



EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION – an
executive order given by
President Lincoln
ORDERING the freeing all
slaves in the Confederate
states

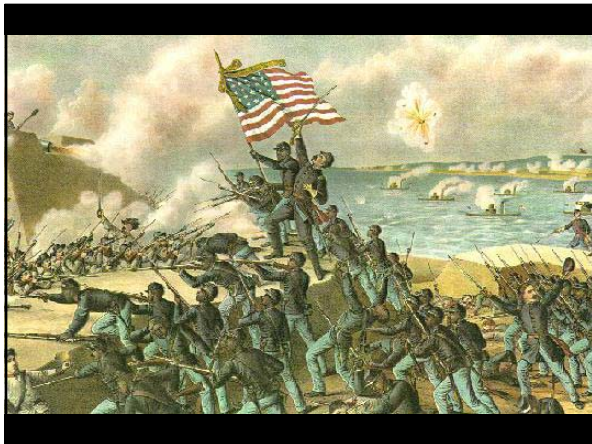
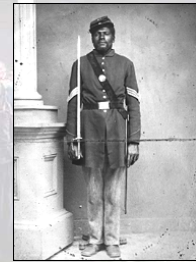
Did not free any slaves but
helped war effort

By the end of the war
180,000 African American
soldiers had served in the
Union army



54th MASSACHUSETTS
REGIMENT – one of the
first all black Union
regiments

Famous for
attack on
Fort Wagner
in South
Carolina



By the end of 1863 the
confederate army had lost
40% of its men

People in both the North
and South were
questioning why the war
was being fought

COPPERHEADS –
Democrats in the North
who want to end the war
and make peace with the
South

a Copperhead is a type of
snake



CONSCRIPTION – a draft,
requiring people to serve
in the military

Both the
Union and
Confederacy
have a draft



Supply and food shortages
occur in both the North
and South



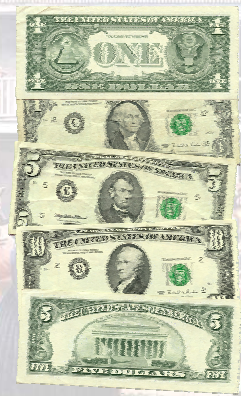
Inflation hits the South –
during the war prices go
up 9000%



In 1861 the national
government establishes
an **INCOME TAX** to pay for
the war



In 1862 the
government
issues a new
type of money
– called
GREENBACKS
because of its
color



Slaves begin to resist more in the South – refuse to work, break things on purpose

Advancing Union troops free slaves



Women also help the war effort in many ways – relief agencies, nurses, spies, factory workers



CLARA BARTON – nurse during the Civil War, helped with supplies, later started American Red Cross



Each side took prisoners of war

Many POW's died in camps because of no food, poor shelter, disease, overcrowding



ANDERSONVILLE – Confederate POW camp in Georgia, built to house 10,000 but at one point had 33,000

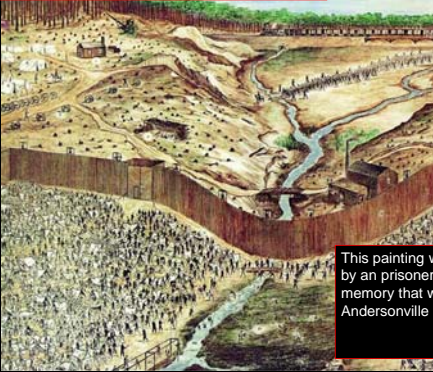


Around 50,000 soldiers died in POW camps



ANDERSONVILLE

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/wh/pwww/pa/lessons/1/andersonville11getting.htm>



This painting was done by an prisoner from memory that was at Andersonville

