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 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 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.

First Battle of the War, p.13
The Strategy—How to Win, p.14
How the Sides Match Up, p.15
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. Today, after only two days, Union soldiers gave up.

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

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THE CIVIL WAR: THE TEAMS

The North Against The South
A look at who is who in the Civil War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The NORTH</th>
<th>Nickname</th>
<th>The SOUTH</th>
<th>Nickname</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Union</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>The Confederacy</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>View of the Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>States are joined under one government</td>
<td>States joined under one government</td>
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<td>States are less powerful than the central government</td>
<td>Each state has its own rights (own power to rule)</td>
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<td>States, once they have agreed to join the Union, cannot leave</td>
<td>A state can leave the Confederacy whenever it chooses</td>
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<td>Blue</td>
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<td>Billy Yanks, Yankees</td>
<td>Soldier Nicknames</td>
<td>Johnny Rebs, Rebels</td>
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<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>Military Leaders</td>
<td>Robert E. Lee</td>
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<td>Sheridan</td>
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<td>&quot;Stonewall&quot; Jackson</td>
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<td>McClellan</td>
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<td>&quot;Battle Hymn of the Republic&quot;</td>
<td>Battle Song</td>
<td>&quot;Dixie&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Jefferson Davis</td>
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**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**

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.

**SOUTH**

**EXPERIENCED OUTDOORSMEN**

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

**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.

**MILITARY LEADERS**

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

**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.

**MONEY**

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

**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.

**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.

**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.