Fighting the Civil War

	Union	Confederacy
Advantages	• Over 22 million people lived in the Union • Industrialized • Densely populated urban areas of the Northeast supported a wide variety of manufacturing • With mechanized factories and workers, could produce more ammunition, arms, uniforms, medical supplies, and railroad cars • Had a larger railroad network • Small, but well organized navy • Established government and outstanding leader	• Had the psychological advantage of fighting for its survival. • Believed passionately in the Confederate cause • Had a strong military tradition and fine leaders, like Robert E. Lee • Had strategic advantages • Did not need to conquer the North, just avoid defeat • Fought war on familiar and friendly ground
Disadvantages	• Many northerners were willing to let the slaveholding South secede. • New recruits only signed on for three months of service, not nearly long enough to establish an efficient army. • Struggled to find a strong military commander • Had to fight an offensive war on enemy territory • Troops and supplies had to travel • Had to devote many military resources to defending Washington, D.C.	• Population of 9 million, 3.5 million of which were enslaved African Americans • Did not have the capabilities to produce as many supplies as the Union • Had no navy • Faced naval blockades from Union ships which crushed southern trade • Government was new and inexperienced

North

- Income tax to pay for the war

- Raised cost of imported goods through tariffs

- Sale of bonds to pay for war

- Homestead Act makes western land available to those who will farm it

- Draft rioters

- Copperheads

Both

- Conscription to provide soldiers

- Issue paper money

- Seize private property in support of war effort

- Suspend habeas corpus

South

- "Blockade runners" to deliver supplies

- Agricultural work complicated by military operations

- Seize Union weapons, food, and supplies

- Build ironworks

- Inflation

- Tax on farm produce