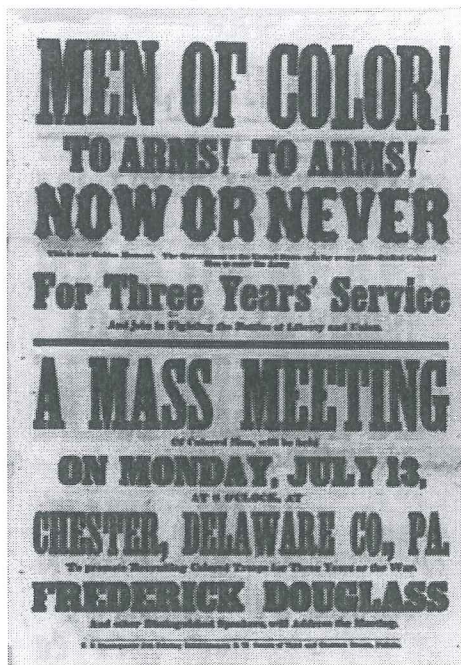
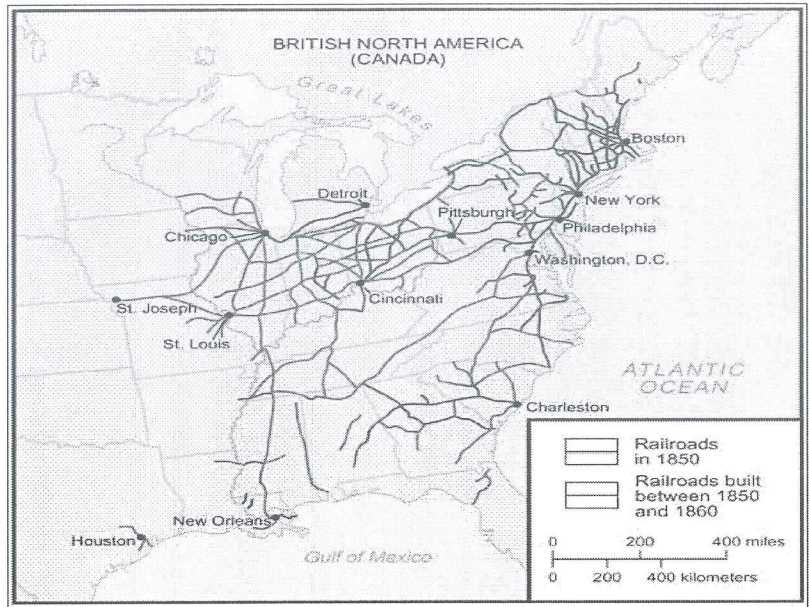


- **Union:** 43,000
- **Confederacy:** 5,344,000
- **Confederacy Advantage:** 1 to 124

A Comparative View of the Civil War

- **When the War began:** The North held the edge on population and economy; South had the edge on morale.
 - **By the War's end:** the North maintained the economic edge. South's population and agricultural base, transportation system, and morale was shattered. Homes, crops, businesses totally destroyed in some areas. Cotton production fell: 4 million bales in 1861; 300,000 in 1865.
- **When the War began:** Slavery was intact on both sides.
 - **By the War's end:** Slaves were freed; South had lost one-fourth of all slaves who fled to the Union.
- **When the War began:** Both sides were militarily unprepared for war. Union army of 17,000 was spread throughout the West and one-third resigned to join the Confederacy. Had only 2 generals who had ever commanded an army - one was Robert E. Lee. Confederacy had many volunteers, but most were untrained.
 - **By the War's end:** About 3.5 million men served on both sides: more than 2 million in the Union. Four of every 5 eligible white southerners served in Confederate Army. In all, almost 10% of the entire US population served in the War.
- **When the War began:** No blacks were allowed to enlist in either the Union or Confederate armies. Union admitted black soldiers in July 1862, but at a lower rate of pay than white soldiers (equalized in late 1864).



- **By the War's end:** 186,000 blacks had served in the Union army (one-tenth of the entire Union force.); 50% came from Confederate states. Black soldiers had higher mortality rates than whites as they seldom saw combat, and instead, were often relegated to burying bodies, making them more susceptible to disease. Confederates refused to treat black soldiers as POWs, so they were returned to their state as slaves or executed.
- **When the War began:** Volunteer armies were sought. Lincoln called for 75,000 Union troops after Fort Sumter. Confederacy authorized a volunteer force of 100,000. Both sides had plenty of volunteers.
- **By the War's end:** Both sides abandoned volunteer armies and adopted a draft. The Confederacy enacted first draft or conscription law in American history in April 1862 - all able-bodied white men 18-35 years of age, and by war's end, all between 17 and 50 years old. The only exemptions were owners or overseers of 20 or more slaves. The Union Conscription Act was enacted in March 1863 for all men 20-45 years of age; exemptions - paying another man to serve or paying the government \$300.
- **When the War began:** Widespread support for the war existed on both sides.
- **By the War's end:** Dissent and disloyalty abounded. Confederate disloyal included the men who saw Davis as a despot; desertion was widespread - by 1864, the desertion rate was 40 percent. Union dissent increased after passage of the Emancipation Proclamation and the July 1863 NYC Draft Riots; desertion was common - by 1863, 200 men were deserting a day.
- **When the War began:** Both sides hoped for British and French support. The Confederacy counted on recognition and then support of Britain as it was

dependent upon South for 4/5 annual imports of cotton.

- **By the War's end:** Neither Britain nor France could recognize or support the Confederacy after emancipation was declared. Britain developed other cotton markets.
- **When the War began:** Women were not involved in serving society or in work place on both sides.
 - **By the War's end:** Women were widely involved in both the North and South. Over 3,200 nurses and countless other women volunteers worked in Union and Confederate battlefields and hospitals. In the North, women filled about 100,000 new jobs and in the South, women ran the farms and farm machinery.

Thus, the Civil War was a total war in at least four ways:

- It mobilized total human and material resources of both sides.
- It ended in a total victory of one side over the other.
- It resulted in the total destruction of the loser's political, social, and economic system.
- It established total control by the winners over the loser's political, social, and economic system.

Goal #4: To explore the internal factors in the Confederate States of America that led to the Confederacy's defeat