The state of the Union in December 1862 was perilous in the extreme. The Confederate States of America stood proud and defiant as an independent nation whose existence mocked the pretense of union. The Confederacy was the new name of the southern territories or states, while the north called themselves the Union. These terms are still in use nowadays, particularly in the southern regions of the U.S. Lincoln made the first move to attack the Confederacy when its army had taken over Fort Sumter. As a result, there were four more states that had joined to fight against the Union. The good thing was while the north emerged victorious, slavery was also eradicated from the country, including the Confederacy. Some were confused how they were able to outlast the other in battle and how significantly they fought to achieve victory in the end. To begin with, here are some of the notable pros and cons on both sides of the war.

List of Pros of the Union.

- Xi, 169 pages : 24 cm.
- "The Civil War is usually regarded as a purely domestic struggle. The essays in The Union, the Confederacy, and the Atlantic Rim demonstrate that the conflict was an international event that affected, and was affected by, the policies of many countries."
- "These four prize-winning historians reconsider why the Confederacy never received the foreign aid that it counted on and trace the war's impact upon European and Latin nations and dependencies. They provide fresh perspectives regarding Britain's refusal to recognize the Confederacy, the role abroad of pro-Union African The Confederacy might have won its independence had the European powers made different choices."
- He witnessed the battle of Gettysburg and the New York City draft riots, then returned to Britain and published an account of his experiences later that year. Sometimes, foreign visitors were accorded more importance in the Union and Confederacy than they merited. When Lord Edward Percy St. Maur, a son of the Duke of Somerset, Britainâ€™s First Lord of the Admiralty, turned up in the Confederate capital of Richmond in 1862 when the city was under serious threat of Union assault, residents and government officials gave him a conspicuously hospitable reception on the mistaken impression that his m