

**NATION: The Civil War—The States on Each Side**

**Lincoln Becomes President—U.S. Breaks in Two**

Washington, D.C., March 4, 1861

Abraham Lincoln became president of the U.S. today. And hope for mending the split in the Union died.

The South does not want a Republican president because:

■ Republicans want to do away with all slavery. The South says slaves are personal property

that government cannot take away.

■ Republicans say states cannot leave the Union. The South says people in a state voted to join the Union. So people in a state can vote to leave the Union.

■ Republicans want to keep slavery out of the new territories. The South says people in each territory should decide.

Southern states warned they would **secede** from [leave] the Union if a Republican became president. As soon as Lincoln was elected, South Carolina seceded. Six other states followed.

In February, people from the seceding states met in Montgomery, Alabama.

The South:

■ Formed a government called **The Confederate States of America** [Confederacy].

■ Wrote a constitution [plan of government].

■ Elected **Jefferson Davis** of Mississippi as president.

There are two main differences between the Union and the new Confederacy.

The differences are:

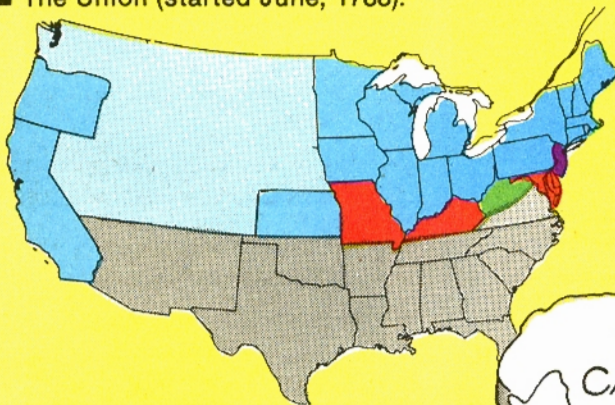
1. How they are built. The Union is one country made up of *parts (states)*. *The Confederacy* is many small countries (states) that work together.

2. How they deal with slavery. The Union lets people do away with slavery if they want to. The Confederacy forbids anyone to do away with slavery.

**Who Stayed—Who Left**

South Carolina voted to secede from [leave] the Union on December 20, 1860. In the next two months, six more states followed. And then four more left. Below, a look at the states belonging to:

- The Confederacy (started February, 1861).
- The Union (started June, 1788).



**THE UNION: THE NORTH**

- 1 Massachusetts
- 2 New Hampshire
- 3 New Jersey
- 4 New York
- 5 Rhode Island
- 6 Connecticut
- 7 Pennsylvania
- 8 Vermont
- 9 Ohio
- 10 Indiana
- 11 Illinois
- 12 Maine
- 13 Michigan
- 14 Iowa
- 15 Wisconsin
- 16 California
- 17 Minnesota
- 18 Oregon
- 19 Kansas

**Border States:**

States that lie between the Union and the Confederacy

- 20 Delaware
- 21 Maryland
- 22 Kentucky
- 23 Missouri

The few Virginia counties that joined the Union become the state of **West Virginia**.

**THE CONFEDERACY: THE SOUTH**

- 1 South Carolina
- 2 Mississippi
- 3 Florida
- 4 Alabama
- 5 Georgia
- 6 Louisiana
- 7 Texas
- 8 Arkansas
- 9 Tennessee
- 10 North Carolina
- 11 Virginia

Most of Virginia has joined the Confederacy. But a few counties have joined the Union.

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## NATION: The Teams

# Confederates Fire on Fort Sumter—Civil War Begins

Fort Sumter, S.C., April 14, 1861

Confederate soldiers have fired on **Fort Sumter**—beginning a Civil War between the North and the South. [In a **civil war**, two parts of a nation fight each other.] The Civil War is being called a war between the states.

Fort Sumter is a U.S. federal fort in South Carolina. But Union soldiers are there. Southerners say the fort belongs to the Confederacy.

Confederate soldiers want all Union soldiers out of the South. Shooting began on April 12. To-

day, after only two days, Union soldiers gave up.

Now northerners and southerners are hurrying to join the army. War is on!

## THE CIVIL WAR: THE TEAMS

### The North Against The South





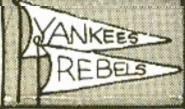



A look at who is who in the Civil War.

**North wants to:**

- Keep the Union together.
- Do away with slavery.

**South wants to:**

- Keep the right to leave the Union.
- Keep slavery.

The NORTH		The SOUTH	
<b>The Union</b>		Nickname	<b>The Confederacy</b>
Washington, D.C.		Capital	Richmond, Virginia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ States are joined under one government</li> <li>■ States are less powerful than the central government</li> <li>■ States, once they have agreed to join the Union, cannot leave</li> </ul>		View of the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ States joined under one government</li> <li>■ Each state has its own rights [own power to rule]</li> <li>■ A state can leave the Confederacy whenever it chooses</li> </ul>
23		Number of States	11
Blue		Team Color	Gray
Billy Yanks, Yankees		Soldier Nicknames	Johnny Rebs, Rebels
Ulysses S. Grant Sheridan Sherman Scott McClellan		Military Leaders	Robert E. Lee "Stonewall" Jackson
"Battle Hymn of the Republic"		Battle Song	"Dixie"
Abraham Lincoln		President	Jefferson Davis

## NATION: The Strategy—How to Win the War

### THE CIVIL WAR: THE STRATEGY

## Anaconda Plan Squeezes the South

Washington, D.C., 1861

The North has a plan to win the Civil War—squeeze the life out of the Confederates. The plan is named after the big snake, the anaconda. The anaconda slowly squeezes its victims to death.

The man who wrote the Anaconda plan is **General Winfield Scott**.

**Scott's Anaconda Plan would:**

1. Use the Navy to blockade the Confederate coastline, stopping delivery of war supplies and food from Europe.

2. Break the South into two parts by capturing the railroads and towns along the Mississippi River.

3. And last, squeeze the head by capturing the **Confederate capital city of Richmond, Virginia**.

Confederates have their own plan to win. They plan to hold out until the North gets tired and gives up.

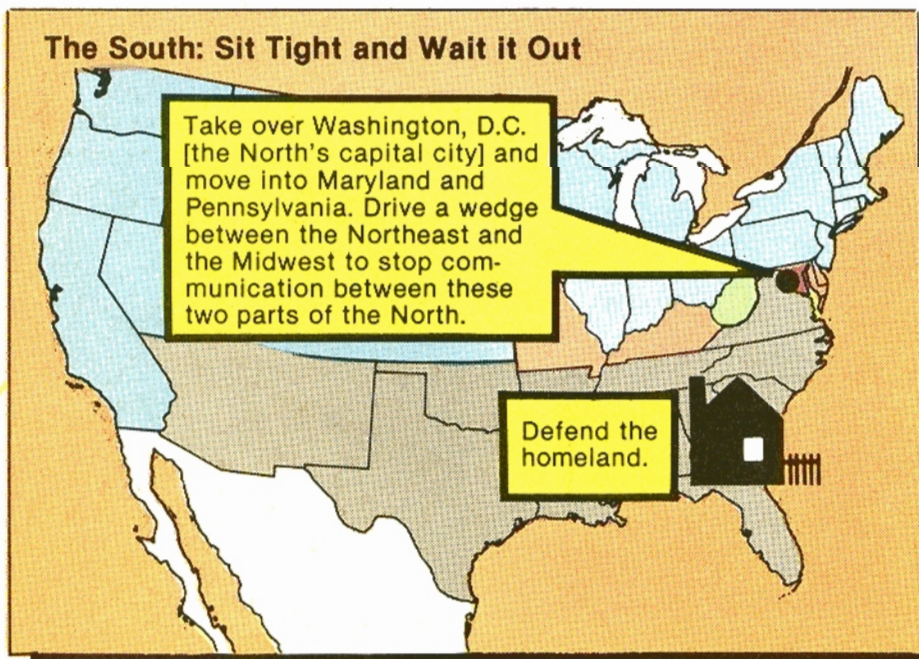
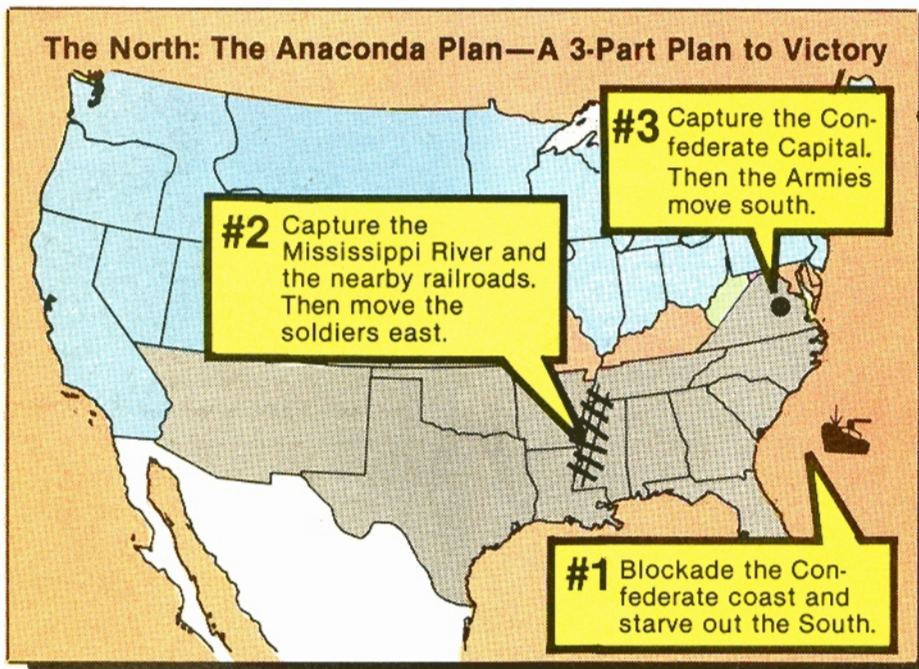
**The Confederates' plan would:**

- Keep its Army in the South and wait to be attacked, saving strength. Their **defensive plan** for fighting the war is to "sit back and wait."

- Count on the better Southern military leaders to out-fight the Northern generals.

- Use **cotton diplomacy** to get England and France to help the South. (England and France need cotton from the South.)

- Use quick, striking attacks north of Washington, D.C., to show the North how tough the South can be.



## Draft Laws Passed

Washington, D.C., 1863

The number of dead and wounded has led to a new weapon in the war—the draft law.

At first, men from both sides rushed to join their armies. The North gave a **bounty** [money] to get men to join. The South had so many volunteers it did not need a bounty.

Now both North and South are short of men. In 1862, the Confederate Congress passed a **draft law**. [A draft law says all men who are able must fight in the war.] In 1863, the North began to draft soldiers too.

# Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Side

## THE CIVIL WAR: HOW THE SIDES MATCH UP

### POPULATION



The North has more than twice the people than the South. More people mean more soldiers and backups.

# NORTH

# SOUTH

### EXPERIENCED OUTDOORSMEN



Southerners are experienced with guns and the outdoors. They have needed this knowledge to catch runaway slaves.

### MONEY



The North has banks and plenty of money for supplies and food. The South is short of money.

Here's a look at the advantages and disadvantages of each side during the Civil War. The blue boxes show where the North has the edge. The gray boxes show where the South has the edge.

### FACTORIES



The North has most of the nation's factories. These factories are able to make the supplies needed for war (guns, ammunition). The South depends on outside sources for its supplies.

### DEFENSIVE PLAN



The people in the South are defending their homes. The North will have to invade the South and fight on the South's land.

Southerners are fighting for a cause they believe in.

### STRONG GOVERNMENT



The North has a strong government that started in 1776. The South's government is new. It still has problems.

### MILITARY LEADERS



The South has good military leaders like **Robert E. Lee**. Many Southerners have attended West Point and other military schools.

### NAVY



The North has control of the U.S. Navy. The North has the power to set up an ocean blockade against the South.

### FOOD SUPPLY



The North produces all the food it needs. The South raises mainly export crops—crops for sale. The South must import most of the food it needs.

### HOPE OF FOREIGN HELP



The South hopes to get some money from England and France. Europe buys cotton from the South. The South hopes Europe needs the cotton enough to keep trading with the South. This bargaining is called **cotton diplomacy**.

### RAILROADS



The North has many railroads. These help the North move troops and supplies fast from one point in the country to another.

### TELEGRAPH



The North has a good telegraph system. It helps the army to organize and talk with each other across the nation.