**Mobilizing for War**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So we'll begin by examining the strengths and |
| 00:00:04 | the weaknesses of both the North and the South in this war. The North, the Union. The South, the Confederates. On one hand, the North had more money, more people, and more weapons, whereas the South was defending its way of life and its land. We'll begin by examining the North. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: We'll begin by examining the country today. |
| 00:00:05 | Because even today, there are regions in the US that are quite different from one another, just as they were 150 years ago when the Civil War began. The Northeast is a region that's full of large, densely-populated cities. Many of the economies here specialize in business and banking. This region differs from the Midwest in that the Midwest is |
| 00:00:31 | a more relaxed culture with an economy based most heavily in farming and agriculture. Finally, the Southwest, an area where the climate is a lot warmer, sees an oil economy being kind of it's a big role player. Now, today we probably have a more complicated system of regions than we did during the Civil War. But nonetheless, we have different sides that kind of |
| 00:01:02 | represent different advantages, disadvantages, strategies, and resources. So we'll begin by looking at the advantages of the North. And most of those advantages seem to be steeped in the availability of resources. Those resources we see in population. The South had only 9 million people, 3 and 1/2 million of which were slaves. |
| 00:01:31 | Whereas, the North had 21 million people, so more than twice the number of people and more than four times the number of factories. Whereas the North had 100,000 factories, the South only had 18,000. This results in the North creating 97% of all weapons made in the US, a distinct advantage in war. Finally, when it came to miles of railroad, the North had |
| 00:02:01 | more than twice as many miles of railroad, with 20,000 verses 9,000 miles for the South. This means that the North has 70% of all the railroads, which is going to help them in transporting troops and supplies during the war. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So as you're probably already aware, Abraham Lincoln |
| 00:00:05 | was the political leader of the Union. His primary goal was to reunite the country, and in doing so he tried to avoid armed conflict at Fort Sumter. But since he was unable to do so, he decided to take a defensive stance. He did not want to provoke war, nor did he want to promote peace. However, he was ready to risk war to preserve the Union. |
| 00:00:34 | One of his key strategies was to enlist George McClellan as the commander of the Union Army. McClellan had years of military experience. He went to West Point, and he knew how to train soldiers. He'd also fought in the Mexican American War. He was known for being a good organizer and was known to be highly cautious. And as a result, it took him seven months to train Union |
| 00:01:02 | soldiers before they began to fight. Now this leads to one of the early conflicts between McClellan and Lincoln, who wanted more decisive action right away. |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So now that we've had a chance to review the |
| 00:00:04 | resources and the advantages that the Union had, we're going to take a look at their strategy. The North actually had a few different strategies at the start of the war. The first of which is the so-called Anaconda Plan. The Anaconda Plan actually came from General Winfield Scott, who was an adviser to McClellan and Lincoln. And the plan is named for the snake who surrounds and |
| 00:00:31 | squeezes the life out of its victims. And so the idea here is to surround the Southern states, and in doing so, calling for a blockade of the Southern ports. This blockade, which is an organized effort to stop people and goods from entering or leaving a place, have the ultimate goal of stopping the South from selling goods and receiving supplies, draining them of the little resources |
| 00:00:56 | that they had. Another strategy for the North was to take control of the Mississippi River. The Mississippi was the South's major transportation link. I'm actually going to try to highlight it in a color that stands out here. So the Mississippi River goes straight through, all the way |
| 00:01:20 | from the top of Minnesota through the bottom of Louisiana. And what we see is it actually divides some of the Southern states to the west from Southern states to the east. Now with this river being a major transportation link of the South, the Union hoped they would be able to kind of split the South in two by taking control of this river and thereby isolating the states to the west of it, |
| 00:01:51 | including Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Another major strategy of the North was to take control of Richmond, Virginia. Now Richmond is the Confederate capital, so this is a stronghold of the South. It was, as we notice looking at the capital here, it was close to the border states and Washington, DC, which was the Union capital. |
| 00:02:24 | So this would have been an enormous win for the Union if they were able to take control of Richmond. In order to do so, Lincoln needed to keep the support of the border states Maryland and West Virginia. |

**Section 8**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So now that we've had a chance to take a look at the |
| 00:00:05 | North's strengths and weaknesses, we've been able to answer part of our essential question in this lesson. What were the strengths and weaknesses of both the North and the South in the Civil War? So we've gone through half of this question. We know that the North had more industrial resources, more people, more money, more weapons. They had solid political leadership |
| 00:00:26 | in President Lincoln. However, their general, George McClellan, was a bit more cautious than Lincoln had anticipated. So it took him a long time to train the troops. From here, we're going to look at how the South used its strengths to its advantage. The South is defending its way of life and its land. Let's take a look at that now. |

**Section 9**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So while the South is less populated and less |
| 00:00:06 | industrial than the North, it does have some distinct advantages of its own. First of all, very strong military leaders. Many US generals actually left the Union to join the Confederate forces. Next, a very long coastline. 3,500 miles of coastline, which made even plans like the Anaconda Plan very difficult to enact. |
| 00:00:31 | Because the South had an agricultural economy, it had much more food production. And, finally, because the South was fighting for its way of life and its land, the Confederates had a strong fighting spirit. As a result of these advantages, the South would not be defeated as easily as the North anticipated. As a matter of fact, the South even won a lot of the early |
| 00:00:57 | battles of the war. Now the South is led by a man named Jefferson Davis, who was the president of the Confederacy. His job was to guide the Confederacy into being an independent nation. He was capable leader. And he acted quickly in the Fort Sumter conflict, which, as a result of his decisions, leads to the surrender of the |
| 00:01:26 | fort by the Union army. Finally, he makes a very wise decision in appointing Robert E. Lee to command the Confederate army. |

**Section 11**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So Robert E. Lee is another figure in this war |
| 00:00:05 | that's important to talk about. He was a leading commander in the Confederate army who actually turned down an offer to command the Union army when his home state, Virginia, seceded. So he resigns from the Union army, joins forces with the Confederate army, and begins the war as an adviser to president Davis. However after the previous commander is killed in battle, |
| 00:00:30 | he is promoted to being the leading commander of the Confederate army. He proved to be very talented general. Even though the South was outnumbered by the Union, under his leadership the Confederate army was able to achieve many victories. |

**Section 13**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Now the South's strategy is a simple one, to |
| 00:00:03 | defend its land until the North no longer wanted to fight. The South simply wanted independence, and they were willing to wait the war out until they got that. Now the South did have the resources that they needed to fight a very long war, and they thought that eventually the Union would just grow tired and give up. They also had a very large territory. |
| 00:00:26 | The size of the territory led the Confederacy to believe that the Union did not have the resources or the soldiers to conquer all of that land. Now one of the strategies that was employed by the South was an effort to earn money from Europe by selling cotton to Britain and France. They called this cotton diplomacy. They hoped to use cotton as a tool of foreign diplomacy in |
| 00:00:49 | order to generate a profit that they could use to fund the war effort. Ultimately though, this strategy fails, because Britain refused to recognize and trade with the Confederacy. And so the Confederacy places an embargo on cotton to Europe. This led to the failure of cotton diplomacy, as Britain |
| 00:01:08 | did not want to be forced into recognizing the Confederate States. |