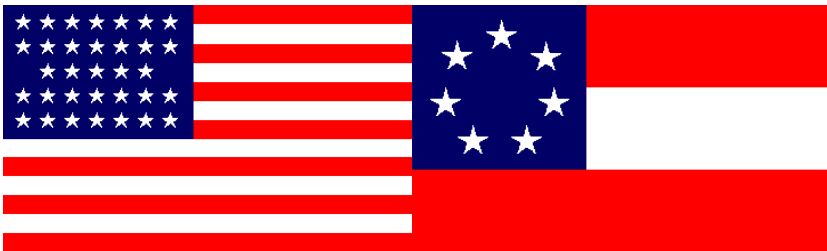
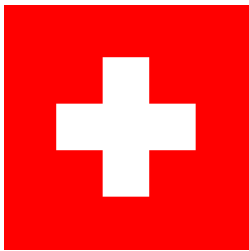



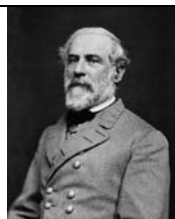




Civil War – The American and Swiss Way

„Civil War“	« War such as occur among fellow-citizens or within the limits of one community » (OED)	« A war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country » (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11 th edition)
Reasons	Political, ethnic, religious, social (economic)	
Country	<p>The United States of America</p> 	<p>The Swiss Confederation</p> 
Name of War	<p>Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aka: War of the Rebellion • aka: War of Secession • aka: War between the States • aka: War for Southern Independence 	<p>Separate League War (aka: Sonderbund War)</p>
Time	<p>1861-65</p> 	<p>1847</p> 

Constitutional Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the United States 1787• Kansas-Nebraska Act 1864			1815: Treaty of Union (loose union of sovereign cantons) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 22 Cantons• Diet (= Tagsatzung; voting of delegates by instruction)• Presiding cantons: Zurich, Berne, Lucerne (taking turns every 2 years)• Federal competences: Federal army, election of general, war & peace, foreign treaties• Cantonal competences: Foreign mustering on cantonal territory, foreign economic treaties, separatist leagues unless harming interests of fellow cantons		
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Balance of slave states and slave-free states• „States‘ Rights“			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Election of parliaments with legislative powers• Freedom of opinion• Limitation on the might of the church• Unification of of weights and measures		
Opponents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• United States of America (USA; 22 [later with WV & KY 24] northern, industrial States)• Confederate States of America (CSA ; southern, agricultural slave States): SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX, VA, AR, TN, NC & KY, MO (dual governments ; cf. 13 stars in « Southern Cross »)			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 „Liberal“ or „Radical“ Cantons (NE & AI remained neutral)• Separate League (Catholic, conservative, central Swiss Cantons) : LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG, FR, VS)		
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slave status of new States admitted to Union• Slave and abolitionist assaults• Election of Lincoln			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• July Revolution of 1830 in Paris• Radical assaults on conservatives		
Effect	Secession of SC, first joined by 6 other States (then by 4 more)			„Protective Associations“ („Schutzvereini-gung“) of 8 Cantons (with contacts abroad)		
Casualties	618,000			150		
Commanders -in-chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Ulysses S. Grant• General Robert E. Lee			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Guillaume Henry Dufour• Gen. Johann Ulrich von Salis-Soglio		
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1865 : Thirteenth Amendment• Union preserved• Leadership of Northern State create industrialized economic power• Slavery question turned into a socially and politically unresolved problem.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1848 : Federal Constitution<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free residence, freedom of association• Equality before the law• Parliament with bicameral structure (National Council & C. of States)• Coinage, weights and measures uniformed• Union preserved• From a confederation of states to a federal state• Commercial and industrial expansion secured		