

Warm-Up

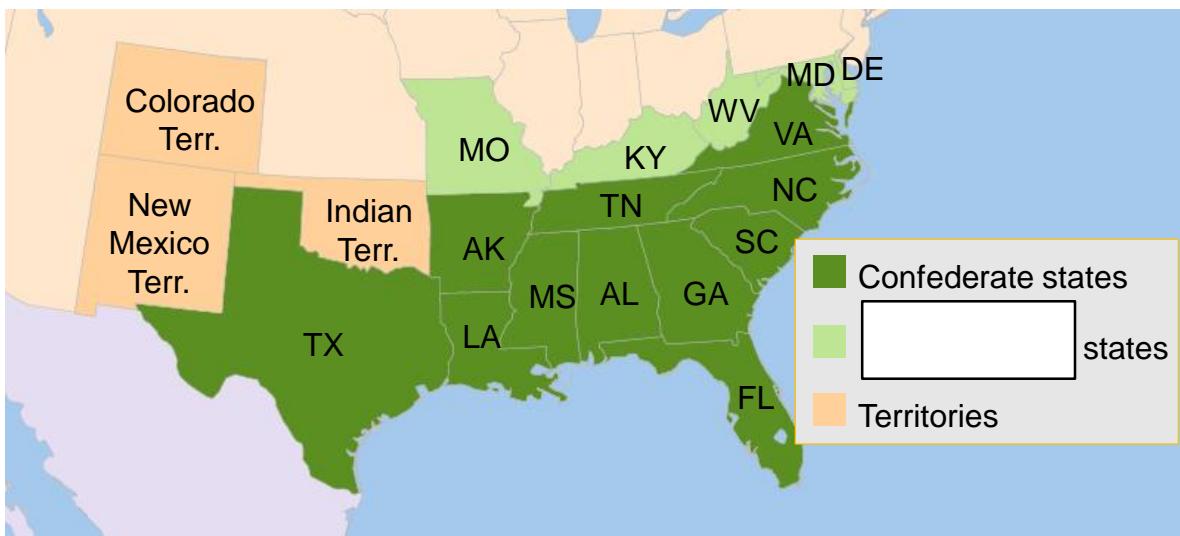
Fort Sumter and the Confederacy



The Confederate States of America

Circle the 7 states that immediately seceded from the Union after Lincoln was elected president.

Fill in the missing word in the map legend.



Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Contrast the ideas in the inaugural addresses of

and .

- Describe the events that led to the attack on .

- Explain the of the Battle of Fort Sumter.



Warm-Up

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W
2K

Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

	one or more large mounted guns.
	a speech given on the day the president takes the oath of office; it allows the president to address the people for the first time as the nation's leader, tells people the president's goals, and sets a tone for the presidency

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Slide

2

Lesson Question

Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis**Abraham Lincoln**

- Was president of the
- Was sworn into office in March 1861
- Wanted to war
- Would not secession

Jefferson Davis

- Was president of the
- Was sworn into office in February 1861
- Wanted to avoid war
- Supported

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Slide

2

Inaugural Addresses**REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

What is an **inaugural address**?

- Given on the day the president takes the
- Allows the president to address the people for the
as the nation's leader
- Lets people know the president's and sets a tone for the
presidency

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865)

Once elected, Lincoln faced a tremendous challenge.

- Lincoln's platform was to the
into the West.
- In response, states had seceded.

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Slide

2

Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

In his address, Lincoln reached out to states.

- Stated he would interfere with slavery where it
- Promised to carry out the of the Constitution in all states
- Refused to use unless required to do so

Lincoln on Secession

Lincoln refused to accept secession and would not on the issue.

- He felt he needed to .
- He wished to avoid war.
- He was about the use of force.

Circle the word that Lincoln says is linked to anarchy (lawlessness).

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations . . . is the only true sovereign of a free people . . . The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible.

– Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861

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Slide

4

Jefferson Davis (1808–1889)

Davis was of war between the states.

- Felt was in jeopardy with Lincoln as president
- Felt that states had a right to from the Union
- Feared that Lincoln would the seceded states back into the Union

Davis's Inaugural Address

In his address, Jefferson Davis discussed how the

would succeed.

- Explained the reasons for
- Described the form the would take
- Expressed that war was not wanted, but the Confederacy would if necessary

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Slide

4

Davis on Secession

Davis believed that the Southern states had the to secede because their government had failed them.

He believed citizens had the right to end their relationship with their government if they wish.

Circle the word in Jefferson's speech that means "approval."

Our present political position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.

– Jefferson Davis, February 18, 1861

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Slide

7

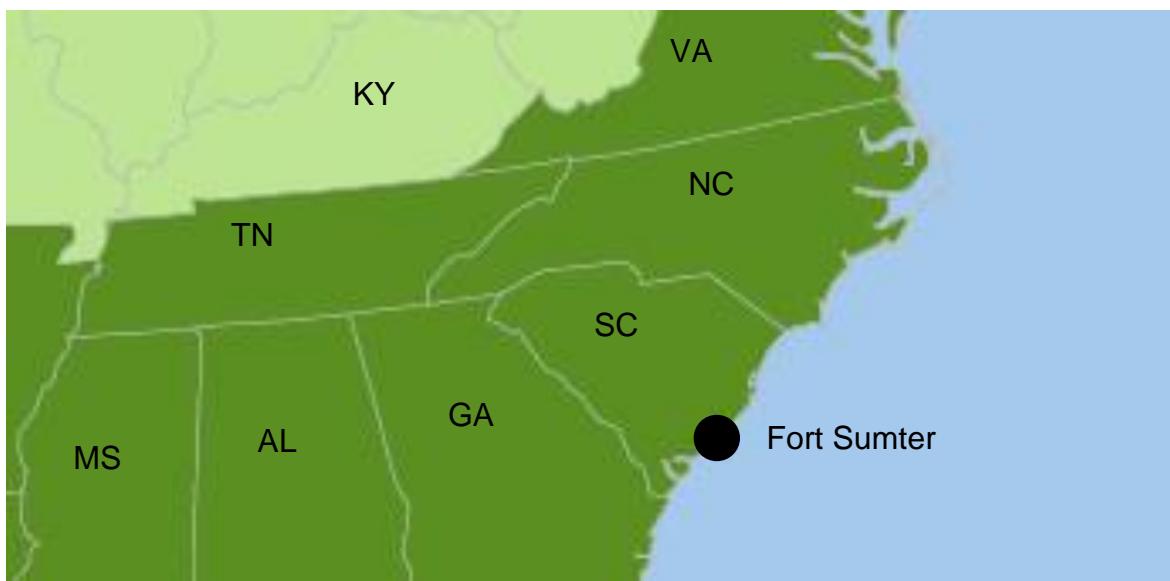
Fort Sumter

Fort Sumter protected commercial areas of the .

In 1860, the fort was under control.

The Confederacy believed it had the right to it.

Circle the location of Fort Sumter, on the coast of South Carolina.



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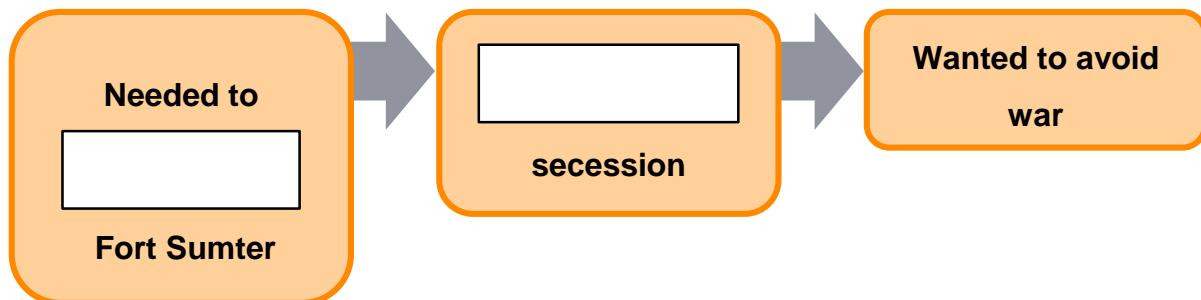
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Slide

7

Lincoln's Challenge

Why was the situation at Fort Sumter a challenge for Lincoln?



- Soldiers were running out of food and other supplies.
- Resupplying risked [redacted] with the South.
- Lincoln did not want to appear to be giving into the Confederacy by not resupplying the fort.
- Lincoln still hoped to [redacted] war.

9

The Situation at Fort Sumter

In March 1861, the Confederates demanded the [redacted] of Fort Sumter.

- The fort was low on supplies and soldiers.
- It would not hold out much longer without [redacted].
- The Union [redacted] to surrender.

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9

Resupplying the Fort

Lincoln sent to resupply the fort.

- Warned Confederates that he was doing this so they would not the ships
- Promised that would be sent

12

The Bombing Begins

With US naval ships on the way, Confederate troops

on the fort on April 12.

The fort could not hold up against the heavy —large mounted guns.

The Union Fort Sumter on April 13.

The Civil War had .

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Slide

12

After the Bombing

After the bombing at Fort Sumter, Lincoln called for volunteers for the

- He asked for from each state.
- The states that had seceded to send troops.

Four More States Secede

After the bombing, four more states .

- Many believed had provoked the conflict.
- Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia seceded.
- Western delegates from Virginia opposed secession and
.

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Slide

12

Circle the new state that joined the Union, after rejecting Virginia's decision to secede.



14

The Border States

Lincoln was determined to keep the _____ in the Union.

- Needed to protect the _____
- Contained almost all of the South's _____ capacity
- Contained _____ that flowed deep into the Confederacy

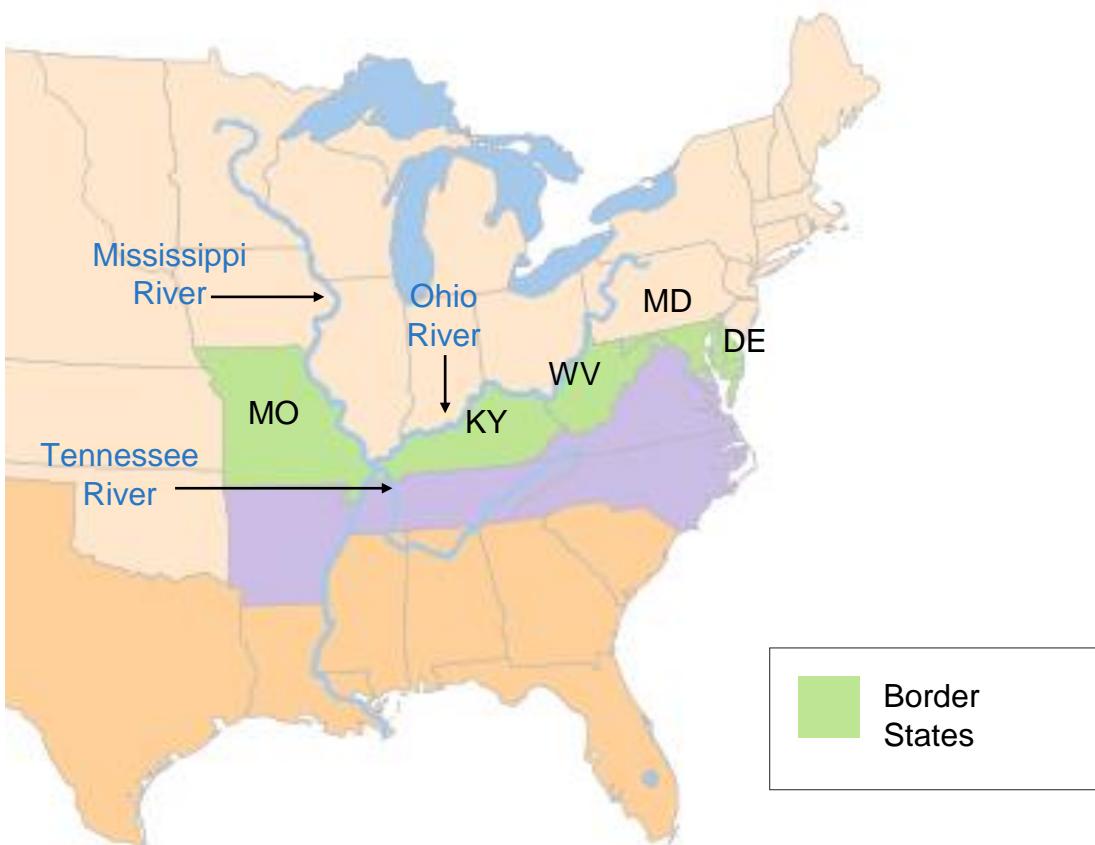
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Slide

14

Lincoln declared the goal of the war was to the Union, not to free people.

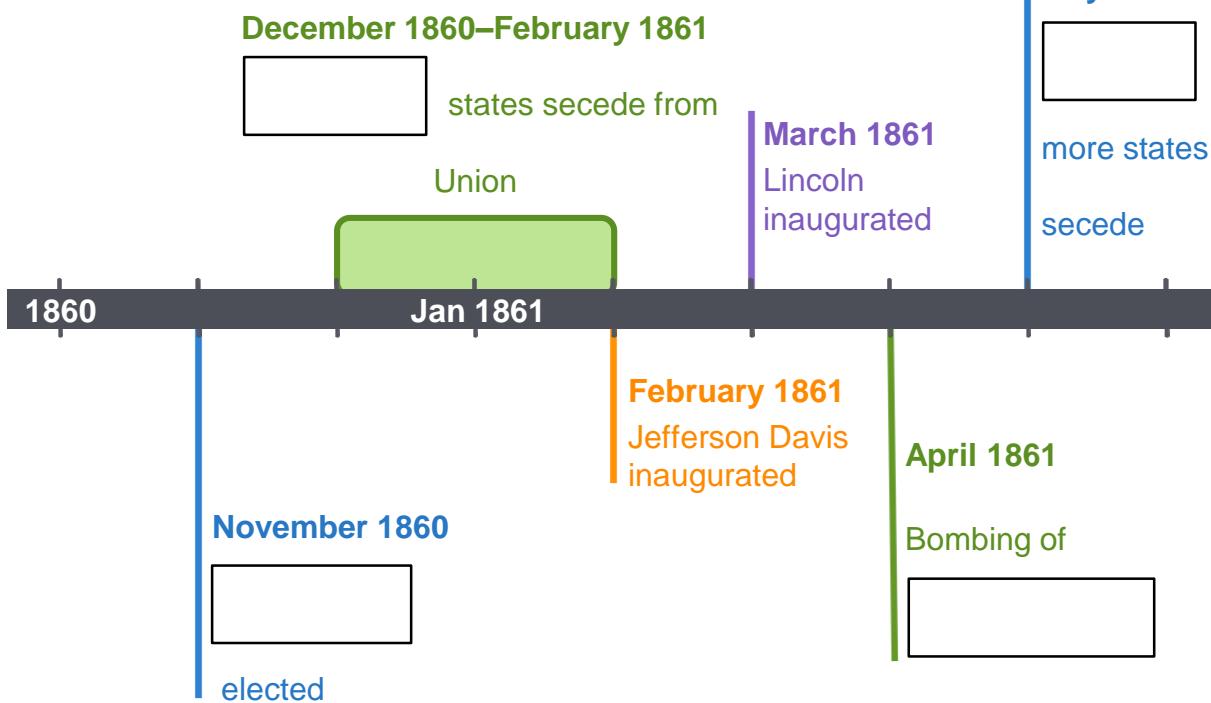
Secession of Southern States

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Slide

14

From Secession to War



Summary

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Lesson Question

How did the Civil War begin?



Answer



Summary

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Slide

2

Review: Views on Secession

Abraham Lincoln

- Was president of the
- to recognize secession
- Would not compromise on his secession beliefs
- Wanted to the Union

Jefferson Davis

- Was president of the
- Supported
- Believed the Southern states had every right to leave the Union



Summary

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Slide

2

Review: Causes of the Attack on Fort Sumter

Fort Sumter was a [redacted] fort that the Confederacy wanted to control.

- The [redacted] demanded the Union surrender the fort.
- The Union [redacted] to surrender.
- Lincoln sent [redacted] to resupply the fort.

Review: The Attack and Its Aftermath

The Confederate army attacked Fort Sumter on April 12, [redacted].

- The Union [redacted].
- Lincoln put out a call for [redacted].
- [redacted] more states seceded.

Lincoln convinced five key [redacted] states to remain in the [redacted].



Summary

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Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.