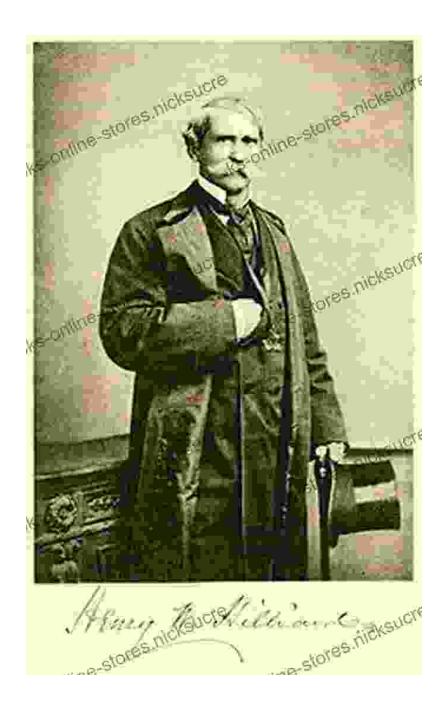
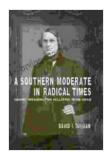
Henry Washington Hilliard (1808-1892): A Southern Statesman and Scholar



A Southern Moderate in Radical Times: Henry Washington Hilliard, 1808-1892 (Southern Biography

Series) by David I. Durham



Language : English
File size : 1429 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 264 pages



Henry Washington Hilliard was a prominent Southern statesman, diplomat, and author who played a significant role in shaping the course of American history. Born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1808, Hilliard graduated from South Carolina College and began his political career as a member of the Alabama House of Representatives. He later served in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, where he became a leading voice for Southern rights and interests.

During the American Civil War, Hilliard served as a Confederate diplomat in Europe. After the war, he returned to the United States and resumed his political career. He served as a delegate to the Alabama Constitutional Convention and was later appointed as a U.S. minister to Brazil. Hilliard also wrote extensively on history, politics, and literature, and his works continue to be studied by scholars today.

Early Life and Education

Henry Washington Hilliard was born on August 4, 1808, in Fayetteville, North Carolina. His father, George Hilliard, was a successful merchant and planter, and his mother, Anne Washington, was a descendant of George Washington. Hilliard received a privileged education, attending the

Fayetteville Academy and then South Carolina College, where he graduated with honors in 1827.

After graduating from college, Hilliard studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He practiced law in Fayetteville for several years, but he soon became more interested in politics. In 1833, he was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives, where he quickly rose to prominence as a gifted orator and a skilled debater.

Political Career

In 1834, Hilliard was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat. He served in the House for six years, during which time he became a leading voice for Southern rights and interests. He opposed the abolition of slavery and the expansion of federal power, and he supported states' rights and the principle of nullification.

In 1840, Hilliard was elected to the U.S. Senate. He served in the Senate for four years, during which time he continued to advocate for Southern interests. He also served as a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on Finance.

Hilliard's political career was interrupted by the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861. Hilliard resigned from the Senate and returned to Alabama, where he served as a Confederate diplomat in Europe. He worked to gain support for the Confederacy from European governments and to secure supplies and weapons for the Confederate war effort.

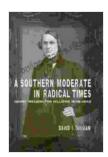
Post-War Career

After the war, Hilliard returned to the United States and resumed his political career. He served as a delegate to the Alabama Constitutional Convention in 1867 and was later appointed as a U.S. minister to Brazil. He served in Brazil for four years, and during that time he helped to improve relations between the United States and Brazil.

In addition to his political career, Hilliard was also a successful author. He wrote extensively on history, politics, and literature. His most famous works include "Six Months in Italy" (1853), "Speeches and Addresses" (1855), and "Life of George Washington" (1860).

Legacy

Henry Washington Hilliard was a prominent Southern statesman, diplomat, and author who played a significant role in shaping the course of American history. His writings continue to be studied by scholars today, and his legacy as a defender of Southern rights and interests is still debated today.



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★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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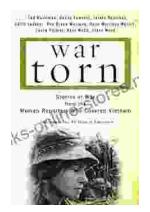
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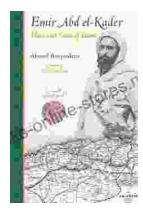
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