The Southern Convention

The Southern Convention, which met in Richmond, Virginia, on June 26, 1861, was a response to the secession of the Southern states from the Union. The convention aimed to establish a new nation, the Confederate States of America. The delegates, including representatives from the states of Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, met to discuss and organize the new country. The convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession, which declared the states' independence from the Union. The event is significant in the history of the American Civil War, as it marked the beginning of the conflict that would eventually lead to the Union's victory. The convention's decisions and actions laid the groundwork for the secessionist movement and the establishment of the Confederacy.