

## Strategies/Plans of Action:

Union	Confederate
Use its Navy to blockade Southern ports	Fight a defensive war (until the North gets tired of fighting)
Seize Richmond, Virginia (Confederate capital)	Reliance on European Money and Supplies
Seize the Mississippi River (prevent the South from using it to supply troops and cut Arkansas, Texas, and La. off from the rest of the Confederacy).	Confidence that Europe would recognize the Confederacy and continue to buy Southern goods and cotton for their factories

## Battles of the War:

**Battle of Bull Run:** July 21, 1861, Union troops leave Washington, D.C. for Richmond, Virginia. Soon after, they run into Confederate troops. The Union troops are successful at first, but General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson rallies his troops and the Union troops end up running away. This battle showed that both the Union and Confederacy needed to train their soldiers and that the war would be long and bloody.

**Navy Action:** Union ships blockaded Southern ports. Blockade runners snuck between enemy lines and brought items into the South. However, trade at the ports dropped 90% and the Confederacy covered and old Union ship with iron plates and renamed it the *Virginia*. It destroyed two Union ships and drove three more aground on its first day out. The Union then created its own ship, the *Monitor*, and the two clashed. Neither ship damaged the other; both withdrew. Ironclad ships changed warfare – but the South was never again able to launch a serious naval attack against the Union Navy and their blockade held through the war.

**Battle of Antietam:** A Union soldier discovers General Lee’s battle plans and they attack Confederate soldiers. It was an extremely bloody battle – 23,000 total troops died. Lee and his troops sneak back to Virginia. Neither side was a clear winner but the North was able to claim victory.

**Confederate victories in the East:** Battle of Fredericksburg (one of the Union’s worst defeats), Battle of Chancellorsville (General Lee and Stonewall Jackson outmaneuver Union troops and are victorious in three days).

**Union victories in the West:** Union forces are able to gain control of portions of the Mississippi River. General Ulysses S. Grant captures Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in Tennessee. Won the Battle of Shiloh (one of the deadliest battles of the war). The Union Navy captured New Orleans, Memphis, and then controlled both ends of the Mississippi. The Confederacy can no longer use it for a supply line.

**Answer the following questions:**

(1). What was the significance of the Battle of Bull Run?

(2). How did the battle between the *Virginia* and the *Monitor* change warfare at sea?

(3). Who do you believe had the better strategy at the start of the war? Why? Support your answer.