



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Larbi Tebessi University -Tébessa-
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of Letters and English Language



The Impact of the American Civil War on Women

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Literature and Civilization

Candidates:

Aoun Nahla

Bennadji Oumaima

Supervisor: Ms. Bouaziz Amina

Board of Examiners:

President: Mr. ABDERRAHMANE Rabie M.A.A. Larbi Tebessi University

Supervisor: Ms. BOUAZIZ Amina M.A.A. Larbi Tebessi University

Examiner: Mrs. BRAHMI Halima M.A.A. Larbi Tebessi University

2019/2020

Dedication 01

I express my gratitude to Allah for giving me the power and the ability to finish this dissertation, and for helping me to reach this moment.

This work is dedicated to the candle of my life; my lovely mother “Noura”; the source of sympathy and love, for pushing me forward and encouraging me to keep striving for success. I wish Mum that I had realized your dreams. Also, I would like to pay my last respects to my father who passed away.

To my lovely Aunts and Uncles and to my cousin “Chaima” for her supporting and making me feel like I’m not alone.

To my best friend “Oumaima” with whom I share this work.

To my best and sweetie friends with whom I spent the University life and to my angel baby face “Asma”, May Allah rewards her Jennet Naaim.

To my dear teachers in the University of Chikh Larbi Tebessi, for their unwavering support, their generosity, and for being the role models that my classmates and I admire and aspire to emulate.

To all Master II students with whom I shared an enjoyable learning atmosphere.

To all those who are forgotten by my pen and never forgotten by my heart.

Nahla Aoun

Dedication 02

With all love, I dedicate that work, first of all to my greatest parents who encouraged me to continue studying «Sabah & Elhachemi». To my dearest sisters, Ikhlas, Nour, Roumaissa, and our little princess Aya. To my friend Nahla whom I did that work with her. For honor, to my sweethearts' half-sisters, Syrine, Imene, Bouchra, Takoua, Chourouk, Nesrine, Zayneb, and all of the other dearest friends without exception.

To my beloved country, we hope that we can do a lot for him, to be better Inchallah

To myself who tired a lot to complete this work.

Bennadji Oumaima

Acknowledgements

We are sincerely grateful, to Allah the most merciful for giving us strength to finish this work.

Our deepest appreciations and thanks go to our respectful and excellent supervisor Ms. Amina BOUAZIZ for her guidance, time devoted, encouragement, and insightful comments that have been of great help. It was a great privilege and honor to work and study under her guidance. We also would like to thank Mr. ABDERRAHMANE Rabie and Ms. BRAHMI Halima for their sincerity and motivation in teaching us the methodology to carry out the research and to present it as clear as possible. Our work would not be possible if supervisions did not exist.

We humbly convey our respect and indebtedness to all of our teachers at the Literature and Civilization stream in the English Department at the University of Chikh Larbi Tebessi. Each one of them has been a salient source of inspiration for us with their hard work, their solid work ethic, and their willingness to share their vast knowledge with us, and aid us throughout our academic course.

Abstract

While the Revolution of 1776-1783 created the United States, the Civil War of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be. Because of that, The Civil War was the central event in America's historical consciousness. It created new roads for women's lives because the American Civil War affected ladies' roles and it was a point of change. Women were participated in the war as nurses, soldiers, spies, and combatants. Like Clara Batron, Luisa May Alcott, Sarah Emma Edmond, and Mary Edwards Walker...etc. The absence of men obliged women to have new responsibilities. However, their social status changes too during and after the war. In our work, we detailed all of these changes and impacts. In many ways, the conflict's central issues – the enslavement of African Americans, the role of the constitutional federal government, and the rights of states. From the first chapter until the third, we minimized the research as possible to be so clear and understood by all levels, because in talking about a central part of society who is women many scholars wrote books and articles, even the soldiers themselves, they wrote diaries during the war to be a proof of their struggle. The work includes; first, an overview of the civil war, then, enlightenment to women's role before, during, and after the civil war. Moreover, the war entered the American houses and how ladies face these hard conditions that she was obliged to front. and be a member in the Confederate or the Union army and participated on battlefields .in addition to that, southern and northern women were similar and different in many cases of facing the life of war and the African American ladies who had an essential part in the war did their duties as the white one's because of that the war ended with fundamental changes in US Women history.

Résumé

La guerre civile était l'événement central de la conscience historique de l'Amérique. Tandis que la Révolution de 1776-1783 a créé par les États-Unis, la guerre civile de 1861-1865 a déterminé alors quel genre de nation ça pourrait être. Il a créé de nouvelles routes pour la vie des femmes parce que la guerre civile américaine a affecté les rôles des femmes et a été un point de changement. Les femmes ont participé à la guerre en tant qu'infirmières, soldats, espions et combattants comme Clara Batron, Luisa May Alcott, Sarah Emma Edmond, Mary Edwards Walker... etc. Dans notre travail, nous avons détaillé tous ces changements et impacts. À bien des égards, les questions centrales du conflit - l'asservissement des Afro-Américains, le rôle du gouvernement fédéral constitutionnel et les droits des États. Du premier au troisième chapitre, nous avons minimisé la recherche autant que possible pour être aussi claire et comprise par tous les niveaux, car en parlant d'une partie centrale de la société qui est des femmes, de nombreux universitaires ont écrit des livres et des articles, même les soldats eux-mêmes, ils ont écrit journaux pendant la guerre pour être une preuve de leur lutte. le travail comprend; tout d'abord, un aperçu de la guerre civile, puis une prise de conscience du rôle des femmes avant, pendant et après la guerre civile. De plus, la guerre est entrée dans les maisons américaines et comment les femmes affrontent ces dures conditions auxquelles elle a été obligée de faire face. Et être membre de l'armée confédérée ou de l'Union et avoir participé sur les champs de bataille. En plus de cela, les femmes du sud et du nord étaient similaires et différentes dans de nombreux cas face à la vie de guerre et les femmes afro-américaines qui avaient un rôle essentiel dans la guerre, ils ont fait leurs devoirs en tant que blancs à cause de cela la guerre s'est terminée par des changements fondamentaux dans l'histoire des femmes américaines.

ملخص

كانت الحرب الأهلية الحدث الرئيسي في الوعي التاريخي لأميركا. بما أن ثورة 1776-1783 خلقت الولايات المتحدة، فإن الحرب الأهلية التي اندلعت بين عامي 1861 و1865 حددت أي نوع من الأمة قد تكون. لقد خلقت طرقاً جديدة لحياة النساء لأن الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية أثرت على أدوار السيدات وكانت نقطة تغيير. شاركت النساء في الحرب كمرضات وجنود وجواسيس ومقاتلات مثل كلارا باترون، لويزا ماي ألكوت، سارة إيما إدموند، ماري إدواردز ووكر... الخ. إن غياب الرجال أجبر النساء على تحمل مسؤوليات جديدة ومع ذلك فقد تغير وضعهن الاجتماعي أيضاً أثناء الحرب وبعدها. وفي عملنا هذا، قمنا بتفصيل كل هذه التغييرات والآثار من نواحٍ عديدة، القضايا المركزية للصراع - استعباد الأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي، ودور الحكومة الفيدرالية الدستورية، وحقوق الدول. من الفصل الأول حتى الفصل الثالث، كما أننا لخصنا البحث قدر الإمكان ليكون واضحاً ومفهوماً من جميع المستويات، لأنه وبالحدوث عن العنصر الأساسي في المجتمع، وهو النساء، فقد كتب العديد من العلماء الكتب والمقالات، حتى الجنود أنفسهم، كتبوا يوميات الحرب لتكون دليلاً على كفاحهم والعمل؛ ويشمل أولاً، لمحة عامة عن الحرب الأهلية، ثم الأشادة بدور المرأة قبل وأثناء وبعد الحرب الأهلية. علاوة على ذلك، كيف اكتسحت الحرب البيوت الأمريكية وكيف واجهت السيدات هذه الظروف الصعبة التي اضطرت إلى العيش تحتها. وكيف كانت المرأة عضواً في الكونغرس أو جيش الاتحاد وشاركت في ساحات القتال بالإضافة إلى ذلك، واختلفت وتشابهت النساء الشماليات والجنوبيات في كثير من النواحي في مواجهة الحرب، وايضا السيدات الأمريكيات من أصل أفريقي اللاتي كان لهن دور أساسي في الحرب واللواتي قمن بواجباتهن مثل السيدات لبيض و بسبب ذلك انتهت الحرب بتغييرات أساسية وجذرية في تاريخ المرأة الأمريكية.

Table of contents

Acknowledgments.....	I
Abstract.....	II
Résumé.....	III
ملخص.....	IV
Table of Contents.....	V
Introduction	9
Chapter One: Historical Background of American Civil War.....	13
1.1. The Historical Background.....	13
1.1.1.1864 Presidential Election.....	16
1.1.2. The Impact of the Civil War.....	17
1.1.3. The causes of the American civil war.....	18
1.1.3.1. Long-term Causes.....	19
1.1.3.1.1. Slavery.....	19
1.1.3.1.2. States' Rights.....	19
1.1.3.1.3. Expansion.....	19
1.1.3.2. Short-Term causes.....	20
1.1.3.2.1. Abraham Lincoln.....	20
1.1.3.2.2. Secession.....	20
1.1.4. The Effects of the American Civil War.....	20
1.1.4.1. The Emancipation Proclamation.....	21

1.1.4.2. Division of Virginia.....	21
1.1.4.3. The Thirteenth Amendment.....	22
1.1.4.4. The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.....	22
2.1. The state of Women.....	23
2.1.1. Women’s Life in the Pre-Civil War.....	23
2.1.2. Women’s Life during the Civil War.....	25
2.1.2.1. Women of the Confederacy.....	26
2.1.2.2. Slaves and Freedwomen.....	26
2.1.2.3. Women as field Workers.....	27
2.1.2.4. Female Combatants.....	27
2.1.2.5. Female Spies.....	28
2.1.3. Women and Slavery.....	28
3.1. Women’s role in the American Civil War.....	31
3.1.1. Women, Family, Home and Domestic work.....	31
3.1.2. Women and Law.....	32
3.1.3. Women and Education.....	33
4.1. Factors behind Women’s participation in The American Civil War.....	35
4.1.1. Political Factors.....	35
4.1.2. Personal and Social Factors.....	36
4.1.4. Religious Factors	37

Chapter Two: Northern and Southern Women	39
2.1. Women's Support the War.....	39
2.1.1. On the Home Front.....	39
2.1.1.1. The North and the South.....	40
2.1.1.2. Northern and Southern Women's Efforts during the War.....	46
2.1.1.3. Black African Women Effort's during the War.....	47
2.1.2. On the Battlefield.....	47
2.1.2.1. Women on battlefield.....	48
2.1.2.2. Women Soldiers and Disguise in the Camps of the War.....	49
2.1.2.2.1. Examples of Confederate Female Soldier.....	50
2.1.2.3. Militia.....	52
2.1.2.4. Women spies.....	53
2.1.2.4.1. Examples of Known Women Spies.....	55
2.1.2.5. Women as Nurses.....	58
2.1.2.5.1. Examples of female Nurses.....	59
2.1.2.5.2. Female Doctors of the War.....	61
2.1.2.5.3. Administrators of the Injured.....	62
2.1.2.6. Women as Saboteurs.....	63
2.1.2.6.1. Examples of Union and Confederate Saboteurs.....	63
2.1.2.7. Women as Vivandieres.....	64
2.1.2.7.1. Examples of Union Vivandieres.....	65
Chapter three: Women during the Civil War: Northern Vs Southern.....	68

3.1. Differences between Southern and Northern Women.....	68
3.2. Similarities between Southern and Northern female.....	73
Conclusion.....	80
Works Cited.....	82

Introduction

The American Civil War was one of the most gruesome and bloody wars that Americans fought. It took place between 1861 and 1865 in the United States. It was one of the most significant events that changed the American history. It was not only because of the slavery issue, but also a stood for states' rights, the differences between the North and the South that was featured in cultural, social, and economic aspects which changed people's life in general and women's life particular. When the war was waged, women played an important role. They left their homes and fought side by side with their husbands and friends in order to save their nation. However, their decision was not easy to take because women's life before the civil war was more conservative and traditional .In the nineteenth century, a woman had to marry in an early age and she had to do her duties in household like cleaning, cooking, and raising children.

Women had very limited access to education and politics domains .In the beginning of the nineteenth century, women had the right only to learn how to write and read. However , by the mid of nineteenth century their education standards were gradually improved , more private schools and universities were built for girls .They also got new jobs as teaching and publishing magazines .Politics also was male field .women were excluded from political jobs such as lawyers . They did not have the right to vote until 1929.

When Abraham Lincoln was the new President of the U.S.A In1860, he prohibited slavery in enslave regions, eight states seceded from the union and formed the confederates of America, led by Jefferson Davis in 1861. The war lasted four years from 1861 to 1865 and resulted in the death of more than 62.000 soldiers.

Women faced a lot of difficulties in their life when their husbands and brothers left them alone. They became the responsible for the survival of their families and worked in mines and factories to survive.

Moreover, they were influenced by the events of the war as a result, thousands of women from the north and the south of the U.S.A left their homes and joined the field of the battle in

order to defend their country and protect their families for the same cause as men. Many other factors and reasons pushed them to interfere in the war either black or white women who found protection in camps of the war.

Throughout this dissertation, the researchers discussed how Women struggled and fought to have their rights and a high status in society. Though it is not an issue of just a group or a few numbers in a certain place, it is a struggle of 5, 6 billion female around the world and the Civil War and wars in general have had a chance to change the Women's situation. The dissertation also took a deep and careful analysis of the progress of females' roles, taking the differences and similarities between the southern women and northern women during the American civil war as case study.

The selection of this topic "The Impacts of the American civil war on Women Amid 1861-1865 specifically has come into existence due to some reasons, some are objective and some are subjective motivations. First, the significance lies in the fact that this research is made with the intention of demonstrating the reality of the women's social status before and during the American Civil War, in addition to this, this paper will examine the ways in which the War altered the meaning of women hood of Americans. The importance of women in the community as innocent individuals and their tragic fate that led to the destruction of their women hood drove us to devote our graduating dissertation to this topic.

After having a thorough knowledge about the Civil War and its impact on American Women, one can adequately feel the reflection of the political conflict on daily life. This extended paper is supposed to answer the following questions:

How women attended the civil war? How it affected them?

Is the American civil war changed women's status in society?

How much the participation of women in the war accepted by men?

Is it the war gained all of its goals?

How northern and southern female front war life? And what are the differences between southern and northern women?

This work is going to be handled through descriptive and content analysis approaches. The former is going to build the basis on which the analysis' results are going to take place, which means that the researchers are going to have a theoretical section that will contain the background information about the essential concepts in the dissertation starting by the American civil war related to women. , in order to pave the road to any new results, then we will make the analytical part using Examples of Confederate female soldiers, northern and southern women's support and efforts during the war.

This research aims to argue that many women had stood up for themselves and their side with dedication, fighting their own battles as they proved to have a heart as strong as man. By fighting in ways they can support the war-- as soldiers, nurses, spies, and as loved ones-- they change from being the inferior gender to true fighters. The war might have been destructive to our country, but it helped strengthen the pride of women, in their perspective and others. Eagerly volunteering to fight and support, these new experiences outside their homes changed the lives of all women forever.

This dissertation is going to be divided into three chapters. First chapter is going to be mainly descriptive and theoretical to give a full background and information about the key concepts of the dissertation will deal with, which are American Civil war and women's life before and during the civil war which is entitled "The women's role during the American civil war 1861-1865".

The second chapter that is entitled "Women's support the war" in which scrutinizes the prewar period and the meaning of women hood during that time for both north and south women, and the importance of their value on the home front and on the battlefield, that there is possible impact of the change in the female roles that were previously discussed.

The third chapter is entitled “differences and similarities of the Northern and Southern ladies 1861-1865” is the practical chapter in which it based on our readings about the history of these women during the war. It discusses the title of our thesis in general about the suffering of women in the civil war. Many women served with valor during the civil war and their contributions were to have a lasting impact on the lives of women in the future.

Chapter One

Historical Background of American Civil War

The American Civil War the most fatal and seemingly the most significant occasion in the country's history. Sectional strains cherished in the constitution emitted into a merciless were that cost more than 600,000 lives and separated a country in two. (The civil war) It is some of the time portrayed as the pot from which the country was fashioned from 1861 through 1865. The expense to the states, north and south, in blood and fortune, is partially incomprehensible. This one war represented about portion of all setbacks the US has endured since its arrangement. And from the earliest starting point of the war with the confederate assault on stronghold Sumter, SC, April 12, 1861 to the last at Palmetto Farm, Texas, May 13, 1865 in the quantity of lives lost in fight, in jail camps from illness and introduction and though causes straight forwardly identified with the war arrived at stunning events. (Civil War, 1861-65)

1.1. The Historical Background

The United State American Civil War was the greatest war in the American History, and it was one of the most historic events of the American history. It had different names like the war between states ,war of rebellion , war of secession , war for southern independence , war for the union second American revolution , war of northern aggression ,and war of southern aggression. It determined what kind of nation it would be in the future. It also confirmed the idea that all men were entitled to be free and equal. Also it would carry on occurring as the greatest slave holding country in the universe. The American civil war was fought between United States and the eleven southern states which seceded from the union and formed the confederacy or the confederates of America. Though The main cause of the civil war was between the northern and southern states .The former one was industrial whereas the latter one was agricultural which depended on slaves plantation .The war lasted four years from 1861 until 1865 and resulted in the coast death of 620 more than 3.000 soldiers. (James)

After decennary broiling pressure between northern and southern states up slavery, states' rights and westward expansion, the civil war in the United State started in 1861. Though the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 lead to seven Southern states to pull away and to shape the confederate states of America; four more states involved them. (Civil War)

On the starting point, Northern Victory in the war finished the institution of slavery which had split the country and keep the United States as one union. Although these accomplishments cost harshly a lot of American soldiers who died in many wars that this country fought combined. The American Civil War was considered as the most damaged struggle in the Western part of the world between both Napoleonic Wars in 1815 and the World War I in 1914. (James)

The Civil War began due to inflexible diversity between the free and slave states up to the potential of the national authority to prevent slavery in the region which still had not shifted states. The election of 1860 that succeeded by Abraham Lincoln as the first senator president to manage slavery out of the domain, and the new nation "The Confederate States of America" was created by seven slave states in the deep South. The ultimate of the Northern people and the administration's Lincoln rejected to identify the legitimacy of secession, and they feared that it would destroy democracy and establish a significant criterion which made the United States fragmented. (James)

On first April, 1861 Confederates army attacked the Fort Sumter in Charston Bay and claimed it as their own .They also opened fire on Federal garrison which forced Lincoln to call militia men to stop them, but they failed. Later on, four more states seceded from the union and joined the confederacy. Gradually the struggles continued and expanded all over the country, several battles had been fought where the union made huge victories in the areas of Manassas Junction in Virginia , Wilson s Creek in Missouri, Cape Hatteras in North Carolina and Port Royal in South Carolina which paved the way to create the new state of West Virginia ,This allowed the union army to establish a blockade, preventing the Confederacy s access to receive any help from the outside world by water, especially from Great Britain. (James)

In 1862, the war took long terms and the real fighting started huge battles were fought during that year like Shiloh in Tennessee, Gaines s Mill, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg in Virginia and Antietam in Maryland .Moreover, the war marked other major and bigger battles in consecutive years such as the battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, Vicksburg in Mississippi, Chickamauga and Atlanta in Georgia. (James)

The Northern states and Lincoln administration's aimed only to restore the union to its original state, as possible in few battles, but the war took full force. They wanted to destroy the concept of the old South, liberate slavery and spread freedom and liberty as the president Abraham Lincoln put in his famous address at Gettysburg when he was dedicating a cemetery for fallen union soldiers in 1864. (James)

By 1862, the real struggle began several Battles such as: Shiloh in Tennessee, Gaines' Mill, Second Manassas, and Fredericksburg in Virginia and Antietam in Maryland indicated even great campaigns and battles in years, from Gettysburg in Pennsylvania to Vicksburg on the Mississippi to Chickamauga and Atlanta in Georgia. In 1864, the new method of "total war" was the primary Northern subject of a limited war to fix the union and to demolish the old south and its fundamental organization of slavery and to provide the rebuilt state a "new birth of Liberty" like president Lincoln insert it in his address at Gettysburg to donate garden for union soldiers destroyed in the struggle there. (James)

From 1862 to 1865, the union's army could not defeat the Northern Robert E.Lee and his northern army of Virginia until Ulysses S.Grant came to Virginia and became the new general of the union s army in 1864.After long conflicts and bloody battles in Spotsylvania , Wilderness , Cold Harbor and Petersburg ,Grant could finally succeeded to defeat Lee at Appomattox battle in April 1865. At the same time, the union armies made huge victories in Appalachian Mountain chain over the Confederate armies. (James)

Between 1864 and 1865 , the General William Tecumseh Sherman invaded South Carolina and Georgia and defeated the troops of the Confederates of Tennessee state and won the battle of Nashville By 1865 , the union surrendered all most of all principal confederate

armies and captured the confederate president Jefferson Davis who was fleeing in Georgia . On May 10, 1865, the war ended and the union won the war. At that time, reconstruction process of united nation free of slavery started, but it took long time. (James)

In May, staying confederate powers abandonment. The community is reconciled as the Civil War ends. According to many historians, approximately over 620,000 Americans pass away in the war, with illness killing twice as many as those who were vanished in the struggle and 50,000 residue arrivals home such the casualties. (The History Place)

1.1.1. The 1864 Presidential Election

The Presidential Election of 1864 took place during the American Civil War. While it arrived, the reelection of the president Lincoln was an ambiguity because it had been yearn horrible war which had not begun for the union. To the Lincoln's reelection challenge that, for a second session in the United States since Andrew Jackson, there is no leader had been elected. (1864 Election...)

Regardless of Abraham Lincoln was one of the admired presidents, it's difficult for present day Americans to accept Abraham Lincoln. In 1864 he was almost vanquished in his re-appointment attempt. However by the late spring, Lincoln himself feared he would lose. To begin with the nation had not chosen an occupant president for a second term since Andrew Jackson in 1832, and nine presidents straight had served only one term. Likewise, his grip of Liberation was as yet as an issue for some Northern voters. (The Election...)

Year earlier, the southern armies came back fighting with vengeance. During three months in the summer of 1864, over 65,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing in action. In comparison, there had been 108,000 Union casualties in the first three years General Ulysses S. Grant was being called the Batcher. At one time during the summer, Confederate soldiers under JUBAL EARLY came within five miles of the white house, Lincoln had a lot to fight with and he had staunch rivals in the congress. Underground confederate exercises carried defiance to party of Maryland, but the war was not working positively. (The Election...)

In the interim the Fair party split with significant restriction from Harmony Democrats, who needed an arranged harmony at any expense, they picked as their candidate George B. McClellan, Lincoln's previous leader of the Military of the Potomac. Indeed, even Lincoln predicted that McClellan would win predicted.

The south was very much aware of association discontent. Many felt that if the southern political race, arrangements for Northern acknowledgement of confederate autonomy may start. (The Election...)

McClellan was designated by the Democrats and the ceasefire was the name of the stage of the Democratic Party. Although according to McClellan, the only assumption for ceasefire was the reclamation of the federation which he discredited the democratic platform. However, Lincoln was disapproved by McClellan for the slave's emancipation. Also the Democrats assaulted Lincoln for being falsehood and dictator and they blamed of sedition in addition to McClellan's war evidence was derived. And Union victories were impressive between the democratic convention and the election; also it contained Sherman's abduction of Atlanta that thoroughly raised approval for Lincoln. (1864 Election...)

On September 6, 1864 everything changed when General Sherman held into Atlanta. The war exertion had turned strongly in the North's support and even McClellan now looked for Military victory. And after two months, Lincoln won the well known vote that escaped him in his first political race. He won the appointive institute by 212 to 21 and the republicans had won three-fourths of congress. A subsequent term and the ability to choose the war were currently in his grasp. (The Election...)

1.1.2. The Impact of the Civil War

The civil war was considered as the most ever traumatic expense that encountered by any generation of American people. In fact, no nation was really affected by the civil war as the Americans according to many historians 20,000 million of soldiers harshly lost their lives, a lot of American building were damaged and totally destroyed. On September 17, 1862, in the battle of

Antietam big member of casualties were suffered, people were killed, wounded and died where they tried to combat in all the other wars that fought by the US in the 19th c. (Out of war...)

In reality, the American civil war was the result of the outcome of another war which was the Mexican American war that happened 15 years ago. Many questions were raised whether slavery would enlarge into the 7,000,000 square miles in the territory of the Mexicans that appeared in the United States 1848 and introduced a political debate of the following dozen years. (Out of war...)

Lincoln declared at the starting point of his well known campaign against Douglass in 1858 that the senate was divides between slavery and freedom and he also said that the government cannot continue, permanently half free. In 1858, Lincoln did not succeeded in the sensational election; however two years after, the Democratic Party divided into northern and southern factions after that, Lincoln won the presidency of the Northern state. It was the only time that the south had lost the control over the government. A majority of the population lived in Free states and pro-slavery forces won the national elections. They prevented antislavery actions with Lincoln administration. In the winter of 1860s-1861s seven slaves states were seceded. The promises of the 1860s that occurred in the half past century have been restored by the civil rights even in 2008 with the Africo-American president who took the oath on the same bible that Abraham Lincoln used to do in 1861. (Out of war...)

The civil war made the sectional equality of power of the North the United States went in civil war to conserved and protect the union. Before 1861 the two words U.S were used as plural noun and after it became a single one. (Out of war...)

1.1.3. The causes of the American civil war amid 1861-1865

The principle explanation for the war was reliant on whether a state was from the north or the south. For the Northern states normally alluded to as the “Association” the fight was battled to reestablish solidarity to the country and to guarantee that western domains were Free states. However, the Southern states alluded to as the “Confederacy” battled the war to attest their privileges as cherished in the presentation of freedom against a view of the Northern hostility and

control. Further, the Civil War after effect of the interrelated issues of subjugation, regional and factional political control. The strains between the North and the South were detectable to the source and foundation of the states. Upon Autonomy, the issue of slavery was rarely determinedly settled, bringing about many years of bargains, exchange and distress. (The American...)

1.1.3.1. Long term causes

1.1.3.1.1. Slavery

At the core of a significant part of south's issues was subjection and the south depended on slavery for work to till the ground. Numerous individuals in the north accepted that slavery wasn't right and insidiousness, these individuals were called abolitionists. They needed subjection made illicit all through the US. Abolitionists, for example, John Dark Colored, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe started to persuade an ever increasing of slavery; this made the South dreadful that their lifestyle would reach a conclusion. (American Civil...)

1.1.3.1.2. States' Rights

The rights of states were likewise an issue that drove the states to war. Southern states felt that the central government was excessively incredible and undermined their sway. The ascent of abolitionists, for instance; Lloyed Army, that started to advocate for a finish of servitude additionally turned into a danger toward the southern states. As the development developed the south turned out to be increasingly more discontent with association. (The American...)

1.1.3.1.3. Expansion

As the United States kept on the extending west boundary each new state added to the nation moved the force between the north and the south. Sothern states started to fear they would lose every one of their privileges. Each new state turned into a battleground between the different sides for power. (American civil...)

1.1.3.2. Short-term Causes

1.1.3.2.1. Abraham Lincoln

The issue that crosses over into lebrability for the south was appointment of Abraham Lincoln to leader of the United Sates. Abraham Lincoln was individual from the new anti-slavery Republican Party and he figured out how to get chose without being on the voting form in ten of the southern states which felt that Lincoln was against bondage and furthermore against the south. (American civil...)

1.1.3.2.2. Secession

At the point when Lincoln was chosen, a considerable lot of the southern states chose them never again needed to be a piece of the United States. They felt that they reserved each privilege to leave; beginning with South Carolina, eleven states would in the long run leave the United States and structure another nation called the confederate conditions of the America. Abraham Lincoln said they didn't reserve the option to leave the United States and sent in troops to prevent the south from leaving and the civil war had started. (American civil...)

1.1.4. The Effects of the American Civil War amid 1861-1865

The American civil war was battled from April 12, 1861 to May 9, 1865 between the association powers and the 11 southern states that withdrew from the union and framed the confederate state of America. Eventually won by the union compels, it remains the deadliest fight for the nation with evaluated passing somewhere in the range of 600,000 and 800,000. The civil war is one of the most significant occasions through the entire existence of the US. It had numerous significant repercussions which proceeded to have a dependable effect on the country. Among these were: The Emancipation Proclamation, The Division of Virginia, The Thirteenth Amendment, and The Assassination of President Lincoln. (Arun)

1.1.4.1. The Emancipation Proclamation

In spite of the fact that Abraham Lincoln examined slavery as a despicable vicious, as a legal advisor and lawmaker he realized that the constitution ensured slavery in the states where residents appeared to need it. In his first debut address and with his political race as president, the secession crisis and the civil war, the political situation started to change. After a progression of achievements in the beginning of 1862, the union endured some crippling defeats. The huge slave population of the south, however not engaged with direct activity, was helping the southerners in different manners. The argument that Emancipation was a military need was making strides and in mid 1862, the Emancipation proclamation was called the bureau for conversation by Lincoln decision. Withal, Lincoln's secretary of state William H. Seward convinced him to retain the proclamation as the association armed forces were being crushed. (Arun)

On September 17, 1862, the Association powers constrained the confederates to withdraw the Battle of Antietam. After five days on 22nd September, 1862 Lincoln gave a primer admonition that he would arrange the Emancipation of all slaves in any state that didn't end its disobedience to the association by January 1, 1863. The proclamation happened on the memorable day of January 1, 1863 lawfully liberating 3.1 million of the country's 4 million slaves. Lincoln was worried that the issuance of an all inclusive emancipation of all slaves would convince these states to secede from the union and join the Alliance. (Arun)

1.1.4.2. Division of Virginia

On April 17, 1861, The Richmond Show of Virginia decided on the law of severance to withdraw from the union, but numerous representatives hailing from the western regions of Virginia against the thought. Very quickly after the reception of the law, a gathering of such delegates took place at Clarksburg suggesting that every province in north western Virginia send agents to a Show to meet in wheeling. This prompted three shows at wheeling in May, June and July 1861 and arrangement of the "Reestablished Government of Virginia" which offered authenticity to the development of one state inside another. This implied there was a moment that

there were two governments professing to speak to the entirety of Virginia, one owing faithfulness to the United States and one to the Alliance. The legislative issues proceeded for the following few months. At long last President Lincoln affirmed the arrangement of West Virginia in 1862 which authoritatively turned into a state on June 20, 1863, the main state to shape by withdrawing from a confederate state. (Arun)

1.1.4.3. The Thirteenth Amendment

In the five years promptly following the civil war the United States Constitution embraced the thirteenth amendment and other amendments which were included over 60 years and basically managed the issue of African Americans. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States constitution formally canceled slavery and automatic bondage. A side from as discipline for a wrongdoing, the United States senate passed it on eighth April, 1864 and it was consolidated into the government constitution on eighteenth December, 1865. (Arun)

1.1.4.4. The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

After the give up of Robert E Lee to Ulysses award at Appomattox Court on ninth April, 1865, the civil war was at its sunset John Wilkes Booth was a local by Maryland who had stayed in the North during the civil war and he was an unmistakable stage on-screen character and confederate sympathizer who saw Abraham Lincoln as a despot with his underlying arrangement of snatching Abraham Lincoln bombing on twentieth March 1865 and confederate General Lee giving up few weeks later also Booth become urgent. Discovering that Lincoln was to go to Laura Keene's acclaimed exhibition of "Our American Cousin" at Passage's performance center in Washington, D.C. he incubated a sinister plan to execute three conspicuous Union pioneers and throw the government into disorder. On the fourteenth of April 1865, John Wilkes Booth slipped into the box where Lincoln was situated and discharged his. 44-caliber single-shot derringer gun into the back of Lincoln's head, and at that point he got away in the wake of bouncing on the stage. Different demonstrations of the plot bombed as Lewis Powell neglected to execute Secretary of State William H. Seward and George Atzerodt neglected to

assault Vice President Andrew Johnson. Reluctant to give up, Booth was shot dead on 26th April and his co-plotters were sentenced as far as concerns them in the death and executed by hanging on July 7, 1865. (Arun)

2.1. The state of Women

The sesquicentennial of the American Civil War gives the chance to the nations to look again at the history as a whole might suspect of human being. Before, most historians of the civil war have concentrated on the viewpoints of white, male members in the contention. Dark members, regular folks, ladies, and youngsters were pushed to the fringe of the historical conversation. However, historians have started to investigate the civil war encounters of these significant groups, and inventive grant in these regions is prospering, though a lot of this new information has not yet entered the standard. This show attempts to analyze one of these groups recently pushed to the outskirts by investigating ladies' points of view of the war, their roles, and their commitments to the war exertion and to the future of the country. In spite of the fact that ladies rarely took an interest in the war as warriors, and as half of the number of inhabitants in the US, encountered the war in different ways and put various commitments to the war attempt. Women were observers, essayists, warriors, spies, medical caretakers, cooks, laundresses, supports, coordinators, and grievors, among numerous different roles. (Women on the Border)

2.1.1. Women's Life in the Pre-Civil War

In the years prior to the civil war, the lives of American ladies were molded by a lot of goals that professors call "the Religion of Genuine Womanhood." As men's work moved from the home and into shops, workplaces and manufacturing plants, the family turned into another sort of spot: a private, feminized local circle, a "shelter in a relentless world." "True women" committed their lives to making a perfect, happy with supporting home for their spouses and youngsters. (Women in the Civil War)

In fact, The American Civil war had large impacts on the life of all the Americans. Most of them were touched by the loss of their family members and friends especially, those who

left their homes and went to fight for their cause either for the Confederates of America or the Union. In particular, women's lives were also changed because of the war. They took new roles and responsibilities to support their husbands and families, not only in home, but also in on the battlefield. They made a decision which they would never thought could do one day. (Dorothy W)

Women who lived in the countryside, farms and rural towns practiced specific kind of activities such as candle dipping, soap making butter churning, milking the cows, and wood chopping as well as daily exercises as cleaning and cooking. Also weaving , knitting and sewing were also an important part of domestic life for all women of all ages .They used to make clothes for themselves and family members ,although daughters used to buy or make yarn for spinning cloth. (Dorothy W)

The Industrial revolution and the economic growth of the market gave some women the opportunity to work outside the home usually because of necessity to keep them alive. Some domestic services were suitable for women .Females was employed in textiles shoe, clothing and printing. They also worked in factories for long hours and still earned less money than men. Wages paid to married women went directly to their husbands. There were other few professions that were acceptable for them as teaching, writing and home nursing. (Dorothy W)

Though, the African American women were considered as slaves .They took care of housework and looked after their master's kids. When they finished working for their White masters, they came back to home to do more housework in their houses. In fact they did not have real families because of the slave trade. However, there were some free African American women, especially in the northern states where slavery was prohibited.

Female slaves often worked as maids or nannies in higher class families in order to support themselves and their families. Some of them escaped from their masters in the south to the north to work in factories and mines to save up some money and achieve economic

independence, where they were treated well .Most of female slaves were raped and boated by their white masters and they were exploited physically and morally. (Dorothy W)

2.1.2. Women's life during the Civil War

During the civil war, American ladies directed their concentration toward the world outside the home. A huge number of women in the North and the South joined volunteer detachments and enlisted to function as nurses. It was the first time of the history of America that ladies assumed a crucial role in war exertion. Before the finish of the war, these encounters had extended numerous Americans' meaning of "Genuine womanhood." (Women in the civil war)

With the outbreak of war in 1861, ladies and men the same excitedly elected to battle for the reason. In the Northern states, ladies composed women's guide social orders to supply the Association troops with all that they required, from food (they heated and canned and planted leafy foods gardens for the officers) to garments (they sewed and laundered regalia, weaved socks and gloves, patched covers and weaved blankets and pillowcases) to money (they sorted out way to entryway gathering campaigns, district fairs and exhibitions of assorted types to fund-raise for clinical supplies and different necessities) . But in any case, numerous ladies needed to play a progressively dynamic job in the war exertion. Motivated by the work of Florence Nightingale and her individual medical attendants in the Crimean war, they attempted to figure out how to chip away at the forefronts, harmed officers and keeping the remainder of the Association troops sound and safe. (Women in the civil war)

In June 1861, they succeeded: the government consented to make a preventive clean and sterile assistance to assist the military called the United States Clean Commission. The Sanitary Commission's essential target was to battle preventable sicknesses and diseases by improving conditions (especially "terrible cookery" and awful cleanliness) in armed force camps and medical clinics. It additionally attempted to give alleviation to wipe out and injured warriors. By war's end, the Sanitary Commission had given nearly \$15 million in provisions most by far of which had been gathered by ladies to the Association Armed force. (Women in the civil war)

Almost 20,000 ladies worked precisely for the Union war exertion. Regular workers white ladies and free and subjugated African-American ladies filled in as laundresses, cooks, and approximately 3,000 white collar class white ladies functioned as medical caretakers. The dissident Dorothea Dix, the director of armed force attendants, put out a call for mindful, maternal volunteers who might not divert the soldiers or carry on in classless or unfeminine manners: Dix demanded that her medical caretakers be recent years old, sound, plain nearly to shock in dress and without individual attractions. Army nurses headed out from clinic to emergency clinic, giving accommodating and productive consideration for injured, wiped out and kicking the bucket officers. They likewise went about as moms and maids “safe houses in an inhumane world” for the fighters under their consideration. (Women in the civil war)

2.1.2.1. Women of the Confederacy

White ladies in the South devoted themselves completely to the war exertion with a similar enthusiasm as their Northern partners. The Alliance had less cash and fewer assets than did the Association be that as it may, so they did quite a bite of their work all alone or through neighborhood assistants and help social orders. They, as well, cooked and sewed for their young men. They gave outfits, covers, sandbags and different supplies for whole regiments. They composed letters to fighters and functioned as undeveloped nurses in alternative clinics. They even thought about injured warriors in their homes. Numerous Southern ladies, particularly well off ones, depended on slaves for everything and had never needed to accomplish a lot of work. However, even they were constrained by the exigencies of wartime to extend their meanings of “appropriate” female conduct. (Women in the civil war)

2.1.2.2. Slaves and Freedwoman

Slave ladies were, obviously, not allowed to add to the Association cause. In addition, they had never had the advantage of “genuine womanhood” in any case: as one student of history pointed attention to, “being ladies never spared a solitary female slave from hard work, beatings assault, family partition, and passing.” The civil war guaranteed freedom, yet it likewise added to

these ladies' weight. Notwithstanding their own estate and family work, many slave ladies needed to accomplish crafted by their spouses and accomplices as well: the confederate Armed force every now and again dazzled male slaves, and slave-owners escaping from Association troops regularly took their significant male slaves, yet not ladies and kids, with them. (Women in the civil war)

During the Civil war, ladies particularly confronted a large group of new obligations and duties. Generally, these new jobs applied the beliefs of Victorian home life to "valuable and energetic closed." However, these wartime commitments helped grow numerous ladies' thoughts regarding what their "proper spot" ought to be. (Women in the civil war)

In fact, women was dominated the society protection when men went to the war. Ladies took up already unexplored jobs for most of their sex. In both the North and the South, females were constrained to do physical work in the fields, runs shops, and oversee slaves, all employments which already would have been involved solely by men. (McNish)

2.1.2.3. Women as Field Workers

One of many ways that women were doing their traditional roles in society was working in farms. For middle class families, usually, husbands and children were the ones that worked in the fields to plant and collect the crops. At the point when they headed out to war, ladies had to fill their jobs or starve. And for many classes too as Ann Smith Mew, a south Carolina widow, with her family were obliged to cultivate their own fields because their slaves were ran away, that condition was necessary for survive. (McNish)

2.1.2.4. Female Combatants

In spite of open affectability, sexual orientation limitations, and government arrangement, hundreds of young ladies disguised themselves as men, enrolled, and served the Confederacy and the Union as combatants during the American Civil War. The precise number of female combatants is inconceivable to determine, however, since as it were the ladies who were discovered as such can be found within the records. In an age when dress, more than anything

else, determined one's sex, ladies effectively passed the superficial physical exams required for selection. Ladies wear a uniform in battles from the starting of the war in 1861 to its conclusion in 1865. Women fought not as it were in minor scrimmages, but too in major encounters in each theater of the war. (Blacklock et al.)

2.1.2.5. Female Spies

Some of the main spies on both sides were women during the Civil War. It was usually women who lived or worked on one side, but secretly supported the other. Among them were slaves in the south, who disseminated military activities and information in the north. Among them were women from the North who supported the South and were able to convince the authorities to provide important information that could help the South. Some women also ran spy rings from their homes, where they disseminated information received from local spies. (Nelson)

2.1.3. Women and Slavery

“If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong” At that point, when Abraham Lincoln said this, numerous Americans did not agree. The greater part of them lived in the South, where their economy relied upon slave work. In 1861, the conflict over slavery became a war between divided nations. In spite of the fact that the Civil War was battled to rejoin that country, Lincoln in the end observed the more noteworthy reason: ending slavery forever in the United States. In endeavoring to accomplish this extreme objective, President Lincoln ventured out, Emancipation Proclamation., nearly 250 years, black slaves had worked hard on farms and plantations , especially in the south .slaves were sale and pay as a something that wanted by rich people .a lot of slaves were hitting with whips and having a little food or clothing .(Carin T.Ford)

In 1828, Abraham Lincoln, in the age of nineteen, he got closer view to slavery .Slaves in chains were whipped. Black men, women and children were sold like cattle at auctions .Lincoln began to feel the profound hatred of slavery. Lincoln was not the only one who unsatisfied about the slaves hard conditions , northerners were too felt strongly about slavery .They did not need slave labor , and they believe that slavery is wrong, and they tried to close its door .In contrast to,

southerners need slaves for plantations, because of that they wanted to keep slavery(Carin T Ford). They were angry about the antislavery groups such as William Lloyd Garrison who did a newspaper called «The Liberator», to set free, he was an abolitionist. He spread his views with the help of The American Anti-Slavery Society¹ in 1833. Southerners were angry of such groups and they asked the northern lawmakers to respond and have an end to their proclamations. Southerners need slaves to the cotton industry, because of that they disagree the idea of ending slavery. (Carin T Ford)

Lincoln was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, in 1837 they vote to deadline the anti-slavery activity, and Lincoln was one of the six lawmakers whom were against. Lincoln wrote that slavery was based on "justice and bad policy ". That was the first time that Lincoln stand and spoke in public against slavery. (Carin T Ford)

Abraham Lincoln was elected for two years terms, as a congress man in US congress from 1847 to 1849. Congress tried to satisfy both sides, northerners and southerners .they did a compromise of 1850 to have California as a free state and to put an end of slave trade in Columbia .For the south, stiffer penalties were imposed on anyone who helped a fleeing slave. Neither the north nor the south thought the 1850 solution or compromise was fair (Carin T Ford). Lincoln wished and believed that there is a time where that slavery ends by itself, because he was afraid to split the country in two. In his famous speech he used a quote from the bible:" A house divided against it cannot stand». Carin T Ford mentioned these speeches of Lincoln and she added that he was saying that one day; the whole country would either abolish slavery or allow it. (Women in the Civil War)

On April 12, 1861.The war broke out when Confederate soldiers in South Carolina attacked Fort Sumter which was belonged to the U.S. government². With this outbreak of war, women and men alike eagerly volunteered to fight for the cause. In the Northern states, women

organized ladies' aid societies to supply the Union troops with everything they needed, from food (they baked and canned and planted fruit and vegetable gardens for the soldiers) to clothing (they sewed and laundered uniforms, knitted socks and gloves, mended blankets and embroidered quilts and pillowcases) to cash, they organized door-to-door fundraising campaigns, county fairs and performances of all kinds to raise money for medical supplies and other necessities. (Women in the Civil War)

Armed nurses went from hospital to hospital, giving "sympathetic and productive consideration for injured, wiped out and kicking the bucket fighters." They additionally went as moms and servants "havens in a heartless world"– for the servicemen under their Health Care. ("Women in the Civil War"). White women in the south threw themselves in the war effort with the same enthusiasm as their northern counterparts. The Confederacy had less money and fewer resources than the Union had, however, they did much of their business themselves or through local helpers and relief societies. They, as well, cooked and sewed for their young men. They gave garbs, covers, sandbags and different supplies for whole regiments. They composed letters to warriors and functioned as undeveloped attendants in stopgap medical clinics. They even thought about injured fighters in their homes. (Women in the Civil War)

Many southern women, especially the rich one's, relied on slaves for everything and did not have to do much. However, due to the necessities of wartime, they were forced to expand their definitions of "proper" female behavior. Slave ladies were, obviously, not allowed to add to the Union reason. Also, they had never had the advantage of "genuine womanhood" .As one historian pointed out, "being a women never saved a single female slave from hard labor, beatings, rape, family separation, and death. (Women in the Civil War)

The Civil War promised freedom, but it increased the burden of these women. In addition to their farms and household chores, many women slaves had to do the work of their husbands and partners as well: the Confederate army often impressed male slaves, and owners of slaves fleeing union forces often took their valuable slaves, but not women and children, with them. (White working-class women had a similar experience: while their husbands, fathers, and

brothers fought in the army, they were left to support their families on their own.). (Women in the Civil War)

3.1. Women's role in the American Civil War

Women may additionally were little recognized for their contributions to the war effort; however they have been not untouched. In fact, hardly a female was no longer impacted by means of the warfare. Fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons had been away combating. Many women were left at home to fend for themselves, preserve a family going, or keep a business. Some went out and raised attention and support for the wishes of the troops, working with an expanding network of women. Others took their anticipated roles of nurturing, encouraging, and maintaining outside the home, to the soldiers in the area and in hospitals. (Moore)

3.1.1. Women, Family, Home and Domestic work

Women's life changed dramatically during the American civil war, they played an important role in both sides, at home and on battlefield. They fight beside their husbands and they helped to supply the soldiers and to provide medical care (they worked as nurses). (American Civil War)

Kayla Lowe described that, Women was managing home by themselves after their husbands during the war meanwhile they did not experienced violence in civil war as the southern one's .All home's environment were significantly changed; domestic roles of woman changed and they took all responsibilities of man, suddenly, they took the responsibility of the slaves too (whom worked there), and they were afraid from them in case they rebelled against them. So they did their home works by themselves. In addition to that their homes were used as infirmaries by opposition militia officers. In a letter, Janie Smith of Harnett County, N.C., wrote of the horrors she viewed in her home when it was used as an infirmary in 1865. Her letter is now on display at the Averasboro Battlefield Museum. (Beth Rowen)

In more, both southern and northern women was started to have a serious occupations such as doctors and nurses, many of women volunteered to assist in the war effort,

they aid with nursing (3000 female nurses) and in sometimes fighting in the frontlines .Some of well known women in that period are Louisa May Alcott, Clara Barton and the first and only lady who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery was Mary Walker, the surgeon who worked for the Union Army. (Beth Rowen)

Some woman worked as men, they were participating in the fight lines and others worked as spies. As almost , northern women was had a opportunity of getting job that related to war industries ,making munitions and other supplies. Some women took a position in Federal Government offices that men used to convene. Women of both north and south were the breadwinners of their families. (*American Civil War*)

The war affects women's life also in marriage issue, which is exceptionally issue for here; some women began to fear that they would not be married in cause of the huge number of male deaths in the war. In 1864, For example, a woman who identified herself as H.R. wrote a letter to the Southern Literary Messenger, editor-in-chief expresses, her fear of a lack of men. While some women have surrendered to separation, others have chosen to abandon marriage, and have chosen other opportunities, such as paid work or higher education. (*War Affected Society*)

George Augustus Sala, a British journalist who observed the American people at war, concluded that there was probably no conflict in history which was as much "Women's War" as that of 1861-1865. (*War Affected Society*)

One American's stories, on April 3, 1863.while a lady walk she discovered a group of hungry women and children, she described the scene as these women and children were joined by other people who were upset by the shortage of food. That story is a little scene that presented during the American civil war. "The crowd now rapidly increased, and numbered, I am sure, more than a thousand women and children. It grew and grew until it reached the dignity of a mob-a bread riot. (*War Affected Society*)

3.1.2. Women and Law

Politics was not women's domain .Men used to control the political and legal system. Women in the nineteenth century had very limited political rights. They could not vote, hold an office or serve on juries Men excluded women from political occupations. Only men were permitted to be lawyers and judges, and only men served on juries. (A Woman's War)

Consequently, law was not on women s side, especially if she was unmarried or divorced. Married women could not hold property independently of their husbands and single women were belonged to their fathers or old brothers. The law was a constant in the lives of women either: single, married, servant, or slave. Wives generally could not own property, earn wages, or make contracts, and they were dependent on their husbands for economic maintenance. In reality, the economics of many households depended upon husbands and wives working together. (A Woman's War)

According to the law, single females did not have the right to buy a house and live alone. They were also forced to arrange marriage against their personal will. Beating women was not illegal .Man had the right to marry several wives .Diverse was legal .Adultery was the only reason a woman could ask for divorce .If woman got a diverse, as result she could lose her property, children and even her reputation .That s why most of the American women of nineteenth century preferred to live in bad conditions and miserable life rather than to be divorced. Even if a wife lived apart from her husband, he could claim her property and wages at any time, as long as they were married. (A Woman's War)

3.1.3. Women and Education

In addition to the lack of political rights, women had not strong access to education. Their education was very limited, especially in the first half of the nineteenth century. The degree and type of education an individual depended on class, gender, and race, but it was also affected by location. Boys were taught to read and write, but girls only had to be taught to read. (Dorothy W.)

Some objections were raised on the idea that girls on par with boys. Gradually with time, women's education was improved. When boys schools refused to accept girls, female academies and private schools were established. By the mid-nineteenth century, female education was supported by publicly. White girls as white boys became able to attend school even in rural towns and farming regions. Oberlin College was the first to admit women in 1837. Movement for equal education for both boys and girls gradually developed. By 1850, nearly half of public school teachers in Massachusetts were women. College educated women did not marry as often as other women. If they did, they had fewer children and responsibilities at home, teaching became a more an attractive option for them. Women's higher education was seen as a rebellion on traditional concept of women, family and religion. Several girls went to study in secondary schools and colleges, but higher education still male domain. New education profession was opened to women during this era – writing for publication. Women's magazines focused on home and family. It created a huge audience for articles on housework, cooking and other related topics. The number of female writers increased by the end of the nineteenth century. (Dorothy W.)

Even female farmers in countryside found the opportunities to learn the new scientific skills of household management. Education made women better mothers and wives. They gave their children their first religious instruction. Educated mothers took an interest in the education of their sons and daughters. And the education of slaves depended on the wishes of their white masters. Most likely, the slaves on most southern plantations were not taught to read. However, some groups established schools to teach blacks both slave and free. (Dorothy W.)

In addition to teaching the students reading, writing, "Principles of Christian Religion," they were supposed to learn how they dress, behave and learn moral behavior and to be "faithful and obedient to their Masters. Most schools for enslaved girls were taught knitting, skills that would help them in their future roles, however most of time they were removed by their masters to do their daily activities at home. (Dorothy W.)

This was the life of women when the fall of Fort Sumter was attacked by the confederates of America and marked the beginning of the four-year struggle called the American

Civil War. In many ways, their lives and those of future generations would never be the same. (Dorothy W.)

4.1. Factors behind Women's participation in the American Civil war

The outbreak of the American civil war between the Union and the Confederates in 1861 was a turning point in women's lives which changed their position in their family and society. When the civil war started, women played new roles and held several responsibilities that were not possible before the war. In antebellum era, set of concepts and ideals shaped the life of the American women which defined the true womanhood and based on the ideology of Victorian domesticity. When the War Between the States started, women played crucial roles both on the home front and on the battlefield. Thousands of women had faced several changes and difficulties that pushed them to involve in the events of the war. So, many factors enforced them to contribute and play crucial roles either in home or battlefield. Women's factors differ from one woman to another from political, personal and social, and religion reasons even it was a difficult decision to make. (Rowen)

4.1.1. Political factors

Women left their homes and family members; they joined their males in the battle field for the same the reason because of the patriotism. They wanted to support their cause and fought either for confederates or the union. Women of all classes, races, ages, single and married wanted to protect their homeland and defended their country. Some groups of women felt that they had to participate in that war because they were considered as citizens and it was their duty to fight for their nation. They also felt that they had the right to engage in the traditional male activities. The Exigencies of the war encouraged white women to develop their political position and improve their patriotism. They believed that their participation in the war would strength their legal state and help them to gain their political rights among them the right to vote. They needed to take jobs in political courts and work as lawyers judges and hold political offices. (Wright)

Few ladies had been against the Confederacy from the start of the battle, and confirmed their dissent in a diffusion of ways. Many enslaved women thwarted their proprietors' efforts to use their labor through doing the whole thing from slowing their work to running away. a few ladies remained loyal to the US at some stage in the warfare, and many expressed their Northern sympathies any means of feeding and quartering Union soldiers, hiding escaped Union prisoners, or, like Elizabeth Van Lew, even serving as spies. As women suffered growing privations on the home front, many previously unswerving Confederates started voicing their discontent in diaries, newspapers, and letters to the confederate government and loved ones at the battlefield. Their movements found out not best the intensity in their restlessness; however their insistence that government takes motion to relieve their struggling. (Wright)

4.1.2. Personal and social factors

Some white women went to the battlefield because of personal reasons .They wanted to be near to their husbands, lovers and even friends. Women believed they represented important source of inspiration and assistance to men .They were motivated by the desire to help their male relatives, so they interfered in the course of the war by reading for them verses from the bible and light literature. The outbreak of the civil war, economic growth and the industrial revolution gave women the opportunity to seek work outside home and reach a steady source of income, especially southern women. (Catherine M.)

Poverty was one of major reasons which pushed women to leave their houses in order to help their families. Material gain was necessary for women during the dark period .Some jobs were provided like nursing gave them an equal salary as men because of the lack of nurses, doctors and medical supplies. Before the war, they were excluded from this occupation by men. Some girls ,in particular those who lived in rural regions and small towns learned many farming skills that would stand them in good stead as soldiers .They used to wear boy s clothes to do farm activities .Other girls got fed up from their boring life which built on sit of traditions and customs .They were unsatisfied ,so they run away from family life .Some daughters needed more freedom and had the desire to reach areas which they had never lived before the war .A lot of

them run away from their homes and left their traditional life to avoid marriage and family life without knowledge of their families and fathers. They also wanted to experience the adventure of fighting and earn money. (Catherine M.)

Thousands of enslaved women found protection in northern camps, as a result, they started the transition of freedom and escaped from their white masters to the northern states. They fought with the union against the confederates to gain their freedom and live better life conditions. Some white women improved their educational standing, secured additional rights and acquired a greater access to manufactured goods gave them the opportunity to experience the adventure by volunteering to fight when the war started. The lack of available man's power increased woman's participation, especially in the south. When the confederates realized that they could not win the war without the moral and material support of its woman, so they forced women from all classes to engage in the war and go the battlefield as men did. (Catherine M.)

4.1.3. Religion factors

Religion played noteworthy parts within the lives of American women amid the Civil War. Engagement in their faith and worship made a difference ladies sustain themselves in a time of serious enthusiastic and physical strain and advertised them openings to engage in action to bolster the war exertion. At the same time, the war significantly changed religion in both the North and South. Protestant Christianity, especially evangelical denominations, had been showed visible in the period of Antebellum and a essential part in the lives of American women. (Nguyen et al. 60). Religion as an eminent part in the beliefs of American society, it was under the conditions of sectionalism of antebellum era. Its justification was to defend both proslavery and antislavery arguments. Ministers such as Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn's Plymouth Church and Benjamin Palmer of New Orleans's First Presbyterian Church played prominent parts both in the religious lives of their congregants and in the broader social discourse of their towns, states, and nation. (Nguyen et al.)

In the North, a few members of Protestant ministers amount to the result that Christianity and slavery were basically incompatible. In the end of eighteenth and early of

nineteenth-century Baptists and Methodists, the Quakers and also the Great Awakening, men such as Beecher exhort against slavery from their position. Many ministers also have become actively involved within the antislavery movement, in which they worked and debated along a number of their congregants. Even though abolitionists represented a small minority of Northerners even by way of 1860, they had been extremely vocal and laid persuasive claim to the egalitarian message of Northern evangelical Protestantism. Many, even though by no means most, Northern women located these arguments persuasive and became themselves concerned in the antislavery motion. The nationalist function of religion was specifically important within the South, wherein many women felt torn pledging allegiance to a brand new confederate nation at the same time as preserving their mounted identity as Americans. Many Southern ladies did not know what to contemplate in the chaotic winter and spring of 1861–1862. The state that had been theirs turned into disintegrating, and that they now discovered themselves embarking at the technique of building a new state. Women across the South turned to their religion for solutions and aid for the duration of this troubling and confusing time. (Nguyen et al.)

To conclude, the creation of the accomplice nation required Southerners and Northerners to rethink many of their time-honored assumptions about the differences among males and females and amongst women of various race and class. Bad and as soon as-wealthy women discovered themselves toiling on the identical labors to eke out a residing under tough circumstances. Women surprised others, and themselves, with their capability to carry out the various duties previously thought too hard for them to recognize or accomplish. (Wright)

Chapter Two:

Northerner and Southerner women

The American civil war marked a new beginning in women's lives. When the bloody conflict broke out, women from classes and races joined the struggle to defend their nation. They challenged the ideology of the nineteenth century and took new roles they had never played before. Women left their homes and followed their males to the battlefield and made huge contributions, so what were women's roles during the civil war and how did they contribute in the war efforts to protect their country?

2.1. Women's Support the War

When the American civil war broke out in 1861, women from all classes and races joined the conflict. They had expressed energy, emotions, talents and made great efforts from both the North and South to support their at home front or on the battlefield. (Heimerman)

Women took responsibilities over male activities, gathered fund raising and nursing; whereas some other women followed their husbands and friends to the field of the war as the British journalist George Augustus described the civil war as Women's War, because of their huge and numerous contributions during the war. So, women's support can be categorized from home or going to the war with their male relatives. (Heimerman)

2.1.1. On the Home Front

At the beginning of the war, most women remained at home, however, when the events developed many women were forced to leave their houses and even lived in caves and forests. Those women who remained at home were felt it was their national duty to serve their nation. In addition to their domestic and traditional activities, they were highly motivated and involved in behind the front efforts to help both sides by giving the troops food, clothing and even money. (Chiple Salvicek)

The Civil War changed the lives of the warriors involved. In any case, regular people on the two sides were likewise up to speed in and perpetually changed by the war. Ladies needed to take care of and care for families while assuming control over the obligations that their spouses had before the war. Individuals on the home front needed to manage swelling, absence of provisions, afflictions and long occasions with no updates on their loved ones. Many lived in zones where the armed forces battled or walked through.

2.1.1.1. The North and the South

The North began the Common War with huge focal points over the South, particularly as far as assembling power, nourishment supplies, and number of individuals. Rail systems of in excess of 22,000 miles conveyed shipments of nourishment and hardware from ranches to urban areas. Twenty million individuals, in excess of a fifth of them late migrants, gave a huge pool of warriors and of laborers for homesteads and manufacturing plants. In 1860, the North had nine of the ten biggest urban communities. (In the South, just New Orleans, Louisiana, made the rundown.) New York City had arrived at a populace of one million. Industry in the northern urban communities comprised of assembling, material processing, delivery, and organizations, for example, stores, monetary firms, and callings, for example, specialist and legal advisor. (Roberta Baxter)

A few families got well off during the war. They typically were in organizations that produced war supplies. Allegations flew of shoddy supplies being sent to the military at excessive costs, yet these individuals kept on building their riches. Organizations making weapons, regalia, tackle hardware, and boots could charge the administration whatever value they needed on the grounds that the interest was so extraordinary. A middle class family would have a dad utilized in one of the city's organizations. The family would claim its home, presumably a line house, and likely have a couple of hirelings. The mother would think about the kids and older in the family, search for nourishment and necessities, and supervise the hirelings. When the war started, the mother may need to maintain the privately-owned company on her different obligations or deal with the family unit on reserve funds and the dad's military compensation. (Roberta Baxter)

In 1863, the greater part of New York's populace lived in apartments. Most were ongoing settlers, who pressed entire groups of 8 to 10 individuals into a couple of rooms. They worked at whatever low paying employments they could discover. The men from the apartments enrolled in the military for considerably better compensation of \$13 per month, abandoning the ladies to think about the family. A few ladies and numerous kids worked in the plants and fabric factories, frequently 12-hour days at risky occupations. (Roberta Baxter)

Ladies worked in weapons industrial facilities, making the cartridges required for the armed forces. Ladies sewing at home may make under \$2 every week, working 14 hour days. The compensation for assembly line laborers would scarcely cover nourishment and lease for a family, regardless of whether kids were working and adding their wages to the family reserves. Ladies who didn't need to run organizations or work joined together in sewing circles and gatherings to make swathes and attire for the soldiers. A gathering in Boston turned out 1,000 shirts in a single day. A few ladies worked in such gatherings while others sewed or weaved as they discovered time from their home tasks. They sent boxes of attire to troops on the bleeding edges. However, Single ladies joined any semblance of Dorothea Dix and Clara Barton and became medical caretakers for the injured. Louisa May Alcott functioned as a medical caretaker in a military clinic. These ladies demonstrated to the distrustful armed force specialists that they had the fearlessness and capacity to be nurture under horrendous conditions. (Roberta Baxter)

Despite the fact that the Association had enormous urban communities, the greater part of the populace lived on ranches. The homesteads changed in size from little vegetable ranches in the upper east to enormous farms in the west. Prior to the war, men worked in the fields, developing grain, potatoes, feed and roughage for creatures, apples, and vegetables. A recruited hand may likewise work in the fields and take dinners and board with the family. Mechanical hardware, for example, Cyrus McCormick's collector, opened up and were presented as work sparing gadgets. Because of such developments, for instance in 1862, Association zones (counting recently settled western homesteads) delivered more wheat than the entire nation had in 1859. Homestead ladies thought about the kids and older and performed housekeeping tasks, for

example, sewing, weaving, turning, getting ready and saving nourishment. They regularly were accountable for the nursery and chickens. The more prosperous family may have a recruited young lady, for the most part from a neighboring ranch, taking a Homestead lady thought about the kids and older, and performed housekeeping tasks, for example, sewing, weaving, turning, getting ready and saving nourishment. They regularly were accountable for the nursery and chickens. The more prosperous family may have a recruited young lady, for the most part from a neighboring ranch, taking a shot at family tasks for about \$1.25 every day, in addition to food and lodging. At the point when the men walked off to war, the ladies started overseeing ranches notwithstanding their family obligations. One lady kept in touch with her significant other that she had figured out how to plant corn and vegetables, yet that downpour had washed away a great part of the seed. She offered a pig and a dairy animal to purchase more seed and to enlist help in planting while she thought about a debilitated youngster. Still she had the option to plant significantly less land than he had overseen before the war. (Roberta Baxter)

In 1862, the Residence Demonstration was passed; taking into account individuals to get 160 sections of land of land in the western piece of the nation, as an end-result of working the land for a long time and making enhancements, for example, constructing an animal dwelling place and house. The race toward the western domains started. Throughout the long periods of the war, more than 2.5 million sections of land were homesteaded. The families who took up homesteading would travel west in wagon trains for the excursion of around 500 miles. They picked land and documented on it. The primary goal was kicking things off and planting crops. A little house would be constructed, for the most part of grass or potentially logs. Fuel was rare, such huge numbers of families consumed wild ox chips. Men worked extended periods of time, furrowing the turf and planting. The primary long periods of grass corn were little harvests, however inevitably the grain created was sufficient to take care of the North and to deliver the overabundance to Europe. A portion of these men did inevitably do battle, however many stayed, demonstrating up on their residences and giving nourishment to the North. The beginning of the war implied that things that had originated from the South were cut off. For individuals in the

North, tobacco, sugar, and cotton turned out to be over the top expensive and afterward difficult to purchase. They quit utilizing these things, making replacements as they could. For instance, they raised more sheep for fleece to supplant the cotton not accessible from southern ranches. Nectar supplanted sugar. Expenses were collected to give cash to the war and the legislature likewise printed cash. This caused swelling, a general increment in the North of about 80% through the span of the war. Important things, for example, nourishment, attire, and coal, rose twice as quick as wages, causing strikes and difficulty among laborers and businesses. Eggs went from 15 to 25 pennies twelve, potatoes from \$1.50 a bushel to \$2.25. Individuals ate less expensive things to control their expenses and many, even in the urban areas, began home nurseries to build their nourishment flexibly. (Roberta Baxter)

In the Eastern Theater, the greater part of the fights occurred in the South. Be that as it may, two enormous fights were battled in the North. In the pre-fall of 1862 Confederate powers attacked the Association and on September 17, 1862 a fight ejected close Sharpsburg, Maryland. The Clash of Antietam, as it was brought in the North, was the bloodiest single day in American history. The consolidated sides lost in excess of 22,000 men. Only ten months after the fact, the Confederates progressed into Association region once more. This time, the restricting powers met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. A furious multi day fight brought the most noteworthy losses of the war—around 50,000 men from the two sides. The battling thundered over and through the town, while the occupants dug in any place they could. Long after the armed forces had left, the townspeople breast fed troopers in blue and dark back to wellbeing. (Roberta Baxter)

However, the residents of the South confronted a significant number of indistinguishable hardships from those of the North. At the point when men left to do battle, ladies took up their obligations on their own. Supplies were short, swelling was considerably wilder than in the North, and long weeks went without word from fighters on the forefront. Just about 10% of the number of inhabitants in the South lived in urban areas and the urban areas were littler than those in the North. A large number of the occupations were like those in the North—shippers, specialists, legal counselors. Ports were caught up with transportation cotton the world over and

there were a couple of plants. At the point when the men did battle, the ladies took over organizations as much as could reasonably be expected. They likewise framed sewing and sewing gatherings and took on nursing obligations, as did the ladies of the North. For the southern ladies, supplies turned out to be significantly scarcer than in the North and many battled to take care of their families. (Roberta Baxter)

As the war proceeded, numerous urban communities and towns in the South observed battling direct. Atlanta, Savannah, Vicksburg, Petersburg, Richmond and others all went under the firearms of the Association. Just a minor portion of the populace lived as estate proprietors. Their riches in slaves, land, and harvests gave them extraordinary influence. Prior to the war, the men directed the numerous exercises of the estate, much like that of a humble community. An estate proprietor may have a chief in direct oversight of the slaves, however he chose the work to be done, yields to be planted and gathered, things to be fixed, and so forth. The lady of the house administered the house slaves, as they cooked, cleaned, thought about kids and tended the nursery. Ladies additionally engaged guests who frequently wanted a long time at once. (Roberta Baxter)

When the war started, ladies put forth a valiant effort to assume control over the estate obligations. Be that as it may, as more slaves fled and cotton couldn't be sent because of the Association bar, most ladies did what they could to develop nourishment for their families. Numerous slaves fled with propelling Association armed forces, however didn't discover much preferred treatment over they had as slaves. The slaves who remained with their paramours confronted indistinguishable hardships and yearning from the ranch proprietor families. Much more so than in the North, by far most of the populace in the South lived on little ranches. They may have a couple of hirelings, yet few had slaves. The men worked in the fields, thought about creatures, and developed nourishment for the family. The ladies performed family obligations, thinking about youngsters, planning nourishment, tending the nursery and chickens. When the men left for war, ladies attempted to prop the homesteads up. A Virginia lady kept in touch with her significant other that she had the option to get the corn reaped, yet that she had not had the

option to plant any rye. The extra weight of armed forces tromping over the fields and stealing away any yields and creatures prompted broad long for the non military personnel populace. The impacts of expansion were all the more emphatically felt in the South. At the point when the Association barricade shielded cotton from being sold, it likewise kept merchandise and supplies from coming in. Costs of everything rose strongly. The Alliance printed its own cash, yet shippers started to decline it. They needed to be paid in gold or silver coins. Through the span of the war, expansion in the South rose over 9,000%. A pound of bacon cost 12.5 pennies in 1861; it was \$11 in 1865. A barrel of flour went up to \$1,000. Dress and shoes were difficult to purchase, so individuals did as well as could be expected. Some made shoes out of creature skins and utilized texture from old garments to make new ones. (Roberta Baxter)

On April 2, 1863, ladies in Richmond mobilized and walked to the legislative hall. In what got known as the "Bread Mob," the ladies requested the administration lower nourishment costs. Confederate President Jefferson Davis remained on a wagon to address the ladies. He tossed out the cash he had with him and revealed to them that was all they would get. In the long run the horde separated and returned home. Some portion of the Association system to vanquish the South was a burned earth strategy. During a development through the rich Shenandoah Valley, Association troops consumed 2,000 outbuildings and in excess of 500,000 bushels of grain. Association General William Tecumseh Sherman caught Atlanta and afterward walked to the Atlantic Sea. As his soldiers passed, they appropriated any nourishment they could discover from manors and towns. What they couldn't utilize, they consumed. These strategies constrained significantly more southerners into the urban communities, starving and without any assets to think about themselves. (Roberta Baxter)

The effect of the war on the home front influenced the two sides since this was a war battled on American soil. When the war was finished, the economy and populace of the North started to recuperate. The South, in any case, confronted hardship and battles for a considerable length of time to come. (Roberta Baxter)

2.1.1.2. Northern and southern Women's Efforts during the War

In Northern states, women gathered Soldiers Aid Societies or called Ladies AID Societies. They used to meet in private houses, churches and public halls, where they sewed and knitted uniforms and flags for the Union army. Women also created lint for the injured soldier which was in huge demand for the wounded of the battles. They also produced other goods such as clothing, food and medical supplies. Women's aim was to obtain money to produce supplies and travelled thousands of miles to collect money, where they succeeded and helped the union's army with necessary needs. (Chiple Salvicek)

During the civil war, women faced a lot of economic challenges in northern home which forced them to work outside their houses and took new roles on farms, factories as textiles, clothing and even with Federal government in order to support themselves and their households. (Chiple Salvicek) They also took the jobs of their males to produce munitions to the Union army where they worked in bad conditions and paid less than men. (Chiple Salvicek)

Like the Northern women, thousands of daughters and wives in the southern home were loyal for the Confederacy. While Confederate women spent long hours sewing uniforms and rolling bandages as their northern sisters did. They also organized Soldiers Relief Associations to provide the Confederate troops with the urgent supplies as possible. (Chiple Salvicek)

Additionally, in the absence of their husbands and brothers, Southern wives were responsible for supplying the soldiers of the confederacy and their families with food and vegetables during the war. (Chiple Salvicek)

Southern women of the middle class needed to find jobs outside home when the conflict started, some of them worked in new professions as teachers and journalists who published articles and magazines describing and narrating their daily life during war. However, Most White women of the south were slaveholders, when their rebellious slaves left them confederate women became responsible for planting crops in addition to their domestic duties as cleaning and cooking. (Chiple Salvicek)

2.1.4. Black African Women Effort's during the War

Black women had also made huge efforts to support the Northern army which prohibited slavery and called for freedom of slaves in the southern states under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, especially in 1863 when African Americans were permitted to serve in the Union. Also they focused on helping soldiers as well as the escaped slaves. They ran away from the south to the north where they found protection. They established Soldiers Aid Societies like white women did. Groups of Black women collected money to purchase the essential supplies for the troops of the Union, sewed uniforms and other clothing for men. (Chibley Salvick)

However, some Black women remained slaves because they were motivated by fear. If they were recaptured, they would face brutal punishments such as mutilation, branding, floggings, and even death. Most slave girls believed that remaining where they were, was the safest place for themselves and their children. (Chibley Salvick)

Moreover, plantation life became more difficult for slaves. Everyone in the confederacy suffered from shortage of food and clothing. When the Union army blockaded the ports of the south, it made the obtain of manufacturing clothing for the Confederate soldiers impossible so, the female slaves passed the whole day and night sewing and knitting homemade cloths for their masters and soldiers. (Chibley Salvick)

2.1.2. On the Battlefield

When the events of the war developed and took long terms, women from the northern and southern states decided to leave their homes and joined their male relatives to help them in the battlefield. Women played new roles they never took before. They served in the camps of the both sides as soldiers' officers or sergeants. (Heimerman)

The doctor Brakemen stated that the number of women who fought as soldiers and took weapons or who engaged in the war as nurses or Vivandieres was larger than any time before. Those women were motivated by the patriotism, freedom, independence, adventure and the desire to be near to their lovers and husbands. (Heimerman)

Most nurses of the nineteenth century were men; however women had talents and experiences in nursing at home. In 1861, women turned their home skills toward the injured soldiers. Female nurses also worked in hospitals as surgeons and nuns Sisters of Charity. Some women were doctors and Administrators of the injured, sick and dying soldiers who were their husbands and sons. (Heimerman)

Other women were Vivandieres and Saboteurs .They supported soldiers with food and water .They were also a source of inspiration for them , wearing beautiful and shining uniforms with colors .They cooked and provided them with clothes and other necessary supplies. (Heimerman)

Women were also soldiers, they disguised as men, so they enjoyed rights which had never been available before as striking, gain economic and social independence.

Mary Livermore was a member of the U.S Sanitary Commission stated that large number of women disguised themselves as men and never been discovered even in death , because women at that time were seen as weak and emotional sex. (Heimerman)

Some female soldiers were also spies for both sides the north and south. They risked their lives to reach information about the enemy and resulted in victories. These women who joined the field of the battles were women of valor, risked everything they had even their selves to save their country (Heimerman).

2.1.2.1. Women on battlefield

For some women, working as nurses was not enough .For having a chance to fight on frontlines 400 women disguised themselves to enlist for both the Union and Confederate Armies, risking for their lives and imprisonments if they were caught. Women entered the war for the same causes as men did: out of a sense of patriotism, to help eradicate slavery, to earn money, and to escape a difficult or unsatisfying home life. Since the ladies were reincarnated as men, they performed the same assignments as men. They served on the frontlines, cooked, acted as spies, and nursed the wounded. It was an easy task for women to act like men because they were

close serving to boys, the age to enroll within the Union Forces was 18, and there was no least age for the Confederate Army many boys lied about their age in order to enlist to the army. For the female soldiers, the ladies warriors bound their breasts, cut their hair brief, and talked as small as conceivable to maintain a strategic distance from being found. Ladies would regularly take off the benefit on the off chance that they were injured or got to be debilitated for fear of being caught. (Beth Rowen)

2.1.2.2. Women Soldiers and Disguise in the Camps of the War

When the war broke out in 1861, most women were nurses and cared for the injured and the sick, however female soldiers were also present in the camps of the war as combatants in serious number of battles from the beginning of the bloody conflict to the end. They fought for their nation and risked their lives from the first battle in Virginia in 1861 to the last one that ended with the fall of the Confederate army in 1865. They served in both sides northern and southern theaters for four years. Women soldiers were like men, they were injured, killed and shared the pain of death. (D. Blanton ET)

Men did not expect women to be combatants because they were excluded from male activities, especially military service. These women were motivated by the desire to be near to their husbands, love of adventure, running from the traditional life. They also joined the field of the battle to have the opportunity to travel beyond their communities and looking for independent source of income to survive. (L. Tendrich)

Most women soldiers disguised themselves as men. They wore pants and hold gun. Some women hid their female habits by smoking, drinking, fighting and gambling, even some of them dated ladies in order to be not discovered such as Jennie Hodgers who dated Senoera Loretta Janeta Valazquez. (L. Frank)

The exact number of women who disguised as men and enlisted in the union and confederacy armies was unknown; however some records stated that they were more than 400 disguised women. Girls passed the medical exam easily, but pregnancy and birth led to discover

of some of them. However in some exceptional cases six soldiers were pregnant, however in some exceptional cases six soldiers were pregnant when they performed their duty and were not discovered until the end of the war .Two Confederate soldiers gave birth when they were at union s prison during the war. (M.et al) Moreover, the need for soldiers allowed a lot of women to enter the military service without the physical exam as long as they could shoot and had all their ten fingers. (L. Frank)

Despite health care was taken by female, women soldiers succeeded to hide their real identity and worked together. Men noticed that some soldiers were women, but they did not complain, because they fought even better than their males. (L.Frank; 2008, 28)Women who were discovered were jailed, others were sent to home and few of them were kept in the camps of the war as nurses, laundresses and spies. In the Confederate army some women who were discovered were allowed to continue serving as soldiers. (M.et al)

Great percentage of combatant women died in the battlefield and suffered from serious diseases. When the war ended, many female soldiers returned to their homes and took up their traditional life they had lived before the war as nothing happened. (L. Frank)

2.1.2.2.1. Examples of Confederate Female Soldiers

Sarah Edmonds was one of the most famous union soldiers daring the civil war. Sarah was born in 1841 and raised in Canadian farm with her parents' .At the age of 17; she ran away from her family farm and looked for a job. She worked as salesman in which she disguised herself as a man, because women were prohibited from the sales job. Later on, Sarah immigrated to USA who opposed to slavery .Edmonds passed the medical exam and succeeded to answer on simple questions about her current and past health. She continued hiding her identity; Sarah disguised and dressed in clothes of men. She fought on feet, while other soldiers fought on horses as cavalries. She also fought in major battles including Bull Run and Fredericksburg in 1862 under the name Private Thompson. In 1863, she suffered from Malaria disease and was obliged to

leave the union army in order to not be discovered .Before the war ended, Edmonds spied for the union troops and worked as a nurse army. (L. Slavicek)

Jennie Hedgers emigrated from Ireland as a child to the USA. She passed the long army service as a female soldier in the union troops. She enlisted the Union army under the name Albert Cashier at the age 18 years old. She had exceptional courage and reputation. Jennie fought under the fire and in major battles of Skirmishes. She also fought in more than 400 battles. After the war, she kept her male identity and benefited from a military pension. Finally her secret discovered at the age of 67 years old when her leg was broken and sent to the hospital of Illinois Veterans. (L. Slavicek)

Sarah Rosetta was one of the female soldiers who disguised as man and joined the military field for financial reasons. Rosetta grew up in farm in New York, at the age of eighteen years old; she left home looking for a job. She changed her identity and called herself Lyons Wakman and went to the nearest city to find a work. Rosetta did a manual labor on coal barge. Later on, she received a demand from the 153 rd New York State Volunteers who offered her 1528Dollars to join the Union s army for three years. Rosetta accepted to be a part of the Northern troops to help her family to survive. (L. Cook)

Sarah Rosetta served almost two years with 153 RD New York Volunteers under the name the Alias Pvt. Wakman. She fought in two battles and walked over 400 miles. Although, she succeeded to keep her secret from the army of the union, her family knew she was a soldier. She wrote to home a lot of letters that survived and published as a collection by a female civil war soldier in 1995. Rosetta wrote to her parents that she would soon join the field of the battlefield. She said I do not afraid to go. I do not believe there is any Rebel s bullet made for me yet .Nor I do not care if there is. However; she was attacked by a serious disease which took her out of the military camp. She suffered for a month than she died under the male identity Alias in Chalmette National Cemetery. (L. Cook)

Southern women also fought as soldiers and hold arms for the Confederacy. The most well known confederate female soldier was Loretta Janeta Velázquez who published a book describing her experience as memories in the war in 1876, titled the woman of the Battle. Loretta also fought in the first battle of Bull Run and risked her life as spy at the sometime. Loretta also raised about 200 man cavalry volunteer in the company of Arkansas. (L. Slavicek)

Mary Ann Clark was another Confederate female soldier .She enlisted the Confederate army running away from unhappy marriage in 1861. She succeeded to hide her female identity and disguised as a man. In 1862, Mary became successful celebrity and unexpected heroine in the south. She took apart in many battles of Tennessee and Kentucky until she was injured and imprisoned in the jail of the Union army for three months where her female identity was discovered by the federals. (L. Slavicek)

2.1.2.3. Militia

Women were prohibited from participation in the war efforts, because customs and traditions of the period obliged women to remain at home, especially Southern women except those who were members in Ladies Aid Societies. However, women made effective efforts to protect their homeland by establishing military companies. For the first time Southern women became able to participate in male activities without losing their property as ladies. (C. Heimerman)

In Northern states, women also formed such groups of Militia in the early part of the war, but they soon disappeared because there was no real threat to their home. Women opened Girl s schools and institute across the Confederacy where they learned to shoot , drill and march such as the military company at Wesleyan female Institute in Georgia. (C. Heimerman)

Nancy Harts was a militia company formed at La Grange female Institute by Nancy Morgan and Mary Heard, former students. Both of them were students of Confederate officers. The other members of the company were friends and former classmates of Morgan and Heard. (C. Heimerman)

They established the military company because of its interesting location between Alabama and Atlantis which was a vital link between the towns of the Confederate routes. When Morgan and Heard organized the Militia Company, their male relatives including their husbands, brothers had already left their homes and joined the battlefield of the war. Women learned to fight but still behave as ladies. They also contribute in traditional female activities as knitting and nursing. When the conflict developed, the number of casualties increased so the Militia members like Leila Pullen called all young women to take care of one or more sick and wounded to heal them. They prepared healthy food, necessary clothing, rolled bandages and lint. They also encouraged the sick and injured soldiers by reading to them from the bible citation and light literature. The Nancy Harts continued performing its activities for four years until the day Union soldiers entered the city on the late Monday afternoon in April. (C. Heimerman)

2.1.2.4. Women spies

By its nature, espionage is a solitary action hardly ever generating written records; therefore, someone's participation can be speculative, based on circumstantial proof. Consequently, what scholars realize of Civil War espionage is a composite of the Official information of the war of the rebellion, provost marshal information, newspaper articles, papers of intelligence chiefs and military officers, own family papers, civilians' memoirs, and soldiers' diaries. Due to the fact many woman spies operated as a minimum one or two links eliminated from the male spies who pronounced to a spymaster or a general, their names do not pretend in documentation created through the higher echelon. Whilst propulsion records clearly validate a woman's service, the absence of a female's name does not prove that a lady never spied. She might also have volunteered; her name can also be changed, shown as initials, or unnoticed; or the document may be lacking. Before Richmond fell, confederate Secretary of war Judah Benjamin burned stacks of files, probably which include those containing facts about covert operations. (Nancy L. Adgent).

Hundreds of American females were being challenged during the Civil War, from the lives of domesticity to donate their lives to support the war efforts by working as leaders and

nursing in battlefields, their roles come to be accepted and usual for fighting on the battlefield as men did. Although females were involved on the masculine's affairs, apparently they were momentous and vital part in the war efforts .In addition to their roles, their most important help came through their contributions to military intelligence as spies. (Rachael Sapp)

Before the era of telephones, cars and computers, having intelligence was difficult. Although Military intelligence was very important for both side's northerners and southerners in the civil war. No mission was more urgent, dangerous or more important. Seen as a necessary evil, men who participated in espionage early it was often seen as untrustworthy and untrustworthy. Because the war continued and very few men could be trusted, women had better success, although men spies were efficient, due to fact that, no one could expect that women work in such lines. Men did not at first believe ladies to appear guarantee for the craftsmanship of secret activities since of conventional thoughts of elegant natures and frail life structures. In any case, ladies' spies turned out to be quite indispensable and exceptionally mind-blowing at what they did, indeed directly affecting the war by large results. (Rachael Sapp)

Spies could be found on both sides of the conflict .On the Confederacy side, Rose O'Neal Greenhow and Belle Boyd were two of the numerous brave ladies who confronted the risks of the country to battle for the revolt cause. For the North, Elizabeth Van Lew, alongside endless others, risen on the side of the Union. Even though these ladies were unfathomably effective, there were many occurrences where their feminine wiles were either worthless or had negative repercussions, coming about within the capture of goods, imprisonment, and commandeering of data. However, without these women's sacrificial acts, Northern and Southern efforts would have enormously endured. Utilizing their clueless nature, wit, seduction, and bravery these ladies, besides untold others, procured touchy data from the hands of their adversaries and delivered imperative insights to the men on the frontlines. (Rachael Sapp)

Ladies spies expert the same hardships, although not as substantially or as early within the conflict as poorer and older women. despite the fact that lady spies sewed, tended wounded soldiers, and otherwise made contributions comparable to those of other ladies, their wealth

provided the leisure time, social contacts, and transportation vital for spying. Though, before the Civil War began, some spymasters arranged their systems and procedures, they used female spies to be near to central government in Washington extracted critical information from elected and appointed officeholders in the legislative and executive branches and from other government employees (Nancy L. Adgent)

2.1.2.4.1. Examples of Known Women Spies

Most history specialists and school history courses as it were center on the male and battle perspectives of the war. Whereas these two subjects make up a larger part of Civil War history, there's another colossal component that played a prominent part, which is the ladies' spies. Woman spies played a crucial part in the Civil War. Rose O'Neal Greenhow, Belle Boyd, Sarah Emma Edmonds, and Elizabeth Van Lew are just four examples of numerous ladies who went covert in order to serve their cause. (Women Spies)

Rose O'Neal Greenhow, she was one of the most famous spies in the Civil War, she worked for the Confederate Army, she started spy ring in Washington, she used her feminine charms and her clothes for having great advantages. Rose got secrets information from Union general and Orderlies and she hid the secrets in her corsets and the undersides of petticoats. When she knew the Union's plan before first Battle of Bull Run, she called the agent Bettie Duvall, aged 16, outfitted her with simple farm girl and she hid a small black purse in her intricate hairdo. The information was coded. Bettie rode a horse cart through Georgetown, past lines of Union tents and across the guarded Chain Bridge. No one stopped her. Next day she arrived to Vienna, Virginia. She delivered her message to General Beauregard. With Rose efforts the Confederate Army win the first big battle. (Kate J. Armstrong)

Down in Richmond, Virginia, the Union spy **Elizabeth Van Lew**, Elizabeth Van Lew frequently utilized innocent-looking domestic products to urge data to and from detainees of war within the city's closely-watched correctional facilities. Beneath the pretense of womanly Christian charity, she snuck them books and sewing needles, which they utilized to prick gaps in certain letters to make messages. She frequently brought a collectible French plate hotter on her

jail visits, its hollow bottom filled with secret supplies. That's not to say that spying was not very perilous for ladies. They fell beneath increasing investigation as the war went on. "We have to be careful and circumspect," Elizabeth Van Lew wrote in her diary. Following Virginia's secession in April of 1861, Elizabeth Van Lew joined with other Richmond Unionists to form an underground organization to ruin the Confederate war exertion and grant help and consolation to captured Union troopers. The notorious Libby Jail, which held scores of Union officers in despicable conditions, was found as it were pieces from Van Lew's domestic. (Kate J. Armstrong)

Antonia Ford was one of the famous and successful spies that served the Confederacy during the civil war. She was born in 1838 and raised in Fair Courthouse in Virginia. Her father was a successful and rich businessman. She was an attractive woman with long dark hair and big eyes. When the war started, she was only 23 years old. Her father opened his house for the Union officers for material gain and gathered information for the Confederate army. Thus, Antonia started her job as a Confederate spy. Her personality and intelligence helped her to entertain the Union officers who were guests in her father's house. She was very careful and passed useful information to the Generals of the Confederacy through other operatives. The Union military troops started looking for the source that transmitted the information to the enemy's army. They searched all houses of Fairfax at the sometime Antonia gathered all documents and hid them under her long skirt. (L. Eggleston)

After the battle of Bull Run, Antonia set out on a long and dangerous trip to pass vital information and messages to General J.E.B. And she continued spying for the Confederates when she knew that the new Union officer planned to organize a party in her father's house, she conveyed the information and the date of the party to her officer. Thanks to Antonia, Union troops captured the Union General, two Captains and thirty men to prison. Later on, Secret Service started looking for Antonia who was caught during her mission and spent several months in jail. She was released, because of her poor health. In 1864, Antonia Ford married and lived in Washington .DC, but in 1871 she died at the age of 33. (L. Eggleston)

Sarah Edmonds, -Sarah Emma Edmonds - one of the few females known to have served during the Civil War ,who enrolled as Franklin Thompson, served with the 2nd Michigan Volunteers and battled in a few fights, counting the Attack of Yorktown, the Fight of Williamsburg, and the Moment Fight at Manassas. In 1863, she contracted malaria and left the army to prevent doctors from discovering her gender. She was charged as a defector. After recouping from her ailment, she worked as a nurse. After the war, Edmonds uncovered herself to her individual troopers, and they made a difference her persuade the government to lift the renunciation charge. It took an act of Congress and eight a long time, but Edmonds was cleared of the renunciation charge and was given military benefits. (Beth Rowen). In 1865, Edmonds distributed her experiences within the bestselling Nurse and Spy within the Union Armed force and went on to marry and have children. But her courageous commitments to the Civil War were not overlooked and she was granted an honorable release from the military, a government benefits, and permission to the Grand Armed force of the Republic as its as it were female member.(The Civil War)

Belle Boyd, Union troops possessed Martinsburg on July 3, 1861 and the following day, Freedom Day, a few Union officers taken note that the Boyd house shown Confederate flags. The Union warriors endeavored to raise the American flag over the house to the dissent of the inhabitants. When one of the officers reviled at Boyd's mother, she drew a gun and slaughtered him. Boyd was cleared of any wrongdoing, but watches were posted around the domestic. Boyd utilized this as an opportunity to charm one of the officers into giving her with data on Government troop developments earlier to the Primary Fight of Manassas, which she sent to Confederate officers through her slave. Belle would proceed to supply Union privileged insights to the Confederacy and accomplished much popularity for her abuses. She was eventually sold out by her significant other in July 1862, was captured and detained for a month .In 1864, Boyd delivered confederate records to England, however the trip, was stopped by Unions .She fell in love with her capture, Captain Samuel Hardinge, who ended up with his death in prison. (The Civil War)

2.1.2.5. Women as Nurses

At the starting of the war, Union Armed force administration realized that they required more therapeutic staff and decided to acknowledge ladies nurses to fill the hole. Dorothea Dix was chosen as the primary director of U.S. Army nurses in June 1861. Dix demanded that her medical attendants be between thirty-five and fifty years old, in great health, of high ethical measures, not as well appealing, and willing to dress doubtlessly. Over three thousand nurses served the Union through Dix's arrangements. (Frank Moore)

For working as nurses without going through Dix, northerner woman search for a way to volunteer as nurses , in counterpart the Regional aid societies allowed ladies to work as nurses as Official nurses if they had proved their ability as volunteers in the Union Hospitals , in any case 's of Dix's guidelines. A few experienced female medical attendants served, such as Catholic nuns, but any matronly, dependable lady might qualify amid the Civil War. The raising war required still more therapeutic staff, and in 1863 the Union Army permitted specialists to select their own nurses. (Frank Moore)

The female existence as nurses in hospitals, make the surgeons and male workers not always happy , because of women entering their domain .Although men resistance , women tried to deliver their goals .they did not find any reason to led them away . In addition to that women nurses were working to provide medical care, wrote letters , prayed, managed supplies .almost of the American nurses were African origin's , they ordered to work in the most dangerously ill patients, or they took the health care of African –American soldiers. Female nurses within the North and South went bravely where few Victorian ladies had challenged tread. Numerous would consider their encounters to be among the authoritative ones of their lives, driving numerous to assist social and political benefit. Appearing a tall level of assurance, information, and enthusiastic and physical strength, these ladies succeeded in opening the nursing calling to future ladies. (Frank Moore)

In spite of the real commitments that ladies were making to the war exertion, both Union and Confederate officials had trouble putting money related esteem on nurses. The Union

government paid white women \$12 a month and dark ladies up to \$10. The philanthropic commissions paid marginally more, but the pay was never more than fair over subsistence levels. Women doctors got way better paid, but frequently still received less than \$500 every year, whereas their male counterparts got as much as \$1,000 per year. (Nancy Driscoll Engle)

As Phoebe Yates Pember, elite southern women, she did not get paid for nursing. But the most hospital workers came from the working class, when Confederate Officials in 1862, were standardized wages for nurses, giving \$40 per month to chief matrons .The white women obtained equal as free black women got .Moreover, there is cases that needs nursing the wounded in a home or local courthouse, in the sites of the confederacy, across battle lines in boundaries. As Mc Donald found herself working as nurse in her hometown of Winchester. (Nancy Driscoll Engle)

Because they located in a region where almost the battles declared, Southern nurses were obliged to care for the most critically wounded soldiers than their Northern counterparts. At the end of the war, female nurses were changer for better, they are more courageous, and self control specially their emotions, self-interest. The war changed many things in women's life .Women of different classes, gender, races and even religions, they had worked in hospitals. They delivered to their goals that to be accepted as an important part in society beside men and equal too .opening a door for the female American nurses in twentieth century .(Nancy Driscoll Engle)

2.1.2.5.1. Examples of female Nurses

In 1861, because of the urging of women activists, the government created the US Sanitary Commission in order to provide Union troops with food medicines and supplies...etc. Some women volunteered as nurses, as Dorothea Dix served as the Union's Administrator of female medical attendants. She organized almost 3,000 nurses to tend to the Union troops. (Rachel Williams)

One Of these nurses was little women author Louisa May Alcott .who too participated in the Commission .She was working at the Union Hotel hospital in Georgetown, as her friends

nurses, her daily life was just for caring of the wounded, cleaning and sewing bandages, supervising convalescent assistants, fetching bed linens, water, and pillows, assisting during surgical procedures, sponging filthy, broken bodies. Louisa appeared no regret for her divided sentiments, but she was profoundly affectionate of her Union patients, writing: Though often homesick, heartsick & worn out, I like it – find real pleasure in comforting tending & cheering these poor souls who seem to love me, to feel my sympathy though unspoken, & acknowledge my hearty goodwill in spite of the ignorance, awkwardness, & bashfulness which I cannot help showing in so new & trying a situation. (Rachel Williams)

Clara Batron, (The Angel of the Battlefield), Most people remember Clara Barton as the founder of the American Red Cross and an independent Civil War nurse. Amid the war she kept up home in Washington, DC, but traveled with the Union Armed force, giving care and alleviation administrations to the injured on numerous front lines. The importance of the work she performed amid and instantly after the war cannot be exaggerated. (Maggie MacLean)

Really she was continuously astounded that individuals alluded to her as nurse since she continuously said, you know, she was truly more of a supply individual. She was more approximately getting nourishment and gauzes and things like a cleanser to the warriors and composing letters for them which kind of thing. (Sevilla Mann)

Mary Edwards Walker, one of the few lady surgeons of the day, looked for a commission as a military specialist. The government declined her offer, and instead designated her as nurse. After serving in that part for three a long time, she was commissioned as a partner specialist. The Union Armed force granted her an award for her benefit. At the episode of the Civil War, Dr. Walker attempted to enroll with the Union Armed force, but denied to do so as a nurse. Instead, she acknowledged an unpaid volunteer position in a brief healing center exterior the Obvious Office in Washington D.C. Whereas working within the capital she organized the Women's Relief Organization to help the wives and mothers of injured warriors who came to visit the hospitals. Dr. Walker exchanged to Virginia in 1862 and kept on work without official standing.

For her work during the War, Dr. Walker was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. She was the first woman and the only civilian to ever receive the award. (Women in Medicine)

Cornelia McDonald found herself working as nurse in her hometown of Winchester, Virginia, one day after she and her youngest children had hunkered within the cellar tuning in to the sounds of fight that seethed far over the hill from their farmhouse. And taking after the primary Battle of Manassas, Banter Louisa Tompkins utilized her own wealth to convert a friend's home in Richmond into a hospital, making an elite private institution that kept going for the war's term. Maybe more typical for Southern nurses was Fannie Beers' experience. She lived in New Orleans when the war began and nursed in Alabama, as well as in Newman, Ringgold, and Fort Valley, Georgia. (Nancy Driscoll Engle)

2.1.2.5.2. Female Doctors of the War

Female Physicians and Doctors during the civil war were so few, because they could not get the training for a degree and their males excluded them and did not even except those who did earn one. (Heimerman)

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in US awarded medical degree in 1849. She faced bravely all the criticism and rejection to perform her duty and established New York Infirmary for Women in 1857. And after the fall of Fort Sumter, Miss Blackwell met a group of lady managers of her Infirmary to talk about the care of the wounded soldiers. On April 29, 1861 she organized another meeting included three thousand women and prominent men at the Cooper Institute in New York to coordinate the work of smaller associations. The WCAR developed to establish the US Sanitary Commission in June. During the war, Elizabeth trained nurses and guided them. After the war, she founded the New York Medical College for Women. (Heimerman)

Marry Elizabeth Walker was one of few women who hold surgeon s position during the civil war. She was born in 1832 and studied in Syracuse Medical Hospital College. She was a nurse in the Patent Office Hospital. Marry also served at the camp of the Union and established the Relief Society for needy women visitors. (Heimerman)

In 1864, she received her commission as contract surgeons. She served as an assistant surgeon in Cumberland army. She took several other positions including superintendent of female Military Position in Louisville. Shortly, the president Johnson awarded her the Congressional Medal of Honor, as the first and only woman to receive such an honor for her efforts in several battles including Gettysburg by saving the lives of hundreds of Union soldiers. (Heimerman)

2.1.2.5.3. Administrators of the Injured

Some women worked as girl governments of the sick and injured during the civil war. Dorothea Dix made huge efforts in administrating care for the soldiers in position as Superintendent of Female Nurses that made her invaluable to the Union. She became a Superintendent of Female Nurses because of her work for Asylum reform. Dix was a successful teacher who established her own school in Boston. Later on, she studied the conditions of insane asylums, prisons and almshouses in Canada, Japan and Europe. After one year of researches, she made a report asking for building an institution especially for mentally ill. She trained more than 2000 women for caring Union soldiers. Although she faced difficulties to organize and work with others, she succeeded in her job. All over the course of four years, Dix remained in her post and most nurses and doctors were afraid of her in the beginning, but with time they respected her, because she was the most efficient among them. After the war, she left her post and returned to her old work for the insane and continued travelling over Europe and Japan. Dix died in 1887 in the hospital she had founded. (Heimerman)

Although Southern women were not allowed to work in the system of medical care for the wounded, Sally Louisa Tompkins was the first Southern women who supported hospital by renting a mansion in Richmond. When the medical service was organized in the South, the president Jefferson closed all private hospitals, except Sally who the president granted her captain's commission in the Confederate army. She was the only woman who received such a commission. (Heimerman)

Sally depended on her individual efforts and financed her hospital until June 1865. Only 73 soldiers died from 1000 patients which was the lowest rate of army hospital during the war. (Heimerman)

2.1.2.6. Women as Saboteurs

Some ladies did not hold weapon and fought on feet to protect their nation, but they tried all methods and strategies to menace their enemy. In fact, Southern women who lived in Border States were the most successful saboteurs. When they were caught, they were proud to be a part of the war to serve their cause. (L. Slavicek)

Female saboteurs destroyed property in many operations either by civilians or undercover agents during the bloody conflict. Some saboteurs attacked dozens of Union boats and warehouses. In Tennessee, a female saboteur and her daughter passed the Union lines and destroyed several bridges next to their home and declared that they would have do it again if they could have the opportunity. (L. Slavicek)

2.1.2.6.1. Examples of Saboteurs

The most well known female saboteur of the civil war was **Sarah Jane Smith**. She lived a miserable life, her mother died when she was still a child. Later on, her father left home and joined the Confederate army in 1862. Sarah was obliged to leave her house and moved to from Arkansas to live with her relatives and family in Missouri. At the age of 16 years old, Sarah started working with her older male cousins who helped them to destroy Union telegraph lines in the city of Springfield. When her cousins were caught by the Union soldiers in 1864, Sarah

continued her sabotage work. She succeeded to cut down the telegraph wires of the Union army, so they could not send or receive written messages. (L. Slavicek)

In September, the Federal government caught the teenager destroying army telegraph lines with an ax. In November, she was sentenced to die, two weeks before the sentence carried out, Sarah's sentence was changed, because doctors stated that she suffered from Epilepsy and had not sufficient mental capacities. It meant she was not responsible for actions. Therefore, she was jailed until the end of the war. (L. Slavicek)

Like Sarah, **Katie** Beattie was another Confederate saboteur from Missouri. She burned Federal boats and warehouses. Katie was charged as a criminal for helping prisoners to flee from prison by the Federal authorities. (L. Slavicek)

2.1.2.7. Women as Vivandieres

During the American civil war, women were also Vivandieres or daughters of the regiments, sometimes known as Cantiniere. They joined the army on both sides to provide support for the troops of the Confederacy and Union. Usually Vivandieres would be a young woman, the daughter or a wife of an officer. Vivandieres served particularly during the early part of the civil war, but later on the General Ulysses S Grant removed all women from the camps of the war. (Edward)

Daughters of Regiments used to sell food, goods and wine for the soldiers and cooked for them. They also carried water and medical supplies for the wounded and sick soldiers, waved the flag of the company. Vivandieres did not fight in the battles, but they learned to drill and traveled with soldiers to the battlefield to provide the army with essential medical care as nurses and girlfriends. (C. Ford)

The exact number of women who served as Vivandieres was impossible to determine, they were rarely mentioned in official records of the Northern and Southern accounts. However, some documents showed that the number of Vivandieres served in the Union was larger than in

the Confederate army. (Edward; 2012, 1) Vivandieres wore colorful uniforms with length skirts over full trousers, a tunic jacket and a hat. (Civil War)

2.1.2.7.1. Examples of Union Vivandieres

Annie Ethridge was born in Detroit, Michigan in 1844. At the age of 16 years old, she married James Ethridge in 1860. In 1861, James joined the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Annie followed him as a Daughter of Regiment. And during the early months of the conflict James was lost in the desert, but Annie remained in the camp of the Union. Later on, she moved out to the 3rd Michigan, then to the 5th Michigan to serve as Vivandieres. Richard Hall wrote in his book *Women Warriors* that over the course of the four years, Annie participated in the bloodiest battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in 1863. She carried for the wounded and comforted them with medical aid on the battlefield as duty of a daughter of the regiment. (L. Slavicek)

Annie helped fleeing soldiers to perform their duty and made them back to their service. She also shared with them every painful moment. In 1878, Annie was dismissed from her job in. Later on, she was asked to return to her service, but she never got her job. In 1887, Annie was benefited from a military pension of 25 Dollars by the Congress. (L. Slavicek)

Kady Brownell was another Vivandieres that served the Union army during the civil war. Her father was a Scottish soldier and after the death of her mother, she moved from Great Britain to live in USA with her family friends. At the age of 18 years old, Kady married Robert Brownell. When the Fort Sumter was attacked by the Confederates, Robert enlisted in the 5th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and then transferred to 7th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry after a short period. Kady joined her husband and served as Vivandieres. She learned to drill and trained with soldiers. Just like Annie Ethridge, Kady took a part in every hardship moment of her unit; she marched and slept with them on the hard ground. Kady carried the flag of the regiment into the combat which was a dangerous duty. (L. Slavicek)

Kady became a heroine when she saved her comrades from death during the battle of New Bern in North Carolina. She saw a group of sharpshooters coming from the other side of the Union attacking her comrades; Brownell reacted immediately, warning the soldiers with her flag to hold their fire and weapons. New Bern was the last battle in which Kady participated, since her husband was seriously wounded and was obliged to take a medical care from the army. (L. Slavicek)

Marie Tebe was true Vivandieres. She was known as French Mary. Like the other women of the civil war, followed her husband to the battlefield when he enlisted to the 27th Pennsylvania Infantry. Marie dressed a Blue uniform with short skirt with Red boots and a sailor hat. She used to sell goods and wine to the soldiers. She also served as cooker, laundresses, seamstresses and a nurse for the wounded and sick soldiers. (L. Slavicek)

Frank Rauscher an ex- soldier in the 114th Pennsylvania Infantry wrote in his memoire that Mary was a courageous woman and often got with range of the enemy s fire. Although she was injured in the battle of Fredericksburg on December, 3, 1862, she helped and took care of the wounded soldiers. Mary served in the Union army as a soldier, Vivandieres and a nurse until the end of the war on May29, 1865. (L. Slavicek)

Lucy Ann Cox was one of the most famous Confederate Vivandieres during the civil war. She followed her husband James Cox in 1861 and served in the 30th Virginia Infantry Regiment for four years. Cox travelled with her husband and soldiers to the battlefield as a nurse and water carrier. Lucy devoted her life to serve the soldiers of the Confederate army; she suffered and marched on feet for long distances as combats walked. She refused to take horse or the train. After the war, Cox became a honorary member of the local Veteran s group in Fredericksburg, Virginia where she settled down with her husband. (L. Slavicek)

In short, Women's participation in the war effort improved their value and importance within their communities and nation. They made vital contributions that challenged their social traditions and customs to gain new position and identity in the American society which inspired them to change their lives and enjoy new beginning for a great future. As a result, the civil war was a turning point in Women's lives and had huge impacts on them. (L. Slavicek)

Chapter Three:

Women during the Civil War: Northern vs. Southern

From 1861 to 1865, American Women expected an assortment of jobs in the civil war effort from medical caretakers in the north to candidates and letter scholars in the south. Both union and confederate women were effectively engaged with the war exertion because the American civil war shook the lives of the two regular folks and ladies of the south as the northern troops stomped on their countries. Not at all like in the north, had regular citizens needed to suffer fighting in their own properties. So what are the differences and the similarities between southern women and northern women? And what are the Impacts of the civil war on American women? (Sarah Bahr)

3.1. The differences between Southerner and Northerner women:

It is an acknowledged convention that the civil war was a man's battle. Pictures of women during that contention place on self-sacrificing medical caretakers, sentimental government operatives, or valiant women keeping up the home front without their men. The men, obviously, walked off to war, lived in germ-ridden camps, occupied with offensive fight, malled in appalling prison camps, and died horribly. This regular Image of sexual roles during the civil war does not recount to the whole story however, men were not the only ones to battle that war also women bore arms and surged into fight, as well. Like the men, there were ladies who lived in camp, endured in prisons and died for their individual causes. (Blanton, De Anne)

Both the union and confederate armies forbade the enrollment of ladies. Women soldiers of the civil war in this manner accepted manly names, disguised themselves as men, and concealed the reality they were female. Since they went as men, it is difficult to know with any sureness what number of ladies fighters served in the civil war. (Blanton, De Anne)

Northern ladies during the civil War served numerous jobs including fighters, medical attendants, social equality activists, and abolitionists. All things considered, numerous ladies

revitalized together to help gracefully troops with food, dress, cash, and clinical supplies. Anyway as the course of the war advanced ladies' jobs changed essentially. Before the war began, ladies in the North had been presented to work in an assortment of enterprises, for example, dress and materials. Be that as it may, as the war advanced, ladies started to take on work in various fields, as men were continually sifting through for war. Ladies started to take on employments in the fields and in common help. In this manner, Ladies started to take on more duties and got settled with their freedom. As the war moved so did ladies jobs. (Civil war)

Ladies on the Northern front didn't straight forwardly encounter brutality like their partners did in the South. Be that as it may, ladies in the North struggled to make compensation while their male family members headed out to war. That being stated, numerous ladies started to take on occupations in urban networks. For instance, "in Washington, D.C., numerous ladies took work area occupations, when held by men, in divisions of the government. Like ladies in the South, Northern ladies helped the war exertion from the home front by making and assembling supplies for the soldiers, and they had significantly a bigger number of assets to draw upon than did Southern women. All things considered, the government turned into the biggest boss of ladies during the Civil War. However, as the war proceeded with groups of the North started to free persistence in the cost the war took on them. Average workers ladies started to participate on riots against the draft in Northern urban areas, for example, Boston and New York in 1863. Numerous ladies willingly volunteered to get legitimately associated with the Civil War as help was required and acknowledged. (Civil war)

The American Civil War has been called "an irrepressible conflict," where in the North and South was destined to collide on the issue of slavery. It was just as inevitable that the destiny of women would take them on a quest for freedom. Their quest pushed them along the bloody path of the Civil War, and at the end of four long years their position was well established. The North had conquered the South, but the elite white women of the Confederacy had been victorious in their battle for personal freedom; they were no longer bound to the women's sphere. They had earned the right to their own identity and had won a victory of the heart, but they did

not receive the merit that they deserved. A century passed before the pages of their diaries and journals were recognized as the missing elements of the Civil War. Their personal trials and firsthand accounts have been credited with the illumination of a more complete history of the nation's bitter fight over emancipation. It was a fitting tribute to the women who also fought for their own emancipation. The women of the Confederacy no longer need to be portrayed in the works of fiction because their deeds have earned them a place of honor. Their names now belong in recorded history, their rightful place. (Erin Matherne)

Women, both North and South, also ventured onto the battlefield, many changing their appearance so they could fight incognito for the cause they believed in. However, in emergency clinics the nation over a large number of ladies stepped in to fill in as medical caretakers. The treatment they gave to debilitated and injured officers spared innumerable lives. During the Common War, Kate Cumming and Phoebe Pember kept an eye on several fighters in the South. In the North, ladies like Mary Livermore and the tireless Clara Barton made their voices heard in the most elevated lobbies of intensity, effectively pushing for changes dependent on their encounters as medical attendants during the war. These changes had an enduring and positive effect on the nature of clinical consideration in the US. Ladies, both North and South, additionally wandered onto the front line, many changing their appearance so they could battle undercover for the reason they had faith in. African American ladies like Harriet Tubman regularly took on particularly perilous jobs, working behind Confederate lines as Association scouts. (Women in war...)

With three out of four qualified white men in the military, the southern home front was considerably increasingly a universe of ladies. Food deficiencies, wild expansion, and the breakdown of subjection were consistent strains on a general public that likewise had the foe close to home. Given the absence of production lines in the South, ladies' work openings were seriously restricted. Helpless ladies battled, the lion's share on ranches, however others as sewers and munitions stockpile laborers. Like their northern sisters, they experienced a similar low wages and hazardous working conditions. The biggest boss of ladies in the South was the

Confederate Division of the Treasury who utilized ladies to sign banknotes. The most probable contender for these positions was well-to-do ladies who had rich handwriting. Other work openings, for example, educating, were not seen as an invite open door for first class white ladies of the South. Instead of welcome the new work jobs as engaging, they all the more frequently considered it to be disparaging to their station. (Jacqueline G. Campbell)

A solitary instance of ladies who were perceived as assuming important jobs while they controlled sexual orientation lines was secret activities. Two of the most well known female government operatives, Rose Greenhow and Beauty Boyd, both worked for the Alliance. These ladies frequented Association camps, assembled data, and went about as dispatches. Greenhow even got a full military internment after a suffocating mishap off the bank of North Carolina while she was conveying significant dispatches. Stonewall Jackson granted Boyd a privileged confidant position for her commitment to his Shenandoah Valley crusade by furnishing him with data about the situation of foe troops. After the war Boyd delighted in a rewarding vocation giving emotional talk on her life as a government agent. At the point when female government agents crossed adversary lines conveying data or clinical supplies, which they stowed away in their skirts and bodices, their sexual orientation was really a benefit as it was impossible that a lady would be exposed to a real inquiry. (Jacqueline G. Campbell)

The most energetic female Confederates originated from the grower class. These prosperous ladies saw the war as far as their men's social, financial and political position and by expansion their own place. So when these ladies related to ideas of respect and obligation, despite the fact that they couldn't guarantee them in their own right, they combined their inclinations with their spouses and fathers. In any case, as the war advanced and their benefits and prosperous status lessened, their social personality was changed. Albeit a large number of these ladies met the challenge at hand and effectively took up the duties of running ranches, these obligations turned out to be progressively burdensome. From the outset spouses composed long letters brimming with exhortation about planting, gathering, promoting and exchange with regulators

and slaves. Be that as it may, mail was sporadic thus generally ladies were all alone. (Jacqueline G. Campbell)

All the estate requests it was slave the board that tried grower ladies the most, and it was the ambush on bondage that likewise dissolved the establishment of their riches. Courtesans didn't order a similar authority as experts and slaves knew it. Slaves vanished, went home fixed, disregarded requests, and drove their escorts to interruption. Grower ladies found these progressions hard to get a handle on. Many proved unable, or would not, acknowledge that subjugation was disintegrating and clung frantically to the conviction that servitude was truly to the greatest advantage of everything being equal, high contrast, and that slaves were really the latent, dedicated, defenseless individuals grower envisioned them to be. Once in a while there was a glimmer of knowledge that slaves may want opportunity, or that they were dismissing their proprietor's power, however Confederate ladies could just push these considerations up until now. The ends were excessively upsetting – refusal was simpler That disavowal, joined with long periods of considering captives to be augmentations of them, left slaveholding ladies ill-equipped to manage African Americans outside the foundation of subjection. (Jacqueline G. Campbell)

African Americans turned into the adversary, once in a while significantly more threatening than the Yankees. Dread and dissatisfaction drove some grower ladies to presume that bondage was more difficulty than it was worth. This anyway was an extraordinary articulation of disappointment, not that they engaged the likelihood that bondage was ethically off-base. Amusingly as the foundation separated, all the while those once well-to-do ladies were turning out to be increasingly more subject to their slaves. Surely a portion of these ladies got antagonized from the Confederate reason. Some of them may even have composed encouraging their spouses to return home. Yet, others looked for a progressively equivalent appropriation of the expenses of war. Petitions overwhelmed express governors' workplaces requesting help and ladies even drove bread riots in challenge theorists. In spite of the fact that in certain occurrences this declined into vandalism, in others there were exertions to convey food to the destitute.

Others, particularly in regions where they defied the foe, turned out to be increasingly steadfast Confederates. (Jacqueline G. Campbell)

The war in the Southern states included something other than the development of armed forces yet additionally huge segments of the populace who became displaced people. At any rate a fourth of a million southerners left their homes during the war, and to "displaced person" turned into an action word. Ladies frequently headed displaced person families and needed to settle on the underlying choice about whether to venture out from home. The emergency started very quickly after the war started when numerous Virginia ladies left their homes. By 1862 the early stream had expand to a flood over the Alliance. Ladies frequently got together and fled two or even multiple times. (Jacqueline G. Campbell)

So, the faction of true womanhood was part of the isolated sphere's philosophy. This logic partitioned the world into two distinctive circles of impact for men and women – public and private. Ladies held domain over the home and children, or the private circle. Men, on the other hand, dealt with the world of politics, commerce, and law – the public sphere. However, the Civil War brought a number of challenges to the partitioned spheres model and in this way the cult of true womanhood. The war displayed ladies with new duties and obligations ordinarily considered exterior the acknowledged standards of the time. For case, with their brothers, fathers, and husbands away at war, ladies within the North and South ran ranches and manors and managed family businesses. Endless other ladies joined help societies, sewed uniforms, and raised cash for the war effort. ("Cult of True Womanhood")

3.2. Similarities between southern and northern ladies

" I may be compelled to face danger, but never fear it, and while our soldiers can stand and fight , I can stand and feed and nurse them", Clara Batron , said once , a civil war nurse and the founder of the American Red Cross Organization .she described her feeling during the fight .As men fight on frontlines and in each moment he might die , because of that women volunteered to have a positive position in the war beside men who is might be her father , son ,

brother, husband .they work as nurses , spies ,and even soldiers .in both northern and southern parts. Batron was one of many females whom participated the American civil war, they took care of wounded soldiers .From 1861 to 1865, American women presumed different roles in the Civil War, from nurses in the North to the suitors and writing letters in the South .from what women showed a power, sacrifices and a strong one, their position in society increased and male recognized women's capabilities in politics. because of that the American civil war was the point of change on women's life. (Sarah Bahr)

Both Union and Confederate women were effectively included within the war exertion. In spite of the fact that most ladies did not go so distant as to camouflage themselves as men to enroll within the armed force as Accomplice lady Loreta Velázquez did in 1861, they all things considered played vital parts within the non-combat field. The view of legitimate parts for ladies amid the Civil War period still coincided with the standards of the Faction of Home life, teaching which managed those ladies ought to stay within the home and not work outside it. All things considered, numerous clever ladies overseen to take part in activities critical to the war exertion whereas still complying with the cult beliefs.

Northern ladies joined Ladies' Aid Societies, which were bunches that arranged clothing, bedding, nourishment, and other things for Union troopers. Women's help work fortified lessons of civic duty and compliance as ladies learned to be subservient to the requests of government offices. They depended on their residential abilities to supply comforts for warriors, an errand which given them a implies through which they seem to contribute to the war exertion whereas still remaining inside the home, following the cult's ideals. Help work too esteemed devotion to the Union over all else, in support of the cult's perfect of subservience. (Sarah Bahr)

The American Civil War shook the lives of both civilians and ladies of the South as the Northern troopers trampled their homelands. Despite the chaos unfurling in Fredericksburg, ladies did their best to guarantee the South's destruction was as negligible as conceivable. The ladies utilized resiliency, insights, and cleverness to attain to minimize the harm. The Battle of Fredericksburg in Virginia was a perfectly reported fight that outlines the hardships of civilians

and ladies amid the American Civil War. The ladies of the South shown resiliency and demonstrated themselves as crucial assets of the South through their sympathy, insights, and genius. Amid the war, there were Southern ladies who worked as medical attendants treating the injured troopers. The medical attendants nursed the injured warriors back to health. They too backed them sincerely through talking around their home, which permitted the troopers to keep in mind why they were fighting for their cause. (Civil War)

Numerous Northern ladies too served as nurses amid the war, a capacity in which they created nurturing connections with their charges. Whereas ladies held a few say in their patients' care, they were eventually liable to a better male authority, in a progression that strengthened the American cultural ideology of subservience to men. The nursing profession did not at first show up to work with the cult's beliefs due to the perilous and messy nature of the work, but ladies reframed their work with respect to female care and fondness to legitimize their roles. Nurses worked in a soul of sacrifice: they accepted their work epitomized women's genuine nature and avoided concerns over pay in favor of highlighting their patriotism. They smoothed out the "rough edges" of war-hardened men and endeavored to humanize them into civilized people through their "refined womanly care." The submission was esteemed over all else for nurses, who learned not to address the hospital progression but to take after the arrange. (Civil War)

The Southern nurses did not only offer assistance their claim Confederate troopers but they amplified help to harmed Union officers. A lady named Evalina Dulaney alongside her sisters cared for two Union warriors who were cleared out behind. The two inevitably passed on in "Medical Grove" where they were being treated. In spite of allegations that Dulaney and her sisters murdered the warriors, the place was saved from devastation. Ladies were not only nurses but they were mothers as well. As the South was enduring from need of nourishment, it got to be an indeed greater issue for ladies within the South. A few turn to some degree primitive acts in arrange to nourish their families. The South was the land in which the war was battled since the Union armed forces were the ones who traveled down there to fight. Destruction might have been so much more awful in case ladies were not there to tend to their families. Not all ladies and not

at all times did they act like brutes. They were able to form the foremost out of what they had. They did their best to supply for their families for their assets were scanty down within the war-torn South. The ladies exemplified their insights and cleverness through the use of substitutions for things they were usual to utilizing. For instance, grease from cooking meat was spared to supply lighting. Once more, the part of women was basic in helping the South not endure as much from the war. (Civil War)

Within the short-term, the Civil War had both positive and negative impacts on American ladies. The move from treating women as “booty” to a hesitant acknowledgment of their “political personhood and capacity for treason” within the South come about in men viewing ladies as dynamic and capable cogs within the war exertion for the first time. Confederate ladies were held responsible for their convictions and activities for the first time, and in spite of the fact that their captures illustrated advance in men’s conception of their mental and political sharpness, the reality remained that they were being arrested, an unfavorable impact since it meant they might not play as dynamic a part within the war exertion. Whereas the Civil War did not result in a supported rise of women’s status after the war’s end, the vacuum created by the deaths of roughly two percent of the populace, or around 620,000 men, did permit numerous ladies to go to college for the primary time. Land-grant schools began conceding ladies within the late 1860s, and by 1910 40 percent of all college students were ladies. (Sarah Bahr)

The choice to confess ladies was one made out of need, as the tremendous number of American men who passed on within the Civil War implied that colleges were forced to confess ladies if they wanted to outlive. In spite of the fact that ladies delighted in expanded instructive openings for a number of decades, within the 1890s a development to enroll more men to college and invert the feminization of post-secondary instruction picked up force, and colleges diminished their enrollment of women. Ladies who did go to college were teaching to major in gentler fields such as domestic financial matters, and were disheartened from taking harder science and building classes, which again started closing their doors to women. In spite of the fact that ladies delighted in educational openings rise to those of men for a few years, after the

country's male populace recouped from its post-war destruction, ladies were rapidly forced out of colleges when they were not required to reinforce enrollment. Though neither Northern nor Southern ladies were allowed to serve in combat parts amid the Civil War, women in both locales helped the war exertion in an assortment of other ways. They stowed messages underneath their skirts, transferred discussions between enemy officers to restricting officers, and cared for injured and dying troopers harrowed by oftentimes horrifying and terrible wounds. These actions expanded male regard for women's mental and political capacities within the short term, but, once the war finished, had small coordinate affect on long-term female social standing. Nevertheless, ladies played vital roles in both the North and South's war endeavors, and Northern nurture Clara Barton enunciated the reasoning of numerous of these courageous ladies when she announced, "If I can't be a soldier, I'll help soldiers. (Sarah Bahr)

Both the south and north ladies engaged within the civil war. In the North, however, their efforts were more concerted. The women shaped volunteer brigades, which collected supplies and money from households and passed the same to the troops within the army. There were too those who volunteered as armed force nurses with Dorothy Dix serving as the administrator of the nurses. Ladies too set up the US Sanitary Commission. The commission made a difference the army turn away avoidable illnesses by keeping up sanity in armed force facilities. Slave ladies did not have the opportunity to engage within the civil war, since of servitude. Black ladies confronted segregation twice as much as white ladies, first, because of their gender and second because of their skin color. (Women in Civil War)

Ladies were too in the front lines fighting the civil war. In 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the Union burial detail found ladies among the dead, wearing a Confederate private uniform. Because of gender segregation, ladies battled in camouflage, making a real count of the number of ladies within the Civil War armed force impossible. The preceding regardless, it is estimated that around 400 to 750 ladies engaged within the frontlines. Some ladies engaged out of a need for adventure, such as Sarah Edmond Seelye camouflaged as Franklin Rock Thompson of the Michigan Infantry is quoted saying, "I may only thank God that I was free and could go

forward and work and I was not obliged to stay at home and weep.” Sarah is additionally the only woman who went on to get the veteran annuity after the war. (Women in Civil War)

The Civil War was more difficult for Southern ladies in some ways because most of the major fights took put on Southern soil. "Although women in both camps shared many of the same problems and experiences, one very important distinction existed," Massey explained. "This 'woman's war' was being battled by Southerners on their possess doorsteps and the ladies had to fight the enemy as best they might. “In expansion to worrying about the security of their adored ones, Southern ladies moreover had to worry about securing their homes and getting sufficient nourishment for their children. (Women in Civil War)

Amid the course of the war, Northern troops prevailed in numerous major Southern cities, counting Nashville, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Richmond. When a few of these cities were captured, especially towards the end of the war, expansive numbers of ladies and children were constrained to take off their homes and ended up refugees. The Northern troops frequently took anything nourishment and resources they may discover, either for their possess utilization or to keep them from falling into enemy hands. After the Union troops cleared out, numerous Southern ladies returned to discover their homes devastated and their areas burned. In this way, a once-wealthy lady might suddenly discover herself destitute and homeless. (Women in Civil War)

Life was troublesome for black ladies within the South, as well. Many chose to stay with their experts indeed in spite of the fact that the Emancipation Proclamation had actually set them free. Most of these ladies remained where they were since they felt more secure in a recognizable environment than in a war zone. Some proceeded to work within the areas, whereas others cooked or cleaned for Confederate troops. Since numerous fights were close to their homes, Southern ladies too came into more direct contact with the horrors of war than did most Northern ladies. For example, major battling took place just the exterior of Richmond, Virginia, in May and June 1862. Amid this time, twenty-one thousand injured Confederate soldiers were brought into the city for therapeutic attention. "We lived in one immense hospital," (Women in the Civil War) a Richmond lady said. Churches, lodgings, distribution centers, barns, and even homes all

through the South were turned into transitory hospitals, and hundreds of ladies were pressed into service as nurses. (Women in the Civil War)

In the early days of the war, both the Union and Confederate armies effectively disheartened ladies from serving as nurses. Many men of that time felt that nursing was not a fitting movement for ladies. They did not need "refined women" to be subjected to the horrors of war by treating sick, injured, and dying troopers in armed force hospitals. "No one denied that most women had an aptitude for nursing, that many had gained experience from tending their families and friends, and that necessity had required those in rural areas to be amateur pharmacists, yet public opinion doubted the [suitability] of their nursing in army hospitals," Massey noted. (Women in the Civil War)

In any case, indeed whereas the North and South may have caught on and interpreted gender refinements in an unexpected way; they both put great significance on a woman's outward show of accommodation to male authority. They too shared the conviction that these behavioral characteristics were the standard for society indeed whereas the material realities of numerous Americans' lives – working class and black Americans in specific - anticipated them from trying to these roles. Thoughts around fitting gender roles saturated the political talk within a long time driving up to the war. Within the northern mind, Southern men were careless, overpassionate, as a result manual labor was relegated to the enslaved, missing a work ethic. Southerners charged Yankees of being vulgar materialists who had surrendered the honorable characteristics of honor and chivalry. Still, men on both sides were full of bravado and bluster around their capacity to win a speedy and unequivocal victory and these early volunteers eagerly expected the opportunity to demonstrate their manhood and serve their nation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Civil War was an important event in history of the American people. Moreover, its iconic stature is very vital, as the proponents who were against slavery became victors because their wish of anti-slavery was satisfied. In addition, it helped in liberating the people who had different opinions and gave them reasons to live for better ideals. The American Civil War was one of the greatest war in the world in cause of its great consequences on women's life not only the American women but of the worldwide. Civil war was changed women roles , from a simple and domestic life to battlefields.

The Civil War promised freedom, but it increased the burden of these women. In addition to their farms and household chores, many women slaves had to do the work of their husbands and partners, because they took over responsibilities. The war put an end to slavery everywhere in the USA and contributed to the elaboration of the 13th Amendment in the American Constitution. Freedom as Confederate independence failed, but the Confederate commemoration continues to this day in the South. Although black Virginians were no longer enslaved, equality remained an unfulfilled goal for nearly a century. Despite the additions of amendments to the U.S. Constitution, equal opportunity was denied until the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and '60s forced meaningful change. White southern identity that had been based on racial supremacy finally disappeared. The successes of the Civil Rights Movement made possible the election in 2008 of the first African American president. Finally, the war decided that the US was one nation whose parts could not be separated. But it left bitter memories. The US weighed other wars later but all the wars it was engaged in took place outside its own boundaries. The American Civil War caused terrible distractions at home. In this war, more Americans died than in any other war before or since: 635 000 casualties.

The Civil War displayed 19th-century American ladies with modern challenges and opportunities. Women took obligations exterior the household sphere as nurses, commerce proprietors, spies, and soldiers. Within the handle, they challenged the winning cult of home life and gender norms and entered the world of the public sphere . After the war, as societal and

gender norms were reestablished, numerous of the progress ladies had made into the open circle were rolled back. However, the women of the Civil War set a point of reference with an enduring affect that resounded into future eras and the battle for women's rights within the 20th century.

When the war finished, African American ladies took the opportunity to rejoin with husbands, children, and other loved ones from whom they had been separated earlier to and amid the war. They held up for soldiers to return home, rummaged for information almost where their families were, and regularly made plans to legitimately purify their connections. In this post slavery society, the marriage got to be synonymous with flexibility for numerous Southern black ladies. Officially barred to them in slavery, the marriage got to be a way to secure and illustrate their modern rights as citizens. As a result, within the immediate consequence of the war, thousands of African American couples recorded relational unions that had been socially set up a long time previously. African Americans celebrated the end of the Civil War and their liberation nationwide. In numerous towns and cities, African Americans held coordinated parades and other festivities. They invited home soldiers, made discourses that pointed to the conceivable outcomes lying ahead, and otherwise celebrated the commitments of blacks to the war. As in numerous of the vigils that took put on December 31, 1862—the eve of the Emancipation Proclamation—women figured conspicuously in many of these celebrations.

Works Cited

1. Books

Blalock, Kay J., et al. "Women in American Civil War". United States of America. ABC-CLIO publishers, 2008.

Ford, Carin. "The Emancipation Proclamation; Lincoln, and Slavery." USA. Enslow publishers, 2013.

Heimerman, Cheryl A, Lt. "Women of Valor in the American Civil War", Col, USAF. Air War College. 1999. P. 6.8.9.14-16.53-54.58.59.

Nguyen, Lisa Huston., et al. "Women in American Civil War." United States of America: ABC-CLIO publishers, 2008.

Slavicek, Louise Chipley. "Women and the Civil War, Chelsea House (The Civil War: A Nation Divided) ". 1st Ed. 2009. P. 40-42.47-65.70-73.83-89.106.107.112.

2. Journal Articles

Matherne, Erine. "Crossing the Threshold: The Roles of Elite Southern White women in the American civil war." Loyola University History Journal, No. 8, 1997, p.1-4.

<http://people.loyno.edu/~history/journal/1997-8/Matherne.html>. Accessed 20 July 2020.

3. Websites

Arun, et al. "American Civil War effects." Learnodo-newtonic.com, 14 July 2019.

<https://learnodo-newtonic.com/american-civil-war-effects>. Accessed 4 January 2020

"Civil war." History.com, 4 July 1996.

<https://www.historyplace.com>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

Nelson, Ken. "Causes of the Civil War." Ducksters, Technological Solutions, Inc. (TSI)

https://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_war/causes_of_the_civil_war.php. Accessed 12 January 2020.

"American Civil War." History.com, A&E Television Networks, 15 Oct. 2009.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/american-civil-war-history>. Accessed 5 February 2020.

“Civil war, 1861-1865.” Rowan University, EAMPRELL LIBRARY. 25 August, 2020.

<https://libguides.rowan.edu/c.php?g=499507>. Accessed 8 January 2020.

“Women in the North.” LIBRARIES, DIGITAL EXHIBITS.

<http://digitalexhibits.wsulibs.wsu.edu/exhibits/show/civilwar/women--civilians/women-in-the-north>. Accessed 11 March 2020.

Hartman, Dorothy W. Lives of Women. Conner Prairie.

<https://www.connerprairie.org/educate/indian-history/lives-of-women>. Accessed 2 April 2020.

James. McPherson. “A Brief overview of the American Civil War: A Defining Time in Our Nation’s art History.” American Battlefield Trust.

<https://www.battlefields.org>. Accessed 27 December 2019.

Jacqueline, G.Campbell. “Gender & The civil war; Essential Civil war curriculum.” Battlefields. 2010.

<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/gender-and-the-civil-war.html>. Accessed 20February2020.

McNish, Megan E. "A Changing Force: The American Civil War, Women, and Victorian Culture."The Cupola: scholarship at Gettysburg College.

https://cupola.gettysburg.edu/student_scholarship/257. Accessed 4 April 2020.

Moore, Frank. "Civil War Women." US. Army Heritage &Education Center. Web.

https://ahec.armywarcollege.edu/exhibits/CivilWarImagery/Civil_War_Women.cfm#. Accessed 25 January 2020.

Moore, Levi. “Union or Confederate, American Women Played Crucial Roles in the Civil War Effort.” Hektoen International, 22 Jan. 2017.

https://hekint.org/2017/01/22/union-or-confederate-american-women-played-crucial-roles-in-the-civil-war-effort/?fbclid=IwAR24IA_6MomLk1KNKUEicWrdgaGYX-ryHuvN_vCJ17DneQ1PbfrPVpkT0mU. Accessed 2 April 2020.

Nelson, Ken. "Civil War for Kids: Women." *Ducksters*, Technological Solutions, Inc. (TSI).

https://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_war/women_in_the_civil_war.php. Accessed 12 January 2020.

Roberta, Baxter. “The Home Front: North and South.” ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM.

<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/the-home-front-north-and-south.html>. Accessed 1 Mai 2020.

Rowen, Beth. "Women's Role in the Civil War." Infoplease, 11 Feb. 2017.

www.infoplease.com/us/american-wars/womens-role-civil-war. Accessed 9 April 2020.

"American Civil War Background: Facts, Summary, causes & Outcomes." School History,

<https://schoolhistory.co.uk/notes/american-civil-war-background/> 25 Mar. 2020.

"The Civil War and Challenging the 'Cult of True Womanhood.'" WSKG, 11 Feb. 2016.

<https://wskg.org/history/the-civil-war-and-challenging-the-cult-of-true-womanhood/>.
Accessed 6 July 2020.

"The Civil War: Introduction." Shmoop University, 11 Nov. 2008.

<https://www.shmoop.com/study-guides/history/civil-war>. 22 January 2020.

"The Election of 1864, US: History Online Textbook". Ushistory.org. 12 Jan, 2020.

<https://www.ushistory.org/as/34e.asp>. Accessed 27 January 2020.

"Women in the American Civil War: Facts, Summary, Impact & Involvement." School History.

<https://schoolhistory.co.uk/notes/women-in-the-american-civil-war/> 25 Mar. 2020.

"Women on the Border: Maryland Perspectives of the Civil War." Women and the War.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

<https://www.lib.umd.edu/civilwarwomen>. Accessed 25 July 2020.

"Women in the Civil War." History.com Editors. 5 Feb, 2010.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/women-in-the-civil-war>

"Women in War." American Battlefield Trust, 17 Jan 2019.

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/topics/women-war>. Accessed 11 April 2020.

"Women of the War-Torn South." *Omeka RSs*.

<http://digitalexhibits.wsulibs.wsu.edu/exhibits/show/civilwar/women---civilians/women-of-the-war-torn-south>. Accessed 9 Mai 2020.

"Women in the Civil War." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 5 Feb. 2010.

www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/women-in-the-civil-war. Accessed 15 June 2020.

Schulman, Marc. 1864 Election results, Lincoln VS McClellan. Historycentral History's Home on the Web.

<https://www.historycentral.com> Accessed 28 June 2020.

4. Magazines

Blanton, De Anne. Women Soldiers of the civil war. Prologue Magazine. No.01, vol 25, Spring 1993.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1993/spring/women-in-the-civil-war.1.html> Accessed 25 Mai 2020.

James M. McPherson. "Out of war, a New Nation. Prologue magazine." Vol 42, N°1.2010.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2010/spring/newnation.html> Accessed 8 July 2020.

5. Encyclopedia

"Women in the Civil War." American Civil War Reference Library". Encyclopedia.com. 14 Jul. 2020

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/energy-government-and-defense-magazines/women-civil-war> Accessed 3 July 2020.

Wright, Catharine M."Women during the Civil War". Encyclopedia Virginia. Virginia Humanities, 27 Oct.2015 Web.

