	NORTH (United States) AKA - Union, Federals, Yankees & Billy Yanks	SOUTH (Confederate States of America)
Uniform Color		
Number of States	(West Virginia & Nevada are not included in this number)	
Government	 a working and established Capital: 	 , untried government had more power than the central government which made collecting taxes and passing laws difficult Capital:
Population	and the number continued to increase as immigrants flowed in during the war years	, 3.5 million of which were slaves
Industry	 contained of the nation's factories contained 90% of skilled workers 	 for its war materials making it vulnerable to Northern blockades
Transportation	 extensive meant men and supplies could be moved quickly large group of (shipping vessels and the people that worked on them) 	 railroad system (contained less than 30% of nation's railroad mileage)
Finances	 controlled of nation's wealth To fund the war, the North: levied high tariffs on introduced an issued paper money called that were not backed by gold, but by the government sold government bonds to banks and individuals 	 Was hurt by, unwillingness of foreign banks to provide large loans, and opposition to direct taxation by the Confederate government To fund the war, the South:
Military Military Forces	 very few experienced officers since most joined the Confederate army when their home state seceded city dwellers and factory workers were not prepared for the life of a soldier and needed a lot of training had to fight an offensive war drafted men between the ages of 20-45, but those who did not want to fight could find a substitute or pay \$300 	 superior military leadership Southerners were accustomed to life in the outdoors, the use of weapons, and riding horses had the advantage of fighting on their own soil drafted men between ages of 18-35 except those who owned 20 or more slaves (about 10% of slave owners owned more than 20 slaves) 3