

Lincoln's body was transported back to Springfield, Illinois, aboard a special funeral train. During the 12-day trip, thousands of Americans in cities and towns along the train route lined up to pay their respects to the fallen President.

The North also enjoyed the steady leadership of President Lincoln. At a time when opinion in the North was bitterly divided, he applied uncommon skill to the difficult task of keeping the nation together.

Finally, Lincoln's decision to proclaim emancipation was a fateful step that changed the nature of the war. Lincoln's determination—and the determination of thousands of African Americans in the North and South—sustained northern spirits, even as the war sapped southern resolve.

✓ **Checkpoint** What were some of the reasons the North prevailed in the Civil War?


## The War's Lasting Impact

The United States had never experienced a war like the Civil War. Some individual battles produced casualties greater than the United States had previously sustained in entire wars. When the war was over, more than 600,000 Americans were dead. Hundreds of thousands more were maimed.

The Civil War ushered in the harsh reality of modern warfare. For the first time, ordinary citizens could see the carnage of the battlefield through the photographs of journalists such as **Mathew Brady**. His exhibition "The Dead at Antietam" provided graphic evidence of the terrible realities of war.

**Effects on the Economy** After the fighting ended, social and political disillusionment on both sides fed economic greed. The era following the war came to be labeled the Gilded Age—a term that suggested a superficial glitter and beauty covering up an underlying decay. Nevertheless, in the North, the industrial boom that was fueled by the war continued. In 1862, Congress passed both the **Land Grant College Act** and legislation authorizing a protective tariff. The Land Grant College Act gave money from the sale of public lands to states for the establishment of universities that taught "agriculture and mechanical arts." The tariff protected northern industry from foreign competition and raised much-needed revenue for the Union war effort. It also led to a surge in manufacturing that lasted far beyond the end of the war. After 1865, northern factories, banks, and cities underwent sweeping industrialization, helping the United States emerge as a global economic power.

In contrast, rebuilding the South was slow and tortured. Southern cities, such as Richmond and Atlanta, lay in ruins, as did many of the region's factories and railroads. The South struggled to regain its economic footing after the war, often



Lincoln's funeral casket is displayed to mourners in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## NoteTaking

**Reading Skill: Understand Effects** Use a concept web to identify the effects of the Civil War.





## The Civil War, 1863–1865



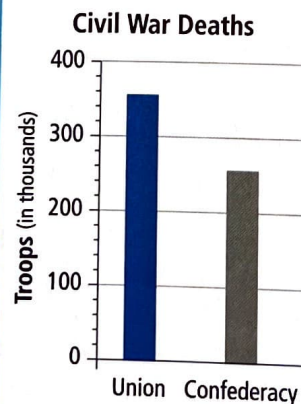
### Economic Costs of the Civil War

- Union costs: \$6.1 billion; inflation 80 percent
- Confederate costs: \$2 billion; inflation 9,000 percent
- Many southern farms, factories, and railroads were destroyed.
- Southern industry was crippled.
- Confederate states lost two thirds of their wealth.

**Map Skills** After its momentous defeats in 1863, the Confederacy fought a defensive war until its armies finally surrendered to Union troops.

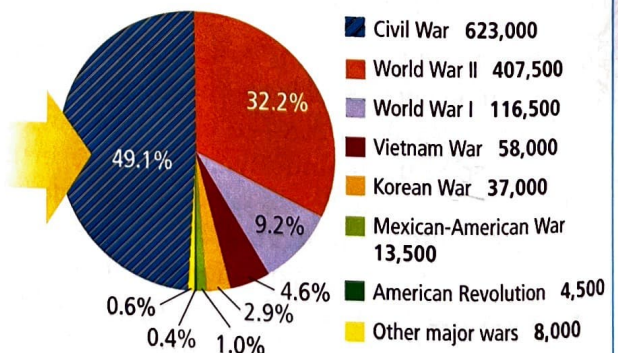
- 1. Locate:** (a) Gettysburg, (b) Petersburg, (c) Atlanta, (d) Appomattox Court House
- 2. Regions** Where was most of the fighting concentrated after 1863? Why?
- 3. Draw Conclusions** Which side do you think suffered the most as a result of the Civil War? Why?

### War Deaths



SOURCE: Encyclopedia Britannica

### American Deaths in All Wars (estimates)



SOURCES: U.S. Military History Institute; Department of Defense

### ▲ The Costs of War

The death toll from the Civil War was staggering. More than half a million soldiers died—nearly as many were killed as in all other American wars combined. Additionally, more than 500,000 soldiers were wounded in the fighting. The material devastation of the war would plague the South for decades after its defeat.