

ELECTION OF 1860 / SUCCESSION / FORT SUMTER**1860 Presidential Election Candidates**

- _____ Lincoln-Republican
- John _____ -Constitutional Union
- Stephen A. Douglas-Northern _____
- John C. _____ -Southern Democrat

-With the Democratic Party split, _____ narrowly won the election.

-In effect, the more populous _____ had outvoted the _____.

-The South feared this would encourage _____ or other dreaded consequences.

1860 Election: A Nation Coming Apart?!

Abraham Lincoln's election in 18____, was the first step towards the _____ of the _____ War

South _____ feared the victory of a _____ president would bring an end to _____ & seceded from the United States

By early 18____, 7 Southern states seceded & formed the _____ States of _____.

Southern States Secede

The issue: Do the _____ states have the right to withdraw from the _____ if they decide that being a part of it is no longer in their best _____? Or would _____ and the formation of the _____ States of _____ constitute a _____?

Arguments for Secession: The _____ government is instituting policies that go against the best interests of the _____, such as _____ that

CIVIL WAR UNIT

Name: _____ Date: _____

disproportionately hurt the South and attempts to free the _____ who work on Southern plantations. Just as the colonists had the right to declare _____ from _____ nearly a century ago, the South has the right to seek its independence from the _____.

Arguments against Secession: When all of the _____ entered the Union they essentially formed a binding _____; for that compact to be broken, all states must agree to its _____, not just a handful of them. _____ of the Union is far more important than the _____ of individual states; the country would be _____ if it were _____ into two.

Secession by South Carolina

The South considered Lincoln's election along with an _____ House and Senate to be the _____ of their way of life.

They believed their _____ choice was _____.

In December 18____, _____ was the first state to leave the Union.

6 other states followed their lead by Feb 18____: (Mississippi, _____, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and _____.)

Delegates from the ____ states met in _____, AL and formed a new country called the _____ States of _____.

_____, of Mississippi, was elected to serve as their first _____.

The Confederate States of America

The constitution of the Confederacy:

Protected _____ & _____' rights, Outlawed _____,

Created a weak _____ government, Elected _____

_____ as president

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The _____ South did not view _____'s election as a death sentence & did not _____ immediately

The _____ South consisted of Arkansas, _____, North Carolina, and _____.

The entire _____ South seceded by Feb 18__

The _____ South consisted of South _____, Georgia, Florida, _____, Mississippi, _____, and Texas.

After Fort _____, the upper South states seceded & joined the _____.

Not all _____ states seceded; Those that stayed in the Union were called "_____ " (_____, Kentucky, Maryland, _____)

A Nation Divided 1861-1865

_____ viewed Southern _____ as illegal & promised to "_____ the Union"

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

—Abraham Lincoln, 18__

Fort Sumter, South Carolina

_____ soldiers began to claim forts in the South that belonged to the US.

The commander of Fort _____ sent a message to _____ saying that the fort was low on supplies.

The _____ were expecting the fort to _____.

_____ sent a message to the governor of South _____ stating that unarmed groups would be bringing only _____ to the men at Ft. Sumter.

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_____ ordered an attack before the supplies arrived.

Though there was much _____, _____ on either side was killed.

The attack caused _____ to order troops to war to save the _____.

Many volunteered.

The _____ Southern states joined the _____.

The _____ had started.

In April 18____, _____ soldiers refused _____ demands to

_____ at Fort Sumter in SC

When Lincoln sent _____ to soldiers, Confederates _____ on the fort

The firing on Fort _____ proved to be the _____ of the Civil War

Definitions

_____ - withdrawal from the Union

_____’s _____ - the rights of the state to overrule the rights of the federal government.

_____ - a reformer who favors abolishing slavery

_____ - a conflict between citizens of the same country

Long Term Causes

Conflict over _____ in _____

_____ differences between North and South

Conflict between states’ rights and _____ control

Immediate Causes

Election of _____

_____ of southern states

Firing on Fort _____