**Defending Forces**

**Military Resources and Capabilities**

* **Troop Strength**:
  + Deployed a large, well-organized army with extensive combat experience.
  + Troops had undergone multiple battles, ensuring a high level of readiness.
* **Equipment and Technology**:
  + Possessed superior artillery and firearms, giving them an advantage in ranged combat.
  + Maintained an advanced railway system for rapid troop and supply movement.
  + Had access to a strong naval force, though less relevant in this land-based engagement.
* **Logistics and Supply Chains**:
  + Established a well-organized supply network that ensured a steady flow of ammunition, food, and medical supplies.
  + Benefited from strong industrial support, allowing consistent resupply.
* **Intelligence and Surveillance**:
  + Utilized cavalry units for reconnaissance.
  + Relied on telegraphs for real-time battlefield communication.

**Economic Resources**

* **Defense Budget**:
  + Had a significantly larger economy and financial backing to sustain a prolonged conflict.
* **Industrial Base**:
  + Maintained a well-developed industrial sector capable of mass-producing weapons, ammunition, and supplies.
  + Railroads provided a critical advantage in logistics and mobility.
* **Resource Availability**:
  + Access to vast natural resources, reducing dependence on imports.
* **Economic Resilience**:
  + The strong economy allowed for continued military operations despite disruptions.

**Geographic and Environmental Factors**

* **Terrain**:
  + The battle took place in familiar terrain, giving the defending forces a strategic advantage.
  + High ground positions provided natural defensive benefits.
* **Climate and Weather**:
  + Summer heat made battlefield logistics more challenging.
  + Rain and other weather conditions could impact troop movements.
* **Strategic Location**:
  + Proximity to central command allowed for reinforcements and resupply.

**Political and Diplomatic Resources**

* **Alliances and Partnerships**:
  + Maintained strong diplomatic relationships with major international powers.
* **International Law and Norms**:
  + Framed the war effort as a fight for national unity and humanitarian causes, which bolstered international legitimacy.
* **Domestic Political Support**:
  + Strong leadership reinforced the war effort.
  + Public sentiment was initially divided but strengthened after success in battle.

**Human and Social Resources**

* **Population Size and Demographics**:
  + Had a significantly larger population base, providing an advantage in manpower.
* **Morale and Cohesion**:
  + Morale fluctuated but improved following battlefield success.
* **Education and Skills**:
  + Higher literacy rates and broader access to education led to a more skilled officer corps and specialized military roles.

**Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

* **Research and Development (R&D)**:
  + Invested in military technology, including improved firearms and artillery.
  + Innovations in transportation and communication provided a strategic edge.

**Energy and Infrastructure**

* **Energy Security**:
  + Controlled key natural resources essential for wartime production.
* **Transportation Networks**:
  + Maintained an extensive railway system that enhanced strategic mobility.
* **Communication Systems**:
  + More advanced telegraph infrastructure allowed better coordination and intelligence-sharing.

**Cultural and Psychological Factors**

* **National Will**:
  + Driven by the goal of national preservation and ideological convictions.
* **Psychological Resilience**:
  + Public and military perseverance increased after success in battle.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**

* **Compliance with International Law**:
  + Maintained a position aligned with global humanitarian norms.
* **Ethical Implications**:
  + The war effort was justified under national preservation, though battlefield destruction and casualties raised concerns.