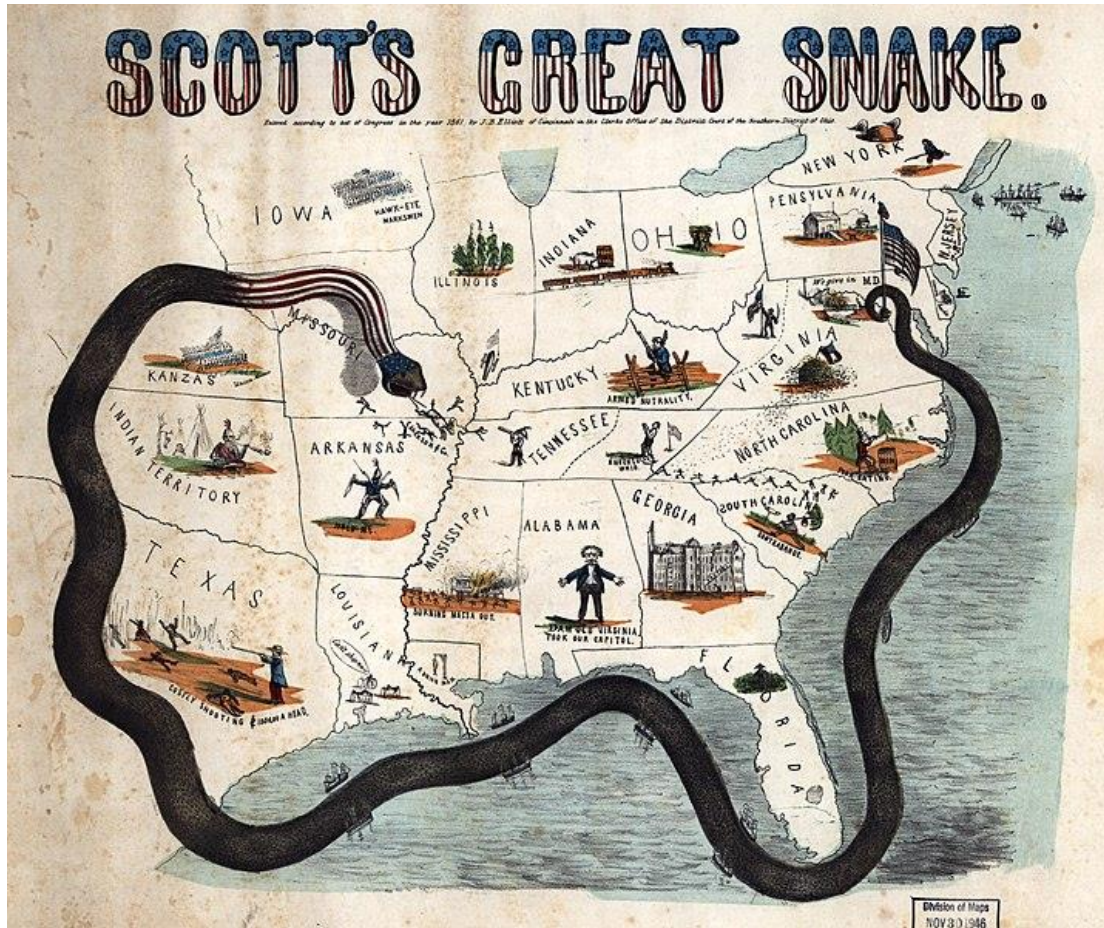


Civil War Home Life DBQ

PROMPT: Using the following documents, describe the impact of the Civil War on the South.

Document 1)



Document 2)

Coffee (substitutes: ground-up okra seeds, dried sassafras, acorns)

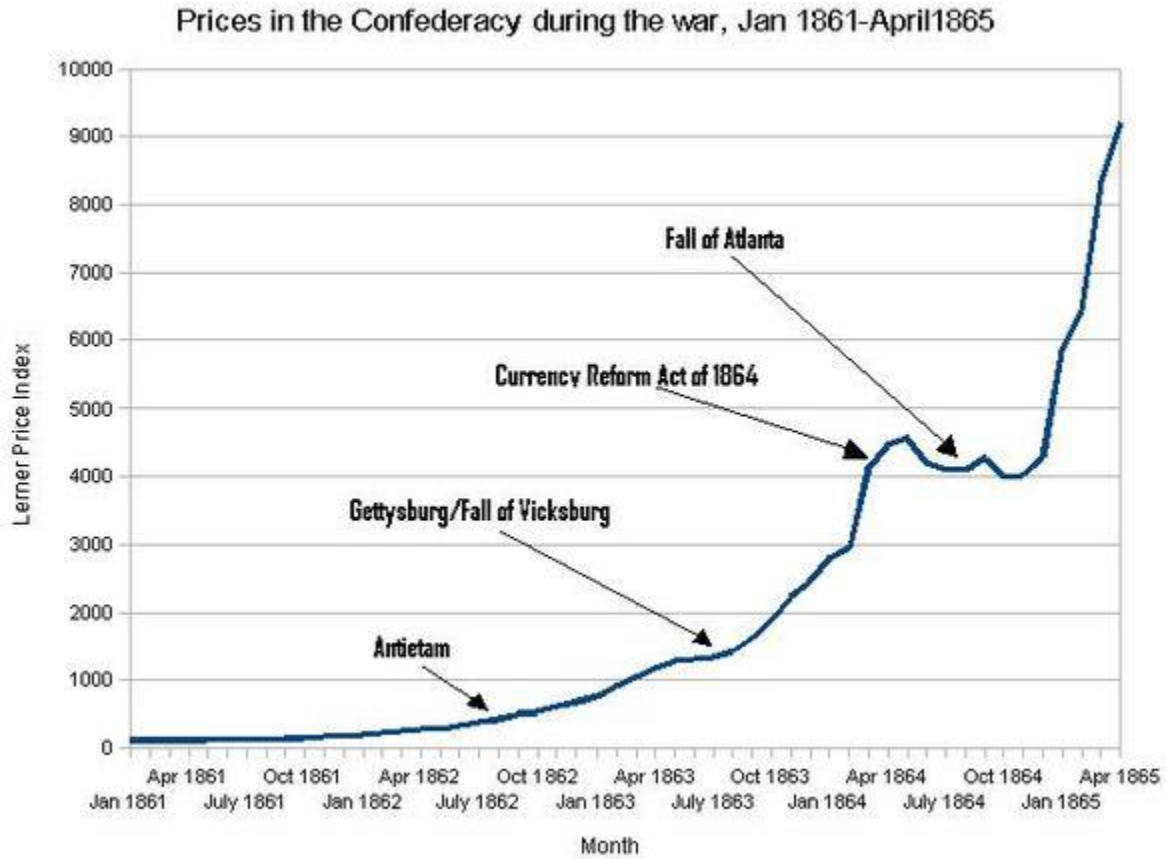
Sugar (substitutes honey and sorghum molasses)

Flour (substitutes: rice, rice flour, cornmeal, rye flour)

Salt: (no feasible food preservative substitute) 2 bushel sack= 12.00 before the war, 100.00 during

Typical southern family grocery bill: Pre war= \$6.65/ month, 1864=\$400.00/ month -Varlhole, Michael J. Everyday Life During the Civil War

Document 3)



Document 4) Excerpt of the Emancipation Proclamation

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.”

Document 5) Excerpt from “Civil War Conscription Laws” by Margret Wood

On April 16th, the Confederacy adopted a law that provided for support of the army by extending the terms of enlistment of currently enrolled soldiers to three years from the date of original enlistment. In addition, the law made all white males between the ages of 18 and 35 who were citizens of a state in the Confederacy subject to national military service for a term of three years, unless released at an earlier date by the President. The law allowed for individuals subject to conscription to hire a substitute, who would normally be exempt from service. Substitution quickly proved to be unpopular since it allowed for wealthy men to escape military service while leaving men of lesser resources exposed to the draft. The individuals who served as substitutes also were viewed with suspicion since it was felt they were mercenaries and would desert at the earliest possible moment. In late 1863, substitution was abolished by an act of Congress; in January, 1864 a second act required that men who had hired substitutes report for duty as either volunteers or inductees.

One immediate concern about the law was its effect on the economy and civil government of the Confederacy. To address these concerns the Confederate Congress passed a law on April 21, 1862 which provided a number of occupational-related exemptions to conscription....However, these provisions were not the most controversial exemption. That was adopted in October 1862, when the Confederate Congress, after an extensive lobbying campaign, adopted the so called “Twenty Negro Law,” which granted an exemption to an owner, or one overseer on each plantation with twenty or more able-bodied slaves.

Document 6) Richmond, VA 1865



Document 7)

