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Course Number

Date

"The American Civil War 1861-1865"

“The American Civil War 1861-1865” broke out in the middle of the 19th century when the U.S was experiencing a period of increased growth, which created economic differences between the country's southern and northern regions, making the outbreak of the civil war inevitable. The Civil War in 1865, created a necessity of forming a stable central government for the development of the nation.

After the civil war, the formation of the central government was crucial in dividing the powers of the state governments and the former. According to Gerstle (n.p), before the outbreak of the "the American Civil War 1861-1865", the states' governments had many powers even on declaring wars. For instance, the outbreak of the civil war was heavily attributed to the excessive powers of the states' governments to the extent of organizing themselves and declared a war against each other. There was no independent government or organ to control these states, resulting in the massive loss of lives and wanton destruction of property. In a bid to reduce or control the powers of state governments, the central government was formed, which helped prevent future war outbreaks among the nation's states. Therefore, the formation of the central government after the civil war of 1861-65 was purposely to control the powers of the states' governments and reduce the possibility of the outbreak of future wars.

The American Civil war of 1861-1856 resulted in massive destruction of property and loss of lives, necessitating the formulation of plans to develop the nation. The outbreak of the

civil war, which lasted for almost five years, caused an undesirable socio-economic impact on the economy of the U.S. For instance, the war resulted in shortages in the production or manufacturing, which caused deficiencies in the supply. Many of the individuals who survived death during the war became unemployed, and their living standards deteriorated grossly. Thus, the country's development became necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of the war on its production capacities.

Increased production capacities of the goods and services are one of the outcomes from the actions taken to develop the nation after the civil war. According to Forner (1), after the 1861-65 civil war, all states were involved in rebuilding themselves, involving sharpening the ideologies and physical reconstructions. Various developing policies were undertaken that resulted in the modernization of America laying a foundation for the industrial development and civil rights movements (Forner 1). In this case, several new industries and farms were set up to meet the increasing demands of the people both in the country. Therefore, the rehabilitation of the industries and agricultural farms and setting up new ones resulted in increased production, which helped increase the economy's rapid growth.

Additionally, extensive development of infrastructural facilities was among the results of the country's development efforts after the civil war. According to Gerstle (n.d), during the post-war period, various heads of states joined to discuss how to rejoin the union and mitigate the adverse impact of the war on their economy. A clear plan of developing all kinds of infrastructure, such as roads, railways, hospitals, electricity grids, schools, and industries, was formulated and implemented, which helped boost the rapid recovery and growth of the economy.

Conclusively, the "The American Civil War 1861-1865" made it necessary to form the central government to control the powers of the states' governments and steer the country's

development. Several reasons contributed to the need for developing the nation in the post-war period, and the outcomes included the revamping of the economy through increased production and infrastructural development.

Works Cited

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