

1st BATTLE OF BULL RUN, JULY 1861

- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION: Bull Run Creek at Manassas Junction, VA
- Union troops _____ by Stonewall Jackson and Confederate troops
- _____
- Ended _____

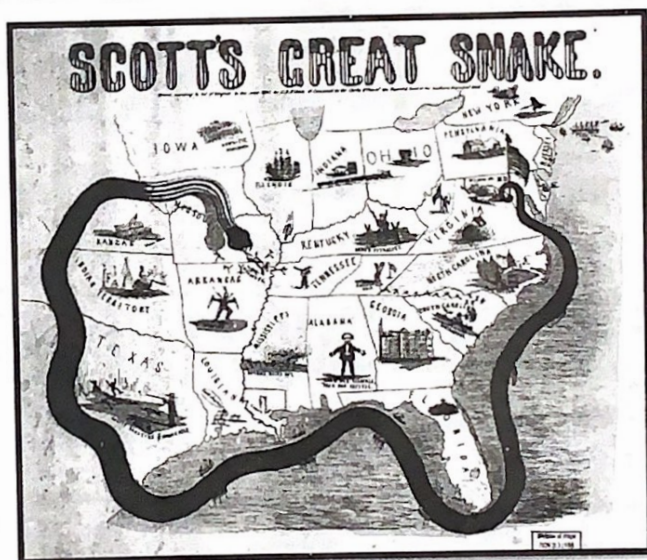
CAUSALITY V. FATALITY

- Battle statistics often list casualties
- It is important to note that a casualty is _____
- A fatality is someone who was _____
- A casualty is someone who was _____
- Throughout the war, soldiers could be listed as a casualty _____
- At the 1st Battle of Bull Run, there were approximately _____ total casualties
- This number includes _____ soldiers who were killed, wounded, and missing after the battle ended



ANACONDA PLAN

- The _____ was called the Anaconda Plan
- It consisted of 3 parts:
 - (1) Use the Navy to _____ to cut off essential supplies from reaching the South
 - (2) Divide the Confederacy in two by taking the _____
 - (3) Raise and train an army 500,000 strong to take _____ (the _____ of Confederate States of America)



BLOCKADE RUNNING

- The Union blockade extended over _____ along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico
- The Confederacy used _____ (most made in Britain) called blockade runners to break through the blockade
- These ships were built for _____ and they tried to cross through the blockade _____
- Throughout the war, the blockade runners had about an _____ success rate
- The Union captured about _____ blockade runners and destroyed about _____

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TRENT AFFAIR, 1861

- _____ intercepted the British RMS Trent and removed _____ from the ship (John Slidell and James Mason) who were on their way to Britain and France to champion the Confederate cause
- Incident caused tension between the _____
- _____ bowed to pressure and _____



CSS ALABAMA, 1862 - 1864

- Confederate _____ like the CSS Alabama attacked Union merchant ships _____ in an attempt to draw Union ships away from the _____
- In 1864, CSS Alabama was sunk off the coast of _____

COTTON DIPLOMACY

- The Confederacy hoped that _____ countries would intervene on their behalf, but Great Britain and other European countries found new sources of _____ and they stayed out of the war

AS IF ONE WAR IS NOT ENOUGH...

- The conflict between _____ and the United States did not end just because there was a war going on between the _____
- Some Native American nations chose sides
 - _____ sided with the Confederates
- The Union kept a military presence in the Western _____ and dispatched troops when conflict arose
 - _____
 - Kit Carson led troops against the _____ and the occasional Confederate troops in what will become _____
 - 1864 - _____ - Union troops attacked and destroyed a Cheyenne village

PENINSULA CAMPAIGN MARCH - JULY, 1862

- The Peninsula Campaign was the _____
- It was the first _____ launched by the North
- General _____ was cautious in engaging the Confederate troops and, as a result, his forces were stopped by General _____
- _____ lost, McClellan retreated back to Maryland and was replaced by John Pope

FORT HENRY & DONELSON, FEB. 1862

- Feb. 1862 - Union forces led by _____ gained control over Fort Henry on the _____ River followed by Fort Donelson on the _____ River
- These victories ensured _____ would remain in the Union and opened up the state of _____ to Union attacks

MONITOR V. MERRIMAC, MARCH 1862

- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION – near Hampton Roads, Virginia
- _____ battle between _____
- Merrimac - _____
- Monitor - _____
- Ended in a draw (_____)
- Significance - _____

CIVIL WAR MEDICINE

- Approximately _____ soldiers died during the Civil War
- Most soldiers did not die from _____, instead they died from _____
- The high _____ rates were because people did not understand what caused infections and what led to the spread of disease
- The common _____ practices that we use today like _____ were not used
- Chloroform, ether, and whiskey were used as anesthetics (_____) but many surgeries were performed without anesthesia

BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 1862

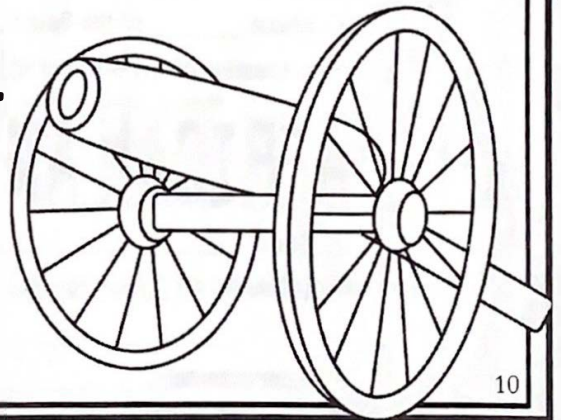
- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION - _____
- The _____ army under Albert Johnson surprise attacked Grant's army
- The _____ won the battle at a heavy cost
- _____ total casualties

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL - MAY 1862

- David Farragut _____

2ND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, AUGUST 1862

- LOCATION: Bull Run Creek at Manassas Junction, VA
- General Lee took advantage of change in Union generals to strike quickly
- _____ victory
- Union army _____



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, SEPTEMBER 1862

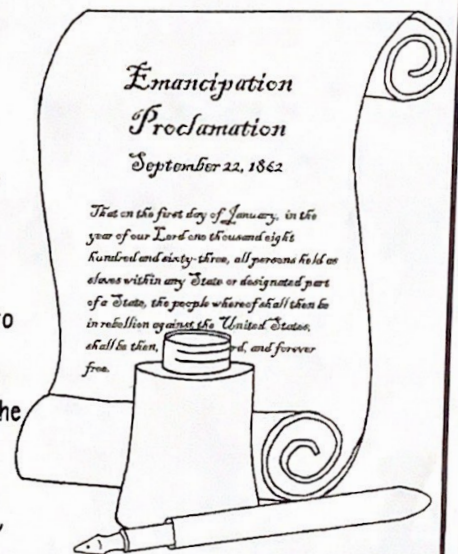
- Also known as the _____
- LOCATION - Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, MD
- General Lee led the Southern army into Maryland (_____)
- Lee hoped that a victory in the North would convince _____ to give recognition and support to the Confederacy
- General McClellan learned of Lee's plan and intercepted Lee at Antietam
- The resulting battle was _____
- Approximately _____ died, _____ were wounded
- The battle ended with _____ although it will end up hurting the _____ the most
- Lee retreated, McClellan failed to follow and was replaced by General Burnside

A TURNING POINT:

- Because the South did not win decisively, _____ did not grant them recognition or financial support

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- The Emancipation Proclamation was an _____ issued by Abraham Lincoln
- He announced the proclamation in _____ and gave the Confederate states over 3 months to cease their rebellion and return to the Union as slaveholding states
- The Confederate states refused and the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on _____
- It proclaimed that slaves in the _____ (NOT the _____) were free



- It meant that the Union was now fighting against _____, not just a rebellion
- Since Great Britain was strongly against slavery, the proclamation made it even more difficult for the _____
- About _____ of the South's slave population walked away from slavery and towards the protection of the Union army

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

- About _____ African Americans served in the segregated Union army and Navy (about 10% of Union forces)
- _____
- Approximately, _____ African Americans died fighting in the war