



### Unprepared for War

Both the Union and Confederate armies struggled.

- It was difficult to provide enough  for the armies.
- Officers and soldiers often had little or no .

The  had better training and access to supplies.

The  had better military leaders.

### Heroic Dreams

Many in the North and South had a  view of the war.

- Both believed their side would win.
- They thought the war would not last .
- Many soldiers were  and did not know what to expect.

### Marching into Battle

The First Battle of  was the first major battle between North and South.

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



**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

**The First Major Battle**

The first major battle between the Union and Confederacy:

- began on , with a surprise attack by  forces.
- took place near Manassas, .
- was called the Battle of Bull Run or the Battle of Manassas.

**The Battle of Bull Run**

During the battle:

- Union troops faced  Confederate troops.
- Union forces could not break through Confederate lines.
- Confederate  arrived by train.
- Union forces were forced to .

## Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

2

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

- Served as a  general
- Was one of the South’s most admired military leaders
- Trained at
- Received his nickname when he and his troops stood like a stone wall at
- Was famed for his  and personal courage

Slide

4

**Significance of Bull Run**

The Confederate  at Bull Run had significant effects.

**The Union:**

- was  and discouraged.
- realized the war would be long and .
- gave command of the Union army to a younger general.

**The Confederacy:**

- gained .
- believed they could beat the North.

## Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

6

**Monitor vs. Merrimack**

Both sides built new  warships.

- The Confederate ironclad  attacked Union ships.
- The Union's  attacked the *Merrimack*.
- Both ships withdrew with no clear winner.

As a result,  changed all over the world.

Slide

8

**The First “Modern” War**

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

- First  to sink an enemy ship
- Large bullets called minié
- The  gun
- Hot-air
- The use of

Slide

10

**The Union Regroups**

After the Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln appointed George  as Union commander.

- McClellan built a  army.
- He  to bring it into battle.
- Lincoln had to  him to launch a military campaign.

**The Second Battle of Bull Run**

Union and Confederate forces met again at  in August 1862.

- Confederate forces , but at a high cost in lives.
- The Confederates continued to  north.

This put  in danger.

Slide

12

**Antietam**

Confederate forces continued to advance toward Washington.

- Confederate General  moved into Maryland.
- Union General McClellan moved to  him.

They met at Antietam, Maryland, in .

Slide

12

### The Bloodiest Day

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

- Around  killed or wounded

The Confederates eventually .

The Union  the Confederacy from making their way to Washington.

### A Costly Battle

Antietam had positive and negative effects for the .

#### Positive

- the Confederate offensive
- Lifted Union spirits
- Kept  safe

#### Negative

- Suffered heavy
- Led to McClellan's  as commander of the army

Slide

12

### Significance of Antietam

The Battle of Antietam was important to both sides.

- It convinced Lincoln to issue the .
- It showed the Union had a chance of .
- It  the South's momentum.
- It convinced  not to help the Confederacy.

Slide

15

### The Union on the Offensive

General Ambrose Burnside replaced McClellan as Union commander.

- Had experience at
- Wanted to use more  strategies
- Wanted to capture the Confederate capital city of ,  
Virginia

### The Battle of Fredericksburg

Burnside led Union armies toward the Confederate capital, Richmond.

- He got  waiting for equipment.
- Lee's Confederates  the path to Richmond.

A large Union force met a  Confederate force at Fredericksburg, Virginia.



## Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

15

**A Union Loss**

Lee set up a strong  position.

Burnside attempted to  to attack.

The Union suffered heavy casualties in .

The victory made the Confederates more .

Slide

17

**General Joseph Hooker (1814–1879)**

- Replaced Burnside as  commander
- Had plenty of military  in other wars
- Led Union forces in earlier battles, such as Antietam and Fredericksburg
- Wanted to  and  Lee's forces

**The Battle of Chancellorsville**

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

- 60,000 Confederates fought  Union troops for  days.
- was killed.

The Confederates won yet again, and Hooker retreated.

# Instruction

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

17

### The Early Battles of the Civil War

Year	Date	Battle Name	Outcome
1861	July 21, 1861	First Battle of Bull Run,	Confederate victory
1862	March 9, 1862	Monitor vs. Merrimack,	Confederate
1862	August 29-30, 1862	Second Battle of Bull Run,	Confederate
1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Antietam,	Confederate
1863	Dec. 13, 1862	Fredericksburg,	Confederate
1863	May 1-5, 1863	Chancellorsville,	Confederate

The Confederacy  most of the early battles of the war.

## Summary

## Early Successes for the South

?

**Lesson  
Question**

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

✓

**Answer**

Slide

2

**Early Setbacks for the Union**

The First Battle of Bull Run:

- the Union.
- bolstered Confederate .

The *Monitor vs. the Merrimack*:

- was the first battle of .
- showed the  would be a force at sea.

## Summary

## Early Successes for the South

Slide

2

**Review: A Bloody Stalemate**

The Second Battle of Bull Run:

- was a  that put Washington, DC, in jeopardy.

The Battle of Antietam:

- was the  of battle in US history, with both sides taking heavy casualties.
- had no clear winner, but Confederate retreat was viewed as a .

**Review: The South's Response****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 .



# Summary

## Early Successes for the South

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