

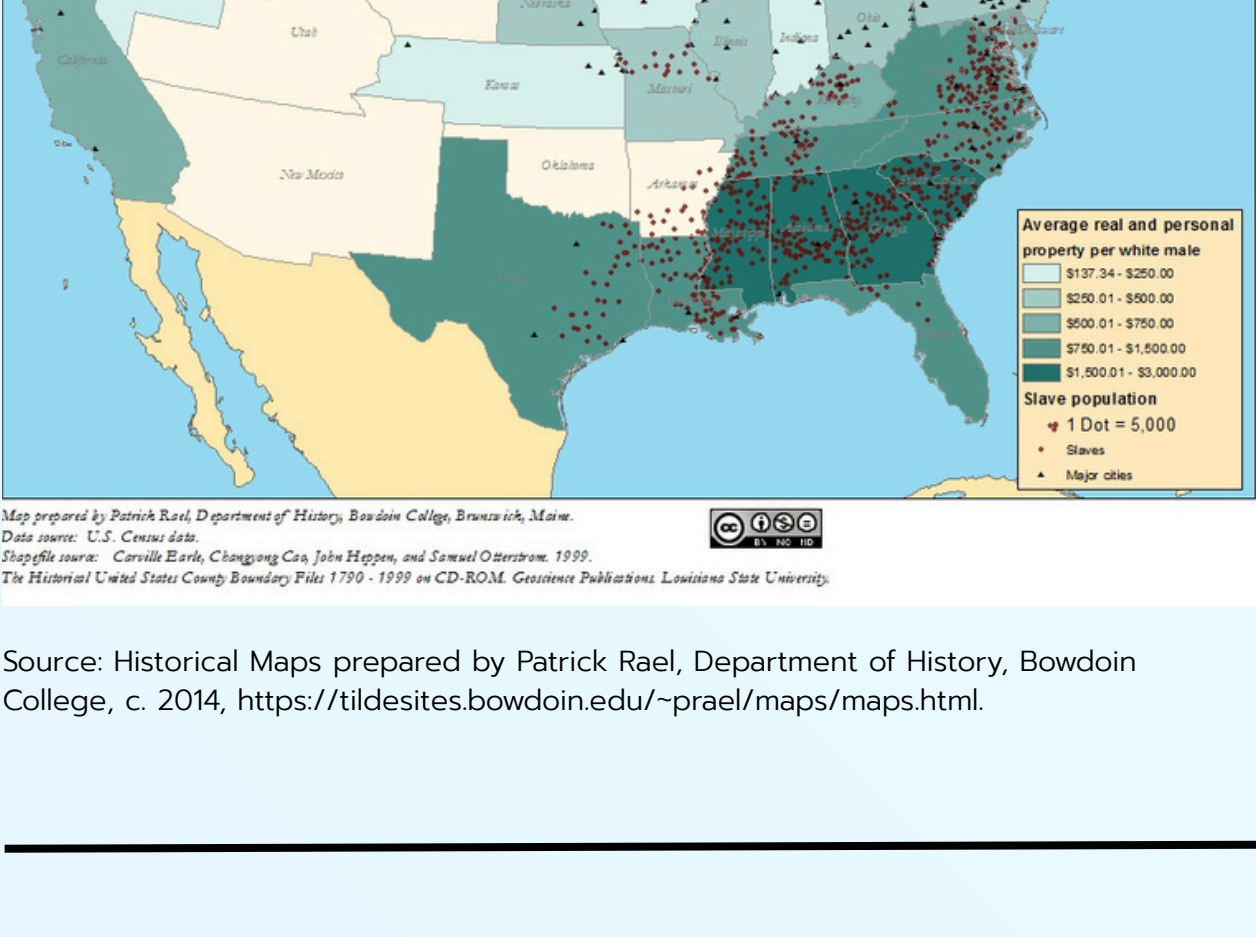
# Preparedness for Civil War, 1860

## Wealth

The Civil War lasted much longer than either side anticipated.

### Critical Thinking Questions

- Did the Union or Confederacy have the financial advantage?
- What was the relationship between regional wealth and slavery?



Map prepared by Patrick Rael, Department of History, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.  
Data source: U.S. Census data.  
Map data source: Census Bureau, Changing Cities, John H. Coatsworth, and Samuel O. Johnson, 1999.  
The Historical United States Census Boundary Files 1790 - 1990 on CD-ROM. Government Publications, Louisiana State University.

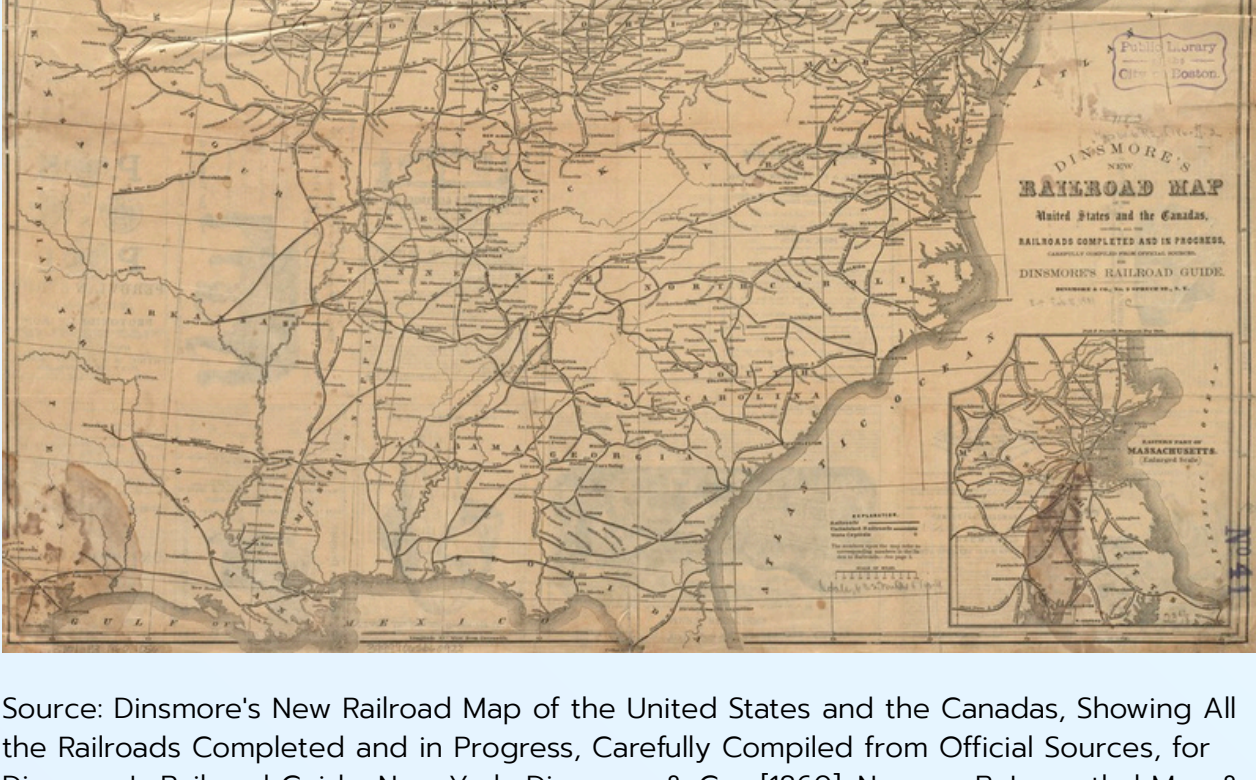
Source: Historical Maps prepared by Patrick Rael, Department of History, Bowdoin College, c. 2014, <https://tildesites.bowdoin.edu/~prael/maps/maps.html>.

## Southern Strategy

The Confederacy planned to finance the war through trade agreements with other nations and supplement domestic munitions with European imports.

### Critical Thinking Questions

- How might the Confederacy have planned to move products grown in the South to trading partners in Europe?
- Where was the Confederate transportation system most vulnerable?
- What capital did the Confederacy have to pay wartime expenses?



Source: Dinsmore's New Railroad Map of the United States and the Canadas, Showing All the Railroads Completed and in Progress, Carefully Compiled from Official Sources, for Dinsmore's Railroad Guide. New York: Dinsmore & Co., [1860]. Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center, <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82kn79m>.

### Amount of Cotton Grown (1860)

Region	Number of 400 Pound Bales
Union	42,731
Confederacy	5,344,166

Source: Agriculture of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1864), xciii–xciv.

### Amount of Cotton turned into Textiles (1860)

Region	Pounds of Cotton
Union	378,732,465
Confederacy	43,960,510

Source: Manufactures of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1865), xxi.

### Men's Clothing Factories (1860)

Region	Number of Factories
Union	3,440
Confederacy	352

Source: Manufactures of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1865), lxxvi.

## Northern Strategy

One of the Union's war aims was the military occupation of states that declared secession.

### Critical Thinking Questions

- What Union resources could be used to supply a powerful military?
- What Union resources could be used to occupy Confederate territory?

### Arsenal and Armory Locations, 1861

Region	Arsenals	Armories
Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Springfield, Massachusetts</li><li>Watertown, Massachusetts</li><li>Vergennes, Vermont</li><li>Augusta, Maine</li><li>Albany, New York</li><li>Rome, New York</li><li>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</li><li>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</li><li>Baltimore, Maryland</li><li>Washington, DC</li><li>St. Louis, Missouri</li><li>Detroit, Michigan</li><li>Fort Monroe, Virginia*</li><li>Harpers Ferry, West Virginia**</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Springfield, Massachusetts</li><li>Harpers Ferry, West Virginia</li></ul>
Confederacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fayetteville, North Carolina</li><li>Augusta, Georgia</li><li>Mount Vernon, Alabama</li><li>Chattahoochee, Florida</li><li>Baton Rouge, Louisiana</li><li>Little Rock, Arkansas</li><li>San Antonio, Texas*</li><li>Bellona, Virginia*</li></ul>	

\*While neither arsenal is indicated on Wyld's Military Map, both were important Confederate arsenals.

\*Even though Fort Monroe is in Virginia, a Confederate state, the Union retained the arsenal for the entirety of the Civil War.  
\*\*West Virginia was admitted to the Union in 1863.

### Pig Iron Produced (1860)

Region	Tons of Pig Iron
Union	950,769
Confederacy	36,790

Source: Manufactures of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1865), clxxx.

### White Military-Aged Men, Ages 18-45 (1860)

Region	Number of Men
Union	4,483,658
Confederacy	1,064,193

Source: Manufactures of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1865), clxxx.

In labeling the respective wartime strategies, we opted to use the terms “Northern” and “Southern” because in 1860, the Confederate States had not yet seceded, and the American Union was still united. Since there were not two warring nations devising separate strategies in 1860, determining prewar preparedness must be differentiated by region.

Presenting information on preparedness for the Civil War in 1860 poses certain challenges. The primary source of information is the federal 1860 census, which, in certain cases, does not contain statistics for all states, and the statistics are not wholly representative of the United States population. In labeling the data for the educational purposes of the infographic, we are confined to usage of the terms “Union” and “Confederacy.” Even though these labels are ahistorical for the year 1860, the usage of both “North”/“South” and “slave state”/“free state” are misleading, since western states joined the Union and some Union states had legal slavery.

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