

Chapter 16

SHILOH & ANTIETAM

DIRECTIONS: Read each section and answer the question(s)

Complete the graphic organizer below.

**In the boxes below write UNION OR CSA
FOR WHICH SIDE WAS VICTORIOUS
(4 POINTS)**

Fort Henry	Battle of shiloh	new Orleans	Antietam

TERMS & NAMES

Ulysses S. Grant and McClellan

Union general s

Battle of Shiloh Battle in

Tennessee noted for its fierce fighting

cavalry Soldiers on horseback

Robert E Lee Confederate general

Battle of Antietam Battle in

Maryland that left 25,000 soldiers
dead or wounded

Union Victories in the West

The Union army won victories in the West. The victorious Union general was Ulysses S. Grant. In 1862, Grant captured two Confederate river forts in Tennessee. These were Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the nearby Cumberland River.

The seizure of Fort Henry opened up a river highway into the heart of the South. Union gunboats could now travel on the river as far as northern Alabama. Soon after taking the forts, Union troops marched into Tennessee's capital, Nashville.

1. What did the Union Army gain by capturing Fort Henry so important to the Union Army?

The Battle of Shiloh

As a result of Grant's victories, the Confederate troops along the Western front retreated. Grant followed. The two sides met in April 1862 near Shiloh Church in Tennessee. The Battle of Shiloh turned out to be the bloodiest battle the Civil War had yet seen.

The North won—but at a terrible cost. The number of dead and wounded Union soldiers was more than 13,000. The Confederates lost nearly 11,000 of out 41,000 soldiers.

2. Why was the Battle of Shiloh considered a costly victory for the North?

The Fall of New Orleans (page 495)

Why was the capture of New Orleans significant?

Another setback for the Confederacy occurred in the spring of 1862. In April, a Union fleet led by David Farragut captured New Orleans. New Orleans was the largest city in the South.

The fall of New Orleans was a heavy blow to the South. After the victories of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the Union controlled most of the Mississippi River. The North was well on its way to cutting the Confederacy in two.

3. What did the North gain by capturing New Orleans?

4. How did this affect the Anaconda Plan?

Lee Claims Victories in the East; Lee Invades the North

Fighting increased in the East during the spring of 1862. After many delays, Union General George McClellan attempted to capture Richmond. In June, Confederate General Robert E. Lee prepared to turn McClellan's army back. Lee sent his **cavalry**—soldiers on horseback—to spy on McClellan's army and to find out its size. Lee then attacked McClellan's forces. In the end, the Confederate troops forced the Union army to retreat to Washington.

Encouraged by his victory, Lee decided to invade the Union. In September 1862, the Confederate general took his army into Maryland. Lee had several reasons for attacking the North. He hoped that a victory would force President Lincoln to talk peace. In addition, the invasion would give Virginia farmers a break from the war during harvest season.

Lee also hoped that a successful invasion of the North might convince Europe to side with the South. Britain and France originally had chosen to stay out of the war. But by 1862, both countries were leaning toward supporting the Confederacy. Both nations were impressed by Lee's victories. In addition, their textile industry was suffering from a lack of Southern cotton.

5. What did General Lee believe would happen if he was victorious in a battle with the Union?

Bloody Antietam

Soon after invading Maryland, General Lee drew up plans for his campaign to attack the Union Army in the North. However, a Confederate officer accidentally left a copy of the plans behind at a campsite. Later, a Union soldier found the plans and told his commanders.

General McClellan now knew Lee's plan. As a result, he decided to attack Lee's army. The two sides met in September 1862 at Antietam Creek in Maryland. The **Battle of Antietam** was the bloodiest day in all of American history. By the end of the one-day clash, about 25,000 soldiers lay dead or wounded. The Confederacy lost about one-third of his fighting force. As a result, General Lee retreated (withdrew) to Virginia. McClellan did not follow, missing a chance to finish off the wounded Southern army as a result President Lincoln fired McClellan.

6. Why did Lee retreat after the Battle of Antietam? Which side won the battle?
