

THE GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE *of* AMERICAN HISTORY

Inside the Vault : Highlights from the Gilder Lehrman Collection

September 3, 2020

The session will start shortly. Please note:

- Your video and audio will automatically turn off.
- You can participate through the Q&A function.
- If you have technical difficulties, please email firstfriday@gilderlehrman.org so we can assist you.

Gilder Lehrman Staff

Panelists

- Sandy Trenholm – Collection Director
- Tyler Belo – Hercules Mulligan/James Madison in the Angelica touring company of HAMILTON

Support

- Allison Kraft – Assistant Curator

During the Session



- If you would like to ask a question, you can **use the Q&A feature**, which is at the bottom of your screen.
- **Viewing in full screen** is recommended to see the presenters and the presentation at the same time.

For Security

- Your microphone is automatically muted.
- Your camera is automatically turned off.

Today's Featured Objects

- Two copies of the Emancipation Proclamation
- The strangest item in the Collection
- A letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt with advice to high school students

Emancipation Proclamation

THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY



Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States.
By virtue of the power in me vested
as Commander in Chief of the Army and
Navy of the United States, in time of
actual armed rebellion against the authority
and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppress-
ing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the
full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States
and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States; the
following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana — except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines,
Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary,
St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans — Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia — except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia,
and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk,
including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely
as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all
persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward
shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military
and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence,
unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they
labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable
turn, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations,
and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the
just power of the United States, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the
favor of Almighty God.

Almighty God

Abraham Lincoln

Reproduced and published by G. A. B. 1863.

Reproduced by permission of the Library of Congress, from the original in the possession of the Library of Congress.

Printed by L. A. Nagel.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United
States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the
people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, therefor-
ward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the
military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such per-
sons, and will do so act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they
may make for their actual freedom."

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate
the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in
rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that
day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen
thereat at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have partici-
pated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence
that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the
power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in
time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States,
and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day
of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in ac-
cordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days
from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States
wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the
following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaque-
mines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La-
fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), MISSISSIPPI,
ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, and VIRGINIA, (except the forty-
eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, North-
ampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk
and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this
proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that
all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and hence-
forward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including
the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said
persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence,
unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed,
they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be
received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and
other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Con-
stitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the
favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U.
S. to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of January, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the
independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

By the President: *Abraham Lincoln*

William A. Stevens Secretary of State.

A true copy, with the autograph signatures of the President and the Secretary of State.

John A. Dix Sec. to the President.

Size



Thirteenth Amendment and Emancipation Proclamation

Drafting the Emancipation Proclamation



*The First Reading of
the Emancipation
Proclamation by
Francis Carpenter,
1866, Private
Collection*

- In July 1862, President Lincoln drafted a proclamation that would free slaves in the Confederacy.
- Lincoln first informed his cabinet of the proclamation on July 22.
- Secretary of State William Seward convinced Lincoln to wait for a US victory before issuing the proclamation.

Issuing the Emancipation Proclamation

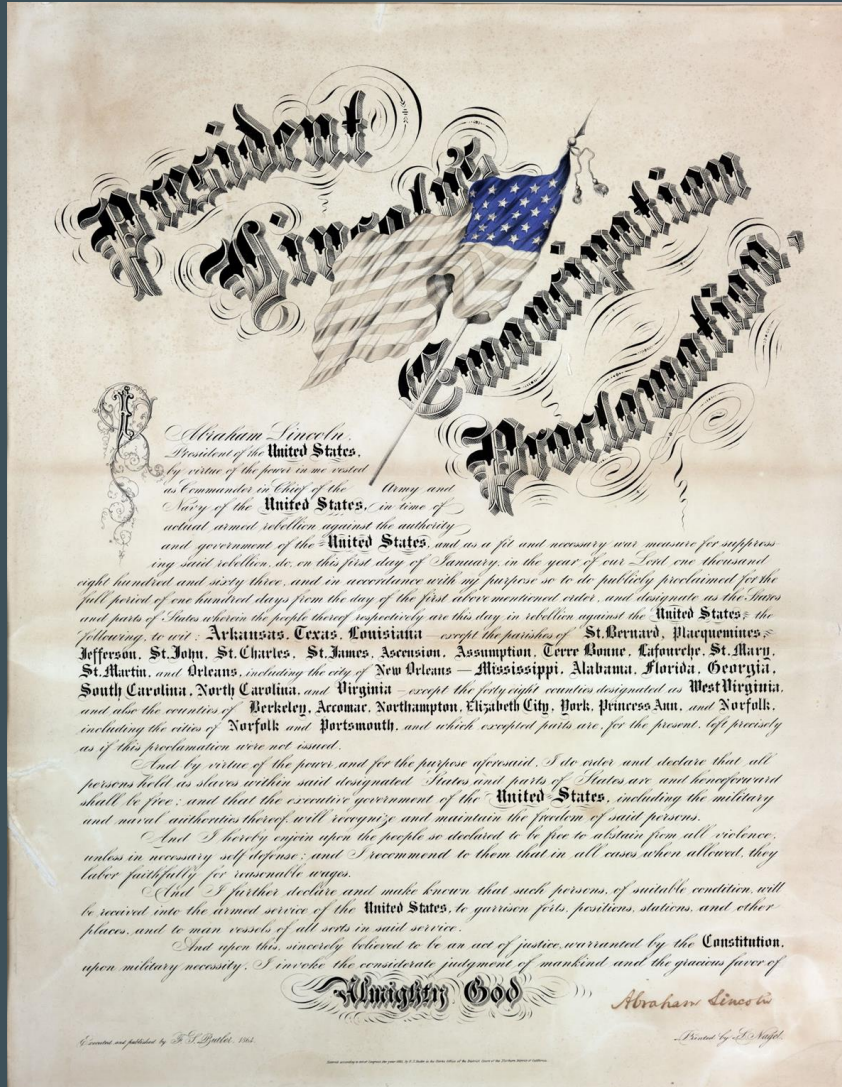
THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY



*Emancipation, 1863.
Harper's Weekly, pp. 55 &
56, The Gilder Lehrman
Collection*

- On September 17, 1862, the Battle of Antietam gave Lincoln the opportunity to issue his preliminary proclamation on September 22.
- *"I never, in my life, felt more certain that I was doing right than I do in signing this paper. . . . If my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it."*

California Printing of the Emancipation Proclamation



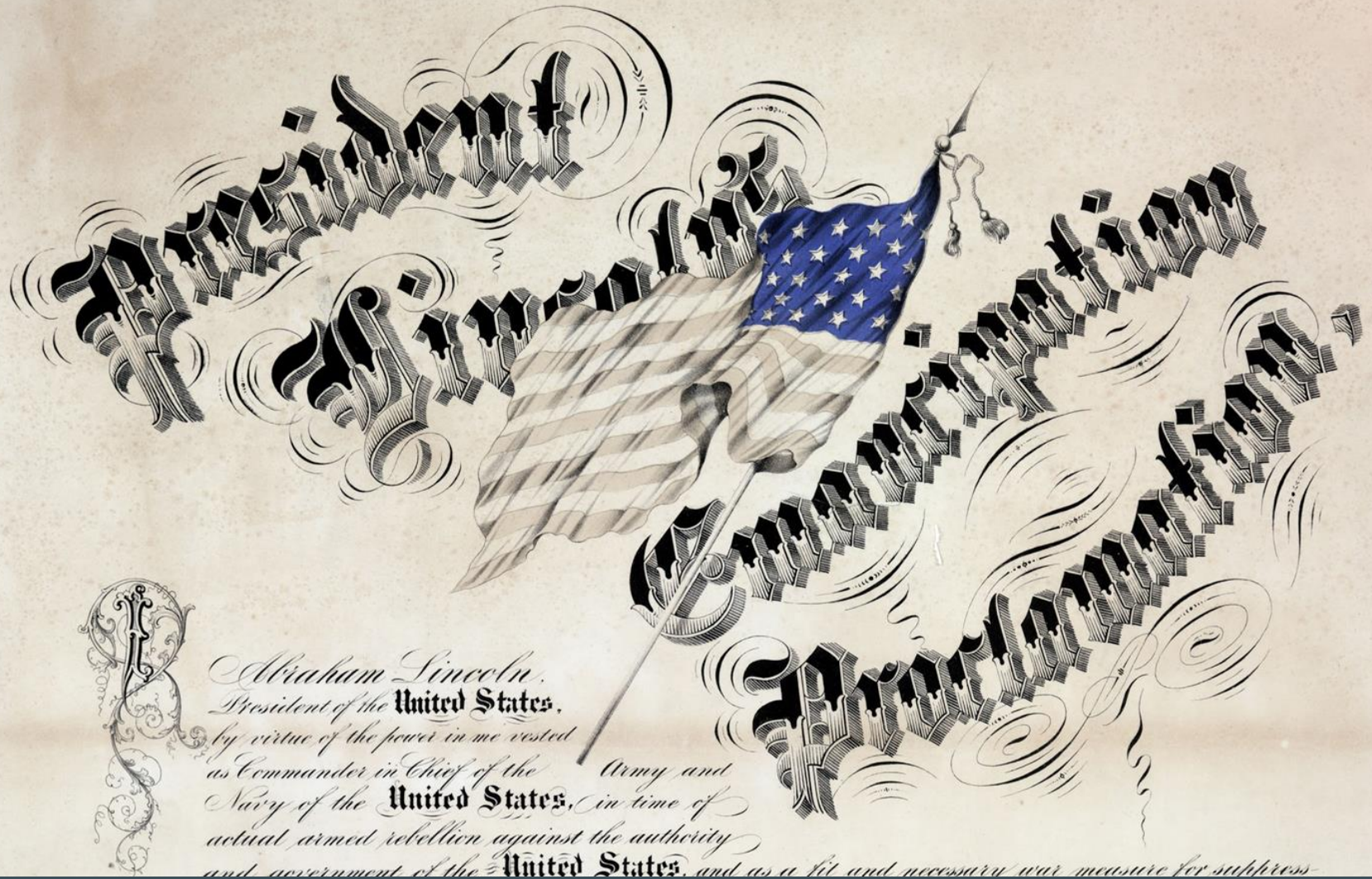
- It is known as the “Cheesman copy.”
- David W. Cheesman sent three copies to Abraham Lincoln to be signed.
- On the back is a note: “Property of Mrs. Maria Cheesman, Phoenix, Oregon.”
- Could have actually belonged to “Urania Cheesman,” David’s wife.

One of three copies signed by Abraham Lincoln

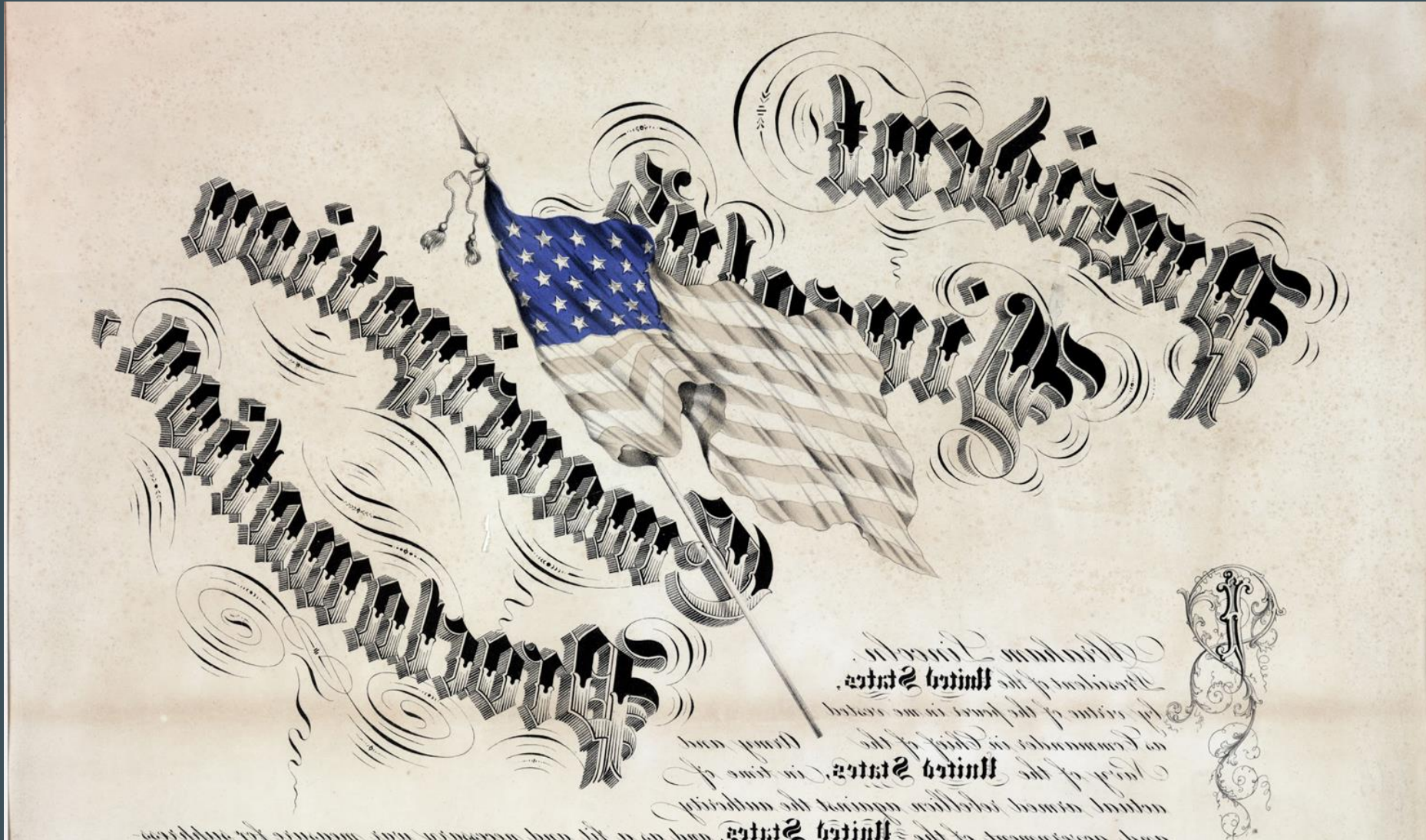
Abraham Lincoln

Printed by L. Nagel.

Decorative Copy of the Emancipation Proclamation



Engraving process is a mirror of the final product.



Written in Reverse

and parts of States wherein the people thereof
Following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas,
Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. J.
St. Martin, and Orleans, including the co
South Carolina, North Carolina, and
and also the counties of Berkeley, Acco
including the cities of Norfolk and Por

and parts of States wherein the people thereof
Following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas,
Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. J.
St. Martin, and Orleans, including the co
South Carolina, North Carolina, and
and also the counties of Berkeley, Acco
including the cities of Norfolk and Por

Created by F. S. Butler in 1864

Executed and published by F. S. Butler, 1864.

Entered according to Act of Congress, the year 1864, by F. S. Butler, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California.

Printed by L. Nagel.

Pennsylvania Printing of the Emancipation Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the UNITED STATES, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, and VIRGINIA, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the CITY OF WASHINGTON this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

By the President:

Abraham Lincoln

Secretary of State.

William H. Seward

A true copy, with the autograph signatures of the President and the Secretary of State.

John G. Nicolay
Priv. Sec. to the President.

- This is the "Leland-Broker authorized" edition.
- It was printed by Charles Leland and George Boker.
- The broadside was created for and sold at the Sanitary Commission's Great Central Fair in Philadelphia from June 7 to 29, 1864.
- Forty-eight copies were printed and signed by Abraham Lincoln, William Seward, and John G. Nicolay.
- Copies were sold at the fair for \$10 each.

Letterpress printing is also a mirror image.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

With many thanks to the President of the United States of America, in the year of our Lord one thou-

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Signed by Abraham Lincoln

erica the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

f State.

Declaring Freedom

proclamation were not issued.
And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that
all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and hence-
forward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including
the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said
persons.

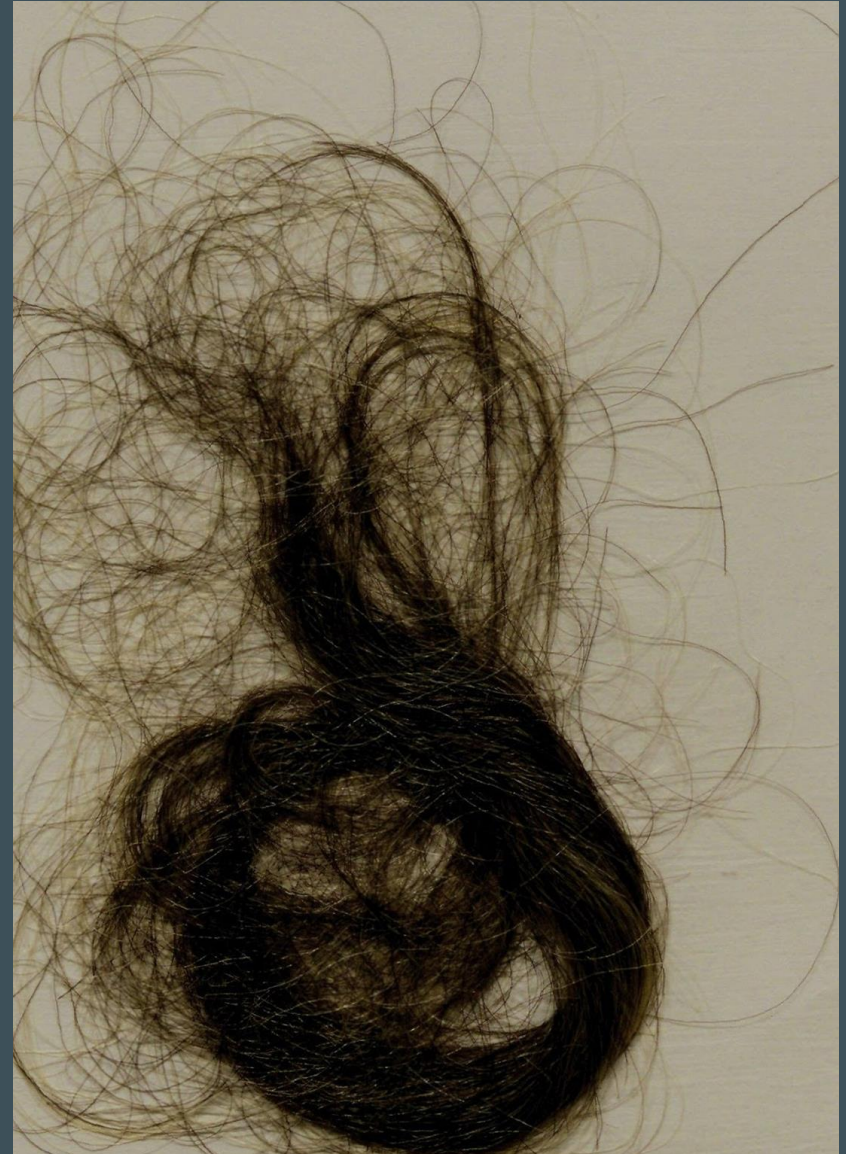
proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that
all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and hence-
forward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including
the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said
persons.

Frequently Asked Question

“What is the strangest item in the Collection?”

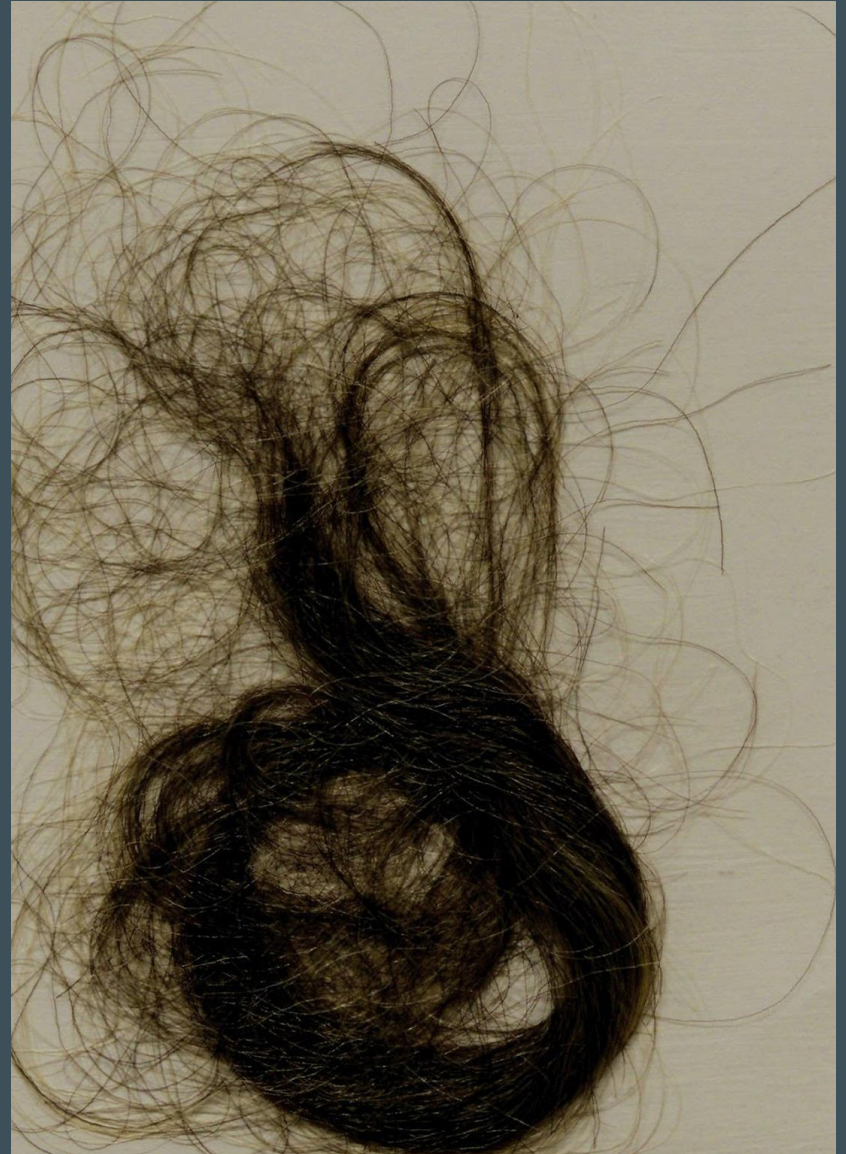
*James Madison's
Hair*



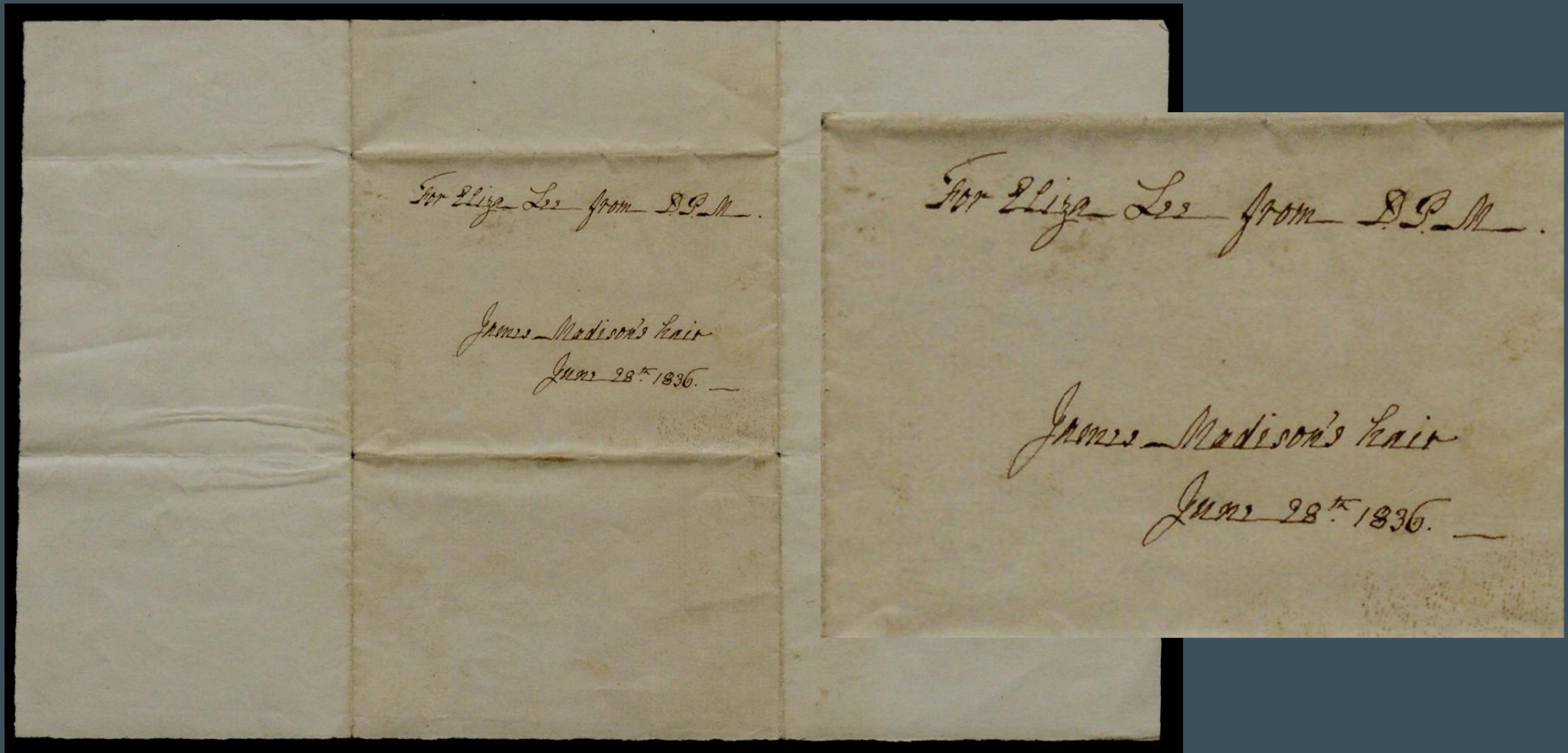
Gilder Lehrman Collection

James Madison's Hair

- This is a large lock of James Madison's hair, cut post-mortem on the day of his death, June 28, 1836. He was 85 years old.
- The hair is brown with strands of blonde.
- Upon Madison's death his wife, Dolley, cut the lock of hair.



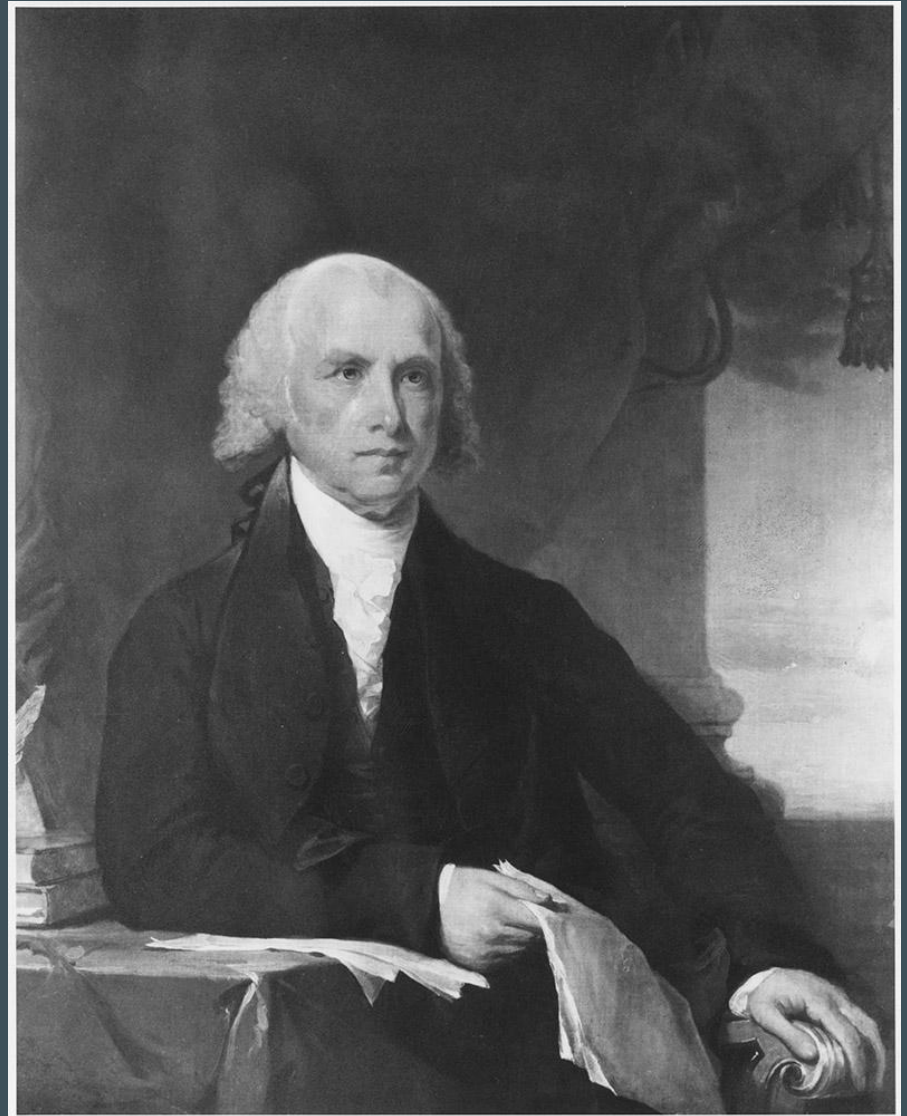
What did Dolley do with the hair?



Dolley sent the lock of hair to Eliza Lee on the day Madison died.

Why keep hair?

- This was a very common practice, especially in periods of mourning.
- Hair was kept as a token of remembrance of someone who had passed.



James Madison by Gilbert Stuart, National Archives

Hair Wreaths

- Wreaths were made with the hair of family members who had died and were framed for display.
- They told the story of family history and could be made from the hair of multiple family members.



Courtesy of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site

Close Up of Hair Wreaths



Courtesy of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site

Hair Jewelry

- Hair jewelry became especially common in the Victorian era.
- Bracelets, rings, brooches, watch fobs, and buttons were all made from the hair of loved ones.
- Hair was also added to jewelry, such as rings and lockets.



Locket with chain of braided hair, Library of Congress



Mourning brooch belonging to Anna Symmes Harrison, courtesy of the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site

*Franklin D. Roosevelt
to Sharpless D. Green,
October 3, 1922*

GRENVILLE T. EMMET
LANGDON R. MARVIN
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

EMMET. MARVIN & ROOSEVELT
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
52 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: HANOVER, 6490
CABLE ADDRESS: EMMARRO

October 3, 1922.

My dear Sir:

I am glad to send a message to the young men and young women who are training for business under your supervision in the Senior High School of Trenton.

I think I will pass on to them a remark made to me many years' ago by James Bryce, author of the "American Commonwealth", at the time he was Ambassador in Washington. He said, "America will continue to keep on prospering and growing in greatness if its people will continue first, to take an interest in their fellow-citizens of every kind, and secondly, to place public good ahead of private gain."

In this day and generation we run the danger of living too narrowly in our own little corner, - of thinking only in terms of our own business, and our own personal friends. The man or woman who has an understanding of the point of view of those in other spheres of activity and other walks of life will have the broad understanding that means the greatest kind of success. Furthermore, Lord Bryce was right in saying that the public good must come ahead of our private gain. The best citizen, and incidentally, the happiest citizen, is not the one who has made the most money, but is the one who has taken his share of the duties of citizenship.

One hears much, especially in the career of business, that is uncomplimentary to those who run our public affairs. The man who kicks most is usually the one who doesn't even bother to vote on Election day. It is absolutely true that our government will be only as good as we want it to be! If every business man and every business woman will take a personal interest in public affairs in the next generation, and will try to view public matters from the broadest standpoint of the whole nation, our government in nation, state and community will vastly improve.

Blind partisanship, or voting always one way because one's family always did, or because it is the fashion, is almost as dangerous as not voting at all. Don't forget that even the methods of government will progress and new things will come in just as they did in business. Don't be standpatters in your outlook on life any more than you can afford to be standpatters in your business affairs. A real Progressive in business, should be a real Progressive in public and community life.

The coming generation has in its hands the making of the new America. We cannot stand still - we will either go forward or slip back as a nation. That decision will rest upon the young men and women who are now in high school.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Sharpless D. Green

- He was teacher at Senior High School in Trenton, New Jersey.
- In 1922, he wrote to hundreds of influential people from around the world to ask for:
“A little message that will be an inspiration to them [*his students*] in their work now and aid them in being better citizens in the business world....”

Letters from Famous People, 1925

356

Letters from Famous People

- REA, SAMUEL, President Pennsylvania Railroad; author of "*The Railways Terminating in London*."
- RHODES, JAMES F., author of "*Historical Essays*," "*History of the Civil War*," "*History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*," lecturer on the American Civil War.
- RICHBERG, DONALD R., lawyer; author of "*In the Dark*," "*A Man of Purpose*," etc.; contributor to magazines and reviews.
- RICHMOND, GRACE S., author of "*Red and Black*," "*The Brown Study*," "*Red Pepper Burns*," "*Red Pepper's Patients*," etc.
- RICKENBACKER, EDWARD VERNON, aviator; organizer and vice president Rickenbacker Motor Company; widely known as auto-racer; was commanding officer 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron, which unit was credited with 69 victories during the Great War—the largest number of victories of any American Unit—Rickenbacker heading the list with 26 victories to his credit; author of "*The Fighting and Flying Circus*."
- RINEHART, MARY ROBERTS, author and playwright; wrote "*The Circular Staircase*," "*K*," "*When a Man Marries*," etc.
- ROBERTS, KENNETH L., editor, humorist, newspaper correspondent; author of "*Europe's Morning After*," "*Why Europe Leaves Home*," etc.
- ROLT-WHEELER, FRANCIS W., editor, lecturer; author of "*Nimrod*," "*Secret Service*," etc.
- ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D., lawyer; Democratic nominee for Vice President of U. S. in 1920; Assistant Secretary of Navy (Wilson Administration).
- ROOSEVELT, KERMIT, author of "*The Happy Hunting Ground*," "*War in the Garden of Eden*," etc.
- ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, JR., Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Harding's Cabinet; author of "*Average Americans*."

Letters from Famous People

357

- SAGE, WILLIAM, writer of newspaper and magazine stories, novels; author of "*Robert Tournay*," "*The Claybornes*," "*The District Attorney*," "*A Maid of Old Virginia*," etc.
- SANBORN, ELWIN R., photographer; has made scientific study of photography of wild animals, and general biological and sociological life; lecturer on natural history.
- SCARBOROUGH, DOROTHY, editor; author of "*Fugitive Verses*," "*From a Southern Porch*," etc.
- SCHEFF, FRITZI, prima donna; sang leading roles in "*Faust*," "*La Boheme*," etc.
- SCOTT, HENRI, basso; made operatic debut as Ramfis in "*Aida*."
- SEE, THOMAS J. J., astronomer, geometer; has made many important discoveries relative to earthquakes, gravitation, etc.; author of "*Capture Theory of Cosmic Evolution*," etc.
- SELIG, WILLIAM N., motion picture producer; inventor of many appliances used in motion picture photography; first producer of long historical photodramas.
- SELTZER, CHARLES ALDEN, author of "*The Range Boss*," "*Beau Rand*," "*The Ranchman*," and others.
- SEMBRICH, MARCELLA, operatic soprano; made first appearance in America in "*Lucia di Lammermoor*," has sung as Gilda, Rosina, Violetta, etc.
- SERVISS, GARRETT P., editorial writer; writer on scientific subjects; author of "*Astronomy with an Opera Glass*," "*Astronomy with the Naked Eye*," "*The Moon Maiden*," etc.
- SEYMOUR, CHARLES, Professor of history at Yale; editor; author of "*The Diplomatic Background*," "*Wilson in the World War*," etc.
- SHEARER, CHRISTOPHER H., landscape artist, writer on nature.

Roosevelt's letter focuses on:

- Civic responsibility
- Voting
- Actively participating in your community

“place public good ahead of private gain”

October 3, 1922.

My dear Sir:

I am glad to send a message to the young men and young women who are training for business under your supervision in the Senior High School of Trenton.

I think I will pass on to them a remark made to me many years' ago by James Bryce, author of the "American Commonwealth", at the time he was Ambassador in Washington. He said, "America will continue to keep on prospering and growing in greatness if its people will continue first, to take an interest in their fellow-citizens of every kind, and secondly, to place public good ahead of private gain."

"vote on Election day"

In this day and generation we run the danger of living too narrowly in our own little corner, - of thinking only in terms of our own business, and our own personal friends. The man or woman who has an understanding of the point of view of those in other spheres of activity and other walks of life will have the broad understanding that means the greatest kind of success. Furthermore, Lord Bryce was right in saying that the public good must come ahead of our private gain. The best citizen, and incidentally, the happiest citizen, is not the one who has made the most money, but is the one who has taken his share of the duties of citizenship.

One hears much, especially in the career of business, that is uncomplimentary to those who run our public affairs. The man who kicks most is usually the one who doesn't even bother to vote on Election day. It is absolutely true that our government will be only as good as we want it to be! If every business man and every business woman will take a personal interest in public affairs in the next generation, and will try to view public matters from the broadest standpoint of the whole nation, our government in nation, state and community will vastly improve.

Blind partisanship or voting always one way because

"The coming generation"

Blind partisanship, or voting always one way because one's family always did, or because it is the fashion, is almost as dangerous as not voting at all. Don't forget that even the methods of government will progress and new things will come in just as they did in business. Don't be standpatters in your outlook on life any more than you can afford to be standpatters in your business affairs. A real Progressive in business, should be a real Progressive in public and community life.

The coming generation has in its hands the making of the new America. We cannot stand still - we will either go forward or slip back as a nation. That decision will rest upon the young men and women who are now in high school.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Relevancy of FDR's Letter

- Civic responsibility
- Voting
- Actively participating in your community

How?

Why?

Q&A

**Did you
know?**

Who?

In Development - New Transcription Project

Project guidelines Browse documents Transcribe | Log out

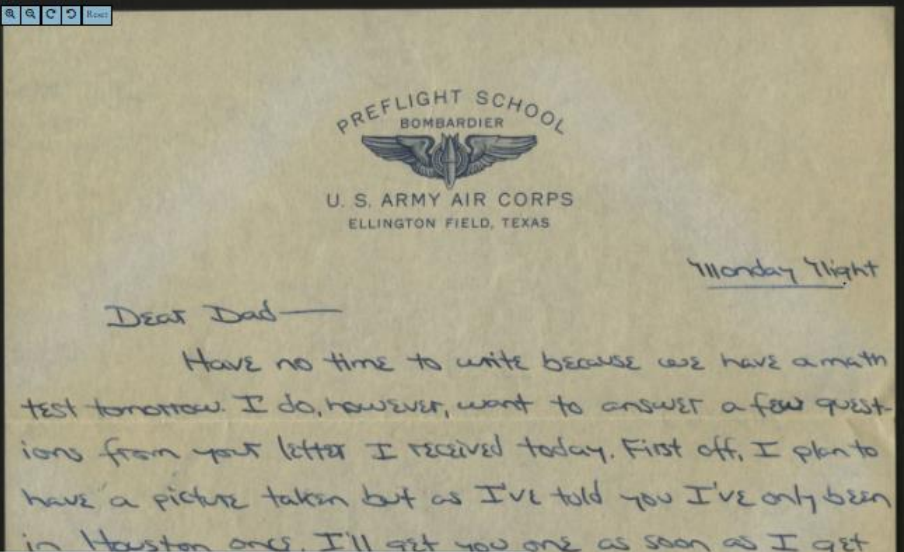
GLC09620.026: Robert L. Stone, to Jacob Stone, 10 May 1943.: Page #1
Original title: 0%20.026_00001.jpg

Track media ☆ Protection: Open to all Status: New
Expiration: Never Mark this revision as complete ☐

Go full screen Layout

Summarize your changes

B I U S h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 Horizontal rule



To be notified when this project goes live:
<https://forms.gle/fK55tMDrLfEpTsk98>

Visit our new Gift Shop

THE GILDER LEHRMAN
INSTITUTE of AMERICAN HISTORY



World War I poster, 1918
(mug)
\$14⁹⁹



World War I poster, 1918
\$19⁹⁹



The Emancipation
Proclamation mug
\$12⁹⁹



The Emancipation
Proclamation
\$19⁹⁹



The 54th Massachusetts
Regiment in the Civil War
(tote)
\$22⁹⁹



The 54th Massachusetts
Regiment in the Civil War
\$19⁹⁹



Shirley Chisholm
campaign poster, 1972
(tote)
\$21⁹⁹



Shirley Chisholm
campaign poster, 1972
\$19⁹⁹



Visit the Gilder
Lehrman Institute
retail shop to see
our new line of
products:
gliftshop.com

Study the Founding Era with EduHam Online

★ HAMILTON EDUCATION PROGRAM ONLINE

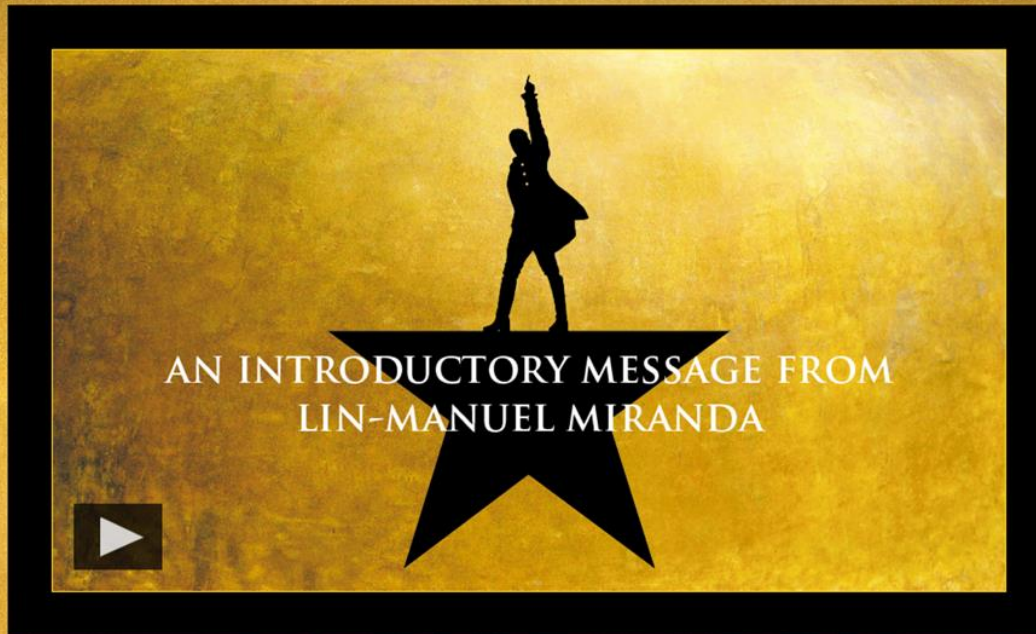
DASHBOARD

RESEARCH

VIDEOS

LOG OUT

Powered By Google
Select Language ▼



Pace–Gilder Lehrman Online MA Program for K-12 Educators

Fall 2020, September 10–December 2

- American Indian History with Ned Blackhawk, Yale University
- The American Enlightenment with Caroline Winterer, Stanford University
- The Fight for Women's Rights: 1820–1920 with Catherine Clinton, UT San Antonio
- The Revolutionary Lives of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. with Peniel Joseph, UT Austin
- Historiography and Historical Methods with Andrew Robertson, Lehman College, CUNY

Upcoming Programs

Thursday, 7-8 p.m. ET (4-5 p.m. PT)

- September 17 – Constitution Day!
- October 1 – Documents relating to John Brown
- October 15 – Women's suffrage
- October 29 – Black soldiers in the American Revolution
- November 12 – Abraham Lincoln
- December 3 – Pearl Harbor
- December 17 – Women of the American Revolution

Upcoming Programs

- *Book Breaks*, September 6 at **12 p.m. ET (9 a.m. PT)**
 - *New time*
 - Alan Taylor discusses his book *Thomas Jefferson's Education*.
- Visit gilderlehrman.org for free resources for students, teachers, families, and history enthusiasts of all ages.
- Visit hamilton.gilderlehrman.org for our Hamilton Education website.