Abraham Lincoln and Liberal Democracy

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Description

Though Abraham Lincoln was not a political philosopher per se, in word and in deed he did grapple with many of the most pressing and timeless questions in politics. What is the moral basis of popular sovereignty? What are the proper limits on the will of the majority? When and why should we revere the law? What are we to do when the letter of the law is at odds with what we believe justice requires? How is our devotion to a particular nation related to our commitment to universal ideals? What is the best way to protect the right to liberty for all people? The contributors to this volume, a methodologically and ideologically diverse group of scholars, examine Lincoln's responses to these and other ultimate questions in politics. The result is a fascinating portrait of not only Abraham Lincoln but also the promises and paradoxes of liberal democracy.

The basic liberal democratic idea is that individual liberty is best secured by a democratic political order that treats all citizens as equals before the law and is governed by the law, with its limits on how the state may treat its citizens and on how citizens may treat one another. Though wonderfully coherent in theory, these ideas prove problematic in real-world politics. The authors of this volume approach Lincoln as the embodiment of this paradox—"naturally antislavery" yet unflinchingly committed to defending proslavery laws; defender of the common man but troubled by the excesses of democracy; devoted to the idea of equal natural rights yet unable to imagine a harmonious, interracial democracy. Considering Lincoln as he attempted to work out the meaning and coherence of the liberal democratic project in practice, these authors craft a profile of the 16th president's political thought from a variety of perspectives and through multiple lenses. Together their essays create the first fully-dimensional portrait of Abraham Lincoln as a political actor, expressing, addressing, and reframing the perennial questions of liberal democracy for his time and our own.

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Disciplines
In Abraham Lincoln’s Statesmanship and the Limits of Liberal Democracy, he is concerned about the health of liberal democracy and wishes to present lessons drawn from his study of Lincoln’s statesmanship. His thesis is that “for a free people to remain free, they must live within limits.” Democracy, he means to say, is not an unqualified good. He takes issue with vox populi vox dei, or the belief that whatever the people pronounce should be received as the voice of God. This premise underwrote the doctrine of popular sovereignty advanced by Stephen Douglas. If the majority chooses to enslave a Though Abraham Lincoln was not a political philosopher per se, in word and in deed he did grapple with many of the most pressing and timeless questions in politics. What is the moral basis of popular sovereignty? What are the proper limits on the will of the majority? When and why should we revere the law? What are we to do when the letter of the law is at odds with what we believe justice requires? Together their essays create the first fully-dimensional portrait of Abraham Lincoln as a political actor, expressing, addressing, and reframing the perennial questions of liberal democracy for his time and our own. Linfield College is located in the beautiful Pacific Northwest. Learn more about the college at www.linfield.edu. Abraham Lincoln on the American Union: “A Word Fitly Spoken”. Lincoln’s rationale that upheld both the Republican Party and his differences with Douglas often centered on the “union.” What did Lincoln mean by the “union,” this unit asks? African-American Experience and American Racial Attitudes. Discussions over Douglas’ concept of “popular sovereignty” brings to mind the meaning of democracy for so many white male Americans in the 1850s. This excellent set of internet clips chronicle the economic and racial underpinnings of political discussions about democracy. These are well paired with textual discussions on the Lincoln-Douglas debates themselves, or with discussions on what kind of coalition Lincoln was building through the construction of the Republicans.