8.73 Describe the influence of industrialization and technological developments of the regions, including human modification of the landscape and how physical geography shaped human actions—growth of cities, deforestation, farming and mineral extraction.

Differences Between the North and the South
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0NqLqNawgQ
and...
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kflCO56HS64
and...
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cUKA8jQQlkk
and....

Causes of the Civil War Part 1
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blNSI2taJr0
Resources of the Union and of the Confederacy

Differences between North and South

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Northern States</th>
<th>Southern States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>21.5 million</td>
<td>9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Factories</td>
<td>110,100</td>
<td>20,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles of Railroad</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposits</td>
<td>$207 million</td>
<td>$47 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Production</td>
<td>4 thousand bales</td>
<td>5 million bales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the 1850s, differences between the North and South continued to grow.

SOUTHERN GEOGRAPHY

- Climate: mild winters, long hot/humid summers
- Coastline swamps and marshes
- Inland: indigo, tobacco, corn
- Towns follow rivers inland
The North Before the War
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YLJvkKZmhe4

The South Before the War
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fIKxv5Ton3g

Industrialization and Conflict in America: 1840–1875

http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/indu/hd_indu.htm

North and South: Different Cultures, Same Country

Information taken from the following link: http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/civil-war-overview/northandsouth.html
The Civil War that raged across the nation from 1861 to 1865 was the violent conclusion to decades of diversification. Gradually, throughout the beginning of the nineteenth century, the North and South followed different paths, developing into two distinct and very different regions.

**North**

The northern soil and climate favored smaller farmsteads rather than large plantations. Industry flourished, fueled by more abundant natural resources than in the South, and many large cities were established (New York was the largest city with more than 800,000 inhabitants). By 1860, one quarter of all Northerners lived in urban areas. Between 1800 and 1860, the percentage of laborers working in agricultural pursuits dropped drastically from 70% to only 40%. Slavery had died out, replaced in the cities and factories by immigrant labor from Europe. In fact an overwhelming majority of immigrants, seven out of every eight, settled in the North rather than the South. Transportation was easier in the North, which boasted more than two-thirds of the railroad tracks in the country and the economy was on an upswing.

Far more Northerners than Southerners belonged to the Whig/Republican political party and they were far more likely to have careers in business, medicine, or education. In fact, an engineer was six times as likely to be from the North as from the South. Northern children were slightly more prone to attend school than Southern children.
In contrast to the factory, the plantation was a central feature of Southern life. (Library of Congress)

The fertile soil and warm climate of the South made it ideal for large-scale farms and crops like tobacco and cotton. Because agriculture was so profitable few Southerners saw a need for industrial development. Eighty percent of the labor force worked on the farm. Although two-thirds of Southerners owned no slaves at all, by 1860 the South’s "peculiar institution" was inextricably tied to the region’s economy and culture. In fact, there were almost as many blacks - but slaves and free - in the South as there were whites (4 million blacks and 5.5 million whites). There were no large cities aside from New Orleans, and most of the ones that did exist were located on rivers and coasts as shipping ports to send agricultural produce to European or Northern destinations.

Only one-tenth of Southerners lived in urban areas and transportation between cities was difficult, except by water. Only 35% of the nation’s train tracks were located in the South. Also, in 1860, the South’s agricultural economy was beginning to stall while the Northern manufacturers were experiencing a boom.

A slightly smaller percentage of white Southerners were literate than their Northern counterparts, and Southern children tended to spend less time in school. As adults, Southern men tended to belong to the Democratic political party and gravitated toward military careers as well as agriculture.
As early as September 1861, the CSA began issuing national currency, promising to pay the bearer the face amount — six months after the ratification of a peace treaty.

Within days of the fall of Fort Sumter, four more states joined the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas. The battle lines were now drawn.

On paper, the Union outweighed the Confederacy in almost every way. Nearly 21 million people lived in 23 Northern states. The South claimed just 9 million people — including 3.5 million slaves — in 11 confederate states. Despite the North’s greater population, however, the South had an army almost equal in size during the first year of the war.

The North had an enormous industrial advantage as well. At the beginning of the war, the Confederacy had only one-ninth the industrial capacity of the Union. But that statistic was misleading. In 1860, the North manufactured 97 percent of the country’s firearms, 96 percent of its railroad locomotives, 94 percent of its cloth, 93 percent of its pig iron, and over 90 percent of its boots and shoes. The North had twice the density of railroads per square mile. There was not even one rifleworks in the entire South.
The South was at a severe disadvantage when it came to manufacturing, but the Confederacy managed to keep its guns firing by creating ammunition from melted-down bells from churches and town squares.

All of the principal ingredients of gunpowder were imported. Since the North controlled the navy, the seas were in the hands of the Union. A blockade could suffocate the South. Still, the Confederacy was not without resources and willpower.

The South could produce all the food it needed, though transporting it to soldiers and civilians was a major problem. The South also had a great nucleus of trained officers. Seven of the eight military colleges in the country were in the South.

The South also proved to be very resourceful. By the end of the war, it had established armories and foundries in several states. They built huge gunpowder mills and melted down thousands of church and plantation bells for bronze to build cannon.

The South’s greatest strength lay in the fact that it was fighting on the defensive in its own territory. Familiar with the landscape, Southerners could harass Northern invaders.

The military and political objectives of the Union were much more difficult to accomplish. The Union had to invade, conquer, and occupy the South. It had to destroy the South’s capacity and will to resist — a formidable challenge in any war.
"We had the poorest commissary arrangements, and all I could get for my men was salt and hard crackers. I made the convalescents shoot squirrels, groundhogs, pheasants, and turkeys with which to make soup for the men." -from the memoirs of Archibald Atkinson Jr., a Confederate surgeon

Southerners enjoyed the initial advantage of morale: The South was fighting to maintain its way of life, whereas the North was fighting to maintain a union. Slavery did not become a moral cause of the Union effort until Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

When the war began, many key questions were still unanswered. What if the slave states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Delaware had joined the Confederacy? What if Britain or France had come to the aid of the South? What if a few decisive early Confederate victories had turned Northern public opinion against the war?

Indeed, the North looked much better on paper. But many factors undetermined at the outbreak of war could have tilted the balance sheet toward a different outcome.

Suggest a Link

CSA Bond Page
Governments often issue bonds to raise money for major expenses, and the Confederate States of America was no exception. This site offers some interesting information about CSA bonds and links to similar pages on coins and currency.

Civil War Generals from VMI
Of the 1900 men who graduated from the Virginia Military Institute between 1842 and 1861, 1700 served in the Confederate Army. This page offers biographies of many generals who were VMI alumni and a link to the VMI page on Stonewall Jackson, a VMI instructor for the 10 years preceding the war.

Civil War Railroads
This in-depth article from TheHistoryNet examines the role the railroad played in the Civil War. A small image is included here, but the highlight here is the well-written and thought-provoking article on just how vital the railroads were to both the North and the South.

Images of the Civil War: Railroads
The importance of the railroad during the Civil War cannot be doubted. This webpage features several historic photos of Civil War trains and stations, including the ruins of the engine house at Atlanta. Click on the pictures for detailed enlargements.

Slave Population Density
This interactive map shows the growth in slavery from 1790 to 1860. Click on the map to begin, and watch for
changes in the timeline and the map. (Macromedia’s Shockwave plug-in required.)

Confederate States of America Documents

The Avalon Project at Yale University maintains this sizable database of documents that shaped the South’s secession. The Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina declarations of secession are included, as are the Confederate Constitution and several letters and messages from Jefferson Davis to the United States. Primary sources galore!

Act of war or common bank robbery? Desperate for cash, the CSA sent a special service company of soldiers to rob three Vermont banks in 1864.

Learn More ...

In January 1862, $120 in Confederate currency bought $100 worth of gold. In just over three years, it would cost $5,500!

Learn More...