

Short-Answer Questions
Ch. 19-22

US Tariffs 1792-1860			
Year	Tariff Revenue (in millions of \$)	Tariff Revenue as % of Federal Budget	Average Tariff Rate
1792	\$4.4	95.0%	15.1%
1795	\$5.6	91.6%	8.0%
1800	\$9.1	83.7%	10.0%
1805	\$12.9	95.4%	10.7%
1810	\$8.6	91.5%	10.1%
1815	\$7.3	46.4%	6.5%
1820	\$15.0	83.9%	20.2%
1825	\$20.1	97.9%	22.3%
1830	\$21.9	88.2%	35.0%
1835	\$19.4	54.1%	14.2%
1840	\$12.5	64.2%	12.7%
1845	\$27.5	91.9%	24.3%
1850	\$39.7	91.0%	22.9%
1855	\$53.0	81.2%	20.6%
1860	\$53.2	94.9%	15.0%

- Contrast Southern and Northern views of the tariff, and briefly explain how these conflicting positions helped to bring on the Civil War.
- Identify a second economic factor, and briefly explain what role it played with regard to sectional tension or national unity.
- Briefly explain the impact of the Civil War on the economy of the North.

“The Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, had all the moral grandeur of a bill of lading.* It contained no indictment of slavery ... [and] it did not in fact free any slaves [But] for all its limitations, the Emancipation Proclamation probably made genuine emancipation inevitable.”

Richard Hofstadter, *The American Political Tradition*, 1948

**Bill of lading: a legal document detailing the type, quantity and destination of the good being shipped.*

- Explain why Hofstadter could be justified in writing so dismissively of the Emancipation Proclamation in the first two sentences quoted above.

- b) Explain how, given the limitations of the Emancipation Proclamation, Hofstadter could be justified in claiming that it “probably made genuine emancipation inevitable.”
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“The victory which Lincoln was to gain when the nation cast its ballots in November [1864] was fundamentally of his own making. In his conduct of the war, he had made many mistakes, especially in his handling of military matters in the first two years. He had seemed, at times, to be more politician than statesman, he had been bitterly criticized both for moving too fast on the slavery question and for not moving fast enough, and there had always been sincere patriots to complain that he had lacked drive and firmness in his leadership. But he had gained and kept, somehow, the confidence of the average citizen of the North. If his leadership had at times been tentative, almost fumbling, it had firmly taken the mass of the people in the direction they themselves had deeply wanted.”

Bruce Catton, *The American Heritage Short History of the Civil War*, 1960

- a) Briefly explain Catton’s main point in this excerpt.
- b) Provide one piece of evidence from the Civil War era and explain how it supports the point Catton made in this excerpt.
- c) Choose one other president who was faced with the problem of sectional tension, and briefly explain how his actions in office compare or contrast with Lincoln’s.
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- a) Briefly explain who the Copperheads were and why they were important during the Civil War.
- b) Explain one Union response to the Copperheads.
- c) Identify and briefly explain a similar situation from a previous American war.