

The Civil War

U.S. History to 1877

Civil War: Goals & strategies

- South: a conservative revolution
- For Southern rights or Union—not slavery
- Southern strategy
 - Keep viable
 - Get foreign recognition
 - Cotton embargo: force foreign recognition
- Northern strategy
 - Anaconda Plan: strangulation by blockade
 - Defeat Southern armies
 - Cut South in two along the Mississippi River

Advantages and Disadvantages

South

Population 9.1 m

- 1.1 million white males

Banks: \$47 million

Manufactures: \$156 million

Railroads: 9,000 miles

No foreign recognition

Best military men

No political parties

Jefferson Davis

Hard to invade & hold

North

Population 22.3 m

- 4.6 million white males

Banks: \$207 million

Manufactures: \$1,730 million

Railroads: 22,000 miles

Foreign relations

Navy

Political divisions

Abraham Lincoln

First “modern” war

- 750,000 dead
- 18th century tactics
 - Line up and march at each other
- 20th century weapons
 - Rifles, not muskets: greater range, accuracy
 - Gatling gun (machine gun)
 - Armored ships
 - Trench warfare

First Blood

- First Bull Run (or Manassas), July 21, 1861

- Union panic
- Realization war would last more than the summer

The War at Sea

- Ironclads: *Virginia (Merrimac)* vs. *Monitor*
- Blockade runners, commerce raiders