

# **The Civil War (1861-1862)**

## **Plans for winning the war:**

### \*\*\*\*\*The Union\*\*\*\*\*

General \_\_\_\_\_ presented President Lincoln with the Union's plan to win the war. It was called the **Anaconda Plan**. The Union planned to win the war by "squeezing" the South. There were three parts to the plan:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ The Union planned to blockade the southern ports. This would halt the South's trade with Europe.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ The Union planned to seize control of the Mississippi River. This would cut off any supply of goods to the South. Also, controlling the Mississippi River would separate Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana from the rest of the Confederate States.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ The Union planned to seize control of the Confederate capital (Richmond, Virginia) and capture the Confederate headquarters.

### \*\*\*\*\*The Confederacy\*\*\*\*\*

The Confederacy's plan to win the war was quite \_\_\_\_\_ - they would stay in the South and fight a **defensive war** by letting the Union troops come top them.

## **July 1861**

The Union began its \_\_\_\_\_ of the Confederate's southern ports.

## **First Battle of Bull Run**

In response to public demand, on July 21st, President Lincoln ordered an \_\_\_\_\_ on Richmond, VA.

Union troops who had not been adequately \_\_\_\_\_, were led from Washington, D.C. under the guidance of **General Invin McDowell**.

Shortly after leaving Washington, D.C., the Union troops \_\_\_\_\_ with Confederate troops at a small stream called **Bull Run**, in Manassas Junction, VA).

Inspired by **General Thomas** " \_\_\_\_\_ " **Jackson** the Confederate troops held their ground.

Eventually, the Union troops \_\_\_\_\_. The Confederates did not \_\_\_\_\_ - if they had done so, they might have been able to capture Washington, D.C.

### \*\*\*\*\*The First Battle of Bull Run showed:

1. The troops on both sides needed \_\_\_\_\_, and
2. It was going to be a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ war.

Union: 460 KIA / 1,124 WIA

Confederacy: 111 KIA / 373 WIA

After the First Battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln replaced General Irvin McDowell with **George B. McClellan** as commander of the Union Army. McClellan was a specialist at military organization and training.

### **January 1862**

President Lincoln issued a war order authorizing the Union to launch an \_\_\_\_\_ on the Confederacy.

General McClellan \_\_\_\_\_ the President's order because he felt the Union troops weren't ready.

### **March 1862**

General McClellan moved the Union troops into action. Union troops \_\_\_\_\_ from Washington, D.C. to an area south of Richmond.

Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** launched a series of counter attacks. General Lee also sent

" \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ with troops to threaten to attack Washington, D.C.

Being cautious, General McClellan \_\_\_\_\_ the attack on Richmond and returned to Washington.

### **Battle of the "Monitor" and the "Merrimack"**

Early in July of 1861, the Union abandoned one of its \_\_\_\_\_, the "Merrimack," near Virginia. Confederates salvaged the ship and covered it with iron plates and sent it into battle against the Union army.

### **March 8, 1862**

The "Merrimack" \_\_\_\_\_ one Union ship; drove another \_\_\_\_\_; and forced another to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **March 9th**

The Union countered with the "Monitor" off the coast of Virginia. The \_\_\_\_\_ had more firepower,

but the \_\_\_\_\_ moved more easily. In the end, \_\_\_\_\_ ship seriously damaged the other and both withdrew from battle.

### **The Battle of Shiloh**

\*\*\*\*One of the bloodiest days of the war. On April 6, 1862, \_\_\_\_\_ forces attacked \_\_\_\_\_ forces who were under the command of **Ulysses S. Grant** at Shiloh, Tennessee. By the end of the day, the

Union troops were \_\_\_\_\_. Over the course of the night, however, reinforcements arrived and by the next morning the \_\_\_\_\_ commanded the field.

Casualties were very heavy:

\_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_ Union soldiers were killed

\_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_ Confederate troops were killed

## May 1862

Confederate General " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_, commanding forces in the Shenandoah Valley, attacked the Union forces in late-May forcing them to retreat across the Potomac River.

As a result, additional Union troops were rushed to \_\_\_\_\_ Washington, D.C.

## The Seven Days' Battles

Between June 26th and July 2, the Union and Confederate forces fought a series of battles:

Mechanicsville \_\_\_\_\_

Gain's Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Savage Station \_\_\_\_\_

Frayser's Farm \_\_\_\_\_

Malvern Hill \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*As a result of these battles, the \_\_\_\_\_ withdrew to \_\_\_\_\_.

## Second Battle of Bull Run

The Second Battle of Bull Run was fought on \_\_\_\_\_, 1862. The \_\_\_\_\_ troops failed to commit to battle quickly enough - which led to another \_\_\_\_\_ victory.

## September 1862

### Harper's Ferry

Union General McClellan defeated Confederate General Robert E. Lee at South Mountain and Crampton's

Gap, but did not move quickly enough to save Harper's Ferry ( the \_\_\_\_\_ warehouse) which fell to Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson on September 15th.

### Antietam

On September 17th, Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee were caught by Union General

McClellan near Sharpsburg, Maryland. \*\*\*\*\*This battle was the \_\_\_\_\_ one-day battle of the entire war.

Union: \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers KIA \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers WIA

Confederate: \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers KIA \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers WIA

There was no clear \_\_\_\_\_, but because the \_\_\_\_\_ forces withdrew the \_\_\_\_\_ was considered the victor.

## Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

On September 22nd, President Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation - which would \_\_\_\_\_ in areas rebelling against the United States effective January 1, 1863.

## The Battle of Fredericksburg

In November/December, Union forces under the command of General Ambrose E. Burnside were \_\_\_\_\_ in a series of attacks against entrenched Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia.