Geography 1400

North and South Essay

In your opinion, was the Civil War inevitable? Were the north and south doomed from the beginning to the beginning to battle each other eventually over the slavery over the slavery issue?

The Civil War was essentially inevitable. Ever since Eli Whitney invention of the cotton gin the 1790os, the south had been on a completely different economic and social behavior from the north. In the 1850’s the social and political developments, including the publication of

“Uncle Tom’s Cabin, The Fugitive Slave Act. Bleeding Kansas, the Dred Scott decision and John’s Brown raid drove the regions further the apart. Even though, the North and South tried to reconcile in their differences with major’s political compromises in the 1820os to 1850os, which both expected to fail. The cotton gins transformed the slaves completely in the early 1880os, when the plantation owners abandoned them almost all of the crops ran out because of the newly profitable cotton. To raise more cotton, planters decided to purchase more slaves from Africa and the West Indies, before the slave trade was abandoned in the 1808.

Thousands and thousands of African Americans were brought into the United States during these years the years the cotton field tend to die down. The size of plantation increase from relatively small plots to the huge farms with hundreds slaves each both north and south. The southern economy became dependent on cotton, it became dependent on slavery. Even though, northern social customs were not tied to the slavery in the south, but southern customs were. Events in the 1850s proved that the north and south slavery divided the slave’s irreconcilable. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s 1852 novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin, which awakened the northerners to the plight of the southern slaves, which became an overnight book seller in the north but the book, was banned in the south. The book was particularly a popular book in 1850s Fugitive Slave Act, which both northerners and southerners to assist runaway slaves at that time. A law that troubled even those who had shown little sympathy for the abolitionist cause.

North and in the south and demonstrated just how strongly the opposing camps felt about the beliefs in the 1857, the “Dred Scott decision outraged the Northerners because it declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional and effectively was open to the north slavery for a short period. Finally, John Brown’s 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and subsequent execution proved to the last straw for many on both sides. Northerners mourned to Brown, while Southerners celebrated his death as a great victory for them. These events of the 1850os convinced the Americans in both north and south, that there could be no compromise on the slavery. Both sides had tried to resolve the issue on numerous occasions, but not avail them. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had established the 36 and 30 parallel as the boarder too. This compromise satisfied both sides for a while, but eventually became too restrictive for the south. The compromise of 1850 likewise soughed to the end of slavery debate after” Mexican War and the Wilmot Provision raised the question of slavery in the west, but in the end these peaceful resolutions were also unsatisfactory”. As a result to this, in light of the deep political, economic, and social divides, as well as the failure of compromise attempts, armed conflict was inevitable.

When South Carolina seceded from the union in 1860, four of the other fourteen slaves’ states such as, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri chose to remain the Union rather than join the confederacy. West Virginia eventually seceded from Virginia in 1863 to become a nonslave state in the union too. These five Border States were crucial to the north both geographically and economically. As a result, Lincoln was careful to maintain the Border States allegiance and refrained from pursuing alienating to slave owners in those slave owners in those states. Ultimately, the North possession of the Border States directly affected the outcome of the war.

First and foremost, the Border States provided a physical and ideological buffer between both north and south; if Maryland had seceded, and Washington, D.C, would have been entirely surrounded by Confederate territory. Lincoln was acutely aware of Maryland’s importance, in the spring of 1862; he even turned to military force and instituted martial law into the state the Loyal Union. The Border States were just as important economically especially because Maryland and Delaware contained many factories and industrial complexes. It had just those two states joined the confederacy, they would have doubled the South’s manufacturing capability. Lack of these factories, is really bad even though, the south ended up starving under the union naval blockade. Of course, the Civil War was in many ways an economic war, and doubling southern manufacturing output could have seriously altered the duration even the outcome of the conflict.

For all these reasons, Lincoln remained careful not to field slave owners in the boarders’ states. The most notable example of this issue is the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, which declared slaves free are only the secessionist states not the loyal broader states. This is ultimately Lincoln’s measures were effective, and the continued loyalty of the broader states was a major factor in the union eventual victory. Compare the North and the South in 1864. Why did the North win the war? Although both the North and the South was in many ways doomed from the start. Indeed, by 1864 the South was in the ruins, its economy destroyed by the blockade, hyperinflation, and the North’s campaign of total warfare. In the end, it was the Northern campaign of total warfare. In the end, it was the Northern economy and deficiencies in the southern political system that won and lost the war.

By the end of 1864, however, the South lay in ruins, and very little remained of the cotton Kingdom. The price of the goods was so high and money, so worthless that it cost Southerners in some places, several hundred confederate dollars to buy a single loaf of bread was too expensive before. As a result, hunger and malnutrition became rampant. In addition, much of the landscape from Tennessee to Georgia and up to South Carolina had been rampant. In addition, much of the landscape from Tennessee to Georgia and up to South Carolina had been razed by General William Tecumseh Sherman’s troops on their March to the Sea. Many slaves in the South effectively emancipated themselves by refusing to work for the union lines. The north, meanwhile, was in many ways better off in 1864 than it had been before the war; the economy had experienced an enormous boom during the war’s years and had set the industrial machine into high gear.

This industrial boom in the north went with the Richmond government’s inability to

provide cohesive leadership, won the war for the union. All the effective measures passed by the union government went unanswered by the Confederacy. Congress in Washington D.C, for example, stabilized the northern economy early on in the war by passing the legal tender act, replacing the hundreds of different state and private bank currencies with a single federal dollar. That is because this “greenback” currency was supported by the U.S. Treasury, investors knew it was safe and reliable to choose. The National Banking Act also gave the federal government precedent control over the banking system and the economy as a whole. The Confederate Government, on the other hand, were dominated by states’ rights, but instead decided to continue to reserve most powers for an individual states. This inaction, combined with the devastating economic effects of the union naval blockade of the south, left the confederate war effort doomed early on. That is what I found interesting about north and South America.