

**THE CIVIL WAR,  
CHAPTER 16  
NOTES, PART 1**

# Fort Sumter

- ◉ Lincoln decided that Fort Sumter, a major federal military installation, must be resupplied
- ◉ Lincoln notified the governor of South Carolina that he was sending a relief force to the fort carrying only food
- ◉ Jefferson Davis ordered General Beauregard to demand the surrender and attack if it did not surrender
- ◉ On April 12<sup>th</sup>, Beauregard began his attack and two days later Fort Sumter surrendered
- ◉ Edmund Ruffin, a “fire-eater” secessionist who hated the North was given the honor of firing one of the first shots on Fort Sumter

# Edmund Ruffin



# Call to Arms

- Prior to Fort Sumter, the Confederate Congress had authorized a volunteer army of 100,000 men to serve for twelve months. Men were eager to enlist
- Southerners believed that the Unionists in the North were cowards and would not last long in a fight

# In the North

- Lincoln issued a proclamation on April 15 calling for 75,000 state militiamen to serve in the federal army
- There was no trouble getting volunteers
  - Many were turned away
  - Free African Americans were turned away
- Patriotic rallies were held—there was a party atmosphere as soldiers left home

# Border states

- ⦿ Between December 20, 1860 and February 1, 1861, seven Deep South states left the Union
- ⦿ In April, after the call for armies on both sides, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina joined the original seven in April and May of 1861
- ⦿ The capital of the Confederacy moved to Richmond, VA, less than 100 miles from Washington, D.C.

# Other states

- ⦿ Delaware was loyal to the Union
- ⦿ Maryland's loyalty was divided
  - A crowd of southern sympathizers in Baltimore attacked Union troops and the troops fired in retaliation, killing 12 and wounding others
  - Pro-Confederates destroyed the telegraph line to Washington and burned railroad bridges
  - Lincoln declared martial law in Baltimore and arrested the ringleaders (and held them without trial)
  - Pro-southern legislators were detained

- ◎ Maryland was plagued by guerrilla battles
- ◎ Kentucky illegally traded with the Confederacy
  - Kentucky Senator John Crittenden had two sons
    - One was a general in the Union Army and one was a general in the Confederate Army
- ◎ Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky chose to stay in the Union—very damaging to the Confederacy

# Battle of Bull Run

- First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas in the South) occurred in July of 1861
- A Union army of 35,000 men marched south. They were unprepared. Troops were accompanied by sightseers and journalists
- Union troops initially held their ground against 25,000 Confederates led by General Beauregard.

- When 2,300 fresh Confederate troops arrived as reinforcements, untrained northern troops broke ranks and retreated
- Everyone ran back to Washington confused
- Illusions about the length of the war were shattered