

had better military leaders.

The

had better training and access to supplies.

The

.

* Officers and soldiers often had little or no

for the armies.

* It was difficult to provide enough

Both the Union and Confederate armies struggled.

**Unprepared for War**

and did not know what to expect.

* Many soldiers were

.

* Both believed their side would win.
* They thought the war would not last

view of the war.

**Heroic Dreams**

Many in the North and South had a

victory.

* Spectators expected a thrilling view and a
* Journalists and civilians came from Washington, DC, to watch.

South.

was the first major battle between North and

**Marching into Battle**

The First Battle of



# Lesson Objectives

Analyze the significance of the .

Explain the reasons for in early battles such as Antietam.

Describe the impact of the Battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville on the course of the war.

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**2**

.

* Union forces were forced to

arrived by train.

* Confederate
* Union forces could not break through Confederate lines.

troops.

Confederate

**The Battle of Bull Run**

During the battle:

* Union troops faced
* was called the Battle of Bull Run or the Battle of Manassas.

.

* took place near Manassas,

forces.

, with a surprise attack by

* began on

**The First Major Battle**

The first major battle between the Union and Confederacy:

* believed they could beat the North.

.

* gained

**The Confederacy:**

* gave command of the Union army to a younger general.

.

* realized the war would be long and

and discouraged.

* was

**The Union:**

at Bull Run had significant effects.

**Significance of Bull Run**

The Confederate

**Slide**

**2**

and personal courage

* Was famed for his
* Received his nickname when he and his troops stood like a

stone wall at

* Trained at
* Was one of the South’s most admired military leaders

general

* Served as a

**Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (1824–1863)**

**Slide**

**4**

* The use of
* Hot-air

gun

* The
* Large bullets called minié

to sink an enemy ship

* First

.

**The First “Modern” War**

The Civil War is called the first “modern” war because of its new

**Slide**

**6**

changed all over the world.

As a result,

* Both ships withdrew with no clear winner.

attacked the *Merrimack*.

* The Union’s

attacked Union ships.

* The Confederate ironclad

warships.

***Monitor vs. Merrimack***

Both sides built new

**Slide**

**8**

.

They met at Antietam, Maryland, in

him.

* Union General McClellan moved to

moved into Maryland.

* Confederate General

**Antietam**

Confederate forces continued to advance toward Washington.

**Slide**

**10**

in danger.

This put

north.

* The Confederates continued to

, but at a high cost in lives.

* Confederate forces

in August 1862.

**The Second Battle of Bull Run**

Union and Confederate forces met again at

him to launch a military campaign.

* Lincoln had to

to bring it into battle.

* He

army.

* McClellan built a

commander.

as Union

**The Union Regroups**

After the Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln appointed George

**Slide**

**12**

**Slide**

**12**

as commander of the army

* Led to McClellan’s
* Suffered heavy

**Negative**

safe

* Kept
* Lifted Union spirits

the Confederate offensive

•

**Positive**

.

**A Costly Battle**

Antietam had positive and negative effects for the

the Confederacy from making their way to Washington.

The Union

.

The Confederates eventually

killed or wounded

* Around

**The Bloodiest Day**

September 17, 1862, was the bloodiest day of battle in US history.

,

Wanted to capture the Confederate capital city of

Virginia

•

strategies

* Wanted to use more
* Had experience at

**The Union on the Offensive**

General Ambrose Burnside replaced McClellan as Union commander.

**Slide**

**12**

not to help the Confederacy.

* It convinced

the South’s momentum.

* It

.

* It showed the Union had a chance of

.

* It convinced Lincoln to issue the

**Significance of Antietam**

The Battle of Antietam was important to both sides.

**Slide**

**15**

Confederate force at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A large Union force met a

the path to Richmond.

* Lee’s Confederates

waiting for equipment.

* He got

**The Battle of Fredericksburg**

Burnside led Union armies toward the Confederate capital, Richmond.

Lee’s forces

and

* Wanted to
* Led Union forces in earlier battles, such as Antietam and Fredericksburg

in other wars

* Had plenty of military

**General Joseph Hooker (1814–1879)**

* Replaced Burnside as commander

**Slide**

**15**

.

The victory made the Confederates more

.

The Union suffered heavy casualties in

to attack.

Burnside attempted to

position.

**A Union Loss**

Lee set up a strong

**Slide**

**17**

The Confederates won yet again, and Hooker retreated.

was killed.

•

days.

Union troops for

* 60,000 Confederates fought

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

On May 1, 1863, Stonewall Jackson attacked Hooker’s forces.

**Slide**

# The Early Battles of the Civil War

## March 9, 1862

*Monitor* vs.

*Merrimack*,

## Sept. 17, 1862

Antietam,

## May 1-5, 1863

Chancellorsville, Confederate1

**1861 1862 1863**

## July 21, 1861

First Battle of

Bull Run,

victory

## August 29-30,

**1862**

Second Battle of Bull Run, Confederate

## Dec. 13, 1862

Fredericksburg,

Confederate

**17**



The Confederacy most of the early battles of the war.

What were the key battles at the beginning of the Civil War?

**Lesson**

**Question**

**Slide**

**?**

would be a force at sea.

* showed the

.

* was the first battle of

The *Monitor vs. the Merrimack:*

.

* bolstered Confederate

the Union.

•

**Early Setbacks for the Union**

The First Battle of Bull Run:

**Answer**

**2**

.

**Review: The South’s Response**

**Slide**

* had no clear winner, but Confederate retreat was viewed as a

.

taking heavy casualties.

of battle in US history, with both sides

* was the

The Battle of Antietam:

that put Washington, DC, in jeopardy.

* was a

**Review: A Bloody Stalemate**

The Second Battle of Bull Run:

**2**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **The Battle of Fredericksburg**   * The army   outnumbered the Confederate  army.   * The Union army suffered a crushing . * The Confederate army became more . | •  •  • | **The Battle of Chancellorsville**  The army  outnumbered the Confederate army.  General Hooker tried to  Lee’s  army.  The Union army suffered another major . |  |

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*