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| http://mail.williamsschool.org/Icons/0 | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **NAME OF BATTLE** | **DATE(S) OF BATTLE** | **CASUALTY FIGURES** | **VICTOR (explanation of why)** | **SIGNIFICANCE OF BATTLE** | | The Battle of Chattanooga | Nov. 23-25, 1863 | Union: 5,815  Confed: 6,670 | The Union won this battle as they were successfully able to push the Confederates off Missionary Ridge and out of the general Chattanooga area. | This battle opened up both the Tennessee River and the route to the Deep South, making Gen. Sherman's Campaign for Atlanta possible. | | The Battle of Chancellorsville | April 30, 1863 - May 6, 1863 | Union: 17,304  Confederate: 13,460 | Confederates won because of Robert E. Lee's ability to think on his feet in devising one of the boldest actions of the entire Civil War. Furthermore, the Confederates used their knowledge of the wilderness in Virginia to their advantage. | Robert E. Lee was not satisfied with winning the Battle of Chancellorsville because he won through a miscommunication between the Union. Lee wanted to demolish the Union army in a grand victory that would help the South win the war, thus it shaped Lee's Pennsylvania Campaign. In addition, the loss of "Stonewall" Jackson was a major blow to the South. The results at Chancellorsville led to major reorganizations of both armies that directly influenced how Gettysburg was fought. | | The Battle of Antietam | Sept. 17th 1862 | Union 12,401 total  Confederate 10,316 total | The battle of Antietam, ended in a stalemate or could be considered inconclusive. Lee’s army had retreated but they did so not under any pressure from General McClellan. | The Battle of Antietam represented just what President Lincoln needed to put out the Emancipation Proclamation. Though the battle was not a clear cut Union victory, it established enough sense of nationalism as well something for Lincoln to step off of so his actions did not seem desperate. Thus a week later, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.1 This was significant as it justified the defense of the Union in the destruction ofSlavery.4  The battle also produced a radical change in campaigns for both the Confederacy and the Union4 making it clear that talk will not bring about a solution or compromise but a clear cut victory will. -As it did, preserving the union. | | The Battle of Shiloh | April 6-7 1862 | Union: 13,047  Confederate: 11,600 | The battle ended in a Stalemate, as the causalities were even But The Union was given the victory due to the fact that they captured the railroads and forced a successful campaign. | The Union Army had won decisive battles at Mills Spring and Fort Henry. Hoping to feed of the victorious energy present that moment, the Union army wanted to capture railways at Memphis & Charleston and at Mobile & Ohio. These positions were strategic crossroads and important railways that would shape the outcome of the War  Capture of the 2 railroads and a successful campaign for the Union. | | Surrender at Appomattox Court House | Campaign to Appomattox March 29, 1865-April 9th, 1865 | Confederate: 500 casualties  Union: 158 casualties | This was a Union victory because Lee was forced signed Grant's terms of surrender and ended the war in the South. | This was significant because the events at Appomattox Court House began the end of the Civil War. | | Battle of Atlanta | July 22, 1864 | U: 3600  C: ~5000-8000 | Union victory- goal was to break Confederate hold of the city, accomplished, and had less causalities   Restored Union support and enthusiasm, again believed they could win | Credited with helping Lincoln be reelected (Union believed they could still win war); his opponent McClellan wanted to end in stalemate | | The Battle of Gettysburg | July 1st- July 3rd 1863 | The Union suffered 23,055 casualties out of 93,000. Union  The Confederacy had 23,231 casualties out of 71,000. | Clear Union victory because General George Meade was able to repel Lee's invasion of the north and prevent him from encircling Washington DC | The Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania was a significant battle in the American Civil War because it was a turning point in the war. It would be the farthest north any Confederate Army would venture in the war. This gallant battle, fought by General Meade and his Army of the Potomac, would prevent Lee's Army of Northern Virginia from continuing into New York or encircling Washington DC. This battle also ended General Lee's undefeated streak and tarnished his image and allure of invincibility. This Union victory along with the surrender of Vicksburg ended Confederate hopes of international support from countries including England and France | | The Battle of Hampton Roads | March 8th-9th, 1862 | Union: 240 + 2 ships  Confederate: 25+ | This battle ended in a stalemate | The first clash of ironcladsthis battle revolutionized naval warfare. The Merrimac (C.S,S, Virginia) was able to destroy several wooden Union ships on the first day. The arrival of the Monitor the next day saves the fleet. The two ships fight all day to a draw but it shows the world that wooden ships are now obsolete. | | Sherman's March to the Sea | November 16th - December 21st, 1864 | The Union began with 62,000 men and sustained minimal casualties.  The Confederate losses included: 200 miles of railroad, 6 million soldier rations, 13,000 heads of cattle, and 90,000 bales of hay in addition to countless buildings and livelihoods. | The victor of Sherman's March was the Union, which was virtually unopposed during the 285-mile campaign. | Sherman's March was significant because it employed extensive use of psychological warfare, which had not been previously utilized to such extremes. | | Battle of Vicksburg | May 18th-July 4th, 1863 | Union: 10,142  Confederate: 9,091 | The Union won the Battle of Vicksburg because the leader of the Union's army, General Ulysses S. Grant, successfully entered the capital and fought until General John C. Pemberton surrendered and he was able to seize Vicksburg. | The area of Vicksburg was very valuable to both the North and the South because of its location on a hill east of the Mississippi river. If the South gained control they would get an unlimited supply of soldiers and supplies, but if the North won, it would separate the Confederacy. It was also one out of the two remaining Southern forts. After it was captured, the only fort left was Port Hudson (Which fell five days after Vicksburg). | | The Battle of Fort Sumter | April, 12 1861 | Union: 0  Confederate: 0 | Confederates won this battle because Union wasn’t prepared/anticipating for war | This battle was important because it was the start of the Civil War | | The First Battle of Bull Run | July 21, 1861 | Estimated Casualties: 4,700 total [Union = 2,950, Confederacy = 1,750] not including those who went missing | Battle ended as a stalemate | This battle was important because it showed both the Union and Confederacy that the war was going to be long, bloody, and what seemed to be endless. | |