

# 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 Virginia**: 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

4 million men of fighting age

produced 4/5 ths of total US goods

produced 2/3 rds of total US food

had 2/3 rds of total railroad mileage

had government in place

concentration of the country's wealth

abolition = Great Britain (?)



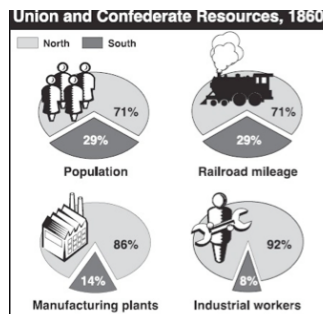
### The Agricultural South

fighting a defensive war

had more and better military leadership

more experience with guns and horses

cotton trade = Great Britain (?)



## Disadvantages

### The Commercial North

fighting an offensive 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 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

# Fort Sumter

(SC) April 12, 1861



*Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 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

Confederates had a choice:

don't attack =  
Fort Sumter's  
look  
commanding officer  
asked Lincoln to send  
attack = fired the  
troops &  
supplies  
when Union supply fleet  
arrived, Confederates fired  
troops would look like  
readying for an attack, so  
34 hrs. later, Union forces  
he only sent supplies  
surrendered



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

Confederates had a choice:  
Fort Sumter's  
don't attack =  
look  
commanding officer  
asked Lincoln to send  
— attack — &  
fired the first shot  
Lincoln feared sending  
when Union supply fleet  
arrived, Confederates fired  
readying for an attack, so  
on Fort Sumter,  
he only sent supplies  
34 hrs. later, Union forces  
surrendered

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*

Copperheads

: 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 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

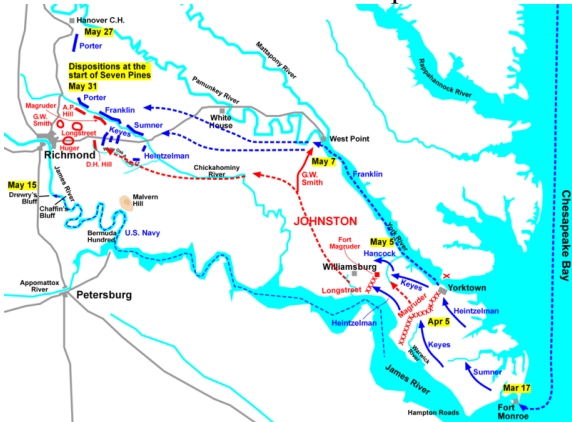


# Union Strategy

## Anaconda Plan

(original war plan adopted in 1861)

- 1 - take **Richmond**
- 2 - **divide** Confederate troops  
(out of TN and MI River Valleys)
- 3 - use **naval blockade** of Confederate ports to cut off trade with Europe



## Peninsula Campaign

March-July, 1862

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



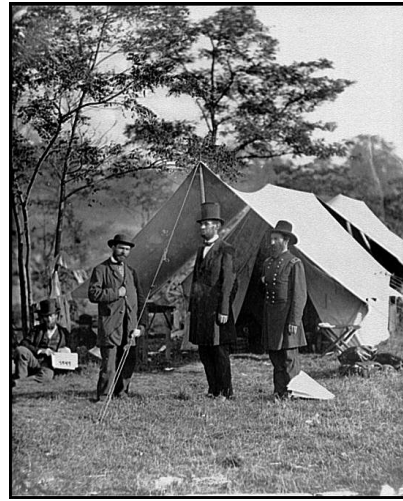
**Confederate** forces made an early morning surprise attack  
after much fighting over 2 days, they were turned back by Union troops  
more than **13,000** Union soldiers and **10,000** Confederates died  
(this was **more** deaths than in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined)  
generals 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



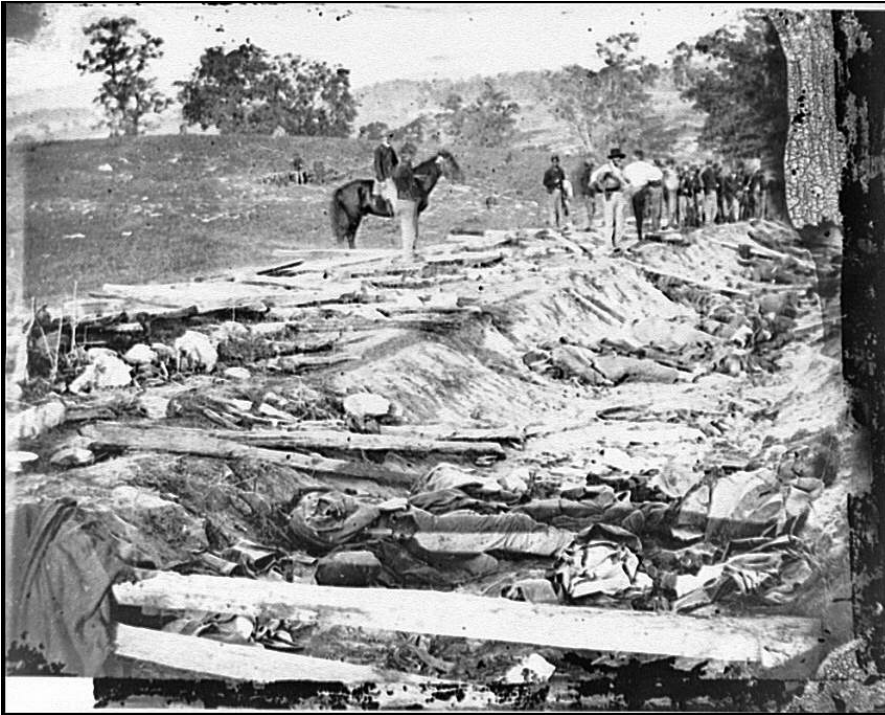
*President Lincoln visiting General McClellan and 15 members of his staff at the battlefield at Antietam, MD, Oct 3, 1862.*



*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: 12,401 casualties - Confederate: 10,318 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*