

Civil War

Section 2 - The War in the East

1. What was the mood like near Manassas, Virginia during the summer of 1861? Who came to see the battle and why?
2. What is a "Rebel?"
3. Who was in charge of the Confederate Army at Bull Run? Why did Lincoln want to engage the South there?
4. What is a "Yankee?"
5. Who was the Union general at Bull Run? How did Thomas Jackson get his nickname? Who won the battle? What happened to onlookers after the battle?
6. Who was then placed in charge of the Union Army? What was his weakness?
7. Who won the battles of Battles of the Seven Days and the Second Battle of Bull Run? Who was in charge of the two armies?
8. Who were "blockade runners?"
9. What is an ironclad? What were the names of the two ironclads, and what sides were they on? Who won the battle, and what effect did this have on naval warfare?
10. What happened at Antietam? Why did Lee go north? Whose support did he hope to gain? Who won the battle?
11. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do? What was Lincoln's view on ending slavery? (pg. 576 quote) Where was the proclamation excluded? What did this proclamation discourage? (Pg 577) Why?
12. What amendment ended slavery?
13. How did African-Americans participate in the war? How many joined the Army? Who were they commanded by?
14. How many African-Americans won the Medal of Honor for bravery?
15. Who replaced McClellan and why? What battle did he lose, and who replaced him? What battle did he lose?
16. What Confederate general died at Chancellorsville?
17. Who replaced General Hooker? Where was Gettysburg? Who were both sides' generals at Gettysburg?
18. What happened to George E. Pickett?
19. What was the result of the Battle of Gettysburg (pg 580 bottom of the first column)
20. What brief speech was Lincoln's most famous?

SECTION 2

The War in the East

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Learn . . .

- ★ how the Emancipation Proclamation changed Northerners' view of the war.
- ★ why the Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the war.

Terms to Know

- ★ Rebels
- ★ Yankees
- ★ commandeer
- ★ blockade-runner
- ★ ironclad
- ★ Emancipation Proclamation

People to Meet

- ★ Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
- ★ George McClellan
- ★ Ambrose Burnside
- ★ Joseph Hooker
- ★ George Meade

Places to Locate

- ★ Bull Run (Manassas, Virginia)
- ★ Antietam, Maryland
- ★ Fredericksburg, Virginia
- ★ Chancellorsville, Virginia
- ★ Gettysburg, Pennsylvania



◀ BANNER FOR UNION
AFRICAN AMERICAN
TROOP

In the summer of 1861, hundreds of people on horseback or in carriages filled the roads leading to **Manassas, Virginia**, from Washington. They made the 25-mile (40-km) journey to see Union and Confederate troops in the first battle of the Civil War.

They carried picnic baskets and champagne. A feeling of anticipation and excitement filled the air. Many people brought binoculars to view the action more closely. They were sure the battle would not last long. They had no doubt that the Northern army would easily overpower the Rebels, or Confederate army.

★ The Fighting Begins

Confederate troops under the command of General P.G.T. Beauregard had camped along a Virginia stream called **Bull Run**. Both President Lincoln and General Scott agreed that the enemy's army had moved much too close to Washington, D.C. They wanted to drive the enemy farther from the nation's capital. Union leaders also believed that if the Northern army could destroy the Confederate army, the war might end at once. Hopes were high for the Yankees, or Union army, as the battle approached.



▲ GENERAL THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON

The First Battle of Bull Run

On July 21, 1861, Union General Irvin McDowell moved 31,000 Union troops across Bull Run. At first Union troops pushed the 35,000 Confederates back. Then, when they ran up against General Thomas Jackson and his group of Virginians, the tables turned. General Jackson stood coolly at the head of his brigade amid a shower of Union bullets. Inspired by their general, the Southern troops held their ground. One Confederate general stated that Jackson stood "like a stone wall." From that day on the general was known as **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson**.

Union troops fought well at first, but the Confederates were better organized. Using the railroad and telegraph, Confederate officers quickly supplied reinforcements. Union forces, tired from the long, hot battle, suddenly retreated.

Although the retreat started slowly and orderly, the hundreds of onlookers from Washington soon got in the way. When masses of grimy, bloody men headed their way, the picnickers panicked and rushed to the road. Together, panic-stricken soldiers and civilians started running and stopped only when they reached the Potomac River.

The Confederates proved as disorganized by victory as the Union forces were by defeat. Short on supplies and transportation, they did not pursue the fleeing troops.

The battle demonstrated that both armies needed training. It also suggested that the war would be long and bloody. Bull Run struck a severe blow to Union morale and to Lincoln's confidence in his officers. Scott retired and Lincoln summoned General **George McClellan** to build up the Union's armies.

McClellan immediately began training and organizing his troops. Although a superb trainer of men, he often appeared reluctant to commit troops to battle.

★ More Southern Victories

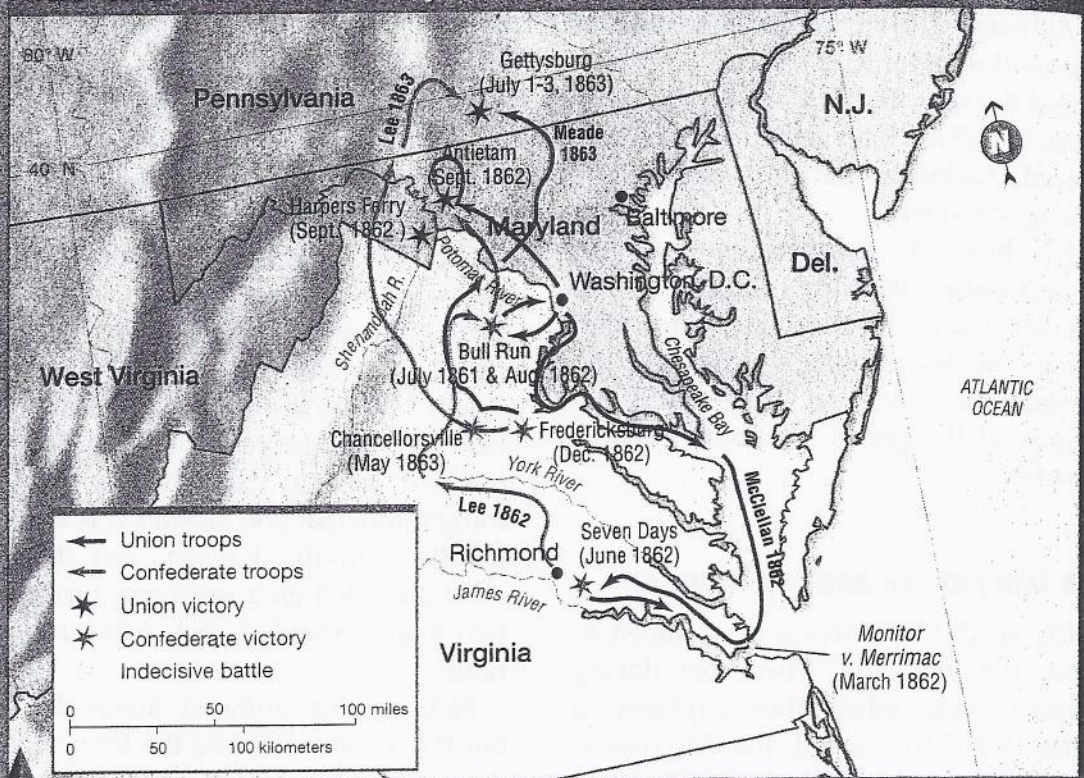
Only 100 miles separated the Confederate capital of Richmond from the national capital of Washington, D.C. Union leaders determined that if they could capture Richmond and take over the Confederate government, they could quickly end the fighting.

After spending the winter of 1861–62 training his forces, McClellan finally attempted to capture Richmond. Instead of heading directly toward Richmond, he

Footnotes to History

Different Names, Same Battle Many Civil War battles have two names. The Union named battles after the nearest body of water. The Confederacy named them after the nearest settlement. Therefore, the battle called the **Battle of Bull Run** (a creek) in the North was known as the **Battle of Manassas** (a settlement) in the South.

The Civil War in the East, 1861–1863



Map Study

Location The North tried hard to capture the city of Richmond, but Confederate general Robert E. Lee held off all Union advances in northern Virginia. **What was the name of the battle fought near Richmond, Virginia?**

chose a complicated and cautious route that he thought would avoid Confederate forces. He sent 100,000 troops by boat to a peninsula between the York and James Rivers in Virginia. He planned to move into Richmond from the south. After winning several small battles, McClellan's troops marched to within 6 miles (10 km) of Richmond. Then, in the **Battles of the Seven Days** in June of 1862, Southern armies overwhelmed McClellan's troops. The South's largest army of 95,000—the Army of Northern Virginia—led by Robert E. Lee encountered McClellan's forces. Lee began a series of counterattacks and forced McClellan to retreat.

Although McClellan, only 25 miles (40 km) from Richmond, occupied a good

position to resume the campaign, time and time again he found reason to delay. Instead of replacing him with a more aggressive general, Lincoln ordered McClellan to northern Virginia to unite with forces under General John Pope at Bull Run. The President hoped to begin a new offensive against Richmond on a direct overland route.

Lee's troops moved quickly to the north, wanting to reach Pope's army before McClellan could join forces with him. On August 29, 1862, Pope attacked the approaching Confederates. General Lee's forces overcame the Union army in the **Second Battle of Bull Run**. The Union soldiers once again retreated to Washington, D.C.

★ The War at Sea

Although Union troops continued to lose battles on land, the Union navy controlled the seas. To blockade the Southern coast, the Union navy seized, or commandeered, tugboats, ferries, whalers, and fishing schooners.

The blockade stopped much of the South's trade with other countries. Southern blockade-runners—fast ships that outran the federal ships—often slipped through the blockade. They could not supply all the goods the South needed, however.

The Merrimack and the Monitor

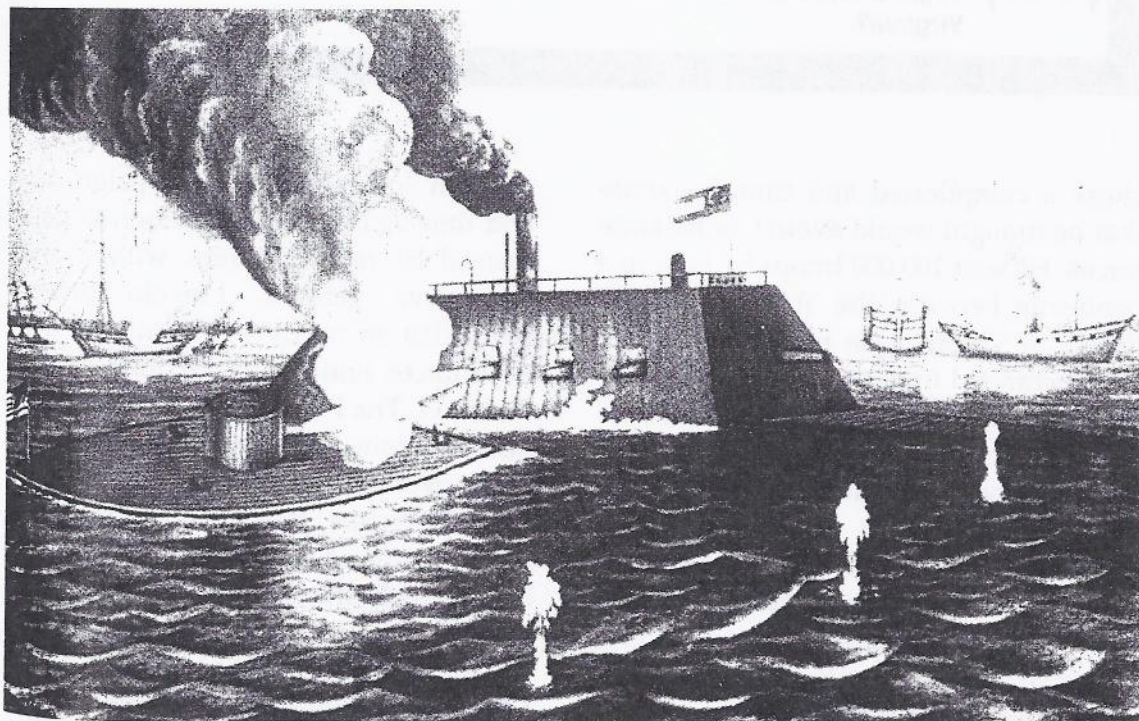
The small Confederate navy aimed to break the blockade. The most daring attempt came when they captured a Union warship named the *Merrimack*. They fitted the ship with thick iron armor and renamed it the *Virginia*. Called an

ironclad, this new iron-plated ship staged the South's greatest challenge to the North.

On March 8, 1862, the *Virginia* attacked Northern wooden warships at Hampton Roads in Virginia. The Northern cannons hit the *Virginia* time after time but could not sink it. The *Virginia*, on the other hand, destroyed two Northern vessels and drove three others ashore.

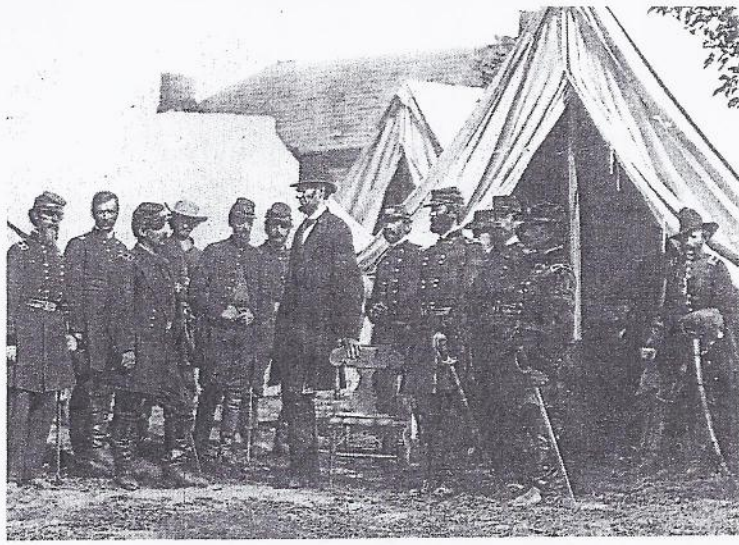
That evening a Northern ironclad called the *Monitor* reached Hampton Roads. When the *Virginia* appeared the next day, the *Monitor* came to meet it. For the first time in naval history, ironclad fought ironclad. The *Monitor* was easier to handle than the *Virginia*, and its guns were mounted on a revolving turret. The two ships pounded each other for four hours.

Neither ship suffered much damage, but the *Monitor* stopped the *Virginia* from threatening the Union navy again. The battle between the *Virginia* and *Monitor*



Picturing
History

IRONCLAD SHIPS The Union's *Monitor* defeated the Confederate's *Merrimack* off the coast of Virginia, preserving the Union's blockade. The battle would mark the end of wooden warships. **What did the Confederates rename the *Merrimack*?**



Picturing History

▲ **PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL MCCLELLAN**
This photo shows President Lincoln and General McClellan conferring at Antietam. **Why didn't McClellan follow the retreating Confederates?**

marked a turning point in naval history. From then on ironclads replaced older wooden warships in sea battles.

★ The Battle of Antietam

General Lee's victory at the Second Battle of Bull Run encouraged him to invade the Union. He planned to surprise Washington, D.C., from the north and destroy Northern morale. A victory on Northern soil might also help the South win British and French support. British and French leaders favored the South over the North because Southern farms supplied British and French textile industries with cotton. The Europeans, however, wanted to be certain that the South could win before sending money and materials to the Confederacy.

In September 1862, Lee and his force of 45,000 soldiers slipped into Maryland and disappeared into the mountains. He split his forces, sending Stonewall Jackson to seize the arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Unluckily, one of his officers lost the orders describing his army's movements. Union soldiers found the orders wrapped around three cigars at an abandoned campsite and brought them to McClellan. McClellan now knew that Lee had divided his army.

Even with this knowledge, McClellan did not immediately attack.

Lee learned of the information leak, and realizing that he no longer had the advantage of surprise, prepared to fight anyway. McClellan finally attacked on September 17, 1862, along **Antietam** (an•TEE•tuhm) Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland. In the bloodiest single day of fighting in the entire war, McClellan's 90,000-man army repeatedly attacked Lee's forces producing enormous casualties on both sides. More than 26,000 soldiers were killed or wounded. On the night of September 18, the Confederates slipped off to Virginia.

McClellan's army suffered too much damage to pursue the retreating Rebels. Lee missed his chance for a victory in the North. The battle ended in a draw. Because Lee and his army retreated, however, the North claimed it a victory for the Union.

★ The Emancipation Proclamation

The victory at Antietam also helped President Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1860 and 1861 the 11 states of the Confederacy seceded mainly because they feared Lincoln would interfere in their rights and the institution of slavery. The North had entered the war only to reunite the Union, not to end slavery. Lincoln made this clear when he stated, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. . . ."

By the middle of 1862, Lincoln came to believe that he needed to broaden the goals of the war. In the face of Southern victories on land, the North's spirits sank, and he realized he needed the full support of antislavery groups. Lincoln made a decision to end slavery. He chose to wait until Union armies won a major battle to

announce his decision. He feared that if he did not wait critics might view his action as a desperate attempt to gather support in the face of defeat.

When the news of Antietam was telegraphed to Lincoln, he called his cabinet together and told them:

“ [S]everal weeks ago, I read to you an Order I had prepared. . . . I think the time has come now. I wish it were a better time. . . . The action of the army against the Rebels has not been quite what I should have best liked. But they have been driven out of Maryland. ”

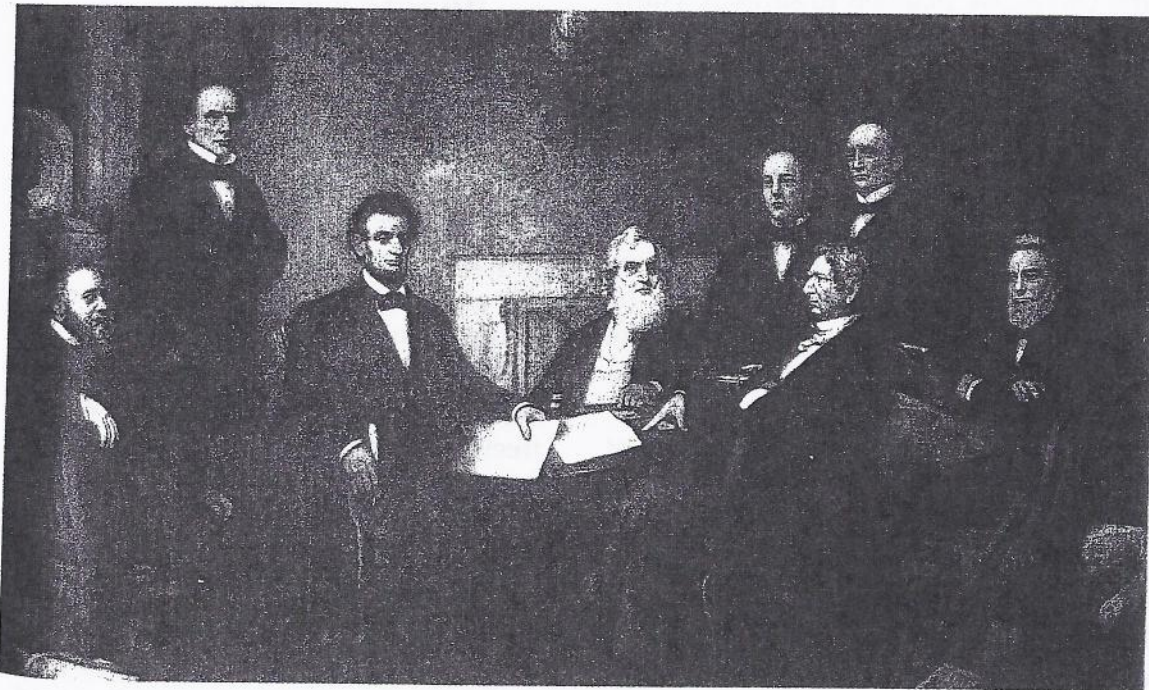
On September 22 Lincoln issued a preliminary proclamation, or official public announcement. It declared all slaves in seceded states “forever free” unless the states returned to the Union by January 1,

1863. The new year came and went and no Confederate states reentered the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863.

The proclamation did not actually free a single slave. It excluded the more than 800,000 slaves in the border states that remained in the Union or in Union-occupied areas. It applied only to lands outside federal control. Thus, it weakened the Confederacy without angering slaveholders in the Union.

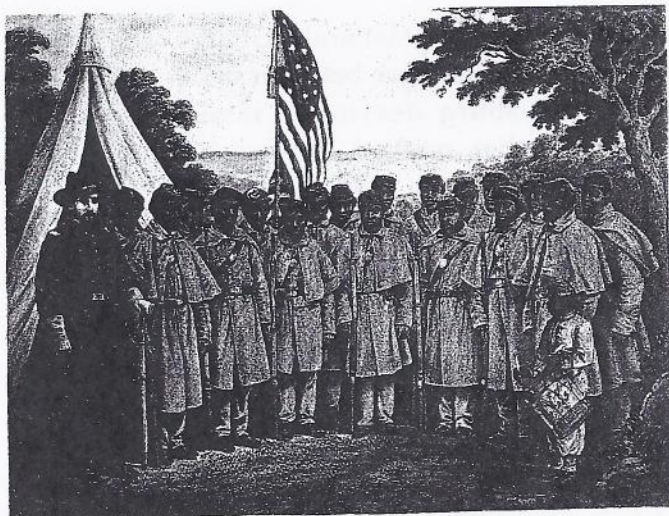
Lincoln’s action gave the war meaning for many Northerners. It transformed the war into a struggle against slavery. The proclamation also discouraged foreign powers from aiding the South. Many European countries that had laws banning slavery refused to take sides against a government fighting to end slavery.

Lincoln later supported the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which was ratified on December 18, 1865. The amendment abolished slavery in every state of the Union.



**History
AND
ART**

▲ *FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION* by Francis Bicknell Carpenter
Following the Union victory at Antietam, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation did not apply to Union or Union-occupied states.
What amendment to the Constitution ended slavery?



COME AND JOIN US BROTHERS.
PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITING COLORED REGIMENTS
 1210 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

**Picturing
 History**

▲ **AFRICAN AMERICAN RECRUITMENT ADVERTISEMENT**
 The Emancipation Proclamation included President Lincoln's decision to allow African Americans to join the Union army. **Why had Lincoln been opposed to enlisting African Americans?**

★ **African American Soldiers**

Until the very end of the war, the South refused to let African Americans join the military. Confederate armies often used enslaved persons to dig fortifications, cook, drive wagons, and perform other labors. Widespread opposition to arming them for combat existed in the South.

The Emancipation Proclamation announced Lincoln's decision to permit African Americans to join the Union army. Earlier in the war, Lincoln had opposed enlisting African Americans as soldiers. He feared the border states would object. Some officers in the field, though, wanted and needed their help.

About 20,000 African Americans served in the Union navy. At least 180,000 African Americans served in the Union army. Two-thirds of them had been slaves when they fled the South. African American troops formed 166 all-African American regiments, most of which had white commanders. Only about 100 African Americans

became officers. African American soldiers faced other types of discrimination, too. For example, most Union commanders used African American soldiers as laborers rather than sending them into combat.

On the Battlefield

Eventually African American soldiers fought in all major battles and hundreds of skirmishes. Many of the African American regiments distinguished themselves in combat. Twenty-three African American men earned the military's Medal of Honor for their bravery.

The 54th Massachusetts Volunteers became the best-known African American regiment. Its soldiers assaulted Fort Wagner in Charleston Harbor on July 18, 1863. Under heavy fire, the soldiers forced their way into the fort. The commander and many of the troops died in fierce hand-to-hand combat. The soldiers' bravery inspired other African Americans to enlist.

★ **Confederate Victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville**

After Lee retreated at Antietam, McClellan hesitated six weeks before pursuing him. Then he began a slow advance toward Richmond. Lincoln lost patience with McClellan and replaced him with General **Ambrose Burnside**.

In late 1862 Burnside led his troops east to **Fredericksburg, Virginia**, on the Rappahannock River. By the time the Union troops crossed the river, Lee had amassed 73,000 soldiers. The Confederates held off the Union forces for several weeks. Then Burnside retreated.

Admitting his failure, Burnside resigned. Lincoln replaced him with General **Joseph Hooker**. Lee outmaneuvered Hooker, too. On May 4, 1863, the Confederates defeated Hooker's forces at **Chancellorsville, Virginia**.

Although Southerners had won the battle at Chancellorsville, they suffered a great loss. During a night skirmish, edgy Confederates accidentally shot one of their own—Stonewall Jackson. His left arm had to be amputated. Lee told Jackson's chaplain: "He has lost his left arm; but I have lost my right arm." By May 10 Jackson, suffering from delirium, shouted orders from his sickbed. Suddenly he grew calm and said, "No, let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." Then he died.

★ The Battle of Gettysburg

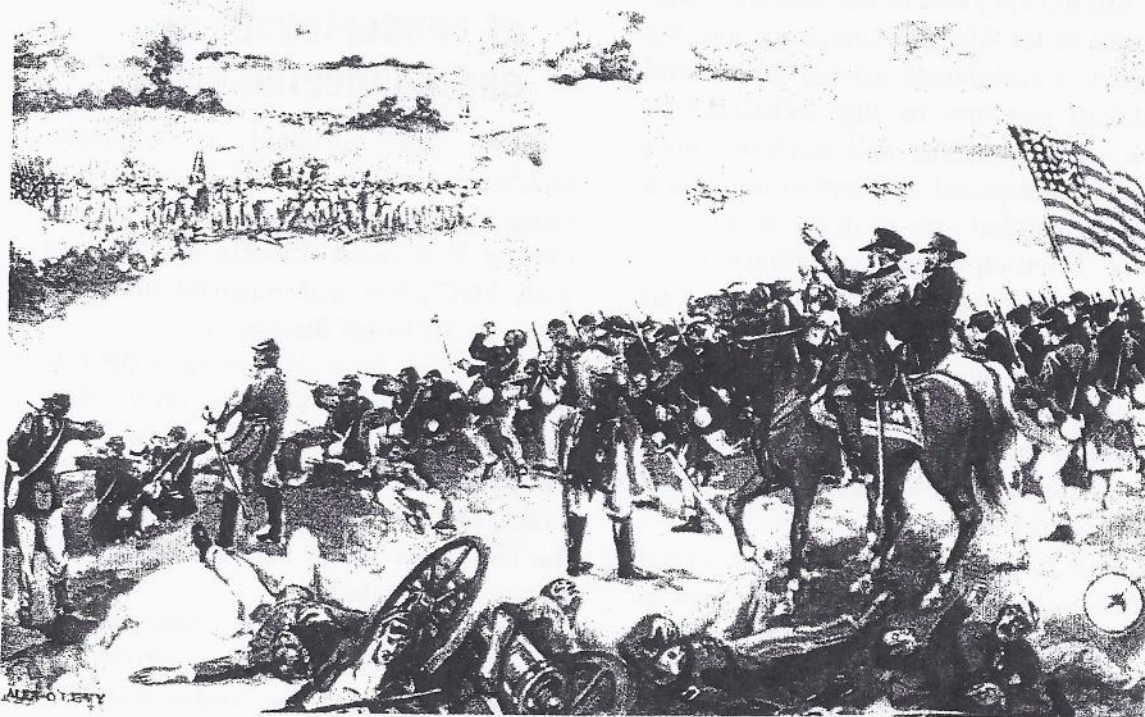
Encouraged by almost destroying Hooker's army of 138,000 at Chancellorsville and wanting to end the war as soon as possible, Lee decided to invade the North once again.

In June 1863, Lee's army moved north into southern Pennsylvania. Just before the battle broke out, Lincoln replaced Hooker

with Pennsylvanian General **George Meade**. An accidental clash between small units at **Gettysburg** developed into a bloody battle that marked the turning point of the war. On July 1–3, 1863, Meade's Northern army of about 85,000 clashed with Lee's Confederate forces of about 65,000 in the most celebrated battle of the war—the Battle of Gettysburg.

The first shots exploded on July 1 when a Confederate brigade searching for supplies encountered Union soldiers just outside of Gettysburg. By the end of the day, Meade's forces had been pushed south of town. They took a strong defensive position on high ground. The front ran about 3 miles (5 km) along Cemetery Ridge, with Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill at one end, and hills called Round Top and Little Round Top at the other.

A confident Lee ordered flanking attacks at both ends of the Union position on July 2. After a full day of battle, Union forces still held their positions. On July 3



**Picturing
History**

▲ **THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG** The Battle of Gettysburg lasted three days. The Union won the battle, but both sides had heavy casualties. **Who led the famous charge against Union troops during the battle?**

Lee decided to attack the Union center in what has become known as Pickett's Charge. Led by General **George E. Pickett**, about 13,000 Confederates marched almost 1 mile (1 km) across an open field and ran up the slopes of Cemetery Ridge under heavy enemy fire. Only a few troops reached the top of the ridge, and Union forces quickly killed or captured them. Pickett's gallant charge had failed.

After three days of fighting, Union casualties numbered nearly 23,000. More than 22,000 Confederates were killed or wounded, about 7,000 of them in Pickett's charge. "Don't let the enemy escape," Lincoln wired the victorious Meade.

On July 4 Lee retreated into Virginia. Once again, the Union army failed to pursue him. "Our army held the war in the hollow of its hand," lamented Lincoln. "We had only to stretch forth our hands and they were ours. And nothing I could say or do could make the Army move."

Gettysburg was a victory for the North and the turning point of the war. Never again would the weakened Confederate forces be strong enough to seriously threaten the Union.

★ The Gettysburg Address

The burial sites of the soldiers who lost their lives at Gettysburg stretched for miles. Northerners built a cemetery at Gettysburg to honor the dead. President Lincoln attended the dedication ceremony on November 19, 1863. He sat with his arms folded while Edward Everett, one of the most famous speakers of the time, gave the two-hour dedication speech. Lincoln then rose and spoke for only three minutes. His brief remarks are now recognized as one of the finest speeches ever made.

In a few words, Lincoln made clear why Union soldiers died. He reminded Americans that their nation was "... conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." He concluded his short remarks by saying:

“ [W]e here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . . and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. ”

★ SECTION 2 REVIEW ★

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, George McClellan, Ambrose Burnside, Joseph Hooker, George Meade.
2. Define Rebels, Yankees, commandeer, blockade-runner, ironclad, Emancipation Proclamation.
3. In what state did the bloody battle of Antietam take place?
4. Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?
5. Why was Gettysburg a turning point in the war?

Critical Thinking

6. **Interpreting Primary Sources** In Lincoln's Gettysburg Address he said the cemetery was "a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live." What did he mean by "the nation might live"?

ACTIVITY

7. General Robert E. Lee commanded the Army of Northern Virginia. General Ulysses S. Grant led the Army of the Potomac. Design a flag for either Lee or Grant's regiment.