Vorenberg does not attempt to conceal his subjectivity but rather offers this hypothesis to readers with certainty.

We have taken into consideration the comments made by historians about the possible outcomes of the war and now we will study a comment regarding the beginning of the Civil War. James L. Huston writes that “People understood the antagonisms between North and South and had already determined that the difference was between slaveholding and nonslaveholding states.”\textsuperscript{13} Huston hints that the Civil War was imminent and that American citizens were expecting the build on of tensions between the two sides to escalate into a crisis. This sheds new light on this topic because instead of studying the micro of the situation, in other words all the possible causes and details that may or may not have influenced or shaped the Civil War, he observe the macro. The North and the South were no longer feeling solidarity towards each other not even as American citizens. The North had “othered” the South because of social differences and the South would not compromise. The issue that they could not agree upon was slavery. In the grand scheme of things everything always goes back to the issue of slavery even if it is also linked to other aspects like economy and politics because slavery is a part of both of those categories.

Through the comparison and contrasting of various analysis and depictions made by several historians of the causes related to the Civil War we are able to draw a few conclusions. First of all, whether or not the Civil War could have been prevented, the tension between the North and the South could not be ignored and was bound to break out. Second of all, considering such underlying causes such as economic prosperity, social differences and labour force it is clear that slavery is the common element linking all three together. When it comes to economic