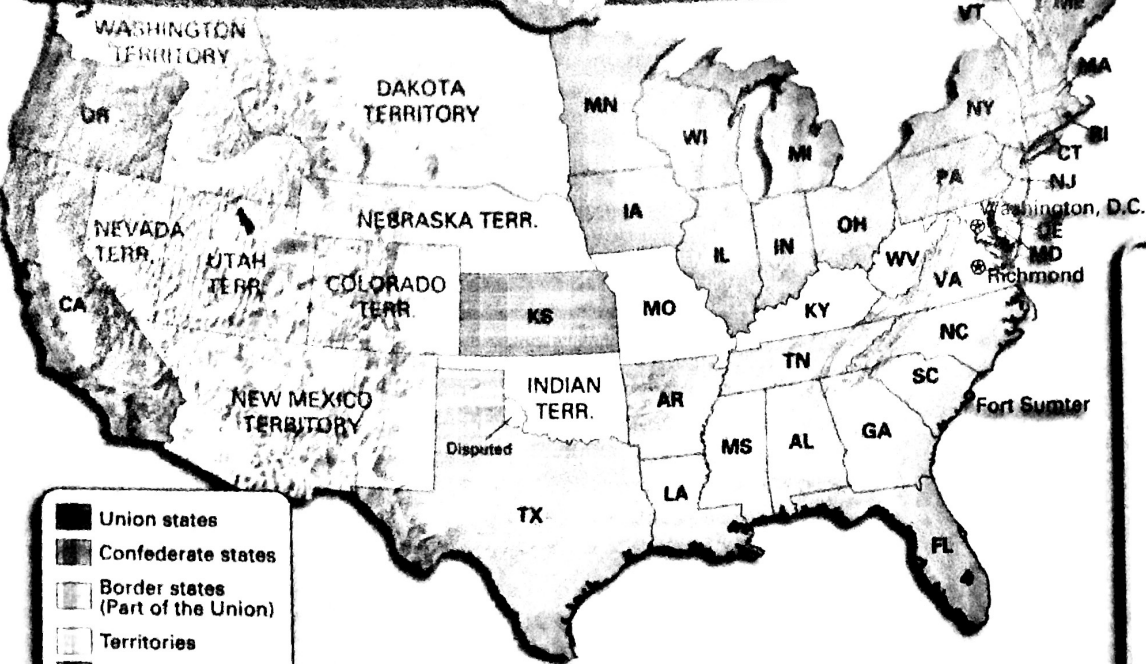


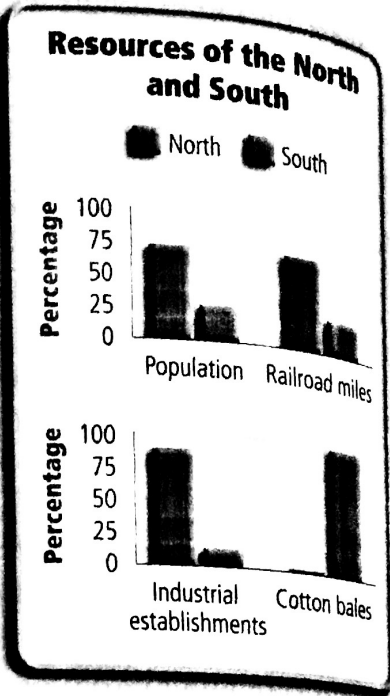
North Versus South



- Union states
- Confederate states
- Border states (Part of the Union)
- Territories
- West Virginia (Separated from Virginia in 1861 and joined the Union in 1863)

ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING VISUALS

1. Where were the four border states located in relation to the Union and Confederate states?
2. What resources did the North have more of? How do you think this would influence the war?



Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the states north of them rallied to the president's call. The crucial slave states of the Upper South—North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Arkansas—seceded. They provided soldiers and supplies to the South. Mary Boykin Chesnut, whose husband became a Confederate congressman, wrote in her diary during this time:

"I did not know that one could live in such days of excitement...Everybody tells you half of something, and then rushes off...to hear the last news."

Wedged between the North and the South were the key **border states** of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri—slave states that did not join the Confederacy. Kentucky and Missouri controlled parts of important rivers. Maryland separated the Union capital, Washington, D.C., from the North.

People in the border states were deeply divided on the war. The president's own wife,

Mary Todd Lincoln, had four brothers from Kentucky who fought for the Confederacy. Lincoln sent federal troops into the border states to help keep them in the Union. He also sent soldiers into western Virginia, where Union loyalties were strong. West Virginia set up its own state government in 1863.

The North Versus the South

Numbers tell an important story about the Civil War. Consider the North's advantages. It could draw soldiers and workers from a population of 22 million, compared with the South's 5.5 million. One of its greatest advantages was its network of roads, canals, and railroads. Some 22,000 miles of railroad track could move soldiers and supplies throughout the North. The South had only about 9,000 miles of track.

Finally, the Union had money. It had a more developed industrial economy, banking system, and currency. The South had to start printing its own Confederate dollars. Some

printed their own money, too. This led to financial chaos.

The Confederacy had advantages as well. With its strong military tradition, the South put many brilliant officers into battle. Southern farms provided food for its armies. The South's best advantage, however, was strategic. It needed only to defend itself until the North grew tired of fighting. Southern soldiers fought mostly on their home soil, while the North had to occupy large areas of enemy territory.

Taking advantage of the Union's strengths, General **Winfield Scott** developed a two-part strategy: (1) destroy the South's economy with a naval blockade of southern ports; (2) gain control of the Mississippi River to divide the South. Other leaders urged an attack on Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital.

The South hoped to wear down the North and to capture Washington, D.C. Confederate president Jefferson Davis also tried to win foreign allies through **cotton diplomacy**. This was the idea that Great Britain would support the Confederacy because it needed the South's raw cotton to supply its booming textile industry. Cotton diplomacy did not work as the South had hoped. Britain had large supplies of cotton, and it got more from India and Egypt.

READING CHECK Comparing What advantages did the North and South have leading up to the war?

Preparing for War

The North and the South now rushed to war. Neither side was prepared for it.

Volunteer Armies

Volunteer militias had sparked the revolution that created the United States. Now they would battle for its future. At the start of the war, the Union army had only 16,000 soldiers. Within months that number had swelled to a half million. Southern men rose

Union and Confederate Soldiers

Early in the war, uniforms differed greatly, especially in the Confederate army. Uniforms became simpler and more standard as the war dragged on.

The soldiers carried food, extra ammunition, and other items in their haversacks.



Union Soldier



Confederate Soldier

Each soldier was armed with a bayonet, a knife that can be attached to the barrel of a rifle. The bayonets were stored in scabbards on their belts.

Both soldiers were also armed with single-shot, muzzle-loading rifles.

ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING VISUALS

How are the Union and Confederate uniforms and equipment similar and different?

up to defend their land and their ways of life. Virginian Thomas Webber came to fight "against the invading foe [enemy] who now pollute the sacred soil of my beloved native state." When Union soldiers asked one captured rebel why he was fighting, he replied, "I'm fighting because you're down here."

Helping the Troops

Civilian men and women on both sides helped those in uniform. They raised money, provided aid for soldiers and their families, and ran emergency hospitals. In the Union, tens of thousands of volunteers worked with the U.S. Sanitary Commission to send bandages, medicines, and food to Union army camps and hospitals. Some 3,000 women served as nurses in the Union army.

Training the Soldiers

Both the Union and Confederate armies faced shortages of clothing, food, and even rifles. Most troops lacked standard uniforms and simply wore their own clothes. Eventually, each side chose a color for their uniforms. The Union chose blue. The Confederates wore gray.

The problem with volunteers was that

many of them had no idea how to fight. Schoolteachers, farmers, and laborers all had to learn the combat basics of marching, shooting, and using bayonets.

In a letter to a friend, a Union soldier described life in the training camp.

"We have been wading through mud knee deep all winter ... For the last two weeks we have been drilled almost to death. Squad drill from 6 to 7 A.M. Company drill from 9 to 11 A.M. Battalion Drill from 2 to 4 1/2 P.M. Dress Parade from 5 to 5 1/2 P.M. and non-commissioned officers' school from 7 to 8 in the evening. If we don't soon become a well drilled Regiment, we ought to."

—David R. P. Shoemaker, 1862

With visions of glory and action, many young soldiers were eager to fight. They would not have to wait long.

READING CHECK Summarizing How did soldiers and civilians prepare for war?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW As citizens chose sides in the Civil War, civilians became involved in the war effort. In the next section you will learn about some early battles in the war.

Section 1 Assessment

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

HSS 8.10.3, 8.10.4, 8.10.6, 8.10.7

1. **a. Identify** What event triggered the war between the Union and the Confederacy?
- b. Contrast** How did the Union's strategy differ from that of the Confederacy?
- c. Evaluate** Which side do you believe was best prepared for war? Explain your answer.
2. **a. Describe** How did women take part in the war?
- b. Summarize** In what ways were the armies of the North and South unprepared for war?
- c. Elaborate** Why did men volunteer to fight in the war?

Critical Thinking

3. **Summarizing** Copy the chart below. Use it to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the North and South at the start of the war.

	Union	Confederacy
Strengths		
Weaknesses		

FOCUS ON WRITING

4. **Taking Notes on the War's Beginning** As you read this section, take notes on the crisis at Fort Sumter and on the recruiting and training of the armies. Be sure to answer the following questions: Who? Where? When? Why? and How?

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Online Quiz

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