soldiers.

* The Confederate army was down to

soldiers.

* The Union army was down to

years.

* The nation had been at war for

.

April 9,

on

**The War Ends**

The Civil War ended with General Lee’s

labor.

rely on

economic system that did not

* The South needed to develop a

South.

were destroyed in the

, and

,

•

US war.

soldiers died, the most in

* About

heavy cost.

, but at a

the Union and ended

The war

**The State of the Nation**


# 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 .

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**people.**

**to veterans.**

**.**

**to formerly enslaved**

**It bought**

**It**

**It gave**

**The federal government’s role**

**during the war.**

**The Federal Government After the War**

**2**

today.

system that continues

that power.

* This helped to create the

solidified

in 1864 and the Union’s

* His

**The Rise of the Republican Party**

President Lincoln’s election in 1860 brought the new into power.

**Slide**

* Wanted to end Lincoln’s

Party

and the

* Resented the abolitionists as well as

of slavery

* Were angry at the planned

Many Southerners were unhappy about these changes.

**Opposition to Federal Power**

**4**

Lincoln

* Created a plot to

Lincoln in 1864 and 1865

* Made several failed attempts to

in 1859

* Was part of the group that hanged abolitionist
* Disagreed greatly with Lincoln and the abolitionists
* Was an actor from Maryland

**John Wilkes Booth (1838–1865)**

**Slide**

the following morning.

Lincoln

” as he fled the theater.

“

**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

**4**

Johnson would lead the nation into the future.

was inaugurated.

)

(a

* Vice President

.

eleven days later and

* Booth tried to escape but was
* The nation went into mourning.

**The Nation’s Response to Lincoln’s Death**

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

**4**

**9**

was no longer an option.

•

.

* The economy was mostly based on

were destroyed.

and

•

**Economic Challenges in the South**

The war was a severe blow to the Southern economy.

their profits each year.

* Sharecroppers gave the landowners

to grow crops.

and

* Sharecroppers got

their land into smaller plots.

* Landowners

replaced slavery.

A system called

**A New Southern Labor System**

**Slide**

destruction caused by the war.

•

.

* employers being used to

.

and

* a good system of

during the war.

* factories

**The Northern Economy**

The North’s economic advantages included:

**Slide**

.

* Sharecroppers were still poor because they were forced into

land.

* Workers were tied to

.

* Landowners did not have to pay farm workers a

**Sharecropping vs. Slavery**

Sharecropping was not much better than slavery.

**9**

**Step 3**

**Step 4**

**The Cycle of**

**Sharecropping**

**Step 2**

**Step 1**

money and could not leave their farm.

* They owed the

.

and

* They remained

than what the items cost.

* They had to pay back

.

* Buying on credit means buying now and promising to

to buy supplies from landowners.

Sharecroppers used

**The Trap of Sharecropping**

**The Meaning of Freedom**

Freedom had different meanings for those living in the South.

**Slide**

Americans

to African

* First of three amendments that gave
* Ratified, or approved, in December 1865

United States.

in the

The Thirteenth Amendment officially

**The Thirteenth Amendment**

**12**

**14**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **For formerly enslaved people, it meant:** | **For many Southern whites, it meant:** |
| * economic .
* the right to .
* the right to .
 | * a need to African Americans.
* not allowing African Americans to have real or

. |

**Slide**

.

* divide work and family duties as

as families.

* live

.

* legally

Freed African Americans could now:

**The Freedom of Family Life**

Enslaved families were often separated when members were sold.

**14**

.

and

* They stayed in effect until the

from whites.

* They kept African Americans

.

* These were called

with whites.

**Jim Crow Laws**

**LOOK AHEAD**

Many states passed laws to keep African Americans from gaining

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

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**?**

became president.

* Southern Democrat

.

* President Lincoln was

.

* the authority and role of the federal government was

**Review: Political Changes After the War**

After the war:

**Answer**

**2**

**2**

their new rights.

* were prevented from

.

* lived in poverty as

to marry and stay together as families.

* had the

**Review: The End of Slavery**

Once slavery had ended, African Americans in the South:

**Slide**

**Review: Economic Changes After the War**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The North:** | **The South:** |
| * had the economic advantages as before the war.
 | * suffered the costs of

.* had to create a

toreplace slavery. |

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