

UPCOMING EVENTS

“Obama’s First 100 Days”

**The Spring Semester Study Group meets on Tuesdays
at 4:00 p.m. at the Dole Institute**

Led by Dole Fellow Scott Burnett and Director Bill Lacy
Meeting dates: 3/24, 3/31, 4/7, 4/14 & 4/21

Join the next Spring Study Group on March 24:

“The ‘Right’ View of Obama’s First 100 Days”

Dole Fellow Scott Burnett and Director Bill Lacy will interview
Kansas Republicans Greg Schneider, Alan Cobb and Dennis Wilson.

White Glove Tour of the Dole Archives

Saturday, March 21, 2009 at 10:30 a.m.

Join us for a 30-minute tour of the archives which house Senator Dole’s 4,000
boxes of congressional papers and 25,000 photographs. This month’s tour features
presidential signing pens. Each tour is limited to 15 guests.

Please make reservations by contacting Morgan Davis at 864-1405 or
Judy Sweets at 864-1420 or asweets@ku.edu.

An evening with George Stephanopoulos

Tuesday, April 7, at 7:30 p.m. in the Kansas Union Ballroom

Co-sponsored by the Dole Institute and Student Union Activities

Join Jonathan Earle, Associate Director of the Institute,
as he interviews American broadcaster George Stephanopoulos.

Student tickets are now available at the SUA box office in the Kansas Union.

General public tickets will be available March 16.

Call 864-7469 for more information.

Save the Dates:

The Institute will also host programs on...

Sunday, April 5

and

Wednesday, April 15



ROBERT J. DOLE
INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

The University of Kansas

*The Dole Institute of Politics
is pleased to present*

The 2009 Presidential Lecture Series Ten Score: Abraham Lincoln’s Legacy



Lincoln and the Copperheads

with

Jennifer Weber

Assistant professor of history at the University of Kansas

7:30 p.m.

Thursday, March 12, 2009

Dole Institute of Politics





About...

Jennifer Weber

Jennifer Weber, KU assistant professor of history, specializes in the Civil War, especially the seams where political, social, and military history come together.

Weber's book "Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of Lincoln's Opponents in the North," about anti-war democrats in the Civil War North, was published in 2006 by Oxford University Press. She is currently working on a children's book about the battle of Gettysburg, to be published by *National Geographic*; and a collection of essays in honor of her graduate adviser, James M. McPherson, to be published by the University of Virginia Press.

Besides teaching the first half of the American history survey, Dr. Weber teaches undergraduate courses related to the Civil War, the South, and slavery, along with a graduate research seminar. Professor Weber is co-director of the Hall Center's seminar on Peace, War & Global Change. In addition to her work at KU, she serves on the advisory panel for the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

During her undergraduate studies, Weber attended Northwestern University where she graduated with a bachelor of science in Journalism in 1984. She later went on to receive a masters in History from California State University-Sacramento in 1998, a masters in History from Princeton in 2000 and her Ph.D. in History from Princeton in 2003

Weber also worked for a number of years as a newspaper reporter, editor and political aide in California before pursuing an academic career.

An Excerpt from Weber's book,
*Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of
Lincoln's Opponents in the North*

“It was still dark the morning of April 12, 1861, when Confederate shells started to burst over Fort Sumter. The assault was the culmination of a three-and-a-half month standoff between the federal government and the Confederates, who regarded the Union presence in the mouth of the Charleston Harbor to be an affront to them and their recently declared independence. President Abraham Lincoln, who had inherited the situation from his predecessor James Buchanan, was determined not to give up the island fortress. Neither would he be the first to open fire on the Americans, seceded though they might be. But by April the newly inaugurated president had to make a decision. The men at Fort Sumter were running short on food and supplies. Having informed the rebels of his plan, Lincoln ordered ships bearing supplies to sail to Charleston. This humanitarian mission, as Lincoln called it, sparked the bloodiest war in American history.”