

## AP United States History

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### End of War + Struggles on the Homefront

- 1864 Sherman's March through Georgia (March to the Sea)
  - Caused complete destruction from Atlanta to Savannah
  - Did this to convince the south the consequences of continuing the war
- The South Surrenders
  - April 3, 1865—Grant takes Richmond Virginia and Lee surrenders on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Courthouse (a town)
  - Confederate troops took an oath of loyalty to the union, but lenient terms
- Former Slaves in the Military
  - After the Emancipation Proclamation, many African Americans joined the union cause
  - Racism still existed in the army
    - In the beginning, they were only allowed to perform manual labor
- Lincoln During the War
  - More interested in preserving the union as opposed to ending slavery
    - He wanted to keep the border states and didn't end slavery in these states
  - Greatly expanded the powers of the executive branch during his time
- The Copperheads and Radical Republicans
  - Copperheads were northerners who opposed the war (and Lincoln)
    - They saw him as a tyrant who used the war to expand federal power
  - Radical republicans sought to end slavery everywhere and punish the south
    - Also didn't really approve of Lincoln, but for his "moderate" approach
- Social Changes from the war
  - Women gained more rights due to their contributions to labor
  - 13th amendment ends "involuntary servitude" unless as a part of due process (conviction)
  - Class tensions grew as rich people were often exempted from drafts
    - This was the case in both the north and the south

- 1863 Conscription Act
  - Draft in the north that supplied the manpower for the army
  - The working class opposed it greatly
    - "Rich man's war, poor man's fight"
  - Led to riots in New York City
- Homefront in the South
  - Conscription existed in the south too but with exemptions for slaveowners
    - "Rich man's war, poor man's fight"
  - Food shortage led to higher bread prices, bread riots in Richmond
  - Draft dodging was widespread as well as desertion
- Effects of the Civil War: Single unified country, abolition of slavery, increased federal power, quells states rights, industrialized nation, nationalism, more western settlement, Reconstruction of the devastated south