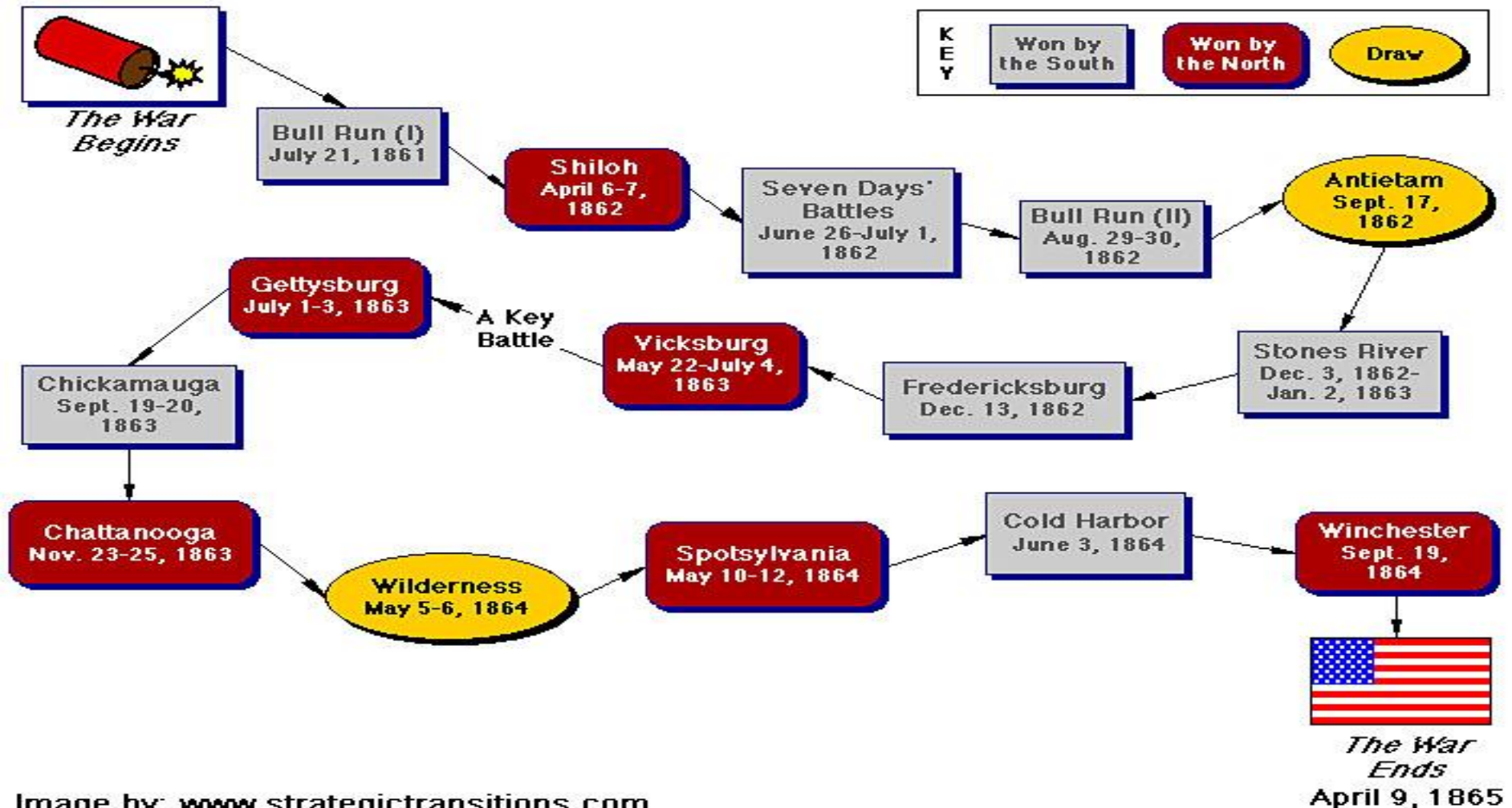


Major Battles and Campaigns of the Civil War

War for Southern Independence Time Line ~ 1861-1865



1. 1st Bull Run/Manassas

What

- A Union army, consisting of 28,000 men fought 33,000 Confederates.
- 1st battle of the Civil War.

When

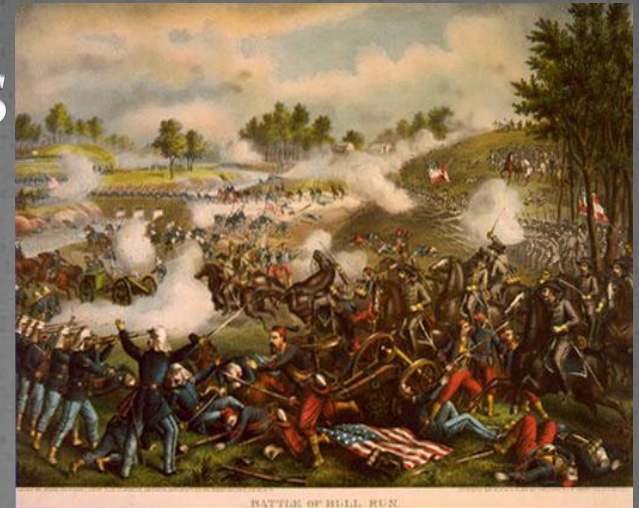
- July 21, 1861

Where

- Bull Run Creek, Manassas VA

Significance

- The battle proved that this was not going to be a one sided war for either side, as was predicted
- The battle spurred a sense of victory in the South, pushing them on, and in the North a feeling for revenge.



BATTLE OF BULL RUN



The War is On

2. Monitor and Merrimack (Virginia)



USS Monitor on the left approaches broadside to the CSS Virginia (Merrimack)

McCAFFERY'S ELITE PHOTO.

139 East 59th St.

MERRIMACK AND MONITOR DUEL.

Scene from the
Merrimack and Monitor Naval Battle,
Madison Ave. & 69th St., N. Y.



2. The Battle of Hampton Roads : The Ironclads

What

- First Battle of Iron-armored battleships

When

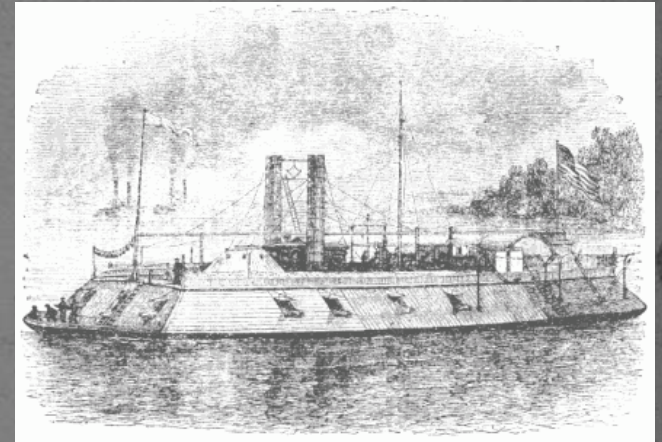
- March 9 1862

Where

- Hampton Roads, VA – The James River

Significance

- It was history's first duel between ironclad warships and the beginning of a new era of naval warfare.
- The *Virginia's* spectacular success on March 8, the day before, marked an end to the day of **wooden navies** and raised hope in the South that the Union blockade might be broken.





★ Shiloh, Tennessee

THE WESTERN THEATER

3. Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing)

What

- General Grant described, "it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground." Nearly 100,000 troops had faced each other and almost 24,000 ended as casualties.

When

- April 6-7, 1862

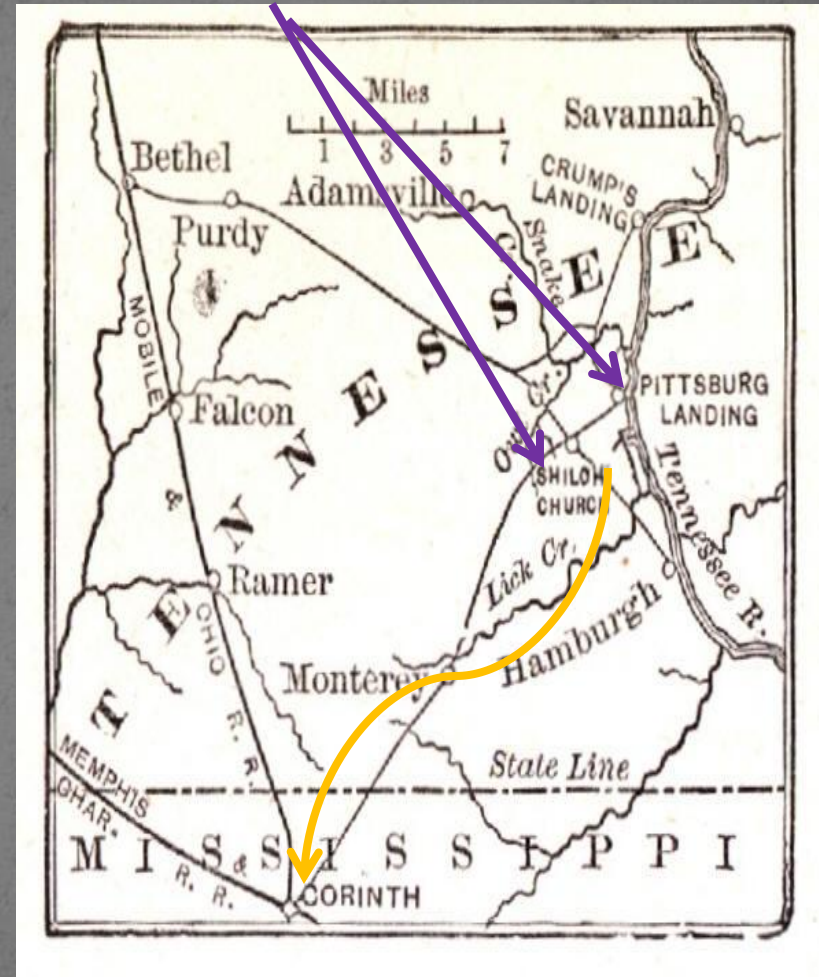


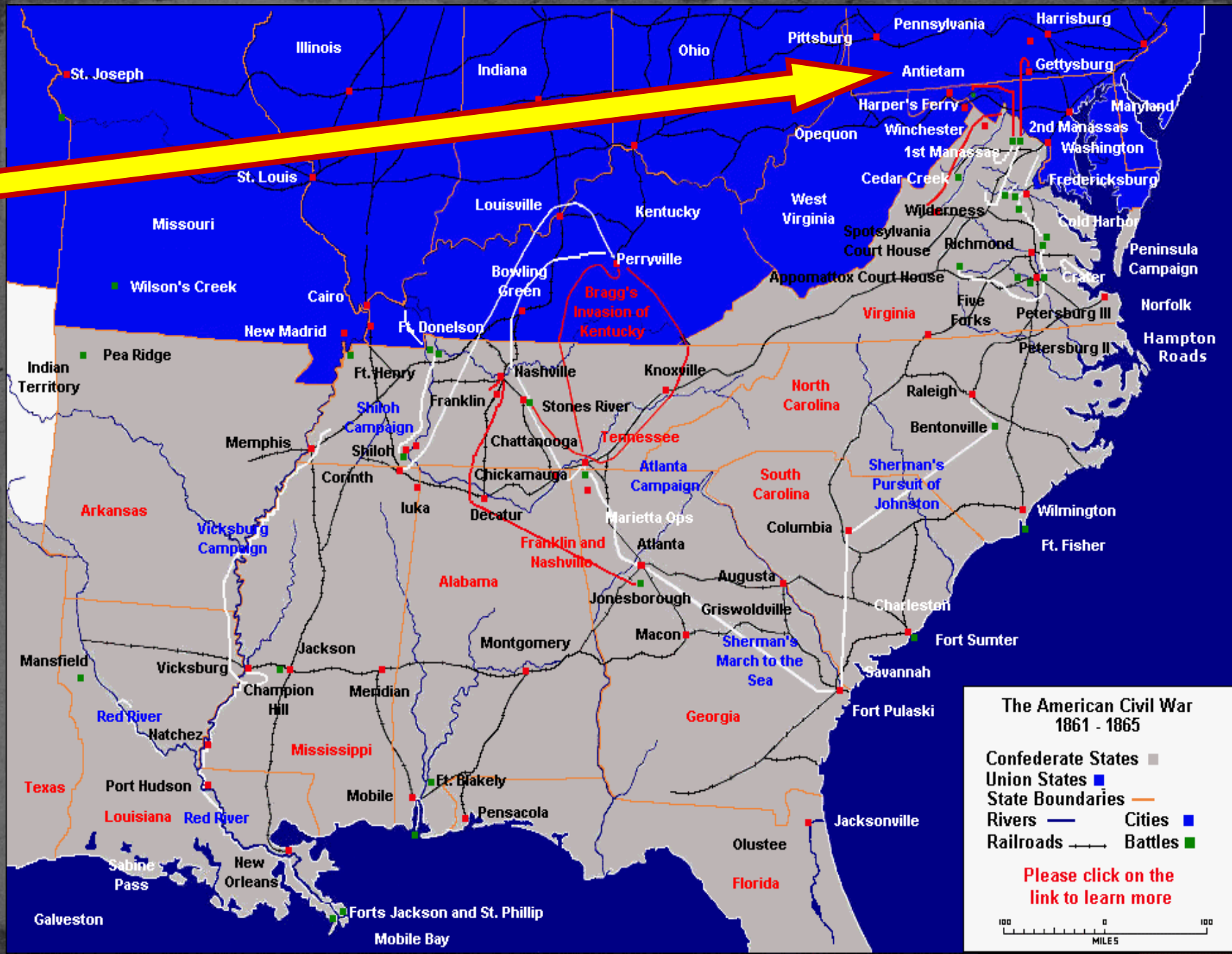
Where

- Harding County, Tennessee

Significance

- Could have been a huge victory for the Confederacy. However, with its loss and the immense loss of human life on both sides, leaders began to realize that the Civil War would not quickly end.
- **Estimated Casualties:** 23,746 total





The American Civil War 1861 - 1865

- Confederate States ■
- Union States ■
- State Boundaries —
- Rivers —
- Railroads —
- Cities ■
- Battles ■

Please click on the link to learn more

100 0 100
MILES

4. Antietam Creek – Sharpsburg, Maryland

What

- General Grant described, "it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground." Nearly 100,000 troops had faced each other and almost 24,000 ended as casualties.

When

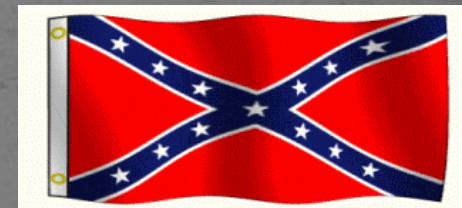
- September 16-18, 1862

Where

- Washington County , Maryland

Significance

- For observers in England and France, the Confederate failure in Maryland meant there would be no quick end to the War, and also meant that the Confederacy would not receive help from them.
- The photographs and stories helped many people begin to understand the effort and sacrifice it would take to win the war.
- Lastly, but most importantly, the small victory that Lincoln could claim for the battle of Antietam was enough for him to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- The most obvious result of the battle was the incredible loss of life. No other single day of American history before or since has been so deadly.



Matthew Brady, Alexander Gardner and others captured images of the dead that were so personal, so frighteningly real, that he actually scared many people, and after the war was over, hardly anyone wanted to ever look at a Brady war image again, because it reminded them of what had happened to their sons, brothers, neighbors, etc.



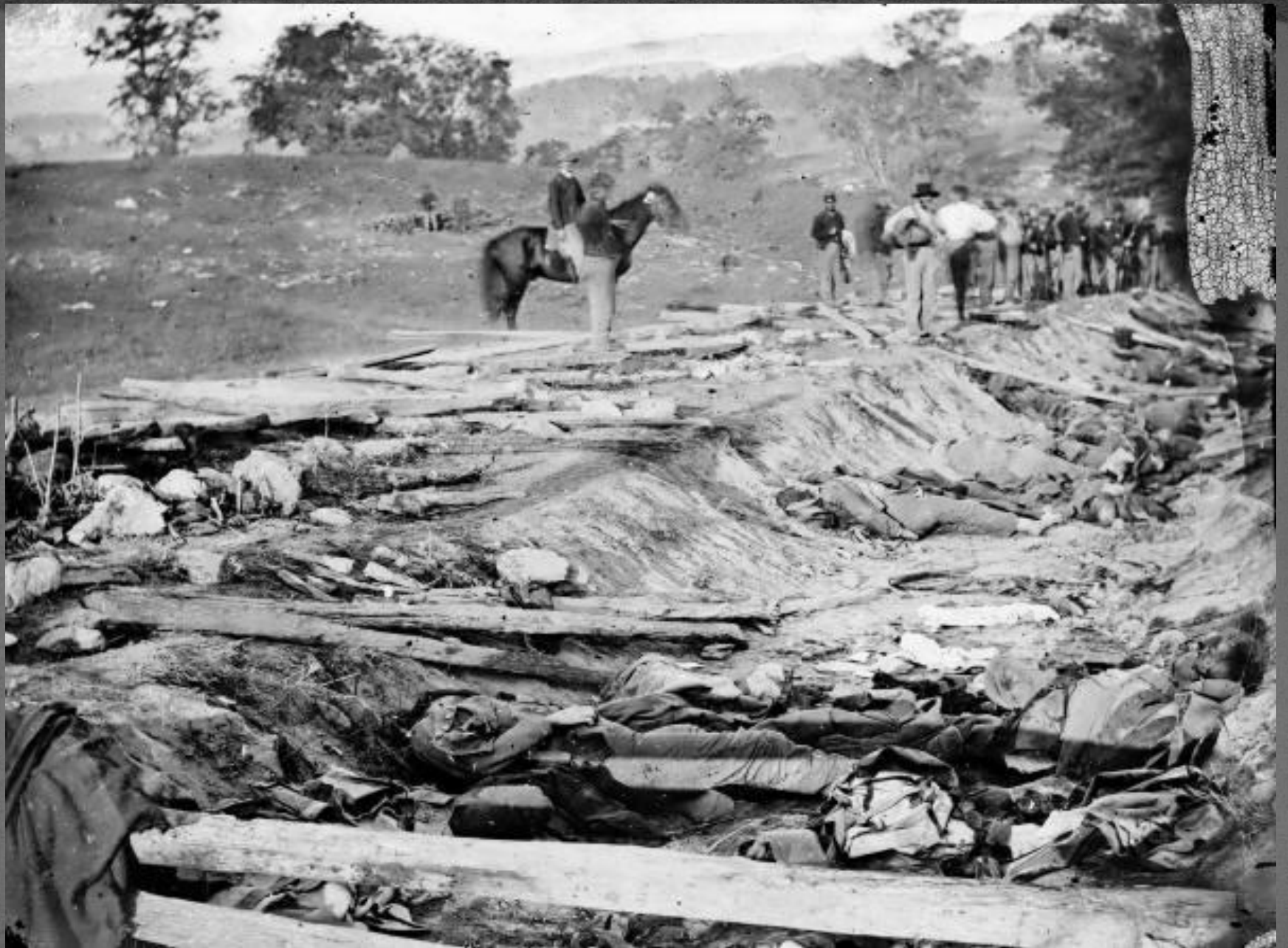
560
Fallen soldiers at Antietam, 1862, by Gardner and Gibson



Antietam, Maryland. Bodies of Confederate dead gathered for burial



Antietam, Maryland Confederate dead in a ditch

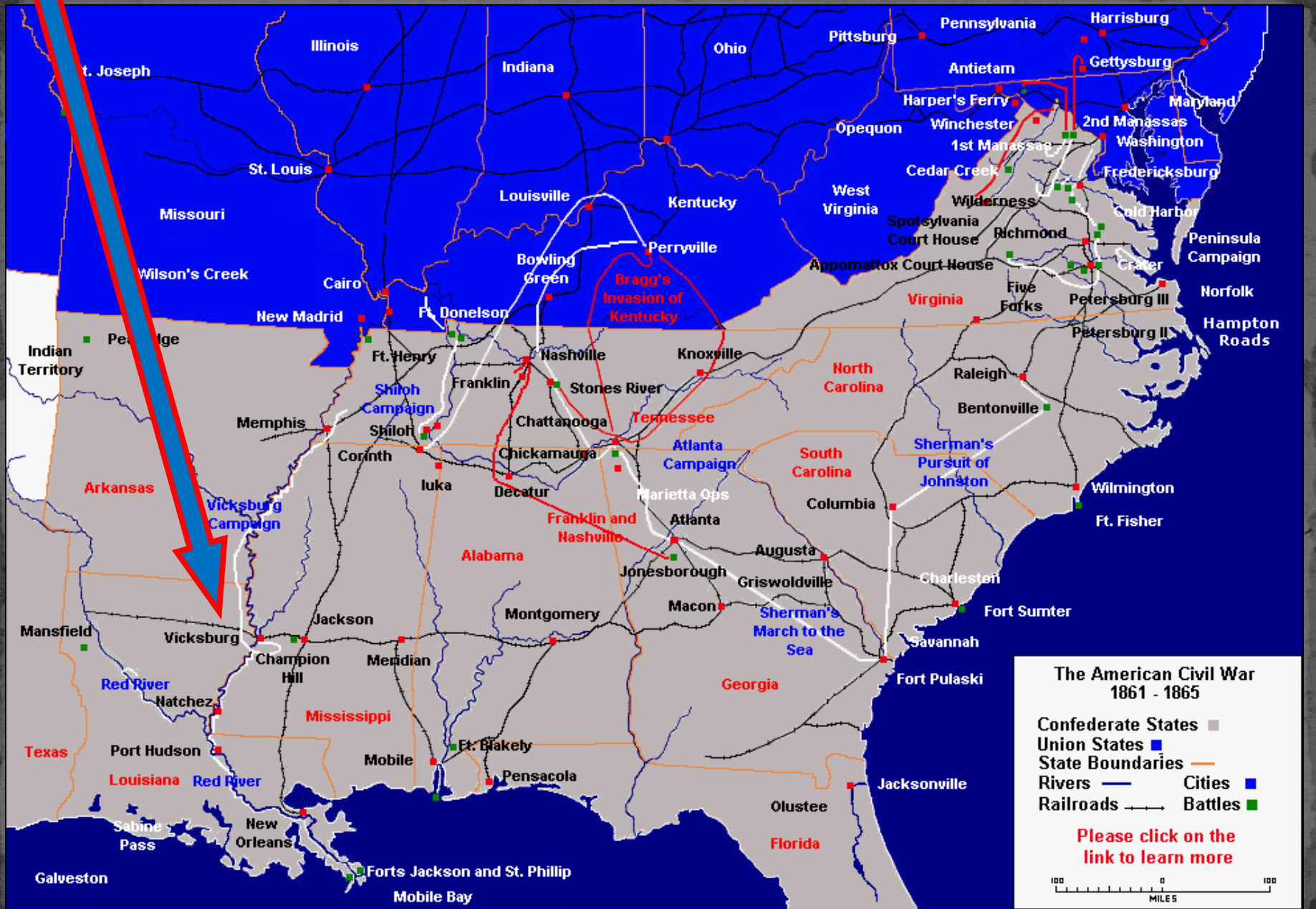


Confederate dead in a ditch on the right wing used as a rifle pit



On the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free . . .

-Excerpt from the Emancipation Proclamation from Lincoln @ Antietam



5. Vicksburg, The Siege of

What

- General Grant described, "it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction stepping on dead bodies without a foot touching the ground." Nearly 100,000 troops had faced each other and almost 24,000 ended as casualties.

When

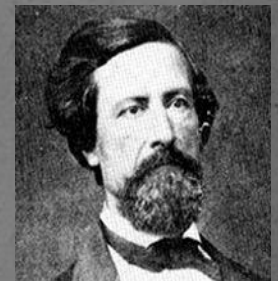
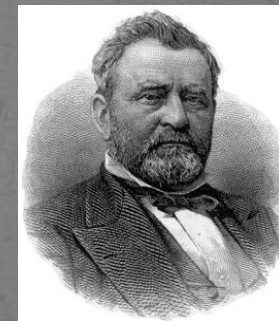
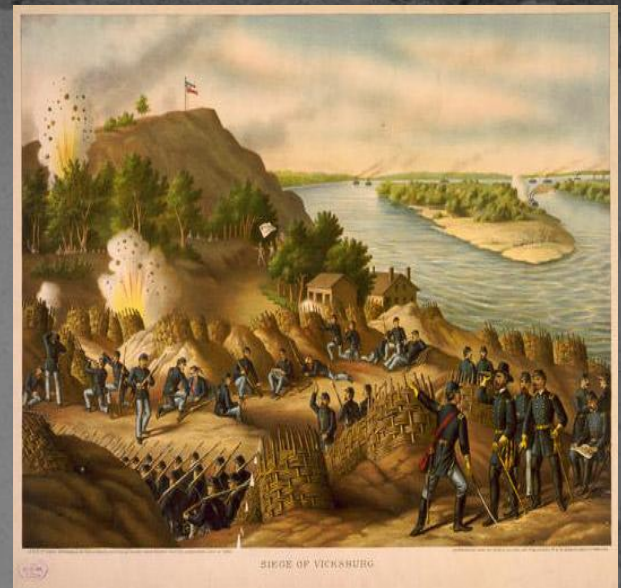
- May 18-July 4, 1863

Where

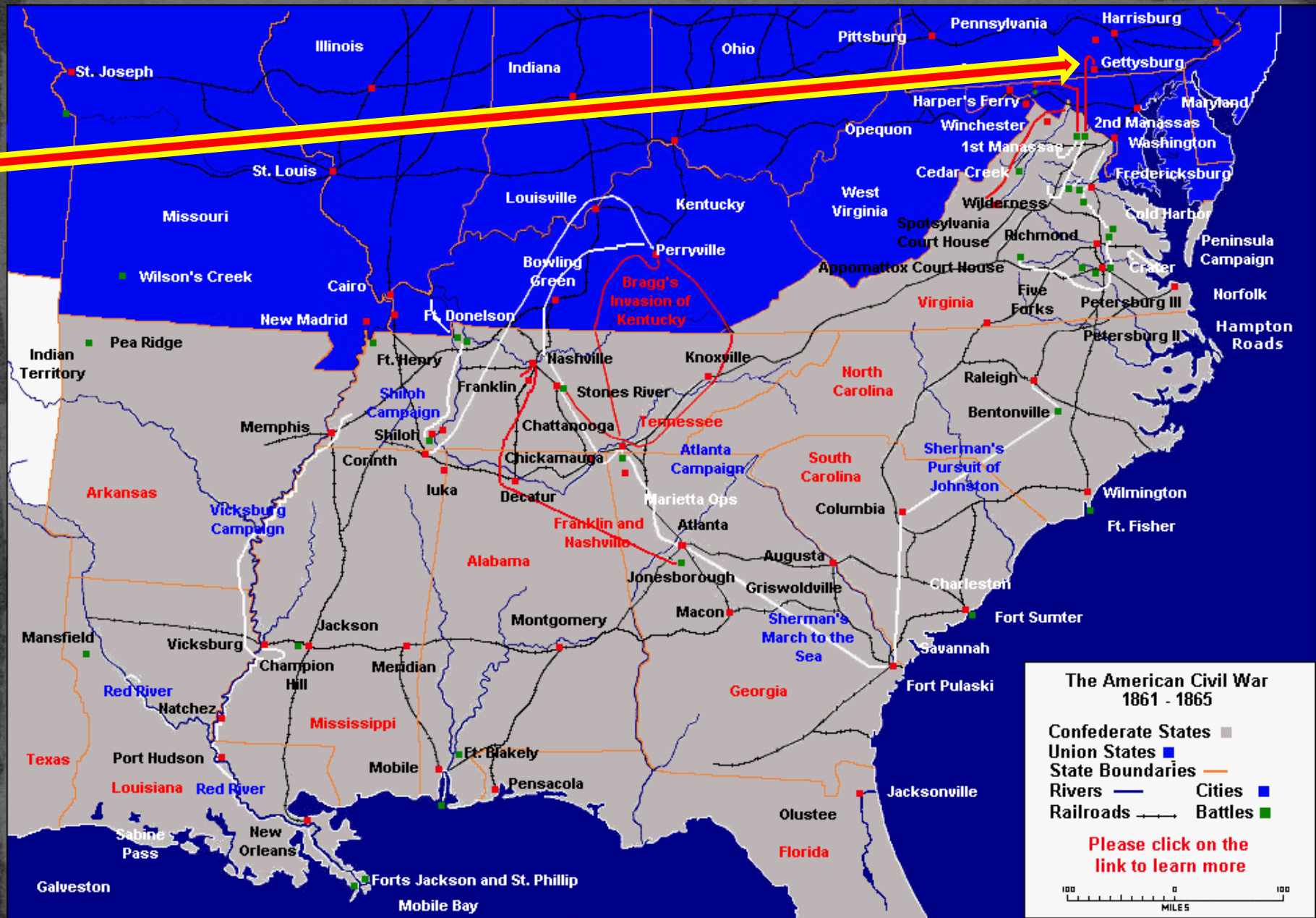
- Warren County , Mississippi on the Mississippi River

Significance

- With the loss of Pemberton's army and this vital stronghold on the Mississippi, the Confederacy was effectively split in half. Grant's successes in the West boosted his reputation, leading ultimately to his appointment as General-in-Chief of the Union armies.



Pemberton





6. Gettysburg

What

- Gen. Robert E. Lee concentrated his full strength against Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, the county seat.
- 158,300 total troops were engaged, with 51,000 casualties

When

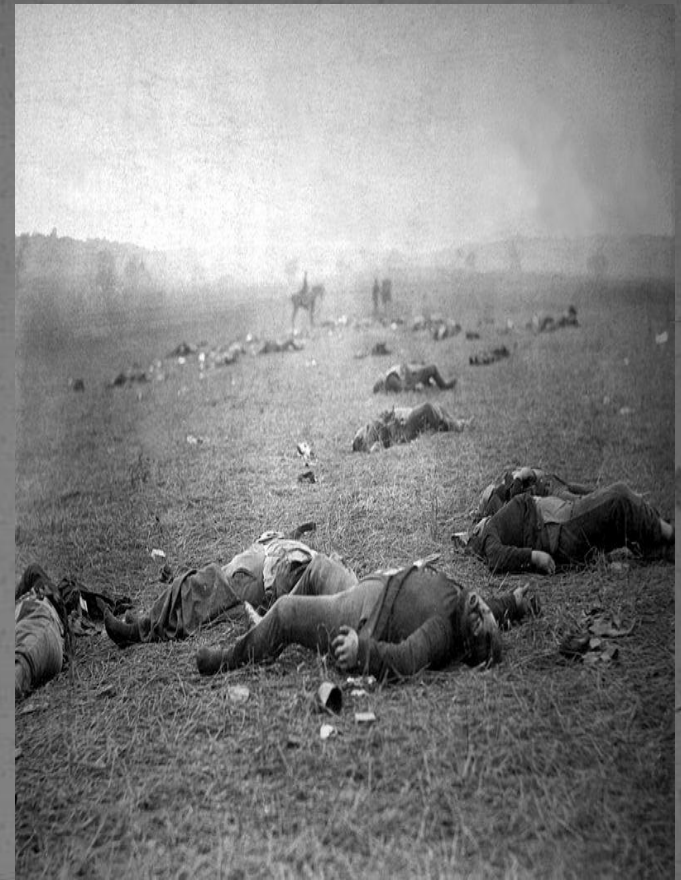
- May 18-July 4, 1863

Where

- Adams County , Pennsylvania

Significance

- End of the Confederate Offensive on the North
- Confederacy divided politically over what the next steps would be.
- Gettysburg Address and the dedication to form a "new Nation" not Union. Lincoln offering a conciliatory hand to the South.



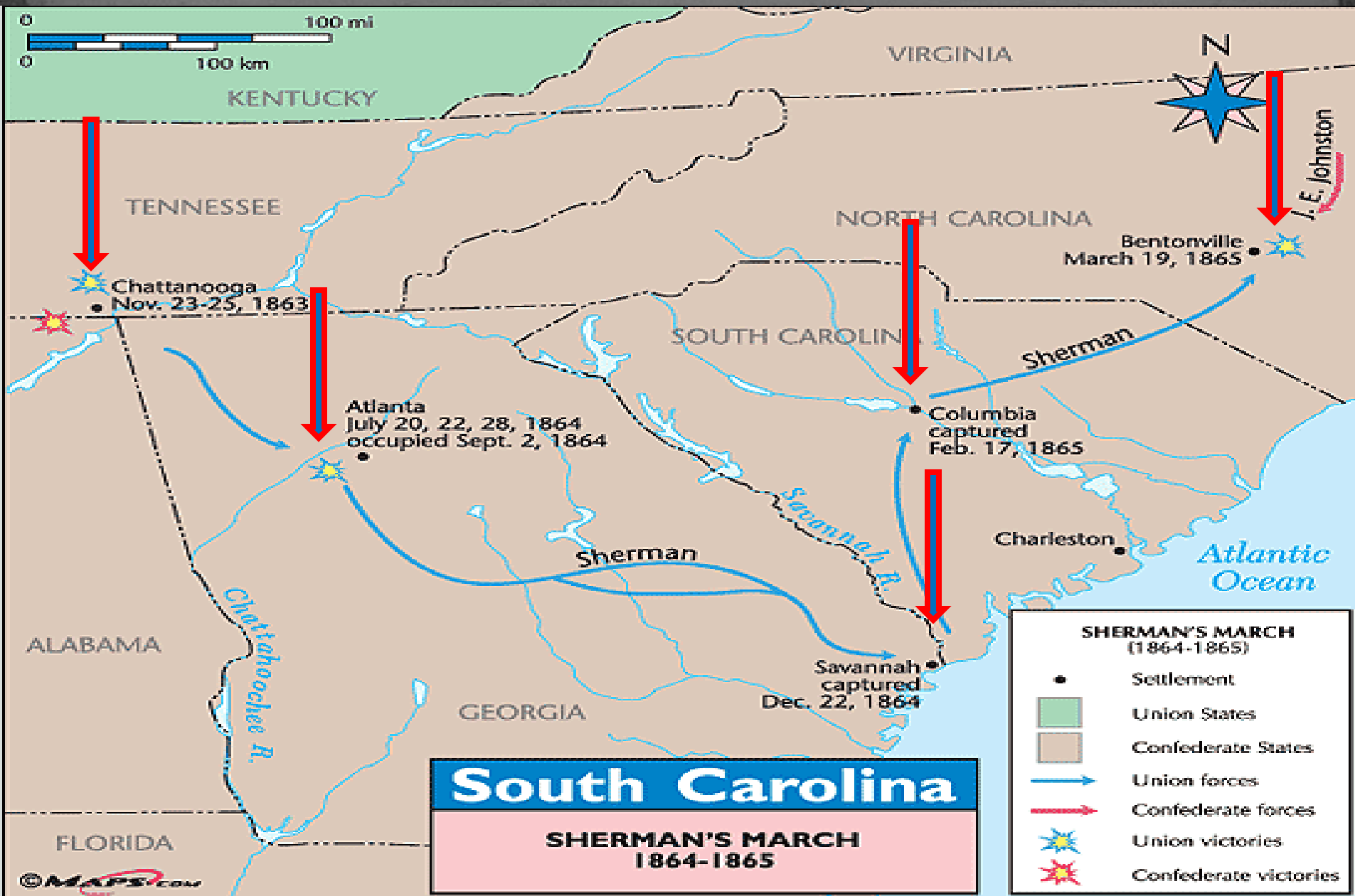
The Harvest of Death": Union dead on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, photographed July 5 or July 6, 1863, by Timothy H O'Sullivan.

7. 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. 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.

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. 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—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.*

8. Sherman's March to The Sea





8. Sherman's March to The Sea

What

- William Tecumseh Sherman and 100,000 men

When

- May - December 1864

Where

- Southern Tennessee, south to Atlanta, west to Savannah GA and north to Columbia SC and Bentonville NC

Significance

- Sherman in his own Memoirs testifies to the conduct of his men, estimating that he had destroyed \$80,000,000 worth of property of which he could make no use. This he describes as "simple waste and destruction."
- He was able to strike in the heart of the Confederacy and deal a physical and moral blow to the South. Mass destruction all along the way – **both military and civilian targets.**
- His victories from Chattanooga, Tennessee to Atlanta to Savannah, along with those of the other Union commanders were the **beginning of the end for the Confederacy.**



9. Appomattox Courthouse

What

- Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant [US]; Gen. Robert E. Lee [CS] . Lee surrenders his Army of Virginia, and effectively the South at Appomattox Courthouse

When

- April 9, 1865

Where

- Appomattox, Virginia

Significance

- Effectively ended the war.
- Grant paroled nearly 28,000 Confederate troops allowing them to take all but their guns with them.



