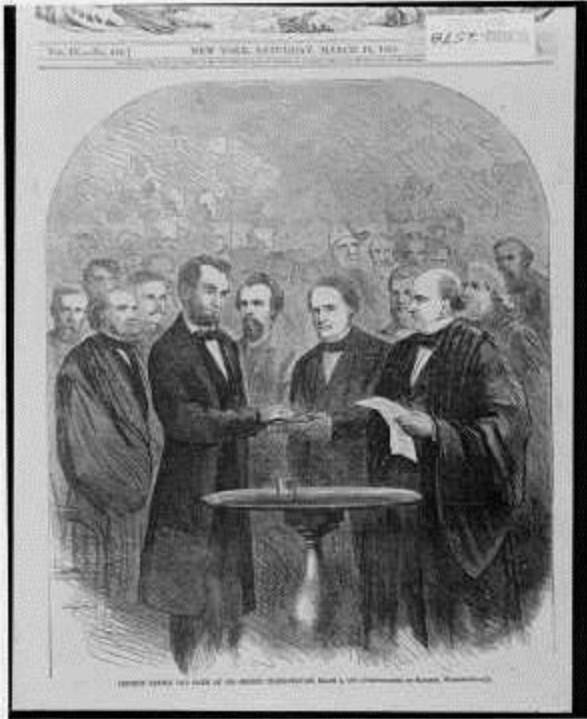


**ANSWER QUESTIONS 26.-30. Using the selection Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Washington D.C. March 4, 1865**

1. Two Journalists' accounts of Lincoln's speech preclude the speech itself. What mood do they agree seems to pervade the Address?
  - A. One of pessimism towards a continuing war into the President's second term.
  - B. A mood of a religious experience, with both Jubilee and somber silence.
  - C. Overwhelmed by the feeling of impending doom for the "melancholy figure" of the President.
  - D. A feeling of hatred in the crowd overshadows Lincoln's desire for conciliation.
  
2. Why does Lincoln say that his address will be short?
  - A. He fears for his life in the fourth year of the war that seems to make little progress.
  - B. He will make a quick prediction of the future and return to work on ending the war.
  - C. There is little he can say that the people don't already know about the war's progress.
  - D. Arms production is down, and without renewed industry the war will be lost.
  
3. Why does Lincoln say that war came shortly after his First Inaugural Address?
  - A. One part of the Nation would make war to save it, and the other would make war other than let it survive peacefully.
  - B. Spies infiltrated Washington DC trying to start the war.
  - C. Southerners refused to believe Lincoln would not try to take their slaves away.
  - D. All of the above.
  
4. Lincoln takes a very religious tone in the main and largest paragraph. What is the main point(s) that he is trying to make?
  - A. That all men are created equal in God's eyes, but 1/8<sup>th</sup> of the population, African Americans, were not treated equal by God's white Children.
  - B. That God's justice is not man's justice and the Current war was payment through blood for the Nation's sins.
  - C. That the war was fought on religious and moral grounds and that both sides prayed to the same God to aid them in their righteous cause.
  - D. That while he believes God doesn't assist those trying to eat the bread from the sweat of other men's faces, he shouldn't judge, lest he be judged.
  - E. B and C
  - F. C and D
  - G. B,C and D
  - H. All of the above
  
5. What do you think the phrase "With malice toward none; with charity for all" means?
  - A. Lincoln sees the southerners as needing help, not hatred.
  - B. Lincoln plans to rebuild the south after the war, but he will punish them severely first.
  - C. Lincoln believes slaves should be allowed revenge as part of their emancipation.
  - D. All men are created equal.



Library of Congress

## Second Inaugural Address

Washington, D.C.  
March 4, 1865

*This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."*

*Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln told him the next day, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."*

*According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."*

*Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."*

**At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention, and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.**

**On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it--all sought to avert it. While the inaugural [sic] address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war--seeking to dissolve [sic] the Union, and**

divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would *make war* rather than let the nation survive; and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!" If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South, this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a Living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope--ferently do we pray--that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bond-man's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether"

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

