

2. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and California
3. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and California
4. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina
5. Missouri
6. California
7. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
8. Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia
9. Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina
10. Georgia and Florida

## CHAPTER 20

### II. A.

1. False. Four more states seceded after his inauguration.
2. True
3. True
4. False. The South had superior military leadership, while the North struggled to find commanders.
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False. The British permitted the *Alabama* to leave their ports.
9. True
10. True
11. False. The Civil War draft was unfair to poor citizens, who could not afford substitutes.
12. False. Congress approved Lincoln's acts.
13. True
14. True
15. False. The Northern civilian economy prospered during the war.

### II. B.

1. d
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b

7. a
8. c
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. b
13. a
14. b
15. b

**II. C.**

1. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri (West Virginia also possible)
2. (naval) blockade
3. *Trent*
4. *Alabama*
5. Laird rams
6. draft
7. "bounty jumpers"
8. nursing
9. National Banking System
10. "shoddy millionaires"
11. writ of *habeus corpus*
12. United States Sanitary Commission

**II. D.**

1. F
2. A
3. G
4. B
5. I
6. E
7. C
8. D
9. J
10. H

**II. E.**

- 4
- 5
- 1
- 2
- 3

**II. F.**

1. C
2. F
3. G
4. B
5. D
6. H
7. E
8. A
9. I
10. J

**II. G.**

1.
  - a. The South and New England had about the same number of manufacturers; but New England's businesses were much larger in terms of capital, number of laborers, and product value.
  - b. South: about five laborers per business; New England: about twenty laborers per business; Middle States: about ten laborers per business.
2.
  - a. Ireland
  - b. Germany
  - c. Germany
  - d. It remained steady in the first year of the war (1861-1862), rose considerably in the second year (1862-1863), increased slightly in the third year (1863-1864). Britain: 1863; Ireland: 1863; Germany: 1864.
3.
  - a. From March 1862 to January 1863
  - b. July 1861: 3:2 (Union to Confederate); March 1862: 3:2; January 1863: 2:1; January 1865: 2:1
  - c. It remained steady (about 2:1) from January 1863 to January 1865.

**CHAPTER 21****II. A.**

1. False. The Battle of Bull Run made the *North* expect a longer war.
2. True
3. False. The Union first succeeded in the West.
4. True
5. False. The turn to a war against slavery cost Lincoln popularity.
6. False. Black soldiers were militarily effective.
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False. Lee lost a higher percentage of his soldiers than Grant, and it was he who turned the war into a struggle of bloody attrition.
13. True
14. True
15. False. The war settled all those issues.

**II. B.**

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. d
14. c
15. b

**II. C.**

1. First Battle of Bull Run
2. Peninsula campaign
3. Battle of Antietam
4. Emancipation Proclamation
5. "Unconditional Surrender"
6. Vicksburg
7. Gettysburg
8. Fort Pillow
9. Copperheads
10. *The Man Without a Country*
11. Atlanta
12. Union party
13. Ford's Theater
14. Appomattox Court House
15. "The Lost Cause"

**II. D.**

1. O
2. N
3. F
4. H
5. A
6. B
7. K
8. E
9. D
10. C
11. M
12. I
13. G
14. L
15. J

**II. E.**

3

1

2

5

4

**II. F.**

1. D

2. J

3. C

4. B

5. I

6. A

7. F

8. H

9. G

10. E

**II. G.**

1. The Union officer is in a new uniform; the two Confederates are in worn uniforms; the Southern civilians are not in uniform. The North thus seems prosperous and unharmed by the war; the South is suffering from its defeat. Northern civilians are not present, and thus not much affected. The crushed Southern civilians are also under Northern military rule.
2. The Northern officer is upright—confident and in control. The Southerners are beaten (hands folded or in pockets) but still defiant.
3. Most of the Southerners are unarmed, with weapons on the ground. The Northerner has sheathed his sword; but one Southerner retains his rifle, suggesting possible future violence. Homer seems to suggest that the two sides are connected, but still hostile and wary of one another.

**II. H.**

1. Alabama and Florida
2. Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland
3. Kentucky, Delaware
4. Tennessee, Cumberland, Mississippi
5. Charleston
6. Cold Harbor

**CHAPTER 22****II. A.**

1. True

2. False. White Southerners strongly rejected Northern political domination.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False. Johnson had been a poor white who opposed the planter elite.
7. True
8. False. It weakened the moderates and strengthened the radicals.
9. True
10. False. Redistribution of land was opposed by moderates and never became part of reconstruction policy.
11. False. Blacks controlled only one house of one state legislature—South Carolina.
12. True
13. False. The Klan was organized primarily because of resentment over blacks' growing political power.
14. True
15. False. The moderate plan failed to deal with the deeper economic and social aftermath of slavery.

**II. B.**

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. c
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. d

**II. C.**

1. freedmen
2. Freedmen's Bureau

3. Baptist
4. 10 percent plan
5. Thirteenth Amendment
6. Black Codes
7. Fourteenth Amendment
8. moderates
9. radicals
10. Union League
11. *Ex parte Milligan*
12. scalawags
13. carpetbaggers
14. Fifteenth Amendment
15. Alaska

**II. D.**

1. H
2. K
3. C
4. M
5. B
6. J
7. O
8. I
9. F
10. G
11. E
12. A
13. L
14. N
15. D

**II. E.**

- 4
- 1
- 5
- 3

2

**II. F.**

1. D
2. E
3. J
4. C
5. I
6. F
7. H
8. B
9. A
10. G

**II. G.**

1. Eight whites, three blacks; the white woman seated in the center; they are in the rear and partly hidden, suggesting that they might hold subordinate positions on the staff.
2. The shabby clothes of the boy and young woman; the crude log cabin dwelling. The people seem weary but hopeful; at least three of them have partial smiles.
3. The men in the line appear to be working people—perhaps farmers in their best clothes. The voting officials, black and white, appear more affluent and well-dressed. The drawing shows the new voters as somewhat hesitant and uncertain, perhaps being manipulated by the more politically knowledgeable officials.