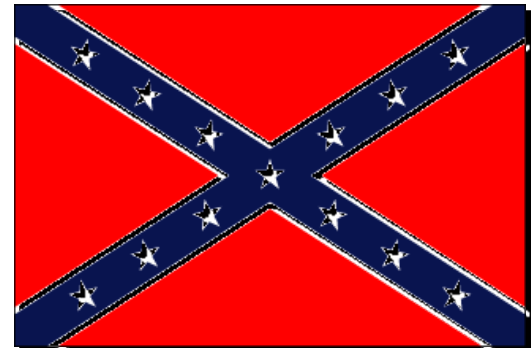
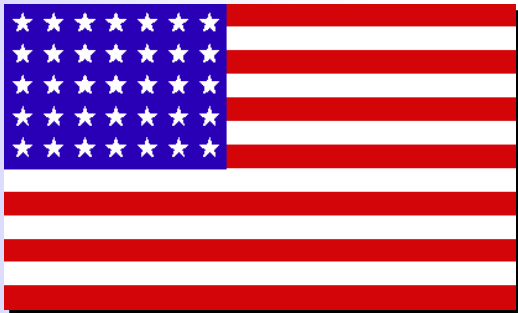


Early Stages of the War

Chapter 16, section 2





#1 – Define:

- **Tributary:**

- ☐ Smaller river that flow into a larger river

- **Ironclad:**

- ☐ Iron sided warship

- **Casualty:**

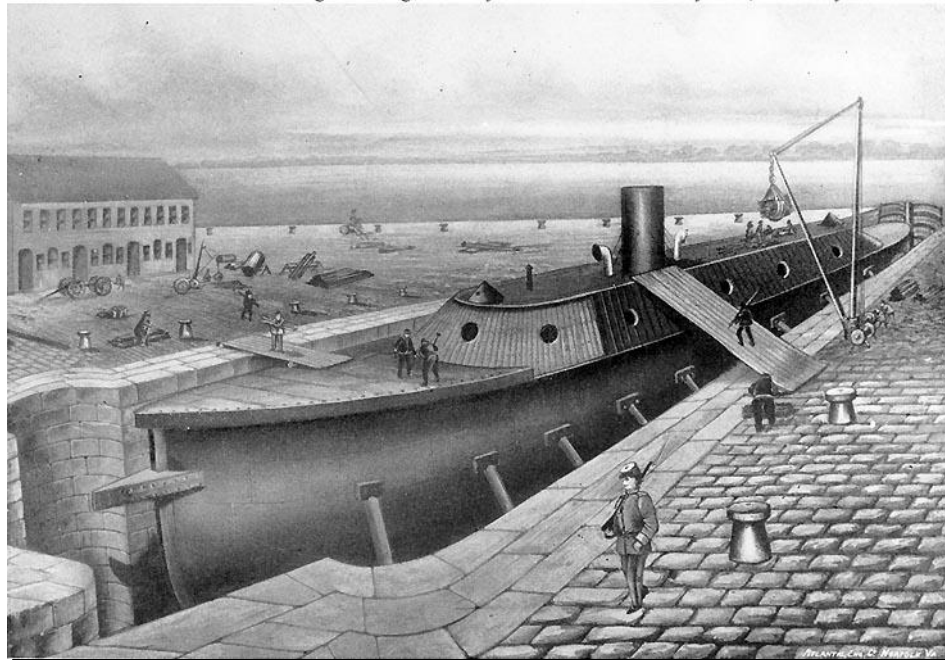
- ☐ People killed or wounded

1.

■ What was the South's *secret weapon*? Describe.

- The Merrimack – an abandoned Union warship
- Confederates rebuilt it with iron sides and renamed it the *Virginia*.

Photo # NH 42222 CSS Virginia fitting out in drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard, circa early 1862

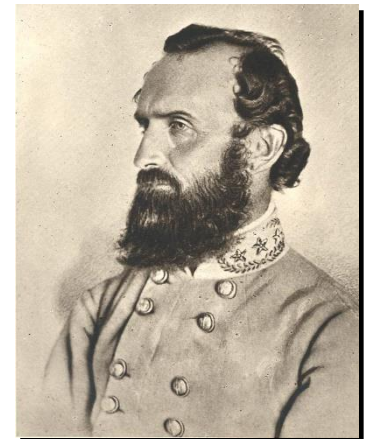


■ #2 First Battle of Bull Run:

- Date: July 21, 1861
- Location: Manassas Junction – Bull Run River, Virginia
- North: How many soldiers? Commander?
 - 30,000 Union soldiers, General Irvin McDowell
- South: How many soldiers? Commander?
 - Smaller #, General P.G.T. Beauregard / “Stonewall” Jackson

■ Describe the battle: Major points of battle, leaders, outcome.

- ☐ First Major Battle – both sides very inexperienced
- ☐ Hundreds of Washington D.C. residents came to “picnic” and watch the events.
- ☐ At first, Yankees (North) seemed to be winning – but General Jackson stood like a stone wall and counter attacked.
- ☐ The “Rebel Yell” was called out!
- ☐ North loses battle – ends up retreating to D.C.
- ☐ Both Sides realize it will not be a short war!
- ☐ Lincoln appoints a new general: George McClellan

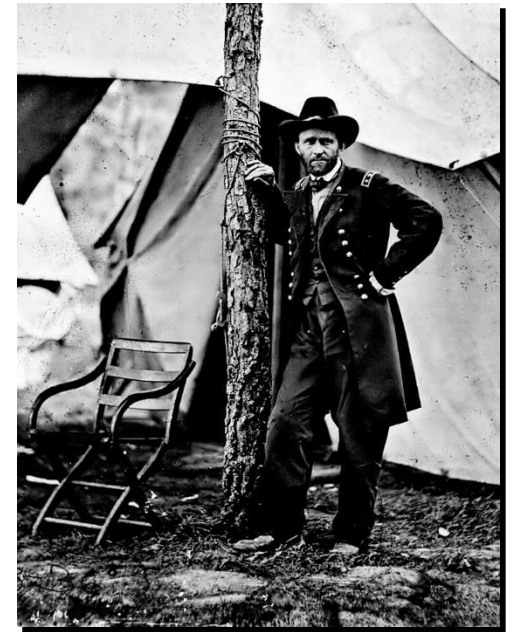


3.

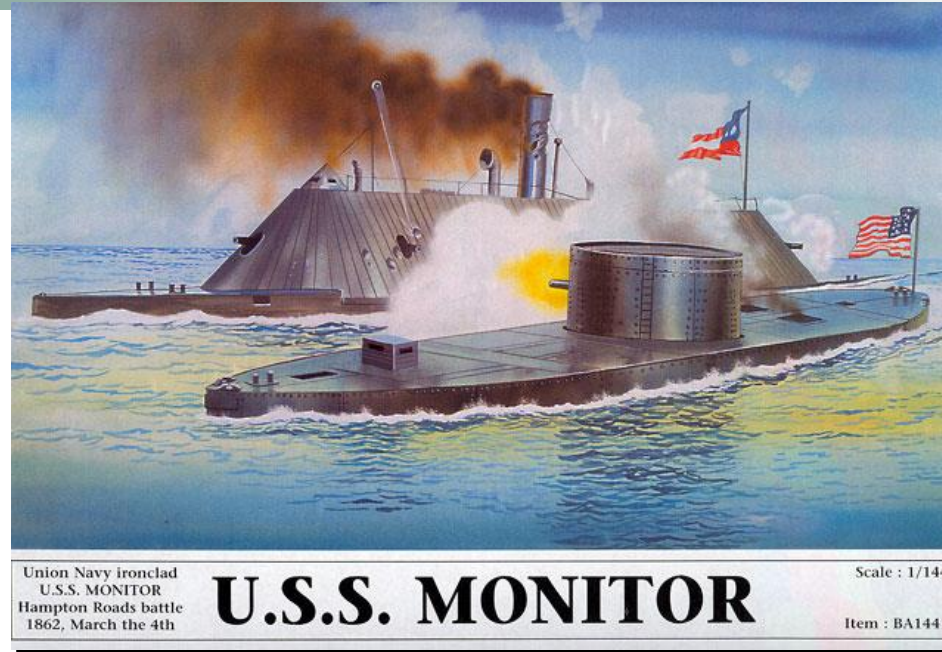
- Why was it important for the Union to control the Mississippi River & its tributaries?
 - To prevent the South from getting supplies from Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas

4.

- How did General Grant get the nickname “Unconditional Surrender Grant”?
 - At Fort Donelson, Confederates realized the battle was lost and asked for terms – Gen. Grant replied: *“No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.”*



5



- What was an Ironclad? What was the South's famous Ironclad named? The North's?
 - ☐ An iron sided warship
 - ☐ South: Virginia
 - ☐ North: Monitor
- What was historic about the naval battles between these 2 ships?
 - ☐ First battle ever between two iron ships!

6.

■ **The Battle of Shiloh:**

- Date: April 7, 1862
- Location: Pittsburg, TN (church called Shiloh)



■ **North:** How many soldiers? Commander?

- 40,000 Troops, General Grant

■ **South:** How many soldiers? Commanders?

- 45,000 Troops, Albert Johnston, P.G.T. Beauregard

■ **Describe the battle: Major points of battle, leaders, outcome.**

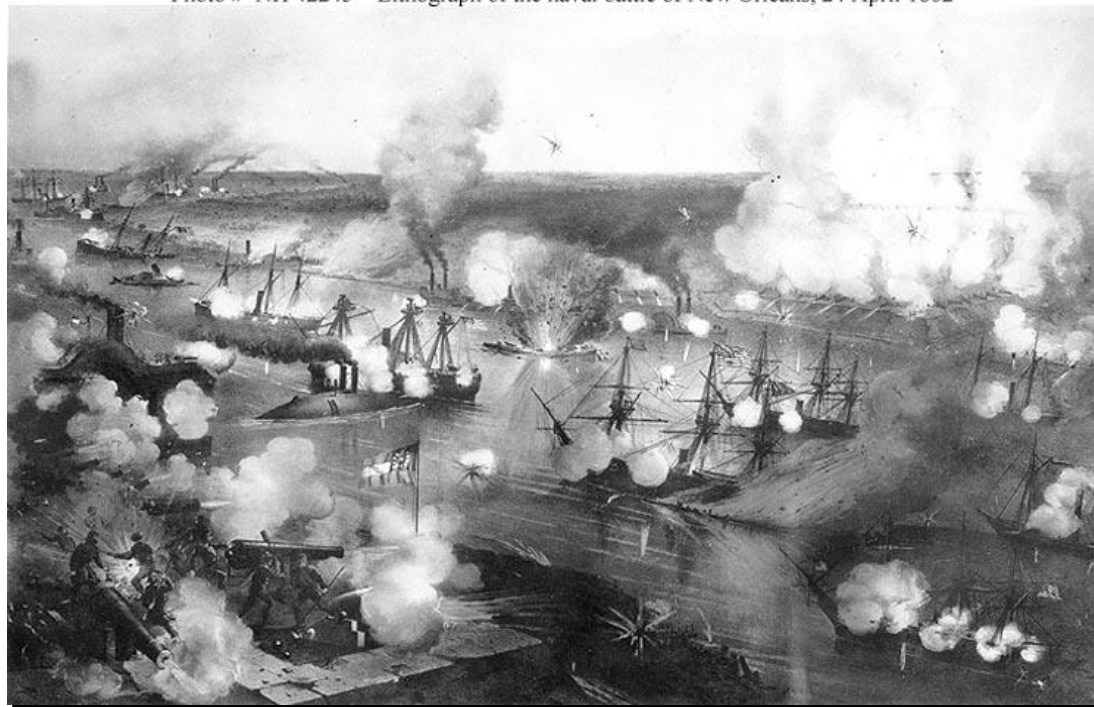
- Battle near a church called Shiloh
- Confederate surprise attack at early morning of April 6
- 2 day battle
- Some of the most bitter and bloody of the war.
- Narrow victory for the North
- 23,000 casualties (both armies)
- Union went on to victories at Corinth and Memphis – help to control Mississippi
- **The nation now begins to understand that the war will not be short and will be very deadly.**

- # 7. ■ Why was it significant that the North won the battle at New Orleans?
- The Confederacy could no longer use the Mississippi to carry its goods to sea.



David Farragut

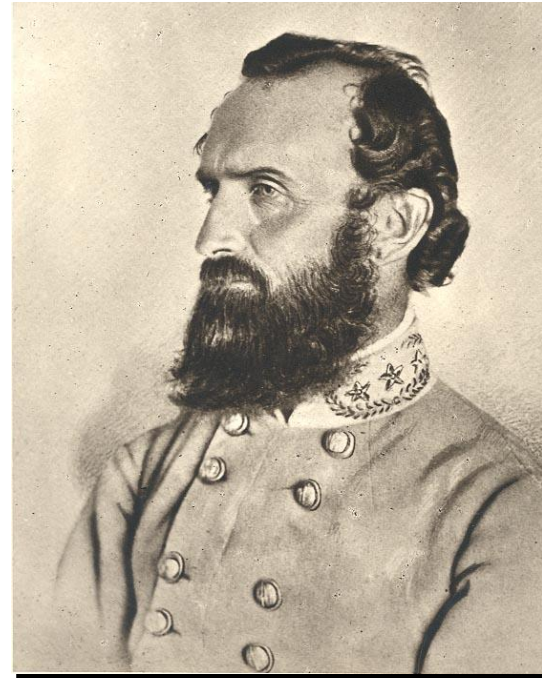
Photo # NH 42245 Lithograph of the naval battle of New Orleans, 24 April 1862



8. ■ Whose leadership helped the Confederacy win victories in the East (2 generals)?



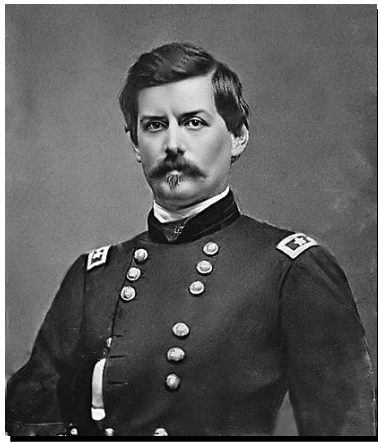
■ General Robert E. Lee



■ General Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson

9. ■ In 1862, Confederate forces turned back (defeated) the following –

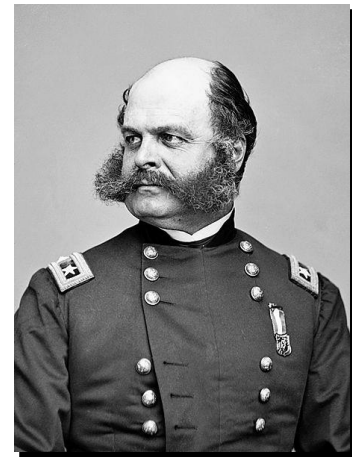
- ☐ George McClellan at **Seven Days' Battle**
- ☐ General John Pope at **Second Battle of Bull Run**
- ☐ General Ambrose Burnside at **Fredericksburg**



General McClellan



General John Pope



General Burnside

10. ■ Why did General Lee not attempt a direct attack on Washington D.C.?

- The city was too well guarded. Lee moved his army into Maryland (to the west) instead.



11.

■ The Battle of Antietam:

- Date: September 17, 1862
- Location: near Sharpsburg, Maryland

■ North: How many soldiers? Commander?

- 75,000 Troops, General McClellan

■ South: How many soldiers? Commanders?

- 38,000 Troops, General Robert E. Lee

■ Describe the battle: Major points of battle, leaders, outcome.

- Lee had split his army to confuse McClellan
- A union soldier found a copy of Lee's plans – gave it to McClellan
- 6,000 Killed / 17,000 wounded – **single bloodiest day of the war (history of U.S).**
- Victory for the Union – However, McClellan refused to pursue Lee
- Lee retreats to Virginia – lives to fight another day. . .
- **Forced the Confederates out of the North.**



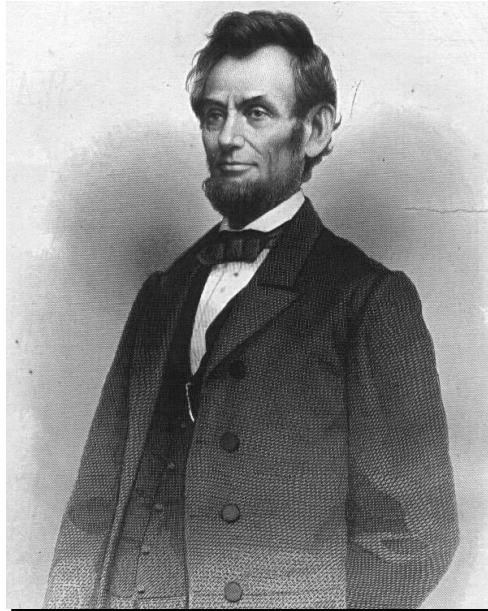
■ Battle of Antietam:

- Lincoln visits McClellan after the battle – demands that he take action and pursue Lee. McClellan drags his heels and is eventually FIRED by Lincoln.

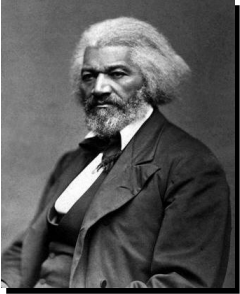


12. ■ Why did President Lincoln at first hesitate to make the war about slavery? (2 reasons)

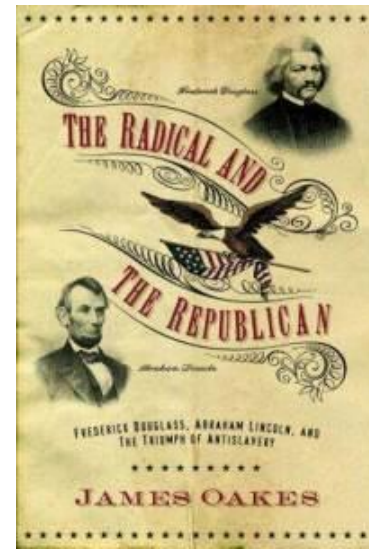
- ☐ He feared that many Union supporters would strongly oppose it.
- ☐ Because of the border states – would they leave the union?



13. What were 3 reasons the Abolitionist's (including F. Douglas) argue to support making the war a fight to end slavery?



- 1. Slavery was morally wrong- needed to be abolished
- 2. Slavery was the root of the division between the North and South
- 3. Foreign Policy – France and England sympathized with the South economically . . . However, public opinion in F & E were very anti-slavery. If war was about slavery, France and England would be less willing to support the South



14.

- What was the public opinion in England and France concerning slavery?
 - Anti-Slavery

15.

- Lincoln knew the Constitution did not give him the power to end slavery, but what powers DID the Constitution allow him to do?
 - It gave him the power to take **property** from an enemy in wartime



16.

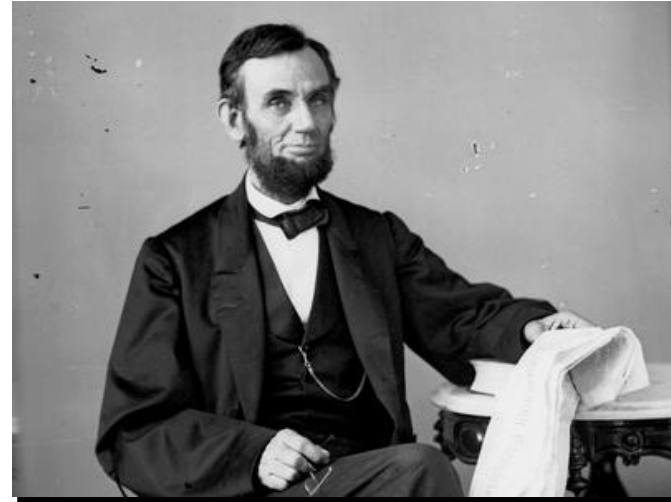
- What is the Emancipation Proclamation? When was it signed?
 - Decree freeing all enslaved people in REBEL TERRITORY on January 1, 1863

17.

- Did the Emancipation Proclamation actually free any slaves? **NO**
- What did it apply to?
 - Only to enslaved people in areas held by Confederacy – Lincoln had no power to enforce it there.
- What was the impact in America?
 - The govt. had declared slavery to be wrong. If the Union won the war, slavery would be banned forever!



■ Emancipation Proclamation



L.I. Independence of the United States
of America the eighty-seventh.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President;
William H. Seward
Secretary of State.