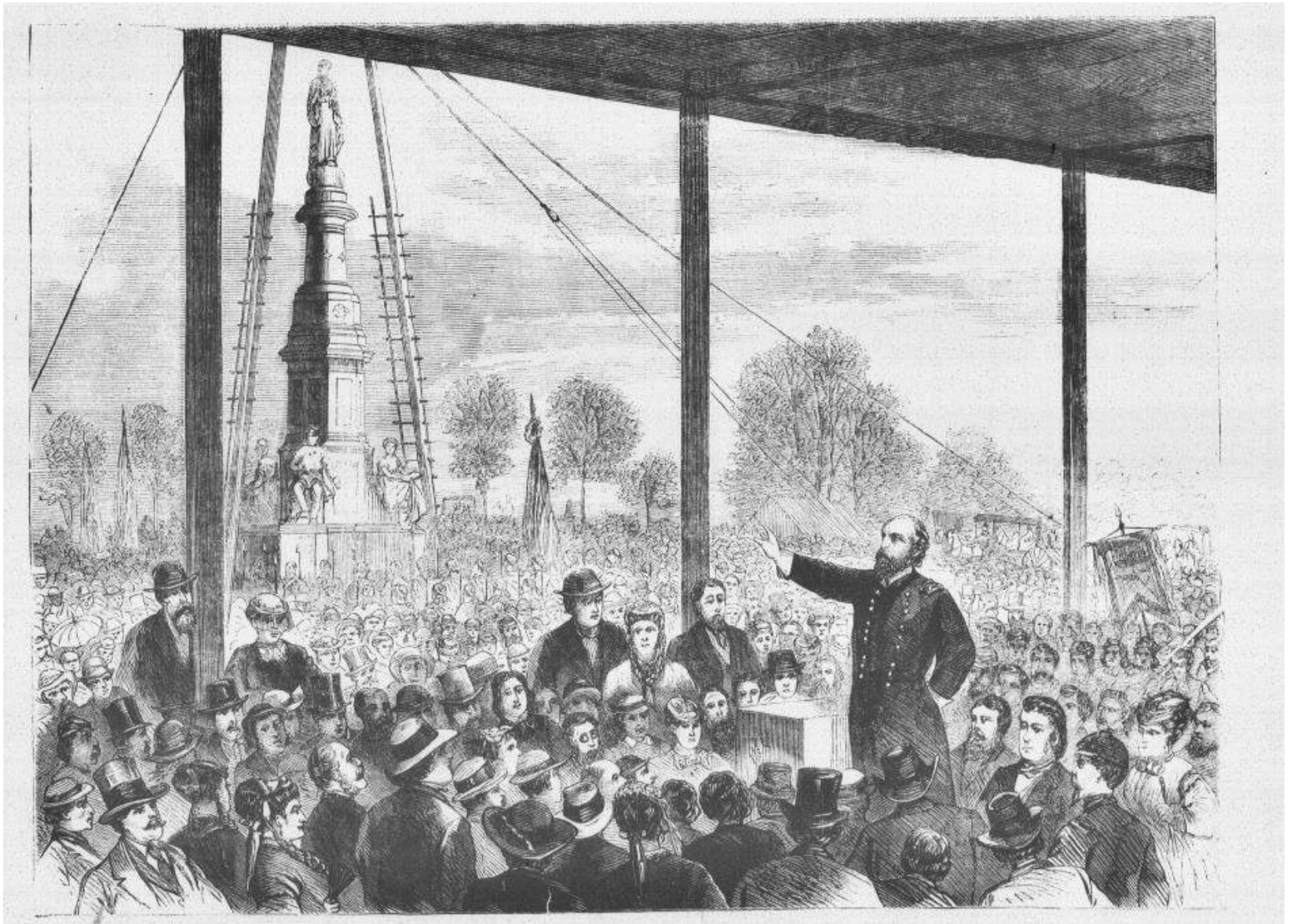
This painting shows President Abraham Lincoln riding through the former Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia at the end of the Civil War. African Americans, who were freed by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and the victory of the Union armies have come out to greet Lincoln. This painting, titled *Lincoln's Drive Through Richmond* was created by Dennis Malone Carter in 1866. It is courtesy of 19thcentury.usapaint.blogspot.com.

...and that government...



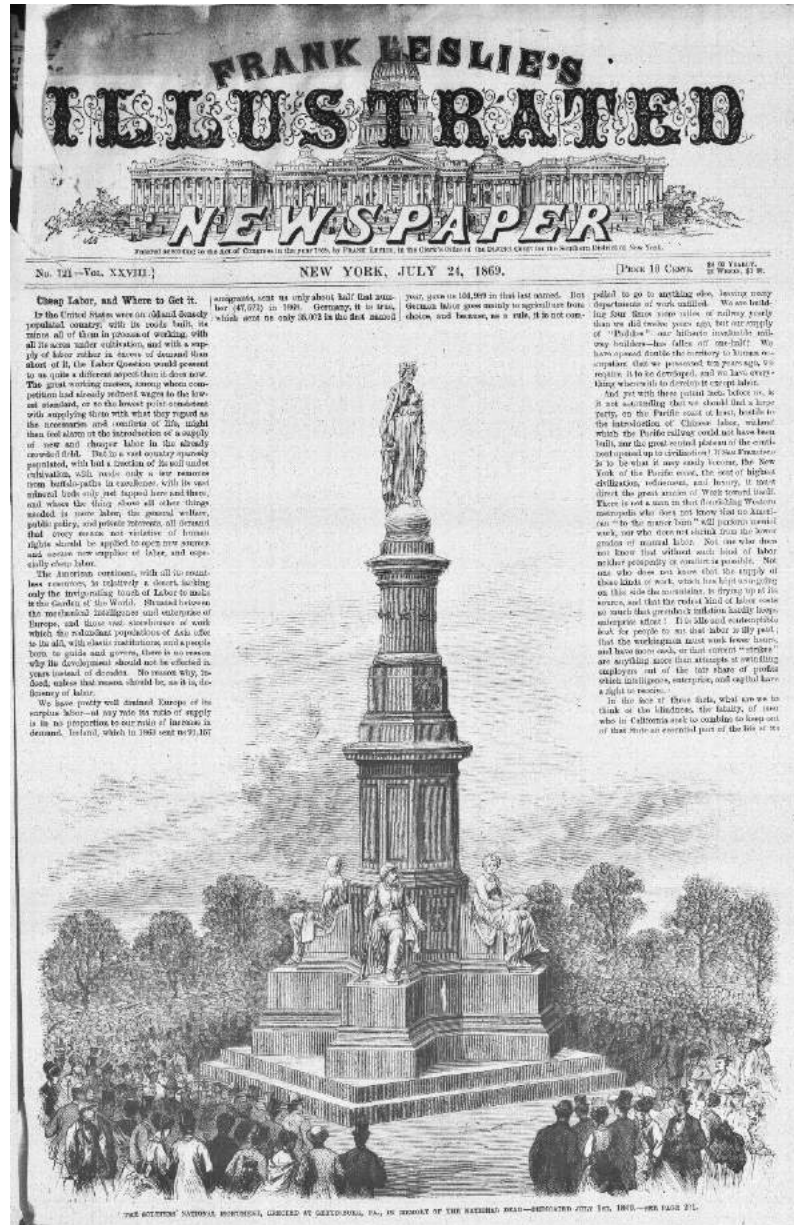
This image shows the west side of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. The House of Representatives meets on the right or south wing. The United States Senate meets in the left or north wing. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

...of the people,...



This image shows Major General George Gordon Meade, the commander of the victorious United States' Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg dedicating the Soldiers National Monument on July 1, 1869. This image is from the magazine *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* from July 24, 1869 page 9/297.

...by the people,...



Cheap Labor, and Where to Get it.

In the United States were an island densely populated country, with its roads built, its mines all of them in process of working, with all its acres under cultivation, and with a supply of labor equal to its demand, it would be about as well off as it is now. The great question would present to us quite a different aspect than it does now. The great working masses, among whom competition had already reduced wages to the lowest standard, or to the lowest point consistent with supplying their wants, would be regarded as the superfluous and surplus of the island, and their labor in the hands of the already crowded island. The island would be a more populous one, with a surplus of its soil under cultivation, with more only a few more new buildings in construction, with the most refined looks only, and the most refined and there, and where the things show all other things needed in such labor, the general welfare, public policy, and private interests, all demand that every excess and violation of human rights should be applied to open new sources and secure new supplies of labor, and especially cheap labor.

The American continent, with all its resources, is relatively a desert, lacking only the multiplying force of labor to make it the Garden of the World. It should be known to the mechanical civilization and enterprise of Europe, and those two civilizations of which the industrial population of Asia owe to the skill, with classic institutions, and a people born to guide and govern, there is no reason why the development should not be effected in years instead of decades. The means, ship, indeed, unless that means should be, as it is, the discovery of labor.

We have pretty well drained Europe of its surplus labor—at any rate the rate of supply is in no proportion to the rate of increase in demand. Ireland, which in 1861 sent us 97,107

immigrants, sent us only about half that number, 47,072, in 1863. Germany, it is true, which sent us only 26,073 in the first season

past, gave us 104,069 in that last season. But German labor goes mainly to agricultural use here, and because, as a rule, it is not com-

pelled to go to anything else, leaving many departments of work unfilled. We are building four times more miles of railway yearly than we did twelve years ago, but our supply of "Polish" and "Hungarian" immigrants, and our "Irish" and "German" immigrants, are not so numerous as they were twelve years ago. We require it to be developed, and to have everything which we wish to develop it except labor. And yet with three million Irish labor in it, it is not according that we should find a large party, on the Pacific coast of Asia, hostile to the introduction of Chinese labor, and that the Pacific railway could not have been built, nor the great western pleasure of the continent opened up to civilization. What is the reason to be what it may easily become, the New York of the Pacific coast, the seat of highest civilization, refinement, and luxury. It must draw the great masses of Asia toward itself. There is not a man in that stretching Province who does not know that the "American" is the "man of the hour." All persons would work, and who does not think that the source of cheap labor? Not one who does not know that without such kind of labor neither prosperity or comfort is possible. Not one who does not know that the supply of those kind of work, which has been so long wanting, is the only one necessary to bring up to its source, and that the relief of labor costs us more than it produces a million-fold more enterprise than it. It is also and indisputable that for people to see that labor is a gift, and that the workingman must work fewer hours, and have more cash, or that certain "strikes" are anything more than attempts of meddling employers out of the fair share of profits which intelligence, enterprise, and capital have a right to receive.

In the hot of these facts, what now we think of the likelihood, the liability, of one who in California seeks to combine to keep out of that state an essential part of the life of its

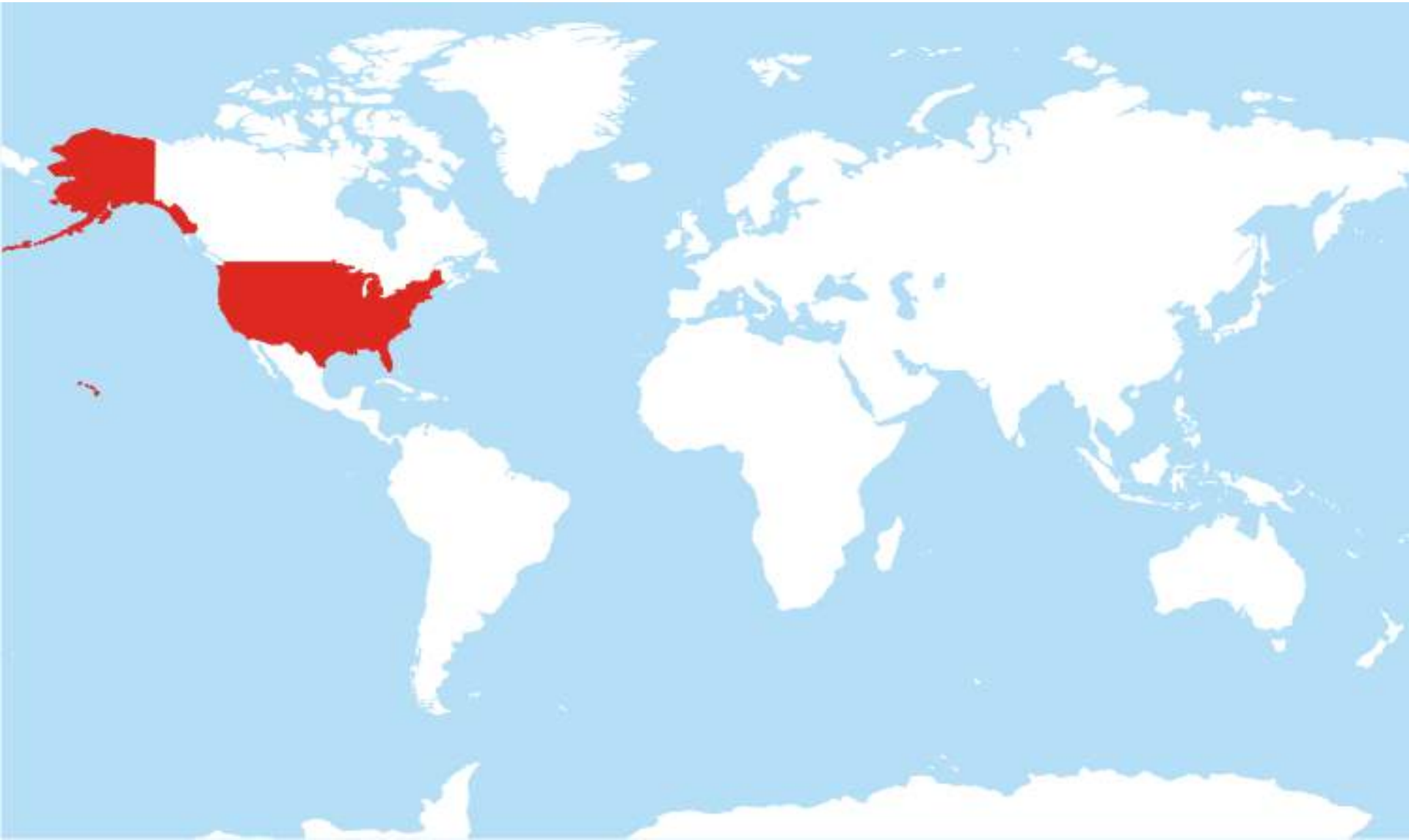
This image shows the completed Soldiers National Monument at the Gettysburg National Cemetery during its dedication on July 1, 1869. This image is from the magazine *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* from July 24, 1869 page 1/289.

...for the people,...



This image shows President Abraham Lincoln delivering his Second Inaugural Address on March 4, 1865. Lincoln was reelected after the American people decided that Lincoln was the person to lead our country and direct the war to its conclusion. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner (1821-1882). It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

...shall not perish from the earth.



This image shows the Continental United States and Alaska and Hawaii on a map of the world. This image is courtesy of freeworldmaps.com.