



CIVIL WAR BATTLES

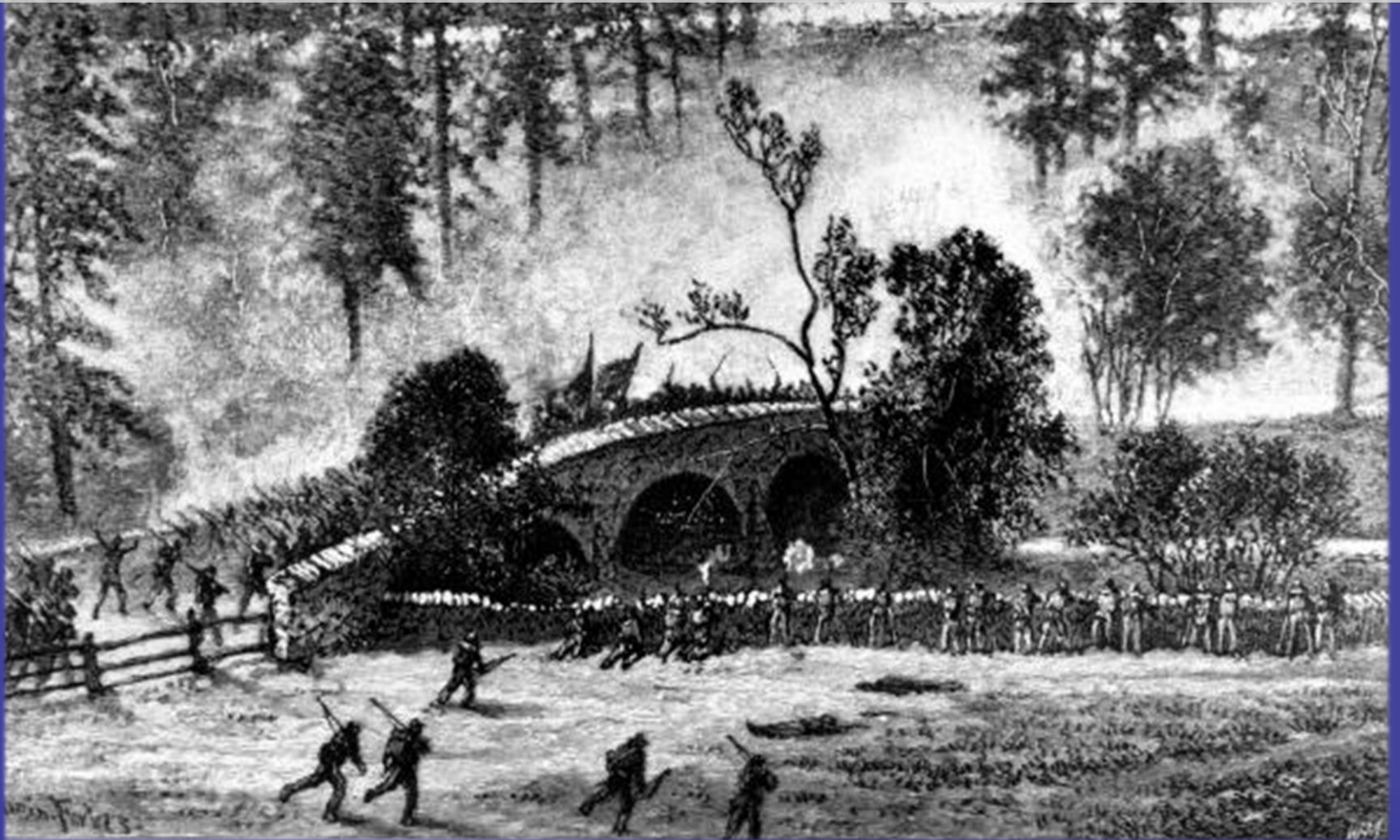


Fort Sumter, S.C.

After the South seceded, Lincoln had to decide what to do to defend his forts in the South. In S.C, Fort Sumter had run out of supplies. If Lincoln sent supplies, he risked starting the War. If he ordered troops to leave he would be surrendering the fort.

He decided to send supplies. While they were on their way, the Confederacy began attacking the fort. April 12, 1861 the South fired on Sumter for 34 hours. The North was forced to surrender the fort. No one died but this began the Civil War.

Antietam, MD



An officer in the Confederate Army left Lee's battle plans wrapped around 3 cigars at a campsite. Union troops found it and gave it to McClellan. This was their BIG chance to defeat Lee. McClellan slowly (as usual) went on the attack.

Sept. 17, 1862 McClellan's army clashed with Lee's in Maryland.

The result, the Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest day in US history. 25,000 men were dead but neither side gained any ground. Lee retreated and McClellan did not follow him.

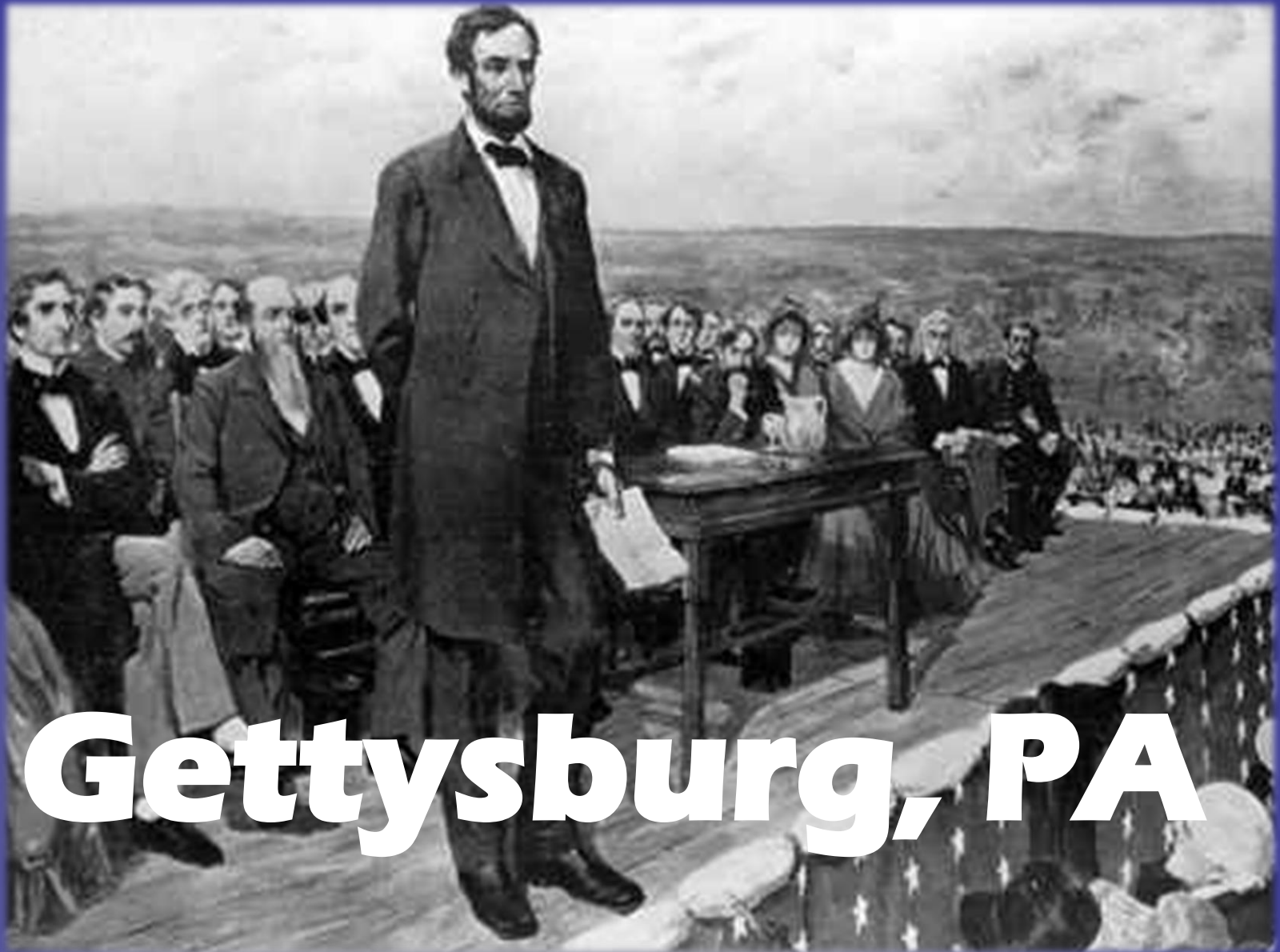
***Shortly after
Antietam Lincoln
fired McClellan***

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Lincoln did not believe he had the power to end slavery. As the war progressed, he believed he should end it to help save the Union. After the victory at Antietam he announced the Emancipation Proclamation. Emancipation Proclamation only freed slaves in rebelling states, not in loyal border states.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION CONT'D

Two important side effects. First, it disrupted the Confederacy's agricultural economy, as slaves fled plantations. Second, it ended all chances of British or French intervention.



Gettysburg, PA

In June 1863 Lee made his way to Gettysburg PA where he heard there was a supply of shoes. On July 1, 1863 they ran into the Union army. They fought for 3 days with 90,000 Union soldiers and 75,000 Confederates. Lee ordered Gen. Pickett to attack the middle of the Union army. This proved disastrous.

This has been called Pickett's Charge. Lee's army lost 28,000 men. Lee and the Rebels retreated expecting the Union to come finish them off. Once again, the Union General chose not to. Lincoln was furious with his General but was happy with the victory at Gettysburg.

Vicksburg, MS



July 4, 1863 Gen U.S. Grant sent word that the Union had defeated the Rebels in MS at Vicksburg. This was the last major Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. The attack began in May but Grant chose to pull back an institute the Anaconda plan.

In July, once the Rebels were out of food (and dogs) Grant forced them to surrender.

This was the major turning point in the war as the North now controlled the Mississippi River splitting the South in half.

Appomattox Court House, VA



Grant continued to chase Lee through VA. Lee wanted to continue fighting but he realized the War was lost. He sent Grant a message saying he was ready to surrender. On April 9, 1865 Lee and Grant met in the VA town at the Appomattox Court House

Grant offered generous terms of surrender. He let Confederate soldiers return home in peace. He allowed them to keep their private possessions and horses. He even gave hungry Rebel soldiers food. After 4 years, the War was over but there was still unfinished business