*Chapter 20:* Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president and received multiple threats. He claimed nothing would happen unless the south provoked it. He suggested that the restoration of the union was his top goal. Most of the forts in the south had transferred their supplies to the confederacy, but Fort Sumter had been on the two that had not. The south fired cannons for 34 hours at the fort, all non-lethal, and the fort finally surrendered. In response, Lincoln asked for 75,000 volunteers, the south now thought that Lincoln was waging an aggressive war. The border states were crucial to keep in the existing union, they were treated very nicely. The South's only advantage in the war is that they were able to fight a defensive war, for the most part, and they had more talented leadership -- who was Lee himself. The South was hoping for foreign intervention; and although it almost happened several times, it never actually occurred. The north issued a draft after the initial the boom of the war. They did this to increase the number of men in their army.

*Chapter 21:* Lincoln decided that if he won at the Bull Run, he would be able to demonstrate the superiority of the North and thought that it could lead to a capturing of Richmond, which would have ended the war much sooner. The South won. After this initial battle, there were other attempts to capture Richmond. All of the first battles were counter-attacked by the south affectively. The pivotal moment of the war was the Battle of Antietam. In this battle, Grant was able to stop Lee from progressing farther North. This battle gave the moral demonstration Lincoln needed for his publication of the Emancipation Proclamation. Although this document was intended to free slaves, it did nothing really because the Southern states who had the slaves had left the union and no longer looked to Lincoln for leadership. Lee is beat severely at the Battle of Gettysburg. Sherman marches across the South destroying all resources that he kind find to prevent the South of being able to obtain needed resources. Eventually the war ends, and 5 days later, Lincoln is assassinated.*Chapter 22:* All confederate leaders were pardoned by Johnson. The slaves were freed and they were able to go and do things such as religion, and have a formal education. Blacks were now able to begin learning how to read and write. The reconstruction plan was made to help the union come back together as one. The way of how to do it was debated between the executive branch and the legislative branch. The final plan, as passed in congress, was the Congressional plan. In response to the freed slaves, the Klu Klux Klan was made to scare the blacks. After some time, Johnson was impeached. He claimed that was he was doing was constitutional and claimed that he was innocent. He was found not guilty after the trial in the senate. Alaska was bought and this time by William Seward, he was made fun of after his purchase of it.