

Advantages and Disadvantages for Civil War
 (History 212: AP United States History, Mr. Broach)

| | North | South |
|---------------|---|---|
| Advantages | Population: 22 million to 9 million Large immigration Large industrial economy Controlled the sea (blockade) More capital, more money, and established political system Better railroad system | Fighting defensively – a tie would have been as good as a win More talented officers (i.e. Robert E. Lee) “Boys are bred to fight”: managed horses, bearing arms |
| Disadvantages | Had to conquer a large territory (about the size of western Europe) Poor leadership in the Eastern army Northern boys less prepared for war Political divisions | No large industries: will eventually have problems with supplies and food Not all committed to secession/CSA Had to fight a war and form a government Must attempt to gain foreign recognition (this could have been an advantage – international recognition = end of war) Rivers in the South flow south! |

Equal Factors:

- ✓ Civil War Generals trained the same, many from West Point
- ✓ Good Confederate Generals in the East: Lee and Jackson; Good Union Generals in the West: Grant and Sherman
- ✓ Same technology in weaponry: rifles, shells, canisters
- ✓ Lincoln and Davis negate each other: Lincoln has no military experience, Davis was a student at West Point

Goals for War:

- NORTH:**
1. Preserving the union is the most important goal – even at the detriment of abolition. Northern politicians, and Lincoln, in 1861 are willing to sacrifice their stance on the slavery issue in order to save the Union.
 2. A war for emancipation does not come until late in 1862.
 3. Keep the border states in the Union in order to preserve the Union – and at all costs! (Lincoln hoped to have God on his side, but definitely wanted Kentucky)
- SOUTH:**
1. Independence (this appeal is more “pleasant” to the international community)
 2. Preserve the slavery system