

Fort Sumter

(SC) April 12, 1861

Confederate states began taking over federal **forts** in their states
Fort Sumter was 1 of the 2 last federal forts not taken over by 1861



Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 1861

Confederates had a choice:
don't attack = look **weak**
attack = **fired the first shot**
when Union supply fleet arrived, Confederates fired on Fort Sumter
34 hrs. later, Union forces surrendered

Fort Sumter's commanding officer asked Lincoln to send **troops** & **supplies**
Lincoln feared sending troops would look like readying for an attack, so he only sent supplies



Fort Sumter, S.C., April 4, 1861, under the Confederate flag

Effects:
North furious and **united** in their hatred for the South
(some thought the South should be allowed to secede if they wanted)
"Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war- only patriots and traitors."
Stephen Douglas

Copperheads : Northern Democrats who **didn't want to fight against the South**
either had Southern sympathies and/or thought the North should concentrate on becoming a worldwide industrial power

Battle of Bull Run

(VA) July, 1861

Richmond

VA = Confederate capital

100 mi from DC

Lincoln ordered 30,000 inexperienced soldiers to march on Richmond

they met an equally inexperienced Confederate army at Bull Run creek



the Union had unrealistic expectations of the war called the "**90-Day War**"
they expected it to end that quickly
people came to watch the battle, **picknicked** near the battle site (!)

Union army was ahead at first, but were turned back by **Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson**
the roads became jammed with bloody, injured, retreating soldiers and civilian onlookers

effects

Confederate morale-booster, Northerners more determined
both sides realize it won't be a short war like they previously hoped

FYI - battles were given their official names by the winning side, but they both had their own names for each battle

Northerners usually named battles after landforms or bodies of water

Southerners usually named them after nearby towns or man-made structures

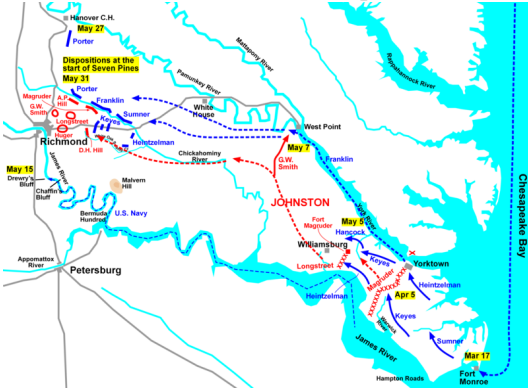
For example - the South called it the Battle of Bull Run (they won); the Union called it the Battle of Manassas

Union Strategy

Anaconda Plan

(original war plan adopted in 1861)

- 1 - take **Richmond**
- 2 - **divide** Confederate troops
(out of TN and MS River Valleys)
- 3 - use **naval blockade**
of Confederate ports to
cut off trade with Europe



Peninsula Campaign

March-July, 1862

peninsula was between VA's James and York rivers
Gen. McClellan **cautiously** pushed Union
forces through,
asking for reinforcements but getting none
Conf. Gen. Robert E. Lee outgeneraled McClellan
and defeated McClellan many times
Lincoln **removed** McClellan from the field
Lee continued to attack and beat retreating soldiers
at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run

Shiloh

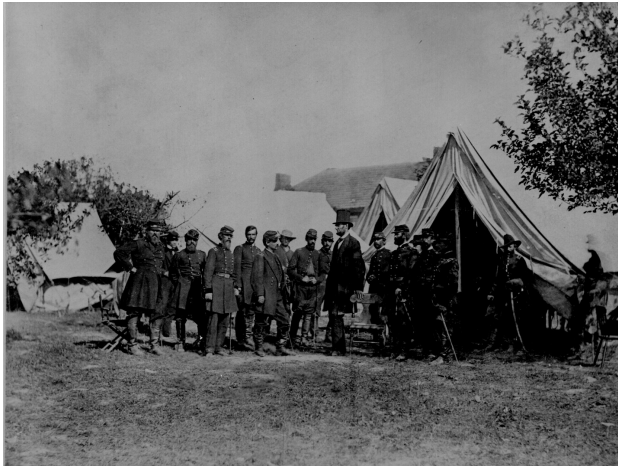
(TN) April, 1862



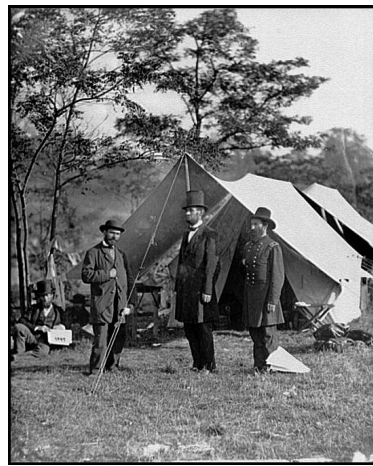
Confederate forces made an early morning surprise attack
after much fighting over 2 days, they were turned back by Union troops
more than **13,000** Union soldiers and **10,000** Confederates died
(this was **more** deaths than in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined)
generals on both sides began thinking more defensively: dig trenches, build fortifications, etc.
people finally gave up hope for a quick, easy victory

Antietam

(MD) September, 1862



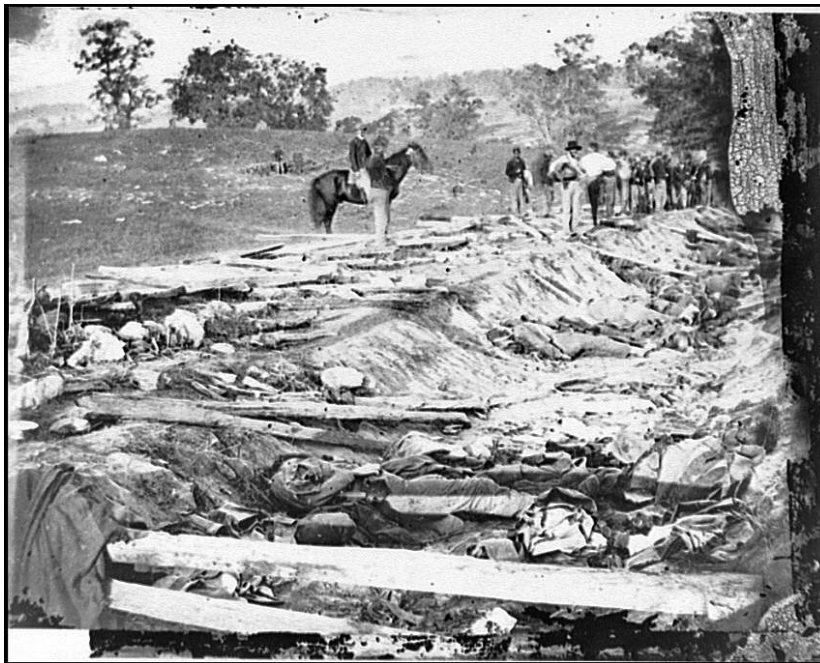
President Lincoln visiting General McClellan and 15 members of his staff at the battlefield at Antietam, MD, Oct 3, 1862.



Antietam, MD. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John McClellan

the South went on the offensive,
but McClellan's troops found Lee's secret plans

McClellan had more fresh troops and should have attacked the next day; he didn't
he "won" the battle, but Lincoln fired him permanently



70,000 Union troops met 40,000 Confederate troops at Antietam Creek
Union losses: 12,401 - Confederate losses: 10,318
(25% of Union forces and 31% of Confederate forces)

More Americans died on this one day of fighting than on any other day in the nation's military history, including World War II's D-Day and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001