



### The War Ends

The Civil War ended with General Lee's  on April 9, .

- The nation had been at war for  years.
- The Union army was down to  soldiers.
- The Confederate army was down to  soldiers.

### The State of the Nation

The war  the Union and ended , but at a heavy cost.

- About  soldiers died, the most in  US war.
- , , and  were destroyed in the South.
- The South needed to develop a  economic system that did not rely on  labor.



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Examine the  facing the North and the South.
- Describe the experiences of people  immediately following the war.
- Analyze the immediate impact of .

## Instruction

## The Aftermath of the War

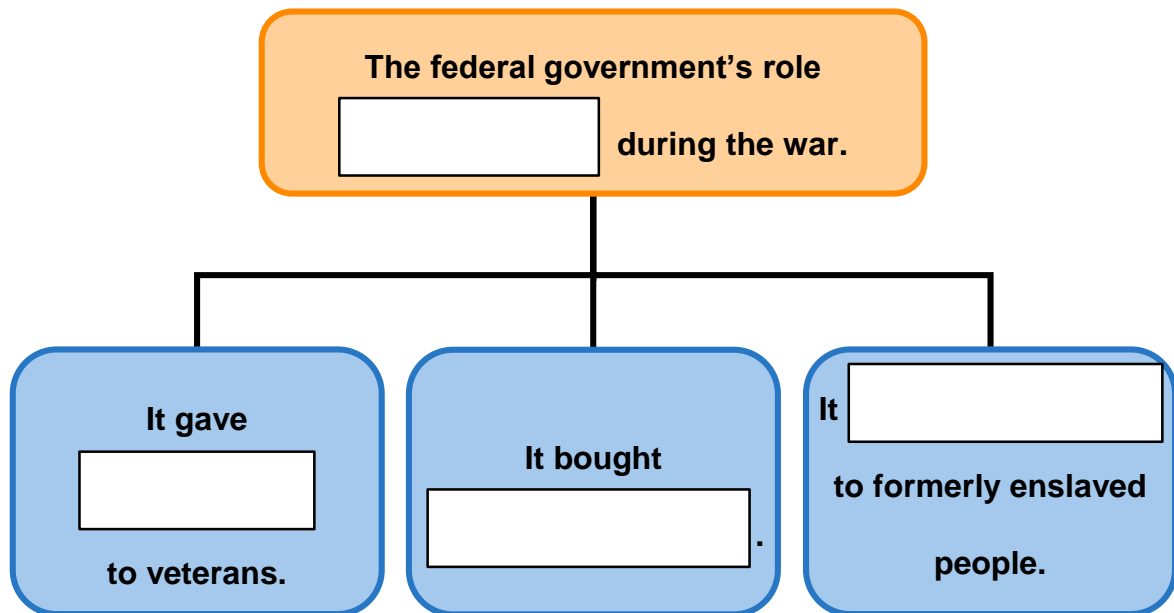
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Lesson  
Question

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## The Federal Government After the War



## The Rise of the Republican Party

President Lincoln's election in 1860 brought the new [ ]  
into power.

- His [ ] in 1864 and the Union's [ ] solidified that power.
- This helped to create the [ ] system that continues today.

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### Opposition to Federal Power

Many Southerners were unhappy about these changes.

- Were angry at the planned  of slavery
- Resented the abolitionists as well as  and the  Party
- Wanted to end Lincoln's

### John Wilkes Booth (1838–1865)

- Was an actor from Maryland
- Disagreed greatly with Lincoln and the abolitionists
- Was part of the group that hanged abolitionist  in 1859
- Made several failed attempts to  Lincoln in 1864 and 1865
- Created a plot to  Lincoln

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### Lincoln's Assassination

On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln during a play at Ford Theater.

Booth cried, "Sic Semper Tyranus" which in Latin means

"" as he fled the theater.

Lincoln  the following morning.

### The Nation's Response to Lincoln's Death

Lincoln's assassination had a major effect on the US.

- The nation went into mourning.
- Booth tried to escape but was  eleven days later and .
- Vice President  (a ) was inaugurated.

Johnson would lead the nation into the future.

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### The Northern Economy

The North's economic advantages included:

- factories  during the war.
- a good system of  and .
- employers being used to .
- destruction caused by the war.

### Economic Challenges in the South

The war was a severe blow to the Southern economy.

- and  were destroyed.
- The economy was mostly based on .
- was no longer an option.

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### A New Southern Labor System

A system called  replaced slavery.

- Landowners  their land into smaller plots.
- Sharecroppers got  and  to grow crops.
- Sharecroppers gave the landowners  their profits each year.

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### Sharecropping vs. Slavery

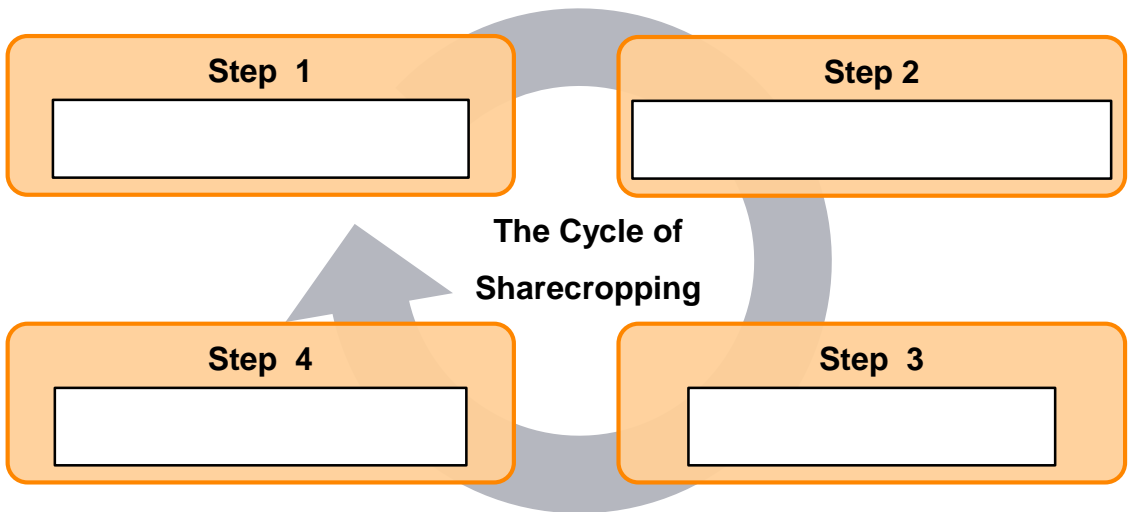
Sharecropping was not much better than slavery.

- Landowners did not have to pay farm workers a .
- Workers were tied to  land.
- Sharecroppers were still poor because they were forced into .

### The Trap of Sharecropping

Sharecroppers used  to buy supplies from landowners.

- Buying on credit means buying now and promising to .
- They had to pay back  than what the items cost.
- They remained  and .
- They owed the  money and could not leave their farm.



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### The Thirteenth Amendment

The Thirteenth Amendment officially  in the United States.

- Ratified, or approved, in December 1865
- First of three amendments that gave  to African Americans

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### The Meaning of Freedom

Freedom had different meanings for those living in the South.

For formerly enslaved people, it meant:	For many Southern whites, it meant:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>• the right to <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>• the right to <input type="text"/>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a need to <input type="text"/> African Americans.</li> <li>• not allowing African Americans to have real <input type="text"/> or <input type="text"/>.</li> </ul>



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### The Freedom of Family Life

Enslaved families were often separated when members were sold.

Freed African Americans could now:

- legally .
- live  as families.
- divide work and family duties as .

### Jim Crow Laws

#### LOOK AHEAD

Many states passed laws to keep African Americans from gaining

with whites.

- These were called .
- They kept African Americans  from whites.
- They stayed in effect until the  and .

## Summary

## The Aftermath of the War

**Lesson  
Question**

What problems did the nation face at the end of the Civil War?

**Answer**

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**2****Review: Political Changes After the War**

After the war:

- the authority and role of the federal government was .
- President Lincoln was .
- Southern Democrat  became president.

## Summary

## The Aftermath of the War

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**Review: Economic Changes After the War**

The North and South faced different economic situations after the war.

The North:	The South:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>had the <input type="text"/> economic advantages as before the war.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>suffered the costs of <input type="text"/>.</li> <li>had to create a <input type="text"/> to replace slavery.</li> </ul>

**Review: The End of Slavery**

Once slavery had ended, African Americans in the South:

- had the  to marry and stay together as families.
- lived in poverty as .
- were prevented from  their new rights.



# Summary

## The Aftermath of the War

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*