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1 Section A

This paper seeks to investigate the question: *« How did the Import of Raw Cotton to Great Britain Influence Its Willingness to Recognize the Confederate States of America?»*. It is well-known that the southern United States is a largely agrarian region of the nation, and further that the economy of these states has, since the colonial era, been heavily dependent on the exportation of various *«cash crops»*. Cotton, the crop with which the 19th century south is most associated, became the staple export of the region, and indeed may be argued to have kick-started or at least supported the lucrative textile industry of Great Britain. In this paper I examine the economic codependency of the Antebellum South (and subsequently the of the Confederate States of America [CSA]) with Great Britain, and the effects of this relationship on the prospect of the British Parliament's diplomatic recognition of the CSA as a sovereign nation. To do this, I shall rely on the vast contemporary records of exports and manufactures, the body of post- contemporary literature regarding the relations of both nations, and the large base of correspondences and personal records of those involved.

A source that shall be relied upon heavily in assessing the economic reliance of the Antebellum South on cotton in the decades leading up to the war is Douglass C. North, *The Economic Growth of the United States 1790 - 1860* (1966). In this book, North argues that the critical period of economic development in the United States, contrary to the accepted narrative at the time, which supposed it to have taken place in the reconstruction era or later, in fact occurred between the years 1790 and 1860. Though this argument is outside the scope of this paper, it should be noted that this source is far from modern, and is likely to include some outdated information or analysis, as is the nature of the field. The work has, however, maintained relevance into recent years through the fact that it provides vast quantities of data, compiled from various other sources, regarding the economic state of the nation, and specifically the South, which are readily available for analysis and interpretation.

For reference on the diplomatic affairs of the CSA with Great Britain during the Civil War, I have found the eminent economist and economic historian Eli Ginzberg's Ginzberg, *“The Economics of British Neutrality during the American Civil War”*

2 Section B

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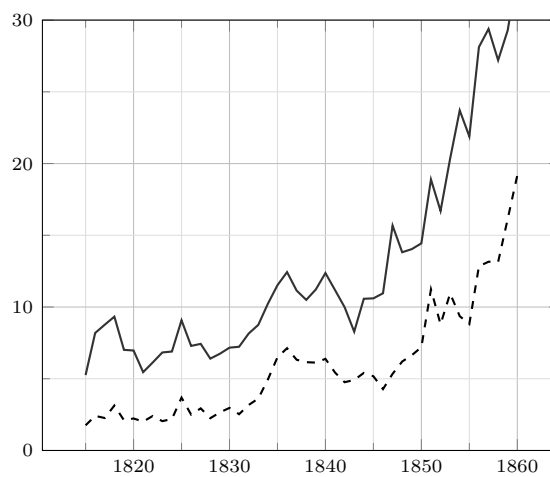


Figure 2.1: Value (hundreds of millions of dollars) of Total Exports (solid) and of Total Raw Cotton Exports (dashed) in the U.S.: 1815-1860

1. The data for figure 2 comes from: (Total Exports) North, *The Economic Growth of the United States 1790 - 1860*, Table A-III; (Cotton Exports) U.S. Congress House of Representatives, *H. Misc. Doc. no. 49* (48th Cong., 1st. sess., 1884), Part 2, Table 2.

3 Section C

References

Ginzberg, Eli. "The Economics of British Neutrality during the American Civil War." *Agricultural History* 10, no. 4 (1936): 147–156. ISSN: 00021482, 15338290, accessed November 21, 2024. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3739625>.

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North, Douglass Cecil. *The Economic Growth of the United States 1790 - 1860*. The Norton Library 346. New York: Norton, 1966. ISBN: 978-0-393-00346-8.