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| *Focus Question:*  *Who led the victories in the West?*  *What effects did the ferocity of the Battle of Shiloh have on each side?*  *What did the Fall of New Orleans present for the Union?*  *Who did Lee push back? What did this mean for the Union?*  *What caused Lee to believe that invading the North was the best course of action?*  *What effects did Antietam have on the Confederacy?* | **After the first two years of war, with no clear victory visible, what was the general state of the war?**  Union Victories in the West   * Ulysses S. Grant was victorious in the West because of his simple war strategy. * Grant took Tennessee using two ironclads; took over Forth Henry and Donelson. * Soon, Union troops marched into Nashville after word spread of their previous conquests.   The Battle of Shiloh   * Albert S. Johnston attacked before Grant could receive reinforcements at Shiloh. * Johnston was killed; each side believed they would win by dawn. * Grant led an attack at dawn and forced the Southern troops to retreat. * The Union lost about 13,000 soldiers, in contrast to the Confederates, who lost 11,000 of their 41,000 soldiers.   The Fall of New Orleans   * David Farragut’s Union fleet captured New Orleans; now only a 150-mile stretch of New Orleans. * The Confederacy felt grim about their current situation. * Still, heavily guarded forts protected the rest of the Mississippi River.   Lee Claims Victories in the East   * McClellan attempted to capture Richmond in the spring of 1862; Robert E. Lee took charge of the Northern Virginia Army. * Had Jeb Stuart to spy and subsequently attack McClellan’s army. * In the Seven Days’ Battles, the McClellan’s army was forced to retreat, but the Virginian army suffered greater losses. * Still, Lee had ended the Union threat on Virginia.   Lee Invades the North   * General Lee decided to invade the Union. * Lee believed this was key because it would enable talks of peace, allow plundering of the North’s farms, and give Southern farmers a break. * Other nations, such as France and Britain, now recognized the Confederacy as a separate nation.   Bloody Antietam   * Lee drew a plan for his Northern campaign. * Confederate soldiers accidently left a copy of Lee’s battle plans at a campsite; Union soldiers gave the plan to McClellan. * McClellan led an attack on Lee’s troops at the Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest day in American history. * 25,000 men were dead or wounded by nightfall, though no side had gained any ground. * McClellan forced Lee’s troops back into Virginia, but didn’t follow. * For missing this opportunity, Lincoln fired McClellan.   Summary  Ulysses S. Grant was winning frontier battles for the North. However, in the East, cautious General McClellan was pushing the Confederates out of the North, but not far enough back for Lincoln’s liking. This eventually got McClellan fired, though other Union leaders were advancing through the sea, taking advantages of the advent of ironclads. |