**Attacking Forces**

**Military Resources and Capabilities**

* **Troop Strength**:
  + Had a well-trained, battle-experienced army.
  + Relied on state militias and volunteers instead of a professional standing force.
* **Equipment and Technology**:
  + Used a mix of imported, captured, and domestically produced weapons.
  + Artillery and cavalry units were highly effective but infantry weaponry was often outdated.
* **Logistics and Supply Chains**:
  + Faced severe logistical challenges, with frequent shortages of ammunition, food, and medical supplies.
  + Limited railway infrastructure made supply movement difficult.
* **Intelligence and Surveillance**:
  + Relied on scouts, spies, and cavalry reconnaissance for battlefield awareness.
  + Lacked extensive real-time communication capabilities.

**Economic Resources**

* **Defense Budget**:
  + Operated with fewer financial resources and relied on foreign support and trade.
* **Industrial Base**:
  + Had a smaller industrial sector, making large-scale war production difficult.
* **Resource Availability**:
  + Possessed some natural resources but lacked key industrial materials.
* **Economic Resilience**:
  + The economy struggled under trade restrictions and war-related disruptions.

**Geographic and Environmental Factors**

* **Terrain**:
  + Operated in unfamiliar territory, putting them at a strategic disadvantage.
* **Climate and Weather**:
  + Long marches and supply shortages made forces vulnerable to extreme weather conditions.
* **Strategic Location**:
  + The invasion into enemy territory stretched supply lines and limited reinforcement capabilities.

**Political and Diplomatic Resources**

* **Alliances and Partnerships**:
  + Sought international recognition but failed to secure formal foreign support.
* **Domestic Political Support**:
  + Political unity was inconsistent, with internal divisions weakening centralized command.

**Human and Social Resources**

* **Population Size and Demographics**:
  + Had a smaller population base, limiting recruitment and reinforcements.
* **Morale and Cohesion**:
  + Morale was high before the battle but significantly declined after failure.
* **Education and Skills**:
  + Military tradition produced skilled officers, but lower literacy rates affected specialized roles.

**Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

* **Research and Development (R&D)**:
  + Limited resources restricted innovation in military technology.

**Energy and Infrastructure**

* **Energy Security**:
  + Controlled some resource reserves but lacked industrial infrastructure to process them.
* **Transportation Networks**:
  + Fewer railroads made logistics and supply transport difficult.
* **Communication Systems**:
  + Relied on couriers and verbal orders, leading to delays in coordination.

**Cultural and Psychological Factors**

* **National Will**:
  + Highly motivated to achieve independence and political objectives.
* **Psychological Resilience**:
  + Strong ideological commitment, though morale was significantly weakened after battlefield failure.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**

* **Compliance with International Law**:
  + Lacked official recognition, complicating legal standing.
* **Ethical Implications**:
  + Political motivations and economic systems contributed to a loss of international support.