



Lincoln calls out troops to put down the uprising



ROBERT E LEE
- general in charge of Confederate troops during the Civil War



FORT SUMTER - a federal fort located in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina

South attacked on April 12, 1861 to officially begin the Civil War



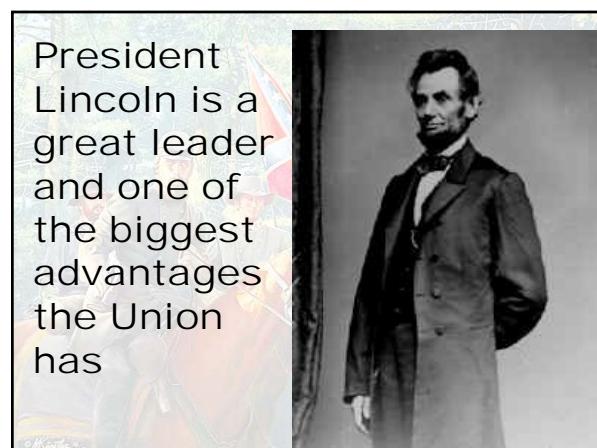
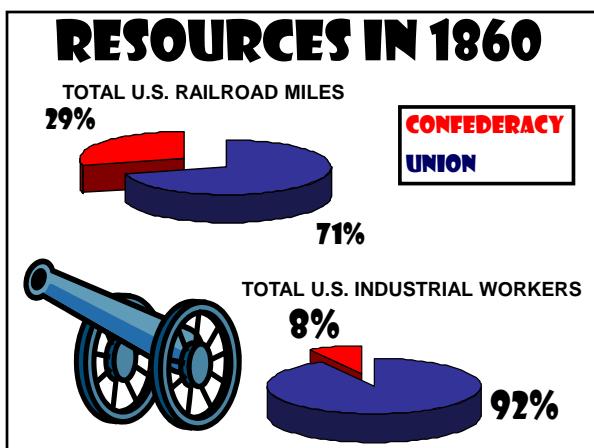
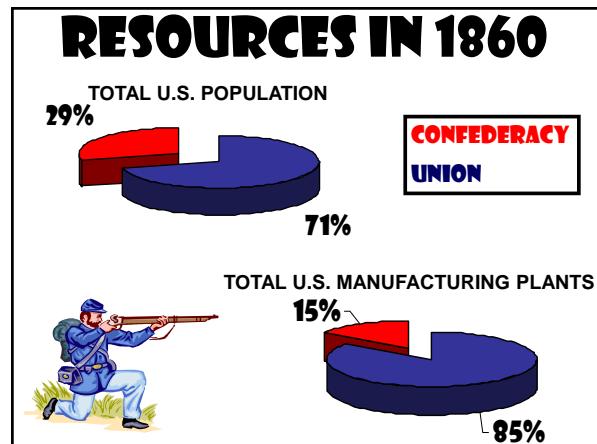
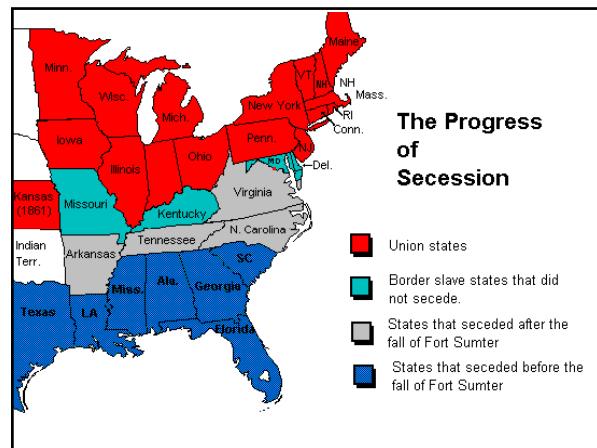
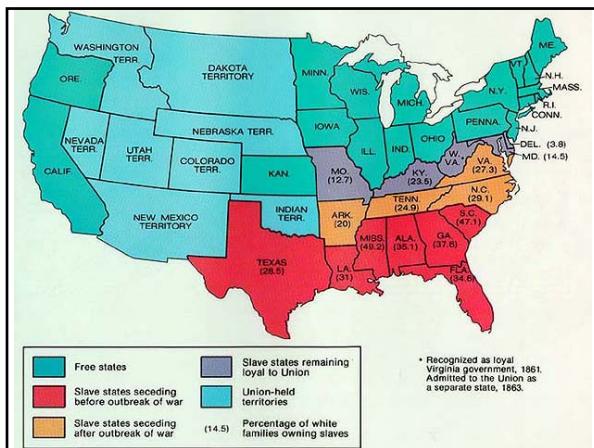
Virginia decides to go with the South

Virginia is a key state because of wealth, large population and home of great military leaders



BORDER STATES - states that are located between the Union and the Confederacy

BORDER STATES:
Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri



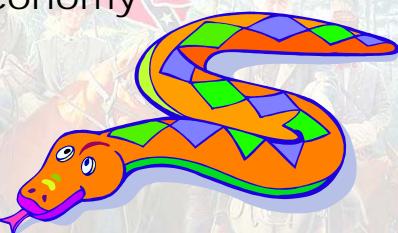
Union has a huge advantage over the South in terms of people and resources

Union also has a huge advantage in factories, railroad miles and navy shipyards

UNION PLAN – destroy the South's economy so they are forced to end the war



ANACONDA PLAN – the Union plan to shut off all Southern trade and ruin their economy



BLOCKADE – when armed forces prevent the transportation of goods or people into or out of an area



Union also wants to capture the Confederate capital city – Richmond, Virginia



Confederacy has certain advantages also:

- good generals
- only has to fight a defensive war
- fighting to defend their homes and families



South wants war to last as long as possible – force the Union to eventually give up



KING COTTON
– cotton becomes the major economic product of the South and basis of the economy

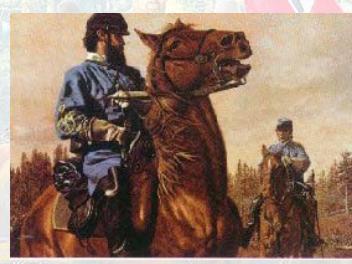
South tries to force England and France to help with their war effort by refusing to send cotton – plan does not work



FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN – first major battle of the Civil War, fought near Washington, DC – was a Confederate victory



GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON rallies the Southern troops to victory





the Confederate win in this battle stuns the Union

the Union had thought they would win the war in a couple of weeks

