**Chapter 20 Questions**

1. What was Lincoln’s stand on his (first) inaugural address of March 4, 1861?
2. Explain this quote, “Here Lincoln put his finger on a profound geographical truth, the North and the South were Siamese twins, bound inseparately together.”
3. What were other problems that uncontested secession would create?
4. How did Lincoln handle the problem with Ft. Sumter being in South Carolina waters and quickly running out of food? Was this good strategy?
5. What kind of response did Lincoln get when he called for 75,000 troops to enlist in the Union Army?
6. What was the Southern reaction to Lincoln’s call for troops?
7. What was reality behind this quote? “Small wonder that Lincoln reportedly said he hoped to have God on his side, but he had to have Kentucky.”
8. What states left the Union after Fort Sumter was bombarded?
9. If the North had fired the first shot, what would have possibly happened with the border states?
10. What made the border states so important to both sides? Give examples of their importance.
11. What did Lincoln do that was both legal and arguably illegal to keep the border states in the Union?
12. Why was Lincoln very careful to point out that the war was being fought to preserve the Union, not to free the slaves?
13. What side did the Indian tribes side with?
14. Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, who created the Crittenden Compromise, had two sons. One was a General in the Union army and the other was a General in the Confederate army. What does this say about the character of the war?
15. What were the apparent advantages the South enjoyed as the war began?
16. The textbook describes the South as “one immense farm.” If that was the case, why were Confederate soldiers reduced to raiding the haversacks of dead Union soldiers to supplement their food rations?
17. What was the South’s greatest weakness, but the North’s greatest strength?
18. Just how great was the man power advantage for the North?
19. How significant was immigration in figuring into the North’s manpower advantage?
20. “The turn of a few events could easily have produced a different outcome.” What were the might-have-beens that could have changed the course of the war”
21. What does this mean? “The South counted on it, did not get it, and lost.:
22. What about the South did Britain find enticing?
23. What does this allude to? “The common folk of Britain could not yet cast the ballot, but they could cast the brick.”
24. Why did King Cotton fail in the South? What relieved England’s need for cotton a year and a half into the war?
25. What economic retaliation could the North have taken against England had England chosen to use its navy to break the blockade for the South?
26. What was the Trent affair?
27. What did Lincoln mean when he said, “One war at a time.”
28. What was the Alabama? How did it harm relations between the U.S. and England?
29. In 1863, what was the controversy over the Laird rams?
30. Why did several small private American armies attack Canada?
31. What happened in 1863 in Mexico that threatened the Monroe Doctrine? What did the U.S. do?
32. What does this comment say about the predicament that Jefferson Davis found himself mired in? “Governor Brown of Georgia, a belligerent states’ righter, at times seemed ready to secede from the secession and fight on both sides.”
33. What did Lincoln mean when he said in 1863, “a man suffering from ‘temporary illness’ would not persist on feeding on bitter medicines for the remainder of his healthful life.”
34. What were some of the temporary emergency powers Lincoln assumed at the beginning of the war?
35. Why was the Union’s draft unfair?

**Chapter 22 Questions**

1. What were four demanding questions that would have to be answered quickly after the Civil War?
2. What was President Johnson’s Christmas present to former rebel leaders in 1868?
3. Explain this comment. “For many slaves the shackles of bondage were not struck off in a single mighty blow: long-suffering blacks often had to struggle out of their chains link by link”
4. Once Union troops were completely in control in the South, slave owners had no choice but to liberate their slaves, which led to migrations of emancipated blacks throughout the South. Why did they choose to move? Why don’t they move into the North?
5. Who were the “Exodusters”?
6. The freedmen were in a sad state upon emancipation. Most were unskilled, illiterate, destitute, and unsure what to do. To help them, Congress created the Freedmen’s Bureau in 1865. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau intended to do?
7. How successful was the Freedmen’s Bureau?
8. Why did President Andrew Johnson repeatedly try to veto bills creating and extending the Freedmen’s Bureau?
9. Explain the details of Lincoln’s “ten percent” Reconstruction plan he issued in 1863.
10. The Republican Congress feared Lincoln’s plan because they felt it would allow the restoration of the planter aristocracy in the South. In 1864, the Republican Congress created a different plan called the Wade Davis Bill. What did it propose?
11. How did many in Congress disagree with Lincoln on who had the power to readmit southern states?
12. President Johnson disappointed the Radical Republicans in Congress when he issued his plan for Reconstruction. What were the conditions of Johnson’s plan? How did it differ from Lincoln’s “ten percent” plan?
13. As states reentered in 1865 under Johnson’s plan, all of them created Black Codes which differed somewhat from state to state but were generally intended to insure a stable supply of black labor and to keep blacks as second class citizens. How did the Black Codes do that?
14. In December of 1865, the elected representatives from the newly restored southern states arrive in Congress to take their seats. Why did the Republican dominated Congress refuse to seat them although President Johnson accepted?
15. What did the 14th amendment do?
16. Congress’s Civil Rights Bill of 1866 that was passed over President Johnson’s veto did what for Black Americans? Why did it need to be passed over Johnson’s head?
17. Radical Congressional Reconstruction ended when all federal troops were removed from the south in 1877. What happened over time once the federal troops were gone?
18. Why were women disappointed in the 14th and 15th amendments?
19. Where was political corruption located during Reconstruction? (Hint: I’m looking for regions)
20. What was the KKK, and what did they help to accomplish in the South?
21. Why was President Johnson impeached?
22. Why did the Senate vote to acquit Johnson?
23. Why did we purchase Alaska from the Russians for 7.2 million when many Americans during Reconstruction were anti-expansionist and thought that it was folly to do so?

**Chapter 23 Questions**

1. Who did the Republican Party nominate for President in 1868? Why him?
2. What did “waiving the bloody shirt” and “vote as you shot” mean?
3. Why was the electoral count in Grant’s apparent victory of 214 votes to 80 misleading?
4. To whom did Grant owe his victory?
5. What was the Fisk/Gould scheme in 1869?
6. Who was Boss Tweed and what was the character of the political machine under his control?
7. What was the Credit Mobilier scandal?
8. What was the Whiskey Ring scandal that as exposed in 1875?
9. What form did Secretary of War Belnap’s corruption take?
10. What was the Liberal Republican revolt of 1872?
11. What caused the Panic of 1873?
12. What was the reasoning of those who would advocate “cheap or soft money” and those who desired “hard money”? Who was on each side?
13. In the 3 decades after the Civil war nearly 80% of the eligible voters cast their ballots in presidential elections. These numbers were not matched before or since this time period. How is this phenomenon explained?
14. Where was the base of support for each political party in the Gilded Age?
15. What was the life blood of both political parties during the Gilded Age?
16. What difference did the Half-Breeds claim to have with the Stalwarts? Was it a genuine difference?
17. Explain this quote, “Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are born in Ohio.”
18. What was the Compromise of 1877?
19. Labor disturbances throughout the country plagued President Hayes during his term. Major eastern cities convulsed in turmoil. What strikes were the most crippling and what was Hayes compelled to do to restore order?
20. Who were Denis Kearney and the Kearneyites?
21. What was Garfield plagued with when he was elected President in 1880? Why did Charles Guiteau assassinate Garfield?
22. Explain this quotation. “The Pendleton Act partially divorced politics from patronage, but it helped drive politicians into ‘marriages of convenience’ with big-business leaders.”
23. James G. Blaine finally got the Republican nomination in 1884 when the party decided to jettison Chester Arthur who may have been more deserving. Blaine’s chances were severely crippled when the Mugwumps refused to support Cleveland. Who were the Mugwumps?
24. The Democratic Party appeared safe in nominating the reform candidate Grover Cleveland. How was the Republican Party able to attack Cleveland’s character?
25. How did Cleveland show courage in dealing with pension abuse?
26. After the Civil War, what embarrassing fiscal problem did the country have?
27. Why were Republicans happy with Cleveland’s stand on the tariff issue?
28. The presidents of the Gilded Age are forgettable. The one exception might be Cleveland in his term. Why?