

THE CIVIL WAR | Causes | Reasons | Advantages | Strategy

CAUSE	SIGNIFICANCE
Sectionalism North vs. South	Two different societies emerge: Urban NORTH vs. Rural SOUTH ----- Industrial Revolution vs. Cotton Kingdom Factories vs. Plantations Abolition vs. Slavery
Tariffs	High tariffs HELPS NORTH (protect manufacturing) and HURTS SOUTH (European goods more expensive)
States' Rights	Federal government control is challenged in Southern states opposed to laws that threaten their way of life (tariffs, slavery)
Slavery	Election of Lincoln in 1860: South sees as threat of abolition

	NORTH (USA)	SOUTH (CSA)
Reasons for Fighting	1. To restore the Union ----- 2. To abolish slavery (added <u>after</u> war began)	1. To establish its right to leave the Union (STATES' RIGHTS) ----- 2. To keep its "traditional" way of life (SLAVERY)
Advantages	1. MORE population and resources (factories/railroads) ----- 2. Better political leader (Lincoln)	1. Fighting a <u>defensive</u> war on their own territory ----- 2. Better military leader (Lee)
Disadvantages	Fighting an <u>offensive</u> war (had to invade the enemy)	LESS population and resources
Military Strategy	1. Blockade southern ports ----- 2. Capture the South's capital & government (Richmond, VA) ----- 3. Cut the South in half (control Mississippi River)	1. Fight a defensive war until North grew weary of fighting ----- 2. Gain European recognition, including money & supplies

DISTANCE FROM RICHMOND, VA (CSA CAPITAL) TO WASHINGTON, D.C. (USA CAPITAL) = 97 MILES

NOTES: THE CIVIL WAR | ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES of NORTH and SOUTH

	N O R T H U.S.A. UNION	S O U T H C.S.A. CONFEDERACY
ADVANTAGES	<p>1. LARGER POPULATION PROVIDES VOLUNTEERS TO GROW FOOD AND MAKE WAR SUPPLIES</p> <p>2. MORE FACTORIES SUPPLIES GUNS, CANNONS, AMMUNITON, AND WAR EQUIPMENT</p> <p>3. LARGER RAILROAD NETWORK BETTER ABLE TO MOVE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY</p> <p>4. LARGER NAVY ABLE TO BLOCKADE SOUTHERN COAST AND CUT OFF TRADE WITH EUROPE</p> <p>5. BETTER POLITICAL LEADER ABRAHAM LINCOLN</p>	<p>1. FIGHTING A DEFENSIVE WAR ON THEIR OWN TERRITORY GIVES THEM KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL GEOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN</p> <p>2. DEFENDING HOMES & FAMILY FROM A FOREIGN INVASION</p> <p>3. PRIOR EXPERIENCE WITH HANDLING WEAPONS AND RIDING HORSES</p> <p>4. BETTER MILITARY LEADER ROBERT E. LEE (& OFFICERS—STONEWALL JACKSON)</p>
DISADVANTAGES	<p>1. FIGHTING AN OFFENSIVE WAR HAD TO INVADE AND CONQUER A HUGE AREA</p> <p>2. INVADING UNFAMILIAR LAND WITH NO KNOWLEDGGE OF LOCAL GEOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN</p> <p>3. MEN NEEDED BASIC TRAINING IN FIGHTING SKILLS, IN HOW TO USE WEAPONS AND SURVIVE FAR FROM HOME</p> <p>4. LESS CAPABLE MILITARY LEADERS UNTIL ULYSSES S. GRANT TAKES COMMAND OF UNION FORCES IN MARCH 1864</p>	<p>1. SMALLER POPULATION MEANS FEWER PEOPLE TO FIGHT AND SUPPORT WAR EFFORT</p> <p>2. FEWER FACTORIES TO MAKE WAR EQUIPMENT</p> <p>3. SMALLER RAILROAD NETWORK TO MOVE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES</p> <p>4. ALMOST NO WARSHIPS TO BREAK UNION BLOCKADE</p> <p>5. LESS FARMLAND TO PRODUCE FOOD</p>