

Ch 11 Section 3 Life During Wartime

African Americans Fight for Freedom

African-American Soldiers

- African Americans 1% of North's population, by war's end 10% of army
- Lower pay than white troops for most of war; limits on military rank
- High mortality from disease; POWs killed or returned to slavery
- **Fort Pillow, TN**—Confederates massacre over 200 African-American POWs

Slave Resistance in the Confederacy

- Slaves seek freedom behind Union army lines
- On plantations, destroy property, refuse to go with fleeing owners

The War Affects Regional Economies

Southern Shortages

- Food shortages from lost manpower, Union occupation, loss of slaves
- Blockade creates other shortages; some Confederates trade with enemy

Northern Economic Growth

- Industries that supply army boom; some contractors cheat and profit
- Wages do not keep up with prices; workers' standard of living drops
- Women replace men on farms, city jobs, government jobs
- Congress establishes first **income tax** on earnings to pay for war

Soldiers Suffer on Both Sides

Lives on the Lines

- Lack of sanitation, personal hygiene lead to disease in camp
- Diets are unvaried, limited, unappealing

Civil War Medicine

- U.S. Sanitary Commission works to better hygiene; hire, train nurses
 - Dorothea Dix superintendent of women nurses
 - Union death rate drops
- Surgeon general orders at least 1/3 of Union nurses be women
- Union nurse **Clara Barton** serves on front lines
- Southern women also volunteer as Confederate nurses

Prisons

- Living conditions in prisons worse than in army camps
- **Andersonville**—worst Confederate prison, in Georgia
 - has no shelter, sanitation; 1/3 of prisoners die
- Northern prisons more space, food, shelter than Southern
- 12% of Confederate prisoners, 15% of Union prisoners die