



- ✪ April 1862 -- The Battle of Shiloh.
- ✪ On April 6, Confederate forces attacked Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant at Shiloh, Tennessee. By the end of the day, the federal troops were almost defeated. Yet, during the night, reinforcements arrived, and by the next morning the Union commanded the field. When Confederate forces retreated, the exhausted federal forces did not follow. Casualties were heavy -- 13,000 out of 63,000 Union soldiers died, and 11,000 of 40,000 Confederate

troops were killed

35



- ✦ April 1862 -- New Orleans.
- ✦ Flag Officer David Farragut led an assault up the Mississippi River. By April 25, he was in command of New Orleans.
- ✦ April 1862 -- The Peninsula Campaign.
- ✦ In April, General McClellan's troops left northern Virginia to begin the Peninsular Campaign. By May 4, they occupied Yorktown, Virginia. At Williamsburg, Confederate forces prevented McClellan from meeting the main part of the Confederate army, and

McClellan halted his troops, awaiting reinforcements.

36



- ✿ May 1862 -- "Stonewall" Jackson Defeats Union Forces.
- ✿ Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, commanding forces in the Shenandoah Valley, attacked Union forces in late March, forcing them to retreat across the Potomac. As a result, Union troops were rushed to protect Washington, D.C.
- ✿ July 1862 -- The Seven Days' Battles.
- ✿ Between June 26 and July 2, Union and Confederate forces

fought a series of battles:
Mechanicsville (June 26-27),
Gaines's Mill (June 27),
Savage's Station (June 29),
Frayser's Farm (June 30), and
Malvern Hill (July 1). On July
2, the Confederates withdrew
to Richmond, ending the
Peninsula Campaign.

37  **July 1862**

- ✚ African Americans- take up arms

- ✚ 54th Massachusetts Infantry

38 

- ✚ September 1862 -- Antietam.

- ✚ On September 17,
Confederate forces under

General Lee were caught by General McClellan near Sharpsburg, Maryland. 2,108 Union soldiers were killed and 9,549 wounded -- 2,700 Confederates were killed and 9,029 wounded. The battle had no clear winner, but because General Lee withdrew to Virginia, McClellan was considered the victor. The battle convinced the British and French -- who were contemplating official recognition of the Confederacy -- to reserve action, and gave Lincoln the opportunity to announce his Preliminary Emancipation

Proclamation which would free all slaves in areas rebelling against the United States, effective January 1, 1863

39



- ❖ December 1862 -- The Battle of Fredericksburg.
- ❖ General McClellan's slow movements, combined with General Lee's escape, and continued raiding by Confederate cavalry, dismayed many in the North. On November 7, Lincoln replaced McClellan with Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside's forces were defeated in a series of attacks against entrenched

Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Burnside was replaced with General Joseph Hooker.

40



- 🌀 January 1863 -- Emancipation Proclamation.
- 🌀 In an effort to placate the slave-holding border states, Lincoln resisted the demands of radical Republicans for complete abolition. Yet some Union generals, such as General B. F. Butler, declared slaves escaping to their lines "contraband of war," not to be returned to their masters. In 1862, another act stated that all slaves of men who

supported the Confederacy were to be considered free. Lincoln, aware of the public's growing support of abolition, issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, declaring that all slaves in areas still in rebellion were, in the eyes of the federal government, free.

41



- March 1863 -- The First Conscription Act.
- Because of recruiting difficulties, an act was passed making all men between the ages of 20 and 45 liable to be called for military service. Service could be avoided by

paying a fee or finding a substitute. The act was seen as unfair to the poor, and riots in working-class sections of New York City broke out in protest. A similar conscription act in the South provoked a similar reaction.

42



- May 1863 -- The Battle of Chancellorsville.
- On April 27, Union General Hooker crossed the Rappahannock River to attack General Lee's forces. Lee split his army, attacking a surprised Union army in three 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.

43



- May 1863 -- The Vicksburg Campaign.
- Union General Grant won several victories around Vicksburg, Mississippi, the fortified city considered essential to the Union's plans to regain control of the Mississippi River. On May 22, Grant began a siege of the city. After six weeks, Confederate General 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.

44



45



1863

- Gettysburg, Pa.
- June 1863
- Confederate General Lee decided to take the war to the enemy. On June 13, he defeated Union forces at Winchester, Virginia, and continued north to Pennsylvania. General

Hooker, who had been planning to attack Richmond, was instead forced to follow Lee. Hooker, never comfortable with his commander, General Halleck, resigned on June 28, and General George Meade replaced him as commander of the Army of the Potomac

46



On July 1, a chance encounter between Union and Confederate forces began the Battle of Gettysburg. In the fighting that followed, Meade had greater numbers and better defensive positions. He won the battle, but failed to

follow Lee as he retreated back to Virginia. Militarily, the Battle of Gettysburg was the high-water mark of the Confederacy; it is also significant because it ended Confederate hopes of formal recognition by foreign governments. On November 19, President Lincoln dedicated a portion of the Gettysburg battlefield as a national cemetery, and delivered his memorable "Gettysburg Address."

47 ***Picketts Charge***

48 ***Gettysburg Address***

🌀 Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth

on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

49



Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

50



✦ But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

51



✦ The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far

so nobly advanced. It is rather
for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining
before us

52



✿ -- that from these honored
dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for
which they gave the last full
measure of devotion -- that we
here highly resolve that these
dead shall not have died in
vain -- that this nation, under
God, shall have a new birth of
freedom -- and that
government of the people, by
the people, for the people,
shall not perish from the earth.

53



1863

- September 1863 -- The Battle of Chickamauga.
- On September 19, Union and Confederate forces met on the Tennessee-Georgia border, near Chickamauga Creek. After the battle, Union forces retreated to Chattanooga, and the Confederacy maintained control of the battlefield.

54



1864

- May 1864 -- Grant's Wilderness Campaign.
- General Grant, promoted to commander of the Union armies, planned to engage Lee's forces in Virginia until they were destroyed. North and South met and fought in

an inconclusive three-day battle in the Wilderness. Lee inflicted more casualties on the Union forces than his own army incurred, but unlike Grant, he had no replacements.

55



- May 1864 -- The Battle of Spotsylvania.
- General Grant continued to attack Lee. At Spotsylvania Court House, he fought for five days, vowing to fight all summer if necessary.

56



- June 1864 -- The Battle of Cold Harbor.
- Grant again attacked

Confederate forces at Cold Harbor, losing over 7,000 men in twenty minutes. Although Lee suffered fewer casualties, his army never recovered from Grant's continual attacks. This was Lee's last clear victory of the war.

57



- June 1864 -- The Siege of Petersburg.
- The Army of the James, June 1864-April 1865
- Grant hoped to take Petersburg, below Richmond, and then approach the Confederate capital from the south. The attempt failed, resulting in a ten month siege

and the loss of thousands of lives on both sides.

58



59



- August 1864 -- General William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.
- Union General Sherman departed Chattanooga, and was soon met by Confederate General Joseph Johnston. Skillful strategy enabled Johnston to hold off Sherman's force -- almost twice the size of Johnston's. However, Johnston's tactics caused his superiors to replace him with General John Bell Hood, who was soon

defeated. Hood surrendered Atlanta, Georgia, on September 1; Sherman occupied the city the next day. The fall of Atlanta greatly boosted Northern morale.

60



- November 1864 -- General William T. Sherman's March to the Sea.
- General Sherman continued his march through Georgia to the sea. In the course of the march, he cut himself off from his source of supplies, planning for his troops to live off the land. His men cut a path 300 miles in length and 60 miles wide as they passed

through Georgia, destroying factories, bridges, railroads, and public buildings.

61



- 📍 November 1864 -- Abraham Lincoln Is Re-Elected.
- 📍 The Republican party nominated President Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate, and Andrew Johnson for vice-president. The Democratic party chose General George B. McClellan for president, and George Pendleton for vice-president. At one point, widespread war-weariness in the North made a victory for Lincoln seem doubtful. However, Sherman's

victory in Atlanta boosted Lincoln's popularity and helped him win re-election by a wide margin.

62



- Sherman at the Sea -- December 1864
- After marching through Georgia for a month, Sherman stormed Fort McAllister on December 13, 1864, and captured Savannah itself eight days later.

63



1865

- January 1865 -- The Fall of the Confederacy.
- Transportation problems and successful blockades caused severe shortages of food and

supplies in the South. Starving soldiers began to desert Lee's forces, and although President Jefferson Davis approved the arming of slaves as a means of augmenting the shrinking army, the measure was never put into effect.

64



- February 1865 -- Sherman Marches through North and South Carolina.
- Union General Sherman moved from Georgia through South Carolina, destroying almost everything in his path.

65



- February 1865 -- A Chance for Reconciliation Is Lost.

- ❖ Confederate President Jefferson Davis agreed to send delegates to a peace conference with President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward, but insisted on Lincoln's recognition of the South's independence as a prerequisite. Lincoln refused, and the conference never occurred.

66



- ❖ April 1865 -- Fallen Richmond.
- ❖ On March 25, General Lee attacked General Grant's forces near Petersburg, but was defeated -- attacking and losing again on April 1. On April 2, Lee evacuated

Richmond, the Confederate capital, and headed west to join with other forces.

67



- ✿ April 1865 -- Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.
- ✿ General Lee's troops were soon surrounded, and on April 7, Grant called upon Lee to surrender. On April 9, the two commanders met at Appomattox Courthouse, and agreed on the terms of surrender. Lee's men were sent home on parole -- soldiers with their horses, and officers with their side arms. All other equipment was surrendered



- ✪ April 1865 -- The Assassination of President Lincoln.
- ✪ On April 14, as President Lincoln was watching a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an actor from Maryland obsessed with avenging the Confederate defeat. Lincoln died the next morning. Booth escaped to Virginia. Eleven days later, cornered in a burning barn, Booth was fatally shot by a Union soldier. Nine other people were involved in the

assassination; four were hanged, four imprisoned, and one acquitted.

69



Changes in Warfare

- Rifle
- Mimie ball- soft lead, killed more
- trench warfare
- Iron Clad Ships
- hand grenades
- land mines
- Death by disease