

# Secession and War



7 states seceded following Lincoln's inauguration:

\_\_\_\_\_ (Dec 20, 1860)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Jan 9, 1861)

Florida (Jan 10, 1861)

Alabama (Jan 11, 1861)

Georgia (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)

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

\_\_\_\_\_ : had citizens who fought on both sides throughout the war; remained with the Union

\_\_\_\_\_ : Lincoln instituted martial law after rioting began; like Kentucky, had citizens who fought on both sides throughout 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 (?)



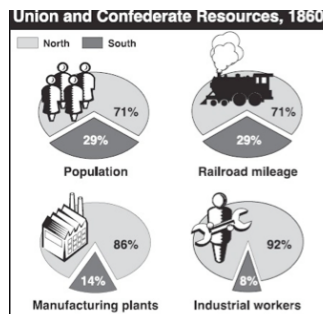
### The Agricultural South

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

Confederate states began taking over federal \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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*

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

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 didn't want to fight  
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 Confederate General \_\_\_\_\_

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 Creek

# Union Strategy

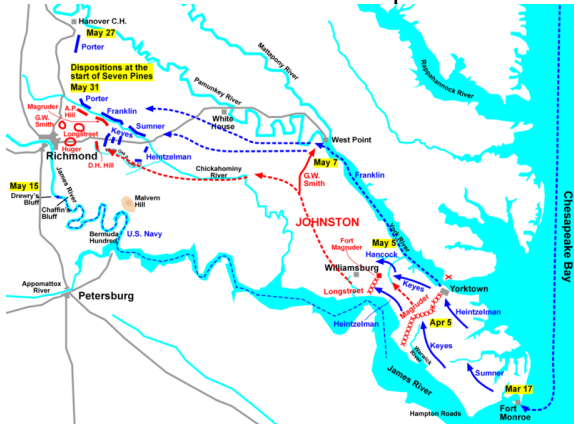
## Plan

(original war plan adopted in 1861)

1 - take \_\_\_\_\_

2 - \_\_\_\_\_ Confederate troops  
(out of TN and MI 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

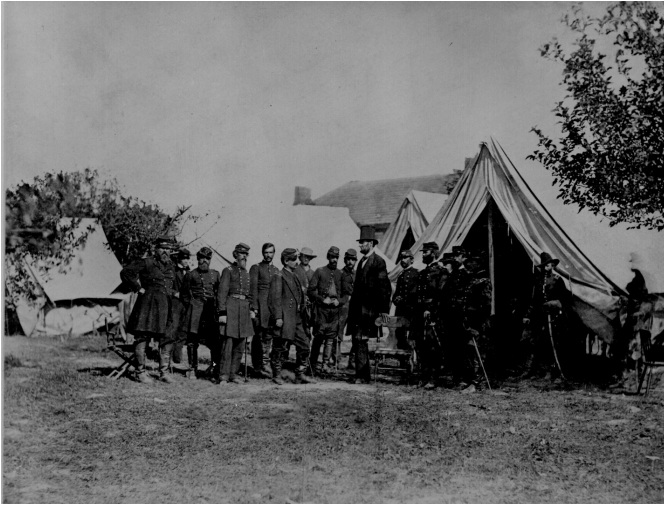


\_\_\_\_\_ forces made an early morning surprise attack  
after much fighting over 2 days, they were turned back by Union troops  
more than \_\_\_\_\_ Union soldiers and \_\_\_\_\_ Confederates died  
(this was \_\_\_\_\_ deaths than in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined)  
generals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

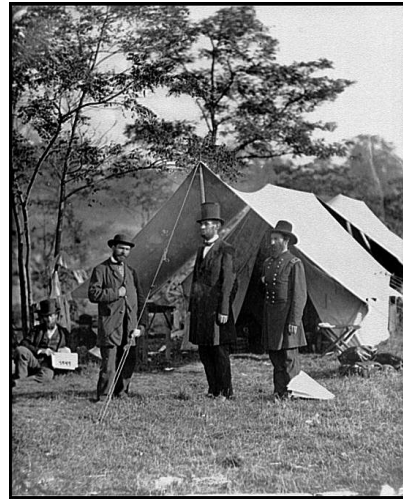


# Antietam

(MD) September, 1862



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

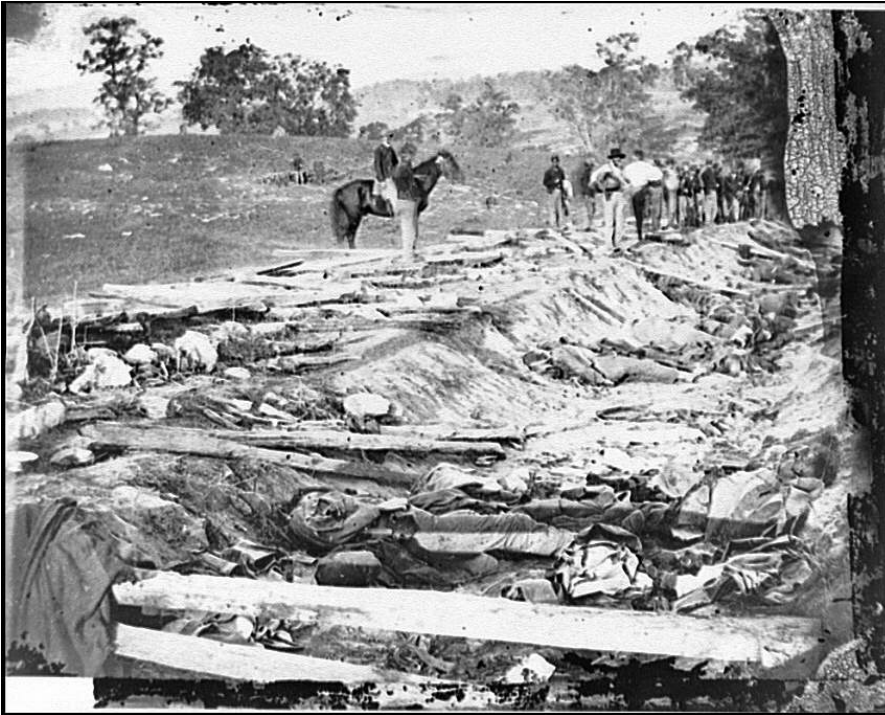


*Antietam, MD. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John McClernan*

the South went on the \_\_\_\_\_,

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

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: \_\_\_\_\_ casualties - Confederate: \_\_\_\_\_ casualties  
(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*