

of the South. But this never happened, and the blockade proved to be the North's most effective weapon in its eventual victory over the South.

Three months after Fort Sumter surrendered, General Irvin McDowell led the hastily assembled Union Army into northern Virginia. Hundreds of citizens from Washington followed the soldiers in order to witness the anticipated rout of the "Johnny Rebs," as the Confederates were called. Near the town of Manassas, on Bull Run creek, the Union Army launched several assaults on Confederate positions. But the attackers repeatedly were driven back. A Confederate general named Thomas J. Jackson held his ground with such determination that he earned the nickname "Stonewall." The Southerners then counterattacked. The Union lines broke, and the Northern soldiers fled back to Washington in a state of panic and confusion. The overconfident North now realized that the Civil War would be a long and difficult struggle.

On the map:

- (1) In the box, following number 1, print April 1861: Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers.
- (2) Next to the line of ships along the Southern coast, print the word blockade.
- (3) Lightly shade the four other states that joined the Confederacy:
Virginia Arkansas North Carolina Tennessee
- (4) Color the battle symbol at First Bull Run to represent a Confederate victory. Next to it print July 1861.

The War in the East, 1862-1863

The Civil War became almost two separate conflicts. In the East, the Union wanted to capture Richmond, the capital of the Confederate States. West of the Appalachian Mountains, the Union hoped to gain control of the Mississippi River, thereby dividing the Confederacy.

After the disastrous Battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln appointed General George B. McClellan commander of the eastern army. As McClellan trained his men for the next battle, an important event occurred at Hampton Roads, Virginia. Two iron-clad warships, the Northern "Monitor" and the Southern "Merrimack," bounced shells off each other for two hours while thousands of spectators watched from shore. This sea battle, which ended in a draw, signaled the end for wooden ships in the navies of the world.

General McClellan, with more than 100,000 troops, advanced toward Richmond. In the summer of 1862, he and General Robert E. Lee, with 85,000 soldiers, met in the Battles of the Seven Days. The two fought on even terms before McClellan, thinking he was hopelessly outnumbered, gave the order to retreat. Richmond was saved. Two months later, Lee and his "right arm" -- Stonewall Jackson -- defeated Union forces under General John Pope at the Second Battle of Bull Run.

General Lee now decided to invade Union territory, hoping that a victory in the North would bring more help from foreign countries. But the Battle of Antietam, fought in Maryland, resulted in heavy losses. An estimated 24,000 Northern and Southern troops were killed in one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Lee was forced to retreat into Virginia.

General McClellan did not pursue Lee after his victory at Antietam. President Lincoln lost patience with his overcautious commander and replaced him with General Ambrose E. Burnside. In December 1862, Lee's army thrashed Burnside's troops at Fredericksburg. Burnside resigned, and General Joseph Hooker took command. The following spring, Lee defeated Hooker at Chancellorsville, despite being outnumbered 120,000 to 60,000. In this battle, General Stonewall Jackson was accidentally shot by his own men. He died eight days later. Jackson's death was a major blow to the South.

The victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville boosted Lee's confidence and encouraged him to once again invade the North. He felt he had to take the

offensive in order to win the Civil War. The Confederate Army marched into Pennsylvania where they met Union troops under General George G. Meade at Gettysburg. The Northern army had 90,000 men and the Southern army 75,000. Meade's Union forces occupied a strong defensive position overlooking the battlefield. Confederate assaults were driven back by a hail of bullets and shells. The Battle of Gettysburg cost General Lee 22,000 men dead and wounded. Meade lost 17,000. It was the greatest battle of the war. The battered Confederate Army never again had the strength to mount a major offensive. Gettysburg proved to be the "turning point" of the Civil War.

On the map:

- (1) In the box, following number 2, print Union strategy: blockade the coast, control the Mississippi, and capture Richmond.
- (2) Print March 1862: Monitor and Merrimack in the Atlantic Ocean at Hampton Roads, Virginia.
- (3) Color the battle symbol for the Battles of the Seven Days to show a Confederate victory. Print June 1862 next to it.
- (4) Color the battle symbol for the Second Battle of Bull Run to represent a Confederate victory. Print August 1862 next to it.
- (5) Trace Arrow 1 to show the Confederate march to Antietam. Color the battle symbol to represent a Union victory. Print September 1862 next to it.
- (6) Color the battle symbols at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville for the Confederates. Print December 1862 next to Fredericksburg and May 1863 at Chancellorsville.
- (7) Trace Arrow 2 to show the Confederate advance to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Print Lee next to it. Color the battle symbol to represent a Union victory. Print July 1863: Turning point of the Civil War.

The War in the West, 1862-1863

The North's objective on the Western front was to take control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy into two parts. Northern forces in the West numbered 100,000. Southern troops totaled 70,000.

General Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, key Confederate strongholds along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. These conquests made Grant a national hero.

In April 1862, General Grant suffered heavy losses during the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, but forced the Southerners to retreat on the second day. Two weeks later, a Union naval squadron under Admiral David Farragut steamed up the Mississippi and captured New Orleans.

After their hard earned victory at Shiloh, the Union Army took control of Memphis, Tennessee. Vicksburg, located on the Mississippi between Memphis and New Orleans, was the only important city left along the river. Grant's men surrounded Vicksburg and prevented supplies from reaching it. The city surrendered six weeks later on July 4, 1863, one day after the crucial Union victory at Gettysburg. The North now controlled the entire length of the Mississippi River. A few months later, General Grant moved into eastern Tennessee and dealt the Confederates a stunning defeat at Chattanooga.

On the map:

- (1) Color the battle symbols at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh to represent Union victories. Print February 1862 next to Henry and Donelson, and April 1862 next to Shiloh.
- (2) Trace Arrow 3 to New Orleans, and print Farragut next to it. Color the battle symbol at New Orleans for the Union. Print April 1862.
- (3) Trace Arrow 4 to show the Union advance from Fort Henry and Fort Donelson to Vicksburg. Print Grant next to the arrow. Color the battle symbol at Vicksburg to represent a Union victory. Print July 1863.

- (4) Trace Arrow 5 from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, and print Grant next to it. Color the battle symbol to show a Union victory. Print November 1863.
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Last Years of the War, 1864-1865

President Lincoln made General Grant the commander of all Union armies. The West was now under Northern control. Southern armies were being worn down by battle fatigue and mounting casualties. Resources were dwindling because of the ever tightening blockade. Yet despite the North's manpower advantage, naval supremacy, and stockpile of war materials, the South continued to offer stiff resistance.

When Grant closed in on Richmond, General Lee and the outnumbered Confederates fought him to a draw in several battles before winning the Battle of Cold Harbor. Grant's losses in a month of fighting reached a staggering 55,000 men. But he continued to apply pressure on Lee's valiant troops.

Meanwhile, Union general William T. Sherman's army of 90,000 captured and burned Atlanta, then swept across Georgia to Savannah. This famous "march to the sea" cut a 60-mile wide path of destruction through the heart of the South. Sherman's men destroyed crops, cattle, factories, railways, and everything else of potential military value. The eastern Confederacy was now cut in half. The Union Army left Savannah and moved through South Carolina and into North Carolina.

In Virginia, General Lee and his Confederate troops had to evacuate Petersburg, after a long siege, and finally Richmond. As he retreated westward, Lee realized that it was useless to continue the fight. He met with General Grant in a farmhouse in the small settlement of Appomattox Court House and surrendered his army. Confederate forces in the other Southern states also surrendered. The Civil War was over. The Union was saved.

On the map:

- (1) In the box, following number 3, print March 1864: Lincoln appoints Ulysses S. Grant commander of all Union forces.
- (2) Color the battle symbol at Cold Harbor to show a Confederate victory. Print June 1864 next to it.
- (3) Color the battle symbol at Atlanta to represent a Union victory. Print September 1864 next to it.
- (4) Trace Arrow 6 from Atlanta to Savannah, then north through the Carolinas. Print Sherman: November 1864 - April 1865 alongside of it. Color the battle symbol at Savannah to show a Union victory.
- (5) Color the symbols at Petersburg and Richmond for the Union. Print April 1865 next to the symbols.
- (6) At Appomattox Court House, print April 1865: Lee surrenders to Grant.
- (7) In the box, following number 4, print April 1865: The Civil War ends with the North defeating the South.