FORT SUMTER – a federal fort located in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina
South attacked on April 12, 1861 to officially start the Civil War

Lincoln calls out troops to put down the uprising

Virginia decides to go with the South
Virginia is a key state because of wealth, large population and home of great military leaders

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

BORDER STATES – states that are located between the Union and the Confederacy
BORDER STATES: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri
Kentucky is a key state because it contains so many key rivers to be used for transportation.

President Lincoln is a great leader and one of the biggest advantages the Union has.
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