

1: 8 Ways the Civil War Affects Us Today

Community & Conflict: The Impact of the Civil War in the Ozarks, is a collaborative digitization effort to document the war in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. Traditional Civil War scholarship has focused on events east of the Mississippi River.

And the , ancestors lost. Other vestiges have weakened with the passage of time but are no less legacies of the four horrific, heroic years that shaped us as one nation. Here are eight ways the Civil War indelibly changed us and how we live: We have ambulances and hospitals. Each side entered the war with puny squads of physicians trained by textbook, if at all. Four years later, legions of field-tested doctors, well-versed in anatomy, anesthesia and surgical practice, were poised to make great medical leaps. The idea was to collect wounded soldiers from the field, take them to a dressing station and then transport them to the field hospital. Doctors laid out the hospitals as camps divided into well-defined wards for specific activities such as surgery and convalescence. Women flocked to serve these hospitals as nurses. Before the war, most people received health care at home. After the war, hospitals adapted from the battlefield model cropped up all over the country. We prize America as a land of opportunity. The Civil War paved the way for Americans to live, learn and move about in ways that had seemed all but inconceivable just a few years earlier. With these doors of opportunity open, the United States experienced rapid economic growth. Immigrants also began seeing the fast-growing nation as a land of opportunity and began coming here in record numbers. For many years Southern lawmakers had blocked the passage of land-grant legislation. The First Transcontinental Railroad. To build the line, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were granted foot rights-of-way plus 10 square miles of government-owned land for every mile of track built. Homesteading in the West. The Homestead Act, enacted in , provided that any adult citizen or intended citizen who had never borne arms against the U. After the Civil War, Union soldiers could deduct the time they had served from the residency requirement. The land-grant college system. The Morrill Land Grant Act authorized the sale of public lands in every state to underwrite the establishment of colleges dedicated to the "agricultural and mechanical arts. The same year brought another innovation " a national paper currency " that would literally bankroll the rapidly expanding government and at the same time grease the wheels of commerce from coast to coast. Taylor, who would later become known as "the father of the greenback. We begin summer with a tribute to fallen soldiers. Ever wonder why we display flags and memorialize fallen soldiers just as summer gets under way? The first memorial days were group events organized in in both the South and North, by black and white, just a month after the war ended. Quickly evolving into an annual tradition, these "decoration days" were usually set for early summer, when the most flowers would be available to lay on headstones. Decoration days helped the torn nation heal from its wounds. People told " and retold " their war stories, honored the feats of local heroes, reconciled with former foes. This year Memorial Day falls on May No matter where you are on Memorial Day, a national moment of remembrance takes place at 3 p. We let technology guide how we communicate. Abraham Lincoln was a techie. A product of the Industrial Revolution, Lincoln is the only president to have held a patent for a device to buoy boats over shoals. He was fascinated with the idea of applying technology to war: In , for example, after being impressed by a demonstration of ideas for balloon reconnaissance, he established the Balloon Corps, which would soon begin floating hot-air balloons above Confederate camps in acts of aerial espionage. Lincoln also encouraged the development of rapid-fire weapons to modernize combat. Abraham Lincoln as Commander in Chief, notes that Lincoln personally tested the "coffee-mill gun," an early version of a hand-cranked machine gun. But above all, Lincoln loved the telegram. Invented just a few decades earlier, the telegraph system had gone national in As Tom Wheeler recounts in his book, Mr. He sent this one to General Ulysses S. With the telegraph came the need for concise communication. After all, every dot and dash of Morse Code carried a cost. Gone were the "wherefores," "herewith" and "hences. We identify ourselves as Democrats and Republicans. Before , you might have been a Whig. Or a Free Soiler. But that year the Republican Party was founded by anti-slavery activists and refugees from other political parties to fight the iron grip of powerful southern Democrats. In the years before the war,

many northern Democrats defected to join the new party and, in 1860, to elect Abraham Lincoln as the first Republican president while southern Democrats led the march to secession. The Democratic and Republican parties both survived the war and have held their spots as the dominant U.S. Within a few years, North and South swapped party hats. In reverse, historically Republican strongholds in the Northeast began voting Democrat, establishing the pattern of red and blue that we see on election-night maps today. We see war "up close and personal. The Civil War created a tradition of intimate war reportage that is still with us today. Take this excerpt from a dispatch from George Townsend, who was just 20 when he began to cover the war for the New York Herald: There were some who had been shot in the bowels, and now and then they were frightfully convulsed, breaking into shrieks and shouts. The act of calling seemed to lull the pain. Many were unconscious and lethargic, moving their finger, and lips mechanically, but never more to open their eyes upon the light; they were already going through the valley and the shadow. John Brown and the Raid That Sparked the Civil War, says that the front-line dispatches influenced his modern battlefield reporting. But the Civil War was the first such conflict recorded by photographers the most famous of whom was Mathew Brady. But that in time would change, too. We hold certain rights to be sacred. Think of these three amendments to the U.S. Constitution, all ratified within five years of the end of the Civil War: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Before the Civil War, the concept of liberty and justice for all meant little unless you were white and male. Going beyond the abolition of slavery, the 14th and 15th amendments were the first extensions of citizenship and voting rights to minority groups. Of course, half of us women went without a voice until 1920, but the postwar laws set a precedent that eventually would lead to suffrage for all adults. Imperfect in practice over the next years, voting rights finally gained protection through the Civil Rights Act, ensuring that bigotry could never again disenfranchise any U.S. It took the War Between the States to make us one nation, indivisible. Before 1776, the United States were loosely tied entities and always described as a plural noun, as in, "The United States are in trade with France. Although the Union stopped Confederate Gen. Was the preservation of these united states worth the cost in blood? At a memorial for the dead, Lincoln intentionally called on the Union to persevere for a single national ideal: It was also forged in the experience of hunger, disease, blood and death shared for four years by the Union and Confederacy alike. Tellingly, the tradition of Civil War reenactments began even before the conflict had ended, as returning soldiers recreated battlefield scenes at home to educate the citizenry and pay tribute to their fallen comrades. They become the focus of myth and the anchor of meaning for a whole society. Ever since, whether big government or small government, whether doves or hawks, black or white, we have all been one thing: Betsy Towner lives in California. You May Also Like.

2: Civil War Culture - HISTORY

The Civil War was a long and gruesome conflict that claimed more than , lives and had lasting effects on military and civilian survivors.

According to the Geneva Conventions of , common article 2 states that "all cases of declared war or of any armed conflict that may arise between two or more high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognized, the convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a high contracting party even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance". Military Keynesianism The economy may suffer devastating impacts during and after a time of war. According to Shank, "negative unintended consequences occur either concurrently with the war or develop as residual effects afterwards thereby impeding the economy over the longer term". When people become misplaced, they cannot continue to work or keep their businesses open, causing damages to the economy of countries involved. According to the World Bank the event that conflicts subside in the country, and in the event that there is a transition to democracy the following will result in an increase economic growth by encouraging investment of the country and its people, schooling, economic restructuring, public-good provision, and reducing social unrest. This has occurred throughout all of the conflict periods, other than in the Afghanistan and Iraq war period. Another benefit commonly mentioned is that WWII established the appropriate conditions for future growth and ended the great depression. Infrastructure Destruction of infrastructure can create a catastrophic collapse in the social interrelated structure, infrastructure services, education and health care system. Labor force[edit] The labor force of the economy also changes with the effects of war. The labor force is affected in a multitude of ways most often due to the drastic loss of life, change in population, the labor force size shrinking due to the movement of refugees and displacement and the destruction of infrastructure which in turn allows for a deterioration of productivity. This causes an economic shift in certain countries because after the war these women usually want to keep their jobs. The shortage of labor force during the "Iran-Iraq War enabled women to enter fields of employment that had previously been closed to them and absorbed them into a large number of much-needed jobs. The war increased the number of women seeking work or resisting exclusion. Many women even occupied important positions for the first time". As a set of rules and principles it aims, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict". Most wars have resulted in a significant loss of life. They are also basic human rights-the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter, and security". A collection of depictions of the brutalities of the Napoleonic-Peninsular War. Displacement[edit] Displacement or forced migration results most often during a time of war and can adversely affect both the community and an individual. When a war breaks out, many people flee their homes in fear of losing their lives and their families, and as a result, they become misplaced either internally or externally. The following may have a severe economic impact on a country. In , 53 percent of refugees worldwide originated from Somalia, Afghanistan, and Syria. In times of violence, people are displaced from their homes and seek places where they are welcome, periodically meeting places they are not welcome. In response to an influx of refugees and asylum seekers from countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Sri Lanka, Australia initiated a controversial plan in titled the Pacific Solution which called for all asylum seekers arriving by boat to be sent to the small and barren island Nauru. In a post-displacement setting, male headed households had more earned income than female headed households. Informal work for females is more difficult in a post-displacement setting where they do not have access to the same tools as they did pre-displacement. The Palestinian people have suffered from displacement as a result of armed conflict and the military occupation. The largest displacement caused due to war occurred in , after the United Nations agreed to have Palestine divided into two states. It later became the Israeli decision that Palestinian refugees no longer were permitted to return to their lands unless it was to reunify a family. This prevents the opening of schools and increases teachers absenteeism. In the case of Iraq, boys were pulled out of school to work for their families, and therefore the education gap for men and women shrank. Wartime sexual violence Conflict negatively impacts women and men, which often results in gender-specific difficulties that are not recognized or addressed by mainstream

communities across the globe Baden and Goetz, War impacts women differently as they are more likely to die from indirect causes as opposed to direct causes. It stated that peace is directly linked to equality between men and women and to development post conflict Beijing Platform for Action. Plumper found that most women live longer when they are in peacetime, when compared to a state that is in armed conflict the gender gap of life expectancy drastically decreases in the male to female ratio. Women suffer more harshly from the damage to the health as well as overall well being, other infrastructure damages, and the wider economic damage as well as from dislocation during and post-conflict. Because of this there is a dramatic economic cost effect on women causing many to bear the entire economic responsibility for their household. This has severe consequences on men and women. As the number of marital disputes rises after a house demolition, women are forced to look for work in order to support the livelihood of their families. War making resulted in state making in four ways: This encouraged pacification, led to the formation of police forces, and provided protection as a state service. War making and military expansion would not be possible without extracting resources from the population and accumulating capital. Historically, this led to the establishment of fiscal and accounting institutions to collect taxes from the population to fuel war. War making and the extraction, protection, and state making that followed were interdependent. Tilly ultimately argues that the interactions between these four processes influenced the classic European state making experience. The longstanding effects of Israeli occupation and policies of siege, confinement and confiscation of land have resulted in social as well as economic crisis for Palestinians. In the light of an increasingly failing security and living conditions most efforts should be directed at everyday survival and creating a more stable environment for the Palestinian peoples. The pushing of gender issues should be at the peak of the political agenda. The Great Depression of the s ended as nations increased their production of war materials to serve the war effort. Property damage in the Soviet Union inflicted after the Axis invasion was estimated to a value of billion rubles.

3: Project MUSE - The Impact of the American Civil War on the Local Communities of Southern Scotland

The Civil War was one of the most tragic wars in American history. More Americans died than in all other wars combined. Brother fought against brother and the nation was torn apart.

The Impact of War on Women and Children by Lucinda Marshall In the name of such euphemisms as sovereignty, democracy, freedom and liberation, armies everywhere, most notably those who act at the behest of the U. Militarism everywhere is out of control, cutting a violent swath of pandemic proportions across our planet. It is one of the unspoken facts of militarism that women often become the spoils of war, their deaths are considered collateral damage and their bodies are frequently used as battlegrounds and as commodities that can be traded. And hundreds of thousands of women are trafficked annually for forced labor and sexual slavery. Much of this trafficking is to service western troops in brothels near military bases. Even women serving in the military are subjected to sexual violence. The perpetrators of these assaults have rarely been prosecuted or punished. The impact of war on children is also profound. In the last decade, two million of our children have been killed in wars and conflicts. Environmental damage is another de facto weapon of war that has dire consequences. The Pentagon makes no secret that it uses nuclear and chemical weaponry such as depleted uranium and napalm. We know that the cancer rate and number of birth defects in Iraq have soared since the first Gulf War. There is little doubt that they also face higher cancer and disease rates as well as offspring born with birth defects. Shoddy disposal of military toxins also impacts our health by polluting our water, land and air. Most recently, the U. It is also likely that perchlorate impacts reproductive health. Disproportionate spending on war-making comes at the expense of funding for programs that benefit our lives and our planet. For example, a community near where I live recently announced that it had lost its funding for helping victims of domestic violence, an all too common occurrence as funding for combating violence against women is diverted to fund Homeland Security. In doing so, we place the lives of thousands of women at risk of harm. The monstrous scope of this carnage and its impact on women and children make it quite clear that what is occurring is a systemic fact of militarism and the patriarchy it defends. The cavalier usurpation of our lives in the name of empire imperils us all. The ongoing violence towards and poisoning of our bodies is more terrifying than the terror we purport to fight. We can no longer afford the violence implicit in empire at any cost. War against mythical terrors creates the reality of our own demise. This is the world we cover. Because of people like you, another world is possible. There are many battles to be won, but we will battle them togetherâ€”all of us. Common Dreams is not your normal news site. We want the world to be a better place. If you can help todayâ€”because every gift of every size mattersâ€”please do.

4: Effects of the Civil War

The Civil War was by far the deadliest war in American history. Well over , people died in combat, from disease, or as a result of the Civil War.

An atmospheric plume formed, consisting of toxic materials such as metals, furans, asbestos, dioxins, PAH, PCB and hydrochloric acid. Most of the materials were fibres from the structure of the building. Asbestos levels ranged from 0. PAH comprised more than 0. At the site now called Ground Zero, a large pile of smoking rubble burned intermittently for more than 3 months. Gaseous and particulate particles kept forming long after the towers had collapsed. Aerial photograph of the plume The day of the attacks dust particles of various sizes spread over lower Manhattan and Brooklyn, for many miles. Fire fighters and medics working at the WTC were exposed, but also men and women on the streets and in nearby buildings, and children in nearby schools. In vivo inhalation studies and epidemiological studies pointed out the impact of the dust cloud. Health effects from inhaling dust included bronchial hyper reactivity, because of the high alkalinity of dust particles. After September, airborne pollutant concentrations in nearby communities declined. Many people present at the WTC at the time of the attacks are still checked regularly, because long-term effects may eventually show. It is thought there may be an increased risk of development of mesothelioma, consequential to exposure to asbestos. Airborne dioxins in the days and weeks after the attack may increase the risk of cancer and diabetes. Infants of women that were pregnant on September 11 and had been in the vicinity of the WTC at the time of the attack are also checked for growth or developmental problems. During the war, extensive damage was done to the environment, and many people suffered health effects from weapons applied to destroy enemy targets. It is estimated that ten thousand villages, and their surrounding environments were destroyed. Safe drinking water declined, because of a destruction of water infrastructure and resulting leaks, bacterial contamination and water theft. Rivers and groundwater were contaminated by poorly constructed landfills located near the sources. Afghanistan once consisted of major forests watered by monsoons. During the war, Taliban members illegally trading timber in Pakistan destroyed much of the forest cover. US bombings and refugees in need of firewood destroyed much of what remained. In the mountains many large animals such as leopards found refuge, but much of the habitat is applied as refuge for military forces now. Additionally, refugees capture leopards and other large animals are and trade them for safe passage across the border. Pollution from application of explosives entered air, soil and water. One example is cyclonite, a toxic substance that may cause cancer. Rocket propellants deposited perchlorates, which damage the thyroid gland. Numerous landmines left behind in Afghan soils still cause the deaths of men, women and children today. Cambodia civil war “ In the Prince of Cambodia began to lose the faith of many for failure to come to grips with the deteriorating economic situation. In rebellion started in a wealthy province where many large landowners lives. Villagers began attacking the tax collection brigade, because taxes were invested in building large factories, causing land to be taken. This led to a bloody civil war. Before the conflict could be repressed 10, people had died. The rebellion caused the up rise of the Khmer Rouge, a Maoist-extremist organization that wanted to introduce communism in the country. In the organization, led by Pol Pot, officially seized power in Cambodia. The Khmer considered farmers proletarians to be the working class, as did Mao in China earlier. Schools, hospitals and banks were closed, the country was isolated from all foreign influence, and people were moved to the countryside for forced labor. People were obligated to work up to 12 hours a day, growing three times as many crops, as was usually the case. The Khmer Rouge regime resulted in deforestation, caused by extensive timber logging to finance war efforts, agricultural clearance, construction, logging concessions and collection of wood fuels. Deforestation resulted in severe floods, damaging rice crops and causing food shortages. In , a ban on logging exports was introduced to prevent further flooding damage. In the Khmer Rouge regime ended with an invasion by Vietnam, and the installation of a pro-Vietnamese puppet government. Subsequently, Thai and Chinese forces attempted to liberate the country from Vietnamese dominance. They deny agricultural use of the land where they are placed. In free elections were introduced, but the Khmer Rouge resumed fighting. Eventually, half of the Khmer soldiers left in , and many officials

were captured. Under the Khmer regime, a total of 1. During the process, atoms are split and energy is released in the form of heat. Controlled reactions are applied in nuclear power plants for production of electricity, whereas unchecked reactions occur during nuclear bombings. In July an atomic bomb was tested in the New Mexico desert. In , at the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War, nuclear weapons were applied to kill for the first time in Japan. On August 6, a uranium bomb by the name of Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima, followed by a plutonium bomb by the name of Fat Man on Nagasaki on August 9. The reason Hiroshima was picked was that it was a major military centre. The bomb detonated at 8. Nagasaki was picked because it was an industrial centre. The bomb, which was much larger than that used on Hiroshima, exploded at . However, the hills on and the geographical location of the bombing site caused the eventual impact to be smaller than days earlier in Hiroshima. The first impact of the atomic bombings was a blinding light, accompanied by a giant wave of heat. Dry flammable materials caught fire, and all men and animals within half a mile from the explosion sites died instantly. Many structures collapsed, in Nagasaki even the structures designed to survive earthquakes were blasted away. Many water lines broke. Fires could not be extinguished because of the water shortage, and six weeks after the blast the city still suffered from a lack of water. In Hiroshima a number of small fires combined with wind formed a firestorm, killing those who did not die before but were left immobile for some reason. Within days after the blasts, radiation sickness started rearing its ugly head, and many more people would die from it within the next 5 years. The total estimated death toll: In Hiroshima , were killed instantly, and between , and , died eventually. In Nagasaki about 40, were killed instantly, and between 70, and , died eventually. The events of August 6 and August 9 can be translated into environmental effects more literally. The blasts caused air pollution from dust particles and radioactive debris flying around, and from the fires burning everywhere. Many plants and animals were killed in the blast, or died moments to months later from radioactive precipitation. Radioactive sand clogged wells used for drinking water winning, thereby causing a drinking water problem that could not easily be solved. Surface water sources were polluted, particularly by radioactive waste. Agricultural production was damaged; dead stalks of rice could be found up to seven miles from ground zero. In Hiroshima the impact of the bombing was noticeable within a 10 km radius around the city, and in Nagasaki within a 1 km radius. Kuwait had been part of Iraq in the past, but was liberated by British imperialism, as the Iraqi government described it. In August , Iraqi forces claimed that the country was illegally extracting oil from Iraqi territory, and attacked. The United Nations attempted to liberate Kuwait. Starting January , Operation Desert Storm began, with the purpose of destroying Iraqi air force and anti-aircraft facilities, and command and control facilities. The battle was fought in Iraq, Kuwait and the Saudi-Arabian border region. Both aerial and ground artillery was applied. Late January, Iraqi aircraft were flown to Iran, and Iraqi forces began to flee. The Gulf War was one of the most environmentally devastating wars ever fought. Iraq dumped approximately one million tons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf, thereby causing the largest oil spill in history see environmental disasters. Approximately 25, migratory birds were killed. The impact on marine life was not as severe as expected, because warm water sped up the natural breakdown of oil. Local prawn fisheries did experience problems after the war. Crude oil was also spilled into the desert, forming oil lakes covering 50 square kilometres. In due time the oil percolated into groundwater aquifers. Fleeing Iraqi troops ignited Kuwaiti oil sources, releasing half a ton of air pollutants into the atmosphere. Environmental problems caused by the oil fires include smog formation and acid rain. Toxic fumes originating from the burning oil wells compromised human health, and threatened wildlife. A soot layer was deposited on the desert, covering plants, and thereby preventing them from breathing. Seawater was applied to extinguish the oil fires, resulting in increased salinity in areas close to oil wells. It took about nine months to extinguish the fires. During the war, many dams and sewage water treatment plants were targeted and destroyed. A lack of possibilities for water treatment resulting from the attacks caused sewage to flow directly into the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Additionally, pollutants seeped from bombed chemical plants into the rivers. Drinking water extracted from the river was polluted, resulting in widespread disease. For example, cases of typhoid fever have increased tenfold since

5: How Did the Civil War Change the United States?

Historians talked about the social and political impact of several events leading up to the Civil War, including the Fugitive Slave Act and abolitionist John Brown's raid of a federal armory at.

Visit Website Did you know? As the Union and Confederate armies camped across the Rappahannock River from each other in the winter of , bands on both sides played the popular ballad "Home Sweet Home. Before , new volunteer regiments usually included a regimental band; when the proliferation of bands became too unwieldy, many regimental bands were dismissed, but some survived, or were replaced by brigade bands to serve a larger contingent of troops. The Role of Newspapers With the invention of the telegraph and a better mechanical printing press , the newspaper business had begun to explode in the years leading up to the Civil War. By , the country could boast some 2, publications, many of them published weekly or daily. Widespread use of the telegraph meant that war-related news reached Americans across the country, in both rural and urban areas, in an extremely short time. The Civil War would become the most well-reported conflict in history: Reporters traveling with the armies sent dispatches directly from the field, and many soldiers wrote letters for their hometown newspapers. In addition, mass-produced newspapers were selling for just a penny, enabling them to reach a much greater audience than ever before. In addition to straight reporting, newspapers particularly pictorial ones published a wide variety of political cartoons. By satirizing controversial leaders, celebrating victories and laying blame for defeats, the cartoons became an integral part of how many Americans processed the staggering events of the war. Wartime Photography The Civil War was also the first major conflict in history to be extensively photographed. Like newspapers reporters, photographers went into army camps and onto the field of battle to capture images of wartime life and death. Mathew Brady , who by had built a successful career taking daguerreotype photographs of politicians, authors, actors and other famous figures, decided to make a complete record of the war. Hiring a staff of photographers including Alexander Gardner and Timothy H. He got behind the camera himself on only a few occasions notably at Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg but generally refused to give his staff individual credit for their photos. Photography in the war years was a difficult and cumbersome process. Photographers transported their heavy equipment in wagons, and were often forced to develop the images in makeshift darkrooms inside those same wagons. Confederate and Union Money Of all the disadvantages the Confederacy experienced during the Civil War, its lack of a sound currency was particularly damaging. In addition, the South never developed an adequate system of taxation and was unable to produce what it needed or export the goods it did produce, due to the increasingly effective Union blockade of the Atlantic coast. By comparison, the North had relatively little trouble financing the war effort. Congress passed the Internal Revenue Act of , which included the first personal income tax in American history; the new Internal Revenue Board began collecting taxes the following year. The value of these greenbacks rose and fell throughout the war, but they did provide enough currency for circulation. The National Bank Act provided additional stability by establishing a national banking system, which gave the country a federal currency for the first time.

6: Civil war - Wikipedia

Community and Conflict - the Impact of the Civil War in the Ozarks Confluence & Crossroads - The Civil War in the American Heartland Constance Fautleroy Runcie.

Aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg , American Civil War , James Fearon , a scholar of civil wars at Stanford University , defines a civil war as "a violent conflict within a country fought by organized groups that aim to take power at the center or in a region, or to change government policies". Some political scientists define a civil war as having more than casualties, [2] while others further specify that at least must come from each side. This includes civil wars; however, no specific definition of civil war is provided in the text of the Conventions. Tanks in the streets of Addis Ababa after rebels seized the capital during the Ethiopian Civil War Nevertheless, the International Committee of the Red Cross has sought to provide some clarification through its commentaries on the Geneva Conventions , noting that the Conventions are "so general, so vague, that many of the delegations feared that it might be taken to cover any act committed by force of arms". The conditions listed by the ICRC in its commentary are as follows: That the legal Government is obliged to have recourse to the regular military forces against insurgents organized as military and in possession of a part of the national territory. Causes According to a review study of civil war research, there are three prominent explanations for civil war: Scholarly analysis supports the conclusion that economic and structural factors are more important than those of identity in predicting occurrences of civil war. The study framework, which came to be called the Collier–Hoeffler Model, examined 78 five-year increments when civil war occurred from to , as well as 1, five-year increments of "no civil war" for comparison, and subjected the data set to regression analysis to see the effect of various factors. The factors that were shown to have a statistically significant effect on the chance that a civil war would occur in any given five-year period were: When disaggregated, only petroleum and non-petroleum groupings showed different results: The authors of the study interpreted this as being the result of the ease by which primary commodities may be extorted or captured compared to other forms of wealth; for example, it is easy to capture and control the output of a gold mine or oil field compared to a sector of garment manufacturing or hospitality services. The study interpreted these three factors as proxies for earnings forgone by rebellion, and therefore that lower forgone earnings encourage rebellion. However, for this to be true, one would expect economic inequality to also be a significant factor in rebellions, which it is not. The study therefore concluded that the economic model of opportunity cost better explained the findings. Only ethnic dominance, the case where the largest ethnic group comprises a majority of the population, increased the risk of civil war. A country characterized by ethnic dominance has nearly twice the chance of a civil war. However, the combined effects of ethnic and religious fractionalization, i. The study interpreted this as stating that minority groups are more likely to rebel if they feel that they are being dominated, but that rebellions are more likely to occur the more homogeneous the population and thus more cohesive the rebels. These two factors may thus be seen as mitigating each other in many cases. He disagrees with the quantitative research methods of Collier and believes a stronger emphasis should be put on personal data and human perspective of the people in conflict. Beyond Keen, several other authors have introduced works that either disprove greed vs. Authors such as Cristina Bodea and Ibrahim Elbadawi, who co-wrote the entry, "Riots, coups and civil war: Revisiting the greed and grievance debate", argue that empirical data can disprove many of the proponents of greed theory and make the idea "irrelevant". Anthony Vinci makes a strong argument that, "fungible concept of power and the primary motivation of survival provide superior explanations of armed group motivation and, more broadly, the conduct of internal conflicts". Commitment problems may deter a lasting peace agreement as the powers in question are aware that neither of them is able to commit to their end of the bargain in the future. Walter argues that when these issues are properly reversed, they act as political and legal restraints on executive power forcing the established government to better serve the people. Additionally, these political and legal restraints create a standardized avenue to influence government and increase the commitment credibility of established peace treaties. Both of these factors favor rebels, as a population dispersed outward toward the borders is harder to control than one concentrated in a

central region, while mountains offer terrain where rebels can seek sanctuary. The study had two possible explanations for this: The elapsed time may represent the depreciation of whatever capital the rebellion was fought over and thus increase the opportunity cost of restarting the conflict. Alternatively, elapsed time may represent the gradual process of healing of old hatreds. The study found that the presence of a diaspora substantially reduced the positive effect of time, as the funding from diasporas offsets the depreciation of rebellion-specific capital. He found that polygyny greatly increased the frequency of civil wars but not interstate wars. They argued that misogyny is a better explanation than polygyny. Through her studies of the Salvadoran Civil War, Wood finds that traditional explanations of greed and grievance are not sufficient to explain the emergence of that insurgent movement. Wood also attributes participation in the civil war to the value that insurgents assigned to changing social relations in El Salvador, an experience she defines as the "pleasure of agency". In 19th-century Europe, the length of civil wars fell significantly, largely due to the nature of the conflicts as battles for the power center of the state, the strength of centralized governments, and the normally quick and decisive intervention by other states to support the government. Following World War II the duration of civil wars grew past the norm of the preth century, largely due to weakness of the many postcolonial states and the intervention by major powers on both sides of conflict. The most obvious commonality to civil wars are that they occur in fragile states. This meant that whoever had control of the capital and the military could normally crush resistance. A rebellion which failed to quickly seize the capital and control of the military for itself normally found itself doomed to rapid destruction. For example, the fighting associated with the Paris Commune occurred almost entirely in Paris, and ended quickly once the military sided with the government [28] at Versailles and conquered Paris. The power of non-state actors resulted in a lower value placed on sovereignty in the 18th and 19th centuries, which further reduced the number of civil wars. For example, the pirates of the Barbary Coast were recognized as de facto states because of their military power. The Barbary pirates thus had no need to rebel against the Ottoman Empire "their nominal state government" to gain recognition of their sovereignty. Conversely, states such as Virginia and Massachusetts in the United States of America did not have sovereign status, but had significant political and economic independence coupled with weak federal control, reducing the incentive to secede. However, a bi-polar world, divided between the two ideologies, did not develop, largely due to the dominance of monarchists through most of the period. The monarchists would thus normally intervene in other countries to stop democratic movements taking control and forming democratic governments, which were seen by monarchists as being both dangerous and unpredictable. Given the military strength of the Great Powers, these interventions nearly always proved decisive and quickly ended the civil wars. The American Civil War "was unusual for at least two reasons: The Spanish Civil War "proved exceptional because both sides in the struggle received support from intervening great powers: Germany, Italy, and Portugal supported opposition leader Francisco Franco, while France and the Soviet Union supported the government [31] see proxy war. Since Members of ARDE Frente Sur at rest after routing a Sandinista National Liberation Front garrison at El Serrano during the Nicaraguan Revolution In the s, about twenty civil wars were occurring concurrently during an average year, a rate about ten times the historical average since the 19th century. However, the rate of new civil wars had not increased appreciably; the drastic rise in the number of ongoing wars after World War II was a result of the tripling of the average duration of civil wars to over four years. The rate of state formation leveled off in the s, at which point few colonies remained. Nevertheless, Western states that survived into the latter half of the 20th century were considered "strong" by simple reason that they had managed to develop the institutional structures and military capability required to survive predation by their fellow states. Most imperial powers had not foreseen a need to prepare their colonies for independence; for example, Britain had given limited self-rule to India and Sri Lanka, while treating British Somaliland as little more than a trading post, while all major decisions for French colonies were made in Paris and Belgium prohibited any self-government up until it suddenly granted independence to its colonies in Like Western states of previous centuries, the new ex-colonies lacked autonomous bureaucracies, which would make decisions based on the benefit to society as a whole, rather than respond to corruption and nepotism to favor a particular interest group. In such a situation, factions manipulate the state to benefit themselves or,

alternatively, state leaders use the bureaucracy to further their own self-interest. The lack of credible governance was compounded by the fact that most colonies were economic loss-makers at independence, lacking both a productive economic base and a taxation system to effectively extract resources from economic activity. Among the rare states profitable at decolonization was India, to which scholars credibly argue that Uganda, Malaysia and Angola may be included. Neither did imperial powers make territorial integration a priority, and may have discouraged nascent nationalism as a danger to their rule. Many newly independent states thus found themselves impoverished, with minimal administrative capacity in a fragmented society, while faced with the expectation of immediately meeting the demands of a modern state. The "strong"- "weak" categorization is not the same as "Western"- "non-Western", as some Latin American states like Argentina and Brazil and Middle Eastern states like Egypt and Israel are considered to have "strong" administrative structures and economic infrastructure. The Lebanese Civil War " was characterized by multiple foreign interventions. Historically, the international community would have targeted weak states for territorial absorption or colonial domination or, alternatively, such states would fragment into pieces small enough to be effectively administered and secured by a local power. However, international norms towards sovereignty changed in the wake of II in ways that support and maintain the existence of weak states. Weak states are given de jure sovereignty equal to that of other states, even when they do not have de facto sovereignty or control of their own territory, including the privileges of international diplomatic recognition and an equal vote in the United Nations. Further, the international community offers development aid to weak states, which helps maintain the facade of a functioning modern state by giving the appearance that the state is capable of fulfilling its implied responsibilities of control and order. Consequently, military aggression that results in territorial annexation became increasingly likely to prompt international condemnation, diplomatic censure, a reduction in international aid or the introduction of economic sanction, or, as in the case of invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, international military intervention to reverse the territorial aggression. A fast attack boat of the rebel LTTE in Sri Lanka in passes the hulk of an LTTE supply ship that had been sunk by government aircraft, Sri Lankan Civil War " Interventions by outside powers There has been an enormous amount of international intervention in civil wars since that some have argued served to extend wars. According to Patrick M. It became common for both the state and opposition group to receive foreign support, allowing wars to continue well past the point when domestic resources had been exhausted. Superpowers, such as the European great powers, had always felt no compunction in intervening in civil wars that affected their interests, while distant regional powers such as the United States could declare the interventionist Monroe Doctrine of for events in its Central American "backyard". However, the large population of weak states after allowed intervention by former colonial powers, regional powers and neighboring states who themselves often had scarce resources. Effectiveness of intervention The effectiveness of intervention is widely debated, in part because the data suffers from selection bias; as Fortna has argued, peacekeepers select themselves into difficult cases. However, other scholars disagree. Few interventions, for them, have demonstrated such an approach. In some cases, superpowers would superimpose Cold War ideology onto local conflicts, while in others local actors using Cold War ideology would attract the attention of a superpower to obtain support. Lengthy Cold War-associated civil conflicts that ground to a halt include the wars of Guatemala " , El Salvador " and Nicaragua " Walter, "post civil wars are different from previous civil wars in three striking ways. First, most of them are situated in Muslim-majority countries. Second, most of the rebel groups fighting these wars espouse radical Islamist ideas and goals. Third, most of these radical groups are pursuing transnational rather than national aims.

7: Impact of the Civil War - HISTORY

The American Civil War's Impact on the Economy, Society, Politics & Government The Battle of Fort Sumter & the Start of the Civil War.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Civil War History The more general accounts of the first half of the twentieth century were oversimplified in portraying Britain as consisting solely of a Confederacy-supporting upper class and a pro-Northern working class. In addition, it has corrected the weakness of the earlier accounts that concentrated too heavily upon London as the center of political discourse. The recent work on the experience of Lancashire and Yorkshire has redressed this balance, and has demonstrated that provincial political activity reached its height in the mid-nineteenth century. Yet the tendency still remains to mean England when studies refer to the British reaction to the war. Using a local approach for uncovering the international dimension to the American Civil War should not ignore the Scottish reaction because historians can miss a fascinating and telling strand [End Page] of the British experience. By his own admission, the study neglected the experiences of the Scottish smaller towns, which are necessary to examine in order to provide more information about the local economic response, and, in turn, an understanding of the derivation of local Scottish opinions. A close examination of the Scottish lowland regions reveals that the individual economic experiences of the American Civil War were as diverse as the economic and social composition of the area. The implications of this for the understanding of international Civil War opinions should not be underestimated. Examining the agricultural and industrial trends of Scottish towns during the American Civil War can uncover the role that prosperity, or the lack of it, played in the formulation of attitudes toward the war. The economy, in fact, cannot provide the only explanation for support of Union or Confederacy. A number of factors figured in this process: From this examination will emerge a mid-nineteenth-century Scotland fascinated with American developments not only because of material aspects alone, but also because of personal connections with the United States and its belief in democracy, freedom, and national self-determination. The Scottish Highland region has traditionally received the predominant share of the historical attention paid to rural Scotland. In so doing, historians have overlooked the vibrant rural culture which existed in the Scottish Southern Upland areas of the Scottish Borders and Dumfriesshire. This interest existed against a background of political agitation in these rural areas, resulting from dissatisfaction with aristocratic landlords and undemocratic local government. The contrasting economic experiences which resulted from the Civil War were a consequence of the industrial and agricultural diversification of the Scottish economy. The different rural experiences of local government, newspaper journalism, land ownership, local political leadership, and economic circumstances contributed to a complex diversity of You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

8: Impacts of railroad during the Civil War | History at Normandale

particular, we explore the economic channels through which civil war affects growth by investigating two theoretical arguments. First, civil war impacts the domestic economy by reducing the level and growth of the capital stock. The occurrence of civil war initiates capital flight and thus dramatically reduces private investment.

9: Environmental effects of war

A civil war, also known as an intrastate war in polemology, is a war between organized groups within the same state or www.enganchecubano.com aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region, to achieve independence for a region or to change government policies.

*Belonging to America The whole life adoption book How Ireland voted 1997 Financial markets and institutions jeff
madura 12 Religion in the Pacific era God owns all spirits (Numb. 16:22, 27:16) On the path of adventure Selected
vacanas of Sarvajna The book of Christmas foods The chemistry and technology of petroleum V.13. Assault on Mt
Dream-Cloud Outbreaks reported in acute care settings Miscellaneous entitlement programs lets speaking topics with
answers book Reference book of womens vintage clothing, 1930-1939 Jpg to binder Trends in Rock Mechanics:
Proceedings of Sessions of Geo-Denver 2000 The book of daniel drew Williams obstetrics latest edition Trusting God
supernaturally Participatory research : a tool in the production of knowledge in development discourse Patience Elabor-I
With words that once were his A special relationship F. Tuohy. Great Baseball Feats, Facts, and Firsts 2005 The Third
Volume 2 (The Third) List of state highways in karnataka The Boston Tradition: American Paintings from the Museum of
Fine Arts, Boston Perils and promises of a new South city : Knoxville in the modern age. Backtesting and stress-testing
portfolios The Canadian general election of 2004 Sociology in our times 6th edition Burke and Alvord memorial. U.S.
security issues in Africa Prepare a Weekly Worship Planbook for Pastors and Musicians 2003 2004 Ethical motivation
Smells like a kidnapping Network administrator Alzheimers disease and other dementias of late life Travel and
adventure Why is chrome ing files as html not*