1. At the beginning of September, 1862, what was the military situation?

2. Why did Lee move into Maryland in September 1862?

3. What did a Union soldier discover and why was it important? How did the incident illustrate the author's idea of "contingency" that he explained in his Introduction to the book?

4. Who commanded the Union forces at Antietam?

5. How did the battle of Antietam rank with other battles in American history?

6. Who won?

7. At the end of the battle what was Lee able to do? Why was Lincoln so upset with McClellan?

8. Lincoln was elected in 1860 on a platform (set of Party principles) that said what about slavery?

9. Why did southerners see little difference between Lincoln and the abolitionists?

10. What advantages did the North enjoy over the South when the war commenced and as it continued?

11. Why did most European observers believe that the Confederacy would be able to prevail?
12. The Civil War resolved what fundamental question left unresolved by the American Revolution?

13. What was the most important military innovation seen at the battle of Antietam that accounted for so many casualties?

14. The fiercest fighting during the battle took place where?

15. What were three critically important results of the Battle of Antietam?

16. What did the Emancipation Proclamation declare? On what authority did Lincoln issue it? Why did it not include the slaves in the Border states such as Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri that had not left the Union?

17. How did the Emancipation Proclamation transform the war?

18. Explain the difference between "The United States are..." and "The United States is...". Also, what point does the author make about Lincoln's use of "Union," and then "nation?"

19. What was the economic and political impact of the war on the South?

20. What was the economic and political impact of the war on the North?

21. The Civil War led to the passage of what three Amendments? (Their numbers); Know what did each amendment did.