

War Changes Regions

Read evidence to compare the Civil War's effects on the North and South.

SS4H5.e "Describe the effects of war on the North and South."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each effect of the war on the North and circle each effect of the war on the South.

After the Civil War

- ① When the Civil War began in 1861, the North had many factories, railroads, and a larger population. These resources helped the Union make weapons, move supplies, and find soldiers. Still, the war brought loss to Northern families. Many men left farms and jobs to serve, and families worried about loved ones far from home in battle.
- ② During the war, Northern factories made uniforms, guns, and other supplies. Factory owners earned money from government orders, and some cities grew. However, prices rose for food and goods. Families with little money struggled to buy what they needed. After the war, the North's factories and railroads were mostly still standing, so its economy could keep growing.
- ③ The South suffered much heavier damage. Armies fought many battles there, destroying homes, farms, railroads, and towns. Crops were ruined, and enslaved people gained freedom as slavery ended. Confederate money lost value, making it hard to buy goods. After 1865, Southern families faced rebuilding, hunger, and poverty. The South also had to create a new labor system without slavery.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How did factories and railroads affect the North during and after the war?

2 What two problems did Northern families face when men left to serve?

3 Name two ways that fighting damaged the South.

4 Why was rebuilding harder for the South than for the North?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a four-sentence radio report from 1865 about how the Civil War changed the North and South. Include one effect on each region and explain why recovery was harder in one region.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each effect of the war on the North and circle each effect of the war on the South. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did factories and railroads affect the North during and after the war?	They helped the Union make and move supplies during the war. Most Northern factories and railroads were still standing afterward, so the economy could grow.
2	What two problems did Northern families face when men left to serve?	Men left farms and jobs, and families worried about loved ones fighting far from home.
3	Name two ways that fighting damaged the South.	Fighting destroyed homes, farms, railroads, and towns, and it ruined crops. Any two of these effects are correct.
4	Why was rebuilding harder for the South than for the North?	Much of the South's homes, farms, railroads, and towns were destroyed. The North's factories and railroads were mostly still standing, while the South also faced poverty, worthless Confederate money, and a new labor system.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

It is 1865, and the Civil War has ended. In the North, factories and railroads are still standing, so the economy can grow. In the South, destroyed farms and railroads leave families rebuilding. The South faces a harder recovery because slavery ended and Confederate money has lost value.

Accept equivalent passage-based effects, including family loss, rising prices, growing Northern industry, Southern destruction, poverty, and rebuilding. For the radio report, accept any accurate comparison that gives an effect on both regions and explains the South's more difficult recovery.