

The War

? The South had:

- Better military officers, NCO & enlisted men.
- Better marksmen, on average, 10 Northern soldiers were shot & killed for every 1 Confederate.
- Strong military tradition, code of Honor, dueling history, etc.
- Fewer soldiers, the Union Army outnumbered the Confederates on average of 5 to 1.
- Fewer naval ships, supplies, factories, etc.
- Relied on assistance/aid from England & Europe.
- No way to get new recruits.

? The North had:

- More men & more new recruits to replace those that died in combat.
- More equipment & ways to re-supply the troops.
- More factories within the North, did not have to rely on outside assistance.
- Bigger navy with better ships, able to establish a naval blockade in the South effectively cutting off the supplies being sent from England, Europe, Mexico & South America to the South.

Attack on Ft. Sumter

? April 11, 1861

? Confederate General Pierre G.T. Beauregard demanded that Union Maj. Robert Anderson surrender Ft. Sumter.

? Anderson refused, knowing that ships were bringing relief.

? April 12, 1861 – at 4:30am, Gen. Beauregard began shelling Ft. Sumter & continued for a day & a half before Anderson surrendered on April 14, 1861.

The Build-Up for War

? April 14, 1861 – Pres. Lincoln calls up 75,000 militiamen from "loyal" states.

? April 19, 1861 – Lincoln ordered a blockade of Southern ports. The US Supreme Court would later rule this as an act of War.

? Before the attack on Ft. Sumter there were only 7 Confederate States. After Lincoln's Proclamation of War, 4 more states joined the Confederacy.

? The Confederate Congress chose Richmond, VA. as the capital city for the CSA.

? States became divided as to which side to join. Many chose to split on the issue of slavery. But 5 slave-holding states stayed with the North, i.e. Missouri, Kentucky, West VA., Maryland & Delaware.

? The old "Mason-Dixon" Line, no longer separated North & South.

? Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican War, was the Commander of Union Forces when the War started. But he was very old. Pres. Lincoln & Gen. Scott called in their most qualified officer to take his place -

? Robert Edward Lee

- From Virginia
- Attended West Point Military Academy in NY. The only Cadet in its history to ever graduate without a single demerit.
- Fought in the Mexican War
- Thought about Pres. Lincoln's offer for several days. Had VA. stayed in the Union, he would have accepted. But VA. seceded, Lee turned in his resignation stating that he could never take up arms against his beloved state. But did not approve of the War.
- Pres. Jefferson Davis offered Lee the command of all Confederate Forces, which he accepted.

The 1st Battle of Manassas

- ? July 21, 1861
- ? Gen. Beauregard led the Confederate Army to Manassas Junction RR center.
- ? Gen. McDowell led 37,000 Union troops, outnumbering the Confederates greatly, & planned on marching on the Confederate capital of Richmond, VA.
- ? They attack Beauregard's troops who were dug in, almost defeating them.
- ? Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's reinforcements arrived & stopped the Union advance.

? It is at this battle that Gen. Thomas Jackson earns the nickname "Stonewall".

? The Union troops broke & ran, retreating past the civilians that came to watch the Yankee's "One Battle War". Many civilians began shooting at the soldiers to try & get them to go back & fight.

? The Confederate troops were too tired & disorganized to give pursuit.

? If they had, the war would have ended there.

Yankee Strategy

? After the early Confederate victory at Manassas, Lincoln had to go back to Gen. Winfield Scott's "Anaconda" strategy.

- Defend Washington, D.C. & put pressure on Richmond, VA.
- Establish a naval blockade of the southeast, to stop supplies from England & other parts of Europe.
- Split the South up & conquer the areas between the rivers.

? The US Navy would play a major role in the defeat of the South. The use of a naval blockade as Gen. Scott recommended worked.

? The use of new naval weapons, i.e. the Monitor - 1st use of a turret weapon (the cannon could swivel 360).

? The Battle of Hampton Roads - Mar. 8-9, 1862 - the Merrimack (Virginia - CSA) & the Monitor (USA) square off.

? The Confederacy had the Hunley, the 1st submarine used in combat. Only sank one Yankee ship & killed every crew it ever had. Mainly had a psychological effect on the Northern blockade of the South. They did not know how many of these there were.

Quantrill's Raiders

? William Quantrill led a guerilla war out west against Northern supporters in the Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri area.

? Very bloody, but it has been since Pottawatomie. Entire towns were destroyed.

? The Jayhawkers were Union sympathizers, but they were just as bad. They attacked & burned pro-Southern areas out west.

? The 5 Civilized Indian tribes generally sided with the Confederacy. The rest of the Indians split between North & South.

The Battle of Shiloh

- ? April 6, 1862
- ? Gen. Johnston regrouped his men & took advantage of Grant exposing his 42,000 men without defenses.
- ? The Confederate troops attacked early that morning, while the Union troops were sleeping & eating breakfast. They were slaughtered. This is the Bloodiest Battle in US History.
- ? Gen. Johnston was killed in the attack, his XO called off the attack instead of finishing the Union army off.

The Battle of 7 Pines

- ? Stonewall Jackson kept about 40,000 Union troops pinned down in the VA. mountains from March 23-June 9, 1862.
- ? May 31, 1862 - Gen. Johnston was able to attack Union Gen. George McClellan's forces at the Chickahominy River.
- ? The Union was almost wiped out, but reinforcements were able to get across the flooded river & bring it to a draw.
- ? Both sides took heavy losses & Gen. Johnston was severely wounded.

The 7 Days Battles

- ? June 25 – July 1, 1862
- ? Gen. Johnston, still recovering from his wounds, regrouped & set out to help remove the Union troops from the Richmond area.
- ? The attempt was unsuccessful. The Union forces were able to dig in & build palisades. Also, the Union navy was in the James River using their naval artillery as well as land based artillery.
- ? Confederates took heavy losses, leaving the Union forces within range of Richmond, VA.

The 2nd Battle of Manassas

- ? Aug. 29-30, 1862
- ? Confederate forces captured a Union supply depot & forced the Union troops back into Washington, D.C.
- ? Union forces thought they only had to deal with Stonewall Jackson's army. They had no idea that Gen. Lee's army was there also.
- ? The Union commander, John Pope, was so severely beaten, that Lincoln removed him from command & returned him out west.

The Battle of Sharpsburg

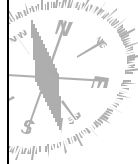
- ? Sept. 17, 1862
- ? The Bloodiest single day of the War.
- ? Both sides fought to a draw, with heavy losses on both sides.
- ? The North lost more men, about 13,000 total dead & wounded.
- ? The South lost a good deal less, but they represented over ¼ of Lee's entire army.
- ? Union Gen. George McClellan was removed from command by Lincoln & never allowed to lead troops again.

The Battle of Fredericksburg

- ? Nov. 14, 1862, Burnside, now in command of the Army of the Potomac, sent a corps to occupy the vicinity of Falmouth near Fredericksburg.
- ? The rest of the army soon followed.
- ? Gen. Lee reacted by digging in his army on the heights behind the town.
- ? Dec. 11, Union engineers laid 5 pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock under Rebel fire.
- ? Dec. 12, the Federal army crossed the river.

- ? Dec. 13, 1862, Burnside mounted a series of frontal assaults on Prospect Hill and Marye's Heights that resulted in a blood bath for the Union, causing staggering casualties.
- ? Meade's division, on the Union left flank, briefly penetrated Gen. Jackson's line but was driven back by a counterattack.
- ? Union generals C. Feger Jackson and George Bayard, and Confederate generals Thomas R.R. Cobb and Maxey Gregg were killed.
- ? Dec. 15, Burnside called off the offensive and went back across the river, ending the campaign.
- ? The Union lost over 12,000 men, & the Rebels barely 6,000.

- ? Jan. 1863 - Burnside initiated a new offensive, which quickly bogged the Union down in the winter mud.
- ? The abortive "Mud March" and other failures led to Burnside's replacement by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in Jan. 1863.
- ? A major Confederate victory.



The Battle of Chancellorsville

- ? April 27, 1863 - Union Gen. Hooker crossed the Rappahannock River to attack General Lee's forces.
- ? Hooker had over 130,000 men & Gen. Lee had less than 1/2 that. But Lee was the better General.
- ? May 1-3, 1863 - Gen. Lee split his army, attacking a surprised Union army in 3 places and almost completely defeating them.
- ? Hooker withdrew across the Rappahannock River, giving the South a victory, but it was the Confederates' most costly victory in terms of casualties.

- ? May 2, 1863 – Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson had led a successful surprise attack against the Union forces at The Wilderness.
- ? That night, as the fighting broke off, he rode out to find the Yankee line & was shot accidentally by one of his own men.
- ? May 3, 1863 – Gen. Jackson had his shattered left arm amputated & began to recover.
- ? May 10, 1863 - Stonewall Jackson dies of pneumonia.
- ? Gen. Lee stated he had "lost his right arm".
- ? This would be Gen. Lee's last significant victory.

The Battle of Vicksburg

- ? Gen. Grant won several victories around Vicksburg, Miss.
- ? The fortified city considered essential to the Union's plans to regain control of the Mississippi River.
- ? May 18, 1863 – Grant had pushed the Rebels into the city & cut off &/or destroyed all supplies, he planned on starving them out.
- ? May 22, 1863 - Grant began a siege of the city & after 6 weeks, Confederate Gen. John Pemberton surrendered, giving up the city and 30,000 men.
- ? The capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, shortly thereafter placed the entire Mississippi River in Union hands.
- ? The Confederacy was split in two.

The Battle of Gettysburg

- ? July 1-3 1863
- ? Gen. Lee's Army Of Northern Virginia of 75,000 men and the 97,000 man Union Arm of the Potomac under Gen. Meade met, by chance, when a Confederate brigade sent forward for supplies observed a forward column of Meade's cavalry.
- ? July 1, 1863 - Confederate troops began attacking Meade's cavalry on McPherson Ridge, west of town.
- ? Out-numbered, the Union forces managed to hold, and even drive the Confederate army back, after the addition of John Reynold's Infantry division.
- ? Reynold's subsequent death on the front lines.

- ? They held until afternoon, when they were overpowered by additional Southern troops, and driven back through town.
- ? Thousands of Union soldiers were captured before they could rally on Cemetery Hill, south of town.
- ? Long into the night Union troops labored over their defenses while the bulk of Meade's army arrived and took positions.
- ? July 2. The main portions of both armies were nearly a mile apart on two parallel ridges; Union forces on Cemetery Ridge in the famous "fish hook", facing Confederate forces on Seminary Ridge to the west.
- ? Lee ordered an attack against both Union flanks.

- ? Gen. James Longstreet's thrust on the Union left broke through Sickles' advance lines at the Peach Orchard, (now known as Bloody Run).
- ? It was strewn with dead and wounded, and turned the rocky area called the "Devils Den", at the base of Little Round Top, into a shambles.
- ? Gen. Warren saved Little Round Top for the Union, when he saw that the strategic hill was unmanned.
- ? R. S. Ewell's attack ultimately proved futile against the entrenched Union right on East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, even though they were able to take possession of the southern slope of Culp's Hill on one occasion.

- ? The frequent lack of effective communication would prove the downfall of the Confederacy this day.
- ? The Confederates were only a few hundred yards away from taking the Unions supply trains.
- ? July 3, Lee decided to press the attack to the Union center on Cemetery Ridge.
- ? At 1pm, the Southern artillery opened a bombardment that for a time engaged the massed guns of both sides in a thundering duel for supremacy, but did little to soften up the Union battle lines.

- ? Gen. George E. Pickett, in a desperate attempt to recapture the partial success of the preceding day, spearheaded one of the most incredible efforts in military history...a massed infantry assault of 15,000 Confederate troops across the open field toward the Union center on Cemetery Ridge.
- ? 1 mile they marched, while being pounded by artillery and rifle fire.
- ? Gen. Pickett's men reached but failed to break the Union line, and the magnificent effort ended in disaster.
- ? The tide of the Confederacy had "swept to its crest, paused, and receded."
- ? In 50 minutes, 10,000 in the assault had become casualties, and the attack - forever to be known as Pickett's Charge - was now history.

- ? With the failure of Pickett's Charge, the battle was over - the Union was saved. Lee's retreat began on the afternoon of July 4.
- ? The battle did not end the war, nor did it attain any major war aim for the North or the South, it remains the great battle of the war.
- ? Here at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, & 3, 1863, more men actually fought & died than in any other battle before or since on North American soil.

The Battle of Chickamauga

- ? Sept. 19, 1863
- ? Union and Confederate forces met at Chickamauga Creek in Tenn.
- ? After a brief period of fighting, Union forces retreated to Chattanooga, and the Confederacy maintained control of the battlefield.
- ? After Rosecrans's mishap at Chickamauga, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's army occupied the mountains that ring the vital railroad center of Chattanooga.

The Battle of Chattanooga

- ? Nov. 24, 1863
- ? Following the defeat at Chickamauga, Grant was brought in to save the situation by steadily building up offensive strength.
- ? The Union then burst the blockade in a series of brilliantly executed attacks.
- ? Union forces pushed Confederate troops away from Chattanooga.
- ? The victory set the stage for General Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.
- ? This would also give the command of the Union Army to Grant.

The Battle of the Wilderness

- ? May 5-7, 1864
- ? May 5, 1864, the Union V Corps attacked Ewell's Corps on the Orange Turnpike, while Hill's corps encountered Getty's Division (VI Corps) and Hancock's II Corps on the Plank Road.
- ? Fighting was fierce but inconclusive as both sides attempted to maneuver in the dense woods.
- ? Darkness halted the fighting, and both sides rushed forward reinforcements.
- ? May 6, Hancock attacked along the Plank Road, driving Hill's Corps back in confusion.

- ? Longstreet's Corps arrived in time to prevent the collapse of the Confederate right flank & by 12 pm, a devastating Confederate flank attack in Hamilton's Thicket sputtered out when Longstreet was wounded by his own men.
- ? The IX Corps (Burnside) moved against the Confederate center, but was repulsed.
- ? Union generals James S. Wadsworth and Alexander Hays were killed, as well as Confederate generals John M. Jones, Micah Jenkins, and Leroy A. Stafford.
- ? The battle was a tactical draw. But Grant did not retreat as had the other Union generals before him.
- ? May 7, the Federals advanced by the left flank toward the crossroads of Spotsylvania Courthouse.

The Battle of Cold Harbor

- ? June 1-3, 1864
- ? Confederate troops were dug in & well fortified in a defensive entrenchment.
- ? They had learned their lesson the hard way at Gettysburg about attacking such fortifications.
- ? Grant, on the other hand, ordered his troops to launch a frontal assault on the Confederate lines.
- ? The following 20 minutes was a complete massacre of Union troops.

- ? Over 7,000 Union troops lay dead or dying.
- ? Grant would call this fiasco his "greatest mistake" & earn him the title of "the Butcher" by his troops.

The End of the War

- ? After the Battle of Chattanooga, the Union forces had a straight shot into Georgia & the heart of the South's railroad lines.
- ? With no organized army left in Georgia to stop him, Gen. Sherman killed, burned & pillaged his way through the "Heart of Dixie"
- ? Grant & Sherman had previously agreed to wage war on the Southern civilian population.

- ? Sherman was to completely destroy every thing in his path & a 20 miles on either side.
- ? As Sherman moved through Georgia on his "march to the sea", he killed, burned, pillaged, plundered & raped everything in their path.
- ? Only local militias & young military cadets from Georgia Military College stood in their way. (they were quickly slaughtered)
- ? Even the slaves they encountered were not safe. Many would die at the hands of their Northern liberators.

- ? Sherman would live up to his vow, "to make Georgia howl!"
- ? By the end of 1864 and the start of 1865, the South had no supplies, no new, fresh troops to relieve the battle weary veterans, they were starving, literally the walking dead.
- ? The Confederacy had "been defeated over a year ago & she just didn't know it" stated one Rebel soldier.

- ? Against the wishes of his officers & his troops, Gen. Robert E. Lee could no long stand the war, the killing nor the condition of his men.
- ? He considered surrender.
- ? April 9, 1865 – Gen. Lee met with Grant at Appomattox, Va., to discuss terms of surrender.
- ? The War was over in the same place it began.
- ? Over the next several months, the Field Officers one by one surrendered.

- ? May 10, 1865 – Pres. Jefferson Davis was captured in Irwinville, GA., as he was trying to escape & re-build the Confederate capital out west.
- ? Brigadier General Stand Watie :
 - Commander of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole cavalry totaling 800 men who fought alongside their Texas brothers-in-arms.
 - Gen. Watie was the only Indian on either side to rise to a brigadier general's rank during the war.
- June 25, 1865, two months after Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender, he officially surrendered his command of the First Indian Brigade, C.S.A to federal authorities at Doaksville near Fort Towson in the Choctaw Nation.
 - This gave him the distinction of being the "Last CSA General to surrender".

- ? The War Between the States was over, the North had preserved the Union
- ? By the end of 1865, all slaves would be set free by Pres. Andrew Johnson.
- ? He forced ALL STATES TO RATIFY THE 13th AMENDMENT!
- ? This freed the slaves & started the long road of Reconstruction.