C23-1 Lecture 15

The Civil War

I. Causes of the War

Tariffs Land Competition Property rights

State	Per Capita Income (all persons)	Per Capita Income (free persons)	% Population Enslaved	% Potential Income Loss of Whites Postabolition
Alabama	75	120	45	42
South Carolina	80	159	57	36
Florida	89	143	44	34
Georgia	84	136	44	29
Mississippi	125	253	55	29
Louisiana	131	229	47	24
Texas	100	134	30	24
North Carolina	79	108	33	19
Tennessee	75	93	25	18
Arkansas	95	121	26	17
Virginia	88	120	32	17
Total	91	135	38	23

Source: Gerald Gunderson, "The Origin of the American Civil War," Journal of Economic History 34 (1974): 922. Reprinted by permission of Cambridge University Press.

Alternatives to conflict: emancipation

	The Cost of Emancipation in 1860	

		Annual Per Capita Cost		
Plan	Total Cost (million \$)	All Free Persons	North- erners	All Persons
Immediate emancipation	2,700	7.25	9.66	6.30
Immediate emancipation + resettlement in Africa	3,084	8.00	10.70	6.90
Emancipation in next generation Abolition in 30 years	210 550	.56 1.50	.75 2.00	.49 1.30

Source: Claudia Goldin, "The Economics of Emancipation," Journal of Economic History 33 (1973): 85. Reprinted by permission of Cambridge University Press.

II. Costs of the War

	Direct Costs of the Civil War
(i	in millions of 1860 dollars, discounted at 6 percent
	back to June 1861)

a private and area who the appropriate-discount addi-	North	South
Government expenditures	2,291	1,011
Undercounted labor costs associated with draft	11	20
Destruction of physical capital	6 200 <u>45</u> 00	1,487
Human capital lost		albi baqi
Killed	955	684
Wounded	365	261
Less the "risk premium" component of soldier's pay	-256	-178
Resilian Partie and secretary in the many control of	3,366	3,286

Source: Claudia Goldin and Frank Lewis, "The Economic Cost of the American Civil War: Estimates and Implications," *Journal of Economic History* 35 (1975): 304-09. Reprinted by permission of Cambridge University Press.

III. Financing the War

A. methods: bonds vs. inflation

B. consequences: inflation and redistribution

U.S. Domestic Prices and the Price of Gold in Greenbacks 1860-65

Day Laborers' Year Daily Wage		Hoover Consumer Price Index (1860=100)	Index of Real Day Laborers' Daily Wage	Price of Gold in Greenbacks	
1860	\$1.03	100	100	1.00	
1861	1.04	101	100	1.00	
1862	1.08	113	93	1.02	
1863	1.20	139	84	1.37	
1864	1.39	176	77	1.56	
1865	1.48	175	82	2.02	

Sources: Clarence Long, Wages and Earnings in the United States, 1860–1890 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960): Series A-12; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975): Series E-174; James K. Kindahl, "Economic Factors in Specific Resumption: The United States, 1865–1879," Journal of Political Economy 59 (1961): 36.

IV. Impact of the War

A. In the North (the Beard-Hacker Thesis)

Average Annual Rate of Growth of Commodity Output					
Year	U.S. Economy	Manufacturing Sector			
1840-59	4.6	7.8			
1860-69	2.0	2.3			
1870-99	4.4	6.0			

Interpretation: Manufacturing growth was as rapid from 1840 to 1859 as it was from 1870 to 1899.

Source: Robert Gallman, "Commodity Output 1839-99," in National Bureau of Economic Research, *Trends in the American Economy in the 19th Century*, vol. 24, Series on Income and Wealth (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960).

B. In the South: the real watershed

Commodity Output by Region and Sector, 1860–1880 (1879 prices; millions of dollars)

Year	Totala	Agriculture	Mining and Manufacturing
Non-South		Contraction to the success	
1860	\$1,674	\$853	\$821
1870	2,337	1,246	1,091
1880	3,876	1,861	2,015
South			
1860	710	639	71
1870	534	477	57
1880	838	738	100
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^{*} Excluding construction.

Source: Stanley L. Engerman, "The Economic Impact of the Civil War," Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 3 (1966): 180.