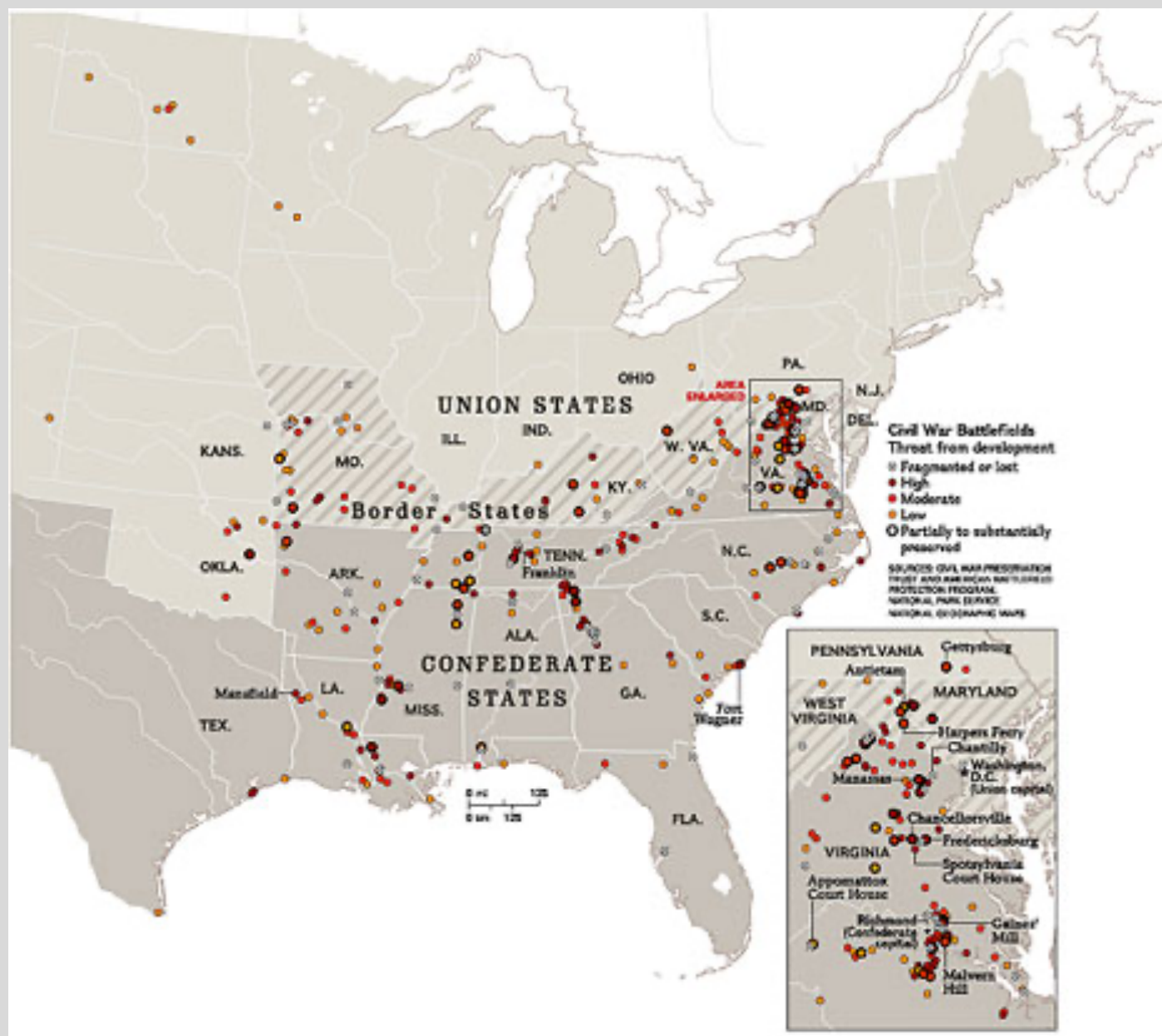


# ***THE CIVIL WAR***

“The Early Years”

1861 - 1862









Antietam, Md. Bodies of Confederate dead gathered for burial













# Plans for winning the war:

- **Union**

General **Winfield Scott** 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 it:

1. ***SOUTH / EAST***

The Union planned to blockade the southern ports. This would halt the South's trade with Europe.

2. ***WEST***

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 would separate Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana from the rest of the Confederate states.

3. ***NORTH / EAST***

The Union planned to seize control of the Confederate capitol (Richmond Virginia) and capture the Confederate headquarters (Approx. 85 miles from Washington D.C.).

# Plans for winning the war:

- *Confederate*

The Confederate plan was quite *simple*:

They would just stay at home and fight a defensive war by letting the Union troops come to them.

- November 1860 - Abraham Lincoln elected
- December 1860 - Several states secede from the Union
- March 1861 - Abraham Lincoln's Inauguration  
Jefferson Davis' Inauguration
- April 1861 - Battle at Fort Sumter

- **July 1861**

The Union began its **blockade** of the Confederate's southern ports.

# *First Battle of Bull Run*

- In response to public demand, on July 21<sup>st</sup> President Lincoln ordered an attack on Richmond, Virginia.
- Troops, who had not been adequately trained, were led from Washington, D.C. under the guidance of ***General Irvin McDowell***.





# *First Battle of Bull Run*

Shortly after leaving Washington, D.C. the Union troops clashed with Confederate troops at a small stream called *Bull Run*.

(Manassas Junction, Virginia)



# *First Battle of Bull Run*

Inspired by

*General Thomas “**Stonewall**” Jackson,*

the Confederate troops  
held their ground.



# **First Battle of Bull Run**

- Eventually, the Union troops **retreated**. The Confederates did not **pursue** – if they had done so, they might have been able to capture Washington, D.C.
- The **First Battle of Bull Run** showed:
  - Troops on both sides needed **training**
  - It was going to be a **long, bloody** war.

# *First Battle of Bull Run*



- ***UNION:***

- KIA = 460
- WIA = 1,124
- MIA = 1,741

- ***CONFEDERATE:***

- KIA = 111
- WIA = 373
- MIA = 12

# **First Battle of Bull Run**

- 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.



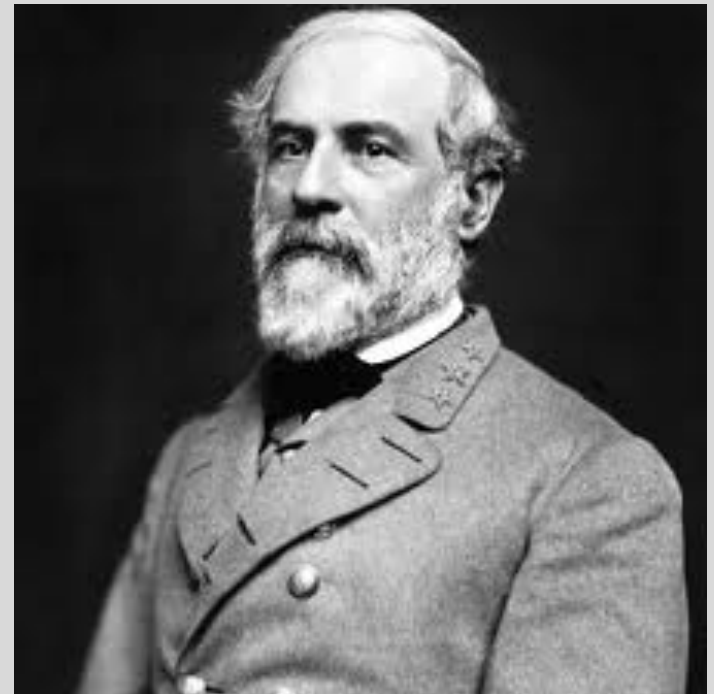
# *January 1862*

- President Lincoln issued a war order authorizing the Union to launch an aggressive attack on the Confederacy.
- General McClellan ignored the President's order because he felt that the Union troops were not ready.



# March 1862

- General McClellan moves the Union troops into action. Union troops sail from Washington, D.C. to an area south of Richmond, Virginia.
- Confederate General Robert E. Lee launched a series of counter attacks.



- General Lee also sent **“Stonewall” Jackson** with troops to threaten Washington, D.C.
- Being cautious, General McClellan **abandoned** the attack on Richmond and returned to Washington, D.C.



# ***Battle of the “Monitor” and the “Merrimack”***

In early July of 1861, the Union abandoned one of its naval ships, the “Merrimack” near Virginia. Confederates covered the ship with iron plates and sent it into battle against the Union navy.

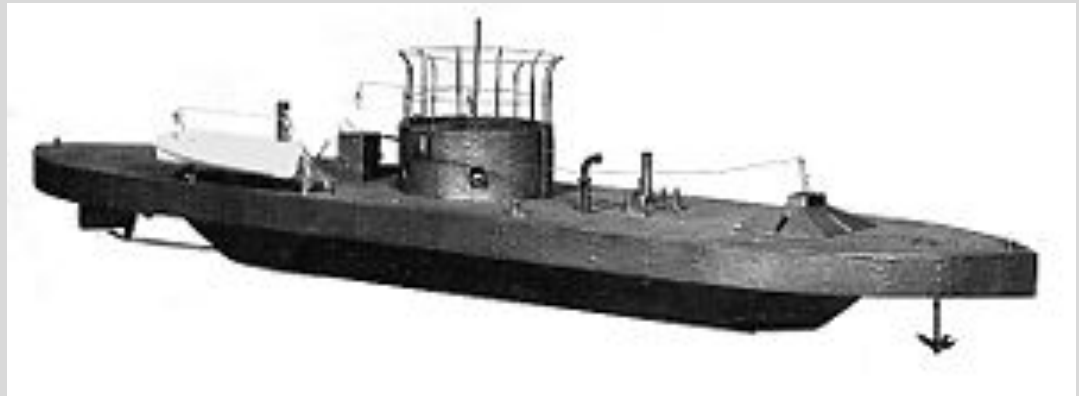


## March 8, 1862

- The “Merrimack” – now the “CSS Virginia” - sank 1 Union ship, drove another aground, and forced another ship to surrender

## March 9, 1862

- The Union countered with the “Monitor” off the coast of Virginia. The “CSS Virginia” had more firepower, but the “Monitor” moved more easily.

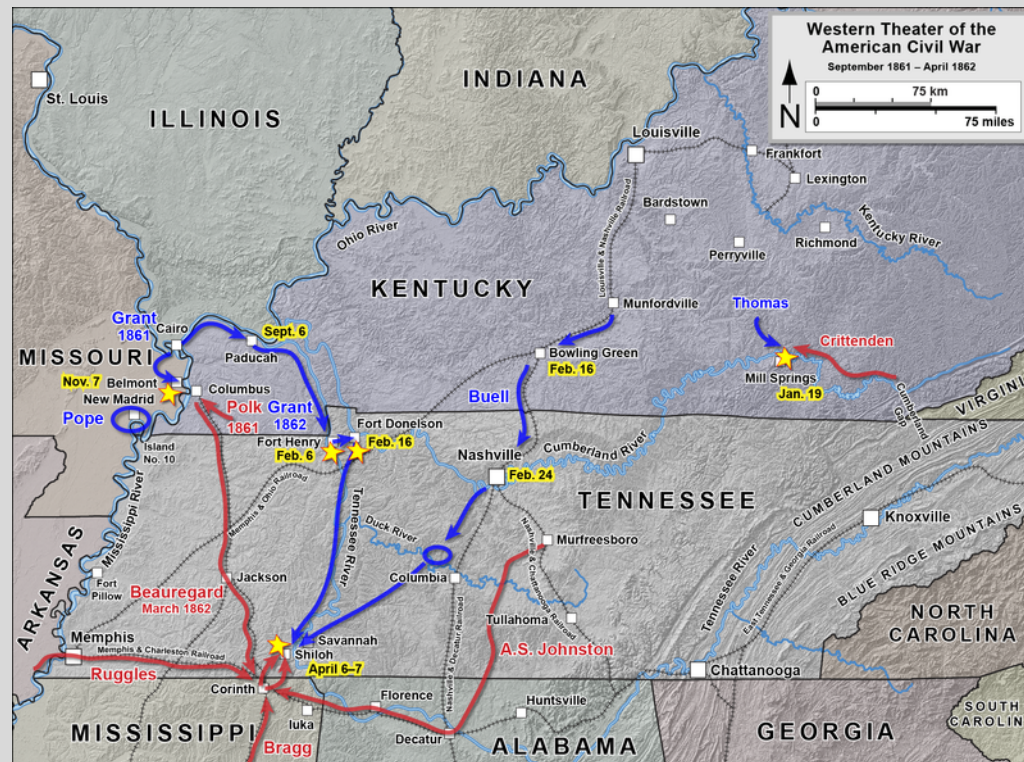


In the end, neither ship seriously damaged the other, and both *withdrew*.

# *Battle of Shiloh*

(one of the bloodiest battles of the war)

*April 6-7, 1862*





# **Battle of Shiloh**

- **Confederate** forces attacked **Union** forces who were under the command of **Ulysses S. Grant** at Shiloh, Tennessee.
- By the end of the day, the Union troops were ***almost defeated*** .



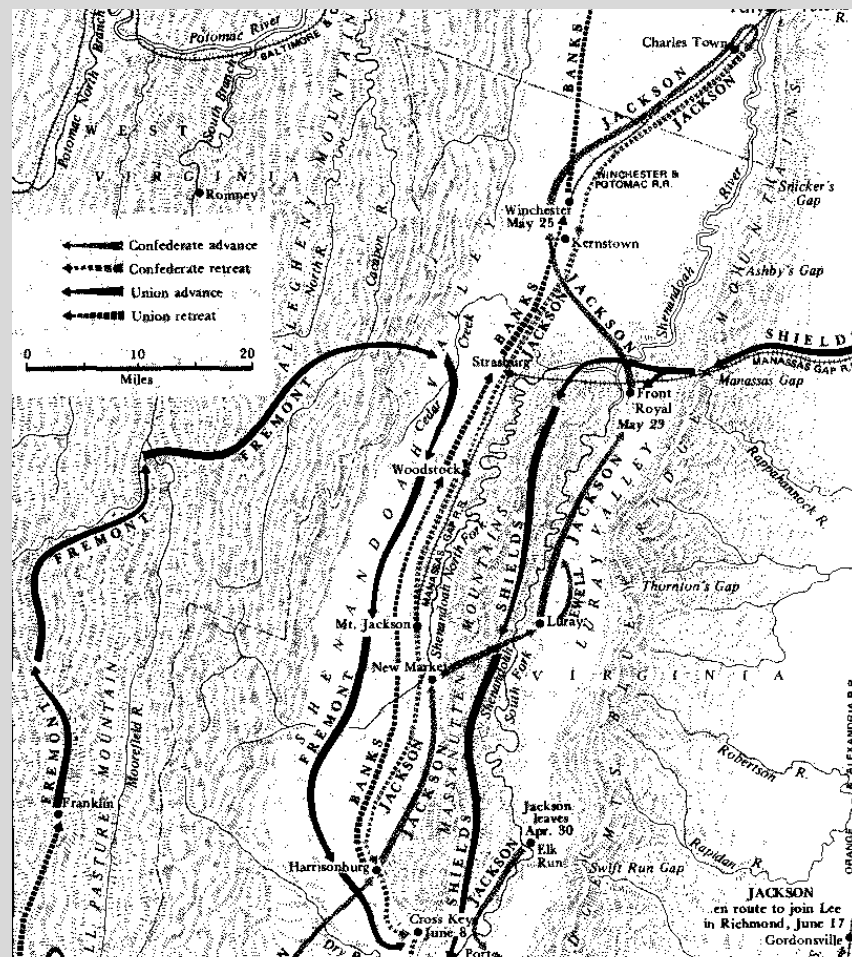
# ***Battle of Shiloh***

- During the night, reinforcements arrived, and by the next morning the **Union troops** commanded the battlefield.
- Casualties in this battle were heavy:
  - **13,000** out of **63,000** Union soldiers were killed
  - **11,000** out of **40,000** Confederate troops were killed

24, 000 out of 103,000 = 23% Killed

# May 1862

- Confederate General **"Stonewall" Jackson**, commanding forces in the Shenandoah Valley, attacked Union forces in late-May, forcing them to retreat across the **Potomac** River.
- As a result, Union troops were rushed to protect **Washington, D.C.**



# *The Seven Days' Battles*

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

Mechanicsville ***June 26 & 27***

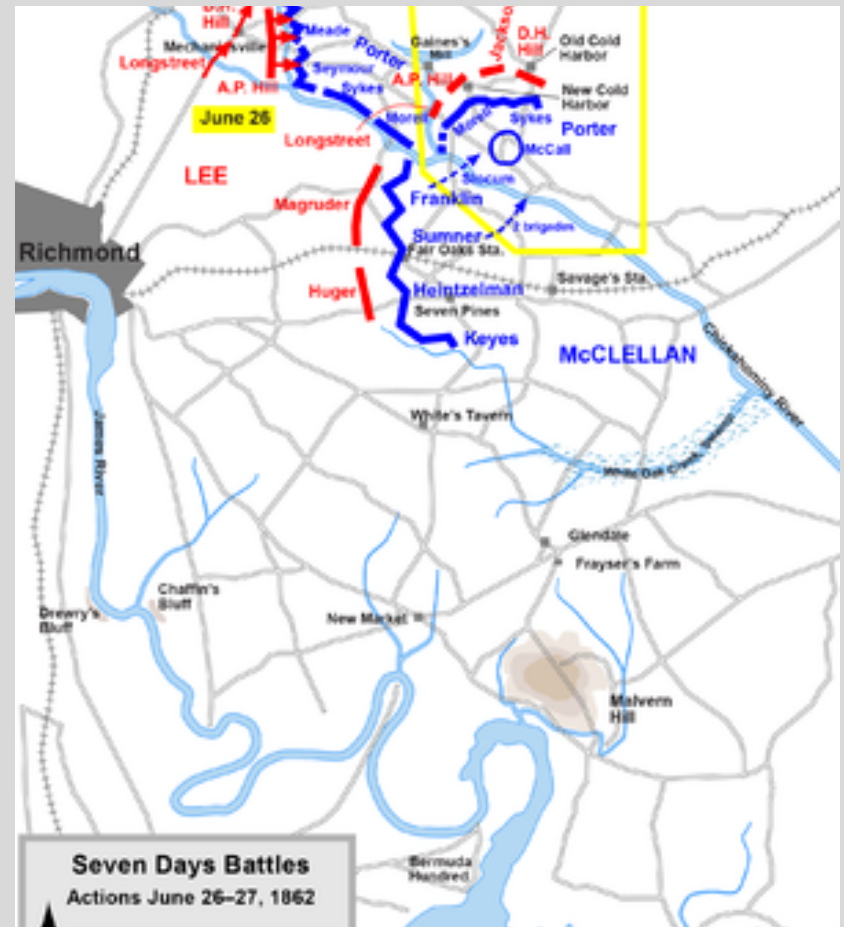
Gaines's Mill ***June 27***

Savage Station ***June 29***

Frayser's Farm ***June 30***

Malvern Hill ***July 1***

On July 2, the Confederates withdrew to **Richmond, Virginia**.



# *Second Battle of Bull Run*

- *The Second Battle of Bull Run* was fought on *August 29-30, 1862*.
- The Union troops failed to commit to battle quickly enough – which led to another *Confederate victory*.



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# ***Battle of Harper's Ferry***

- Union ***General McClellan's*** forces defeated Confederate *General Robert E. Lee's* forces at ***South Mountain*** and ***Crampton's Gap*** in September, but did not move quickly enough to save ***Harper's Ferry*** (Federal Gun Warehouse), which fell to Confederate *General "Stonewall" Jackson's* forces on September 15, 1862.





# **Battle of Antietam**

- On September 17, 1862, Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee were caught by General McClellan near **Sharpsburg, Maryland**.
- This battle proved to be the **bloodiest** day of the war!



## *Battle of Antietam*

**UNION:**

- 2,108 soldiers KIA 9,549 soldiers WIA

# CONFEDERATE:

- 2,700 soldiers KIA 9,029 soldiers WIA

**TOTAL:**

- **4,808 KIA**
- **18, 578 WIA**

# *Battle of Antietam*

- There was no clear *winner*, but because the *Confederates* withdrew to Virginia, the *Union* was considered the victor.
- This battle convinced the *French* and *British*, who were considering supporting the Confederates in the war, not to get involved.



# ***“Preliminary”***

## **Emancipation Proclamation**

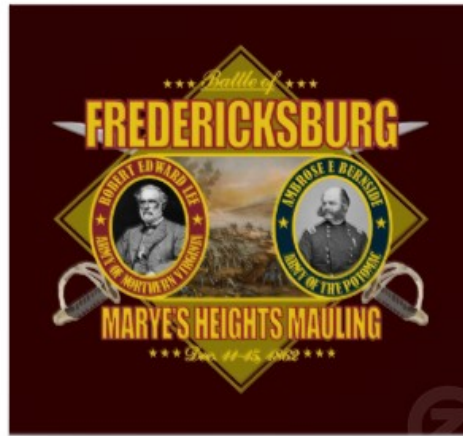
- On September 22, **President Abraham Lincoln** issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which would free all slaves in areas rebelling against the United States – effective **January 1, 1863.**







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# *The Battle of Fredericksburg*

# *The Battle of Fredericksburg*

- In December of 1862, Union forces, under the command of General Ambrose E. Burnside, were defeated in a series of attacks against entrenched Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia.



# ***The Battle of Fredericksburg***





# ***The Battle of Fredericksburg***

