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.

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"
“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

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Union</th>
<th>Confederate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad track</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Factories</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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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.

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The Confederacy had the best military leaders

Robert E. Lee
England and France appeared more willing to support the South ("King Cotton" diplomacy)
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...