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| *Focus Question:*  *Who initiated the conflict at Sumter?*  *What was Lincoln’s initial troop request, what did it change to?*  *What significance did the border states have to both sides, especially the North?*  *What advantages did the Union hold over the Confederacy?*  *What did the Confederate’s initial battle plan consist of?*  *Why did the issue of Kentucky’s secession play into such a key part of the Union strategy?*  *What effect did the Battle of Bull Run have on the Union?* | **How did the civil war begin after the secession of the Southern states into the Confederacy?**  First Shots at Fort Sumter   * Leaders of the Confederacy, who had taken over many of the Southern forts, prevented Lincoln’s supply ships from reaching the SC for of Sumter. * Anderson was forced to surrender on April 12th after 36 hours of fire from the Confederates.   Lincoln Calls Out the Militia   * Lincoln asked the states to provide 75k militiamen. * State leaders in upper Southern states were outraged, volunteers rushed to enlist on each side. * Virginia now on the Confederate side, they had a much better chance of winning. * Robert E. Lee eventually became commanding officer of the army of Northern Virginia.   Choosing Sides   * The Border States, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were all kept in the Union. * Secessionist voters and members of legislature were arrested and kept until after the next election. * A Confederate invasion in 1861 prompted them to stay in the Union. * After the split of Virginia, 11 states made up the Confederacy and 24 made up the Union.   Strengths and Weaknesses   * The North had much greater amounts of resources at its disposal and over twice as many people. * Abraham Lincoln was the North’s greatest asset – he transformed into a great leader. * Confederacy began the war with able generals, was able to fight a defensive war.   The Confederate Strategy   * At first, the Confederates only wanted to remain independent. * Confederates withheld cotton from the market in hopes to get France and Britain’s aid, however this made no difference.   The Union Strategy   * North developed an offensive strategy based on General Winfield Scott’s Anaconda Plan. * Plan called for a naval blockade of the South. * One downside of Scott’s plan was it would take time; Lincoln responded to the people’s complaints by launching an invasion of Virginia.   Battle of Bull Run   * Union would first have to defeat troops at Manassas, VA. * The *First Battle of Bull Run*, as it became known in the North, earned Jackson the nickname “Stonewall.” * More Confederates arrived and equaled the North in numbers. * As the Confederates attacked the Union line, they let out a scream, which became known as the “rebel yell.” * The Union troops broke ranks and allowed the Confederates to win. * Now, Lincoln was forced to call on a real army, of much greater numbers and training.   Summary  After initially wanting to only remain free, the Confederates, after their first battles and invasions, began to seek to defeat the Union. The Union always had an offensive, “Anaconda” plan, which caused them to charge early and be unprepared, losing their first battle. The first battle, The Battle of Bull Run, forced Lincoln to reassess the situation and call for 500,000 troops from the Union. This tough goal would prove a problem for Lincoln in the future. |