Civil War - Board Battles

ANTIETAM
• September 17, 1862
• near Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, MD
• Leaders
  o Union: General George B. McClellan
  o Confederacy: General Robert E. Lee
• Union victory
• Significance:
  o bloodiest battle of the Civil War
  o gave Lincoln Union victory needed to give the Emancipation Proclamation

APPOMATTOX
• April 9, 1865
• Appomattox Court House, Appomattox, VA
• Leaders
  o Union: General Ulysses S. Grant
  o Confederacy: General Robert E. Lee
• Union victory
• Significance:
  o Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant, effectively ending the war
  o almost no fighting; Lee could see that he could not resupply his troops

BULL RUN (MANASSAS)
• Two battles at the same place a year apart
  o Bull Run I: July 21, 1861
  o Bull Run II: August 28-30, 1862
• fought in Virginia, near DC
• Leaders (for Bull Run II):
  o Union: General John Pope
  o Confederacy: General Robert E. Lee
• Both were Confederate victories
• Significance:
  o showed the war was going to be long, sides well matched
  o General “Stonewall” Jackson acquired his nickname

(over for more)
CHANCELLORSVILLE
• April 20-May 6, 1863
• Chancellorsville, VA
• Leaders
  o Union: General Joseph Hooker
  o Confederacy: General Robert E. Lee and General “Stonewall” Jackson
• Confederate victory
• Significance:
  o “Stonewall” Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men, died from wound
  o Some historians Confederates could have won if had he survived

GETTYSBURG
• July 1-3, 1863
• fought in south-central PA
• Leaders
  o Union: General George G Meade
  o Confederacy: General Robert E. Lee
• Union victory
• Significance:
  o considered the turning point to the war
  o Pickett’s Charge - ~7,500 Confederates were killed trying to break the Union line
  o over 50,000 casualties (over 28,000 Confederate, over 23,000 Union)

VICKSBURG
• 6 week battle, May – July 1863
• Vicksburg, MS
• Leaders
  o Union: General Ulysses S Grant
  o Confederate: General John C Pemberton
• Union victory (Confederates surrendered July 4, 1863)
• Significance:
  o last part of the Anaconda Plan
  o Union controlled the Mississippi River, cutting the Confederacy in half