

## LONG-TERM CAUSES

- Conflict over slavery in territories
- Economic differences between North and South
- Conflict between states' rights and federal control

## IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- Election of Lincoln
- Secession of southern states
- Firing on Fort Sumter



## THE CIVIL WAR

Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860, was the first step towards the outbreak of the Civil War

South Carolinians feared the victory of a Republican president would bring an end to slavery & seceded from the USA

It is hereby declared and ordained,  
That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the

By early 1861, 7 Southern States seceded and formed the Confederate States of America



Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860, was the first step towards the outbreak of the Civil War

The entire Deep South seceded by February 1861

The Upper South did not view Lincoln's election as a death sentence and did not secede immediately





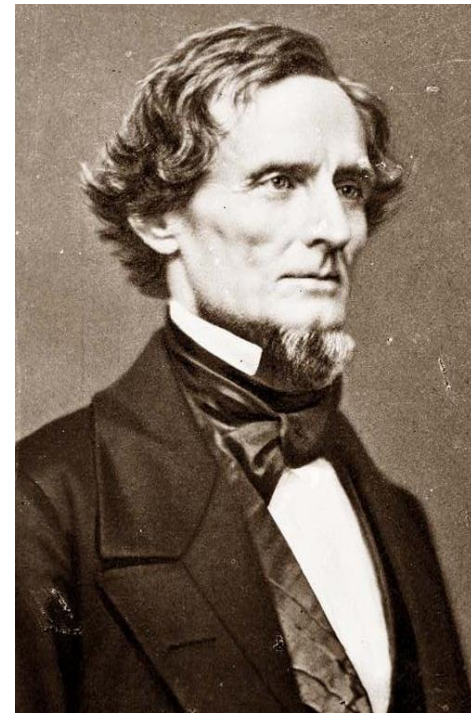
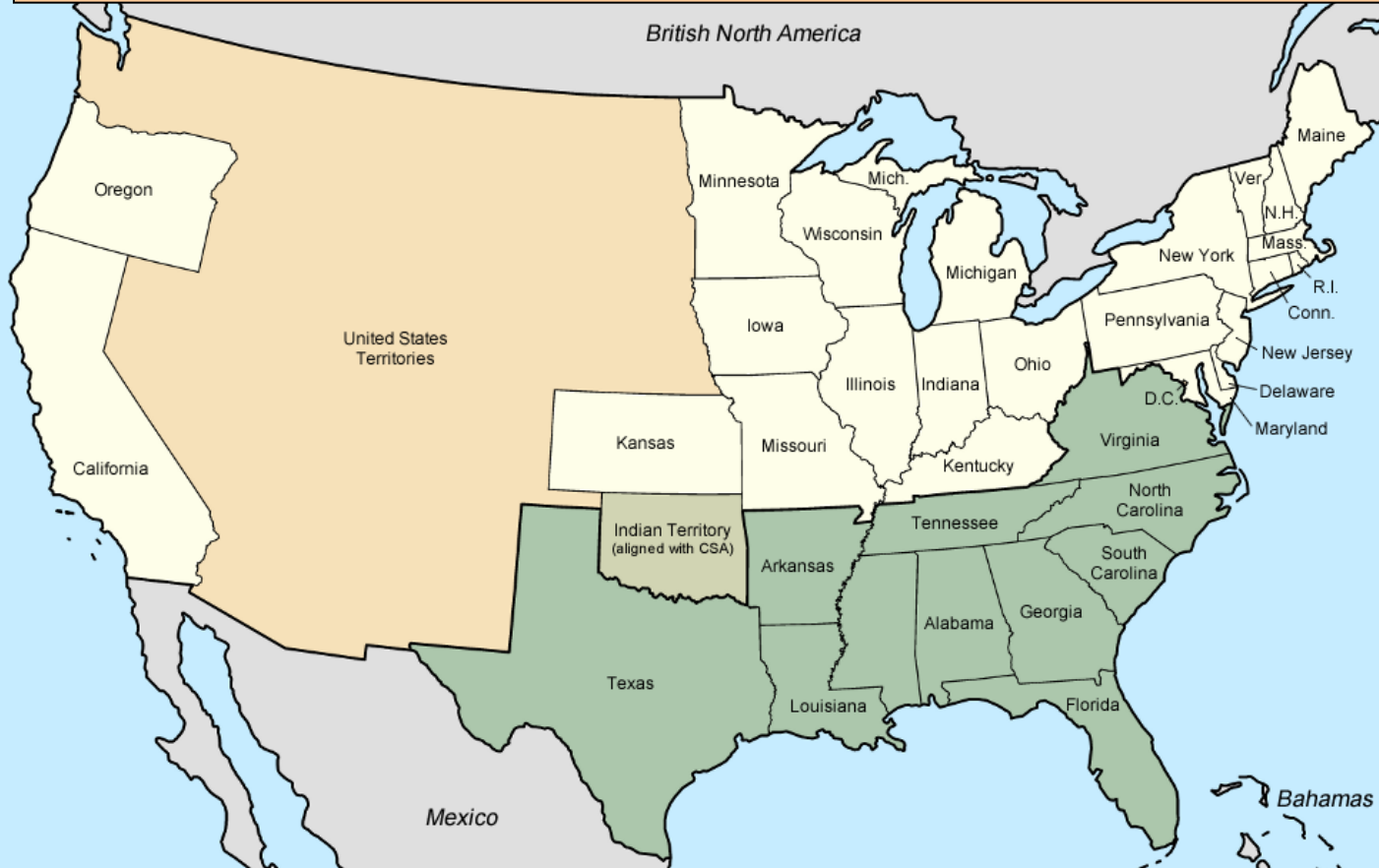
The constitution of the Confederacy was similar to the U.S. Constitution except that it:

Protected slavery and states' rights

Outlawed tariffs

Created a weak national government

Elected Jefferson Davis as Confederate president



Lincoln viewed Southern secession as illegal and promised to “preserve the Union”



“ Whatever our Politics,  
the Constitution must be sustained.”

*“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.”*

**—Abraham Lincoln, 1862**



In April 1861, federal soldiers refused Confederate demands to vacate at Fort Sumter in SC

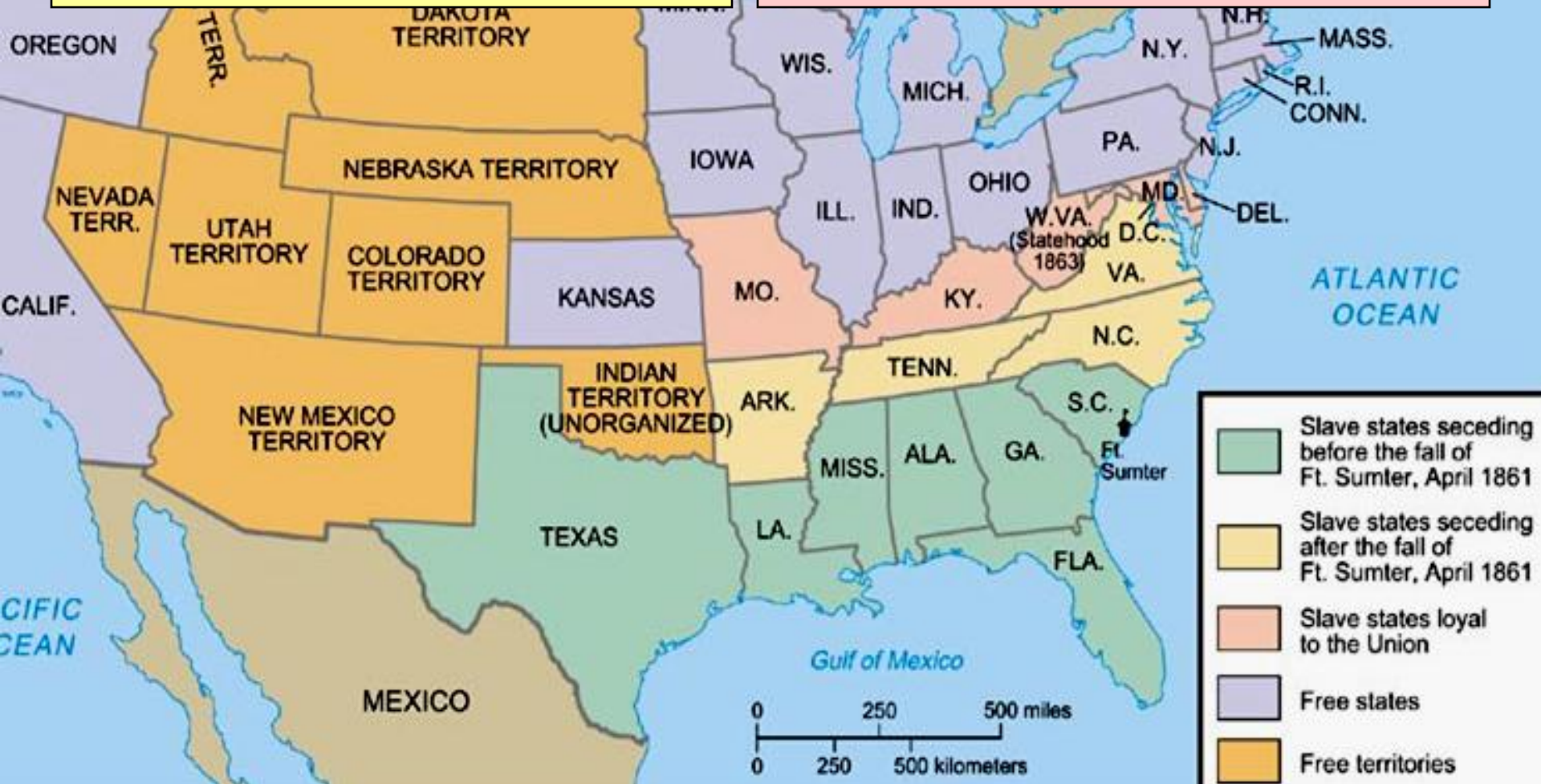
When Lincoln sent aid to soldiers, Confederates fired on the fort

The firing on Fort Sumter proved to be the start of the Civil War



After Fort Sumter,  
the upper South states  
seceded and joined  
the Confederacy

Not all slave states  
seceded; Those that  
stayed in the Union were  
called “border States”





# THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



At the outbreak of the Civil War, the North had lots of advantages

Larger population for troops

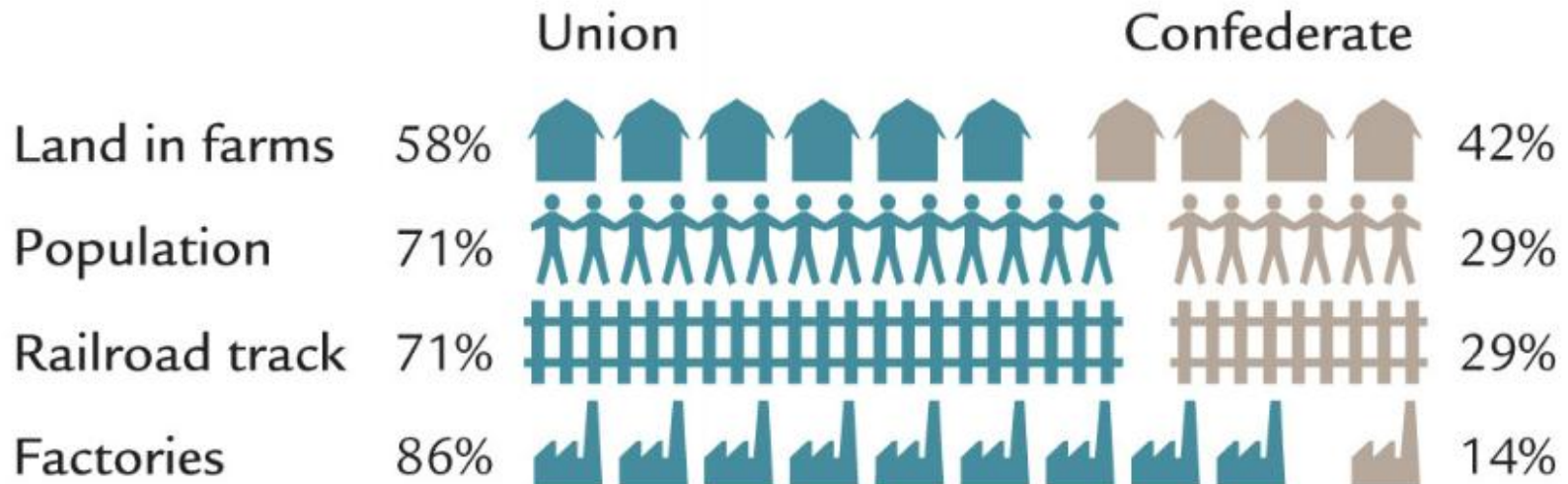
Greater industrial capacity

Huge edge in railroad transportation

But, the North had challenges to overcome

The North had to invade the South to win

It would be difficult to maintain enthusiasm and support for the war over a long period of time

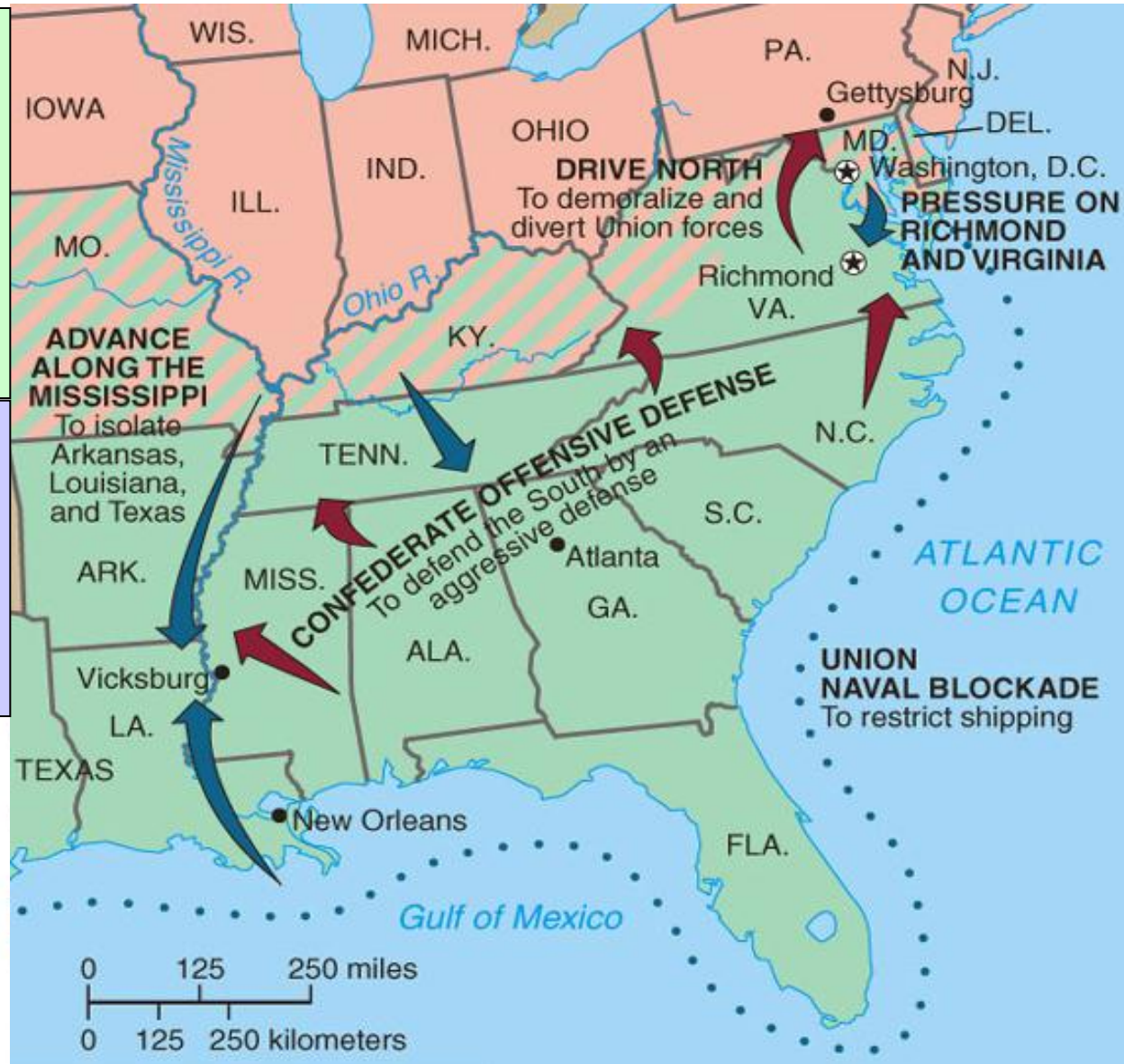


# Although outnumbered and less industrial, the Confederacy had advantages

President Davis knew that the Confederacy did not have to “win” the war...

the South only had to drag out the fight and make the North quit

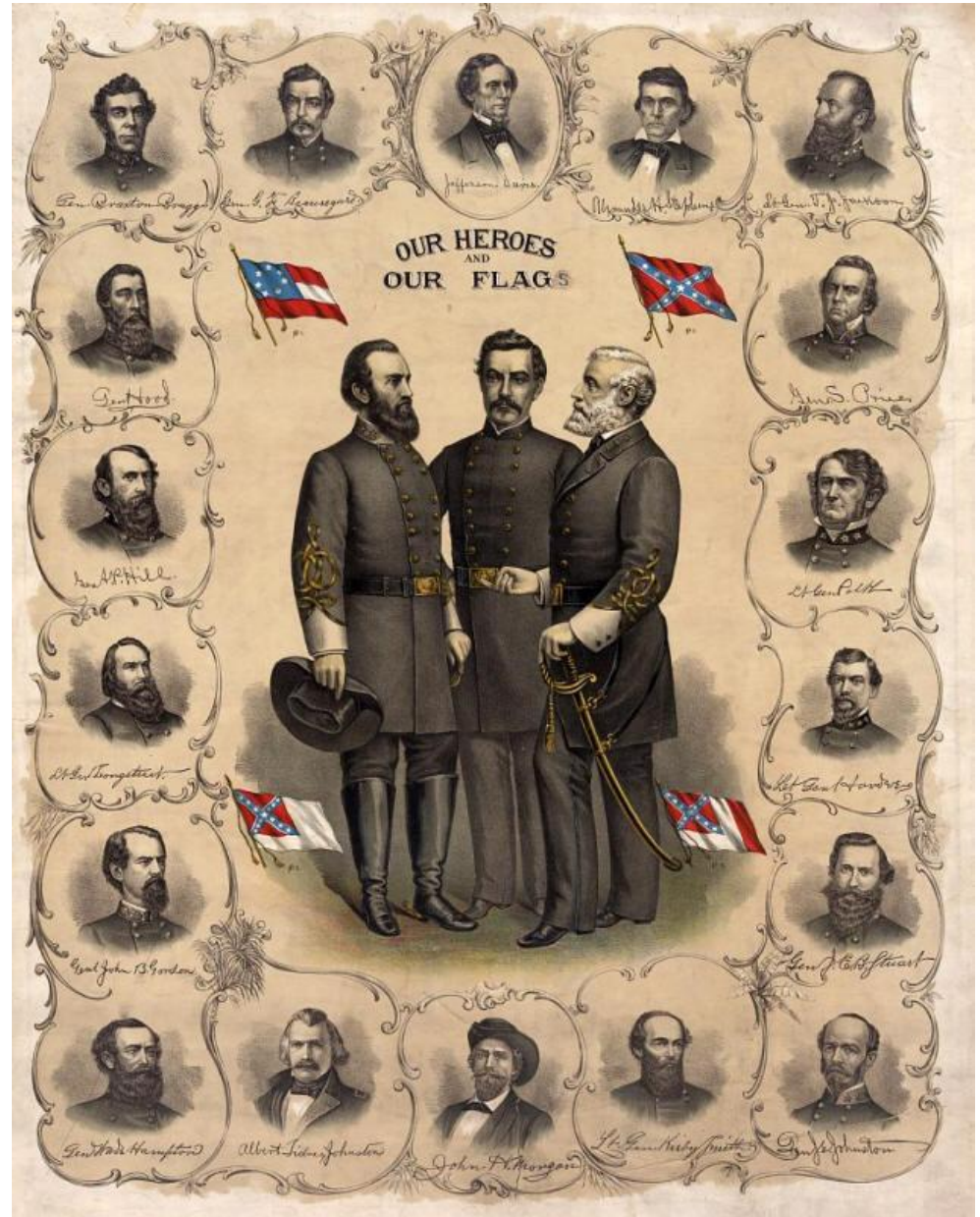
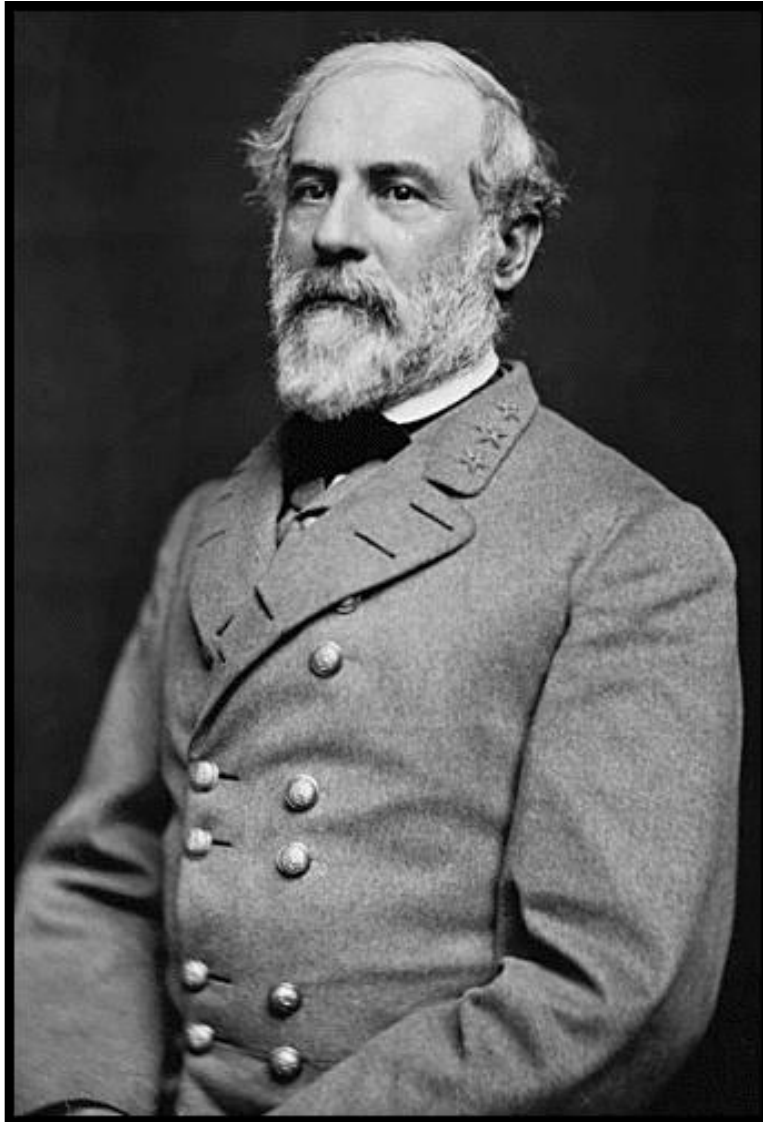
Land in farms	58%
Population	71%
Railroad track	71%
Factories	86%



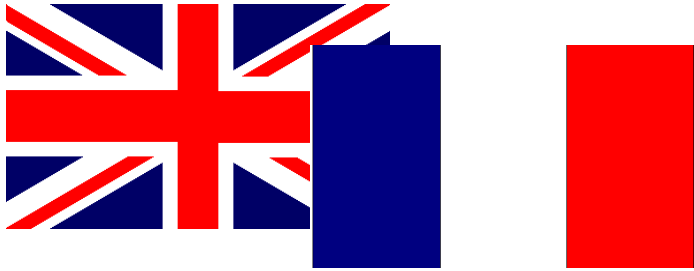


# The Confederacy had the best military leaders

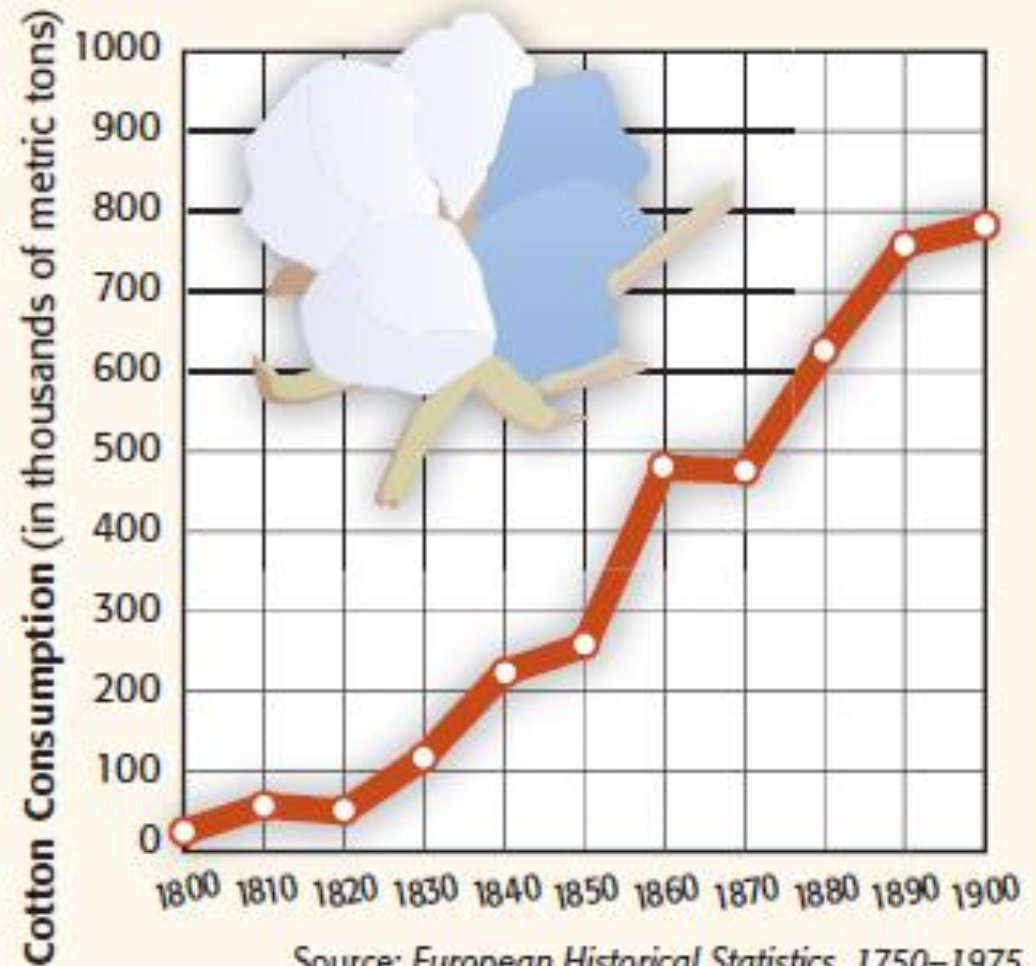
Robert E. Lee



England and France appeared more willing to support the South (“King Cotton” diplomacy)



**British Cotton Consumption, 1800–1900**





# Turning Advantages into Strategy

Based on the advantages and disadvantages of each side, complete these sentences

If the Confederacy is going to win the Civil War, it will be because of...

If the Union is going to win the Civil War, it will be because of...

