

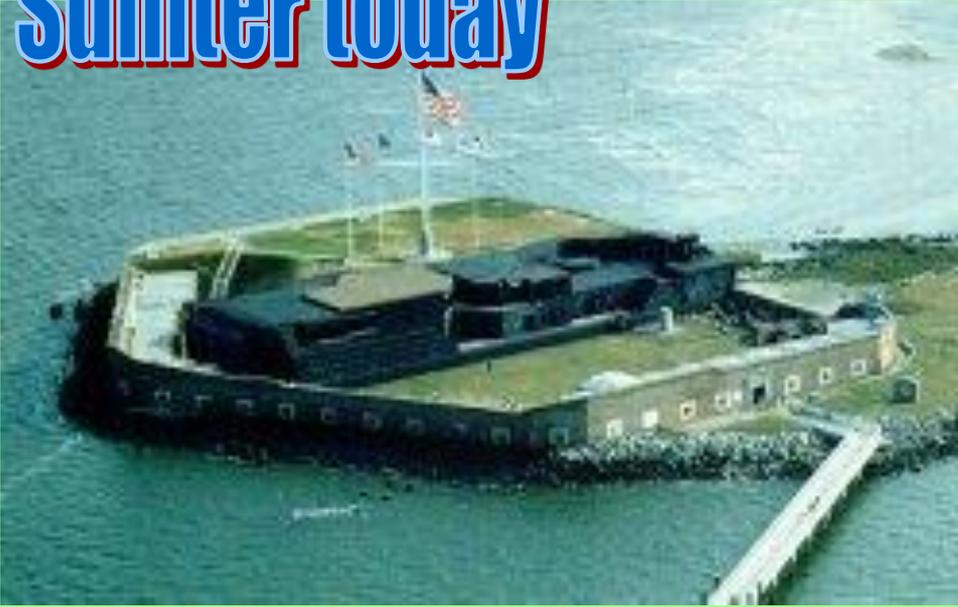
American Civil War



Important Battles

Fort Sumter

Sumter today



The first engagement of the Civil War took place at Fort Sumter on April 12 and 13, 1861. After 34 hours of fighting, the Union surrendered the fort to the Confederates. From 1863 to 1865, the Confederates at Fort Sumter withstood a 22 month siege by Union forces. During this time, most of the fort was reduced to brick rubble.



Old Fort Sumter

Fort Sumter

Charleston Harbor,

South Carolina

Union Commander: Major Anderson

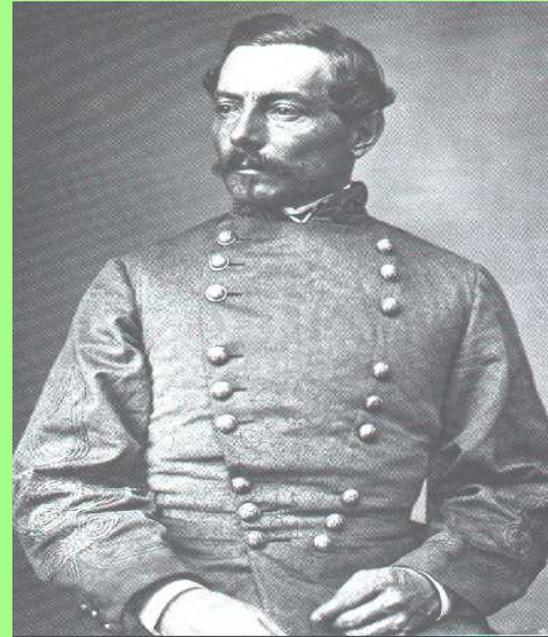
Confederate Commander:

General Beauregard

April 12-14, 1861

Casualties:None

Winner:Confederate



Significance:

- First battle of Civil War.
- Raised false hopes for a quick war.
- Lincoln then asked for 100,000 volunteers.
- General Beauregard was a student of Major Anderson while at Westpoint...weird!!

First Bull Run

First Battle of Bull Run July 1861

Public demand pushed General-in-Chief Winfield Scott to advance on the South before adequately training Union troops. Scott ordered General Irvin McDowell to advance on Confederate troops stationed at Manassas Junction, Virginia. McDowell attacked on July 21, and was initially successful, but the introduction of Confederate reinforcements resulted in a Southern victory and a chaotic retreat toward Washington by federal troops.



First Bull Run

Manassas, Virginia

Union Commander: General Irwin McDowell

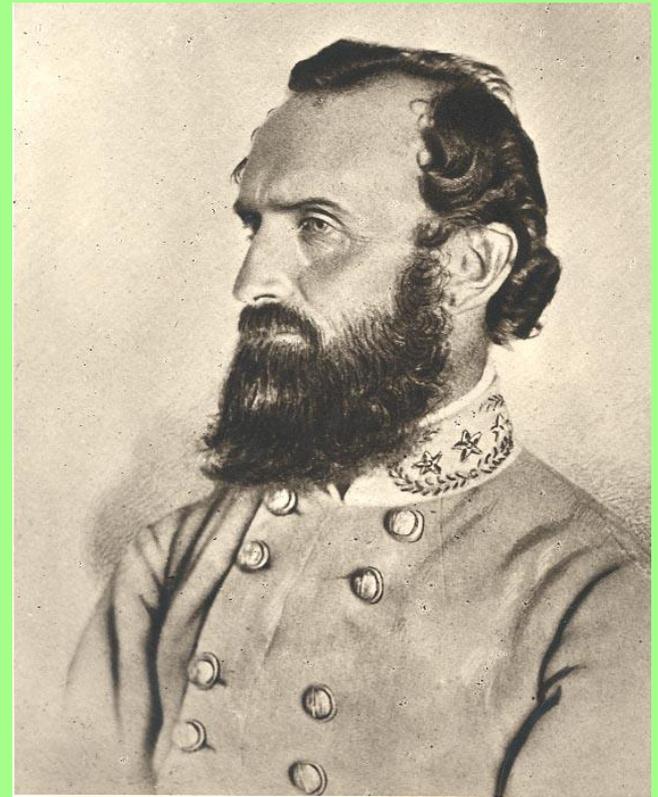
Confederate Commander: General Joe

Johnston July 21, 1861

Casualties: Union-2,446, Confederate-1,600

Winner: Confederate

Stonewall Jackson

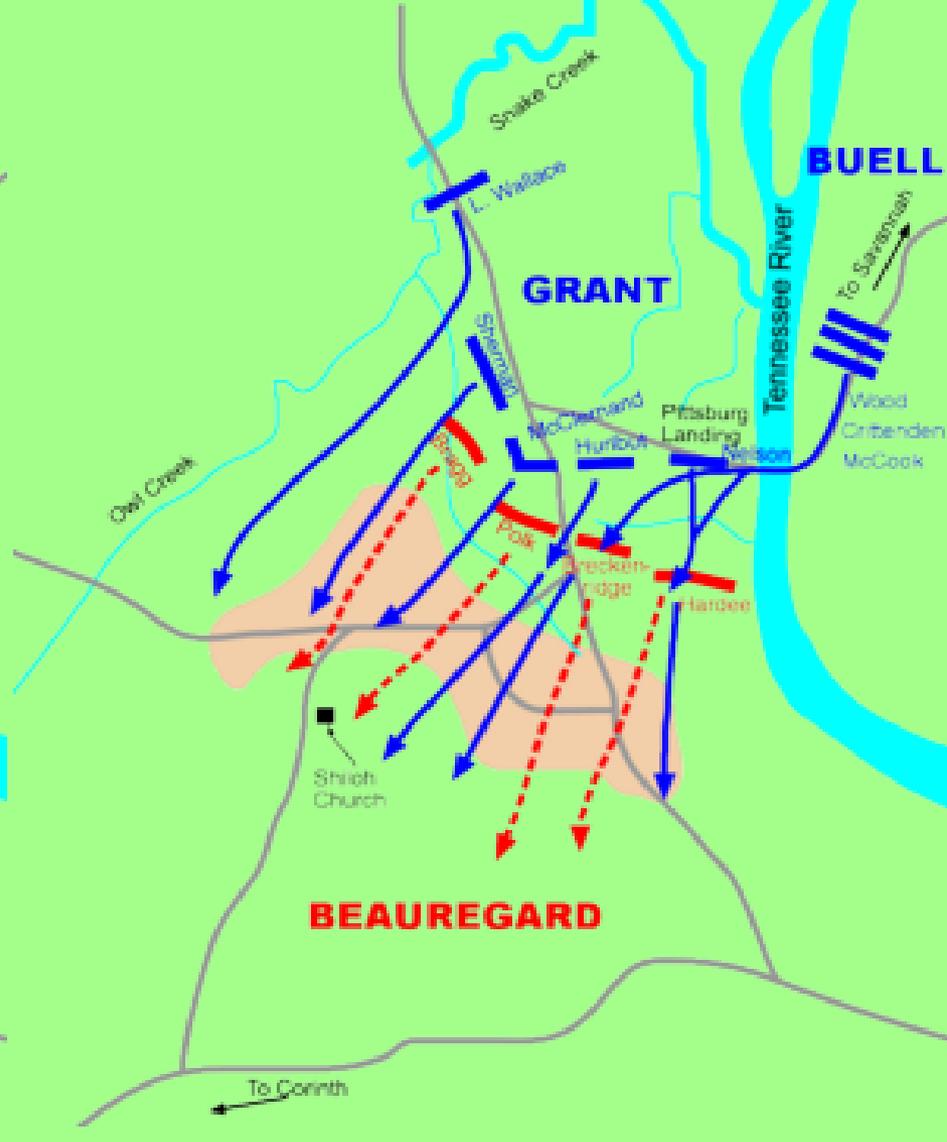
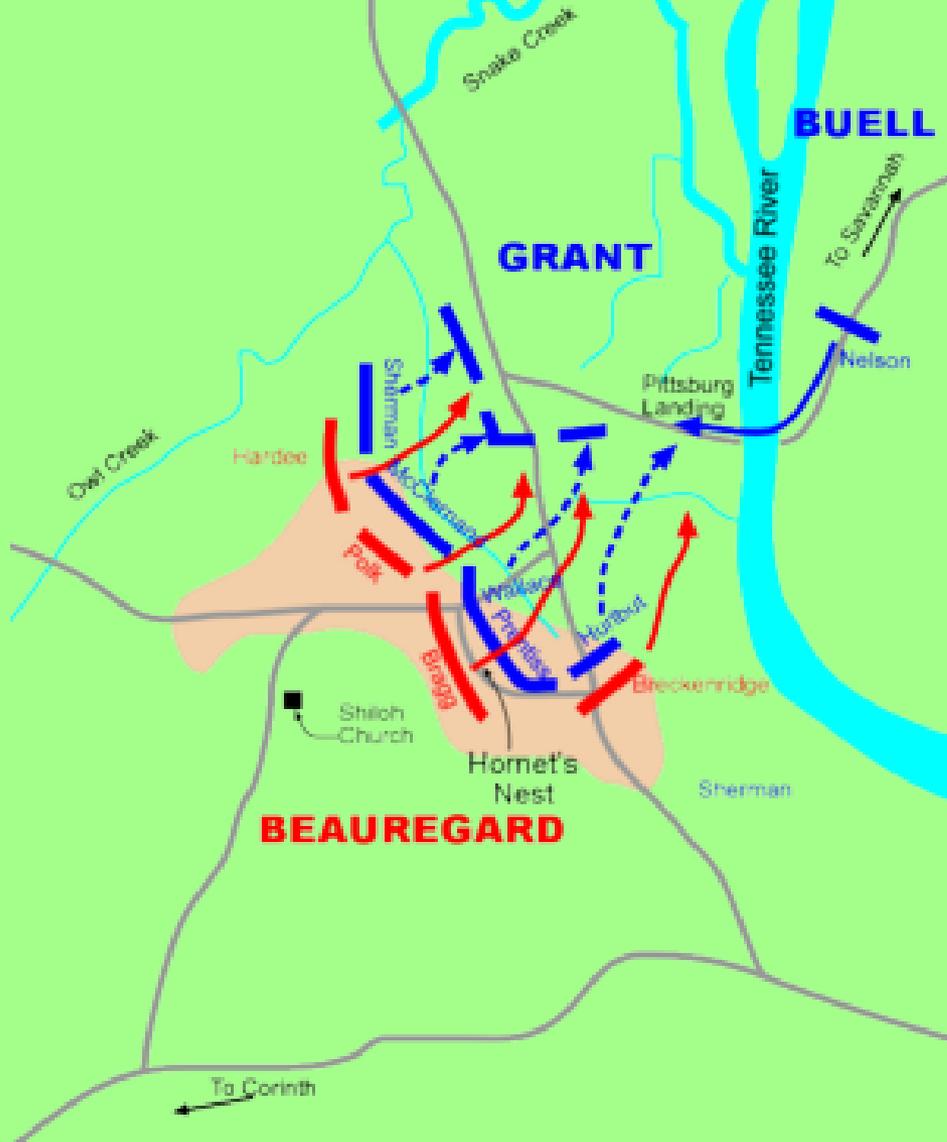


Significance:

- **First large battle** of the war.
- **Confederates routed** an unprepared **Union** force.
- **Casualties shocked the North and South.**
- They now believed **the war would not be quick nor easy.**
- During this battle, General Thomas J. Jackson earned the name, “Stonewall” by inspiring his troops to stand firm under the Union attack.

Shiloh

Shiloh was a decisive and bloody battle. The South needed a win to make up defeats in Kentucky and Tennessee. It also needed to stop the Union's attack down the Mississippi Valley. Memphis and Vicksburg were now vulnerable, and after Corinth there was now doubt that those cities would be the next targets. Johnston and Beauregard made a surprise attack while the Union rested. Grant and his men lost their overconfidence after this near defeat. They now knew that this war was going to be, in the words of a Union soldier, "A very bloody affair."



The Confederacy caught General Grant by surprise and almost destroyed his army the first day. On the second day Grant was reinforced and forced the Confederates back to Corinth.

Shiloh, Tennessee

Union Commander:

General Ulysses Grant

Confederate:

General Albert Sydney Johnston

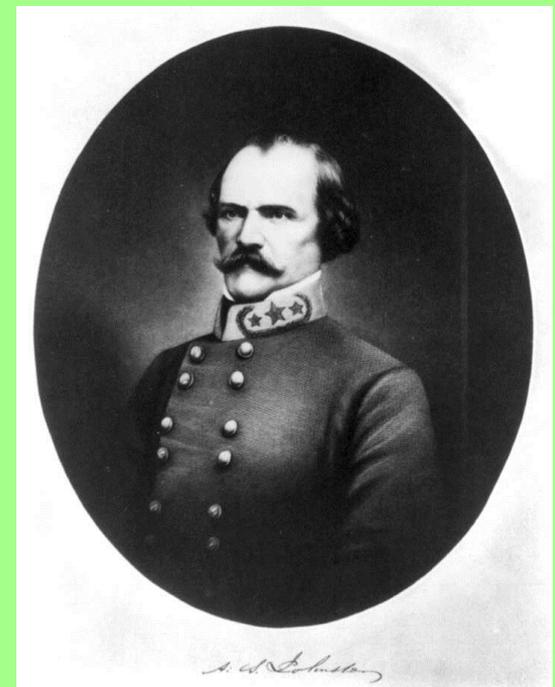
April 6-7, 1862

Casualties:

Union-13,047

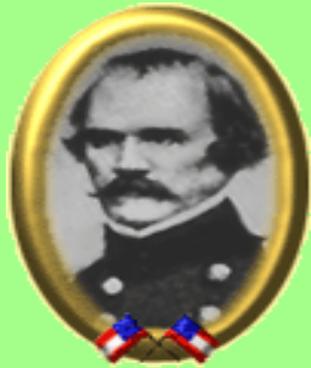
Confederate-10,694

Winner: Union



Significance:

- This ended the Southern hope of ever regaining Tennessee.
- The first battle with truly large casualties. The casualties were higher than any America had ever seen.
- Grant temporarily lost his position in command.
- This greatly slowed the Union advance down the Mississippi valley



To the right is a monument where he fell.



General Albert Sydney Johnston was considered the finest general in either army before the war began. He bled to death on the first day of Shiloh from a wound to the leg while leading a charge through an orchard.

Antietam

The single
bloodiest day
of the Civil War



Generals McClellan and Lee

Lee invaded Maryland hoping the state would help the South. Instead, Lee was pinned down at Antietam creek by George McClellan after his plans were discovered wrapped around some cigars.



Antietam Creek

Sharpsburg, Maryland

Union Commander: General George
McClellan

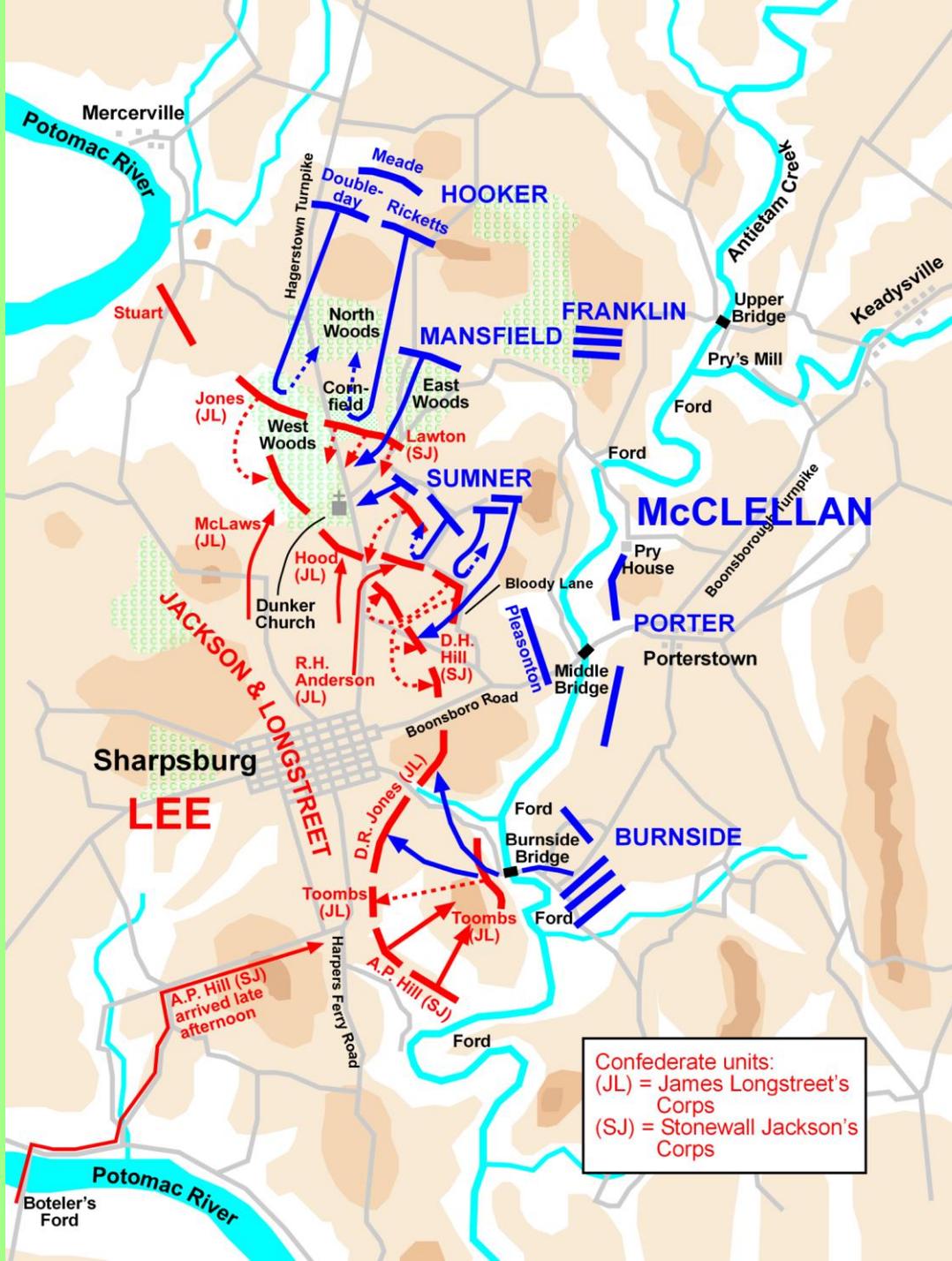
Confederate Commander: General
Robert E. Lee

September 17, 1862

Casualties: Union-12,410

Confederate-13,724

Winner: Union...barely!



Mercerville

Potomac River

Stuart

Hagerstown Turnpike

Meade

Double-day

Ricketts

HOOKER

North Woods

MANSFIELD

FRANKLIN

Corn-field

East Woods

West Woods

Lawton (SJ)

SUMNER

Ford

McCLELLAN

Upper Bridge

Pry's Mill

Pry House

PORTER

Porterstown

Jones (JL)

West Woods

McLaws (JL)

Hood (JL)

Dunker Church

R.H. Anderson (JL)

D.H. Hill (SJ)

Pleasanton

Middle Bridge

Sharpsburg

LEE

JACKSON & LONGSTREET

D.R. Jones (JL)

Boonsboro Road

Ford

Bloody Lane

Middle Bridge

BURNSIDE

Ford

Burnside Bridge

Toombs (JL)

Toombs (JL)

Ford

A.P. Hill (SJ) arrived late afternoon

Harpers Ferry Road

A.P. Hill (SJ)

Ford

Boteler's Ford

Potomac River

Keadysville

Antietam Creek

Ford

Pry House

Porterstown

Middle Bridge

Ford





Significance:

- One of only 2 major battles fought in the North.
- The bloodiest day of the war.
- The Union forced Lee back to the South.
- This victory was what Lincoln needed to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

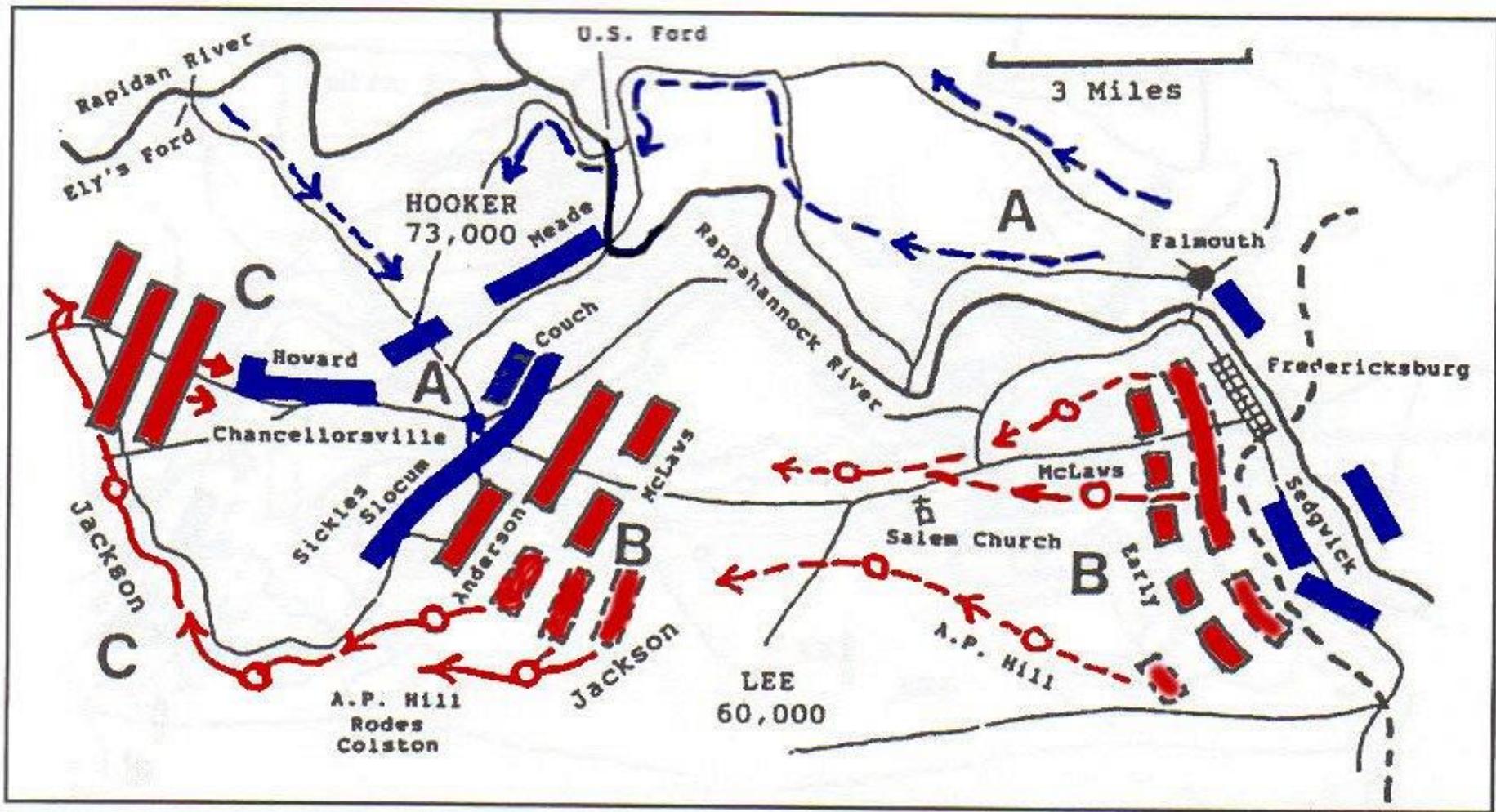


Antietam Creek



Chancellorsville

General Joseph Hooker took control of the Union Army after General Burnside made his blunder at Fredericksburg. One part of his army crossed the Rappahannock south of Fredericksburg, the other crossed the river 12 miles to the north at Chancellorsville. Hooker successfully outflanked Lee. Or so he thought....



BATTLE - CHANCELLORSVILLE, VIRGINIA
MAY 1-4, 1863

Chancellorsville, Virginia

At 6 PM on May 2nd, Jackson launched his attack on the unsuspecting Union flank. Meanwhile Jackson himself was wounded by his own men. He died a few days later. Hooker ordered his forces to attack from the south and they were successful in driving back the rebels. This force was ordered to advance and attack Lee's main body from the rear. Unfortunately, the inactivity of Hooker's forces in front of Lee allowed him to turn his army to the rear. The Union forces were forced back across the Rappahannock. Once again Lee's superior generalship and Union incompetence had bested a Union force twice his size.





Joseph
Hooker



Lee

Chancellorsville, Virginia

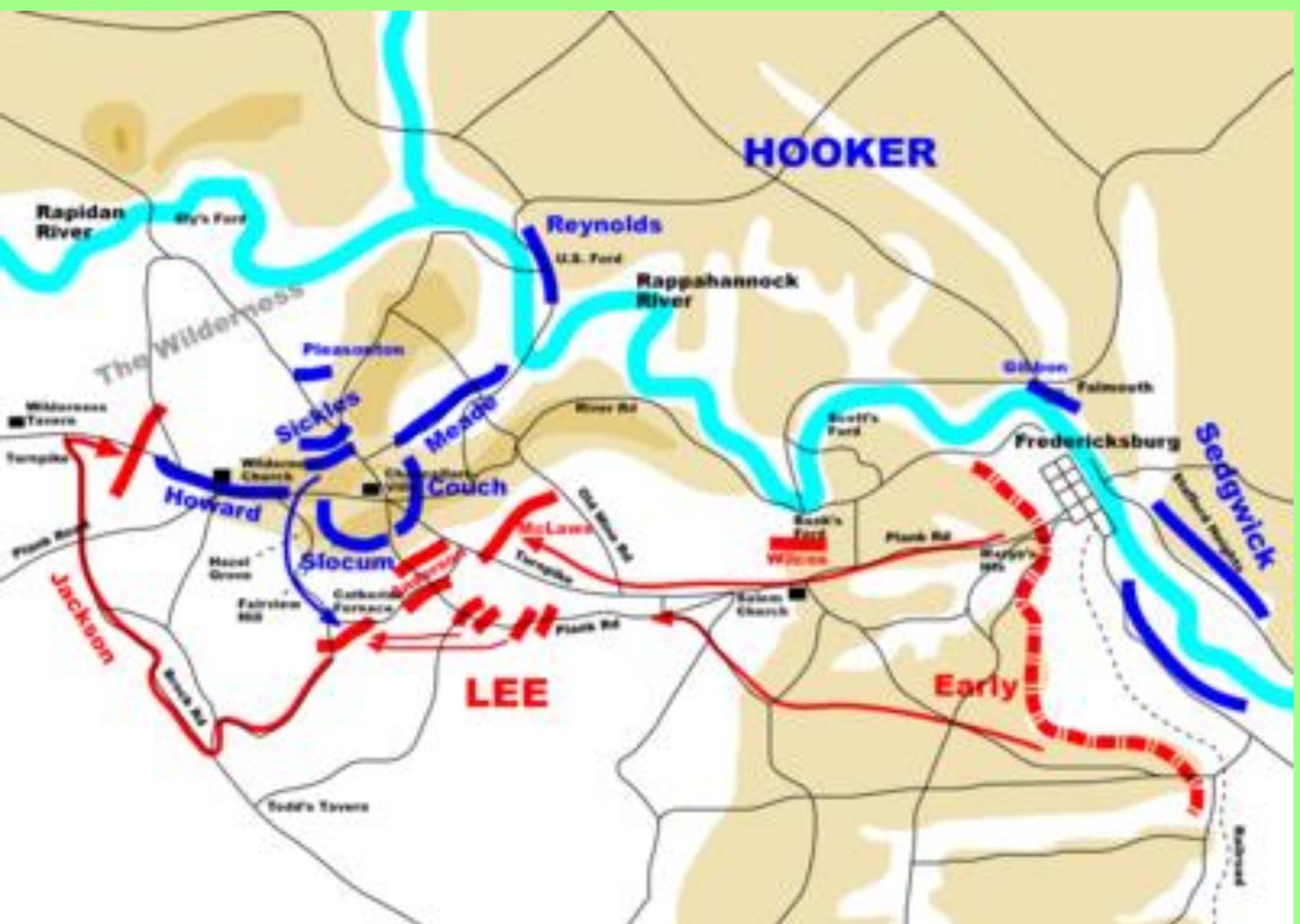
Union Commander: General Joseph
Hooker

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

May 1-4, 1863

Casualties: Union-17,278 Confederates-
12,821

Winner: Confederacy



Significance:

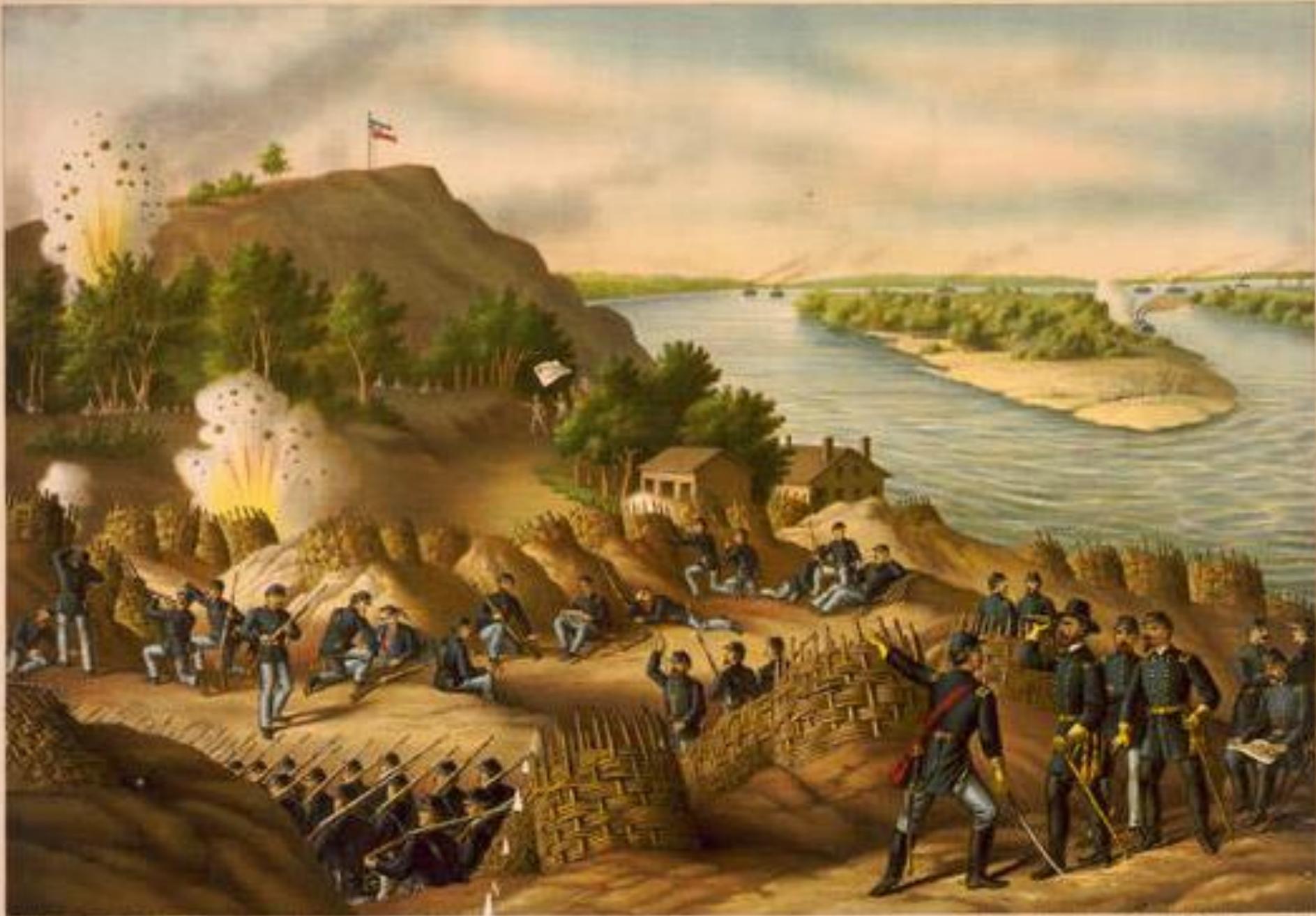
- Hooker was out maneuvered by Lee and Stonewall Jackson.
- Considered the greatest Confederate victory of the war.
- Stonewall Jackson was accidentally shot by his own troops. He died a week later.

Vicksburg

At the time of the Civil War, the Mississippi River was the single most important economic feature of the continent. Confederate forces closed the river, which hurt the northern economy.

Grant realized that Vicksburg could not be taken by storm and decided to lay siege to the city. Slowly his army established a line of trenches and dirt forts around Vicksburg and cut it off from supply and communications with the outside world.





SIEGE OF VICKSBURG





Milliken's Bend

YAZOO RIVER

CHICKASAW BLUFFS

BIG BLACK RIVER

Vernon

VICKSBURG

Bridgeport

Clinton

Cypress Swamp

Champion's Hill

JACKSON

Raymond

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Cayuga

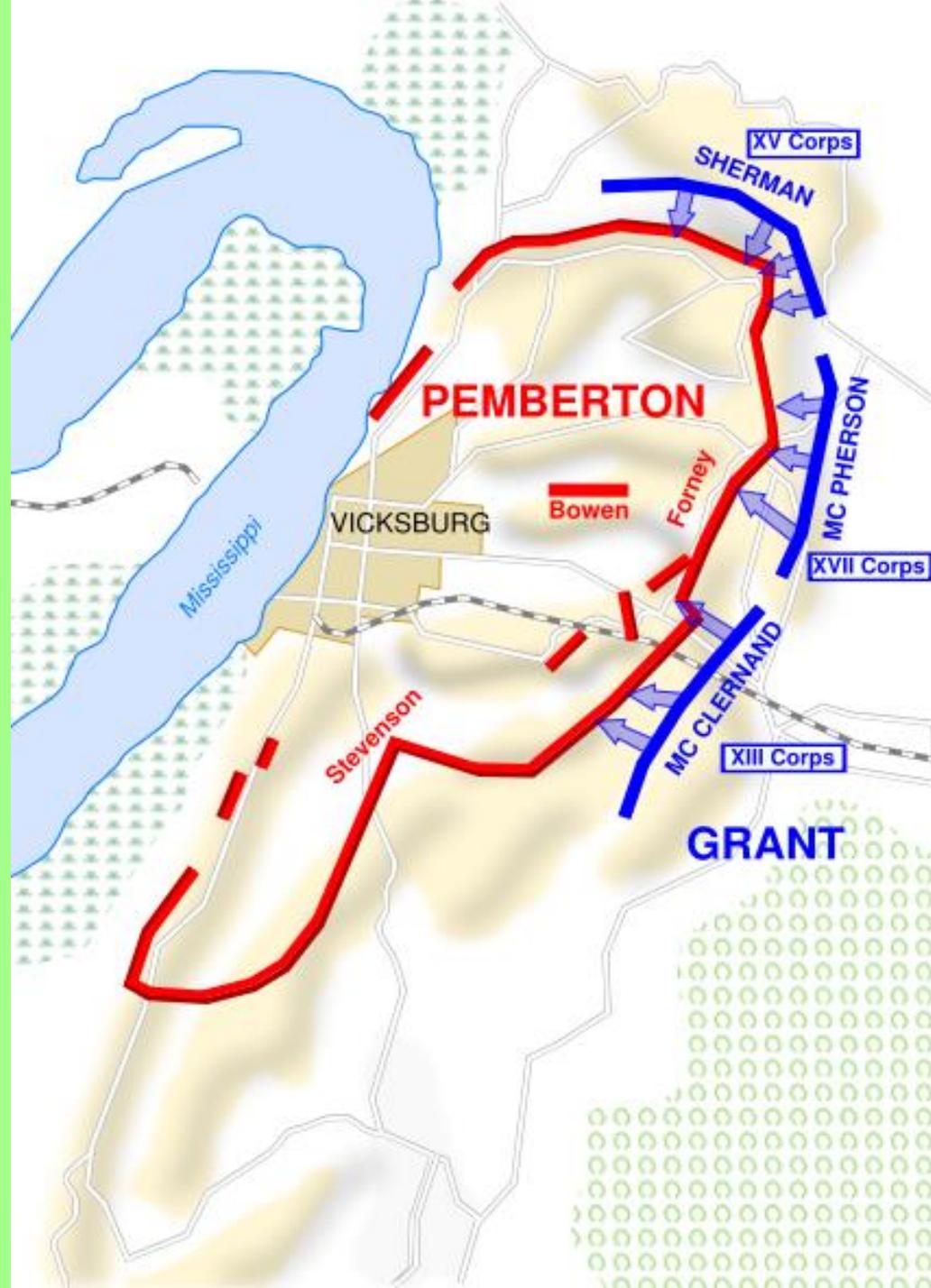
Grand Gulf

GRANT

Brinsburg

Port Gibson

Starting in May, Union forces constructed thirteen trenches aimed at different points along the Confederate defense. In June they dug up to the Confederate line, tunneled underneath, and blew up the tunnels filled with black powder to destroy the rebel trenches. The rebels were out of food, out of ammunition and they were clearly losing. They surrendered on July 4th.





Vicksburg, Mississippi

Union Commander: General

Ulysses Grant

Confederate: General Joseph

E. Johnston

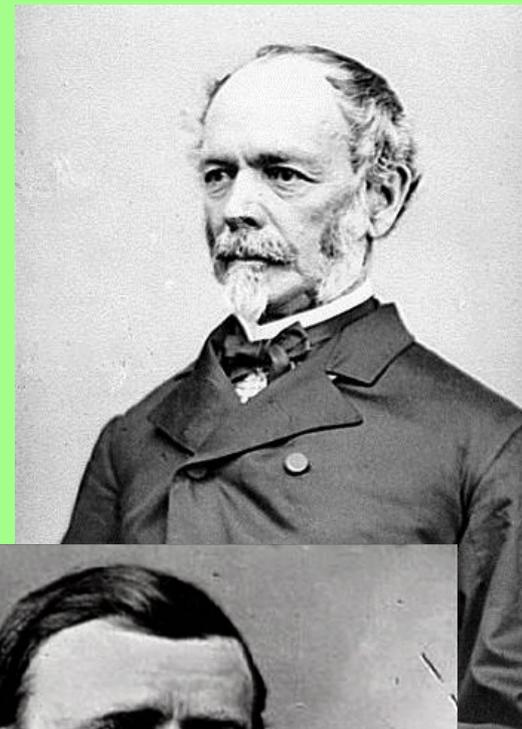
May 19- July 4 1863

Casualties:

Union Casualties: 10,142

Confederate Casualties: 9,091

Winner: Union



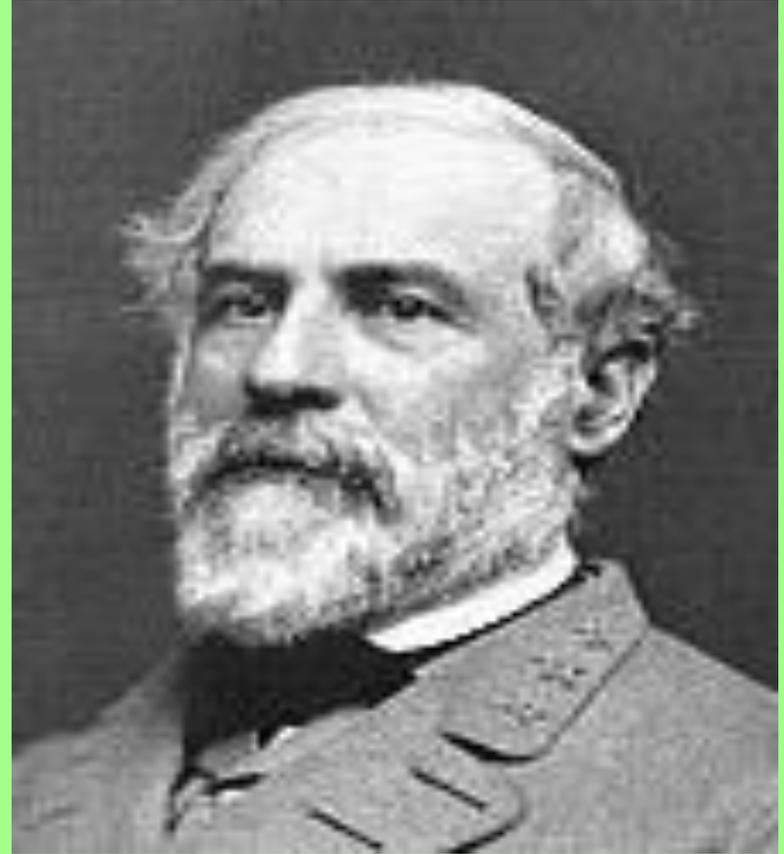
Significance:

- Grant was bogged down for 3 months
- It was the most important victory in the west.
- Vicksburg was the key to the Mississippi.
- The Confederacy was split in two by the mighty river.

Gettysburg



Little Roundtop



Robert E. Lee

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Union Commander :

General George Meade

Confederate Commander:

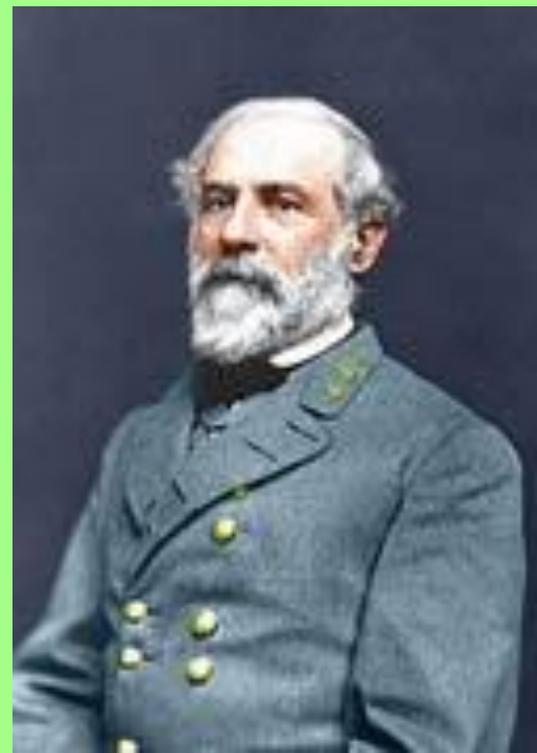
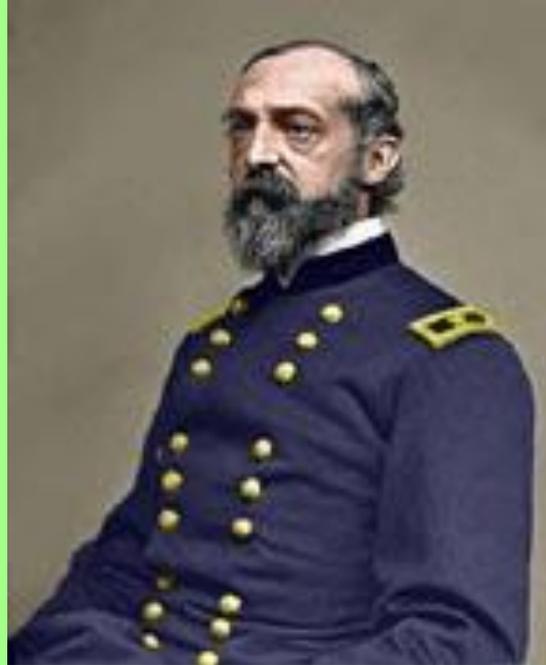
Robert E. Lee

July 1-3, 1863

Casualties: Union-23,049

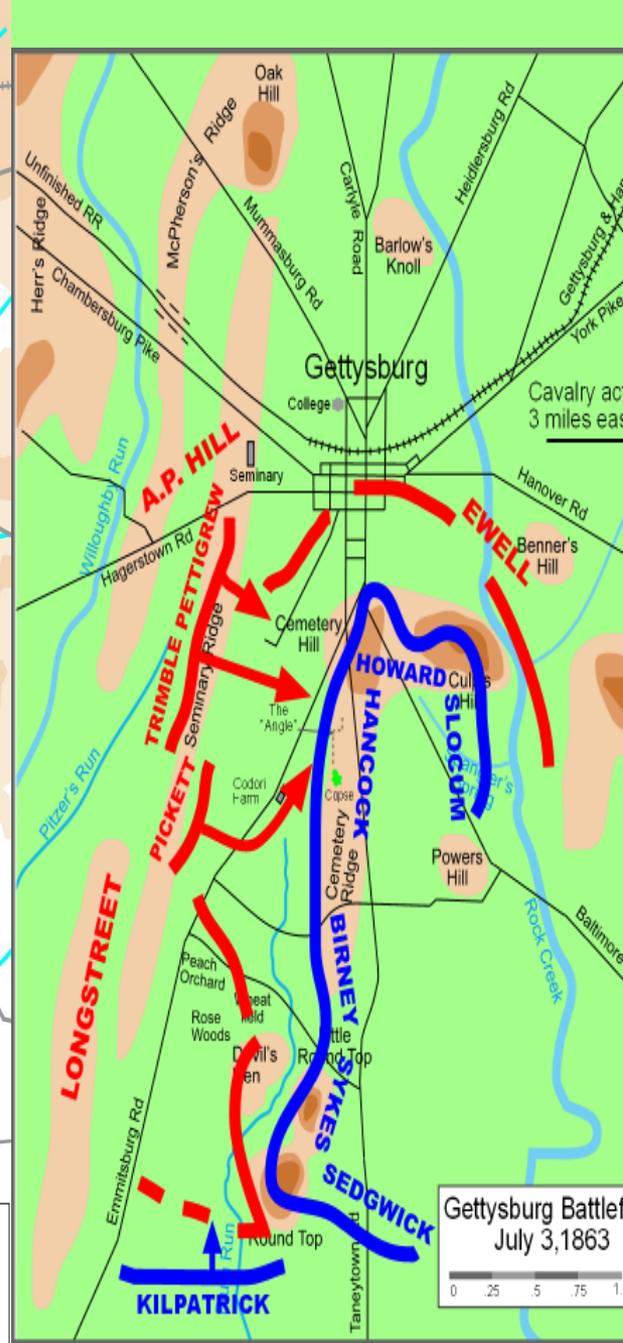
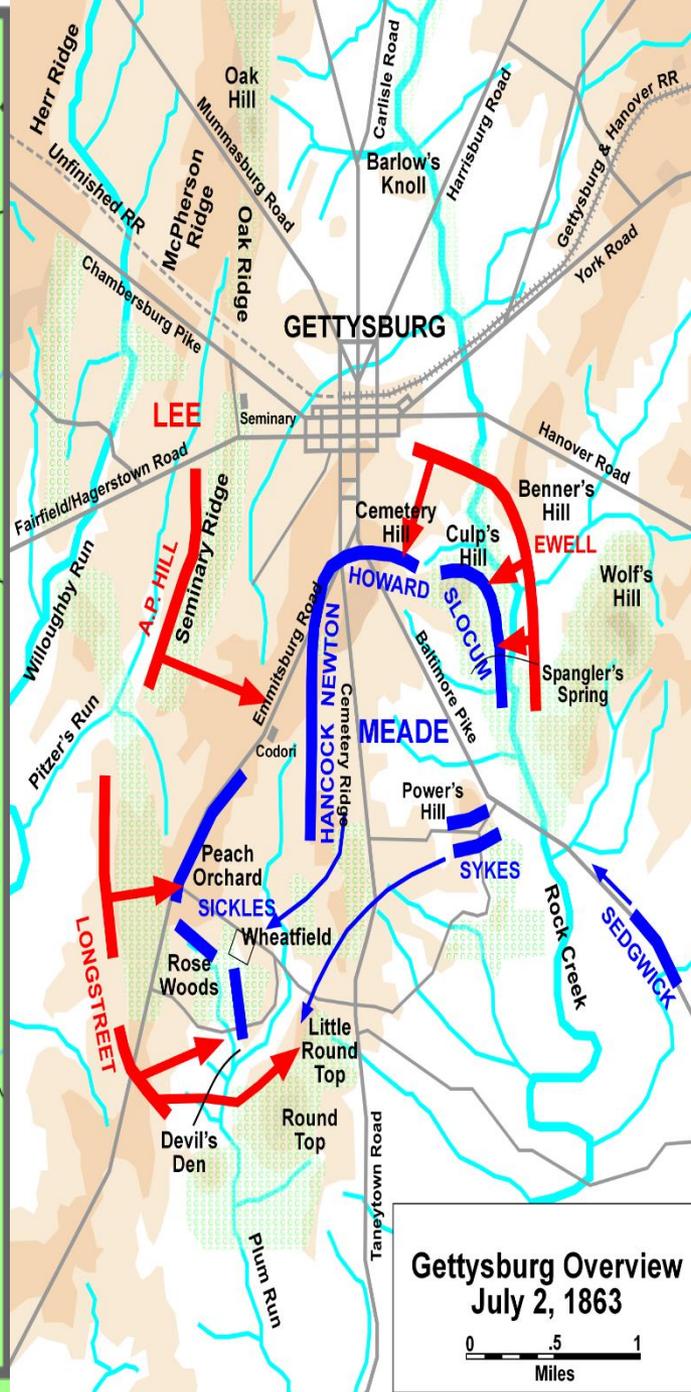
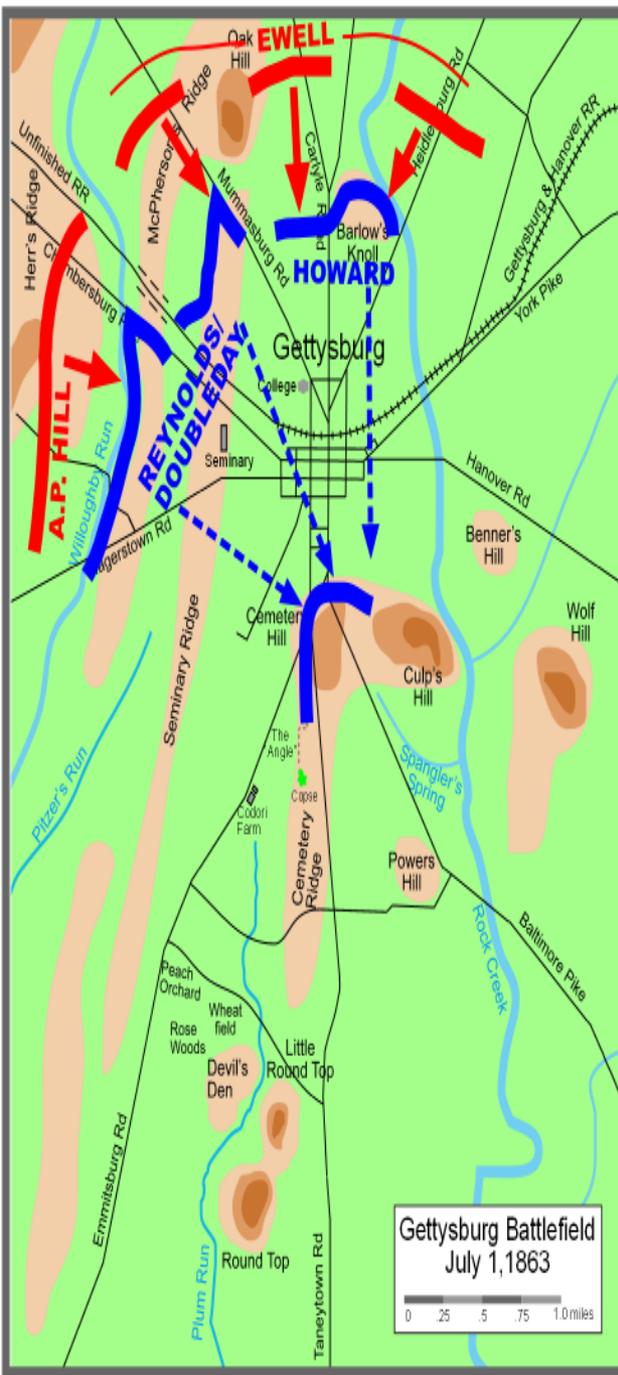
Confederate-28,063

Winner: Union



After success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Lee invades the north again. After trying to break the union lines for 2 days, Lee tries a frontal assault on entrenched union forces. This was known as Pickett's charge. This attempt failed miserably. Lee ultimately retreats to Virginia.





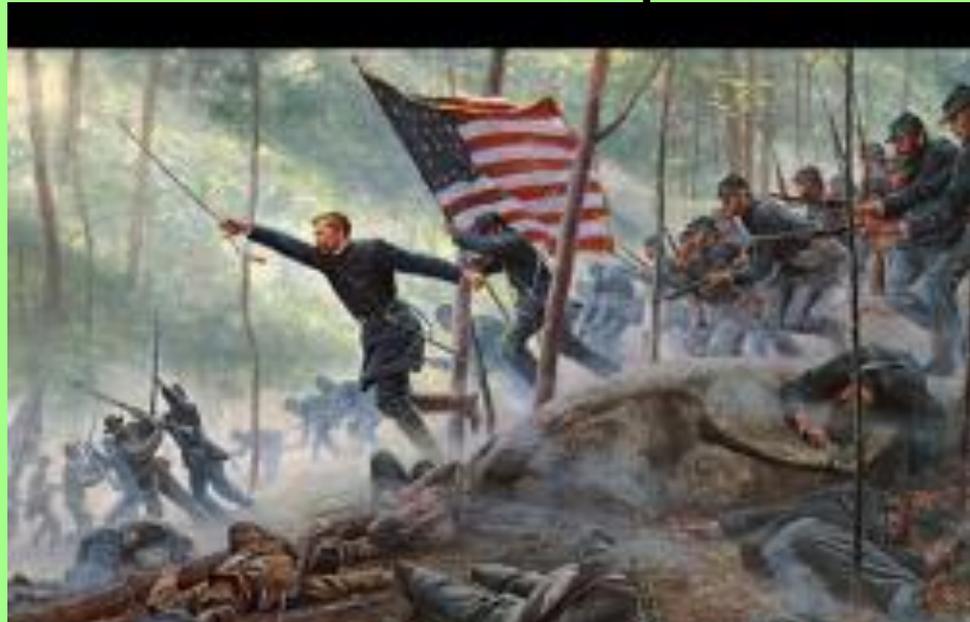
Significance:

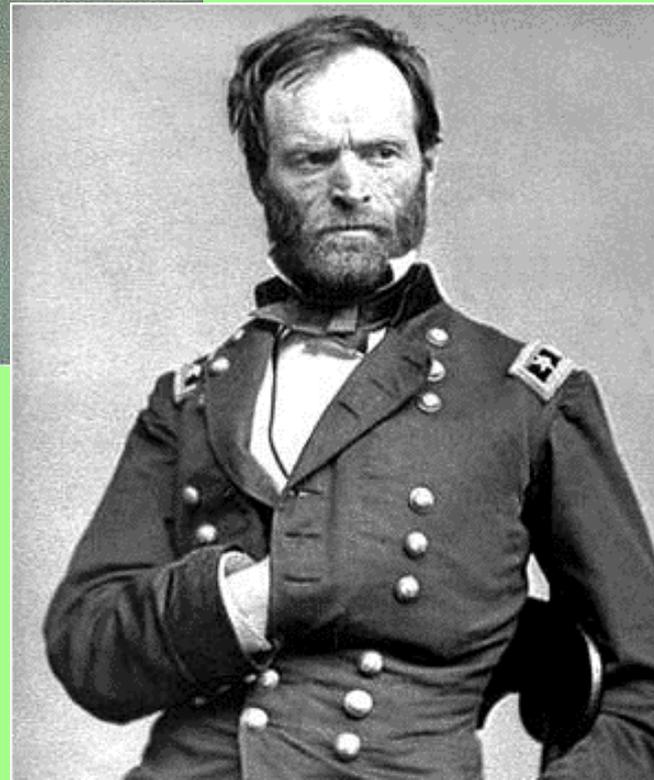
- The turning point of the war.
- This would be the last chance for the South to win the war and threaten the North.



Colonel Chamberlain and the 20th Maine held the extreme left flank of the Union line against a fierce rebel attack, and the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, when Grant chose Chamberlain to receive the formal surrender of weapons and colors

Joshua Chamberlain.
Former teacher turned
hero at Gettysburg.

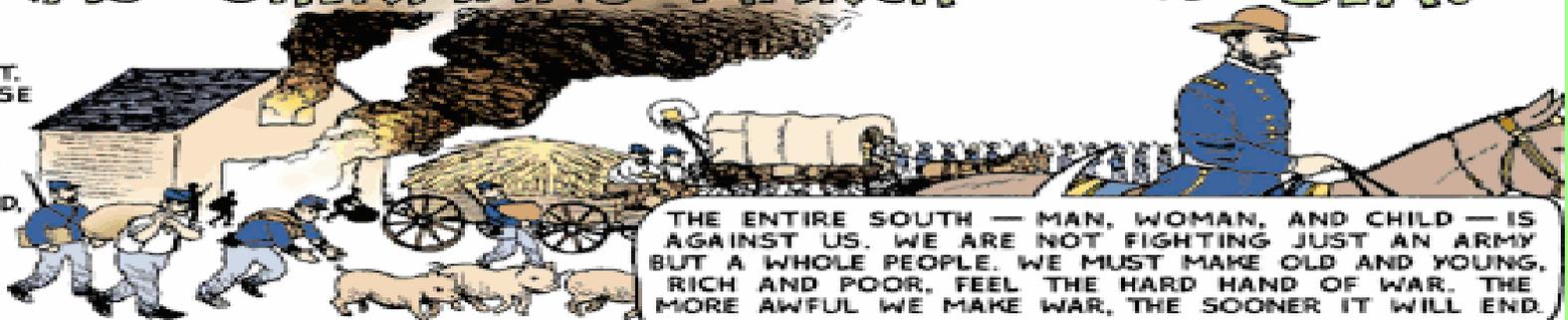




Atlanta (Sherman's march)

WHERE WAS "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA?"

AFTER BURNING ATLANTA, UNION GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN CUTS LOOSE FROM HIS OWN SUPPLY LINES. HE HAS HIS SOLDIERS EAT HIS FOOD FROM GEORGIA'S FARMLAND, THEN DESTROY THE FARMS AND RAILROADS AND MOVE ON.



THE ENTIRE SOUTH — MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD — IS AGAINST US. WE ARE NOT FIGHTING JUST AN ARMY BUT A WHOLE PEOPLE. WE MUST MAKE OLD AND YOUNG, RICH AND POOR, FEEL THE HARD HAND OF WAR. THE MORE AWFUL WE MAKE WAR, THE SOONER IT WILL END.

TENNESSEE
CHATTANOOGA

NORTH CAROLINA

ALABAMA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

GEORGIA SLAVES JOIN SHERMAN'S MARCH, CHEERING THEIR FREEDOM.

MARCHING 15 MILES A DAY, SHERMAN'S ARMY DESTROYS AN AREA 50 MILES WIDE AND 300 MILES LONG.

GEORGIA'S FARMS ARE DEFENDED BY OLD MEN AND TEENAGE BOYS. THEY HAVE LITTLE EQUIPMENT. THEY ARE NO MATCH FOR SHERMAN'S ARMY.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

CHARLESTON

SAVANNAH

Atlantic Ocean

ON DECEMBER 21, 1864, SHERMAN CAPTURES SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. UNION SHIPS ARE WAITING WITH FRESH SUPPLIES.

MEANWHILE, 40,000 CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS GO NORTH TO ATTACK NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TO TRY TO DISTRACT SHERMAN. UNION TROOPS IN TENNESSEE CUT THE REBELS TO PIECES.



SAVANNAH IS MY CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

IN A FEW MONTHS THE CIVIL WAR WILL END NEAR RICHMOND. **END**

Atlanta, Georgia (Sherman's march to the sea)

Union Commander: General William Sherman

Confederate Commander: General John Hood

July 20-September 2, 1864

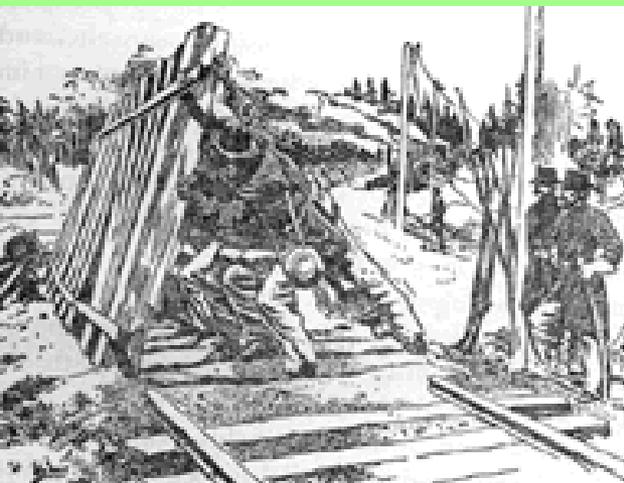
Casualties: Union-31,623

Confederate-35,044

Winner: Union

Significance:

The siege of Atlanta by General Sherman ended with the burning of the city by Union troops. After burning the city, Sherman began his famous march to the sea, during which his troops looted and plundered their way across Georgia, destroying nearly everything in their path.



Surrender at Appomattox

On April 9, 1865 Robert E. Lee surrendered his army of Northern Virginia in a little village called Appomattox Courthouse. Lee surrendered formally to Ulysses S. Grant. The papers of formal surrender were signed in the home of Wilmer Mclean, whose first house was damaged during the first battle of the Civil War.





Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia



Lee surrendered to Grant in this home.

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