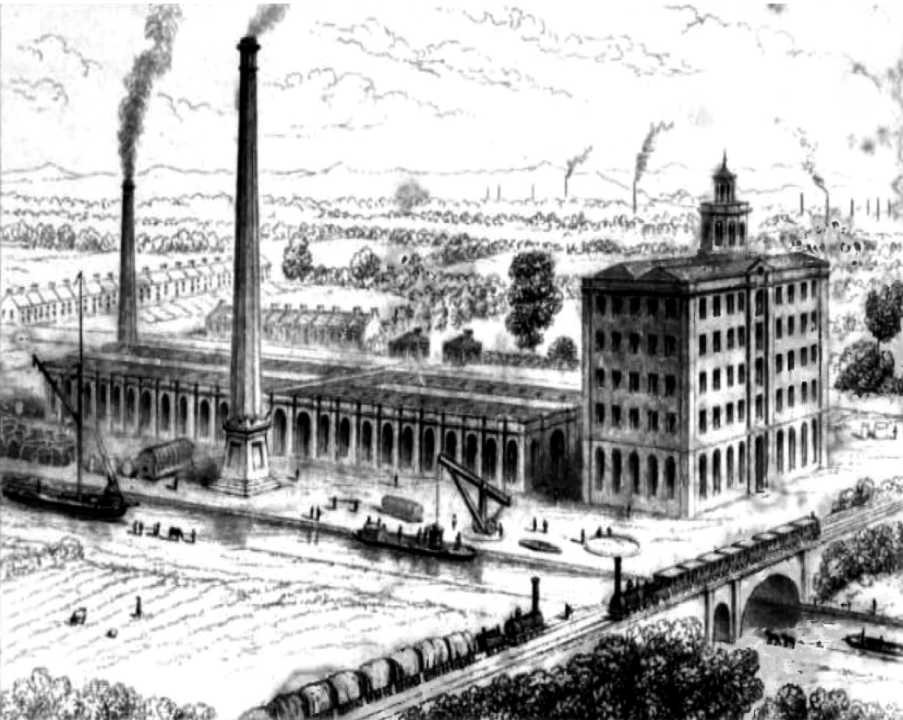
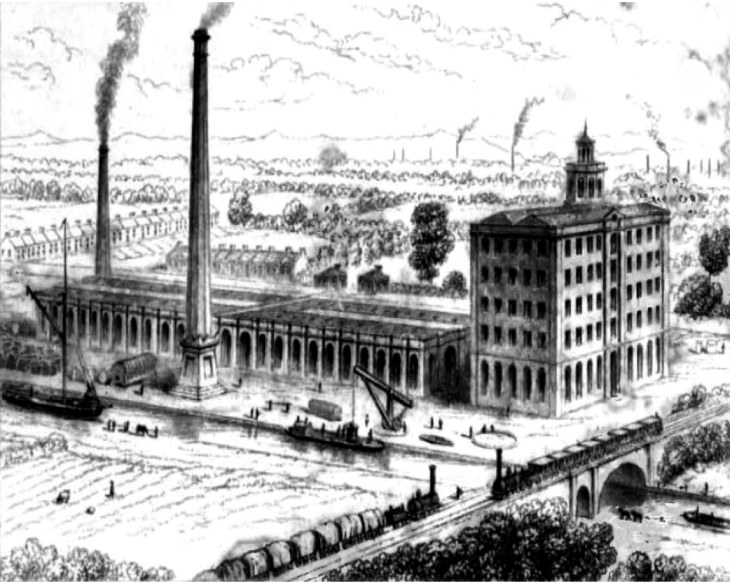


# **SSUSH9: EVALUATE KEY EVENTS, ISSUES, AND INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO THE CIVIL WAR.**



***ELEMENT A:** Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.*

# Civil War's Regional Differences



- ❑ The North and South were vastly different regions in terms of their physical and economic resources at the time of the Civil War.
- ❑ Fighting the Civil War challenged both sides to field, equip, and maintain a military for the duration of the lengthy and costly war.
- ❑ The North had a better resume at the outset for conducting the war.
  - There was a larger population in the North from which to draw soldiers, a more extensive transportation system to move resources, and much greater industrial output to equip soldiers to fight.
- ❑ The South was decidedly at a disadvantage in each of these categories.
- ❑ It would seem from the data that the war would be a swift and decisive victory for the North.
  - The war was Union victory, but it was hard fought and lengthy. The South made up for its shortcomings through strong military leadership that relied on efficiency and strategy to prolong the war.



# Civil War's Regional Differences



- ❑ The disparity between the North and the South had been many decades in the making.
- ❑ With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the two regions developed differently.
  - The North evolved into a more industrial economy with larger cities and a larger immigrant population to work in the factories for cheap wages.
    - The North's wealth from industrial production was growing substantially by the mid-19th century.
  - The South remained largely agricultural.
    - Cotton was King, as the demand for Southern grown cotton was in high demand by Northern textile factories and other world markets.
    - However, most farmers in the South were small-scale farmers and only a small percentage engaged in the large plantation operations that produced the greatest wealth.



# Civil War's Regional Differences

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

- ❑ Northern wealth from industrial production accumulated in cash assets.
- ❑ Southern wealth was often tied up in land and slave investments.
  - Therefore, when the Civil War began, the North was better able to fund the military operation based on more available cash, the sale of government bonds, and taxation.
  - The South struggled to finance the war and tried desperately, but without success, to secure a foreign alliance to supplement the Confederate operation.
- ❑ The Union blockade of the Southern coastline limited the ability of the South to export cotton during the war, which further hurt Confederate finances.
- ❑ The South printed large quantities of paper money to fund the war, with dangerous inflationary consequences.
- ❑ The factors of population, infrastructure, and industrial production reflect a wide gap between the North and South at the time of the Civil War.
  - In each area, the North was in a favorable position to fight the war.

