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The Civil War

The Civil war of America is one of the most significant historical events that contributed to shaping the United States into what it is today. The Civil war began in 1961 between the United States of America and the Confederate States of the United States, which was made up of eleven states that had previously left the union. The war resulted in the death of at least 600,000 people, destruction of billions of dollars of property, among other negatives effects. Among the most significant results of the civil war includes the unconditional surrender of the Confederate States led by Robert E. Lee and in 1865 that resulted at the end of the civil war and consequently abolishment of slavery in the United States.

Slavery was one of the significant causes of the Civil War of America. The southern states, also referred to as the Confederate, opposed the Union States' view on slavery and the slave trade. On 9 Apr 1865, after the unconditional surrender of Robert E. Lee and his troops. The Union States were particular on the terms of surrendering and insisted on 'unconditional surrender of the Confederate States. The 'unconditional surrender, among other reasons, was to deny the Confederate States a window to bargain the expansion of slavery and slave trade in the Northern States (Glatthaar, n.p). In addition, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had accused the Confederate States to be responsible for the lives lost during the way and property damaged. As a result, Gen. Ulysses Grant insisted that the Confederate states would only surrender, with no conditions.

However, he allowed Robert's Lee men to keep horses and other belongings they had acquired from the Union States.

The Civil war of America resulted in one of the greatest human revolutions in American history, that is, the abolishment of slavery. The Civil war was largely contributed by the differences between the Southern and Northern states on matters to do with slavery. The emancipation of slaves was contributed by the Civil war in several ways, such as escaping from slavery bonding, among other ways. In 1863, the then US President Abraham Lincoln announced the emancipation of the slave, which lead to setting free over 3 million black people (National Park Service, n.p.).

In addition to the presidential declaration, the war contributed to the abolishment of slavery through their participation in the war. During the civil war, both the Union States and the Confederate states largely involved black people in war. The southerners used black peoples' help in war as part of the enslaved labor, while the Northern States paid black wage bill for participation in the war, while others were recruited voluntarily (Rockman, 7). During the civil war, the rebellion of the slaves was very common. The rebellious character of the slaves was heartbreaking, for it disputed their beliefs that black people were loyal to the Southern troops more than they were to the union. However, the black people showed more support to the Union states and cheered their victory. The resistance of the black people was essentially more rigorous in farms, where they broke equipment, stole farm products and escaped. As a result, over 100,000 black people escaped the bondage in plantations and joined the battle to fight for the Union States, while over 50,000 fled to join cultural experiences and religious activities.

The civil war of the United States, among other things, resulted in the abolishment of slavery and slave trade in the United States. The slaves were declared free after the civil war that

ended with the surrender of the Southern troops that was led by Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Union state insisted on 'Unconditional Surrender' that would deny the Southern States a chance to demand expansion of slavery and slave trade.

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