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| *Focus Question:*  *What was the general public’s perception of the opposing sides at the end of the war?*  *What did the Thirteenth Amendment do that the Emancipation did not?*  *Who shot Lincoln, and who were his conspirators?*  *How did each side’s economy develop after the Civil War?*  *What kind of changes and challenges did the conclusion of the Civil War bring to the United States?* | What kind of changes and challenges did the conclusion of the Civil War bring to the United States?  Costs of the War   * Both sides at the end of the war resented each other. * The Civil War was the deadliest war in American history- about 620,000 soldiers died, over half of which was Union troops. * Many years after the war, the government was still paying off loans it took out to pay for the costly war.   The Thirteenth Amendment   * Many abolitionist leaders, such as Booker T. Washington, rejoiced over the freeing of so many of the enslaved. * Many African Americans in the border states were still enslaved. * The Thirteenth Amendment passed, by 1865, over 27 states had ratified, banning slavery.   Lincoln’s Assassination   * Five days before Lee’s surrender at Appomattox, a Confederate supporter named John Wlikes Booth shot Lincoln in the back of the head. * An accomplice of Booth also wounded William Seward. * Though they both initially escaped, both were eventually caught. * The bullet in Lincoln’s head could not be removed, died the next morning.   Consequences of the War   * In fighting the Civil War, many began to see the United States as one, rather than a pool of states. * After the war, the government had become more powerful, it had now established a new banking system, funded more transport systems, and gave western land to settlers. * Steel, petroleum, food processing, and manufacturing all grew as Northern industries. * For the South, much machinery was wrecked – the economic difference created by the Civil War would last in the South for decades to come.   Summary  The Civil War brought American people peace and liberty afterwards. Though high war debts plagued the government, slavery had been banned, making the country more *right*. In the North, more advanced industry also began to develop. Sadly, a Confederate supporter assassinated Lincoln, and the South now had a huge economic burden to overcome after the destruction of the war. |