



Answers	
True	1. Stephen Collins Foster was the most popular American songwriter of his day. He wrote over 200 songs. His music is still heard, sung, and played over 150 years after they were written.
False	2. Music was very useful in many ways during the Civil War. Songs served as ways to relate ideas, to recruit volunteers, and to sell policies. During long marches, drums helped to keep order and pace. Boys as young as nine joined the armies and became drummers, following fathers and brothers marching into battle. A fife's pitch could be heard over the noises of rifles, cannons, and shouting. For entertainment, companies and regiments often had their own brass bands. Banjos, guitars, fiddles, harmonicas, trumpets, flutes, and fifes were instruments soldiers carried with them. Songs were sung around campfires at night.
True	3. Lincoln had heard "Dixie" before and liked it. The tune was written by Ohio-born and New York-based Daniel Decatur Emmett for the Bryant Minstrels before the outbreak of hostilities. It was adapted by the Confederates and played at Jefferson Davis's inauguration.
False	4. Howe was paid \$4 when the poem appeared in the magazine, <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> . She had seen a battle near Washington, D.C. in November 1861, and woke up the next day and wrote the poem. It was published early in 1862. The tune was based on a popular Southern camp meeting hymn. It was first used in the song about the abolitionist John Brown in "John Brown's Body."
True	5. Troops often tried to egg each other on by taking a popular tune and changing the lyrics. The northern Federal troops were called Yanks. The southern Confederate troops were called Rebs or Rebels.
True	6. Stephen Collins Foster was inspired by Lincoln's need for 300,000 more troops in July of 1862. It was placed in the play <i>A Light in the Storm</i> . Since the play covers December 24, 1860 to December 31, 1861, it would not have been heard by Amelia Martin.
True	7. The song "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" gained even wider popularity about 30 years later during the Spanish-American War and even later in World War I.
True	8. The Army of Northern Virginia was trying to get safely through Frederick, Maryland on their way North. Maryland, like Delaware was a border state. Slavery was practiced in Maryland and the state had a forced occupation by Northern troops because of its location next to Washington, D.C. There were many Southern sympathizers in Maryland, including the song's author, James Randall Ryder. The 22 year-old wrote it to persuade Maryland to leave the Union. Set to the old German song, "O Tannenbaum," the song met with indifference and few new recruits as the troops went through the city.
False	9. "Tenting Tonight" was enjoyed by both sides because it spoke to the longing for home and for the peace that both sides wanted.
False	10. Root did not write "The Battle Hymn of the Republic". Julia Ward Howe did. Root was a popular songwriter enjoyed by both sides. "Just Before Battle Mother" was another Root tune.