

CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS: LESSON 2: HANDOUT 3

MISSISSIPPI SECESSION DECLARATION¹

A Declaration of the Immediate Causes which Induce and Justify the Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Federal Union

In the momentous step, which our State has taken of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course.

Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery - the greatest material interest of the world. *Its labor supplies the product, which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of commerce of the earth.* These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and by an imperious law of nature, none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. **There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin.**

That we do not overstate the dangers to our institution, a reference to a few facts will sufficiently prove.

Here, Mississippi announces that it will outline why it is *justified* in *seceding* (leaving) the Union.

Mississippi says that the institution of slavery is absolutely necessary for the economy, because the crops are located in extremely hot regions in which only Black people can withstand the temperature. It claims that the *abolition* of slavery would ruin its way of life.

¹ Source: https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/csa_missec.asp

Mississippi describes how its state's way of life is in a dangerous position.

The Ordinance of 1787 dealt with expansion and outlawed slavery in new territories.

The Union has not protected the rights of the South and elsewhere to own slaves.

- The hostility to this institution commenced before the adoption of the Constitution, and was manifested in the well-known Ordinance of 1787, in regard to the Northwestern Territory.
- The feeling increased, until, in 1819-20, it deprived the South of more than half the vast territory acquired from France.
- The same hostility dismembered Texas and seized upon all the territory acquired from Mexico.
- **It has grown until it denies the right of property in slaves, and refuses protection to that right on the high seas, in the Territories, and wherever the government of the United States had jurisdiction.**
- **It refuses the admission of new slave States into the Union, and seeks to extinguish it by confining it within its present limits, denying the power of expansion.**
- It tramples the original equality of the South under foot.
- **It has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in almost every free State in the Union, and has utterly broken the compact, which our fathers pledged their faith to maintain.**
- **It advocates negro equality, socially and politically, and promotes insurrection and incendiarism in our midst.**
- It has enlisted its press, its pulpit and its schools against us, until the whole popular mind of the North is excited and inflamed with prejudice.
- **It has made combinations and formed associations to carry out its schemes of emancipation in the States and wherever else slavery exists.**
- **It seeks not to elevate or to support the slave, but to destroy his present condition without providing a better.**

The Union will not allow the institution of slavery to expand beyond where it already exists in the South.

The Fugitive Slave Act (1850) allowed for the capture and return of slaves to the South. The Union has *nullified* (or undone) this law, which Mississippi views as an act of treachery.

The Union believes in equality for Black Americans, which goes against the South and its way of life.

The Union has openly spoken against the Southern way to those in the North. It is plotting to *emancipate*, or free, the slaves. Mississippi says this will not provide a better situation for the slave than what he already knows in slavery.

Mississippi says that the Union has invaded the state in order to destroy it by taking away its economy and way of life through the abolition of slavery.

Mississippi says claims no hope for it to exist peacefully in the Union.

- It has invaded a State, and invested with the honors of martyrdom the wretch whose purpose was to apply flames to our dwellings, and the weapons of destruction to our lives.
- It has broken every compact into which it has entered for our security.
- **It has given indubitable evidence of its design to ruin our agriculture, to prostrate our industrial pursuits and to destroy our social system.**
- It knows no relenting or hesitation in its purposes; it stops not in its march of aggression, and leaves us no room to hope for cessation or for pause.
- It has recently obtained control of the Government, by the prosecution of its unhallowed schemes, and destroyed the last expectation of living together in friendship and brotherhood.

Utter **subjugation*** awaits us in the Union, if we should consent longer to remain in it. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation, and to the loss of property worth four billions of money, or we must secede from the Union framed by our fathers, to secure this as well as every other species of property. For far less cause than this, our fathers separated from the Crown of England.

Our decision is made. We follow their footsteps. We embrace the alternative of separation; and for the reasons here stated, we resolve to maintain our rights with the full consciousness of the justice of our course, and the undoubting belief of our ability to maintain it.

subjugation: the act of bringing someone or something under control

Mississippi declares that it has two options: one would be to submit to “control” and remain in the Union. If it does this, it will lose billions of dollars in its economy from the loss of slavery and its way of life. The other option is to secede from the Union in order to preserve, or keep, its social system and what it believes is its right to own slaves.

Mississippi seceded from the Union on January 9, 1861. It was the second state (following South Carolina) to leave and form the Confederacy of the United States.