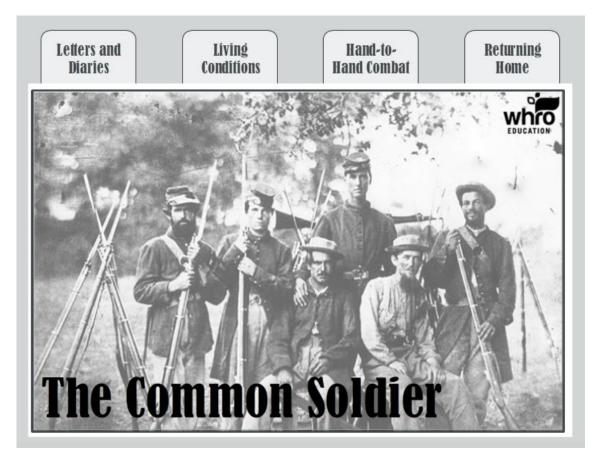
Introduction

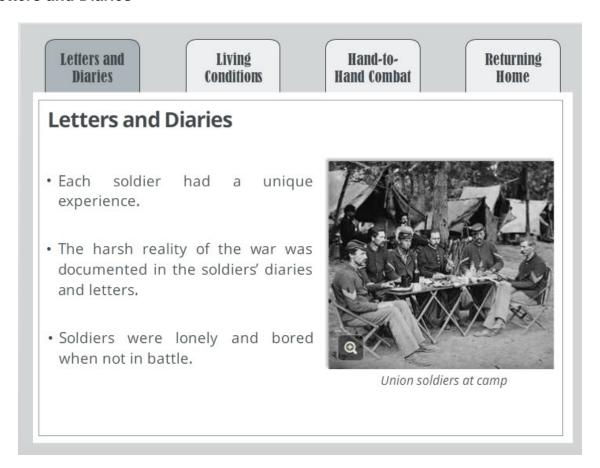


The Common Soldier

Click the tabs on the top of the interactivity to learn about the common solider during the Civil War.



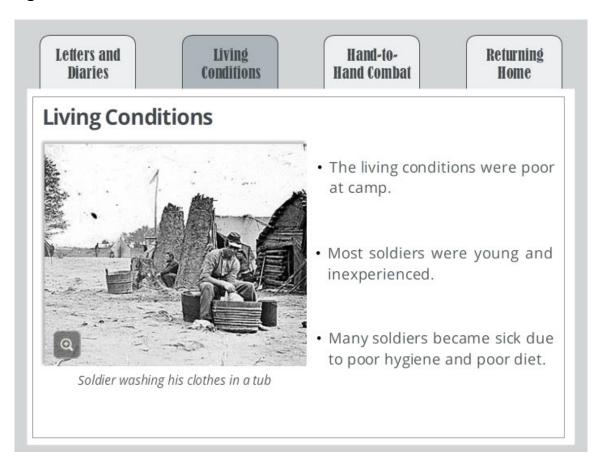
Letters and Diaries



Each of the three million soldiers who served in the Civil War had a unique experience. Many of the soldiers were literate, and documented their harsh war experiences in letters diaries and letters they sent home. When the soldiers were not engaged in battle, they became lonely and bored; and writing helped them pass the time. This same writing provided historians a detailed history of the war through the eyes of the individual soldiers.



Living Conditions



Information provided from the writings of soldiers spoke of the poor living conditions experienced at camp. Many soldiers were not ready for a life of war. The climate and living conditions caused many soldiers to become sick during their first year of service. To protect themselves from disease and illness, soldiers were instructed to wash their hands and face daily and shower once per week. By ignoring these instructions, many soldiers experienced lice and dysentery. A soldier's diet was composed of beans, biscuits, and bacon. The lack of a proper diet only added to the amount of sickness.



Hand-to Hand Combat

Letters and Living Hand-to-Returning Diaries **Conditions Hand Combat** Home Hand-to-Hand Combat • The process of loading and firing a gun took a long time. · Soldiers who exhausted all of their ammunition engaged in hand-to-hand combat. · Soldiers used bayonets or knives during hand-to-hand Union soldiers with bayonets equipped after combat. the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia in December 1862

During battle, soldiers went through a long process of loading their guns. This often led to the need for soldiers to engage in hand-to-hand combat. In many battles, the soldiers would exhaust their ammunition. When they could no longer fire their rifles, the battle would not end. Rather, soldiers would defend themselves by using knives or the bayonets at the end of their rifles.



Returning Home



Once the war ended, many soldiers were disabled. The types of bullets used in the Civil War were composed of soft lead. When these bullets struck a target, they spread and fragmented. Each bullet had the ability to shatter bone. Rather than spending a long amount of time removing each piece of bone and bullet, surgeons had to amputate limbs. Cannon fire also had the ability to tear limb from bone if an explosion occurred near a target.

When soldiers returned home, they often found their homes destroyed, especially if they lived in the South. Disabled and likely poor, soldiers typically could not contribute to any rebuilding efforts. In addition, poverty plagued the South as a result of the Civil War.

