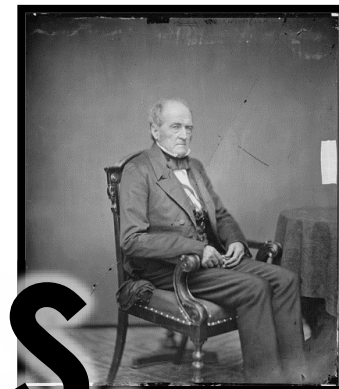
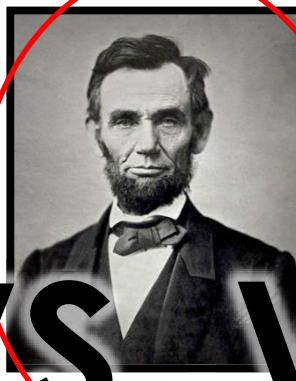
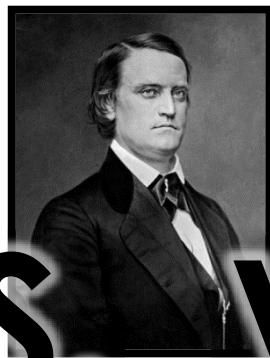
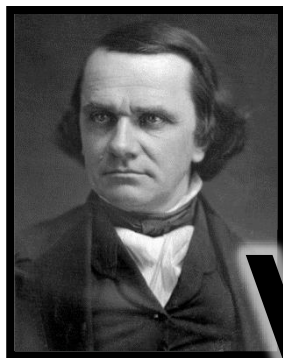


CIVIL WAR: 1861-1865

ELECTION OF 1860

Circle the winner



V.S. V.S. V.S.

Stephen Douglas,
Northern Democrat

Platform:

- enforce the Fugitive Slave Act
- allow territories to vote on practice of slavery

John Breckinridge,

Southern Democrat

Platform:

- unrestricted expansion of slavery
- annexation of Cuba

Abraham Lincoln,

Republican

Platform:

- no expansion of slavery
- protective tariffs
- internal improvements

John Bell,

Constitutional Union

Platform:

- preserve the Union

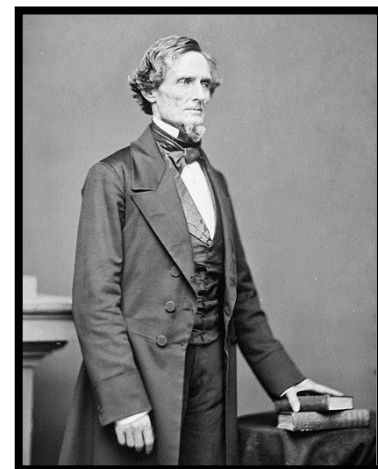
ONE LAST DITCH EFFORT TO SAVE THE UNION

CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE, December 1860

- In an attempt to keep the nation together, Senator John J. Crittenden proposed a compromise that offered concessions to the South including:
 - Guaranteeing the existence of slavery in the South
 - Extending the Missouri Compromise to the western territories
- The compromise failed

SOUTHERN STATES SECEDE

- December 20, 1860 - South Carolina voted to secede from the Union
- Many Southerners in President Buchanan's cabinet resigned and his administration fell apart.
- When Buchanan became president, there were 32 states in the Union.
- When he left, there were 25.



Jefferson Davis, 1861

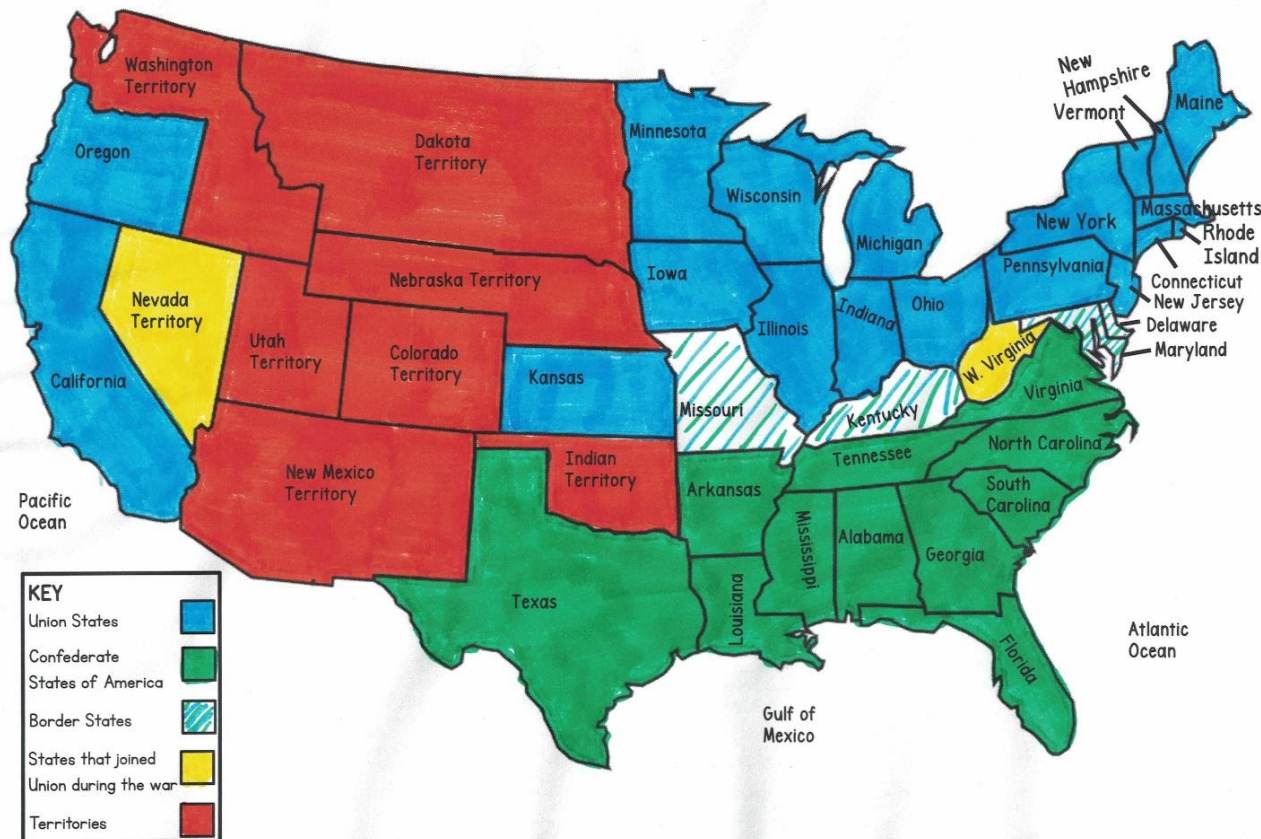
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas joined South Carolina in voting to secede.
- Together the seceded states created the Confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis as their president, and established their capital in Richmond, Virginia
- When it became clear that President Lincoln was going to use force against the South, the Upper South (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas) also seceded 1

BORDER STATES & A DIVIDED NATION

- 4 slave states remained in the Union (Border States):
- MARYLAND - Union army resorted to martial law to keep the state under Federal control
- MISSOURI - Union troops prevented pro-Southerners from gaining control, guerrilla forces sympathetic to the South caused problems throughout the war
- KENTUCKY - voted to remain neutral, North waited for South to violate neutrality before sending in Union troops and forcing Kentucky to remain in the Union
- DELAWARE

Complete the key and color the map.



What 2 states joined the Union during the Civil War?

West Virginia and Nevada

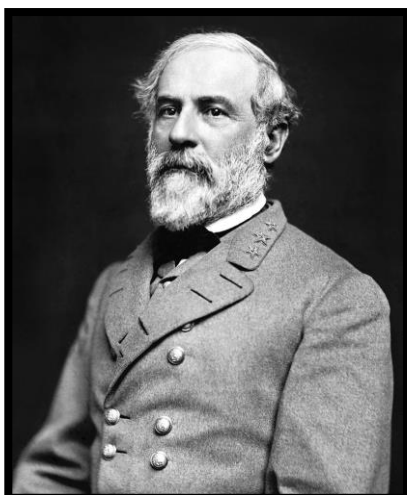
FORT SUMTER

- The immediate problem posed by the secession of the southern states were the Federal forts occupied by Federal troops now located in the Confederate States of America
- Fort Sumter in South Carolina was cut off from Federal supplies and reinforcements
- Buchanan refused to act with force during his last days as president, instead opting to leave the problem to Abraham Lincoln
- Lincoln announced he would send provisions to the troops at Ft. Sumter
- 4 am on April 12, 1861, South Carolina fired upon Ft. Sumter and the Civil War began

COMPARING THE NORTH & SOUTH

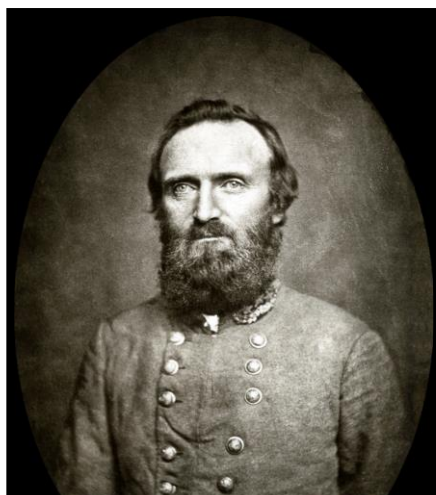
| | NORTH (United States) AKA - Union, Federals, Yankees & Billy Yanks | SOUTH (Confederate States of America) AKA - Confederacy, Rebels & Johnny Reb |
|------------------|--|--|
| Uniform Color | <u>Blue</u> | <u>Gray</u> |
| Number of States | <u>23</u> (West Virginia & Nevada are not included in this number) | <u>11</u> |
| Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a working and established <u>government</u> Capital: <u>Washington, D.C.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>New States</u>, untried government <u>States</u> had more power than the central government which made collecting taxes and passing laws difficult Capital: <u>Richmond, Virginia</u> |
| Population | <u>22 million</u> and the number continued to increase as immigrants flowed in during the war years | <u>9 million</u> , 3.5 million of which were slaves |
| Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contained <u>85%</u> of the nation's factories contained 90% of skilled workers <u>able to produce all of the supplies and weapons needed for the war</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>limited industry</u> had to rely on <u>imports</u> for its war materials making it vulnerable to Northern blockades |
| Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extensive <u>railroad system</u> meant men and supplies could be moved quickly large group of <u>merchant marines</u> (shipping vessels and the people that worked on them) <u>naval supremacy</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>inadequate</u> railroad system (contained less than 30% of nation's railroad mileage) <u>few merchant ships or naval vessels</u> |
| Finances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> controlled <u>70%</u> of nation's wealth To fund the war, the North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> levied high tariffs on <u>imports</u> introduced an <u>income tax</u> issued paper money called <u>greenbacks</u> that were not backed by gold, but by the government sold government bonds to banks and individuals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was hurt by <u>Northern blockades</u>, unwillingness of foreign banks to provide large loans, and opposition to direct taxation by the Confederate government To fund the war, the South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>raised excise taxes</u> sold government bonds <u>issued paper money</u> |
| Military Forces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> very few experienced officers since most joined the Confederate army when their home state seceded city dwellers and factory workers were not prepared for the life of a soldier and needed a lot of training had to fight an offensive war drafted men between the ages of 20-45, but those who did not want to fight could find a substitute or pay \$300 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> superior military leadership Southerners were accustomed to life in the outdoors, the use of weapons, and riding horses had the advantage of fighting on their own soil drafted men between ages of 18-35 except those who owned 20 or more slaves (about 10% of slave owners owned more than 20 slaves) |

IMPORTANT MILITARY LEADERS: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



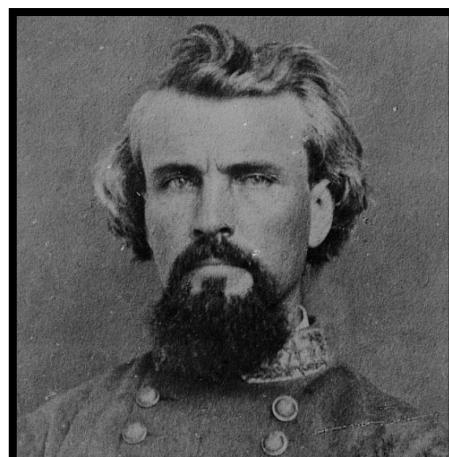
General Robert E. Lee

Commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia



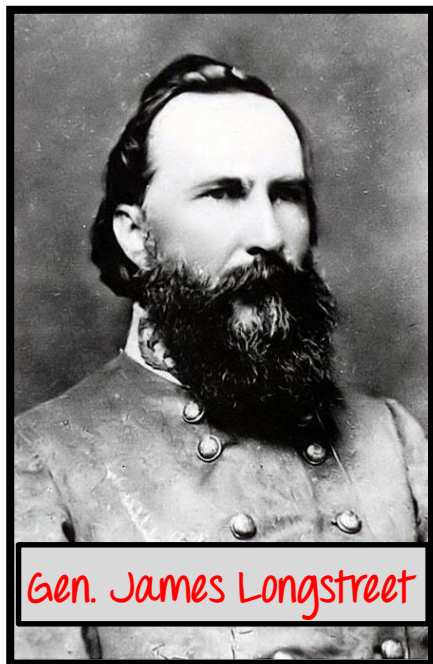
Gen. Stonewall Jackson

Served under Robert E. Lee and was key in winning many battles, died in 1863



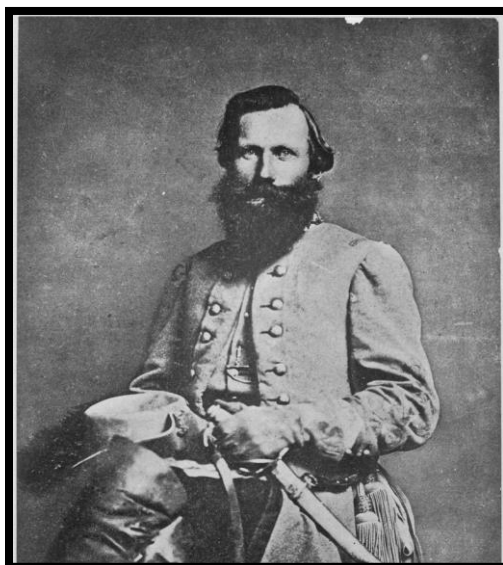
Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

Known as a brilliant military tactician, was also an early member of the Ku Klux Klan



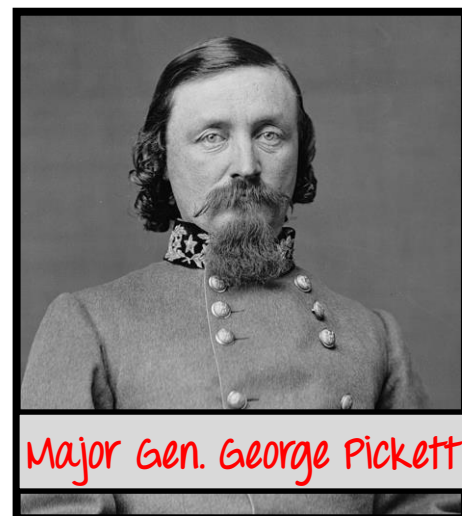
Gen. James Longstreet

Corps Commander of Army of Northern Virginia, joined the Republican Party after the war and had a successful post-war career working in the U.S. government



General J.E.B. Stuart

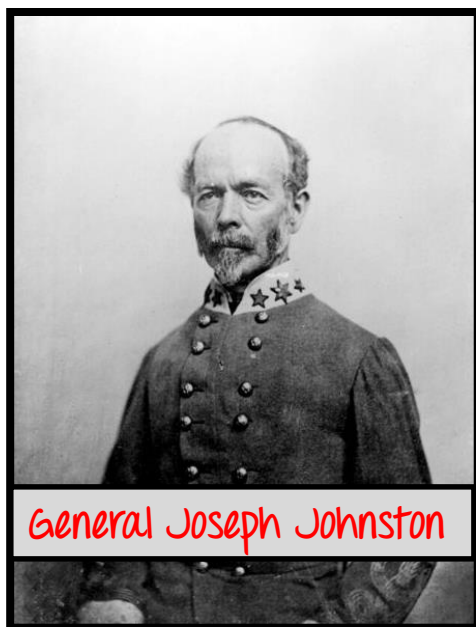
Calvary Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia



Major Gen. George Pickett

Best known for leading the futile Pickett's Charge on the 3rd day of the Battle of Gettysburg

IMPORTANT PEOPLE: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



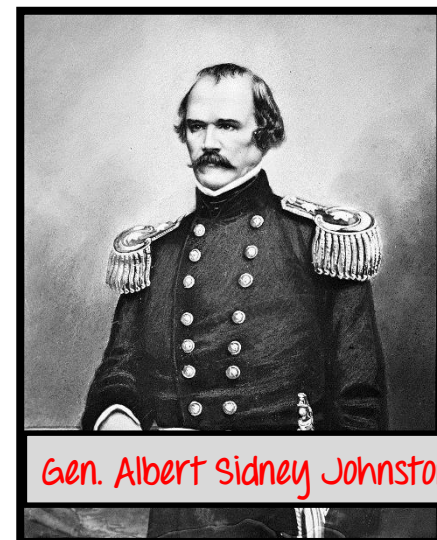
General Joseph Johnston

Highest ranking U.S. officer to resign and join the Confederacy, fought against Sherman during his March to the Sea and later surrendered at Bennett Farm on April 26, 1865



General P.G.T. Beauregard

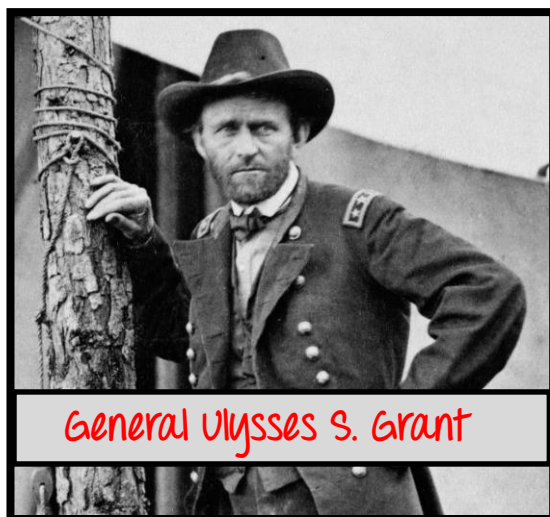
Commanded armies in the Western theater, surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Farm in Durham, NC in the largest surrender of Confederate troops on April 26, 1865



Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston

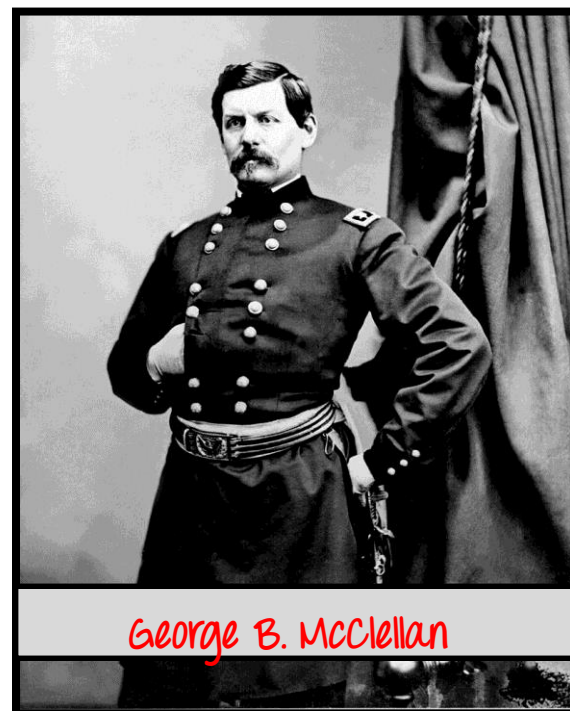
Killed during the battle of Shiloh and was the highest ranked officer on either side to be killed in the war

IMPORTANT PEOPLE: UNION



General Ulysses S. Grant

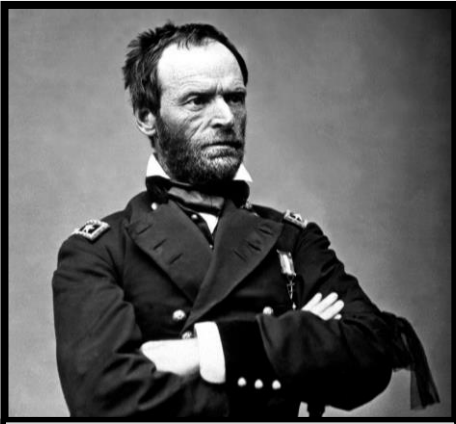
Led troops to victory in Tennessee and Mississippi, and, in 1864, became Commanding General of Union Army



George B. McClellan

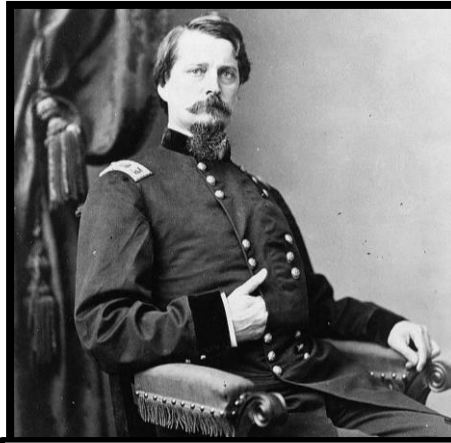
Organized and led Union army during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign, removed after the Battle of Antietam

IMPORTANT PEOPLE: UNION



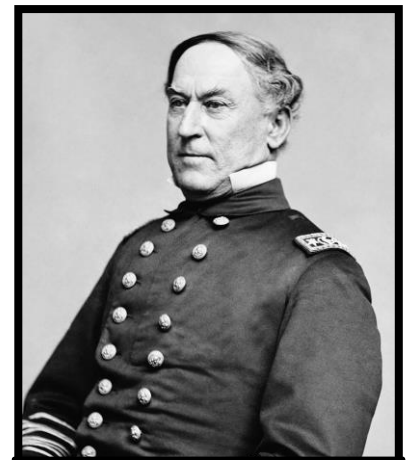
Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman

1864, became commander of Western forces, his March to the Sea devastated the Confederacy



Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock

Best known for his leadership during the Battle of Gettysburg



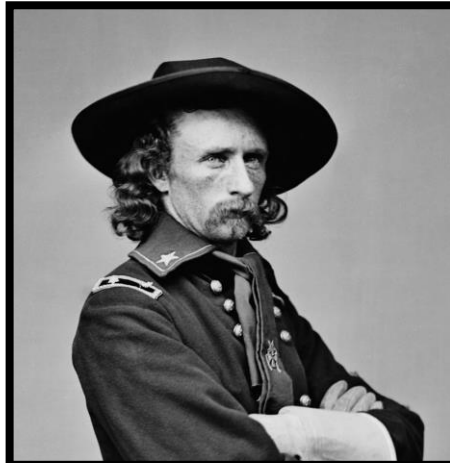
Admiral David Farragut

Led the Union Navy to victory in New Orleans



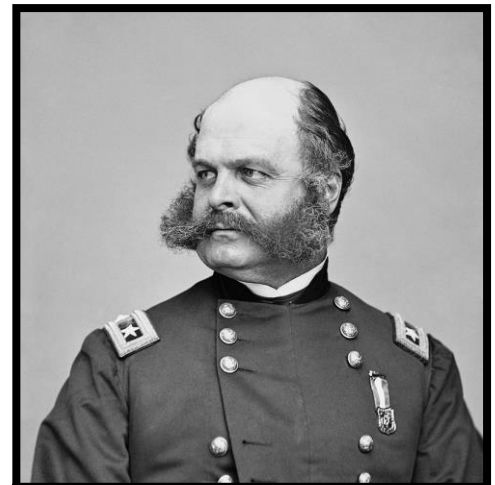
Gen. Winfield Scott

Hero of the Mexican-American War, Commanding General of the U.S. Army until 1861, came up with the Anaconda Plan



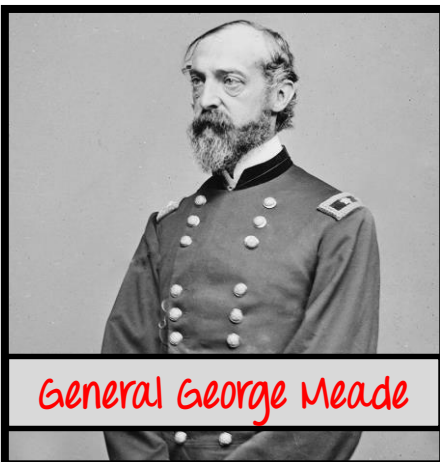
General George Custer

Had a successful career during the Civil War and, in 1867, was dispatched to lead troops in the West against the Native Americans



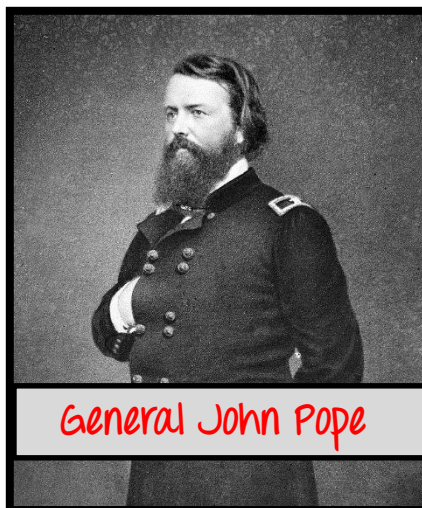
General Ambrose Burnside

Led troops to victory in North Carolina and Tennessee but suffered a disastrous defeat at Fredericksburg (and the term "sideburns" was derived from his fashionable whiskers)



General George Meade

Commanded the Army of the Potomac, best known for leading the Union to victory at Gettysburg



General John Pope

After the disastrous defeat at 2nd Bull Run, he was sent West to command Union forces in the 1862 Dakota War

WOMEN PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES, TOO

- Women supported the war relief efforts at home
- They ran farms and businesses while the men were away
- An estimated 400-750 women disguised themselves as men and fought as soldiers
- Some women served as spies
- Thousands of women served as nurses



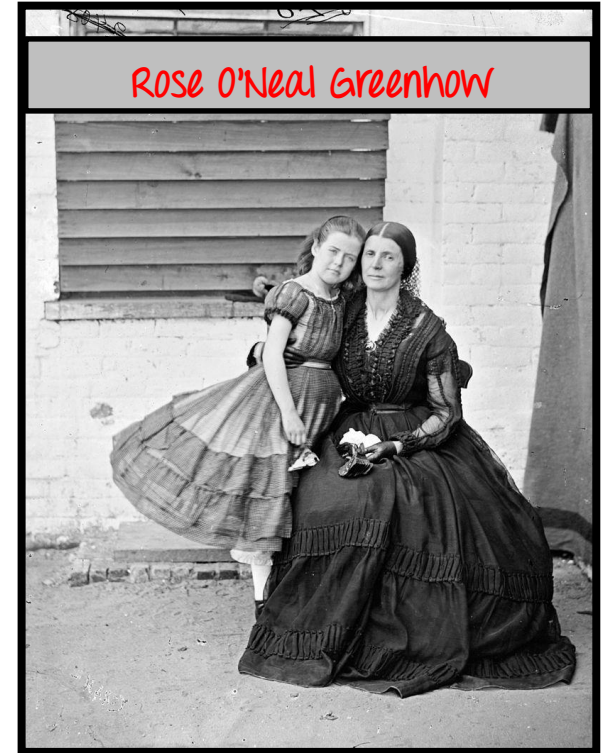
Pauline Cushman

Acted as a spy for the Union



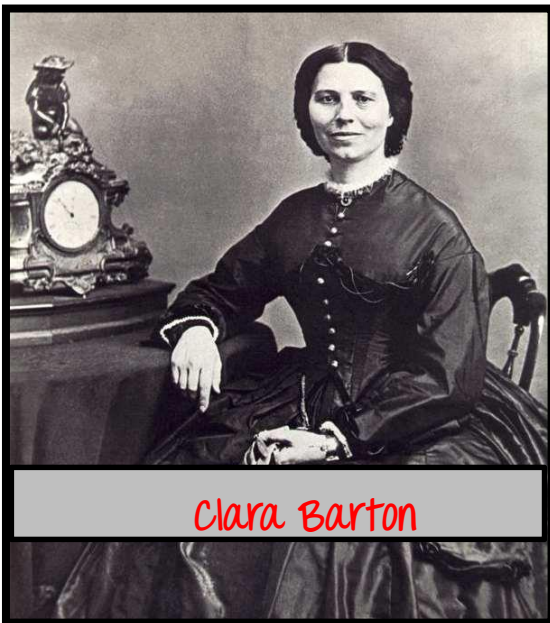
Belle Boyd

Confederate spy



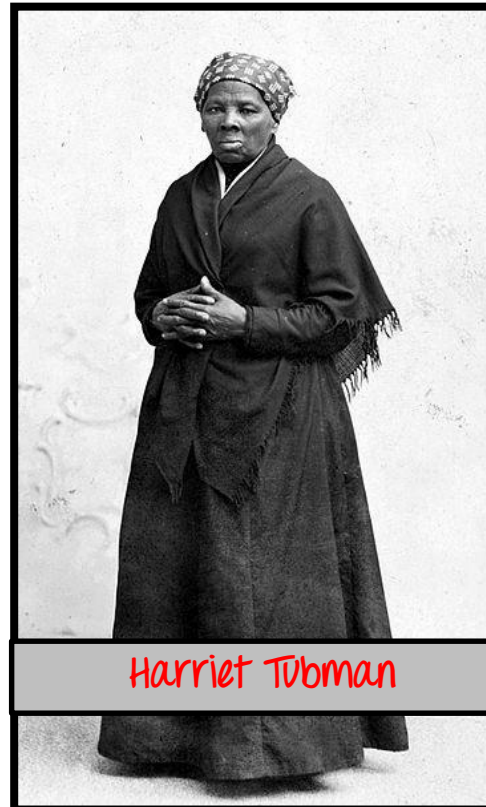
Rose O'Neal Greenhow

Confederate spy



Clara Barton

Nurse



Harriet Tubman

Established a network of Union spies made up of former slaves

1st BATTLE OF BULL RUN, JULY 1861

- Also known as the BATTLE OF MANASSAS
- LOCATION: Bull Run Creek at Manassas Junction, VA
- Union troops were sent running back to D.C. by Stonewall Jackson and Confederate troops
- Confederate victory
- Ended the idea that it would be a short war

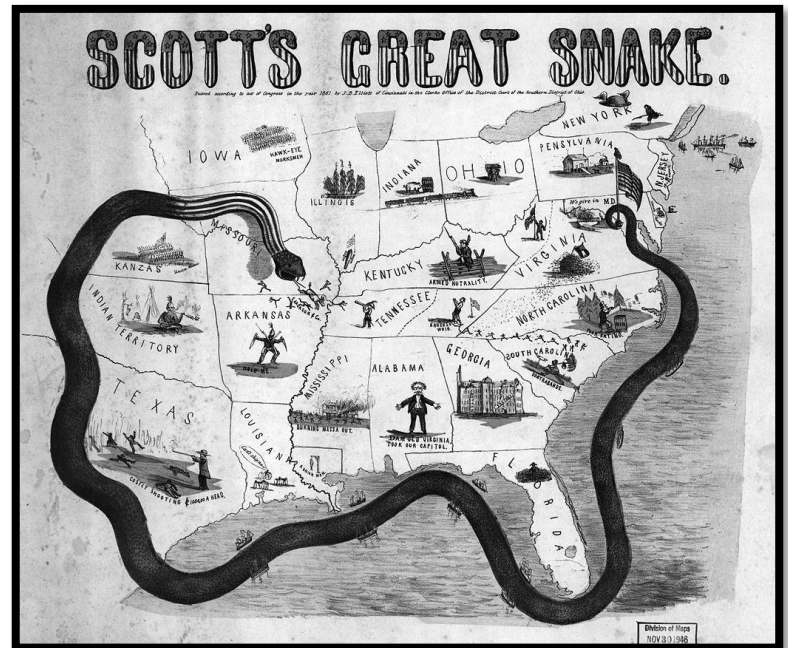
CAUSALITY V. FATALITY

- Battle statistics often list casualties
- It is important to note that a casualty is not the same as a fatality
- A fatality is someone who was killed during the course of the battle
- A casualty is someone who was killed, wounded, missing, or captured during the battle
- Throughout the war, soldiers could be listed as a casualty multiple times
- At the 1st Battle of Bull Run, there were approximately 4600 total casualties
- This number includes Union and Confederate soldiers who were killed, wounded, and missing after the battle ended



ANACONDA PLAN

- The Union war strategy was called the Anaconda Plan
- It consisted of 3 parts:
 - (1) Use the Navy to blockade southern ports to cut off essential supplies from reaching the South
 - (2) Divide the Confederacy in two by taking the Mississippi River
 - (3) Raise and train an army 500,000 strong to take Richmond (the capital of Confederate States of America)



BLOCKADE RUNNING

- The Union blockade extended over 3500 miles along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico
- The Confederacy used ships (most made in Britain) called blockade runners to break through the blockade
- These ships were built for speed and they tried to cross through the blockade undetected at night
- Throughout the war, the blockade runners had about an 80% success rate
- The Union captured about 1100 blockade runners and destroyed about 355

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TRENT AFFAIR, 1861

- U.S. Navy intercepted the British RMS Trent and removed two Confederate diplomats from the ship (John Slidell and James Mason) who were on their way to Britain and France to champion the Confederate cause
- Incident caused tension between the Union and Britain
- Union bowed to pressure and released the diplomats

CSS ALABAMA, 1862 - 1864

- Confederate commercial raiders like the CSS Alabama attacked Union merchant ships around the world in an attempt to draw Union ships away from the blockade
- In 1864, CSS Alabama was sunk off the coast of France

COTTON DIPLOMACY

- The Confederacy hoped that European countries would intervene on their behalf, but Great Britain and other European countries found new sources of cotton and they stayed out of the war

AS IF ONE WAR IS NOT ENOUGH...

- The conflict between Native Americans and the United States did not end just because there was a war going on between the Union and the Confederacy
- Some Native American nations chose sides
 - Cherokee Nation sided with the Confederates
- The Union kept a military presence in the Western territories and dispatched troops when conflict arose
 - 1862 uprising of Minnesota Sioux
 - Kit Carson led troops against the Navajo and Apache and the occasional Confederate troops in what will become New Mexico
 - 1864 - Sand Creek Massacre - Union troops attacked and destroyed a Cheyenne village

PENINSULA CAMPAIGN MARCH - JULY, 1862

- The Peninsula Campaign was the Union plan to invade Virginia
- It was the first large scale offensive launched by the North
- General George B. McClellan was cautious in engaging the Confederate troops and, as a result, his forces were stopped by General Robert E. Lee
- North lost, McClellan retreated back to Maryland and was replaced by John Pope

FORT HENRY & DONELSON, FEB. 1862

- Feb. 1862 - Union forces led by Ulysses S. Grant gained control over Fort Henry on the Tennessee River followed by Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River
- These victories ensured Kentucky would remain in the Union and opened up the state of Tennessee to Union attacks

MONITOR V. MERRIMAC, MARCH 1862

- Also known as the BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS
- LOCATION – near Hampton Roads, Virginia
- Naval battle between 2 iron clad ships
- Merrimac - Southern ship
- Monitor - Northern ship
- Ended in a draw (tie)
- Significance - revolutionized future naval warfare, wooden ships became outdated

CIVIL WAR MEDICINE

- Approximately 620,000 soldiers died during the Civil War
- Most soldiers did not die from battle wounds, instead they died from infection and disease
- The high infection and disease rates were because people did not understand what caused infections and what led to the spread of disease
- The common sanitary practices that we use today like washing hands, cleaning wounds, and sterilizing surgery equipment were not used
- Chloroform, ether, and whiskey were used as anesthetics (pain killers during surgery) but many surgeries were performed without anesthesia

BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 1862

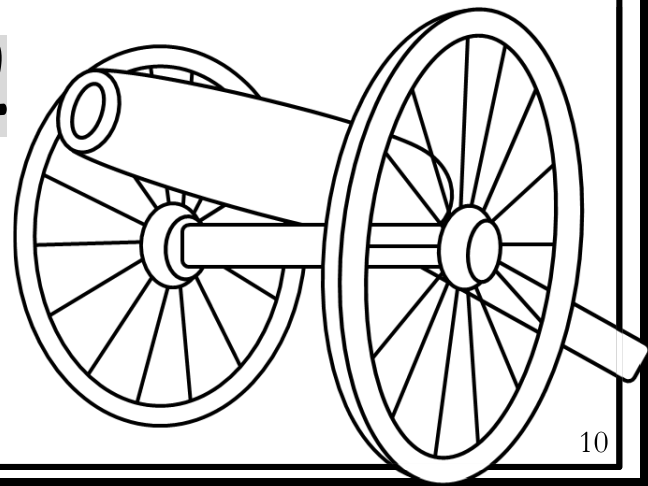
- Also known as the BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING
- LOCATION - Tennessee
- The Confederate army under Albert Johnson surprise attacked Grant's army
- The Union won the battle at a heavy cost
- 23,000 total casualties

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL - MAY 1862

- David Farragut Led the Union Navy to victory and captured New Orleans

2ND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, AUGUST 1862

- LOCATION: Bull Run Creek at Manassas Junction, VA
- General Lee took advantage of change in Union generals to strike quickly
- Confederate victory
- Union army withdrew to Washington, D.C.



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPTEMBER 1862

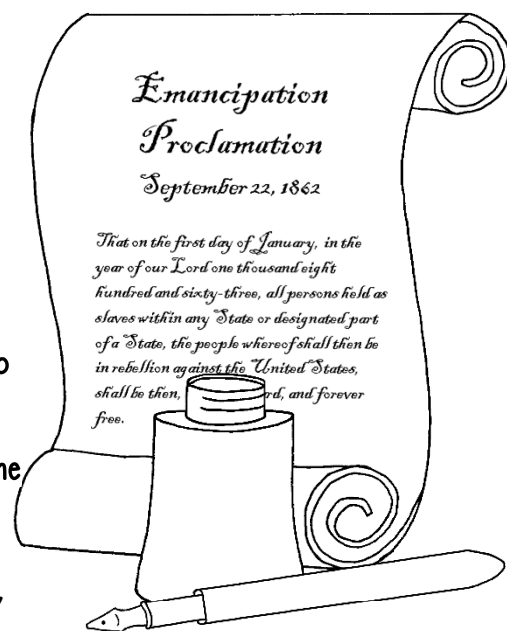
- Also known as the BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG
- LOCATION - Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, MD
- General Lee led the Southern army into Maryland (an offensive move into Union territory)
- Lee hoped that a victory in the North would convince Britain to give recognition and support to the Confederacy
- General McClellan learned of Lee's plan and intercepted Lee at Antietam
- The resulting battle was the bloodiest day of combat during the civil war
- Approximately 6,000 died, 17,000 were wounded
- The battle ended with no real victor although it will end up hurting the South the most
- Lee retreated, McClellan failed to follow and was replaced by General Burnside

A TURNING POINT:

- Because the South did not win decisively, Great Britain did not grant them recognition or financial support

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

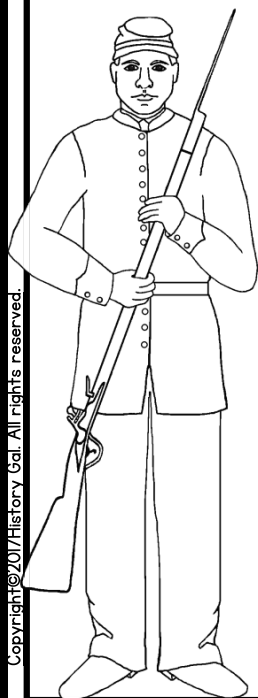
- The Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order issued by Abraham Lincoln
- He announced the proclamation in September 1863 and gave the Confederate states over 3 months to cease their rebellion and return to the Union as slaveholding states
- The Confederate states refused and the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863
- It proclaimed that slaves in the rebellious states (NOT the Border States) were free



- It meant that the Union was now fighting against slavery, not just a rebellion
- Since Great Britain was strongly against slavery, the proclamation made it even more difficult for the British to offer support to the Confederacy
- About 25% of the South's slave population walked away from slavery and towards the protection of the Union army

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

- About 200,000 African Americans served in the segregated Union army and Navy (about 10% of Union forces)
 - 54th Massachusetts Regiment
- Approximately, 37,000 African Americans died fighting in the war

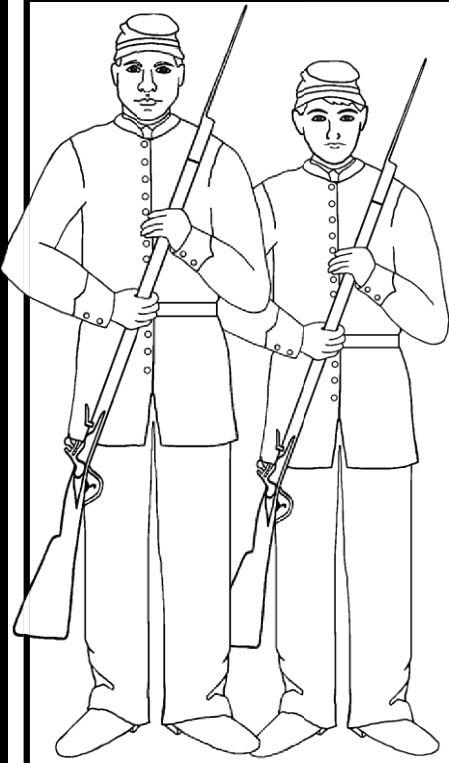


SOLDIERS' LIFE

Approximately 3 million soldiers fought in the Civil War

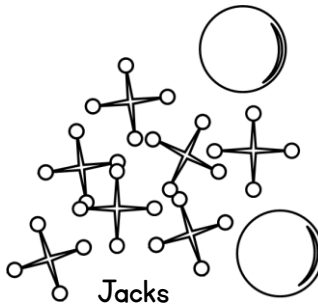
The average Union soldier was

- 25.8 years old
- white
- native-born
- Protestant
- A white Union private was paid \$13/month
- An African American Union private was paid \$7/month (until pay became equal in 1864)
- The average age of a Confederate soldier is unknown, but by the end of the war, young boys and old men were drafted to fight

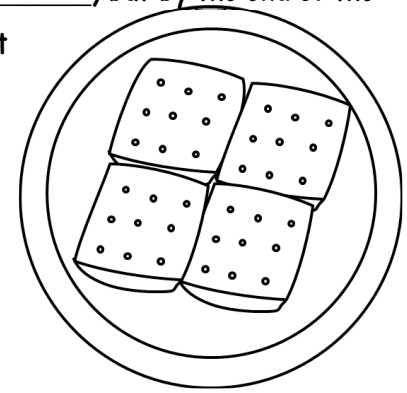


The average Confederate soldier was

- white
- native-born
- Protestant
- a farmer

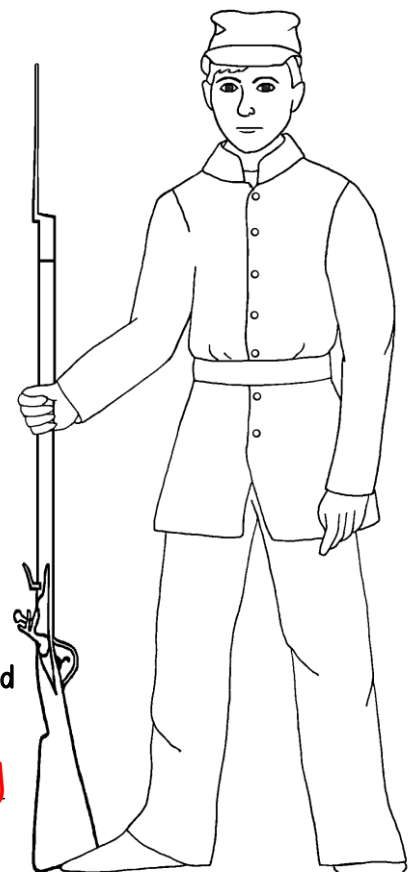


Jacks



Hardtack

- A Confederate private was paid \$11/month but often went months without receiving pay
- A soldier spent most of his time in camp
- When they were not training they passed their time by:
 - writing letters
 - Playing games (checkers, card games, jacks, dominoes)
 - Making music
 - Whittling
 - Smoking and drinking
- Union and Confederate soldiers mostly ate the same kind of food
 - Hardtack (hard biscuits made from flour, water, and, if available, salt)
 - salt pork or beef
 - Corn meal
 - Coffee
 - Whatever food could be scavenged from the area like local fruits and vegetables and livestock
- By the end of the war, a financially strapped Confederacy resulted in starving soldiers



BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 1862

Upon hearing of Jackson's death, General Lee reportedly stated, "I have lost my right arm."

- General Burnside attacked Lee in Fredericksburg, VA and lost
- It was a reckless attack by the Union
- The Union had 12,000 casualties compared to the Confederacy's 5,000 casualties

CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1863

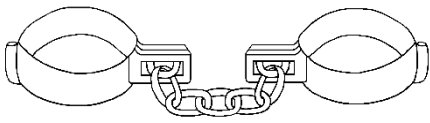
- LOCATION - near Fredericksburg, Virginia
- Confederate victory
- Over 30,000 total casualties
- Confederate General Stonewall Jackson was wounded by friendly fire and died 8 days later

SIEGE AND BATTLE OF VICKSBURG MAY - JULY, 1863

- LOCATION - Vicksburg, Mississippi (gateway to Mississippi River)
- Grant's army lay siege to the fortified city of Vicksburg
- July 4th - the Confederates surrendered
- Over 30,000 total casualties
- Victory meant the Union controlled the Mississippi River and isolated Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas from the rest of the Confederacy

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1- 3, 1863

- LOCATION - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- Lee took his army north was surprised at Gettysburg, PA
- Union victory and Lee retreated
- Over 50,000 total casualties
- Significance - Lee would never again go on the offensive
- One of the most well known parts of the battle occurred on the 3rd day - Pickett's Charge
 - General George Pickett led 15,000 confederate soldiers in a charge against the Union center line on Cemetery Ridge
 - This tactic is not as crazy as it sounds - the Confederate army had successfully used large scale charges before and broken through Union lines
 - However, this time the Union soldiers held their ground and it resulted in a disastrous 7,000 Confederate casualties



PRISONERS OF WAR

- About 400,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were captured by enemy forces and became prisoners of war
- Both sides routinely negotiated prisoner exchanges
- Thousands died while being held as prisoners
- The worst prison camps:
 - Andersonville, Georgia
 - Elmira, New York

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, SEPTEMBER, 1863

- LOCATION - Northwest Georgia
- The Confederate army forced the Union army to retreat to Chattanooga, TN
- Over 34,000 total casualties

BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA, NOVEMBER 1863

- LOCATION - Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee
- Union forces defeated the Confederates and pushed them back into Georgia
- Over 11,000 casualties

BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS AND SPOTSYLVANIA, MAY 1864

- Part of Grant's Overland Campaign
 - A 6 week series of battles fought within 100 miles of Richmond, Virginia
- LOCATION - Spotsylvania, Virginia
- No clear winner
- Over 59,000 total casualties

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, MAY - JUNE 1864

- Part of the Overland Campaign
- LOCATION - Hanover County, Virginia
- Confederate victory
- 18,000 total casualties

It's 1864, the war that both sides thought would be quick, has lasted over 3 years with no end in sight. People in the North are growing tired of the war and with the presidential election of 1864, just months away, President Lincoln faces the very real possibility that he will not be re-elected. What do you think will help convince people to support Lincoln and the war? Why?

Answers will vary

WEAPONS OF THE CIVIL WAR

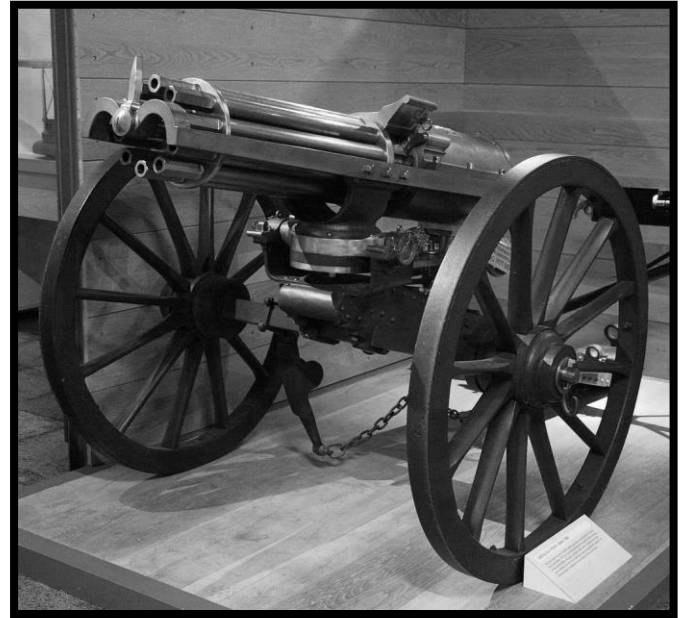
- Most soldiers were issued a rifle or musket
with a bayonet
- Officers often carried swords and small arms
like a revolver

MINIE BALLS

- Created in 1848, these bullets improved the range
and accuracy of the guns used during the Civil War
- They easily penetrated the body and shattered bones
increasing the need for amputation

GATLING GUN

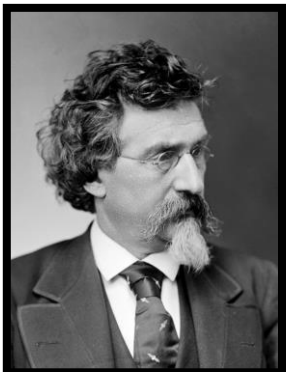
- Designed by Dr. Richard Gatling in 1861
- This rapid fire, hand-cranked gun
was first used in combat by the Union army during the
Civil War
- Could shoot about 200 rounds of bullets in 1 minute
- Predecessor to the machine gun



LONG AND SHORT RANGE ARTILLERY

- You might call these cannons, but by the time of the Civil War, they are called guns and mortars
- Their purpose was to fire projectiles to inflict damage to structures and enemy soldiers
- The size and shape of the gun determined the range of projectile
- Some artillery shots were one solid ball to blast holes into structures
- Others were mass of solid balls packed together designed to inflict maximum damage to advancing enemy soldiers
- Shrapnel Shells were also used and when these exploded, smaller pieces of metal flew out and hit the surrounding soldiers

CIVIL WAR IN PICTURES



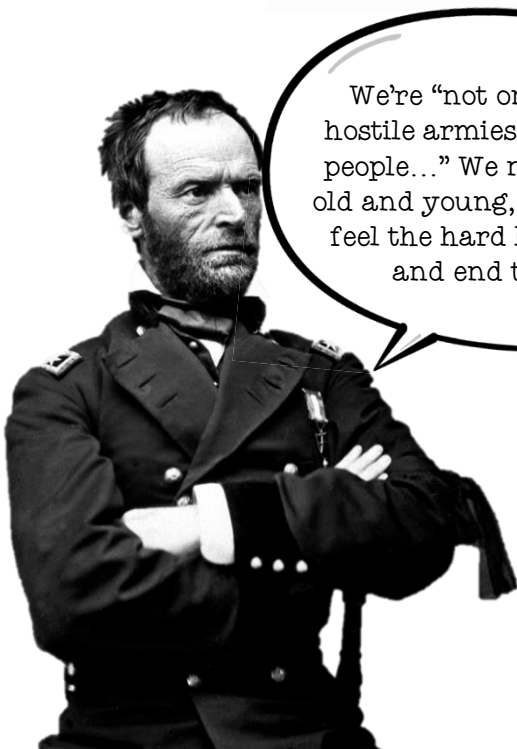
Mathew Brady

- The Civil War was the first American war to be documented by photographs
- A corps of field photographers including Mathew Brady and Alexander Gardner followed the Union troops throughout the duration of the war
- Due to the elaborate and delicate photography procedure, it was extremely difficult to take photographs during the actual battles
- Most of the images from the Civil War are still images like camp scenes, portraits, preparation for battle, group photographs, and the aftermath of battles

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG, JUNE 9, 1864 - APRIL 2, 1865

- Part of the Overland Campaign
- LOCATION - Petersburg, Virginia
- Petersburg was the critical junction of 5 railroad lines that supplied the city of Richmond and Lee's army
- The siege was a series of battles fought around Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia
- April 2, 1865, Lee ordered the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond
- On April 3, the cities surrendered
- Over 11,000 total casualties

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA NOV.-DEC., 1864

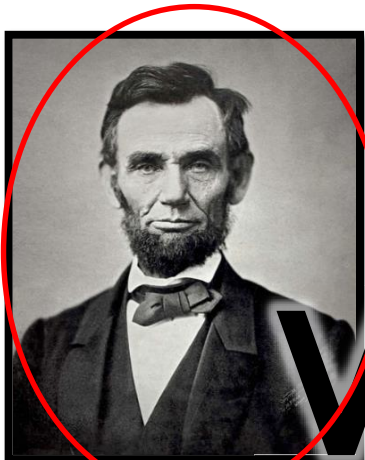


We're "not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people..." We need to "make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war" and end this war.

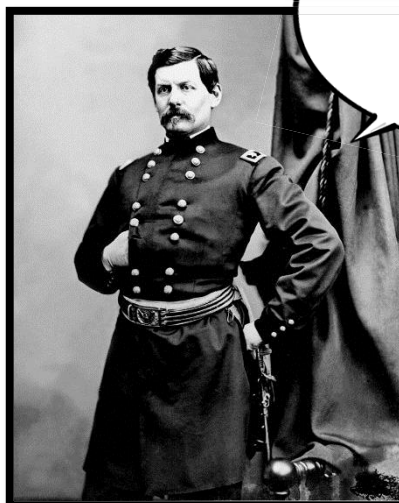
- Military campaign led by Union General William Tecumseh Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia
- Sherman's force of 62,000 men destroyed everything the enemy might use (scorched earth policy)
- First time in U.S. history that civilian centers became military targets
- September 1864 - Sherman captured Atlanta, GA
- November 1864 - Sherman burned Atlanta
- December 1864 - Sherman captured Savannah, GA
- From Savannah, Sherman headed north to Columbia, SC (capital of SC) and captured the city in February 1865
- After the capture of Columbia, Sherman's army continued their path of destruction through South Carolina and into North Carolina

ELECTION OF 1864

Circle the winner



Abraham Lincoln, Republican



It's time to end this war.

This election could have easily gone against Lincoln. Sherman's capture of Atlanta helped him immensely and Lincoln won a very close popular election.

George McClellan, Democrat

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

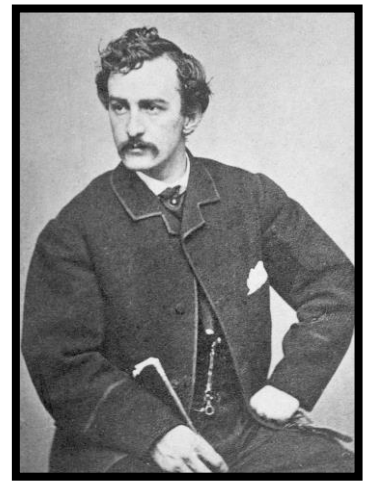
- After the Siege of Petersburg, Lee and his troops retreated from Richmond and headed west intending to join up with Confederate forces in North Carolina
- However, on April 9, 1865, Lee's army battled Union forces and was forced to surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia

TERMS OF SURRENDER:

- Soldiers would not be imprisoned or prosecuted for treason
- Officers could keep their pistols and swords
- Soldiers could take home their horses and mules
- Lee was given food rations to distribute to his starving army
- Lee's surrender signaled the end of the war, but fighting continued in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

- April 14, 1865 - John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.
- A co-conspirator attacked and wounded Secretary of State William Seward
- Upon Lincoln's death, Vice President Andrew Johnson became president



John Wilkes Booth

THE WAR ENDS

- April 26, 1865 - the largest surrender of Confederate troops occurred when Generals Johnston and Beauregard surrendered to General Sherman at the home of James Bennet (called Bennet Place) near Durham, North Carolina
- The 89,270 Confederate soldiers were given the same surrender terms as the soldiers at Appomattox
- The war was over

RESULTS OF THE WAR

- Supremacy of the Federal government over the state became treated as fact
- Inflation
- Worthless Confederate dollars left Southerners bankrupt
- Women went to work
- End of slavery
- More than 620,000 died in the war (includes those who died in battle, from battle wounds, from disease & infection, and in prison camps)
- \$15 billion in war costs and property losses (the majority in the South)
- The South lay in ruin from the fields and farms to the cities
- Helped transform the Northeast into an industrial power