



# Civil War Battles

# Fort Sumter, South Carolina April 1861

- Southern troops attacked the Union fort.
- Confederates were the victors.
- The United States was at war.



# The First Battle of Bull Run

## July 21, 1861



- Both Union and Confederates thought the battle would be a short one.
- Attitude was one of joy and confidence for both sides.
- People from Washington D.C. came to watch the “little battle.”
- Confederates won this battle.
- Important general: Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (Confederate general)



# The Battle of Antietam

Bloodiest Day of the War!

General Robert E. Lee marched his troops into Maryland (Union Soil) vs. McClellan's troop in hopes that a victory would encourage European nations to support the South.

Estimated over 22,000 casualties. No clear winner for this battle.

## Important Note/Realities of War:

The Emancipation Proclamation was declared in 1863. This declared slaves in all states FREE. Confederate States simply ignored the document.

The Draft: Both Armies were running out of volunteers. Confederacy passed the draft law in 1862 that required all men aged 18 to 35 to serve for three years. The North passed the same law a year later for men aged 20 to 45. A man could avoid war if he payed a substitute to take his place.

Advancement of Weaponry. Rifles and improved cannons and artillery replaced muskets and were more accurate from a long distance.

Medical care was poor. More soldiers died of diseases than wounds.



# The Battle of Gettysburg

## July 1-3, 1863

- Considered to be the ***turning point*** of the war.
- General Meade (Union) vs. Robert E Lee (Confederate). Union troops were the victors of this battle. Pickett's Charge!
- About 50,000 total casualties!
- The Confederate troops returned to the South and never fought a battle on Union soil again.



## Gettysburg Address (speech)



- November 1863
- 4 months after Battle of Gettysburg
- Was a ceremony honoring the Union Soldiers who died. Was not the keynote speaker
- 2 minutes long
- President Abraham Lincoln spoke about the meaning of war, how we should never forget the men who died, and the terrible cost of war.

# The Atlanta Campaign May-September 1864



- Under the orders of Ulysses S. Grant, General William "Tecumseh" Sherman burned everything of value in Atlanta, Georgia.
- "Total war"—burn and destroy the Confederate's supplies, factories, and crops.





# Sherman's March to the Sea November 12-December 22, 1864

- Sherman practiced “total war” from Atlanta to Savannah.
- After leaving Savannah, Sherman and his troops marched to North Carolina.
- The Union army soon marched to Richmond, Virginia, and captured the Confederate capital.



# Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865

- Grant and Lee meet in the living room of the McClean family.
- Grant's terms of surrender were generous:
  - All Confederate officers could keep their swords.
  - All Confederate troops were allowed to leave with their horses in order to use them for help with the spring planting.
  - All Confederate troops were fed.
  - All Union troops were to treat the Confederates as countrymen once again.

