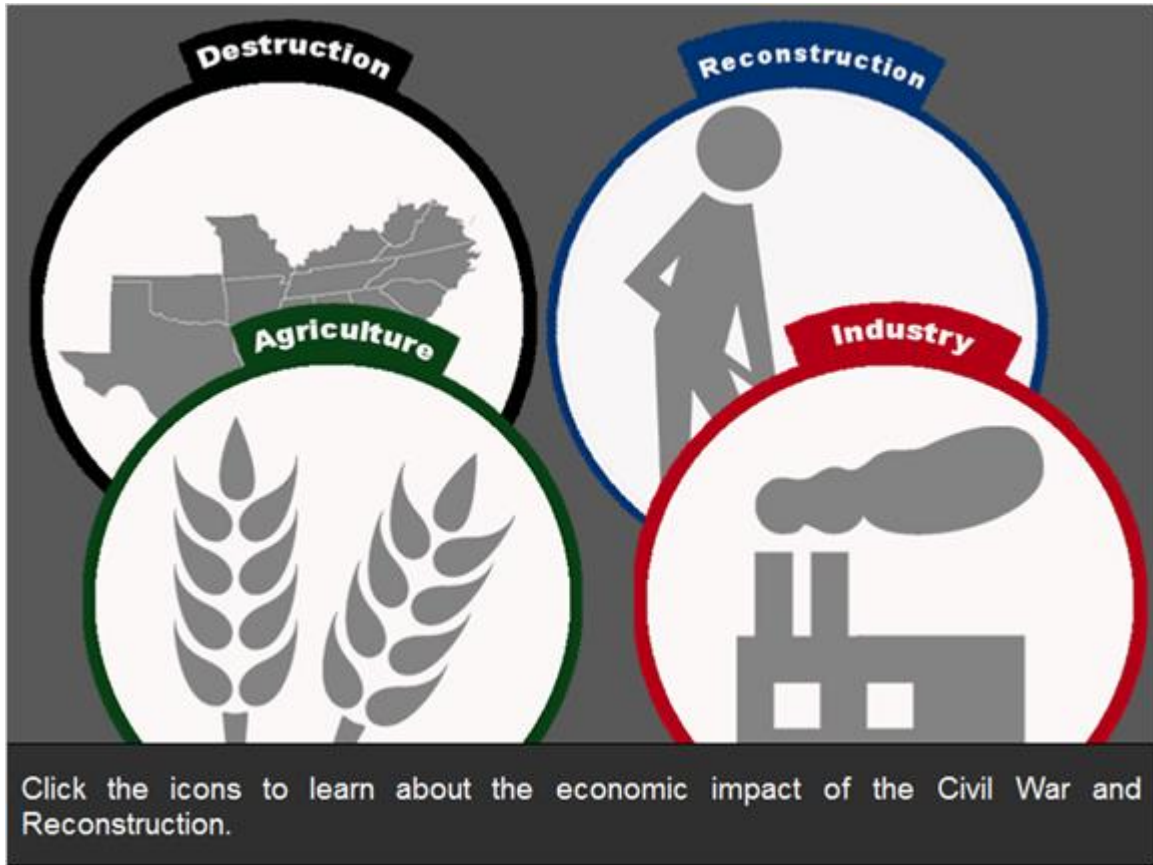


Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
Topic 6 Content: Economic Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction Notes

Introduction



Click the icons to learn to learn about the economic impact of Civil War and Reconstruction.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
Topic 6 Content: Economic Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction Notes

Destruction



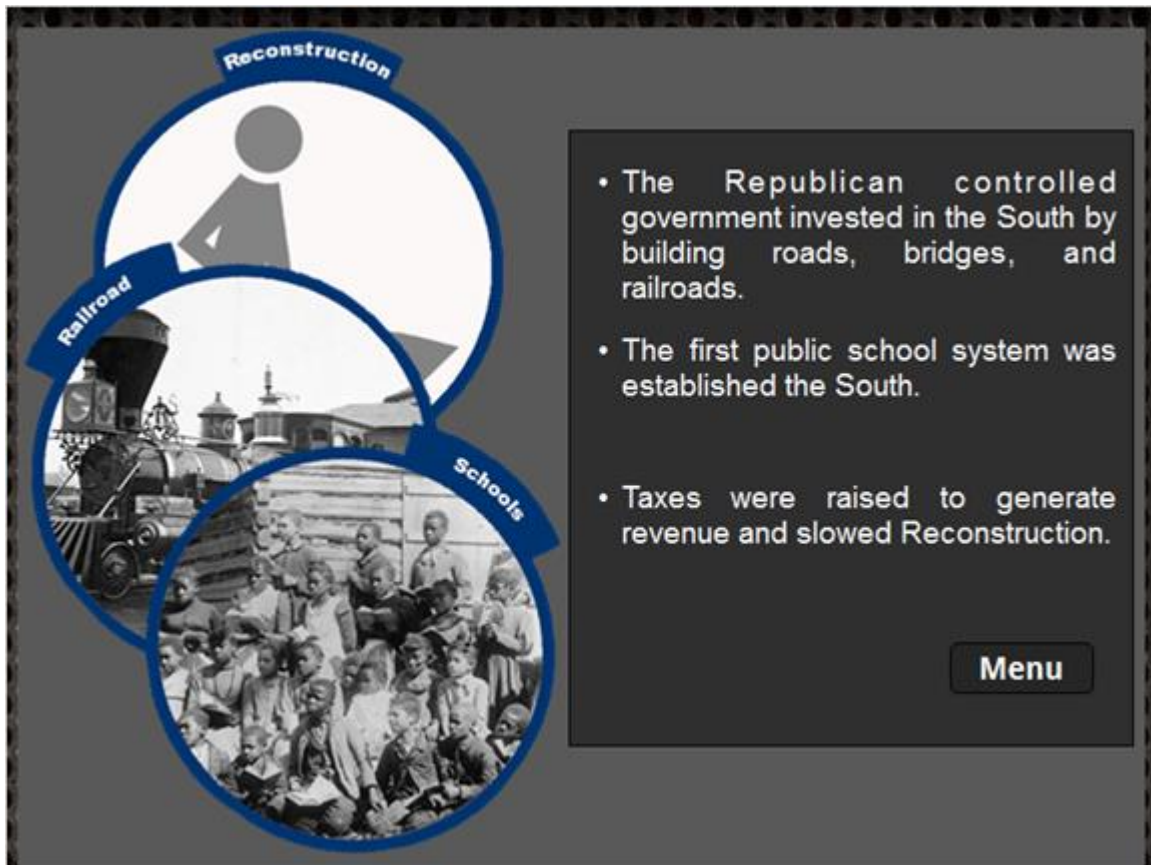
- The South contained destroyed buildings, bridges, homes, and roads.
- Farms were abandoned or unmanaged.
- Many men either died or were disabled in the war.
- Confederate money was worthless.

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Following the Civil War, the South was in shambles. The majority of the war was fought in the South, which now contained destroyed homes, buildings, bridges, and roads. Many of the farms were abandoned or unmanaged. The major cities of Atlanta, Georgia, and Richmond, Virginia were devastated. More than one-fifth of the male population had died in the Civil War, and many more were disabled from battle wounds. And if that was not enough, the Confederate money was worthless. These are all of the reasons why the South needed to rebuild.

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Reconstruction



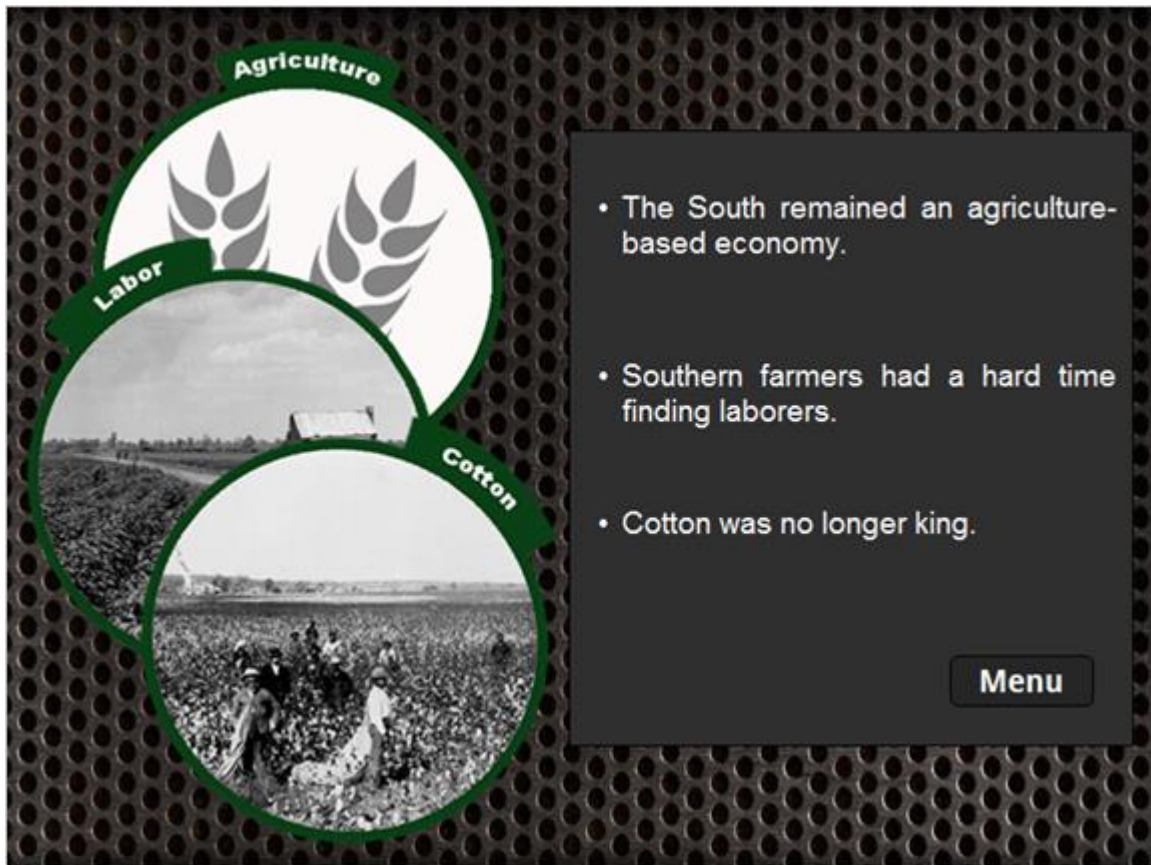
- The Republican controlled government invested in the South by building roads, bridges, and railroads.
- The first public school system was established the South.
- Taxes were raised to generate revenue and slowed Reconstruction.

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The Republican controlled government invested in the South. They built roads, bridges, and railroads. The government also established the first public school system in the South. These investments were expensive. The state governments of the South needed to raise taxes in order to generate revenue. Raising taxes of people who were already struggling only slowed the recovery efforts.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
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Agriculture



- The South remained an agriculture-based economy.
- Southern farmers had a hard time finding laborers.
- Cotton was no longer king.

[Menu](#)

The South remained an agriculture-based economy that was difficult to restore because the laborers on plantations were now freed slaves. Farmers had to negotiate wages with their workers, and no longer demanded long hours. Workers were not easy to find because much of the male population had died during the war. Many freed slaves refused to work in the fields because it was too much like slavery. Cotton was no longer king in the South.

Module 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction - 1860 to 1877
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Industry



- The North remained strong and prospered with an industrial economy.
- Industry would turn the country into a global economic power.

Menu

After the Civil War, the North remained strong and prospered with a continued industrial economy. The developing industry of the United States would turn the country into a global economic power by the beginning of the Twentieth Century.