**Life During War**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: So we know that the war was not easy for both |
| 00:00:04 | sides already. What we're going to try to answer today is the question, what was life like for soldiers and civilians on both sides during the Civil War? The war would have far-reaching effects for both the Union and the Confederacy on both the front lines and on the home front. We're going to start off by talking about the Union's |
| 00:00:26 | experience on the front lines. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: First, let's discuss who the Union soldiers were |
| 00:00:05 | and why they chose to volunteer. Some things that you should know about them. Most of these Union volunteers were farmers, and many of them were young men who had never been away from home before. They saw going to war as an adventure. And many of them needed the money that the army paid them to fight. Now this pay was low, but it was steady and reliable. |
| 00:00:29 | Their daily experience was either being on the front lines in battle or in one of the camps. And life in the camps was a little better than life on the march, but not a whole lot. Food was provided, but it was often spoiled. And it came in the form of mostly meat and bread. Very, very few vegetables and fruits were available for these soldiers. |
| 00:00:53 | The water that they had to drink was very dirty. And as a result of this dirty water, soldiers got sick from the lack of sanitation. Diseases like diarrhea and pneumonia were common. And because of the unsanitary conditions, lice was something that was very prevalent, as well. Finally, soldiers got bored in camp. They did pass time with some training exercises, but for |
| 00:01:19 | the most part they just were waiting between battles. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Now, women proved to be a vital asset to the |
| 00:00:03 | Union's cause in many different ways during the Civil War. They work as nurses helping sick and wounded soldiers. For example, Louisa May Alcott, the author of Little Women, worked as a nurse near Washington, DC. They also work as spies, gathering intelligence on the enemy. Harriet Tubman, perhaps most famous for the work she did |
| 00:00:22 | for the Underground Railroad, also worked as a Union spy. Finally, some women even went so far as to disguise themselves as men so that they could fight on the front lines. Now, one woman who underscores the value of women for the Union's cause is Clara Barton. Clara Barton who serves as a Union nurse, ultimately becoming known as the angel of the battlefield after her |
| 00:00:48 | midnight delivery of much needed supplies to a Union army camp. She serves at many key battles of the Civil War, and later on in her life, founds the American Red Cross, an organization that to this day is dedicated to providing medical supplies and relief to victims of wars and natural disasters. Now, medical care during the Civil War was basic at best. |
| 00:01:13 | Most doctors received very little training. They had no knowledge of germs, and because of water shortages, they often went days without washing their hands or their equipment. As a result, infection is passed from one soldier to another, and these infections lead to multiple deaths. Now because of the advanced weaponry, we also start to see greater injury imposed on the Union Army. |
| 00:01:39 | And as a result, many amputations were performed. And what we see in the image on the screen here is a hospital on the battlefield performing one of these amputations. Now in addition to poor medical care, the Union faced a number of challenges. Now, both sides were poorly equipped, but the Union really suffered from its loss of leadership. |
| 00:02:03 | Many military officials, like General Robert E. Lee, actually left the US military to join the Confederacy. As well, because so much of the war was fought in the South, the Union generals were fighting in unfamiliar territory. They didn't know the region or the terrain quite as well as their commanders in the South did. |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: So we've had a chance to explore what life was like |
| 00:00:04 | for soldiers and civilians on the Union side, on the front lines. We know that they faced difficult conditions, that they often found themselves unprepared, and that women took on vital roles as nurses and spies for the Union Army. Now we're going to go on to talk a little bit about the Confederate side on the front lines. We'll talk about soldiers and civilians and what their |
| 00:00:27 | experiences were. |

**Section 7**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: So let's discuss who the Confederate soldiers were |
| 00:00:04 | and why they volunteered. Many of these volunteers were passionate about the Southern cause. And that was their primary motivation. This is because they were defending their homes, their farms, and their way of life. And like a lot of the Union volunteers, many of these were working class young men who were leaving home for the very |
| 00:00:22 | first time, and they saw going off to war as some sort of an adventure. When these young men arrive in the army camps, they find that daily life is quite grueling. It's harsh. This is because food shortages were common. Many of the young men who were fighting had previously worked as farmers. |
| 00:00:43 | And with their absence, their farms began to suffer, and thus food shortages were incurred. Camp life could be boring for the Confederate soldiers, just as it was for the Union soldiers. The stretches between battles were long, and they found themselves passing time by performing drills sometimes, but mostly just waiting for the next battle. Just like on the Union side, they also suffered enormous |
| 00:01:09 | losses from infection and disease. Now the role of women on the Confederate front lines was very impactful as well. They served in a few different ways during the Civil War. They worked as nurses to help the sick and wounded soldiers. And in this image, we see a nurse named Annabelle working with soldiers in Nashville, Tennessee. They also worked as spies for the Confederate Army. |
| 00:01:38 | And in this photo, we see Rose O'Neal Greenhow, who was instrumental in helping the Confederates win the Battle of Bull Run. We also know that some women disguised themselves as men and fought in combat, much like on the Union side. But the problems for the Confederate Army were many. These challenges included not being as well equipped as the Union Army. |
| 00:02:06 | They also had a lot of trouble getting supplies. This is because the Union performed a sea blockade that kept the South from being able to access many supplies, and the South's lack of industry an created enormous challenge in creating the resources that they needed. But nonetheless, the Confederate army had some strengths. They had strong leaders like Robert E. Lee. |
| 00:02:30 | And they were more familiar with the region in and the terrain. And as a result, they were kind of more motivated to win this war. They were more motivated to defend their home and their way of life. |

**Section 9**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: So as we've learned, life was very similar in many |
| 00:00:05 | ways on the front lines for both the Union and the Confederacy. They both struggled with shortages of equipment and resources. And both sides were supported by women working as nurses and spies. However, the differences were far greater on the home front. We'll begin by talking about life on the home front on the |
| 00:00:24 | Union side. |

**Section 10**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: So women on the home front were just as vital to |
| 00:00:04 | the Union's war effort as women on the front lines were. This is because when the men left their farms and factories to go to war, women were the ones left behind to do the work. This included making weapons, making uniforms, taking care of farms, shops, and businesses, and becoming more active politically, including letter-writing campaigns to the government asking for help for veterans, participating in |
| 00:00:29 | civic groups, collecting supplies for the war effort, and working to free the enslaved. One of the most important women that the Union had on its side was a woman named Sojourner Truth. She was an abolitionist who made a major impact by becoming a preacher after she sought freedom. She fought for the rights of both women and enslaved people. |
| 00:00:55 | And when the war started, she fought to allow African American soldiers to fight in the Union army. Once they were, she worked to collect food and clothing for these soldiers. |

**Section 12**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Not everyone on the home front supported the war. |
| 00:00:03 | President Lincoln feared that the opposition he faced would disrupt the war effort. And so in 1862, he decides to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Now, this is the part of the Constitution that protects citizens from illegal imprisonment. Lincoln believed that this was necessary because of the riots and other threats that the Union faced. |
| 00:00:23 | Nonetheless, there were many people who believed that President Lincoln went beyond his powers as president. And in this political cartoon, we can see President Lincoln facing off against members of government who did believe that he went too far. Now, one group in particular that stood in opposition to President Lincoln were known as the Copperheads. The Copperheads were members of the Democratic Party who |
| 00:00:45 | opposed the war. And in this political cartoon, we see copperhead is named for a type of snake. So you see the heads of the members of this party on the snakes. And they are going up against this woman with the shield who is supposed to be representative of the Union. Now ultimately, the Copperheads wanted to make |
| 00:01:03 | peace by reforming the United States with slavery allowed. Most of these Copperheads were Democrats from the Midwest. Now, in the North, the Union saw opposition in another way The draft was something that forces people to join a branch of the military. And in New York, low paid workers, including many Irish immigrants, rioted against the draft, because they felt that they were unfair targets. |
| 00:01:31 | This is because wealthy people could buy their way out of the draft for $300. Now, $300 at this time was more than six months wages for a common laborer. The riot in New York lasted for four days. It resulted in the burning of many buildings and the draft headquarters being attacked. Finally, because it was very expensive to manage a war at |
| 00:01:55 | home and on the battlefield, the Union saw that they needed to print and borrow a lot more money to fund this war. This resulted in inflation, or an increase in prices. Now, although the war does help Union industries, ultimately, the Northern debts were massive by the end of the war. |

**Section 14**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So as we've learned, on the Union side's home |
| 00:00:05 | front, many women took men's jobs in order to keep the economy going. And the Union had an advantage. They had far more industry on their side. And in some ways the war actually helped develop the Union's economy. The home front on the Confederate side was an entirely different story. |
| 00:00:23 | The Confederacy did not have the same kind of industrial advantage that the North had. Since so many of the men were off fighting the war, they found themselves suffering from a food shortage. What we're going to talk about now is what life on the home front was like for the Confederacy. |

**Section 15**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Now on the Confederate home front, women |
| 00:00:02 | played a very vital role as well. When the men left to go to war, they ended up taking on the roles that the men fulfilled previously, like running the family farms. Now, in doing this, they're taking on jobs and roles that they had not been prepared for. They are running large plantations, working in the fields, and, initially, were helped by enslaved labor. |
| 00:00:24 | But enslaved people seemed to have ideas of their own. The war and the Emancipation Proclamation helped inspire these enslaved people to resist. Many of them rise up against slave holders, and some even try to escape to the Union. This made food production even more difficult in the South. |

**Section 17**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: The Confederacy also faced a number of economic |
| 00:00:05 | challenges. The first one stemmed from Lincoln's order of a blockade of the Southern coast which started in 1861. Now, despite using a faster ship, called the blockade runner-- an example, which we see in the image to the right here-- the blockade ultimately prevents the Confederate supplies from getting in and cotton, which they would make |
| 00:00:28 | money from, from getting out. And because the Confederacy had far fewer factories to make weapons and equipment, they really depended on as much of these kind of economic advantages as they could get. Now, much in the way that we saw inflation on the Union side, we did see inflation cause a lot of disruption on the Confederate side as well. Now, the food shortages, combined with the inflation, |
| 00:00:56 | led to riots within the Confederacy, beginning with the problem of not having enough crops. We know that many of the men left their homes, left their farms, and too few were left behind to continue working to develop these farms and these crops. And as a result of enslaved workers fleeing to the North, there weren't as many hands to cultivate these crops either. And because so much of the fighting happens in the South, |
| 00:01:26 | many of the farms are destroyed. As a result, we see food shortages and increased prices. The lack of crops causes food shortages, and the shortages causes higher prices. And prices were already high because of the inflation, and so they only get even higher from here. As a result of the lack of food, people start starving. |
| 00:01:52 | And their frustration and their desperation from starving leads to major riots breaking out. Finally, there was some opposition from within the Confederacy to the war, namely coming from many state governor's who opposed the Confederate government because they wanted to keep their independence due to their strong belief in state's rights. It's part of the reasons that they seceded from the union to |
| 00:02:21 | begin with. They really did resent the taxes that the Confederacy imp |