

Essential Question

What were the strengths and weaknesses of the North and the South?

Reading Guide**Content Vocabulary**

border state (p. 475) export (p. 477)

blockade (p. 477)

Academic Vocabulary

contrast (p. 476) challenge (p. 479)

Key People and Events

Abraham Lincoln (p. 475)

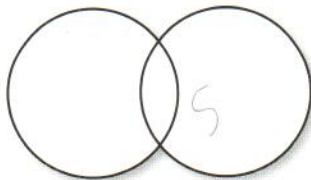
Anaconda Plan (p. 477)

Reading Strategy

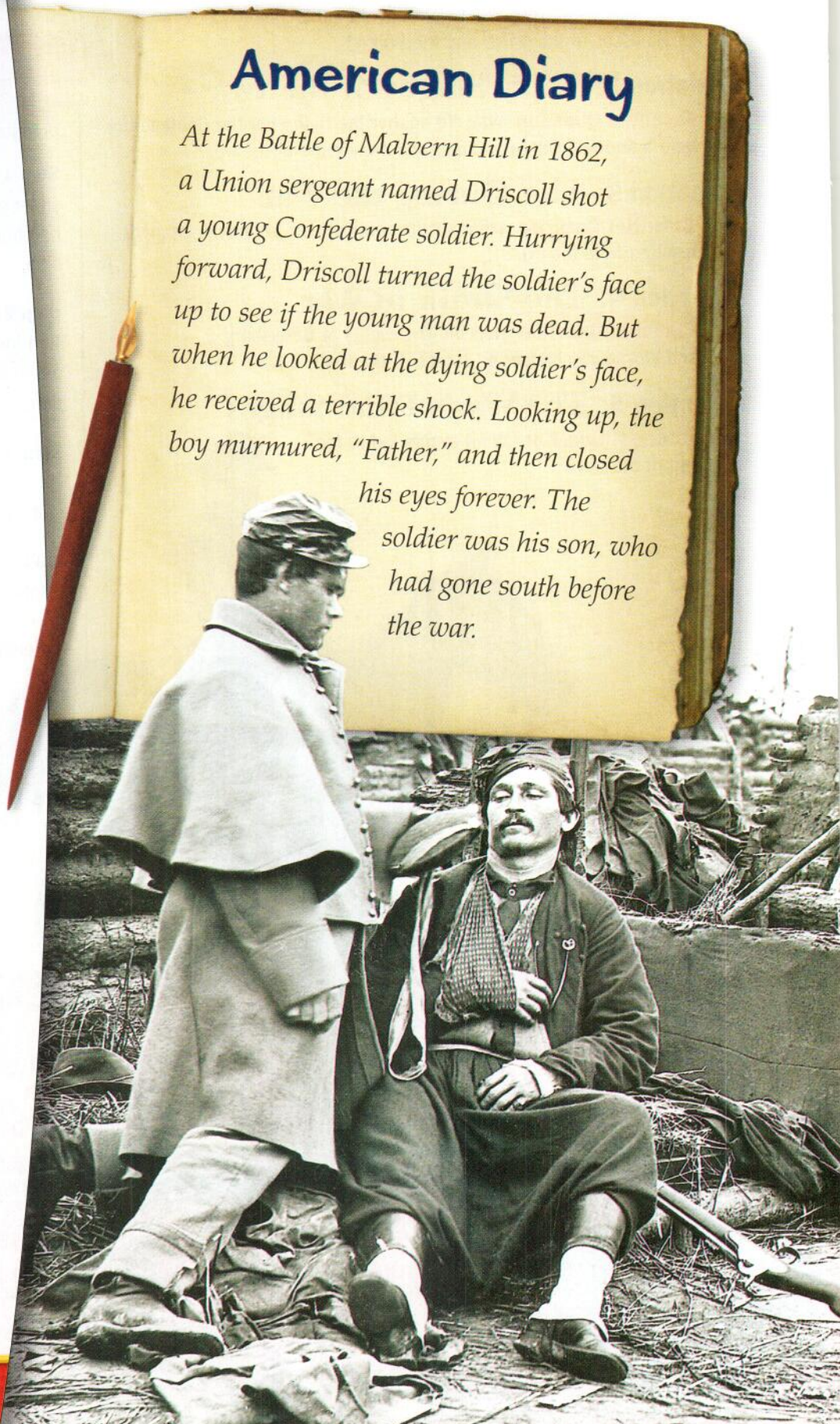
Taking Notes As you read, take notes on the differences and similarities between the two sides.

North

South

**American Diary**

At the Battle of Malvern Hill in 1862, a Union sergeant named Driscoll shot a young Confederate soldier. Hurrying forward, Driscoll turned the soldier's face up to see if the young man was dead. But when he looked at the dying soldier's face, he received a terrible shock. Looking up, the boy murmured, "Father," and then closed his eyes forever. The soldier was his son, who had gone south before the war.



Goals and Strategies

Main Idea The North and the South had many different strengths, strategies, and purposes in the Civil War.

History and You Is it better for an army to have plenty of soldiers or a powerful will to fight? Why? Read to learn how these characteristics affected the Civil War.

Like the Driscolls, many families were divided by the war. Neither side imagined, however, that the war would cost such a terrible price in human life. During the four years of fighting, hundreds of thousands of Americans had lost their lives. Many thousands more were wounded in battle.

The Border States

For most states, choosing sides in the Civil War was easy. The **border states** of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, however, were bitterly divided. Slavery was legal in all four states, though none had many enslaved people. All four had ties to the North and the South.

These states were vital to the Union because of their strategic locations. Missouri could control parts of the Mississippi River and major routes to the West. Kentucky controlled the Ohio River. Delaware was close to Philadelphia.

Maryland, perhaps the most important of the border states, was close to Richmond, the Confederate capital. Most significantly, Washington, D.C., lay within the state. If Maryland seceded, the North's government would be surrounded.

President **Abraham Lincoln** worked tirelessly to keep the four border states in the Union. In the end, he was successful.

Still, many border state residents supported the Confederacy. The president had his hands full trying to restrain these opponents of the war. In September 1861, Lincoln wrote:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game. . . . We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of this capitol."

—from *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*

By the Numbers The Fighting Forces

Organization of the Armies The smaller Confederate army and the larger Union army were organized in roughly the same way.

1861–1865

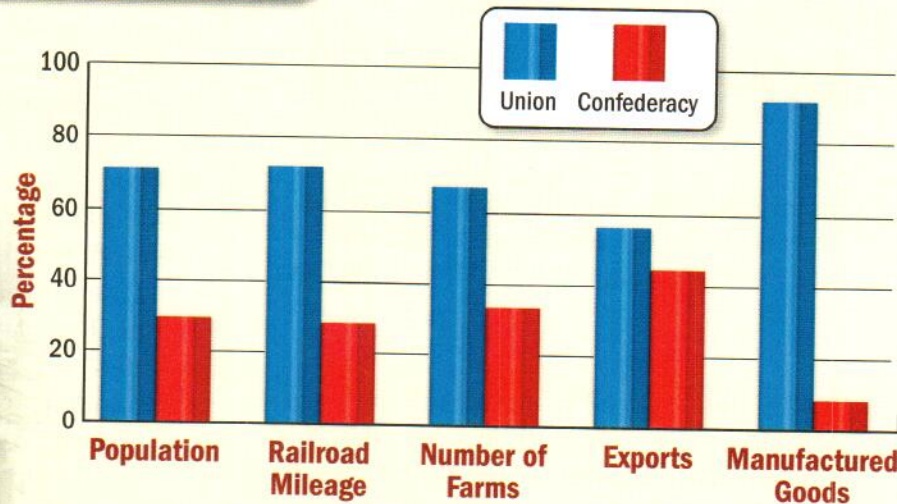
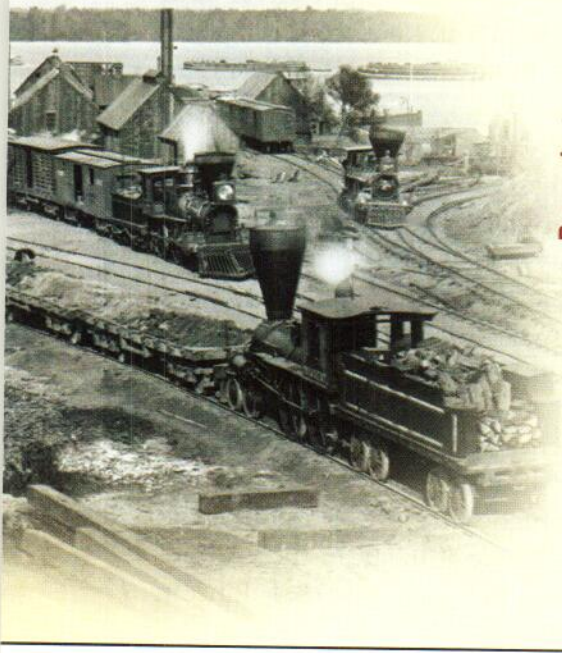


50 Soldiers	= 1 Platoon
2 Platoons	= 1 Company
10 Companies	= 1 Regiment
4–6 Regiments	= 1 Brigade
4–5 Brigades	= 1 Division
3 Divisions	= 1 Corps

Critical Thinking

Concluding Why do you think the armed forces were divided into units?

More than 400,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were wounded in battle during the Civil War.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Graph Skills

Comparing In what areas did the North have the greatest advantage over the South?

Graphs in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

Comparing North and South

When the war began, both sides had advantages and disadvantages. How they would use those strengths and weaknesses would determine the war's outcome.

The North had a larger population and better resources than the South. The South had other advantages, such as excellent military leaders and a strong fighting spirit. Also, because most of the war was fought in the South, the Confederacy knew the land and had the will to defend it.

War Aims

The North and the South had different aims in fighting the Civil War. The South's goal was to establish itself as an independent nation. To do this, the South did not have to invade the North or destroy the Union army. The Confederacy needed only to fight hard enough and long enough to convince Northerners that the war was not worth its cost.

In **contrast**, the Northern goal was to restore the Union. That meant invading the South and forcing the breakaway states to

give up their quest for sovereignty. Although slavery helped drive a wedge between Northerners and Southerners, President Lincoln's original aim was not to defeat slavery. He wrote in 1862:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it."

—from *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*

Confederate Strategies

The South expected support from Britain and France, whose supply of Southern cotton was being disrupted by the war. Southerners reasoned that these nations might pressure the North to end the war.

The South's basic strategy, however, was to conduct a defensive war. This meant that the South would hold on to as much territory as possible. Southerners felt that if they showed determination to be independent, Northerners would tire of the war. The only exception to this defensive strategy was a plan to attack Washington, D.C.

Union Strategies

The North's war plan came from General Winfield Scott, hero of the war with Mexico. Knowing that the North would have to subdue the South completely, he proposed three main strategies for winning the war.

First, the Union should **blockade**, or close, Southern ports. This strategy would prevent supplies from reaching the Confederacy. It also would keep the South from **exporting** its cotton crop—or selling it to other countries.

Second, the North intended to gain control of the entire Mississippi River, which would split the Confederacy in two and cut Southern supply lines. Scott's plan was called the **Anaconda Plan**, after the snake that squeezes its prey to death.

Third, the North planned to capture Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital.

Reading Check Explaining Why was it to the South's advantage to fight a defensive war?

Americans Against Americans

Main Idea Soldiers in the Civil War came from every region, and each side expected an early victory.

History and You What motivates men and women to join the armed forces today? Read to find out about the backgrounds of the Civil War soldiers.

The Civil War was more than a war between the states. It pitted brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor. Kentucky senator John Crittenden had two sons who became generals. One fought for the Confederacy, the other for the Union. Even President Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, had relatives in the Confederate army.

Many left their homes and families to enlist in the Union or Confederate armies. Soldiers on both sides had many reasons for signing up. Some were motivated by patriotism and loyalty to their causes.

Economics & History

Enlisted men in both the Union and Confederate armies were paid monthly. Compare the pay rates to those in later wars.

Army Salaries (monthly)

Rank	Civil War	World War II 1942	Vietnam War 1965	Iraq War 2007
Private	*\$13	\$50	\$85	\$1,203 - 1,543.20
Corporal	\$14	\$66	\$210	\$1,699.50
Sergeant	\$17	\$78	\$261	\$1,854 - 2,339.10
Sergeant Major	\$21	\$138	\$486	\$4,110

*Until 1864, African Americans in the Civil War were paid only \$7.00 per month.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Princeton Review; www.militaryfactory.com

\$7.20	Overcoat	\$1.14	Pair of Shoes
\$6.71	Dress Coat	\$1.35	Hat
\$2.95	Blanket	\$0.88	Undershirt
\$2.63	Blouse	\$0.55	Underwear
\$3.03	Trousers	\$0.26	Socks

Soldiers had to replace any of the clothing they lost out of their own pay.



Union soldier's cap ▲



To get more men to enlist, Union recruiters put up posters offering a sign-up bonus or bounty.

Critical Thinking

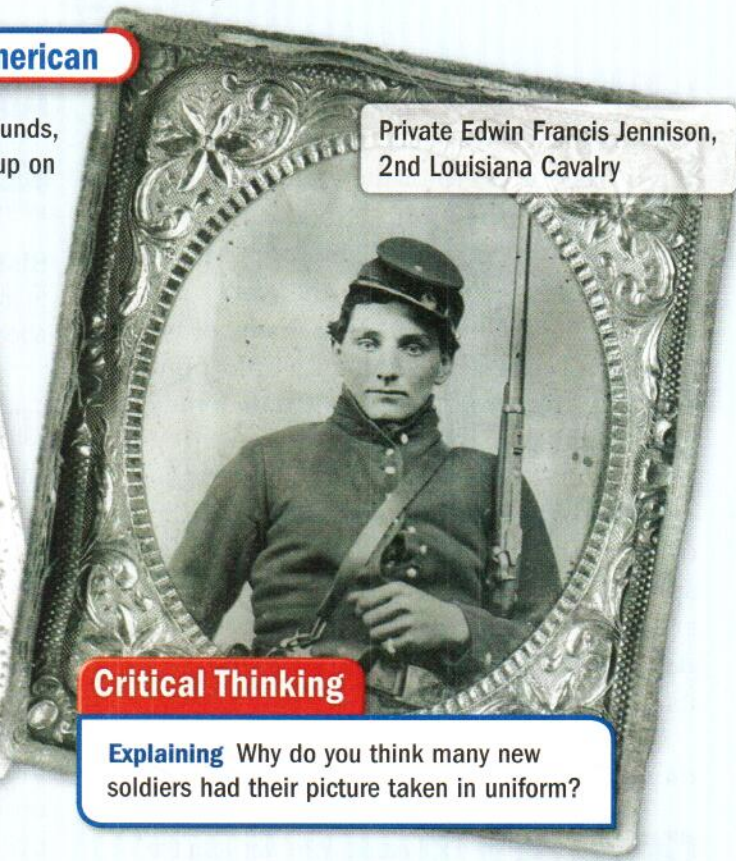
Calculating What was a private's weekly salary in the Civil War?

Primary Source American vs. American

On Average The typical soldier was 5'8", 143 pounds, nearly 26 years of age, and unmarried. He grew up on a farm and practiced the Protestant religion.



Private George A. Stryker,
New York Regiment



Private Edwin Francis Jennison,
2nd Louisiana Cavalry

Critical Thinking

Explaining Why do you think many new soldiers had their picture taken in uniform?

Others thought they would be called cowards if they did not serve. Still others yearned for excitement. The sister of William Stone of Louisiana wrote that her brother was:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"wild to be off to Virginia [to join the Confederate army]. He so fears that the fighting will be over before he can get there."

—from *Brokenburn: The Journal of Kate Stone*

The quest for excitement was especially strong among younger soldiers. Many recruits on both sides were hardly adults. Tens of thousands of soldiers were under 18, and some were younger than 14. To get into the army, many teenagers ran away from home or lied about their ages.

Although teenage boys were accepted into military service, one group of men was not permitted to fight during the early days of the war. Unwilling to provide enslaved people with weapons, the Confederacy barred African Americans from the army. The Union also refused to let freed people enlist. Northern leaders worried that white troops would

not accept African American soldiers. Later in the war, though, this policy was changed.

False Hopes

When the war began, each side expected an easy victory. Northerners could not imagine the Confederates holding out for long against the Union's greater resources. They boasted that the war would end in a quick and glorious triumph for the Union.

Confederates found it impossible to believe that the North could ever subdue the fighting spirit of the South. Both sides were wrong. In the end, the war lasted far longer than most Americans could have guessed.

Who Were the Soldiers?

Soldiers came from every region and all walks of life. Most, though, came from farms. Almost half of the North's troops and more than 60 percent of the South's had owned or worked on farms. Lincoln's early terms of enlistment asked governors to supply soldiers for 90 days. When the conflict did not end quickly, soldiers' terms became longer.

By the summer of 1861, the Confederate army had about 112,000 soldiers, who were sometimes called Rebels. The Union had about 187,000 soldiers, or Yankees, as they were also known. By the end of the war, about 900,000 men fought for the Confederacy and about 2.1 million men for the Union. The Union army included just under 200,000 African Americans and about 10,000 Latino soldiers.

The Life of a Soldier

In both the North and the South, civilians and soldiers suffered terrible hardships and faced new **challenges**. In letters to their families and friends at home, soldiers described what they saw and how they felt. Many wrote about their boredom, discomfort, sickness, fear, and horror.

Most of the time the soldiers lived in camps. Camp life had its pleasant moments of songs, stories, letters from home, and baseball games. Often, however, a soldier's life was dull—a seemingly unchanging routine of drills, bad food, marches, and rain.

During lulls between battles, Confederate and Union soldiers sometimes forgot they were enemies. A private described his war-time experiences:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"A part of Co K and some of the enemy came together and stacked arms and talked for a long time. Our men cooked coffee and treated them and [afterward] . . . each one took up his position again and they began to fire at each other again, but not as hard as before."

—from *The Life of Billy Yank*

The Reality of War

In spite of fleeting moments of calm, the reality of war was never far away. Both sides suffered terrible losses. The new rifles used during the Civil War fired with greater accuracy than the muskets of earlier wars.

Medical facilities were overwhelmed by the thousands of casualties. After the Battle of Shiloh, the wounded lay in the rain for more than 24 hours waiting for treatment. A Union soldier recalled, "Many had died there, and others were in the last agonies as we passed. Their groans and cries were heart-rending."

Faced with such horrors, many men deserted. About one of every 11 Union soldiers and one of every 8 Confederates ran away because of fear, hunger, or sickness.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did both sides think the war would end quickly?

Section 1 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

- Write a short paragraph in which you use all the following vocabulary terms: **border state**, **contrast**, **blockade**, **export**, **challenge**.

Main Ideas

- Explaining** Why were the border states important to both the North and South?
- Evaluating** What was the purpose of the Anaconda Plan?

Critical Thinking

- Predicting** What do you think would be the South's greatest advantage in the war?
- Comparing** Create a diagram to compare Northern and Southern aims and strategies.

	North	South
Aims		
Strategies		

- Descriptive Writing** You are a Southerner or Northerner in 1861. Write a journal entry that explains your reasons for joining the Confederate or Union army.

- Answer the Essential Question**
What were the strengths and weaknesses of the North and the South?