

The Civil War - The Two Sides

The South

Originally, 7 states left the Union: _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____

Shortly thereafter, _____ was named President of the Confederacy.

At Abraham Lincoln's inauguration on March 4, 1861, he said he had no plans to end _____ in those states where it already existed; but he also said that he would accept _____. He, of course, hoped to resolve that nation's crisis without warfare.

On April 12, 1861, the Civil War began with shots fired at _____.

The attack on Fort Sumter prompted 4 more states to leave the Union (bringing the total to 11):

The state of _____ was born when residents of the western counties of Virginia did not wish to secede along with the rest of the state.

_____, _____ was named the Confederate States of America's capital.

The South had the key advantage to fighting a _____ war - it was up to the _____ to attack and defeat the _____. If it did not, the _____ would become a new country.

However, the South had some serious weaknesses:

It had few _____ to produce weapons and other vital supplies.

It has few _____ to move troops and supplies, and

It had a small _____ (only about 9 million - of which $\frac{1}{3}$ was slaves / compared to the 22 million people that made up the Union). This resulted in fewer people eligible to become

_____ to support the war effort.

The North

_____ states fought for the Union side.

4 “slave” states fought for the Union: _____

The President of the Union was _____.

Some advantages of the North were:

It had almost four times as many _____ as the South. Thus, it had a larger source of volunteers to be used as troops,

It had many people to work in factories making _____,

It had more than 70% of the nation’s _____, and

It had a strong _____.

Despite these advantages, the North faced a difficult _____.
To bring the South back into the Union, northern soldiers had to conquer a huge area.