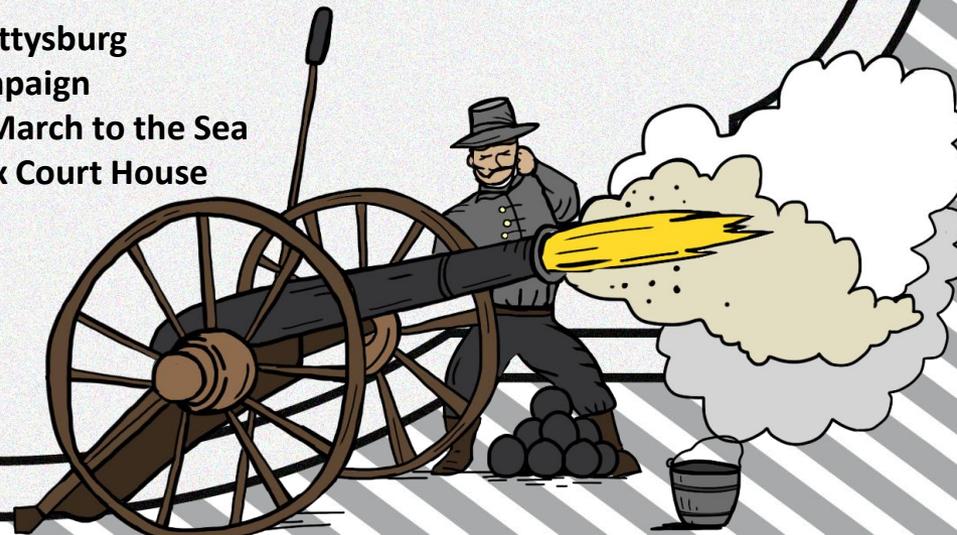


CIVIL WAR: BATTLES

PowerPoint & Notes Set

- Battle of Fort Sumter
- First Battle of Bull Run
- Battle of the Ironclads
- Battle of Antietam
- Siege of Vicksburg
- Battle of Gettysburg
- Atlanta Campaign
- Sherman's March to the Sea
- Appomattox Court House



Battle of Fort Sumter

- After South Carolina seceded from the Union, the Confederacy and the Confederate Army was formed.
- The Confederate Army began surrounding Fort Sumter, which was a federal fort with United States soldiers inside.
- The Confederate government wanted to control the fort, but Abraham Lincoln refused to surrender it.
- When the soldiers began to run out of supplies and food, Lincoln sent a ship with supplies to the fort.



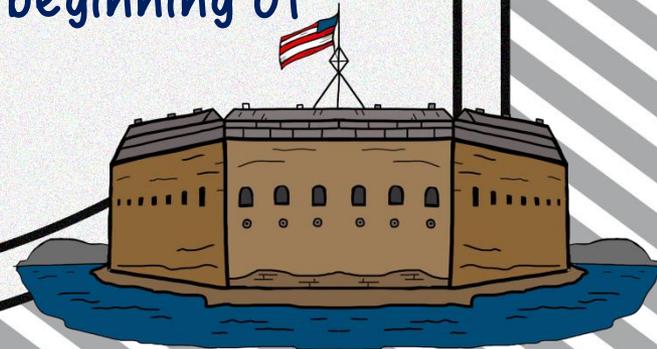
Battle of Fort Sumter

Lincoln hoped that the southern states would return to the Union peacefully.

- Confederate leaders felt Lincoln's refusal to surrender Fort Sumter was an act of war.
- On April 12, 1861, Confederate leaders fired cannons on the fort.
- The soldiers in the fort had to surrender after 34 hours.

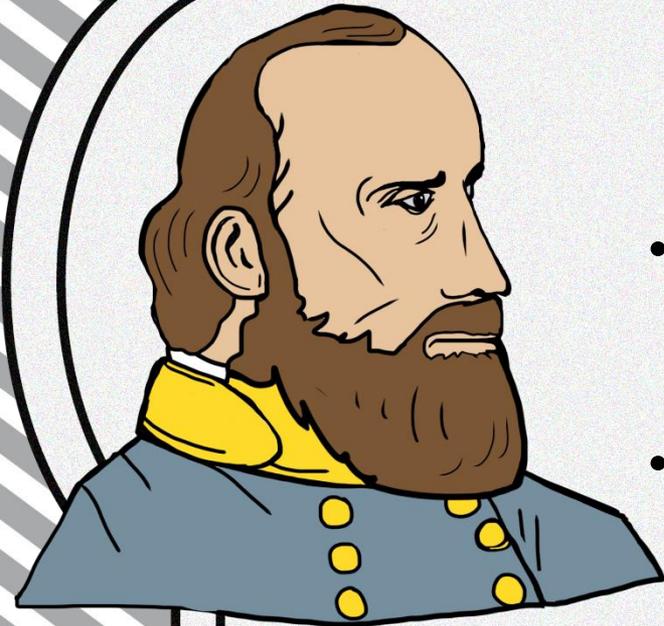
IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE OF FORT SUMTER:

The attack on Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the Civil War.



First Battle of Bull Run

- In July 1861, the Union army marched south from Washington. They were looking to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia.
- July 21st- The Union and Confederate armies fought at a stream called Bull Run.
- General Thomas Jackson led Confederate troops from the top of a hill. It was said that he held the hill "like a stone wall." This gave him the nickname Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

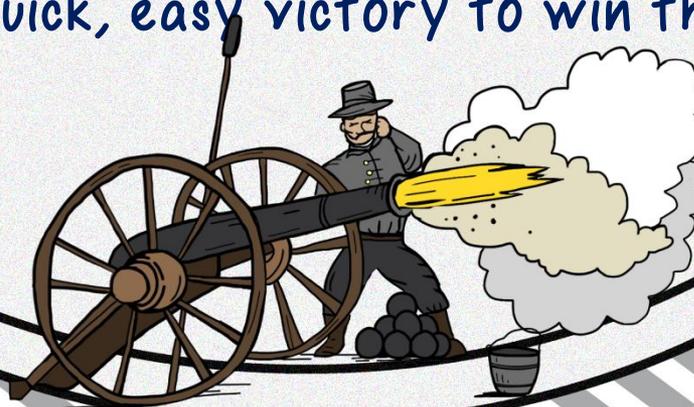


First Battle of Bull Run

- The Confederate army won this battle, but the casualties were worse than expected.
- The battle made both sides, the Confederate and the Union, realize that this would be a long and horrible war.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN:

The Confederate and the Union realized that it would not be a quick, easy victory to win the war.

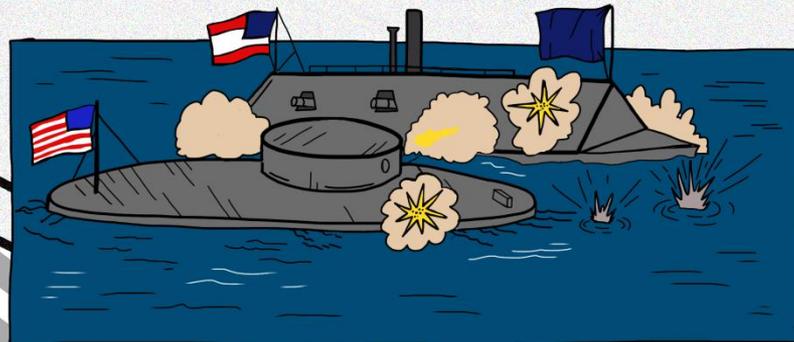


Battle of the Ironclads: Monitor and Merrimack

- An **ironclad** was a new kind of warship that was made out of iron rather than wood.
- March 8-9, 1862 – The Merrimack (Confederates) and Monitor (Union) fired on each other for hours, but neither would sink.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE OF THE IRONCLADS:

It was the first clash between ironclad warships. This changed the future of naval warfare.



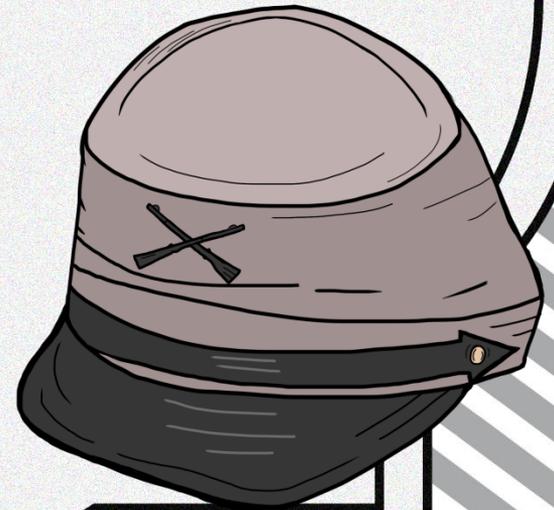
Battle of Antietam

- September 17, 1862 – The Union army attacked the Confederate army in Maryland.
- The two sides attacked and counterattacked all day long.
- The Confederate army held their ground despite being heavily outnumbered.
- By nightfall the next day, General Robert E. Lee of the Confederates and his troops began retreating back to Virginia.
- Neither side was a winner at the Battle of Antietam. It was the deadliest day of the war with over 23,000 casualties.



Siege of Vicksburg

- This siege took longer than the typical battle. It lasted about six weeks.
- Vicksburg was located on the Mississippi River and was the last major port held by the South.
- If the North could take Vicksburg and its port, the South would be cut off from the west.
- States, such as Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, would be isolated from the rest of the South.



Siege of Vicksburg

- May 18, 1863 – General Grant and the Union army surrounded Vicksburg and fired cannons into the town for six weeks.
- The people of Vicksburg eventually ran out of food and supplies.
- July 4, 1863 – The Confederates surrendered and Vicksburg was under the control of the Union.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG:

This battle marked a major turning point in the Civil War in the favor of the Union.

Battle of Gettysburg

- July 1-3, 1863 – The Battle of Gettysburg took place over 3 days in Pennsylvania.
- On the third day, General Lee ordered a final attack.
- Nearly 14,000 Confederate soldiers charged across open fields toward the Union army.
- The Union soldiers were ready and killed or wounded about half of the Confederate soldiers.
- Lee's army was weakened and forced to retreat.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG:

This battle marked a major turning point in the Civil War in the favor of the Union.



The Gettysburg Address

- In 1863, President Lincoln gave a short speech at Gettysburg, known as the **Gettysburg Address**.
- He explained that the Union was fighting in the Civil War to ensure that American democracy would survive.
- The speech is famous for explaining the purpose of the Civil War.



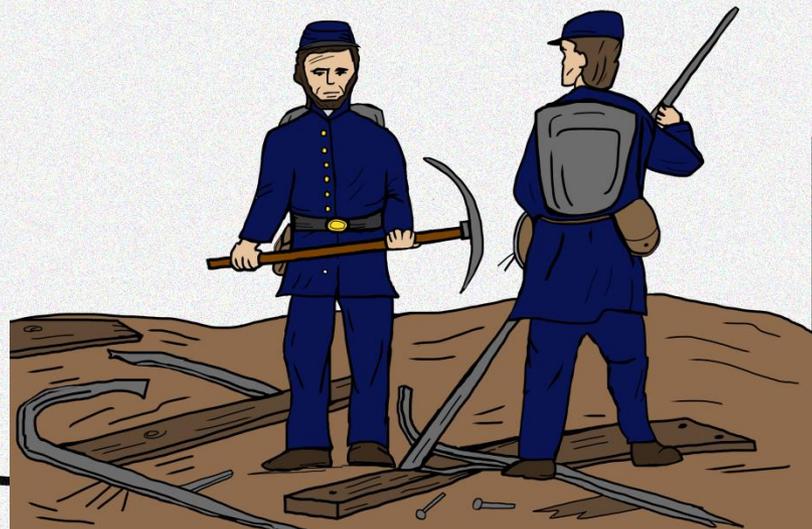
The Atlanta Campaign

- General William Sherman led the Union army in Tennessee.
- Sherman planned to attack Atlanta, Georgia, which was a major Confederate city.
- In May 1864, Union soldiers marched into Georgia.
- The Confederates fought back all summer.
- Sherman's larger army finally captured Atlanta in September.



Sherman's March to the Sea

- After capturing Atlanta, Sherman and his troops headed to Savannah, Georgia.
- On the way, Sherman used total war to make southerners so tired of fighting that they would give up.
- Total war is destroying an enemy's resources, such as stealing food, killing animals, wrecking railroads, burning houses, etc.



Appomattox Court House

- By early April 1865, General Lee's army was too weak to continue defending Richmond.
- Lee retreated and the Union captured Richmond.
- Near a town called Appomattox Court House, General Robert E. Lee surrendered.
- General Grant allowed Lee's soldiers to return home.
- A few days later, Lee's soldiers marched past the Union army to surrender.
- The Union soldiers saluted their old enemies.
- The war was over at last.

