



# **NORTH VS. SOUTH**

**CIVIL WAR  
ADVANTAGES AND  
DISADVANTAGES**

# NORTH

## Advantages

- Larger population
- More industry
- More telegraph lines
- More railroad mileage
- Better leader (Abraham Lincoln)
- More ships (Navy)

## Disadvantages

- Southern territory unfamiliar
- Inferior Generals
- Fighting offensive war



# SOUTH

## Advantages

- **Strong Generals (Robert E. Lee)**
- **Familiar territory**
- **Fighting for their way of life**
- **Fighting a defensive war**

## Disadvantages

- **Smaller population**
- **Few factories**
- **Less food and supplies**
- **Fewer railroad miles**
- **Fewer ships**
- **More difficult to communicate**

# PROBLEMS - NORTH & SOUTH

## NORTH

- “Peace Democrats” (also called “Copperheads”) favored a truce with the Confederacy
- Enlistments declined
  - Bounties offered – failed
  - Draft law drew names of men 20-45
  - Could buy out of it for \$300
- Draft riots took place in New York City in July, 1863

## SOUTH

- Enlistments declined
- Draft law drew names of men 18-35 to serve for 3 years
  - Could hire a substitute
- Bombing raids caused people to have to leave their homes
- Blockade caused imported goods to disappear
- Crops were destroyed, railroads were torn apart
- Clothing wore out and could not be replaced



# CIVIL WAR STRATEGIES

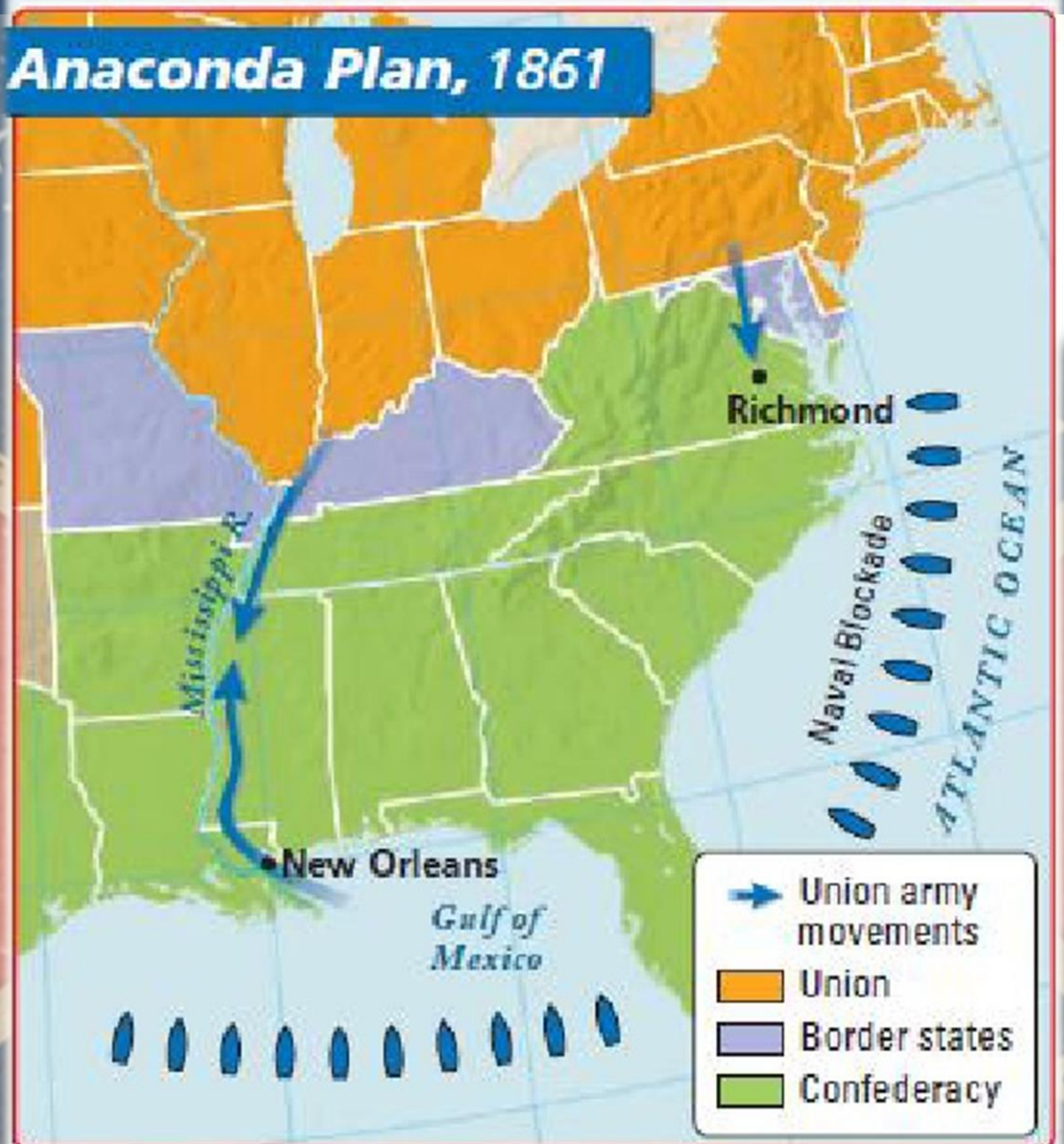
## NORTH

- The Anaconda Plan
  - Blockade the South
  - Split the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River
  - Capture Richmond, the Confederate capital



# CIVIL WAR STRATEGIES

Anaconda Plan, 1861



NORTH



# CIVIL WAR STRATEGIES

## SOUTH

- Defend homeland until North tired of fighting
- Get Britain to pressure North to end blockade to restore cotton supplies

