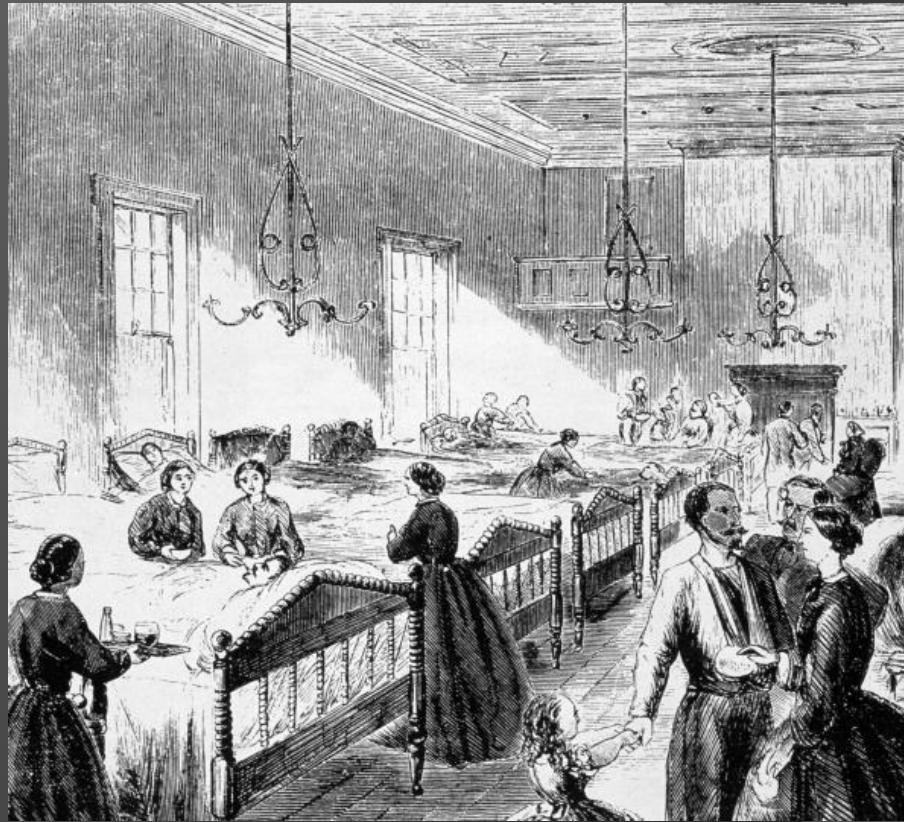


Terms and People

- **habeas corpus** – constitutional protection against unlawful imprisonment
- **draft** – a system of required military service
- **income tax** – tax on the money people receive
- **inflation** – general rise in prices

CIVIL WAR ON THE HOME FRONT



Objectives

- Explain how opposition to the war caused problems for both sides.
- Identify the reasons that both sides passed draft laws.
- Describe the economic hardships the war caused in the North and the South.
- Describe the contributions of women to the war effort.



How did the Civil War affect people and politics in the North and the South?

The pain created by the Civil War did not only affect soldiers and slaves.



In the North and the South, men and women from all walks of life had to cope with the pains of war.

In addition to dividing the nation, the Civil War **caused divisions within the North and South.**

Not all northerners supported a war to end slavery.

Not all white southerners supported a war to defend slavery or secession.

In the South, support for the war varied from state to state.



Georgia and North Carolina opposed the war.

South Carolina objected to officers from other states leading its troops.

Regions with large slaveholding plantations supported the war more than poor back-country regions.

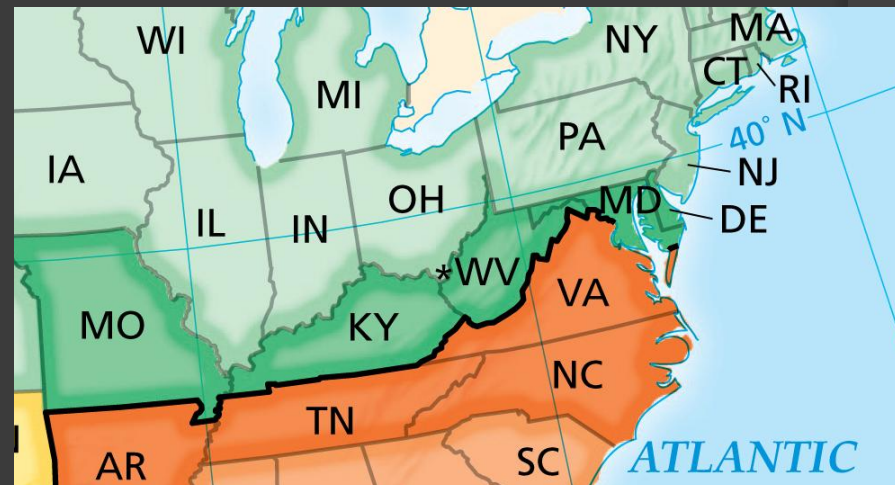
Northerners were also divided over the war.

Many opposed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Some believed the South had a right to secede.

Others blamed Lincoln and the Republicans for forcing the war.

Those who opposed the war were strongest in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.



Northern Democrats who opposed the war were called Copperheads.



Copperheads were seen as a threat to the Union.

People on both sides tried to disrupt the war effort. Some tactics included:

- preventing men from volunteering for duty
- encouraging soldiers to desert
- helping prisoners escape
- creating peace groups

Both President Lincoln and President Jefferson Davis responded by suspending **habeas corpus** in some places during the war.

Desertion was a major problem on both sides.



Both sides instituted a **draft** to meet the need for troops.

Location	Who Served	Time
North	White men ages 20 to 45	3 years
South	White men ages 18 to 35 (later changed to 50)	3 years

Both sides allowed draftees to hire substitutes to serve in their place. Wealthy people often avoided the draft.



Poor men could not avoid the draft.



This led to violent riots in the North.

The war was costly for both sides. **The South was less able than the North to bear these costs.**

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.

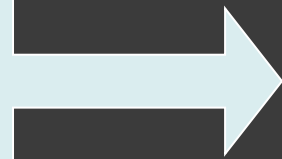
The Union took two major steps to pay the costs of fighting the war.

Congress levied the first **income tax** in August 1861.

The Union printed \$400 million of paper money. This led to **inflation**, or a general rise in prices.

The South struggled to maintain its economic stability.

The Union blockade disrupted Southern trade.

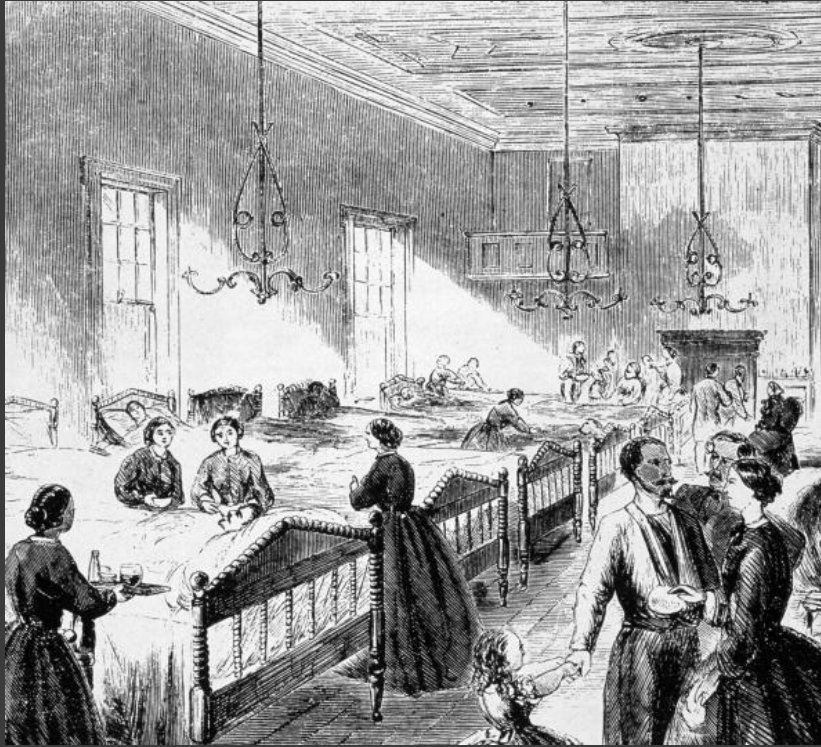


Shortages of goods caused inflation.

Food shortages led to riots in some cities.

Enslaved people particularly suffered, because Confederate soldiers often seized what they had.

Women on both sides contributed to the war by:



- joining the armies
- becoming spies behind enemy lines
- taking over businesses and farms
- working in factories

The war gave women the opportunity to take on careers from which they had been excluded, such as teaching.

Barriers to women especially fell in the field of nursing.



Clara Barton, a Union nurse, set up the American Red Cross.

Elizabeth Blackwell trained nurses for the Union army.

Harriet Tubman, who led many slaves to freedom, served as a Union nurse.

1. Because so many people tried to disrupt the war effort, both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis suspended the right of _____ and thousands were arrested and jailed without trials.

2-3. To raise money for the war, Congress levied a(n) _____ on people's earnings and also issued paper money, which led to _____.

4. The required military service known as a _____ caused complaints and riots in some places.

- a. inflation
- b. divisions
- c. draft
- d. income tax
- e. habeas corpus

T/F 5. The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves the day it was signed, January 1st 1863.

6. Northern Democrats who opposed the war were called Copperheads.

7. The South drafted any white male between the ages of sixteen and fifty.

8. Confederate states lost one third of the wealth.

9. How were soldiers and civilians affected by the war?