**1. Military Resources and Capabilities**

**Troop Strength:**

* The **Army of Northern Virginia** was well-trained and led by experienced officers.
* However, the Confederacy had **fewer overall troops** compared to the Union.
* Reliance on state militias and volunteers rather than a professional standing army.

**Equipment and Technology:**

* The Confederacy relied on **captured Union weapons, imported arms, and domestic production**.
* **Artillery and cavalry were well-developed**, but infantry weaponry was often outdated.
* Limited access to advanced military technologies.

**Logistics and Supply Chains:**

* The **Confederacy faced significant logistical challenges**.
* Supply shortages were common, particularly for ammunition, food, and medical supplies.
* Fewer railroads and deteriorating infrastructure made troop and resource movement difficult.

**Intelligence and Surveillance:**

* The Confederacy relied on **scouts, spies, and cavalry reconnaissance**.
* Limited access to real-time battlefield communication.
* No telegraph infrastructure as extensive as the Union's.

**Cyber Warfare:**

* Not applicable during the 19th century.

**Nuclear Capabilities:**

* Not applicable during the 19th century.

**2. Economic Resources**

**Defense Budget:**

* The Confederacy had a **smaller economy** and limited financial resources.
* Reliance on **blockade-running and foreign aid** to sustain war efforts.
* Inflation and currency devaluation weakened economic stability.

**Industrial Base:**

* The South lacked a strong industrial base compared to the Union.
* **Limited capacity to manufacture weapons, ammunition, and uniforms**.
* Relied heavily on **imports from Europe**, particularly from Britain.

**Resource Availability:**

* The Confederacy had access to **cotton, tobacco, and some iron resources**.
* However, it **lacked essential resources like coal, iron, and manufacturing capacity**.
* Dependent on **imported war materials** due to blockades.

**Economic Resilience:**

* The Southern economy **struggled under Union blockades**.
* **Agrarian-based economy** was not suited for sustaining a prolonged industrial war.

**3. Geographic and Environmental Factors**

**Terrain:**

* The battle took place in **Northern territory**, putting the Confederacy at a disadvantage.
* Lee's forces had to **navigate unfamiliar terrain**, unlike previous battles fought in the South.

**Climate and Weather:**

* The summer heat and long marches took a toll on **Confederate troops**.
* **Limited supply lines meant greater vulnerability** to adverse weather conditions.

**Strategic Location:**

* Gettysburg was **deep in Union territory**, making supply lines fragile.
* No direct access to **reinforcements or supply depots**.

**4. Political and Diplomatic Resources**

**Alliances and Partnerships:**

* The Confederacy **sought foreign recognition** from **Britain and France**.
* While sympathetic, **no European power formally recognized or aided the Confederacy**.

**International Law and Norms:**

* The Confederacy struggled to gain **legitimacy under international law**.
* The Union's **Emancipation Proclamation** (1863) reduced foreign support for the Confederate cause.

**Domestic Political Support:**

* Political unity **varied** across the Confederate states.
* States' rights ideology often **hindered centralized war efforts**.
* Confederate President **Jefferson Davis** faced internal criticism.

**5. Human and Social Resources**

**Population Size and Demographics:**

* The Confederacy had a **smaller population** than the Union.
* **Fewer men available for military service**, as much of the workforce was enslaved.

**Morale and Cohesion:**

* **Confederate morale was high before Gettysburg**, boosted by previous victories.
* Defeat at Gettysburg marked a turning point, leading to **declining morale**.

**Education and Skills:**

* The South had a **tradition of military service**, producing skilled officers.
* However, **lower literacy rates and weaker industrial education** hindered specialized roles.

**6. Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

**Research and Development (R&D):**

* The Confederacy had limited resources for **technological advancements**.
* Innovations in **naval warfare (ironclads) and small arms production** were attempted but limited.

**Space Capabilities:**

* Not applicable during the 19th century.

**Artificial Intelligence (AI):**

* Not applicable during the 19th century.

**7. Energy and Infrastructure**

**Energy Security:**

* The Confederacy controlled **some coal and iron reserves**, but not enough to sustain the war.
* **Reliance on imported energy resources** due to lack of industrial infrastructure.

**Transportation Networks:**

* The Confederacy had **fewer railroads** than the Union, making supply movement difficult.
* Many rail lines were **destroyed or disrupted by Union advances**.

**Communication Systems:**

* **Telegraph use was limited**, making battlefield coordination harder.
* Reliance on **couriers and verbal orders**, which caused delays.

**8. Cultural and Psychological Factors**

**National Will:**

* The South was deeply committed to **its cause of independence**.
* Confederate forces were **highly motivated**, particularly early in the war.

**Psychological Resilience:**

* The South endured **significant hardships** due to blockades and shortages.
* Propaganda was used to maintain **public support**, but morale declined after Gettysburg.

**9. Legal and Ethical Considerations**

**Compliance with International Law:**

* The Confederacy was not recognized as a sovereign nation, complicating legal standing.
* **Prisoner treatment and warfare tactics** were often scrutinized.

**Ethical Implications:**

* The war’s **association with slavery** damaged Confederate legitimacy.
* **Humanitarian crises** arose due to economic collapse and blockades.

**10. Adversary Analysis (Specific to the Union)**

**Enemy Capabilities:**

* The **Union had superior manpower, industry, and logistics**.
* The Union blockade limited Confederate access to **resources and trade**.

**Enemy Alliances:**

* The **Union maintained strong international diplomatic ties**, preventing foreign intervention.

**Enemy Strategy and Tactics:**

* The Union focused on **attrition warfare**, using superior resources to outlast the Confederacy.
* The **defensive positions at Gettysburg** forced Lee into a costly frontal assault.

**Key Questions Before Engaging in War (For the Confederacy at Gettysburg)**

**Objectives:**

* Lee sought a **major victory on Union soil** to force peace negotiations.

**Cost-Benefit Analysis:**

* A victory could have **gained foreign recognition**, but failure would be devastating.

**Exit Strategy:**

* The Confederacy aimed to **pressure the North into peace talks**, but lacked a clear long-term plan.

**Risk Assessment:**

* High risk: advancing into Union territory **without secured supply lines** left Lee vulnerable.
* Failure at Gettysburg **crippled Confederate momentum**.