

# A NATION DIVIDED: NORTH VS. SOUTH

by UShistory.org \*2016



"Union soldiers before Marye's Heights, Second Fredericksburg" by Andrew J. Russell is in the public domain.

## A NATION DIVIDED: NORTH VS. SOUTH

by UShistory.org \* 2016

The American Civil War (1861-1865) was a war fought within the United States. After the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, despite the lack of support from the South, Southern citizens felt underrepresented in the political process. By May 1861, eleven Southern states withdrew from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America, while the remaining states formed the Union. Southern states wanted to maintain their voices in politics, as well as the legality of slavery. What followed was one of the bloodiest wars in American history.

**As you read, take notes on how the views of the North and South differed.**

### THE POWER OF THE NORTH

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 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.

## 一个分裂的国家：北方对抗南方

By UShistory.org .2016

美国内战（1861-1865）是在美国国内发生的战争。尽管缺乏南方的支持, 1860 年林肯（Abraham Lincoln）当选了总统。在这之后，南方的公民们感到在政治运作过程中他们缺乏代表性。在 1861 年五月，南方十一个州从美国退出来并且组建了美利坚联盟国/南方邦联，而同时其他州也组成了联盟（属北方联邦）。南方的州想保留他们在政治上的发言权和奴隶制度的合法性。下面描述的是美国历史上最血腥的战争。当你读的时候，记下北方和南方不同的观点。

### 北方的力量

在萨姆特堡陷落之后几天，另外四个州加入了南方邦联：维吉尼亚，北卡罗来纳，田纳西和阿肯色。战线已经划清了。

就书面文件看，北方的联邦在各个方面都强过南方邦联。差不多 21,000,000 人住在北方的 23 个州。南方宣布南方邦联只有 9 百万人，包括 3.5 百万 奴隶。尽管北方有更多的人口，南方在战争第一年的军队人数同北方几乎相等。

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 rifle works in the entire South.

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 SUBTLE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH

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 cannons.

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 UNCERTAINTIES OF WAR

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.

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

北方也有强大的工业优势。在战争的开始，南方的邦联只有北方联邦工业生产力的九分之一。但是那个统计是误导的。在 1860 年北方生产了全国 97% 的武器，96% 的火车头，94% 的棉布，93% 的生铁，90% 多的靴子和鞋。北方平均每平方英里有两倍的铁路密度。整个南方连一个枪枝制造工厂都没有。

所有的主要的火药成份靠进口。由于北方控制海军，海洋在北方联邦的手里。封锁能够使南方窒息。不过，南方邦联还是有资源和意志力的。

### 南方不明显/不受注目的力量

南方生产它所有需要的粮食，尽管运到士兵和老百姓那里是一个主要问题。南方集中了一大群受过训练的军官。全国八所军事学院有七所都在南方。

事实证明南方资源非常丰富。在战争结束时，它已经在几个州建造了军械库和武器铸造厂。他们建造了巨大的军火库并熔化了成千个教堂和大农场的铜钟用来造大炮。

南方最大的力量是在于它在保卫自己的领土上作战。由于熟悉地形，南方的人能够骚扰北方的入侵者。

### 战争的不定因素

北方联邦要达到他们的军事和政治目的会更困难。北方联邦必须侵略，征服，并占领南方。北方必须摧毁南方的能力和反抗的意志力-这是任何战争中最具有畏惧性的挑战。

南方人欣赏他们自己的士气优势：南方为保留他们的生活方式而战斗，而北方为保护他们的联邦而战斗。直到林肯在 1863 年发表解放奴隶宣言以后奴隶问题才成为北方联合体战斗的道德动力。

当战争开始，很多关键的问题没有得到答复。如果马里兰，肯塔基，密苏里，和达

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.

A Nation Divided: North vs. South by  
USHistory.org is licensed under CC BY  
4.0.

拉瓦州这些实行奴隶制的州加入南方邦联，怎么办？如果大不列颠和法国来帮助南方，怎么办？如果几个南方邦联国早期决定性的胜利扭转了北方民众对战争的看法，又该怎么办？

确实，北方在书面上占优势。但是很多在战争爆发时被忽略的因素可能会影响到双方力量的对比而导致不同的结果。