Growing Tensions Between North and South

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last chapter, you read about the movement to abolish slavery. In this section, you will learn how differences between the North and the South threatened to tear the nation apart.

AS YOU READ
Use this diagram to take notes on how the issue of slavery contributed to the growing tensions between the North and the South.

North and South Take Different Paths
(pages 457–458)

**How were the economies of the North and the South different?**

The economies of the North and the South developed differently in the early 1800s. Farming was important in both regions. But the North began to develop more industry and trade than the South. The South continued to depend on plantation farming.

The growth of industry in the North led to the rapid growth of Northern cities. Much of this population growth came from immigration. Many immigrants and Easterners moved west. They built farms in the new states formed from the Northwest Territory. Roads and canals linked the Eastern and Midwestern states.

A few wealthy planters controlled Southern society. Their profits came from slave labor. Most slaves worked in the fields to grow crops. The most important crop was cotton. Much Southern wealth came from the export of cotton. Planters invested in slaves instead of industry. As a result, the South developed little industry.

Most Southern whites were poor farmers who owned no slaves. Poor whites accepted slavery because it kept them off the bottom of society.

1. **Why did the South develop little industry?**

   

   

   

Antislavery and Racism
(pages 458–459)

**How did the antislavery movement grow?**

The issue of slavery caused tensions between the North and the South. The antislavery movement was
gaining in strength in the North in the 1830s. Many Northern workers and immigrants opposed slavery. They feared that slaves, who did not work for pay, would take jobs away from them.

Although they opposed slavery, most Northerners were racist by today’s standards. Many whites refused to go to school with, work with, or live near African Americans. In most states, African Americans could not vote.

White Southerners defended slavery by claiming that white people were superior to blacks. Slaveholders claimed that slaves benefited by being introduced to Christianity. They also argued that slaves benefited by having their food, clothing, and shelter provided for them. These differences added to tensions between the North and the South.

2. Why did Northern workers and immigrants oppose slavery?

The Wilmot Proviso continued

The Wilmot Proviso led to the formation of the Free-Soil Party. This party wanted to stop the expansion of slavery. It made slavery a key issue in national politics.

3. Why did slaveholders oppose the Wilmot Proviso?

Controversy over Territories; The Compromise of 1850 (pages 459–461)

How was a temporary compromise reached on the issue of slavery?

By 1848, the nation hotly debated how to deal with slavery in the lands gained after the War with Mexico. In 1850, California applied for admission to the Union as a free state. This would make slave states a minority in the Senate. Southerners in Congress opposed the admission of California as a free state.

Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky offered a bill to settle the California problem. To please the North, it proposed to admit California as a free state. For the South, it included a strong law to help slaveholders recapture runaway slaves. The law would also let some territories decide for themselves about slavery.

Daniel Webster, senator from Massachusetts, supported the compromise. Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois worked to pass the plan. In September, the plan became law. The plan is now known as the Compromise of 1850.

4. What were two features of the Compromise of 1850?
The Crisis Deepens

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last section, you read how differences between the North and the South threatened to tear the nation apart.
In this section, you will learn how conflicts over slavery led to violence.

AS YOU READ
Use the time line below to take notes on the events that led to increasing tensions over the slavery issue.

1850
Fugitive Slave Act

1854

1856

1852

1865

The Fugitive Slave Act; Uncle Tom’s Cabin (pages 462–463)
What was the Fugitive Slave Act?
The 1850 law that helped slaveholders recapture runaway slaves was called the Fugitive Slave Act. People accused of being fugitives could be arrested without a warrant.

Fugitives had no right to a jury trial. Instead, a federal official heard the case. The official was paid five dollars for releasing the fugitive. He was paid ten dollars if he turned the fugitive over to a slaveholder.
The law also required that Northerners return runaway slaves to their masters. It placed fines on people who helped runaway slaves escape.

Southern slave catchers traveled through the North. Sometimes they captured free African Americans.

The Fugitive Slave Act upset many Northerners. Northerners could no longer ignore that by supporting the Fugitive Slave Act, they played a role in supporting slavery.

In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe published the novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin. The novel dealt with the moral issues of slavery. It described slavery as cruel and immoral. The book was popular in the North. But white Southerners believed it falsely criticized the South and slavery.

1. What did the Fugitive Slave Act call for?

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The Kansas–Nebraska Act (pages 463–464)

Who proposed the Kansas–Nebraska Act?
In 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas proposed a bill that would divide the Nebraska Territory into two territories—Nebraska and Kansas. He suggested that the decision to allow slavery in these territories should be decided by popular sovereignty. This is a system where the residents vote to decide an issue.

Popular sovereignty would allow slavery in areas where it had been banned by the Missouri Compromise. Southerners supported the bill for this reason. But the bill angered opponents of slavery. Even so, the bill passed. The bill became known as the Kansas–Nebraska Act.

2. How was the issue of slavery to be decided in Nebraska and Kansas?

Violence in Congress (page 465)

Why did violence spread to Congress?
Violence was not limited to Kansas. It also spread to the nation’s capital. In May 1856, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts delivered a speech against the proslavery forces in Kansas. During the speech, Sumner insulted Senator A. P. Butler from South Carolina. The speech offended Preston Brooks, a relative of Butler. Brooks came to the defense of Butler and the South. He attacked Sumner with a cane as Sumner sat at his desk.

Many Southerners cheered Brooks’s defense of the South. Most Northerners were upset at the violence in the Senate. “Bleeding Kansas” and “Bleeding Sumner” became antislavery rallying cries. They also became slogans for the new Republican Party.

4. Why did Preston Brooks attack Sumner in the Senate in 1856?

"Bleeding Kansas" (pages 464–465)

What happened after the Kansas–Nebraska Act was passed?
Proslavery and antislavery people rushed into Kansas. Each side wanted to have enough people to win the vote on slavery. Five thousand Missourians came and voted in the election illegally. The Kansas legislature was packed with proslavery representatives.

Antislavery settlers boycotted the official government and formed one of their own. Settlers on both sides armed themselves. In May 1855, a proslavery mob attacked the town of Lawrence, Kansas. They destroyed the offices and house of the governor of the antislavery government. This attack is known as the Sack of Lawrence.

John Brown, an extreme abolitionist, entered the scene at this point. He wanted revenge for the Sack of Lawrence. He and seven other men came into Kansas and murdered five proslavery people. This attack became known as the Pottawatomie Massacre. As news of the violence spread, a small war broke out in Kansas. It lasted for three years. The area came to be called “Bleeding Kansas.”

3. Why did violence break out in Kansas in 1855?
South, it was Buchanan against Frémont. Buchanan won the election.

Although Frémont lost, he did win 11 Northern states. This showed that the Republican Party was an important force in the North. It also showed that the nation was sharply split over slavery.

2. Who were the candidates in the 1856 election and what parties did they represent?

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The Case of Dred Scott (pages 467-468)

Who was Dred Scott?

Dred Scott was a slave who had been taken by his master into free states. Scott claimed that being in free states had made him a free man. He sued for his freedom.

His case, Dred Scott v. Sandford, reached the Supreme Court in 1856. The Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, ruled that Dred Scott was not a U.S. citizen. As a result, he could not sue in U.S. courts.

The Court also ruled that slaves were property. As such, slaveholders’ right to own slaves was protected by the Constitution. Southerners supported the decision. Northerners looked to the Republican Party to stop the growing power of Southern slaveholders.

3. What was the Supreme Court ruling in the Dred Scott case?

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John Brown Attacks Harpers Ferry (pages 469-470)

What happened at Harpers Ferry?

In 1859, John Brown wanted to inspire slaves to fight for their freedom. He planned to capture the weapons in the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He hoped to inspire slaves to rebel against slavery.

On October 16, 1859, Brown and his followers captured the arsenal. He sent out the word to arm local slaves. But no slaves joined to fight with Brown. Brown and his followers were captured by the U.S. Marines. They were tried, convicted, and executed.

Brown was praised in the North for his fight against slavery. Southerners were furious at the reaction of Northerners to Brown’s execution.

4. What was the main issue in the Lincoln–Douglas debates?

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Lincoln and Douglas Debate (pages 468-469)

What were the Lincoln–Douglas Debates?

After the Dred Scott decision, the Republicans charged that the Democrats wanted to make slavery legal in all U.S. states and territories. Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat from Illinois, was one of their main targets.

In 1858, Stephen Douglas ran for reelection to the Senate. Republican Abraham Lincoln ran against him. Lincoln and Douglas held a series of debates about the expansion of slavery. Lincoln argued that slavery should not be expanded. Douglas argued that voters in each territory should decide the slavery issue for themselves.

Douglas won the election. But the Lincoln–Douglas debates made Lincoln a national figure.

5. Why did John Brown attack the arsenal at Harpers Ferry?
War Erupts

Before You Read
In the last chapter, you read about how the nation broke apart over the divisive issue of slavery.
In this section, you will learn about the early years of the Civil War.

As You Read
Use the diagram below to take notes on the advantages of the North and South as the war began.

First Shots at Fort Sumter; Lincoln Calls Out the Militia (pages 481–482)

Which side took the first shot?
Southern states began seceding from the Union. State officials took over most of the federal forts inside their borders. Major Robert Anderson attempted to hold on to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. However, his troops soon ran low on supplies.

President Lincoln knew that supplying the fort might lead to war. But if he withdrew the troops, he would be giving in to the rebels. He decided to send supplies. Confederate leaders responded by attacking the fort on April 12, 1861. Major Anderson soon surrendered. With this battle, the Civil War had begun.

President Lincoln called on Northerners to put down the Southern rebellion. As a result, many Northern men joined the army. States such as Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas reacted angrily to the president’s call to arms. They did not want to fight against their neighbors. These states seceded from the Union. They sent their men to fight for the Confederacy.

The Confederacy was happy to have Virginia on its side. Virginia was a large and wealthy state. In addition, Virginia was the home of Robert E. Lee. Lee was a talented and respected military leader. The Confederacy soon moved its capital to Richmond.

1. Why was Virginia important to the Confederacy?

Choosing Sides; Strengths and Weaknesses (pages 482–484)

What were the Union’s war advantages?
Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were known as border states. These were slave states that
3. How did the South hope to win European support?

The Union Strategy (page 484)

What was the Union's war goal?
The North's goal was to bring the Southern states back into the Union. To do this, the North developed an offensive strategy known as the Anaconda Plan. Under this plan, the North would squeeze the Southern economy like a giant anaconda snake, smothering its prey.

The plan called for a naval blockade of the South's coastline. In a blockade, armed forces prevent the transportation of goods or people into or out of an area. The plan also called for the Union to gain control of the Mississippi River. This would split the Confederacy in two.

4. What were the key elements in the Anaconda Plan?

Battle of Bull Run (page 485)

Who won the Battle of Bull Run?
In the summer of 1861, Lincoln ordered an invasion of Virginia. His goal was to conquer Richmond. After marching into Virginia, Northern troops clashed with Southern soldiers near a river called Bull Run. In the North, this battle became known as the First Battle of Bull Run.

The Confederates won the battle. The rebel victory thrilled the South and shocked the North. The North realized it had underestimated its opponent. As a result, President Lincoln began preparing for a long war.

5. How did each side react after the Battle of Bull Run?
No End in Sight

Before You Read
In the last section, you read about the hardships of army life during the Civil War.

In this section, you will learn about the war's early battles and how they resulted in a bloody stalemate.

As You Read
Use the diagram below to take notes on the key events of the war's early years.

1860  event  event  1863

event  event  event

Union Victories in the West (page 493)
Who was Ulysses S. Grant?
The Union army won victories in the West. The victorious Union general was Ulysses S. Grant. In 1862, Grant captured two Confederate river forts in Tennessee. These were Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the nearby Cumberland River.
The seizure of Fort Henry opened up a river highway into the heart of the South. Union gunboats could now travel on the river as far as northern Alabama. Soon after taking the forts, Union troops marched into Tennessee’s capital, Nashville.

1. Why was capturing Fort Henry important?

The Battle of Shiloh (pages 494–495)
Who won the Battle of Shiloh?
As a result of Grant's victories, the Confederate troops along the Western front retreated. Grant followed. The two sides met in April 1862 near Shiloh Church in Tennessee. The Battle of Shiloh turned out to be the bloodiest battle the Civil War had yet seen.
The North won—but at a terrible cost. The number of dead and wounded Union soldiers was more than 13,000. The Confederates lost nearly 11,000 of out 41,000 soldiers.

2. Why was the Battle of Shiloh considered a costly victory for the North?
The Fall of New Orleans (page 495)

Why was the capture of New Orleans significant? Another setback for the Confederacy occurred in the spring of 1862. In April, a Union fleet led by David Farragut captured New Orleans. New Orleans was the largest city in the South.

The fall of New Orleans was a heavy blow to the South. After the victories of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the Union controlled most of the Mississippi River. The North was well on its way to cutting the Confederacy in two.

3. What goal was the North on its way to achieving with the capture of New Orleans?

Lee also hoped that a successful invasion of the North might convince Europe to side with the South. Britain and France originally had chosen to stay out of the war. But by 1862, both countries were leaning toward supporting the Confederacy. Both nations were impressed by Lee’s victories. In addition, their textile industry was suffering from a lack of Southern cotton.

4. For what reasons did Lee invade the North?

Bloody Antietam (pages 496–497)

How did the North learn of Lee’s plans? Soon after invading Maryland, Lee drew up plans for his campaign in the North. A Confederate officer accidentally left a copy of the plans behind at a campsite. A Union soldier found the plans and told his commanders.

General McClellan now knew Lee’s campaign plans. As a result, he decided to attack Lee’s army. The two sides met in September 1862 at Antietam Creek in Maryland. The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest day in all of American history. By the end of the one-day clash, about 25,000 soldiers lay dead or wounded.

Lee lost about one-third of his fighting force. As a result, he withdrew to Virginia. McClellan did not follow, missing a chance to finish off the wounded Southern army. President Lincoln fired McClellan.

5. Why did Lee retreat after the Battle of Antietam?
The Emancipation Proclamation

Before You Read

In the last chapter, you read about the first years of the Civil War. In this section, you will learn about the Emancipation Proclamation, which helped to change the course of the war.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the different responses to Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation.

Calls for Emancipation (pages 503–504)

*Why was Lincoln slow to end slavery?*

During the war, abolitionists urged President Lincoln to call for an end to slavery. Many were upset because they thought that the president was being too cautious. Some even said that Lincoln helped the Confederate cause by not acting on slavery.

Even so, Lincoln *hesitated.* He felt he did not have the power to abolish slavery. Also, he did not want to anger pro-Union groups in the South and the border states. In addition, he knew that many white Northerners opposed emancipation.

Lincoln felt that his most important task was to bring the Union back together. He did not want the issue of slavery to divide the nation further than it already had.

Even so, Lincoln realized how important slave labor was to the South. Without it, the South would grow weak and be easier to defeat. By the summer of 1862, the president had decided in favor of emancipating, or freeing, enslaved African Americans.

1. *Why did Lincoln decide in favor of emancipation?*

   

The Emancipation Proclamation (page 504)

*Why was the Emancipation Proclamation important?*

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. This proclamation freed all the slaves in rebellious Confederate states. Lincoln said the proclamation was a military action. Ending slavery in the South, he argued, would weaken the Confederacy. As Commander-in-Chief,
he was allowed to take such action. But Lincoln did not have the power to end slavery in the North. Even so, he asked Congress to gradually abolish slavery throughout the land.

There were few Union troops in the South to enforce the proclamation. As a result, Lincoln's act freed few slaves. But it was an important symbolic measure. For the North, the Civil War was now a war of liberation.

2. Why were few slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation?

Response to the Proclamation (pages 504–505)

How did Americans react to the Emancipation Proclamation?

Reaction to the proclamation varied. In the North, abolitionists rejoiced at the Emancipation Proclamation. Still, many thought that the law had not gone far enough. They believed that Lincoln should have freed all enslaved persons, including those in the border states.

Many Northern Democrats opposed the president's act. They felt that the proclamation would only prolong the war by further angering the South. Even so, most Union soldiers welcomed emancipation. They believed that it would help to weaken the South.

In the South, whites reacted to the proclamation with rage. Although the proclamation had little effect in areas outside the reach of Northern armies, many slaves began to run away to Union lines.

3. How did Southerners react to the Emancipation Proclamation?

African-American Soldiers (pages 505–506)

How many African Americans fought?

The Emancipation Proclamation allowed African Americans to join the Union army. Before the proclamation, the government had discouraged black enlistment. After emancipation, African Americans rushed to join the army. By the end of the war, 180,000 black soldiers had fought for the Union army.

African-American soldiers fought in all-black units. White officers usually led these units. African Americans often were assigned the worst jobs and paid less than white soldiers. Even so, African-American soldiers showed great courage on the battlefield.

4. What discrimination did African-American soldiers face?

The 54th Massachusetts (page 506)

How did the 54th Massachusetts become famous?

The most famous African-American regiment of the Civil War was the 54th Massachusetts regiment. The unit earned its greatest fame in July 1863, when it led a heroic attack on Fort Wagner in South Carolina. The regiment's bravery at Fort Wagner made it popular in the North. It also increased African-American enlistment.

African Americans faced greater danger than whites if captured. Southerners rarely took African Americans as prisoners. Instead, they shot black soldiers or returned them to slavery.

5. Why did African Americans face great danger if captured?
Economic Effects of the War; Resistance by Slaves (pages 509–510)

**How did the war help the Northern economy?**
Many people had economic hardships during the war. Food shortages were common in the South. This was partly the result of farmers abandoning their farms to fight. Another problem in the South was inflation, or increasing prices. Over the course of the war, prices rose 9,000 percent in the South.

Slave resistance also hurt the Southern economy. Many slaves slowed their pace or stopped working. Some even ruined crops and sabotaged farm machines. A few slaves rose up in rebellion against their owners. More often, slaves simply fled their plantations to join the Union forces. With fewer slaves to provide the region’s backbreaking labor, the South’s economy suffered.

On the other hand, the war helped the Northern economy. War production boosted Northern industry. Also, inflation in the North was much lower than it was in the South. Even so, prices did rise faster than wages. This made life hard for working people.

During the war, the Union passed two important economic measures. In 1861, the government established the first **income tax**. This is a tax on people’s earnings. The next year, the government issued a new paper currency. The bills were known as **greenbacks** because of their color. The new money helped the Union government to pay for the war.

**3. How did the war affect the Northern and Southern economies differently?**

---

**Women Aid the War Effort** (page 510)

**What did women do during the war?**
During the war, women took on new duties. With so many men away at war, women had to plow the fields and run the plantations. They also took over jobs in offices and factories.

Women also helped in the war effort. Many served on the front lines as nurses. **Clara Barton** organized a relief agency of women who washed clothes and cooked for Union soldiers. Women also played a key role as spies for both the North and the South. Harriet Tubman served as a spy for Union forces in South Carolina. The most famous Confederate spy was Belle Boyd.

**4. What new roles did women take on during the war?**

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**Civil War Prison Camps** (page 511)

**What were the prison camps like?**
Soldiers captured during the war faced terrible conditions. One of the worst prison camps in the North was in Elmira, New York. The sanitary conditions there were awful. The harsh winters were even worse. During one year, almost one-fourth of Elmira’s 12,122 prisoners died of sickness and **exposure** to severe weather.

The South had its share of horrible prison camps. The worst was at Andersonville, Georgia. Inmates held there had little shelter from the heat and cold. Many slept in holes scratched in the dirt. As many as 100 men per day died at Andersonville from starvation, disease, and exposure.

**5. Name two of the nation’s worst prison camps.**
The North Wins

Before You Read
In the last section, you learned about the many ways the war affected society in both the North and the South.
In this section, you will learn how the Union finally won the war.

As You Read
Use this diagram to take notes on the events that led up to the Confederacy's surrender.

The Road to Gettysburg; The Battle of Gettysburg (pages 512–513)

Why was the Battle of Gettysburg significant?
Confederate forces had failed in their first attempt to invade the North. In September 1862, Union forces turned back Southern troops at the bloody Battle of Antietam. Soon, however, Confederate leaders decided to head north once again. They hoped that a Confederate victory in the North would make people in the North tired of the war. In turn, this might lead to calls for peace. Southern leaders also hoped that a victory in the North would lead to help from countries in Europe.

In June 1863, Confederate forces crossed into southern Pennsylvania. They met Union troops near the town of Gettysburg. The Battle of Gettysburg raged for three days. An important moment came when General George Pickett attacked the middle of the Union line. It proved to be a deadly mistake. Pickett's Charge, as it was called, was torn to pieces by Union troops. The Confederates retreated. As was the case after the Battle of Antietam, Union forces failed to pursue the Confederate general, Robert E. Lee.

Even so, the Union victory at Gettysburg was a turning point of the war. While the North had lost 23,000 men, more than 28,000 Confederate soldiers lay dead or wounded. With such losses, Lee's hopes for a Confederate victory in the North were gone.

1. Why was Gettysburg considered a turning point of the war?
The Siege of Vicksburg (page 516)

Why was victory at Vicksburg important?
The day after Pickett's Charge, Union general Ulysses S. Grant defeated rebel troops at the Siege of Vicksburg. Grant had gained control of much of the Mississippi River by 1863. Vicksburg was the last Confederate stronghold on the river. Grant began his attack on Vicksburg in May 1863. His troops surrounded the city and prevented the delivery of food and supplies. After a month and a half, the starving Confederates finally surrendered.

Grant's victory at Vicksburg fulfilled a major part of the Anaconda Plan. The Union now had complete control of the Mississippi River. As a result, the South was split in two. With victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the tide of war turned in favor of the North.

2. How did the victory at Vicksburg help to fulfill the Anaconda Plan?

Sherman's Total War (pages 516–517)

What is total war?
Unlike other Union generals, Ulysses Grant was willing to follow and fight General Lee. This impressed President Lincoln. In March 1864, Lincoln made General Grant commander of all the Union armies. Grant quickly made a plan to defeat the Confederacy. He would pursue Lee's army in Virginia. Meanwhile, Union forces under William Tecumseh Sherman would push through the Deep South to Atlanta and the Atlantic Coast.

As he marched through the South, Sherman waged total war. This was war not only against the enemy troops. It was also against everything that supported the enemy. His troops tore up rail lines, destroyed crops, and burned towns.

Sherman's victories were important for Lincoln. In 1864, Lincoln was involved in a tough reelection campaign. Many Northerners were tired of the war. With Sherman's successes, Northerners suddenly could sense victory. This optimism helped Lincoln to win reelection.

3. Why were Sherman's successes important for Lincoln?

Grant's Virginia Campaign; Surrender at Appomattox (pages 518–519)

Where did Lee surrender?
After marching through Georgia, Sherman moved north through the Carolinas. His plan was to link up with Grant's troops in Virginia. Since May 1864, Grant and his troops had been fighting bloody battles against Lee's forces. The Union general's goal was to keep fighting toward Richmond and eventually conquer the Confederate capital.

During Grant's Virginia campaign, the battlefield losses for both sides were huge. In one battle, Grant lost 7,000 men in the first few minutes of fighting. In June 1864, Grant's troops reached the edge of Richmond. There, the two sides battled for ten months. In the end, Lee could not hold out. The Union army marched into Richmond on April 3, 1865.

On April 9, 1865, Lee and Grant met at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. There, the two men arranged a surrender. Grant offered generous terms. After handing over their weapons, the Confederates were free to return home. After four long years, the Civil War was over.

4. Why were Grant's terms of surrender considered generous?
The Legacy of the War

Before You Read
In the last section, you read about how the Union won the war. In this section, you will learn how the Civil War brought many changes and challenges to the United States.

As You Read
Use this diagram to take notes on the social, economic, and political legacy of the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legacy of the War</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
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Costs of the War (pages 520–521)
What was the war's human cost?
The Civil War was the deadliest war in American history. In four years of fighting, about 620,000 soldiers died. The Union lost about 360,000 soldiers, while roughly 260,000 died fighting for the Confederacy. Another 535,000 soldiers were wounded.

Altogether, about 3 million soldiers served in the armies of the North and the South. That was nearly 10 percent of the country's population. Along with the soldiers, many other Americans had their lives disrupted by the war.

The war also had great economic costs. Together, the North and the South spent more than five times the amount spent by the government in the previous 80 years. Many years after the war, the federal government was still paying interest on loans taken out during the war.

1. How many soldiers were killed on each side?

The Thirteenth Amendment (page 521)
What did the Thirteenth Amendment declare?
One of the greatest effects of the war was the freeing of millions of enslaved persons through the Emancipation Proclamation. As the Union army marched through the South during and after the war, soldiers released African Americans from slavery.

The Emancipation Proclamation applied mainly to slaves in the Confederacy. However, African Americans in the border states were still enslaved. In 1864, President Lincoln had approved a constitutional
amendment to end slavery throughout the nation. The measure failed to pass Congress.

In January 1865, Lincoln tried again. This time, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment. The amendment officially banned slavery in the United States. By the end of the year, the required number of states had ratified the amendment. As a result, it became part of the U.S. Constitution.

2. What was the difference between the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment?

Lincoln’s Assassination (pages 521–522)

Who killed President Lincoln?
President Lincoln did not live to see the end of slavery. Five days after the South surrendered, the president and his wife went to see a play at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C. During the play, a Confederate supporter named John Wilkes Booth crept into the balcony where Lincoln and his wife sat. He shot the president in the back of the head. Booth managed to escape but was found several days later and killed by soldiers.

President Lincoln died the next day. He was the first American president to be assassinated. Lincoln’s murder stunned the nation and caused intense grief. The loss of his experience and political skills was a terrible setback for a people faced by the challenges of rebuilding their nation.

3. Why did Booth assassinate President Lincoln?

Consequences of the War (pages 522–523)

How did the war affect the nation?
The Civil War changed the nation in many ways. In the North, the conflict changed the way people thought about the country. In fighting to defend the Union, people began to think of the United States as a single nation rather than as a collection of states.

The war also caused the national government to expand. Before the war, the government was relatively small and had limited powers. With the demands of war, the government grew larger and more powerful. The war also transformed the Northern economy. New industries such as steel, petroleum, food processing, and manufacturing grew rapidly. By the late 1800s, industry was replacing farming as the basis of the national economy.

For the South, the war brought economic disaster. Farms and plantations were destroyed. About 40 percent of the South’s livestock was killed. Half of its farm equipment was wrecked. Factories were destroyed, and thousands of miles of railroad tracks were torn up. In addition, slavery—the system that built the Southern economy—was gone.

The country as a whole faced other difficult challenges after the war. How would the South be brought back into the Union? Moreover, how would the nation address the needs of four million former slaves and bring them into national life? These questions would occupy the nation’s energies for many years to come.

4. What challenges did the nation face after the war?