

7.3

Civil War Begins



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Compare the candidates in the election of 1860, and analyze the results.**
- **Analyze why southern states seceded from the Union.**
- **Assess the events that led to the outbreak of war.**
- **Contrast the resources and strategies of the North and South.**
- **Describe the outcomes and effects of the early battles of the Civil War.**

Election of 1860

1860 Senator [Jefferson Davis](#) convinces Congress to restrict federal control over slavery in the territories

The Democratic party would split & nominate 2 candidates for President.

The Republicans, who were antislavery but wanted a moderate viewpoint, nominated Abe Lincoln

Abe Lincoln wins the election with no Southern Electoral Vote. The [Border States](#), the states between the North & South, split the democratic votes

Collapse of the Union

Southerners were outraged & on December 20th, 1860 the South secedes from the Union.

The 7 Southern states established the Confederate States of America & choose Jefferson Davis as President

The [Crittenden Compromise](#), allowing slavery in the west & reimbursement of escaped slaves, tried to return the Union, but failed

Lincoln is sworn in as President, saying he intends to preserve the Union & tries to make peace

The South attacks [Fort Sumter](#) demanding a surrender, the Union surrenders & the war starts

Union's Advantages

**The North had the larger population & a
organized government**

**The North was industrialized & could produce
more ammunition & weapons**

**Immigration brought more workers & allowed men to
fight & construct a Navy.**

**The North hoped to [blockade](#), navy ships preventing
trade, the South**

**The North adopted the [Anaconda Plan](#), the idea to
blockade move south to “choke” them out.**

Confederacy's Advantages

The South had more to fight for & were willing to die for it

Most of the South's army were better trained & were more professional

Robert E. Lee served as general of the Army & served as a strong commander

Most of the war took place in the South, giving the Confederacy an advantage

The South would have to depend on foreign trade as the North was not shipping supplies

First Year of the War

The Battle of Bull Run saw a Confederate Victory under the leadership of **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**.

General George B. McClellan takes control of the Union forces

General Ulysses S. Grant heads down the west but the **Battle of Shiloh** leaves 25,000 dead horrifying both the North & South

The Confederacy & Union would bargain with different tribes, such as the Cherokees, for support during the war

War Wages On

The war saw the *Monitor* & Virginia, **the first ironclad ships**, clash at sea

The war would see little headway as stalemates were common & little ground would be covered or won.

The Union tries to take Richmond, but General Lee holds them back & Lincoln replaces McClellan...

...which is a mistake as the Union is almost crushed in the Second Battle of Bull Run by Stonewall Jackson