

Secession and War

7 states seceded following Lincoln's inauguration:
 South Carolina (Dec 20, 1860)
 Mississippi (January 9, 1861)
 Florida (January 10, 1861)
 Alabama (January 11, 1861)
 Georgia (January 19, 1861)
 Louisiana (January 26, 1861)
 Texas (February 1, 1861)



On April 15th, 1861, Lincoln asked for Union volunteers
 4 more states seceded:
 Virginia (April 17, 1861)
 Arkansas (May 6, 1861)
 Tennessee (May 7, 1861)
 North Carolina (May 20, 1861)

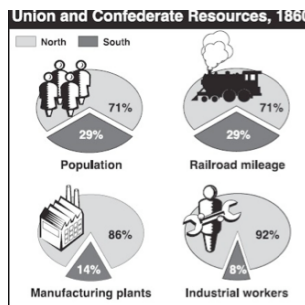
5 slave states bordered the Northern Union states and the Southern slave states called Border States, they were:

- Delaware: remained with the Union throughout the war
- Kentucky: had citizens who fought on both sides throughout of the war, but officially 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: citizens fought on both sides throughout of the war
- 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 4/5ths of total goods in the US
 produced 2/3rds of total food in the US
 had 2/3rds 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

Confederate states recalled their Senators and Representatives from DC
began taking over federal offices and forts in their states
Fort Sumter, in Charleston, SC, was 1 of the 2 last federal forts not taken over by 1861



Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 1861

Fort Sumter's commanding officer, US Army Major Robert Anderson, asked Lincoln to send troops & supplies
Lincoln feared sending troops would look like readying for an attack, so he only sent supplies

Confederates had to choose:
if they don't attack they look weak, if they do attack they're guilty of firing the first shot
when Union supply fleet arrived, Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard fired on Fort Sumter prevented the supplies from coming ashore
34 hrs. later, Anderson surrendered and he and his men sailed back to DC with the 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

Copperheads: 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

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, picnicking 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

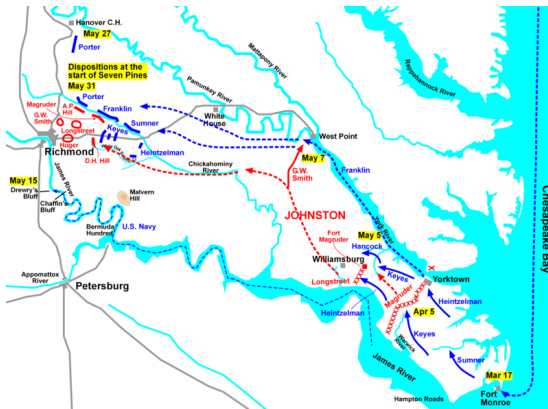
FYI - battles were given their official names by the winning side, but they both had their own names for each battle
Northerners generally named battles after landforms or bodies of water, Southerners named them after nearby towns
For example - the South called it the Battle of Bull Run (they won); the 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 River Valley and MI River Valley)
- 3 - use naval blockades of Confederate ports to cut off trade with Europe



Peninsula Campaign

March-July, 1862

peninsula was between the James and York rivers in VA

Gen. McClellan cautiously pushed Union forces through, asking for reinforcements but getting none
Conf. Gen. Robert E. Lee outgeneraled McClellan

McClellan defeated many times

Lincoln pulled him and gave command to John Pope

Lee attacked and beat retreating soldiers at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run

Shiloh

(TN) April, 1862



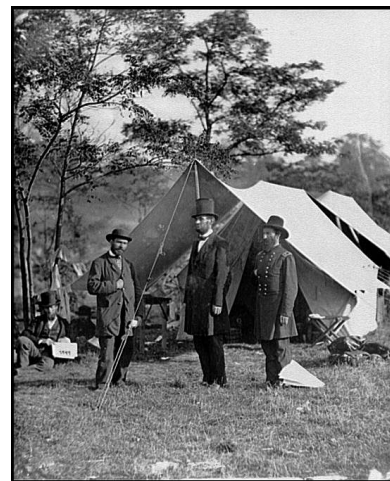
Confederate forces made an early morning surprise attack after much fighting over 2 days, they were turned back by Union troops
more than 13,000 Union soldiers and 10,000 Confederates died
(this was more deaths than in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined)
generals on both sides began thinking more defensively: dig trenches, build fortifications, etc.
people finally gave up hope for a quick, easy victory

Antietam

(MD) September, 1862

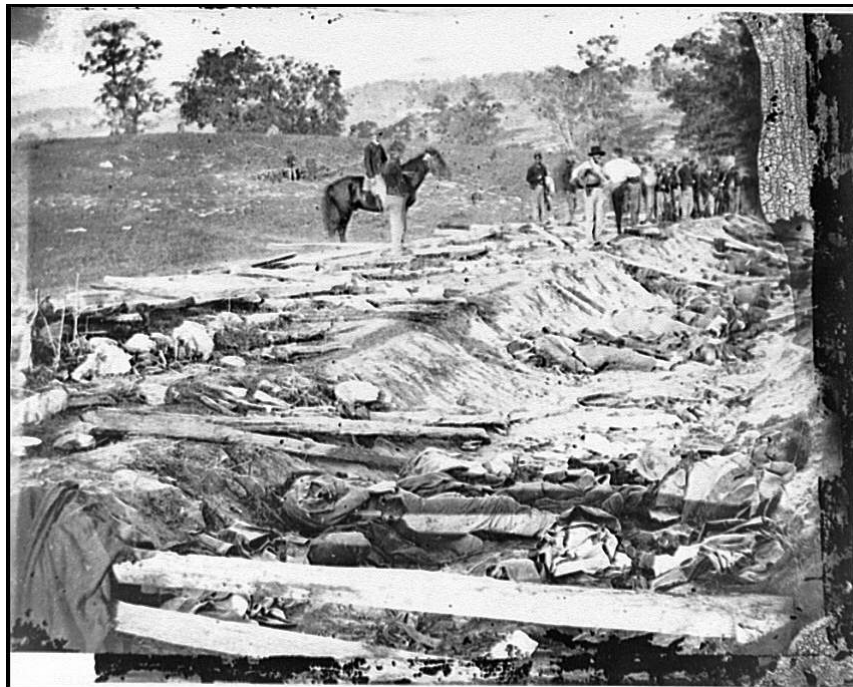


President Lincoln visiting General McClellan and 15 members of his staff at the battlefield at Antietam, MD, Oct 3, 1862.



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

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 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*