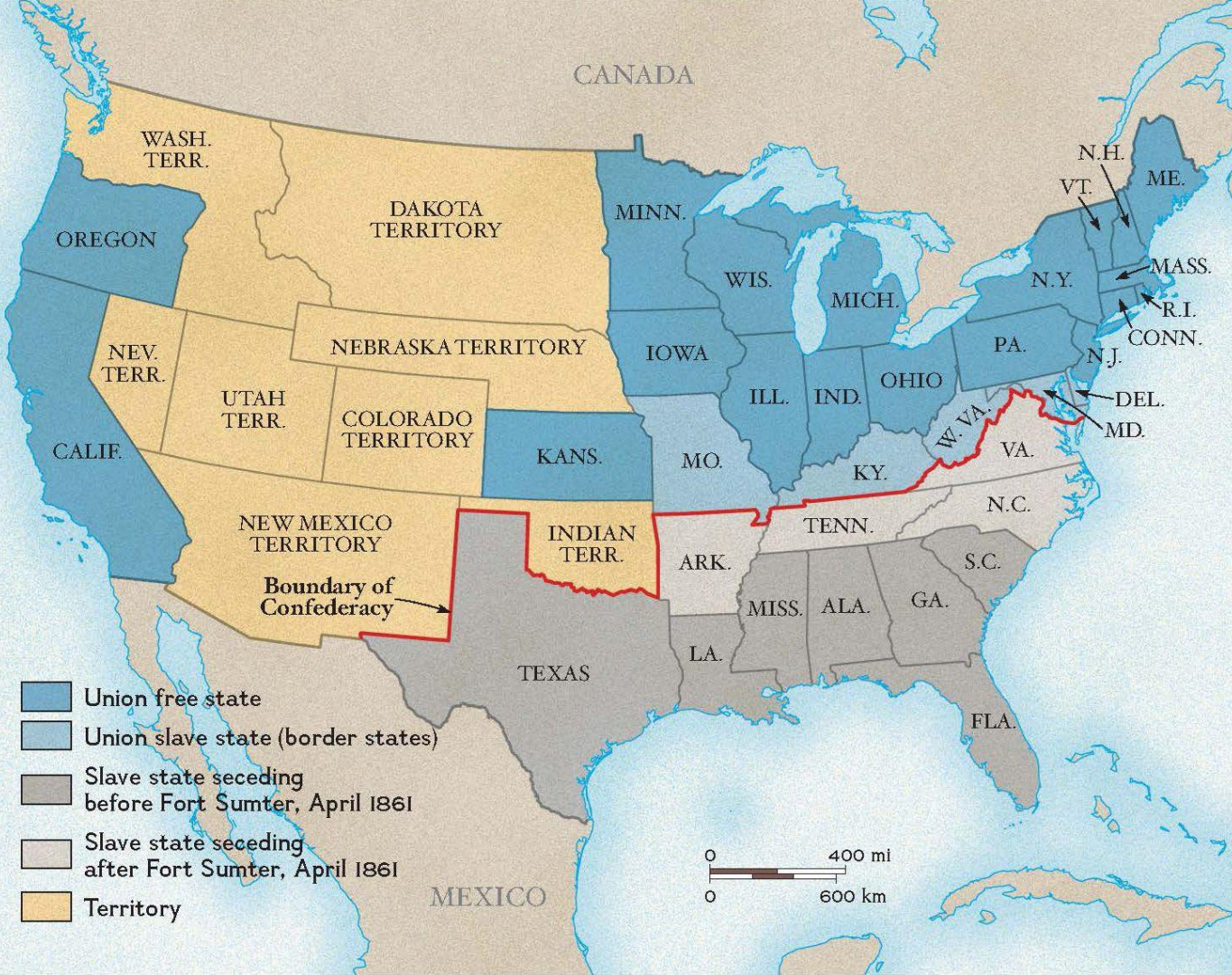


The Civil War

North vs South

Union vs Confederacy





Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland & Delaware were border states during the Civil War. This meant they were slave states that remained loyal to the Union & did not secede. However, some people in these states were sympathetic to the Confederate cause.

Advantages & Disadvantages of the Union & Confederacy

The Union (North) and Confederacy (South) both had certain strengths and weaknesses that would help them fight the war. Use the graphs and maps on the following slides to note both advantages AND disadvantages of each side.



Southern Strategy

Attrition: a strategy of winning by not losing

- wearing out a better equipped enemy
- make the other side give up

“Offensive-defensive” strategy:

- home field advantage: play defense
 - knowledge of land

if opportunity offered, invade the North.

Differences between North and South

	Northern States	Southern States
Population	21.5 million	9 million
Number of Factories	110,100	20,600
Miles of Railroad	21,700	9,000
Bank Deposits	\$207 million	\$47 million
Cotton Production	4 thousand bales	5 million bales

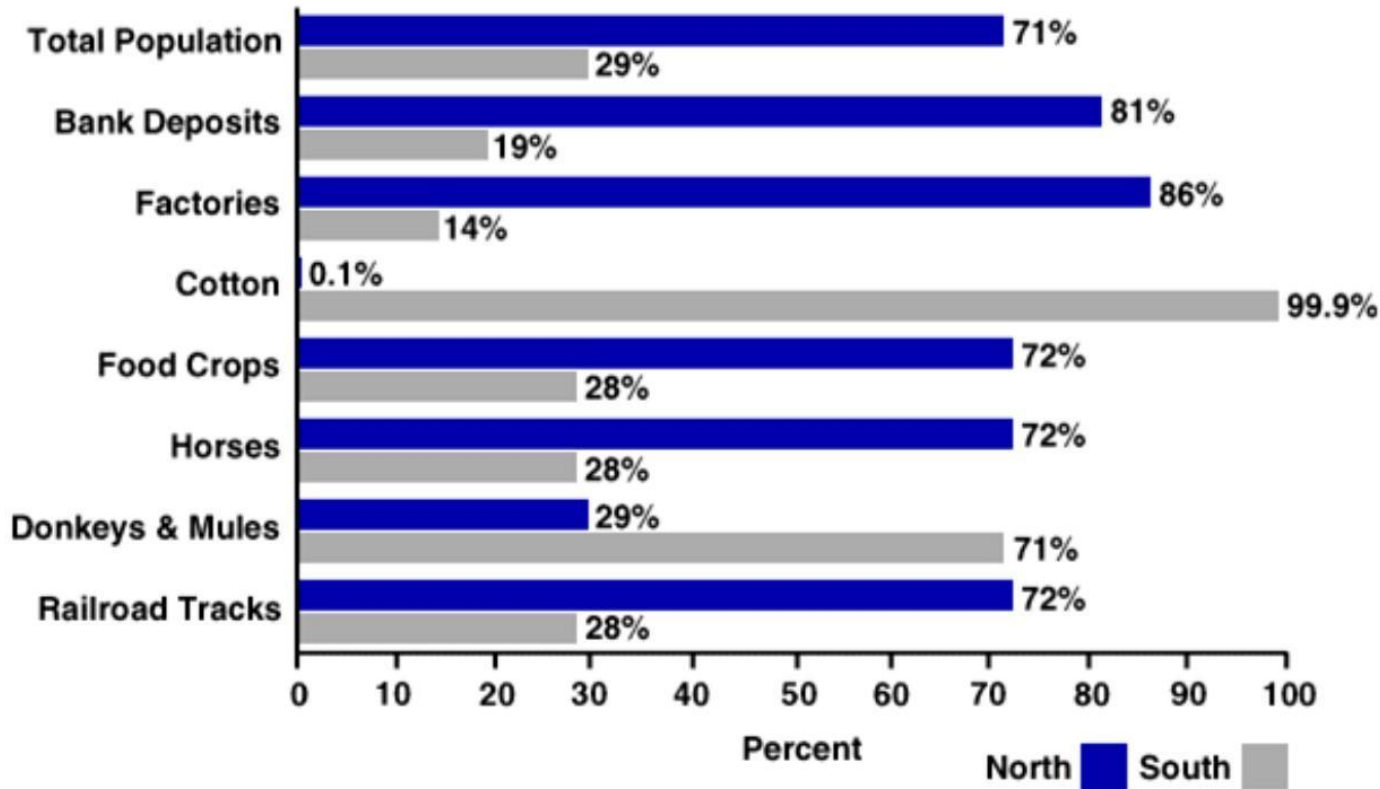
During the 1850s, differences between the North and South continued to grow.

Bank deposits refer to how much money was available

Cotton was used to make clothes and other cloth materials and could also be sold to other countries like Britain



Resources, North & South

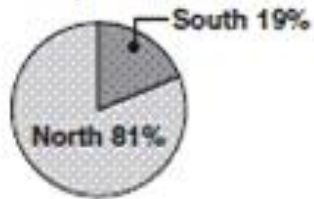


How to read this graph: This graph shows the percentage of each resource each region had. For example, 71% of the total American population lived in the North. 29% of the total American population lived in the South, including enslaved people. So, over a majority of people in the US lived in a Union state. Each resource listed could be used in the war effort.

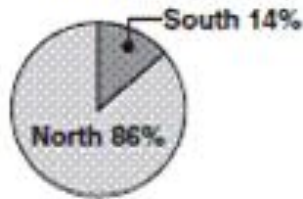
Resources, North & South

Resources of the North and South, 1860

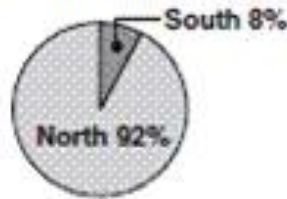
Bank Deposits



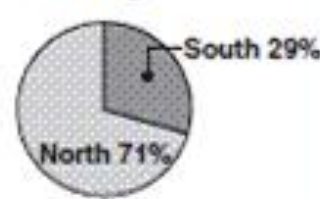
Manufacturing Plants



Industrial Workers

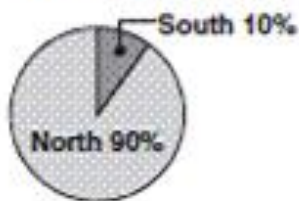


Railroad Mileage

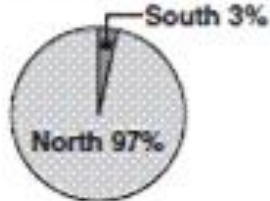


Production of the North and South, 1860

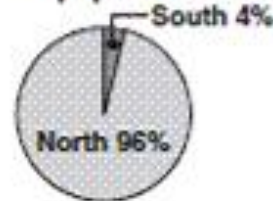
Value of Manufactured Goods



Firearms Production



Railroad Equipment



Manufacturing could be used to make goods like weapons, clothing and other materials.

Industrial workers worked in factories

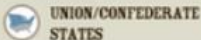
COMPARE TWO WORLDS: NORTH vs SOUTH 1861 MANUFACTURING IN 1860

The North's economy was based on manufacturing and commerce, with more than five times as many factories as in the South. Some of these factories produced textiles, like cotton fabric and yarn. Others produced materials like steel and iron. Even though there were some textile mills in the South, a great deal of cotton was still shipped to the North. During the Civil War, the factories in the North helped the Union mass produce weapons and other supplies for their army.

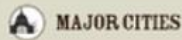


Click the icons below to identify important differences between the North and South before the Civil War

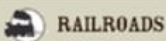
DEFAULT



POPULATION



ECONOMY



OTHER



This map shows where manufacturing factories were located

NORTH vs SOUTH 1861

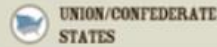
AGRICULTURE IN 1860

In 1860, there were actually more farms in the North than in the South. Northern farms were typically smaller and produced crops like wheat. But agriculture was still the backbone of the South's economy. In the South, farms were much larger — many had more than 1,000 acres. (A thousand acres is about the size of 1,000 football fields!) These huge plantations grew cash crops like tobacco, rice, and sugar. The most important crop of all was cotton. All the crops grown in the South relied on a large slave workforce. In addition, the South had to pay taxes on many of the crops they exported. Many in the South felt they were taxed unfairly compared to the North.



Click the icons below to identify important differences between the North and South before the Civil War

DEFAULT



UNION/CONFEDERATE STATES

POPULATION



FREE POPULATION



SLAVE POPULATION



MAJOR CITIES

ECONOMY



MANUFACTURING



AGRICULTURE



RAILROADS

MAP KEY



TOBACCO



COTTON



RICE



SUGAR

OTHER



PRINTABLE MAP



QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

This map shows what agricultural crops were grown and where most of them were grown. Crops were sold to other states & countries or traded for food & other goods.



Industry and Agriculture in the North and South, 1860

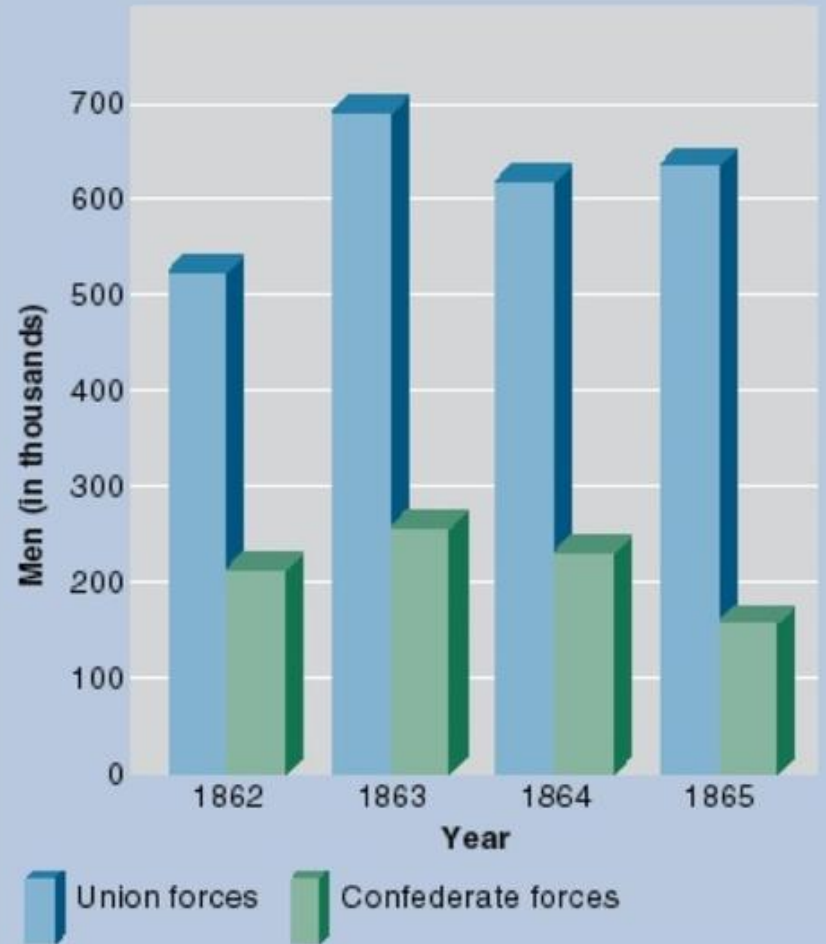
Industry & Agriculture in the North & South. This map shows what crops and goods were made in the North & South.



This map shows the major railroads in the North & South. Railroads were used to transport both people and goods/materials.

Military Forces, North & South

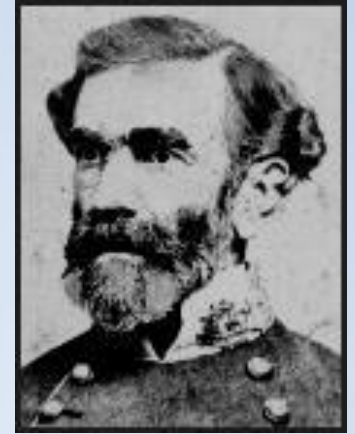
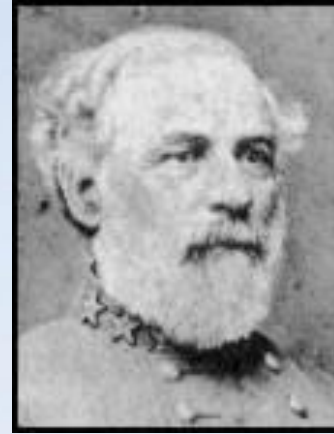
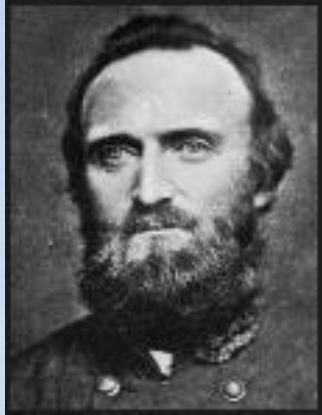
This chart shows the men drafted to serve in the military throughout the war in both the North and South. The numbers are in thousands.



The South: Military Leaders

These men were the major leaders of the Confederate Army

*West Point is the US Military Academy, where military leaders are trained



Stonewall Jackson:
West Point
graduate &
experience in
Mexican-American
War

PGT Beauregard:
West Point
graduate &
experience in
Mexican-American
War

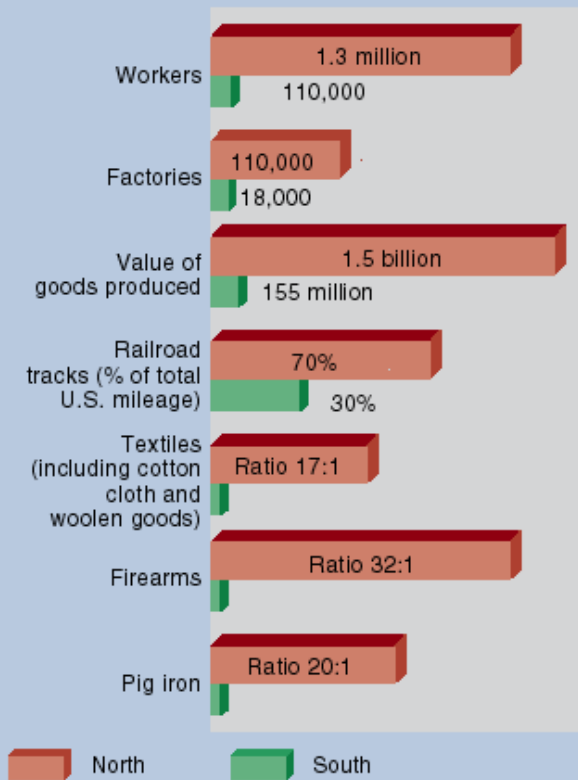
Robert E. Lee:
West Point
graduate &
experience in
Mexican-American
War

Braxton Bragg:
West Point
graduate &
experience in
Mexican-American
War



Resources for War: North Versus South

This chart shows the long-range advantages the North enjoyed in the war, but the length and destruction of the conflict suggest that the North was not able to capitalize on its strengths effectively to bring the war to a quick end.



This is a summary of the overall advantages of the North.

*pig iron was used to make weapons & tools

Confederate States Had Many Advantages at Civil War's Outset

The South had three big things going for it. First off, it was fighting a defensive war. In essence, the Union under President Abraham Lincoln started the Civil War by calling for each loyal state to furnish a volunteer army in the wake of the shelling of Fort Sumter. His goal was to preserve the entirety of the United States, which could only be done by an all out defeat of and total surrender by the South. To accomplish this, the Federals had to stage a successful invasion and occupation of the South, never an easy task.

On the other hand, the self-named Confederate States of America only had to do enough damage to the invading army that its troops lost morale and politicians in Washington lost the popular support and political will to continue fighting. The Secessionists had shorter supply lines that often ran along already-established and known railroads and better knowledge of the territory. With many mountains and rivers running east-west in the South, the Rebels often were able to set up in defensible positions.

Second, the South was defending its home against invaders. Southern soldiers derived an immense and often lauded fighting spirit from their devotion to preserving the Southern way of life. This also meant that Southern whites felt a greater sense of unity than the Northern population, which was divided on issues of slavery, politics, and regional disagreement.

Finally, the best military minds belonged to Southerners, where there were also more military leaders in general as well as a broader base of recruits with some military or martial experience. The list of brilliant Southern generals is extensive, while even at the highest command the North struggled to find a competent leader for most of the Civil War. What's more, between fighting the Mexican-American War and knowing how to live off the land, many Southern soldiers were just better equipped with the skills necessary to survive a war of attrition.



	Northern Economy	Southern Economy
Foundation	Industry and Trade	Agriculture
Manufacturing Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% of US Industrial Output Abundant resources to produce weapons, military supplies, and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8% of US Industrial Output Minimal resources to produce weapons Soldiers often fought with their personal equipment
Food Production	Over twice as much food production compared to the South	Limited food production due to vast cotton cultivation
Employment and Property Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many citizens owned no property and worked for someone else Even in large-scale farming regions, machines reduced the need for agricultural workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern economy depended on the production of cash crops (cotton, rice, corn, and tobacco) Required human labor and depended on slavery Most farmers were small farmers and owned no slaves
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% of US population Of the population in the North, 99% was free and 1% slave Large enough to assemble an army capable of defending the North 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29% of US population Of the population in the South, 67% free and 33% slave Too few free men to assemble an army capable of defending the Confederacy
Railroads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% of US railroad network Efficient rail transport system Able to transport troops, supplies, and food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29% of US railroad network Inefficient rail transport system Poor capacity to transport troops, supplies, and food
Exports and Views on Tariff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34% of US exports Favored high tariffs on imported goods to protect Northern industries and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66% of US exports (however, this cotton export was cut off by Union blockade during the war)