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| *Focus Question:*  *What kind of impact did conflicts in the* ***South*** *have on the war for the* ***North?***  *What kind of* ***criticisms*** *did the Draft Laws cause?*  *Who suffered* ***worse*** *economically?*  *How did slaves* ***fight*** *back against plantation owners?*  *How did* ***women*** *help in the war?*  *What were* ***conditions*** *like in the prison camps?*  *What were the primary* ***effects*** *the Civil War had on* ***American citizens****?* | What were the primary **effects** the Civil War had on **American citizens**?  Disagreement About the War   * Southerners were growing wary of the war and the resource strain it constantly imposed. * Nearly 40% of the Confederate army was gone by the end of 1863. * Lincoln’s main opponents in the North were the Copperheads, Northern Democrats who favored peace with the South.   The Draft Laws   * Both sides in the war passed conscriptions (draft), which forced men to join the army. * A number of exceptions existed in the South, including for wealthy men and large slaveholders. * Union offered $300 bounties to men who volunteered. * Still, the draft caused anger—in July 1863, a large riot occurred in New York City as a result.   Economic Effects of the War   * South suffered worse due to battles being fought in its proximity. * Food shortages occurred due to fighting farmers being away and the army seizing food for its own usage. * 9,000% inflation rate caused much hardship in the South. * Federal government created first income tax and began issuing paper money.   Resistance by Slaves   * Slaves were becoming more resistant in the South; slowed working pace or stopped completely. * Many slaves resisted fleeing with plantation owners—often joined Union army. * By the end of the war, more than ½ million slaves had escaped to the Union.   Women Aid the War Effort   * Women took care of farms and plowed fields while husbands were away. * Thousands of women worked on the front lines as nurses and volunteer workers. * Susie King Taylor wrote an account of the events of the war, wrote of both brave men and women. * Women also played a vital role as spies, such as Harriet Tubman.   Civil War Prison Camps   * Women caught spying were put in jail. * Soldiers who were caught faced harsh conditions: poor nutrition and sanitation, and overcrowding—put in prison camps. * One harsh example is the North’s Elmira, in which over 12,000 soldiers died due to sickness and exposure to severe weather. * As many as 100 men per day died at Anderson, Georgia, a prison meant to hold only 10,000, stretched to 33,000 at one point. * In total, around 50,000 men died in Civil War prison camps.   Summary  The Civil War affected the North and South in many different, but still terrible ways. In the North, Lincoln faced opponents favoring peace with the South, implemented an income tax, started a draft, and started poor-condition prison camps. Contrastingly, the South faced extreme economic changes, with a 9,000% inflation rate, and a loss of aggression that weakened the fiber of the Confederacy. |