

Secession and War



7 states seceded following Lincoln's inauguration:

- _____ (Dec 20, 1860)
- _____ (Jan 9, 1861)
- Florida (Jan 10, 1861)
- _____ (Jan 11, 1861)
- _____ (Jan 19, 1861)
- _____ (Jan 26, 1861)
- Texas (Feb 1, 1861)

On April 15th, 1861, Lincoln asked for Union volunteers
4 more states seceded:

- _____ (Apr 17, 1861)
- Arkansas (May 6, 1861)
- _____ (May 7, 1861)
- North Carolina (May 20, 1861)

5 slave states bordered the Northern Union states and the Southern slave states called Border States, they were:

- _____ : remained with the Union throughout the war
- _____ : had citizens who fought on both sides throughout of the war; remained with the Union
- _____ : Lincoln instituted martial law after rioting began; like Kentucky, had citizens who fought on both sides throughout of the war, but officially remained with the Union
- _____ : remained with the Union
- _____ : the northwestern section seceded from VA after VA seceded from the Union; remained with the Union throughout the war; became its own state in 1863

Advantages

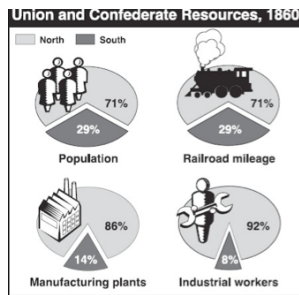
The Commercial North

population: _____ million
 _____ million men of fighting age
 produced _____ ths of total US goods
 produced _____ rds of total US food
 had _____ rds of total railroad mileage
 had government in place
 concentration of the country's wealth
 abolition = Great Britain (?)



The Agricultural South

fighting a _____ war
 had more and better _____ leadership
 more experience with guns and horses
 cotton trade = Great Britain (?)



Disadvantages

The Commercial North

fighting an _____ war
 the best military minds were in the South
 general population not used to using guns
 and/or hunting with horses

The Agricultural South

total population of _____ million
 only _____ million men of fighting age
 very little manufacturing
 little food production
 few railroads
 government had to be created
 little consumable wealth

Fort Sumter

(SC) April 12, 1861



Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 1861

Confederate states began taking over federal _____ in their states
Fort Sumter was 1 of the 2 last federal forts not taken over by 1861

Fort Sumter's commanding officer asked Lincoln to send _____ & _____

Lincoln feared sending troops would look like readying for an attack, so he only sent supplies

Confederates had a choice: don't attack = look _____

attack = fired the _____

when Union supply fleet arrived, Confederates fired on Fort Sumter
34 hrs. later, Union forces surrendered



Fort Sumter, S.C., April 4, 1861, under the Confederate flag

Effects:

North furious and _____ in their hatred for the South

(some thought the South should be allowed to secede if they wanted)
"Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war- only patriots and traitors."
Stephen Douglas

_____ : Northern Democrats who _____
either had Southern sympathies and/or thought the North should concentrate on becoming a worldwide industrial power

Battle of Bull Run

(VA) July, 1861



_____ ,
VA = Confederate

_____ ,
100 mi from DC

Lincoln ordered 30,000 inexperienced soldiers to march on Richmond
they met an equally inexperienced Confederate army at Bull Run creek

the Union had unrealistic expectations of the war called the _____

“ _____ ”
they expected it to end that quickly

people came to watch the battle,

_____ near the battle site (!)

Union army was ahead at first, but were turned back by _____

_____ the roads became jammed with bloody, injured, retreating soldiers and civilian onlookers

effects

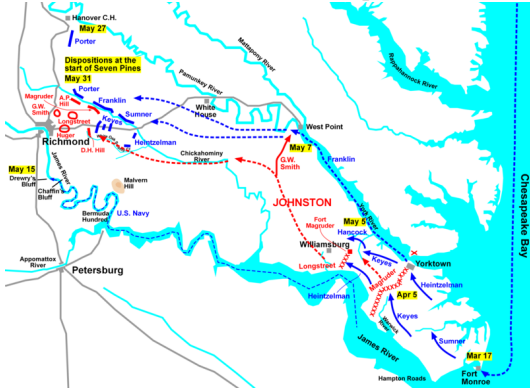
Confederate morale-booster, Northerners more determined
both sides realize it won't be a short war like they previously hoped

FYI - battles were given their official names by the winning side, but they both had their own names for each battle
Northerners generally named battles after landforms or bodies of water, Southerners named them after nearby towns
For example - the South called it the Battle of Bull Run (they won); the Union called it the Battle of Manassas

Union Strategy

Plan
(original war plan adopted in 1861)

- 1 - take _____
- 2 - _____ Confederate troops
(out of TN and MS River Valleys)
- 3 - use _____ of Confederate ports to cut off trade with Europe



_____ Campaign
March-July, 1862
peninsula was between VA's James and York rivers
Gen. McClellan _____ pushed Union
forces through,
asking for reinforcements but getting none
Conf. Gen. Robert E. Lee outgeneraled McClellan
and defeated McClellan many times
Lincoln _____ McClellan from the field
Lee continued to attack and beat retreating soldiers
at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run

Shiloh

(TN) April, 1862



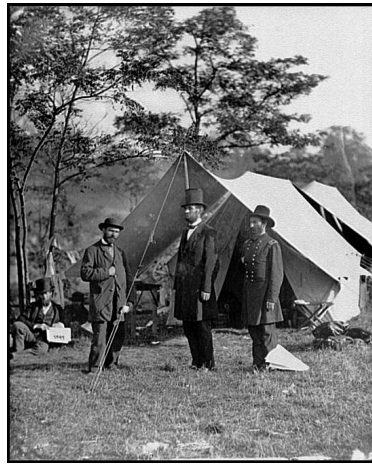
_____ forces made an early morning surprise attack
after much fighting over 2 days, they were turned back by Union troops
more than _____ Union soldiers and _____ Confederates died
(this was _____ deaths than in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined)
generals on both sides began thinking more defensively: dig trenches, build fortifications, etc.
people finally gave up hope for a quick, easy victory

Antietam

(MD) September, 1862



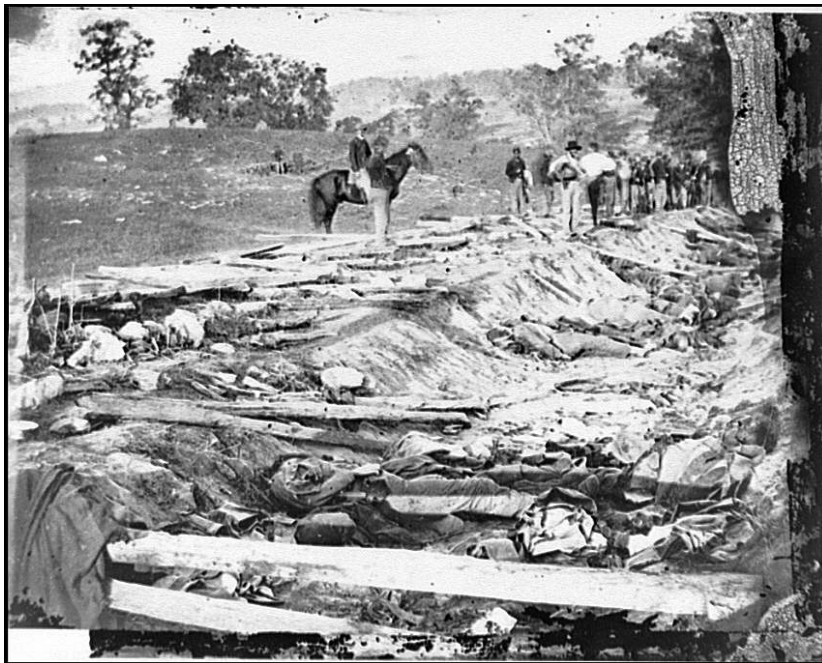
President Lincoln visiting General McClellan and 15 members of his staff at the battlefield at Antietam, MD, Oct 3, 1862.



Antietam, MD. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John McClernan

the South went on the _____,
but McClellan's troops found _____

McClellan had more fresh troops and should have attacked the next day; he didn't
he "won" the battle, but Lincoln _____



70,000 Union troops met 40,000 Confederate troops at Antietam Creek
Union losses: _____ - Confederate losses: _____
(25% of Union forces and 31% of Confederate forces)

More Americans died on this one day of fighting than on any other day in the nation's military history, including World War II's D-Day and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001