

The Civil War

Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did life change during the Civil War?*
2. *How did Florida participate in the Civil War?*
3. *What were the conditions of hospitals and prison camps during the Civil War?*
4. *What political and economic changes occurred during the Civil War?*

Terms to Know

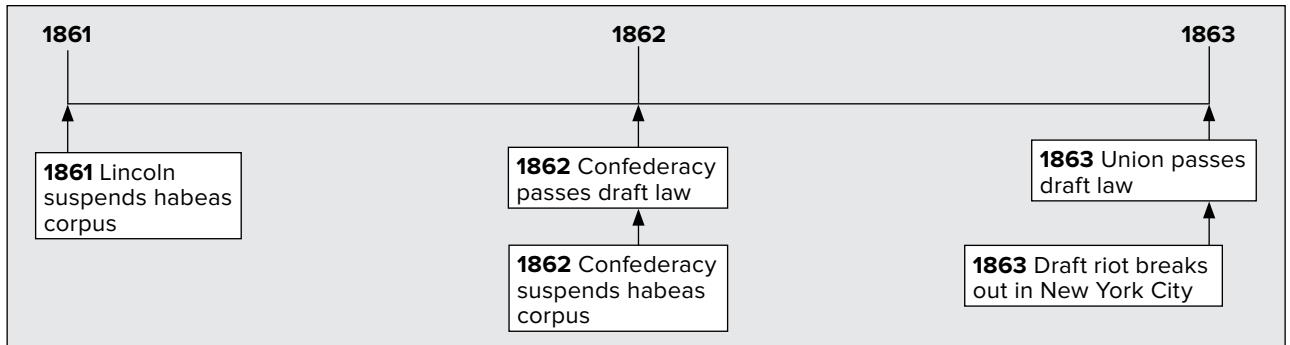
habeas corpus a legal writ, or order, that guarantees a prisoner the right to be heard in court

draft a system of selecting people for required military service

bounty reward or payment

greenback paper money issued by the United States government

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now...		Later...
	Was the North or the South more affected by the Civil War?	
	How were women's lives affected by the war?	

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Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War, *Continued*

A Different Way of Life

The Civil War changed people’s lives in both the North and the South. About half of school-age children did not go to school. Some schools were closed because they were too close to battle sites or because they were used as hospitals. Many children had to help their families.

Most battles took place in the South. Wherever armies passed through, people lost their homes and crops. Many people had to flee. Many Southerners could not get enough food or supplies.

Women in both the North and the South took on new jobs during the war. They kept farms and factories running. They served as teachers and clerks. They often had to make do with little money.

Women also served in other ways in the war. Thousands of women served as nurses. They were not welcomed at first. Some people thought it was wrong for women to take care of men they did not know. Some women served as spies. Rose O’Neal was a Southern woman who gathered information about Union plans and passed it to the South. Harriet Tubman was a spy and scout for the Union. She also helped enslaved people escape on the Underground Railroad.

Floridians and the War

When the Civil War began, Florida did not seem important to either side. Later, though, Florida supplied many goods to the Confederate army. Florida’s farms raised cotton, pork, beef, and vegetables. Salt plants provided much-needed salt. Salt was important because it kept meat from spoiling before there were refrigerators.

The Union controlled Jacksonville for most of the war. Union troops also held some other coastal towns and several forts. Confederates, however, controlled the interior of Florida. This included Tallahassee, Florida’s capital. Tallahassee was the only Confederate capital east of the Mississippi River that did not fall into Union hands.

Soldiers After Battle

Both the North and South took prisoners. At first, the two sides traded prisoners. This system did not last. Each side set up its own prison camps. Prisoners usually had only a blanket and a cup. There was little food.

Drawing Conclusions

1. Why was the damage to the South greater than the damage to the North during the war?

Listing

2. List three new roles for women during the Civil War.

Reading Check

3. How were young people’s lives affected during the Civil War?

Reading Check

4. What role did Florida play in the Civil War?

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Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War, *Continued*



Mark the Text

5. Underline words that describe the Union and Confederate prison camps.



Reading Check

6. Why were prison camps set up?



Defining

7. Underline the meaning of *habeas corpus*. Why did Lincoln suspend this law?



Explaining

8. Why did the New York City mobs turn against African Americans?

Andersonville was a Confederate prison in Georgia. It was very overcrowded. The prisoners slept in holes in the ground and got hardly any food. Water came from a stream that was also a sewer. Over a third of Union prisoners there died, mostly from disease.

The Union prison in Elmira, New York, was not any better. Confederate prisoners had no blankets to protect them from the cold. The pond was both a toilet and a garbage dump. The hospital was in a flooded basement. A quarter of the prisoners held at Elmira died.

Wounded soldiers were treated in field hospitals near battlefields. Bullets and cannonballs flew by as doctors and nurses worked. People died from diseases as well as their wounds. Soldiers got sick because they were crowded together and drank unclean water. Some troops lost half their men to disease before they even had a chance to fight.

Political and Economic Change

In the South, many people were against the war. Food shortages led to bread riots in Richmond, Virginia, and other cities.

In the North, the War Democrats did not like how Lincoln was running the war. Peace Democrats wanted the war to end. Many people viewed the Peace Democrats as dangerous traitors. They called them Copperheads. A copperhead is a poisonous snake.

Lincoln wanted to stop the Northerners who were against the war. He suspended **habeas corpus**—a legal process that makes sure that people receive a fair trial after they are arrested. Thousands of Northerners went to jail without trial. Some were traitors. Traitors are people who stop being loyal to a cause or a country. However, many people were only speaking out against the government.

The North and South had trouble getting enough soldiers. The Confederate Congress passed a **draft** law in 1862. A draft orders people to serve in the military during a war. In the North, the Union paid a **bounty**, or a sum of money, to get volunteers. Then, in March 1863, the Union also passed a draft law. In both the North and the South, a man could avoid the draft by paying a fee or hiring someone to serve in his place.

The draft law caused protests. Riots broke out in several Northern cities. In July 1863, people rioted in New York City. They attacked government and military buildings. They then turned against African Americans. Many workers were against the Emancipation Proclamation. They were afraid that freed blacks would take their jobs. More than 100 people died in the riot.

The Civil War

Lesson 3 Life During the Civil War, *Continued*

The war was hard on the economies of the North and South. The two sides had three ways of paying for the war.

- 1) They borrowed money.
- 2) They passed new taxes, including income taxes.
- 3) They printed money. Northern bills were known as **greenbacks** because of their color.

The North had many more resources. As a result, it was better able to handle the costs of the war. The industries in the North made money from the war. They made guns, ammunition, shoes, and uniforms. Farmers did well, too. They sold their crops to feed the soldiers. Because many people wanted the goods in the North, the prices went up. The prices went up more than the workers' pay. This inflation made it hard for working people to buy goods.

The South had more trouble than the North. Many of the battles were fought in the South. This destroyed farmland and railroads. Also, the Union navy blocked the shipping of trade goods. Important goods, such as salt, could not get to the South. A lack of food caused riots in Atlanta, Richmond, and other cities.

The South also had much worse inflation. Starting in 1862, Southerners began begging their government for help.

////////// Glue Foldable here ///////////////

Check for Understanding

List two ways that life changed for women during the Civil War.

Why was the economy of the North stronger than that of the South?

 **Reading Check**

9. How did the war affect the economy in the North and South?

FOLDABLES®

10. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *War Brings Changes* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Women, Children, and Economy*. Recall how the Civil War affected people on both sides and list the ways that each changed during that time. Use both sides of the tabs. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.