

**THE CIVIL WAR,
CHAPTER 16
NOTES, PART 2**

Strengths

◎ North

- Population: 22 million people (to the South's 9 million (3 million of which were slaves))
- Industrial capacity (9 times that of the South)
 - Firearm production (97 percent)
 - Cloth (94 percent)
 - Footwear (90 percent)—why is this particularly important?
- Railroad mileage (71 percent)

◎ South

- Defensive war—the North would have to invade the South
- Military leadership—General Robert E. Lee turned down command of the Union army to follow Virginia
- Slavery—work on Plantations could continue while whites were fighting
- Cotton—British and French need for cotton meant that diplomacy might favor the South

Lincoln

- ⦿ Control over the Cabinet
 - Secretary of State William Seward was a partner with Lincoln
 - Salmon Chase—considered Lincoln too conciliatory on slavery
- ⦿ Lincoln chose Republicans to be in his cabinet
- ⦿ Military policy—Lincoln actively directed military policy—he understood that War was politics by other means

Challenges

- ◎ Money
 - Legal Tender Act of February 1862 created a national currency—“greenbacks”
 - National Bank Act (1863) prohibited state banks from issuing their own notes
- ◎ Morrill Tariff Act raised tariffs to raise revenue
- ◎ Homestead Act—gave 160 acres of public land to any citizen who agreed to live on the land for five years, improve it, and pay a small fee

Diplomacy

- Issue of Britain and France
 - British public opinion was against slavery
 - British cotton manufacturers found supplies in India and Egypt
- France invaded Mexico and a cautious policy by Lincoln prevented a war between France and the United States