

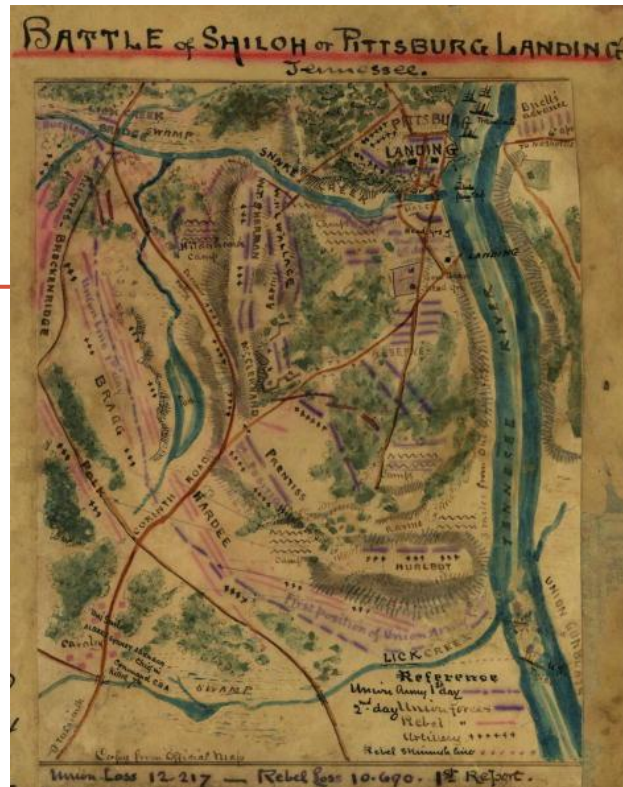
Terms and People

- **ironclad** – warships covered with protective iron plates
- **casualty** – a person killed, missing, or wounded in action

Terms and People

- **George McClellan** – very organized but cautious Union general
- **Ulysses S. Grant** – Union general who was very successful in the West

EARLY YEARS OF THE CIVIL WAR



Objectives

- Explain how new weapons made fighting the Civil War more dangerous.
- Describe the course of the war in the East in 1862.
- Describe the early days of the war in the West and at sea.



What strategies did each side use to gain an advantage over the other in the early years of the war?

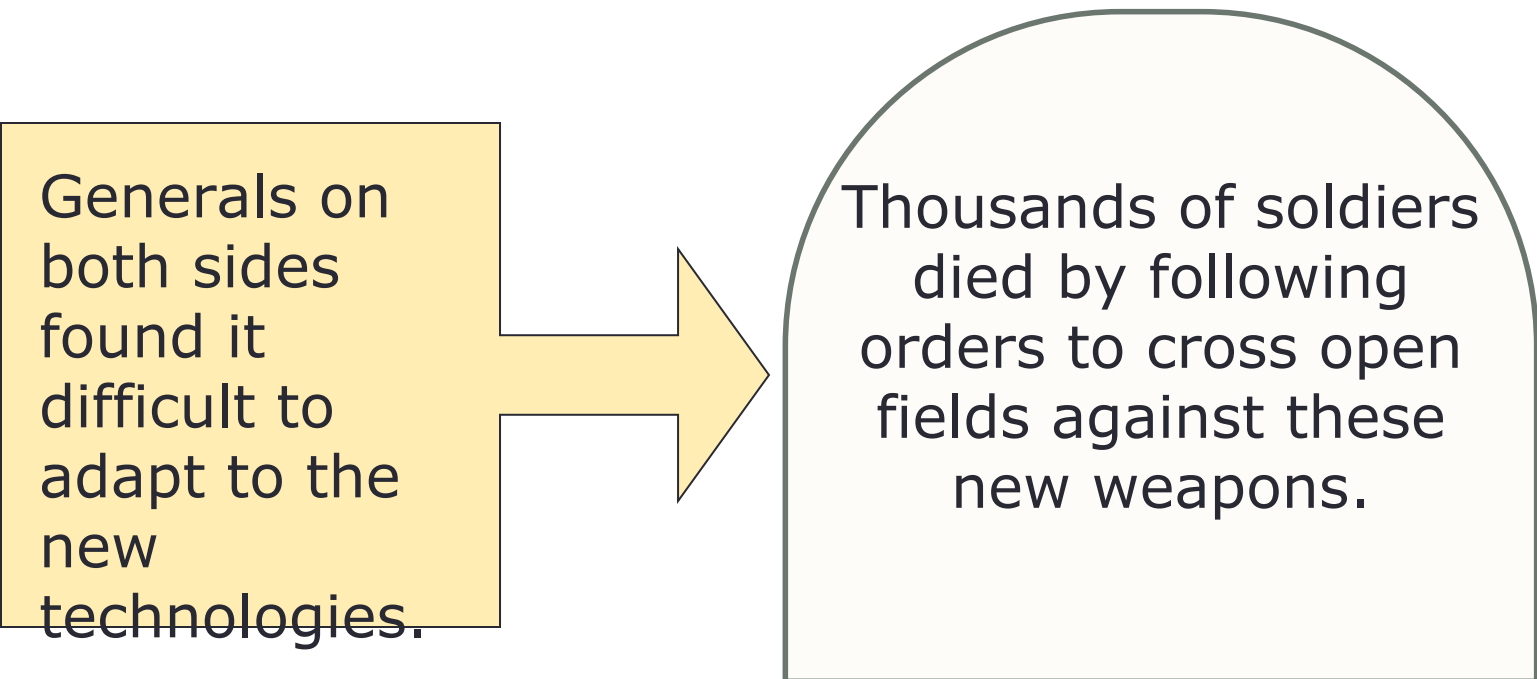
After the First Battle of Bull Run, both the North and the South knew a difficult struggle lay ahead.



Both sides searched to find the leaders and the strategies that would ensure victory.

Both the North and the South employed new technology during the war. **This made the Civil War the deadliest ever fought.**

Rifles and cannons were faster to load, were more accurate, and had better range.



Generals on both sides found it difficult to adapt to the new technologies.

Thousands of soldiers died by following orders to cross open fields against these new weapons.

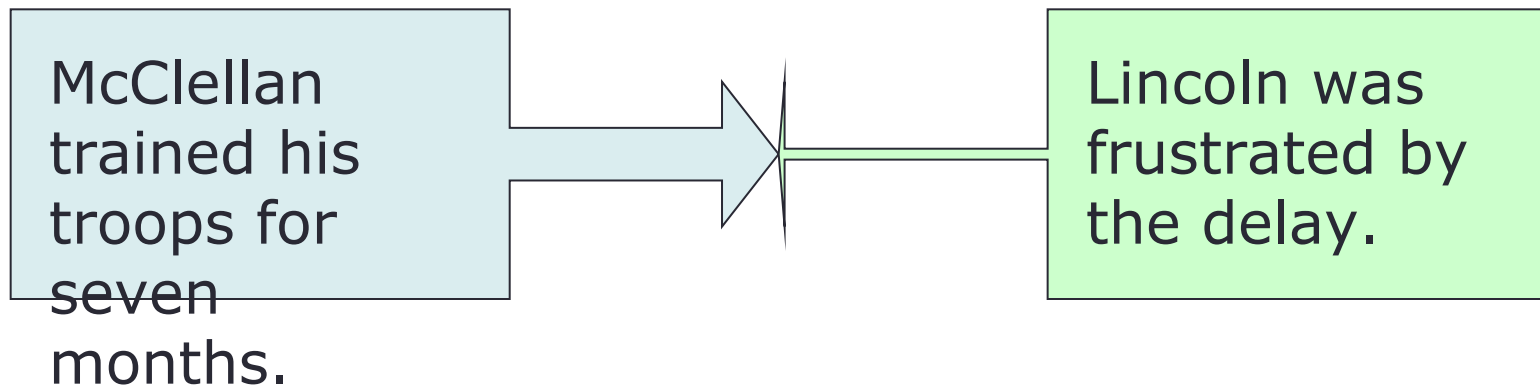
Both sides also used warships covered with protective iron plates, called **ironclads**.



TERRIFIC ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" AND "MERRIMACK"

Confederates used ironclads against Union blockades, while Union ironclads helped gain control of the Mississippi.

After the panicked Union defeat at Bull Run, President Lincoln placed General **George McClellan** in command. McClellan was an experienced leader known for his patience and caution.



McClellan finally moved toward Richmond in March 1862, but he delayed again to ask for reinforcements.

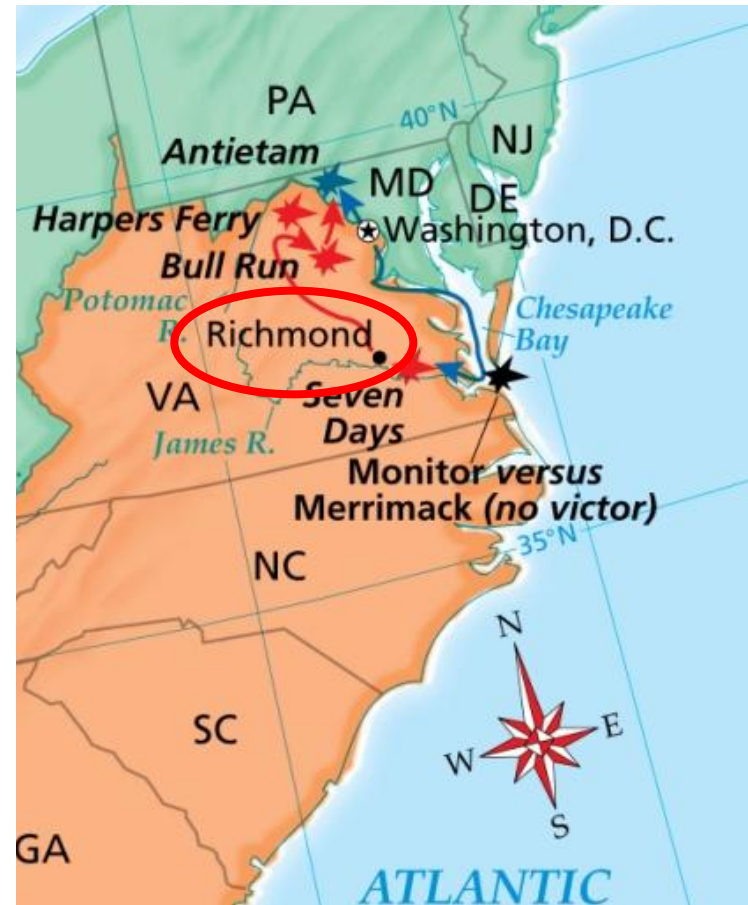
McClellan's delay gave the Confederates time to prepare.



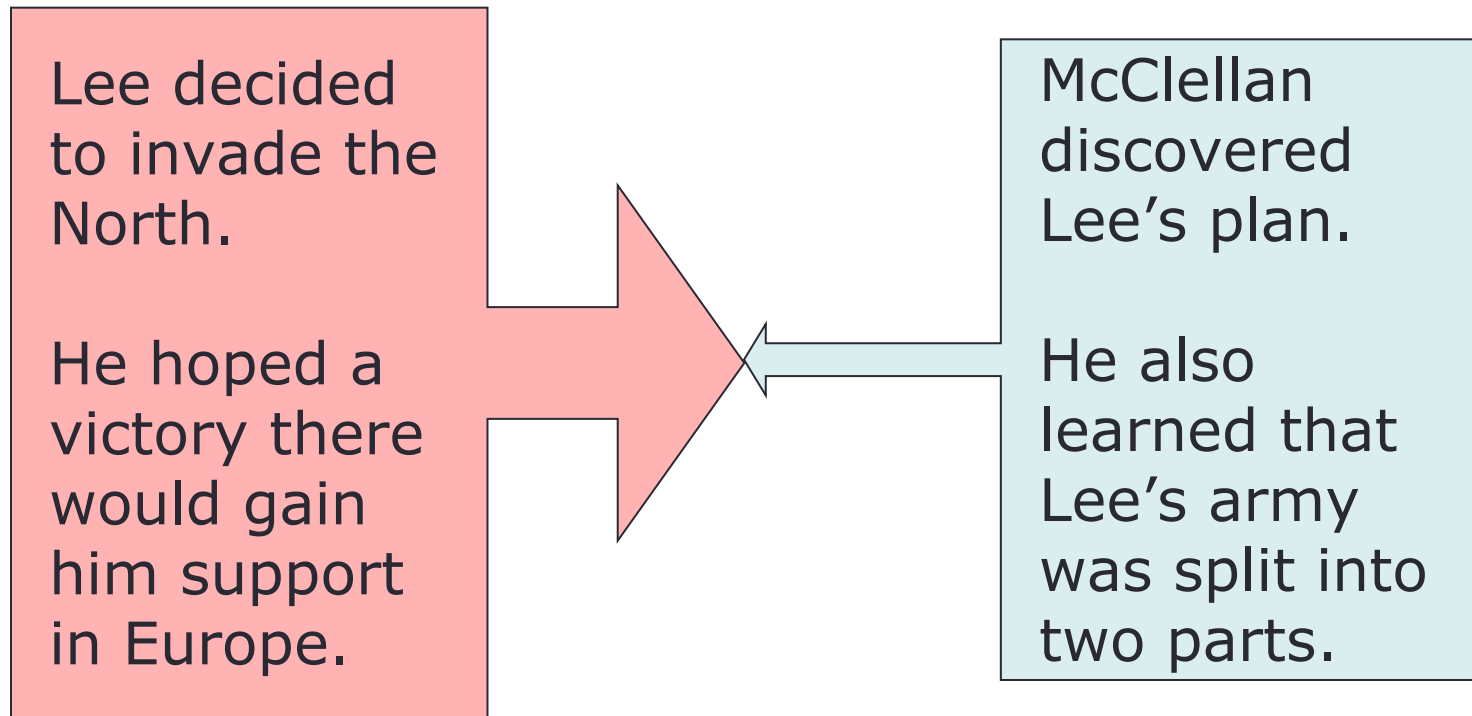
In May 1862, Confederate troops stopped McClellan's advance near Richmond.



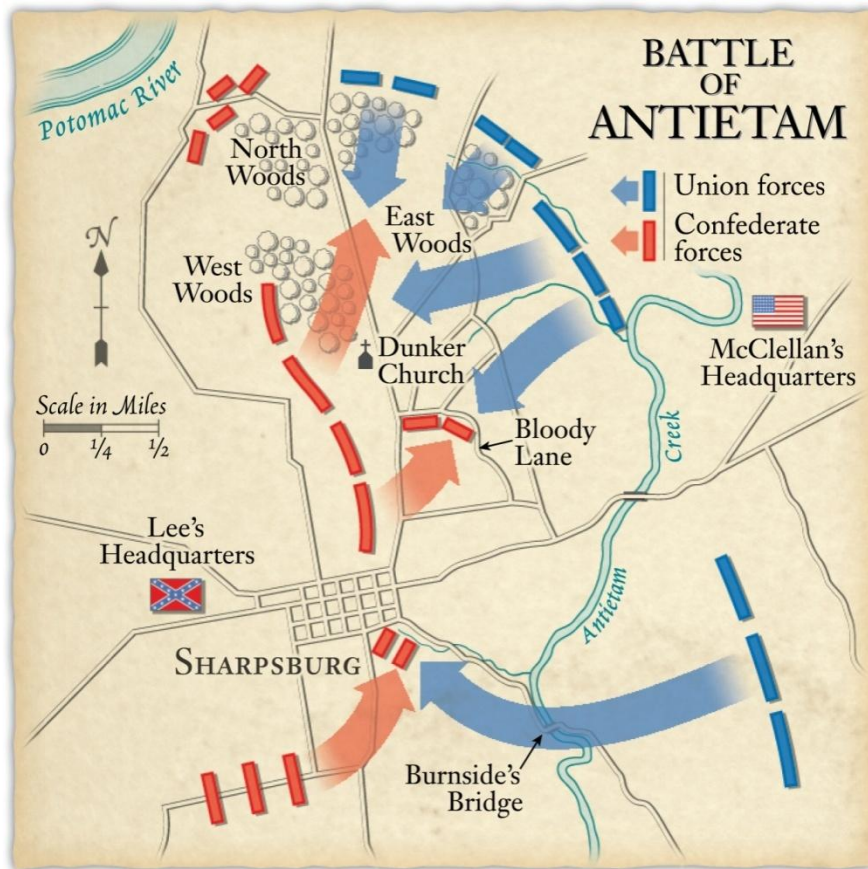
Although Union soldiers had been better trained, they were forced to retreat.



Both sides responded to the Confederate victory at Richmond.



McClellan attacked the larger part of Lee's army in the Battle of Antietam.



Both sides suffered huge **casualties**.



Lee's troops retreated.



Lincoln was upset that McClellan did not pursue Lee.

The Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest day of the Civil War for both Union and Confederate troops.

Casualties at Antietam				
	Union		Confederate	
Phase of the Battle	Troops Involved	Casualties*	Troops Involved	Casualties*
Morning	22,400	6,550	20,800	6,050
Midday	9,700	2,900	6,500	2,600
Afternoon	13,820	2,350	6,000	1,120

*Casualties include troops injured, captured, missing, or killed
SOURCE: National Park Service

Meanwhile, Union armies in the West went on the attack under the command of **Ulysses S. Grant**.

Grant and McClellan were very different.



McClellan was cautious and wore carefully fitted uniforms.



Grant wore rumpled clothes and took chances.

Union forces made major advances in western land and naval battles in 1862.

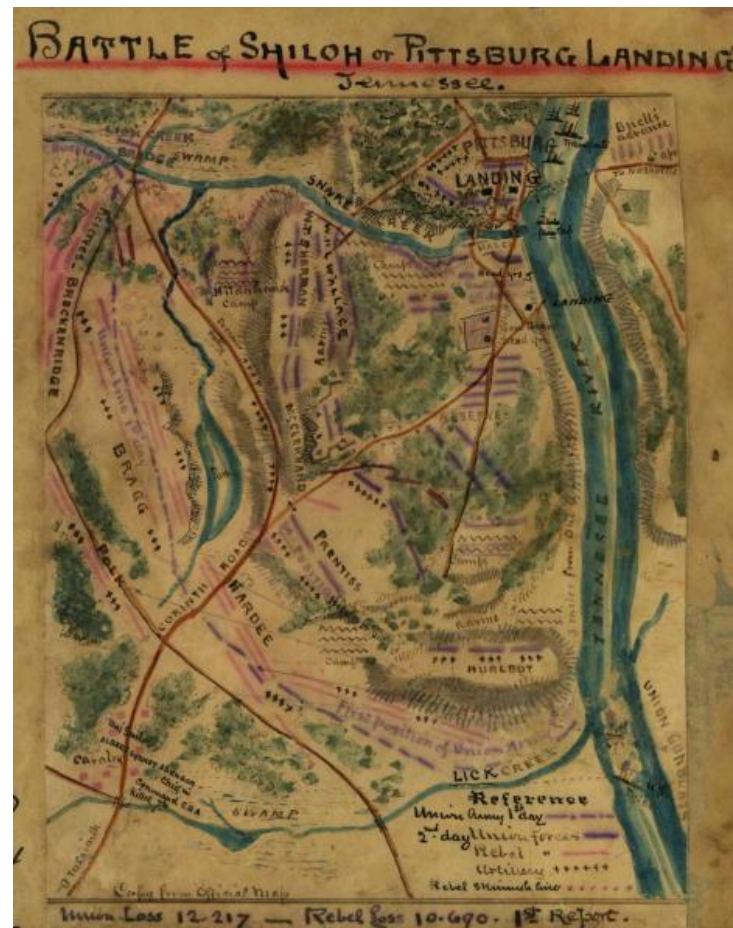
They took control of most of the Mississippi River.



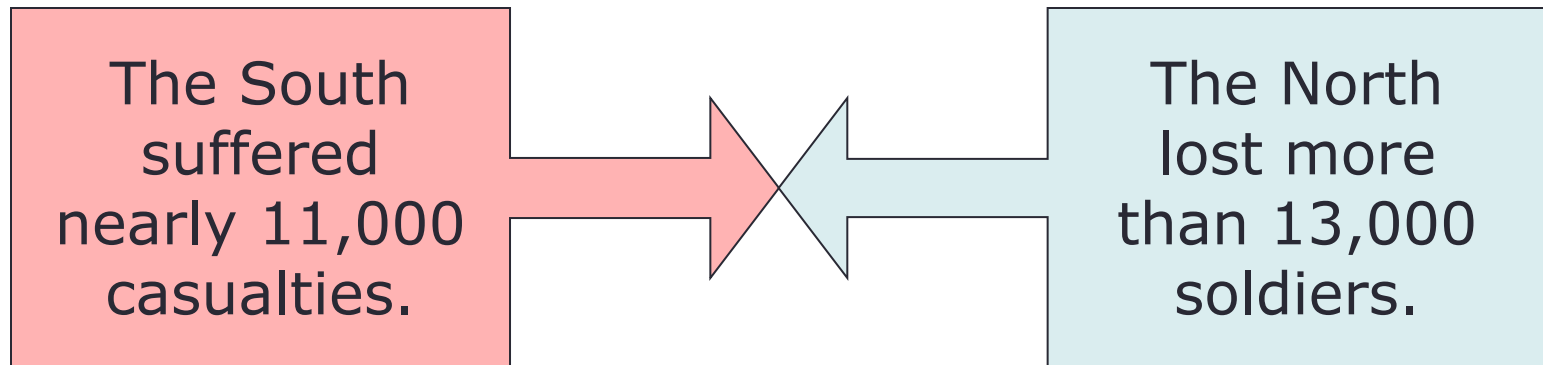
Grant's army then marched toward a railroad center at Corinth.



Before Grant could reach Corinth, he was attacked by Confederate forces in Shiloh.



The Battle of Shiloh was costly yet important for both sides.



Union forces gained control of western Tennessee and part of the Mississippi River.

Two weeks later, a Union fleet led by David Farragut captured New Orleans, Louisiana.



By the summer of 1862, Union forces had gained control of the entire Mississippi River.



The Union hoped that its great progress in the West would be enough to win the war.

1. cautious Union general
 2. warships covered with protective plates
 3. military term for persons wounded, killed, or missing in action
 4. general who led the most successful Union army
- a. Casualties
 - b. Ulysses S. Grant
 - c. Ironclads
 - d. George McClellan
5. George McClellan trained his troops for _____ months, before finally leading them into battle.
6. General Robert E. Lee decided to invade the _____ when General George McClellan was forced to retreat near Richmond.
7. General McClellan was able to block General Lee at _____ because he knew the Confederate army was divided into two parts.
8. By the summer of 1862, Union forces had gained control of the entire _____.
9. What advantages did General Grant's armies gain for the North?