

The American Civil War 1861-1865

The American Civil War was a historical period where Americans became conscious of their unity and the importance of nationalism. American revolution (1776-1783) led to the creation of a United States while the civil war (1861-1865) was a determinant of what the nations wanted to be. The war left many unresolved questions. First, whether it was advisable to make the country a dissolvable confederation with sovereign states or a nation with a single sovereign federal government (Shi & Tindall). This paper aims at addressing why the development of a stable central national government was so important after the Civil War to the unity and development of the United States.

After the war, the United States needed a stable government that would unify all the states both from the Confederates and from the south. Secession was not an option for the national government. As a result, a stable government was essential for defense purposes (Shi & Tindall). The United States had to come up with a strong defensive structure to prevent another revolution from taking place. Secondly, a stable national government was to ensure that slavery ends in the United States, a factor that divided the northern states from the southerners. The stability of the government was necessary to help mitigate the financial deficit that had been created by the civil war. It was costly to finance and control the war for nearly half a decade (John Hope).

The United States needed a stronger federal government which would facilitate all policies that would amount to developing the nations that had been razed down by the war. The United States private economic sector was inferior and lacked the finance to come back to life. The national government was needed to implement specific policies and help the private sector which was the backbone of the country's economy regain its strength. Conclusively, considerable

investment was needed to improve the state's infrastructure. After the end of slavery, unemployment increased in the United States (John Hope). It meant that crime would increase if there were no strong government to support the unemployed by creating jobs and unifying Americans. In case there wouldn't have been a stable national government, slavery would have been reinstated hence destabilizing the country again and plunging it into another warfare.

After the end of the civil war, America was experiencing some sectoral and public transition that needed a lot of support from a stable central government. The government had an obligation of creating an environment of equality. United States economic reconstruction was also vital and needed a stable national government (Shi & Tindall). It would also mean that both northern and southern states be unified and work under one roof. It would only require a powerful central government to undertake this. The southern states like Texas and California had different views on slavery. Most of whom wanted to secede from the United States to make sovereign states. A unified country under a stable central government would ensure that a centralized domestic and global trade is developed. Trade agreements and issues on foreign affairs would be tackled by a stable national government that would take their plights and views into consideration.

A stable central government would also ensure that the weakest states and minority groups rights and sovereignty as enshrined in the Constitution are respected. For instance, the African Americans the native Americans (Shi & Tindall). With a stable central government, their plights were not taken into consideration. America remained unified. As a result, America prospered and still enjoys a stable and democratic government. America never saw the eruption of another civil war. The economic and financial sector was revamped. The country's defense

system got strengthened, and equality got improved in the United States. Slavery came to an end making labor in the state be of free will and not a system of forced labor (John Hope).

Work Cited

Franklin, John Hope. Reconstruction after the civil war. University of Chicago Press, 1994.

Shi, David E., and George Brown Tindall. America: A narrative history. WW Norton & Company, 2016.