# Secession and War

7 states seceded following Lincoln's inauguration: South Carolina (Dec 20, 1860)

**Mississippi** (Jan 9, 1861) Florida (Jan 10, 1861)

Alabama (Jan 11, 1861)

Georgia (Jan 19, 1861)

Louisiana (Jan 26, 1861)

Texas (Feb 1, 1861)



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

Virginia (Apr 17, 1861) Arkansas (May 6, 1861)

Tennessee (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:

> **Delaware** : remained with the Union throughout the war

Kentucky : had citizens who fought on both sides throughout of the war; remained with the Union

Maryland \_: 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

> Missouri : remained with the Union

West Viriginia: 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: 22 million million men of fighting age 4/5 ths of total US goods produced produced 2/3 rds of total US food had 2/3 rds of total railroad mileage Union and Confeder had government in place concentration of the country's wealth abolition = Great Britain (?)



#### The Agricultural South

fighting a **defensive** had more and better military leadership more experience with guns and horses cotton trade = Great Britain (?)





### Disadvantages

#### The Commercial North

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

total population of 9 million only 1.5 million men of fighting age very little manufacturing little food production few railroads government had to be created

little consumable wealth

The Agricultural South

### Fort Sumter

(SC) April 12, 1861

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



Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 1861

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

attack =

#### fired the first shot

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

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

supplies

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

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

Effects: North furious and united 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 didn't want to fight against the South either had Southern sympathies and/or thought the North should concentrate on becoming a worldwide industrial power

### Battle of Bull Run

(VA) July, 1861

### Richmond

VA = Confederate capital

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

90-Day War

they expected it to end that quickly

people came to watch the battle.

picknicked

near the battle site (!)

Union army was ahead at first, but were turned back by Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson

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 usually named battles after landforms or bodies of water Southerners usually named them after nearby towns or man-made structures For example - the South called it the Battle of Bull Run (they won); the Union called it the Battle of Manassas

# **Union Strategy**

Anaconda Plan (original war plan adopted in 1861)

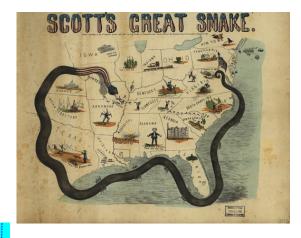
1 - take **Richmond** 

2 - <u>divide</u> Confederate troops

(out of TN and MS River Valleys)

3 - use <u>naval</u> <u>blockade</u>
of Confederate ports to
cut off trade with Europe





### Peninsula Campaign

peninsula was between VA's James and York rivers
Gen. McClellan cautiously pushed Union
forces through,

asking for reinforcements but getting none Conf. Gen. Robert E. Lee outgeneraled McClellan and defeated McClellan many times

Lincoln removed McClellan from the field Lee continued to attack and beat retreating soldiers at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run

## Shiloh

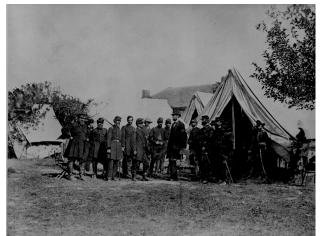
(TN) April, 1862



Confederate forces made an early morning surprise attack after much fighting over 2 days, they were turned back by Union troops more than 13,000 Union soldiers and 10,000 Confederates died (this was more 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.

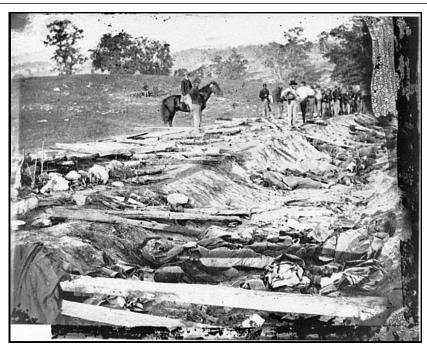
Antietam, MD. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John McClernan

the South went on the **offensive** 

but McClellan's troops found \_\_\_\_

Lee's secret plans

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



70,000 Union troops met 40,000 Confederate troops at Antietam Creek Union losses: 12,401 - Confederate losses: 10,318 (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