

Girding for War: 1861-1865

Underlying causes of the war

- **Sectionalism**
 - **Economic concerns**
- **States' Rights**
 - **Slavery**



The North and South developed along different lines

NORTH	SOUTH
Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture	Economy based on agriculture
Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization	Mainly rural with a few cities
Massive immigration strengthened the economy	Few immigrants
Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs	Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs
The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest	Sought to expand by creating more slave states
Economy based on free labor	Economy based on slave labor

The Civil War began

- **Election of 1860**
- **Secession**
- **Border states**
- **Fort Sumter**
- **Martial law**
- **Northern & Southern strategy**

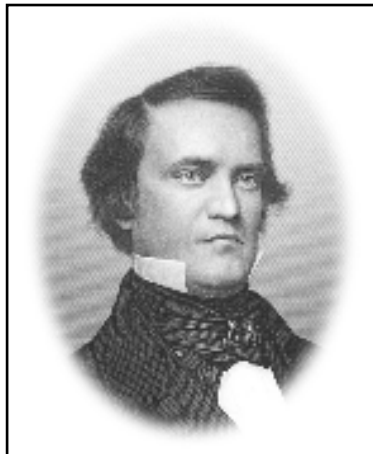


Four *parties* ran candidates in the 1860 election



Republicans

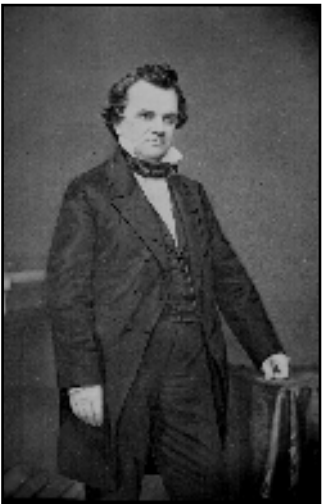
Abraham Lincoln



John Breckinridge

Southern Democrats

Northern Democrats

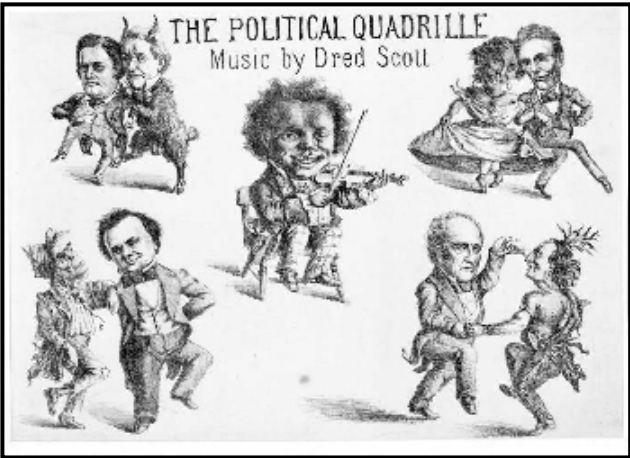


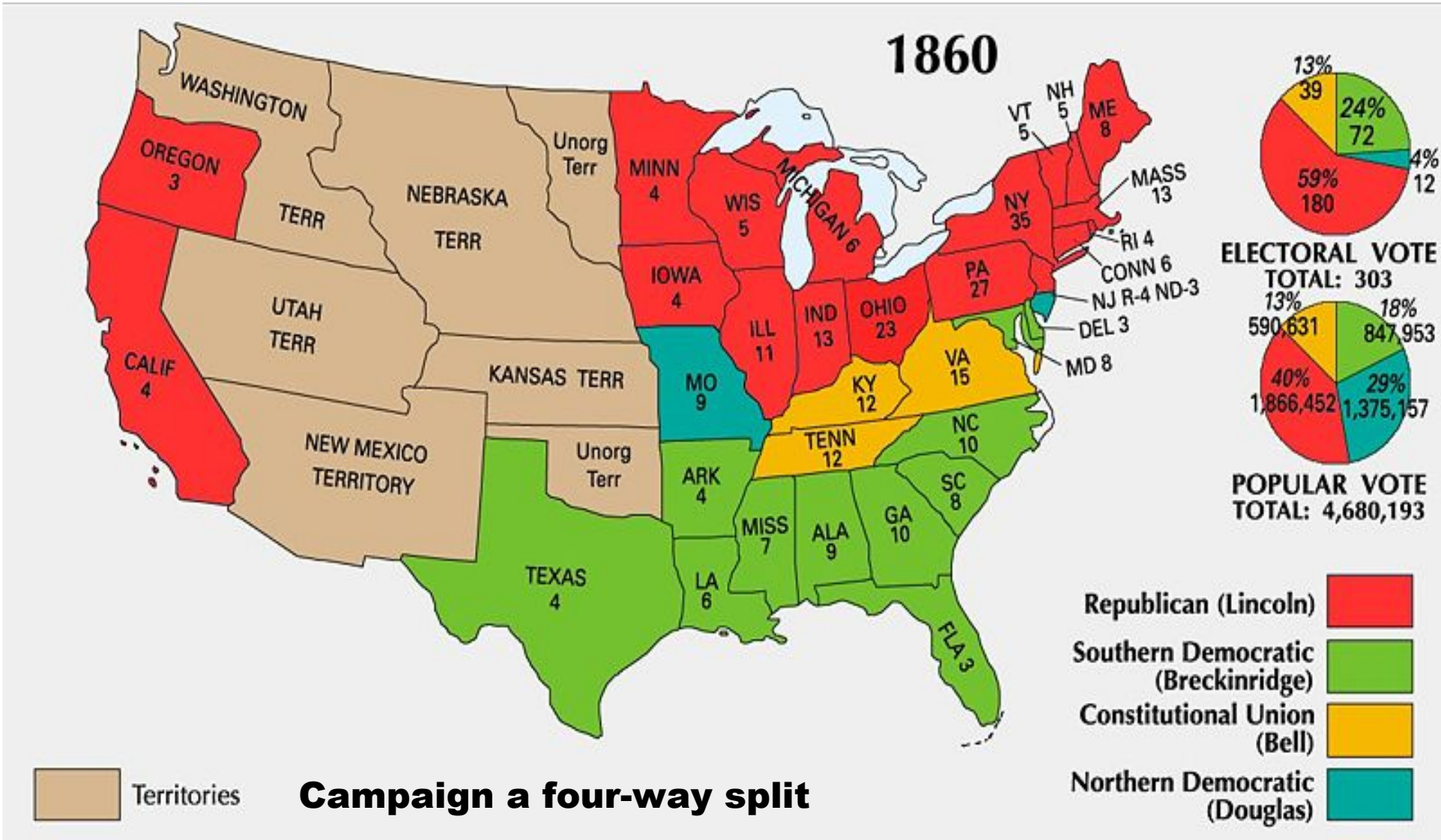
Stephen Douglas

Constitutional Union



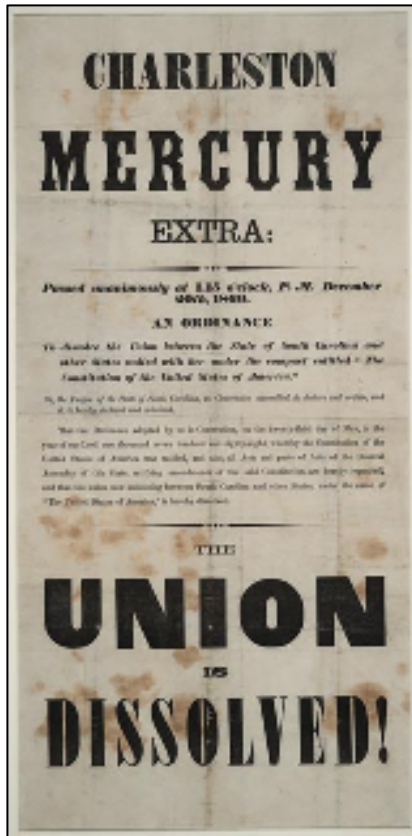
John Bell





Republicans defeat the splintered Democrat party, and the “Do Nothing” party who wanted to compromise

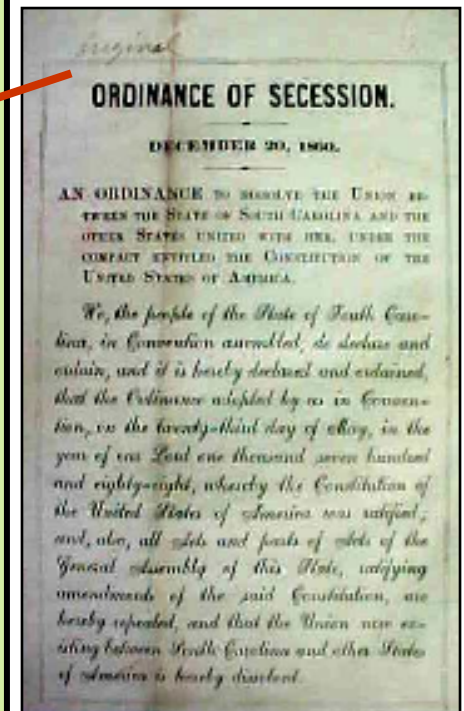
South Carolina seceded, December 1860



South Carolina was the first state to leave the Union. Immediately following Lincoln's election, the fire-eaters called a convention, and six weeks later the convention unanimously passed an ordinance of secession.

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain... that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved. Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.



Secession

After the election of 1860, South Carolina's State legislature called for a special convention

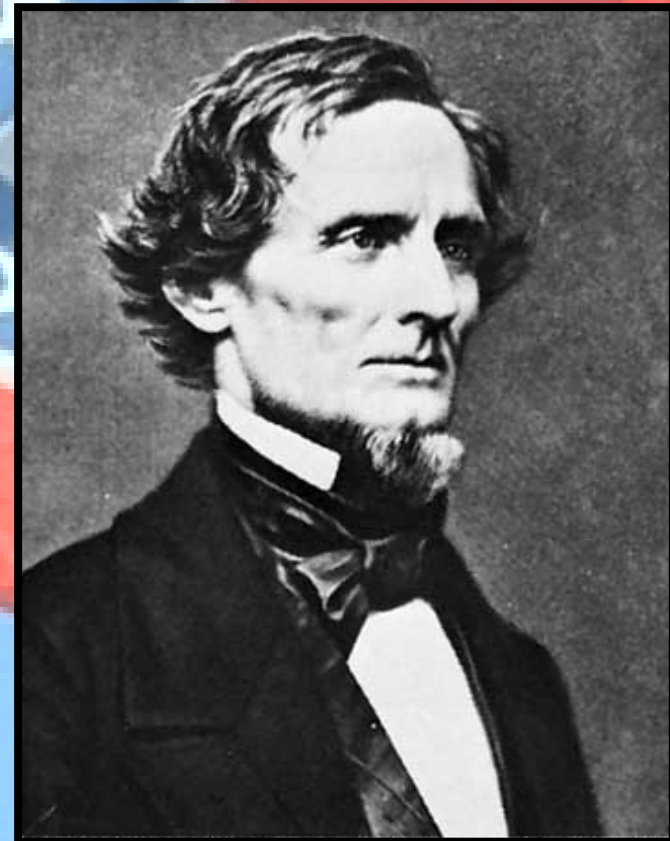
At that convention, delegates voted unanimously to secede

10 more states follow their lead to form the Confederate States of America:

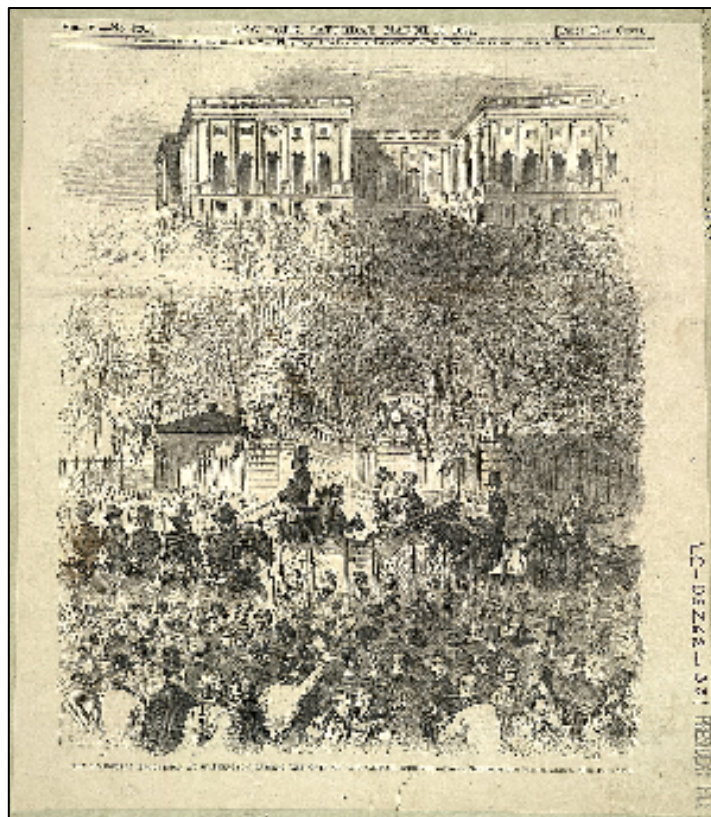
TX, LA, AR, MS, AL, TN, GA, FL, NC, VA

Crittenden Amendments:

- **Proposed to avoid bloodshed**
- **Lincoln rejected them**

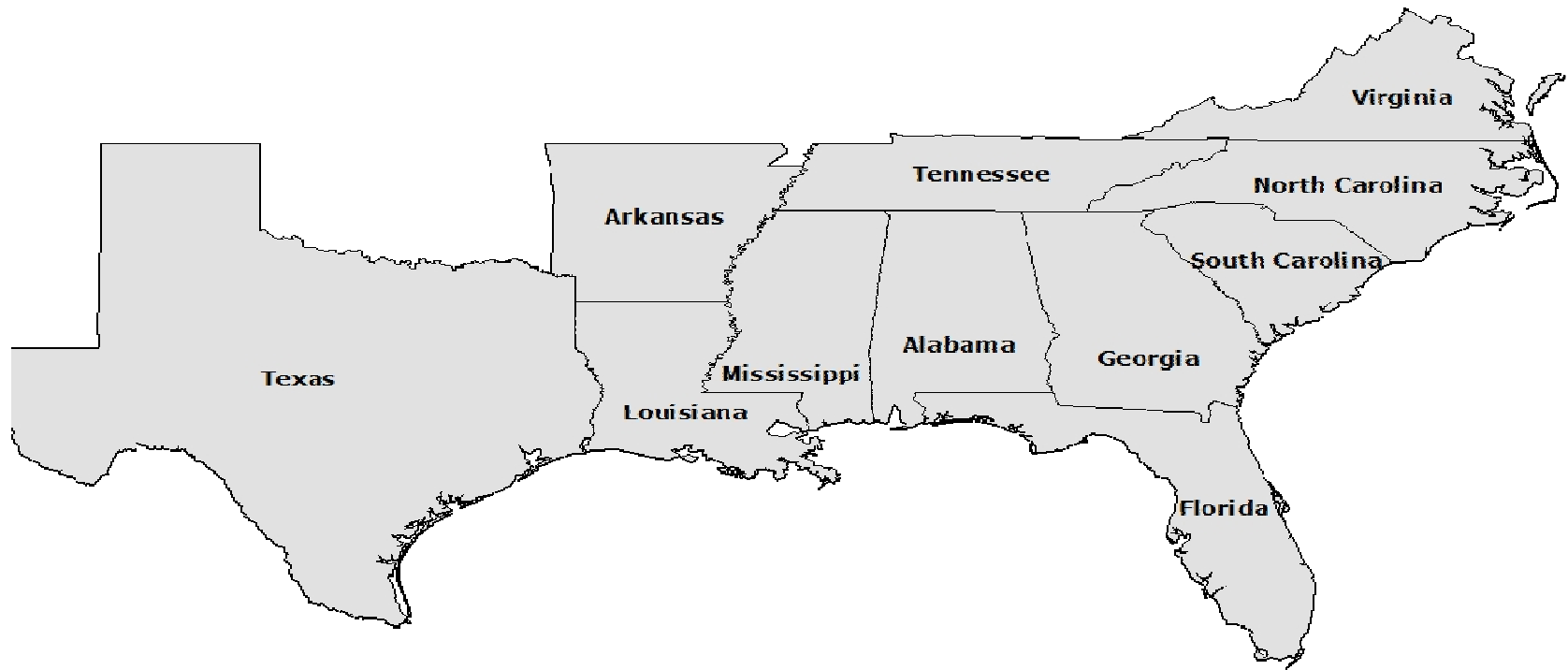


Lincoln's inauguration

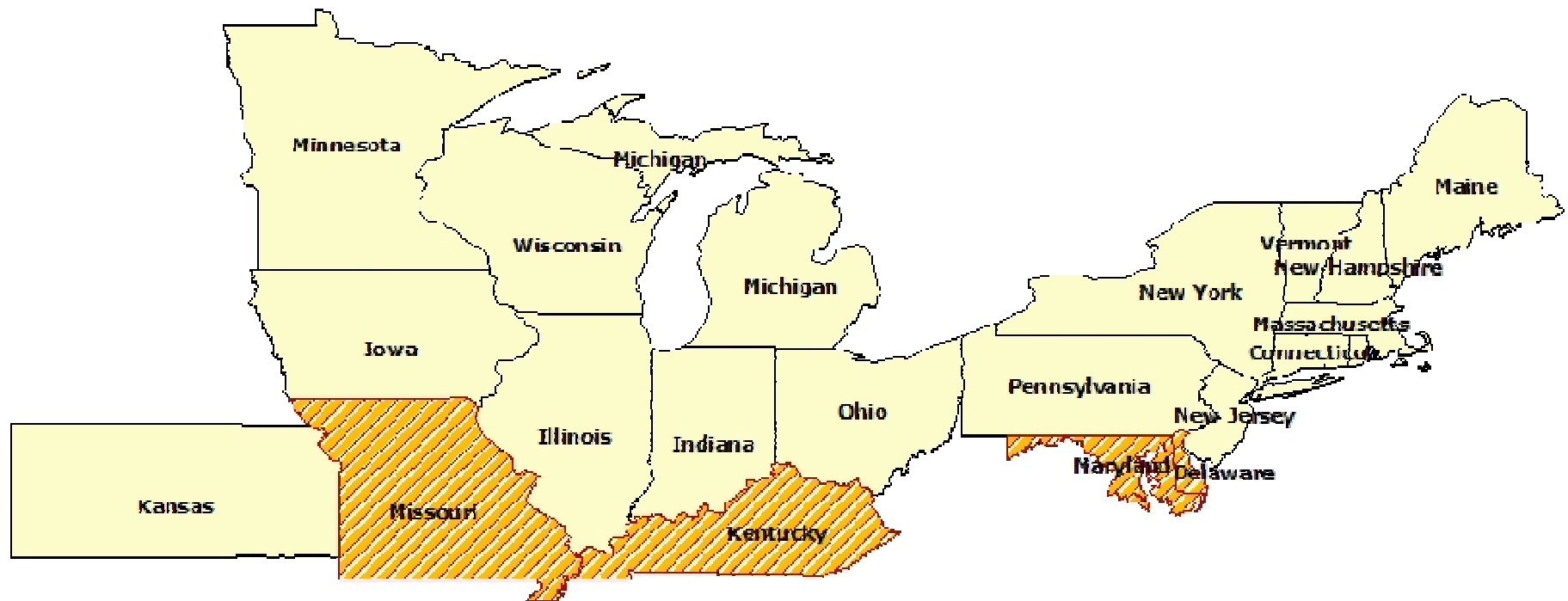


"In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it." I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

Confederate States of America (CSA)



Union states



The shaded states were the loyal border slave states

Significance of the Border States



Missouri
Kentucky
Delaware
Maryland

Border states allowed slavery but were kept in the Union.

They were necessary for Union to hold at all costs because the North needed:

- To keep their economic resources
- To keep their manpower for the Union war effort
- To command strategic geographic points

A crisis developed as the new Southern/Confederate government seized federal forts and installations located in seceding states. Fort Sumter, located in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, was the major focus as Lincoln refused to surrender it.



Fort Sumter before the crisis.



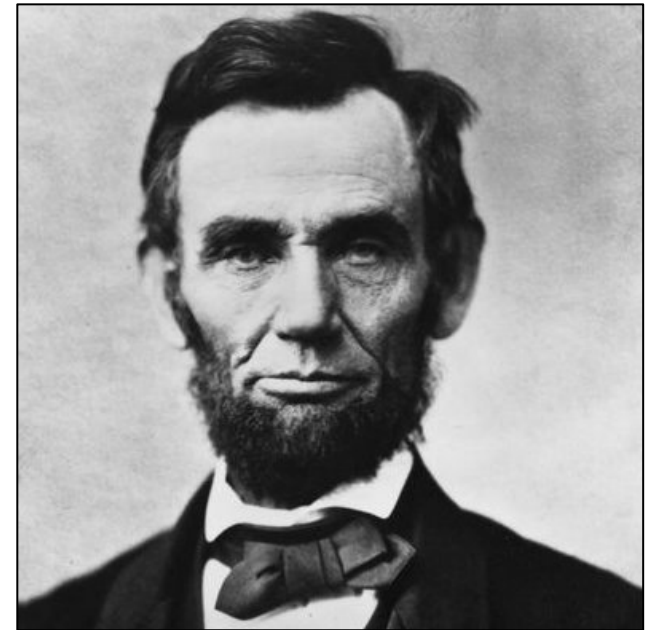
Major Anderson and officers in command of the federal garrison at Fort Sumter.

Lincoln's Wartime Powers

Lincoln was faced with pro-Southern feelings in Maryland and other Loyal states

Sometimes his actions ran contrary to the Constitution:

- **Increased the size of the Federal Army**
- **Suspended the privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus**
- **Blockaded the South**
- **Instituted the Draft (1863)**



Lincoln's Wartime Powers

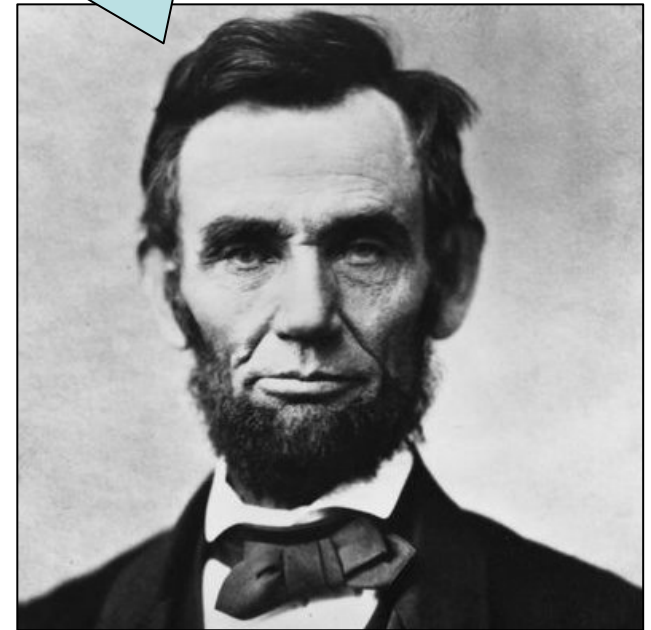
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"It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made"

-Lincoln 1861



Northern strategy to win the war: “Boa Constrictor” or “Anaconda”

Named for the snake that squeezes its prey to death, the strategy was designed to strangle the South.

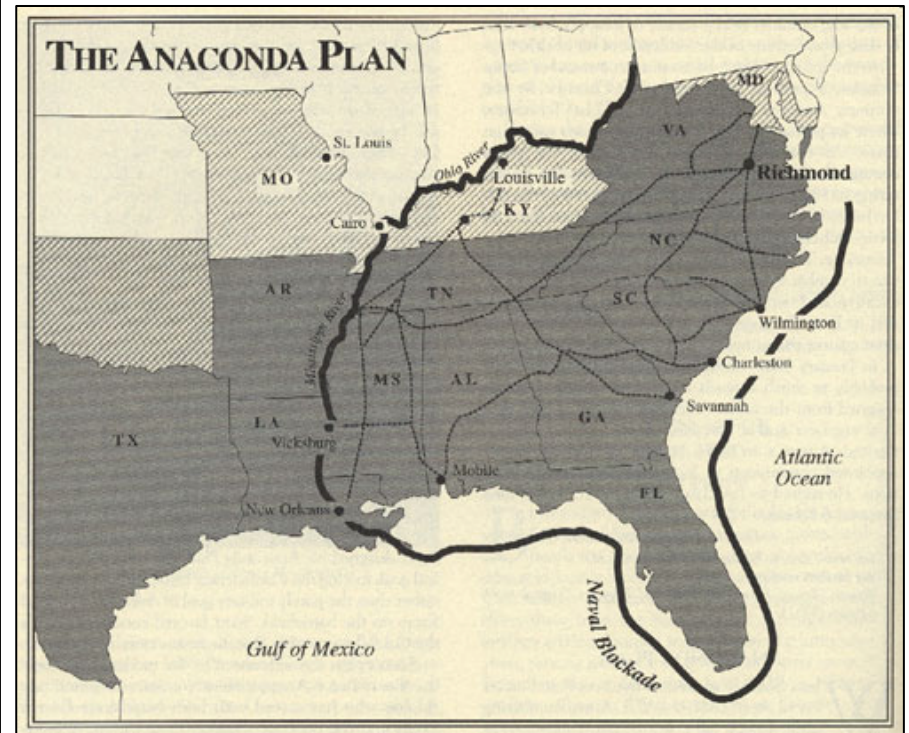
Devised by General Winfield Scott here are the major elements:

🇺🇸 Capture the Confederate capital city of Richmond and the rest of Virginia

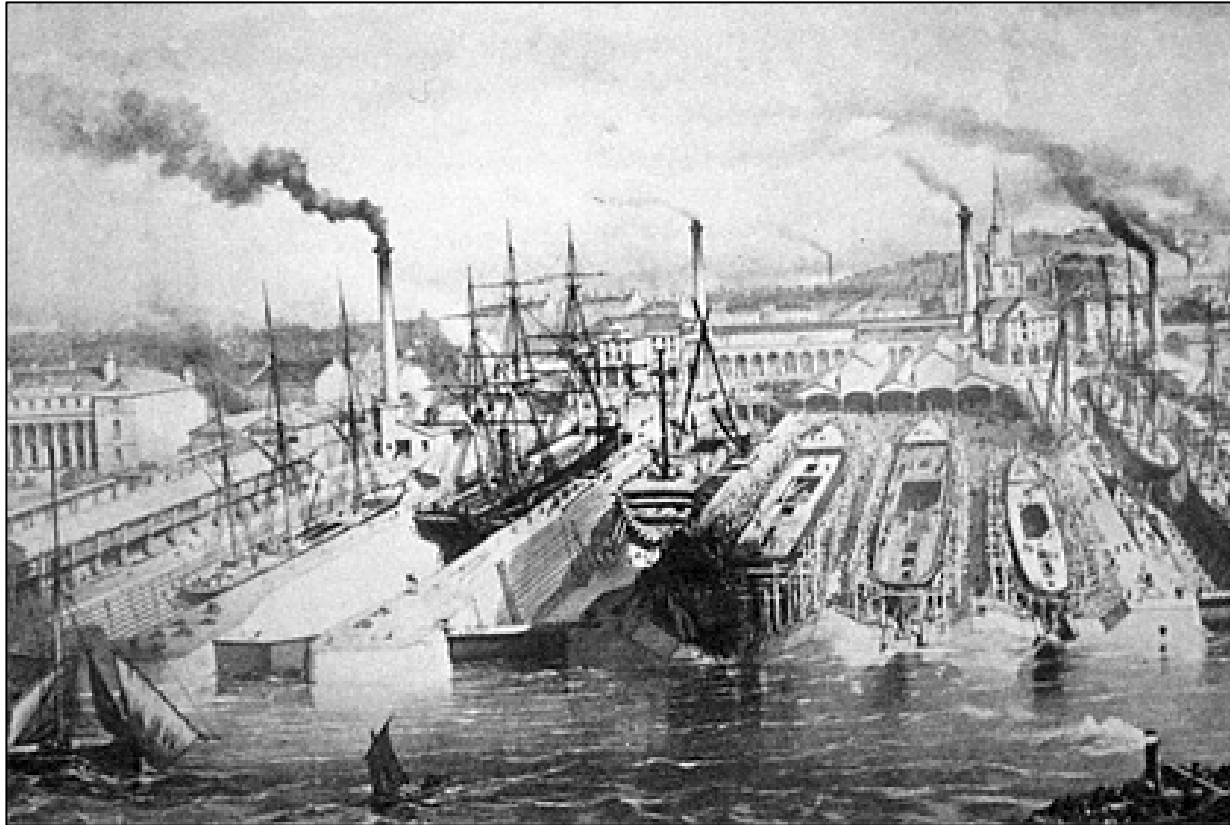
🇺🇸 Invade Tennessee to move into the south

🇺🇸 Strike along the Mississippi River to split the Confederacy

🇺🇸 Blockade all southern ports to prevent imports/exports



Foreign “Entanglements”



Trent Affair

The Alabama

Laird Rams