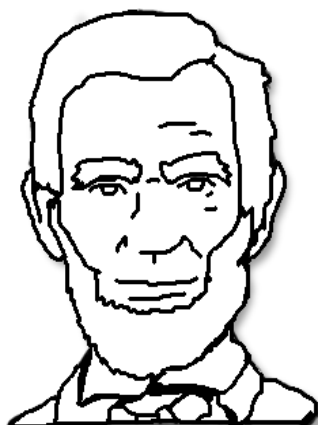


Introduction

Welcome to Battles of the American Civil War Facts Copywork! In this book, you'll find information about ten key battles of the Civil War. Each battle unit begins with a short description of the battle. Following that is a key vocabulary word related to the battle or time period that students can copy. Next, students can continue practicing handwriting by copying key facts about the battle. A page is included for students to record additional information about the battle if they wish. I hope you enjoy discovering battles of the Civil War!



ABRAHAM
LINCOLN



JEFFERSON DAVIS

First Battle of Bull Run (First Battle of Manassas)

The First Battle of Bull Run was also called the First Battle of Manassas. It was the first major land battle during the Civil War. General Irvin McDowell was chosen to train troops and command those near Washington, D.C.

Jefferson Davis was the president of the Confederate States of America, which had its capital in Richmond, Virginia. Jefferson Davis chose General Pierre G. T. Beauregard to command the army at Manassas, Virginia, which was located between Washington, D.C., and Richmond. He chose General Joseph E. Johnston to command an army that was to defend the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. A railroad connected these two areas so troops could move from one area to another as needed.

General McDowell thought his troops could quickly win a battle with General Beauregard's troops, as they outnumbered the Confederate troops. He planned to have General Robert Patterson take part of the troops to stop General Johnston's army from helping General Beauregard. General McDowell began marching his troops toward the Confederate troops under General Beauregard at Manassas on July 16, 1861. General Patterson left with his troops to block General Johnston the same day, but he decided his troops were outnumbered and retreated. This gave General Johnston time to send reinforcements to General Beauregard before the battle started.

Early on July 21, 1861, General McDowell sent his troops to attack the Confederate troops. One part of the army was to attack at a stone bridge at Bull Run. Most of his army marched on and crossed Bull Run so they could turn back and attack the flank of General Beauregard's troops.

The Confederate soldiers slowed the advance of the Union troops while the reinforcements were coming. Then, they retreated to higher ground located at Henry House Hill. At Henry House Hill, General Thomas Jackson of the Confederacy waited for the Union troops to move in. He stood firmly against the Union troops, and the battle continued until about four in the afternoon. At that point, the Confederate troops counterattacked, and the Union troops withdrew in a panic. This ended the battle with a Confederate victory. Because of his stand, General Jackson was given the nickname "Stonewall" after this battle.

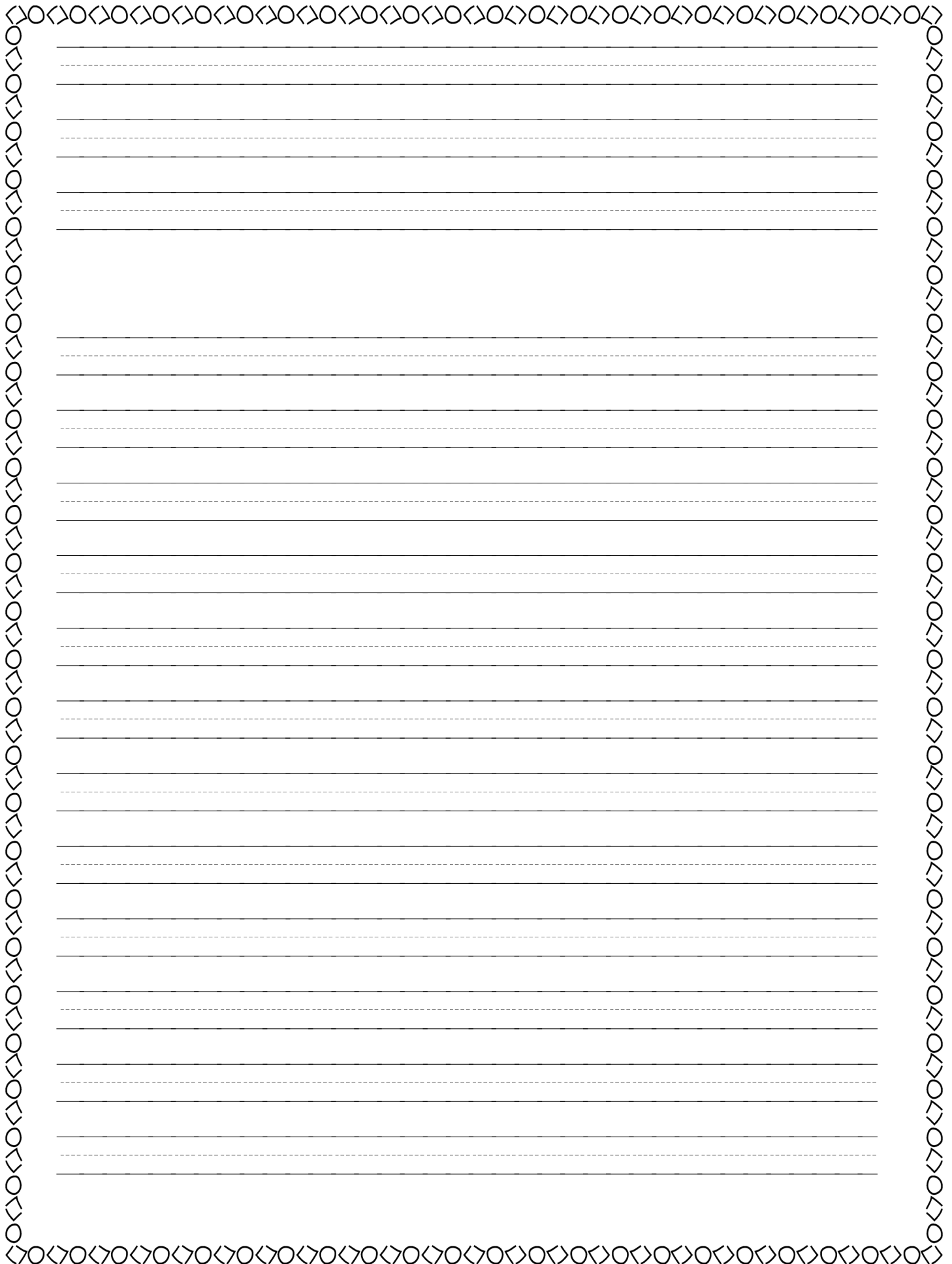
Vocabulary

Flank: the side of an army farthest to the right or left

Flank: the side of an army
farthest to the right or
left

First Battle of Bull Run (First Battle of Manassas) Facts

1. Date: July 21, 1861
2. Place: Manassas, Virginia
3. Union leaders: Generals Irvin McDowell, Robert Patterson
4. Confederate leaders:
Generals Pierre G. T.
Beauregard, Joseph E.
Johnston, Thomas "Stonewall"
Jackson
5. Defeated: Union
6. Victory: Confederacy
7. First major land battle



Handwriting practice paper with a decorative border and 20 horizontal lines.

Battle of Shiloh (Battle of Pittsburg Landing)

The Battle of Shiloh, also called the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, was fought in Tennessee on April 6-7, 1862. In February, Union forces had captured two forts in northern Tennessee. This caused the Confederate troops to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi, just south of the Tennessee border. Union General Ulysses S. Grant was commanded to take his troops down the Tennessee River. Another general was ordered to take troops to join him. General Grant and his troops moved to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Corinth. Union General Lew Wallace and his troops were camped just north of Pittsburg Landing.

Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston took his troops to attack General Grant's troops, hoping to get to Pittsburg Landing before Union reinforcements arrived. Along with his second in command, General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, and a large number of Confederate troops, he left Corinth, Mississippi, on April 3. Because of bad weather and other problems he encountered, his attack was delayed and did not happen until early in the morning of April 6, 1862. Fighting lasted most of the day, with the Confederates pushing back the Union forces and capturing many. Confederate General Johnston was killed in the fighting.

General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, now in command, decided to wait until the next day to attack the Union army again. By that time, reinforcements had arrived, and the Union troops attacked first. By the afternoon, the Confederate soldiers had to retreat back to Corinth, Mississippi.



Vocabulary

Retreat: to move back or away from; withdraw

Retreat: to move back or away
from; withdraw

Battle of Shiloh

(Battle of Pittsburg Landing)

Facts

1. Date: April 6-7, 1862

2. Place: Pittsburg Landing,
Tennessee

3. Union leaders: Generals
Ulysses S. Grant, Lew Wallace

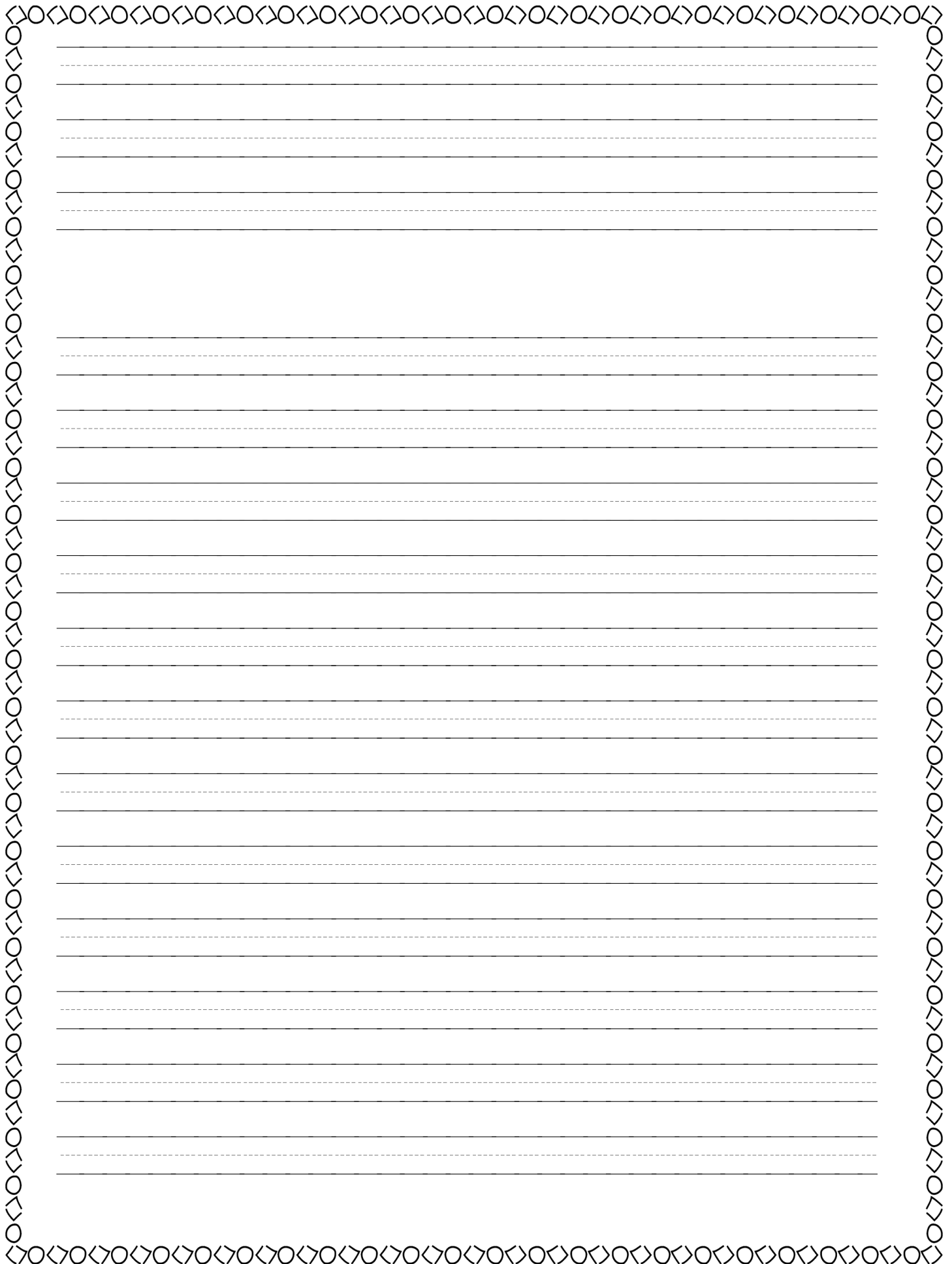
4. Confederate leaders:
Generals Albert Sidney
Johnston, Pierre G. T.

Beauregard

5. Defeated: Confederacy

6. Victory: Union

7. General Johnston killed





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Battle of Antietam (Battle of Sharpsburg)

The Battle of Antietam occurred on September 17, 1862. It was named for Antietam Creek in northwestern Maryland, where the battle took place. It is also sometimes called the Battle of Sharpsburg because it is near the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland.

Confederate General Robert E. Lee decided to invade Maryland after winning the Second Battle of Bull Run, also called the Second Battle of Manassas, in Virginia. General Lee wanted to keep the Union forces from invading Virginia and hoped that European countries would decide to help the Confederacy if they won a battle in Union territory. General Lee divided his army into two groups. He took some with him to Sharpsburg, Maryland, and sent some with General Stonewall Jackson to Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

General Jackson defeated the Union troops at Harpers Ferry on September 15, 1862. He left some troops with General A. P. Hill to handle the surrender and took the rest of the troops with him to reinforce General Lee at Sharpsburg.

Union General George B. McClellan led troops to engage General Lee on September 17, 1862. General Lee did not realize at first that a copy of the orders he had sent to his officers had been lost and given to General McClellan. General McClellan, however, never pressed his advantage and was replaced after the battle.

Union General Joseph Hooker attacked the Confederates in one section of the battlefield, but General Stonewall Jackson stopped him. Union General Ambrose E. Burnside attacked another part of the battlefield. General Hill's troops arrived from Harpers Ferry in time to stop General Burnside. The battle ended, and the next day, General McClellan decided not to attack again. General Lee took his troops back to Virginia at this time. The battle was considered a Union victory. Shortly after this battle, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

Vocabulary

Emancipation: the act of freeing someone from slavery or from someone's control

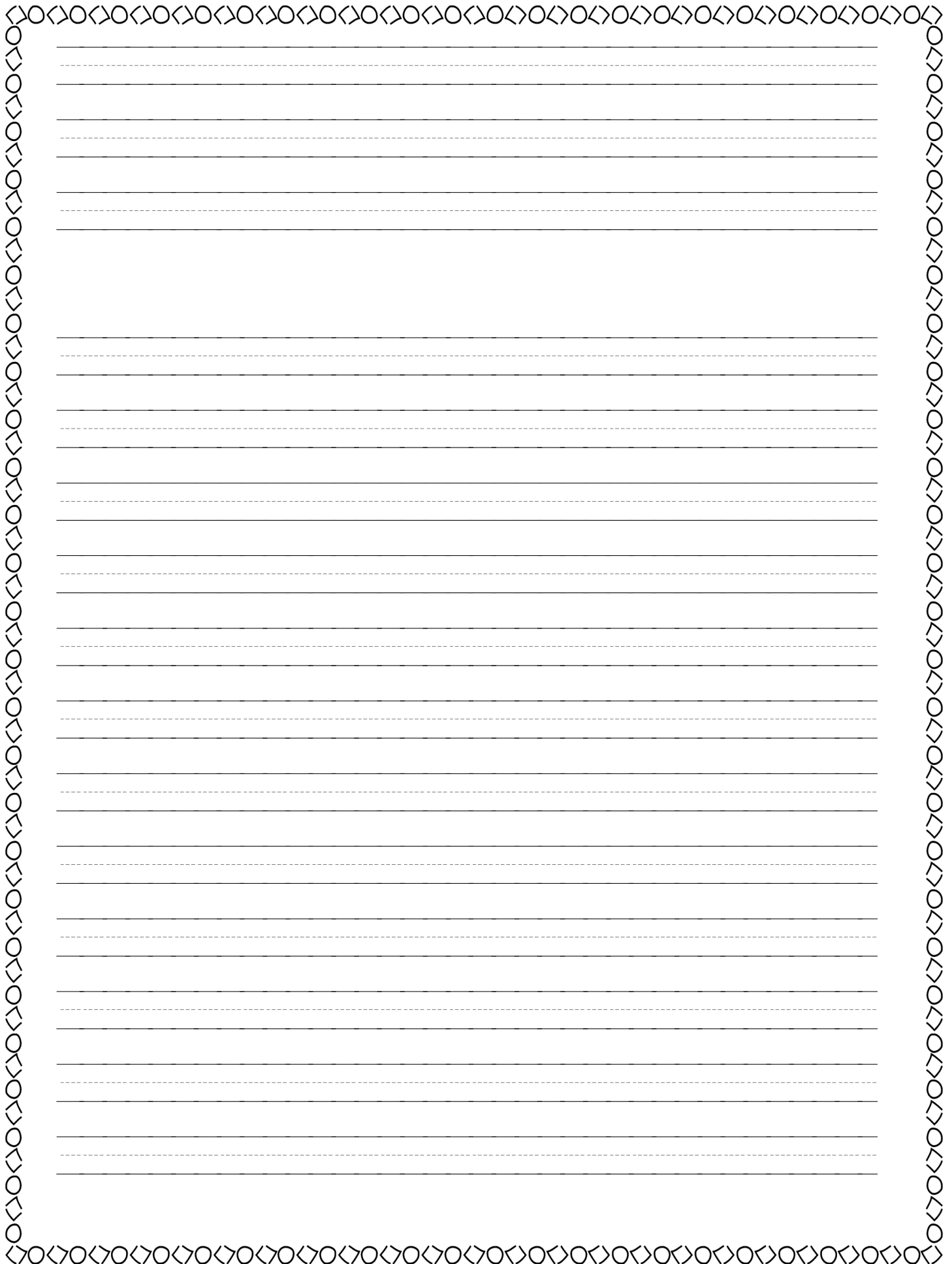
Emancipation: the act of
freeing someone from slavery
or from someone's control

Battle of Antietam

(Battle of Sharpsburg)

Facts

1. Date: September 17, 1862
2. Place: Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Maryland
3. Union leaders: Generals George B. McClellan, Joseph Hooker, Ambrose E. Burnside
4. Confederate leaders: Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, A. P. Hill
5. Defeated: Confederacy
6. Victory: Union



Handwriting practice paper with a decorative border and 20 horizontal lines.

Battle of Fredericksburg

After the Battle of Antietam (Battle of Sharpsburg), in September 1862, Union General George B. McClellan waited until late in October to pursue Confederate General Robert E. Lee's army south. General Lee was resting his soldiers and planning what was to be done next. When General McClellan began moving south, General Lee divided his troops into three groups. One group went to a point between where General McClellan's troops were coming south and Richmond, the Confederate capital. These troops were commanded by General James Longstreet. General Lee sent another group of soldiers under General Stonewall Jackson to defend the area of the Shenandoah Valley and protect the Confederacy's food supplies. General Lee took the rest of his troops to meet the Union troops.

President Lincoln replaced General George B. McClellan with General Ambrose E. Burnside. General Burnside planned to cross the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburg, Virginia, and then move on to Richmond. He planned to cross the river before General Lee's troops could get there. Because the bridges had been destroyed in earlier battles, General Burnside made a plan to have pontoon bridges ready for the troops. However, the army arrived more than a week before the engineers were ready.

On December 11, 1862, the engineers began working on the pontoon bridges. The bridges south of Fredericksburg were not much of a problem. However, the bridges leading directly to Fredericksburg presented a serious problem. Confederate sharpshooters in Fredericksburg shot at the engineers while they were working. The Union fought back, but as soon as the Union stopped shooting and the engineers went to work, the sharpshooters were back. General Burnside sent Union troops in boats to Fredericksburg to stop the sharpshooters.

On December 12, 1862, Union troops began crossing the pontoon bridges, and on December 13, 1862, the Union troops attacked. Some were initially successful but were later driven back by troops under General Stonewall Jackson. When the Union troops attacked the position defended by General James Longstreet's troops, they had to cross an area without much cover and were severely defeated. Finally, on December 15, 1862, General Burnside retreated back across the Rappahannock River. There were more than 18,000 casualties for the two sides during this battle.

Vocabulary

Pontoon bridges: temporary floating bridges supported by large containers that float under the bridges

Pontoon bridges: temporary
floating bridges supported by
large containers that float
under the bridges

Battle of Fredericksburg

Facts

1. Date: December 13-15, 1862

2. Place: Fredericksburg,
Virginia

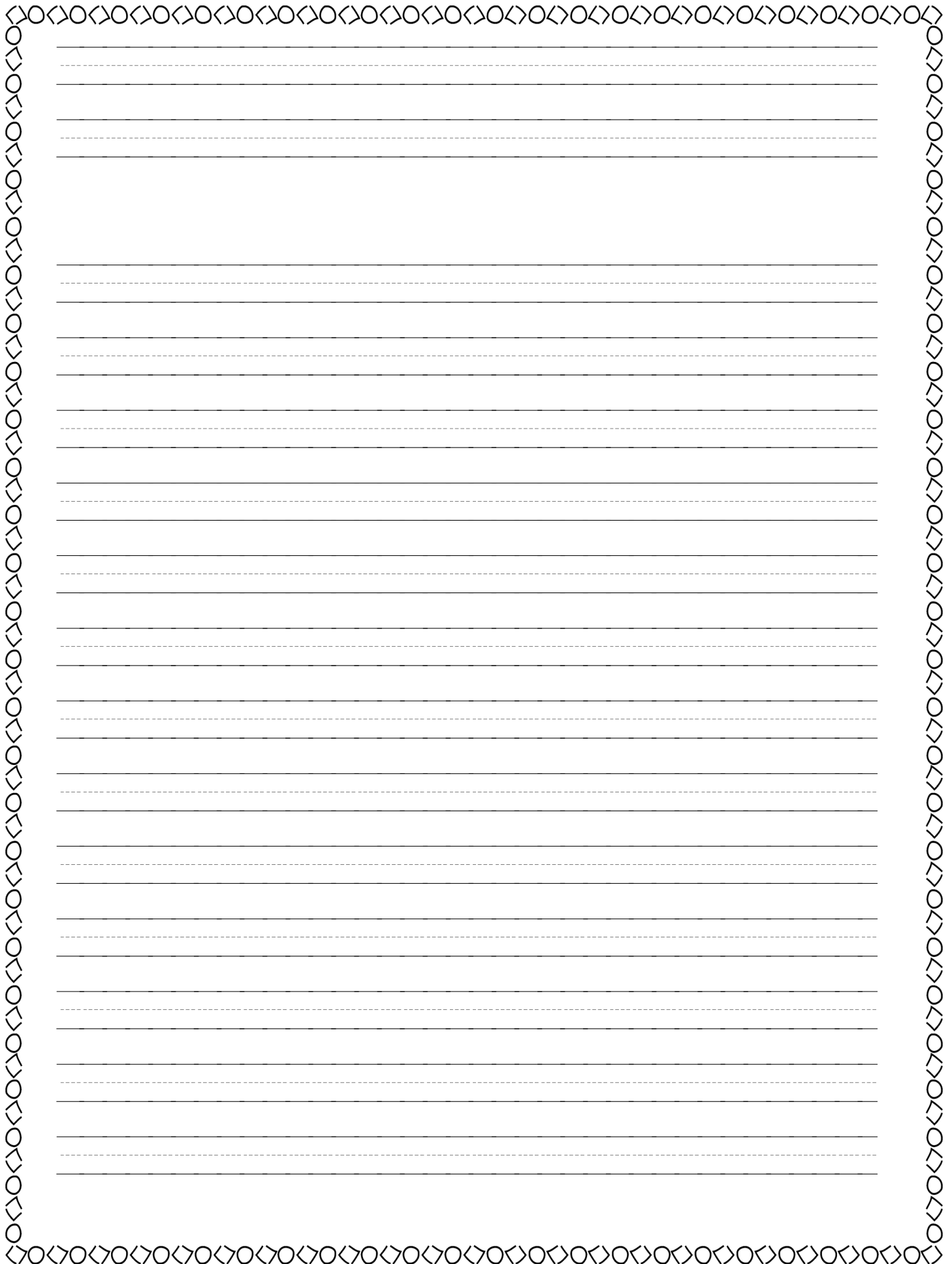
3. Union leaders: Generals
Ambrose E. Burnside, Joseph
Hooker

4. Confederate leaders:
Generals Robert E. Lee,
Stonewall Jackson, James
Longstreet

5. Defeated: Union

6. Victory: Confederacy

7. Over 18,000 total casualties



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline for letter height guidance.

Handwriting practice paper with a decorative border and 20 horizontal lines.

Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Chancellorsville took place at Chancellorsville, Virginia, from May 1-4, 1863. After the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, General Joseph Hooker took command of the Union forces. There was a stalemate, with General Robert E. Lee continuing to defend Fredericksburg. General Hooker decided to send a large group of Union troops under General John Sedgwick to attack Fredericksburg from another angle. He hoped General Lee would retreat or be caught between two parts of the Union army. He also sent a smaller group of cavalry toward Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. General Hooker then took the rest of his troops north and around General Lee's army to Chancellorsville. General Lee left a small number of troops to defend Fredericksburg and took the rest of his troops toward Chancellorsville.

On May 1, 1863, General Hooker began fighting the Confederate Army under General Lee. General Hooker's plan seemed to be working, but then he decided to withdraw and wait for General Lee to attack him.

On May 2, 1863, General Lee again divided his army, keeping a smaller force with him and sending the rest with General Stonewall Jackson. General Jackson's troops attacked the Union army, and the Union soldiers began to retreat. By late that day, the Union troops were able to stop the attack.

That night, after scouting for the best ways of attack, General Jackson and other officers were returning to their camp. They were fired on by Confederate soldiers who thought the Union troops were attacking. General Jackson was hit twice, and his arm had to be amputated. He died eight days later. General Lee knew he had lost a great general. He replaced General Jackson with General Jeb Stuart.

On May 3, 1863, General Hooker gave the order for General John Sedgwick to attack Fredericksburg. General Lee went to Fredericksburg to help the forces there, leaving General Stuart to defend against General Hooker.

On May 4, 1863, troops under General Lee and troops under General Sedgwick fought a battle near Fredericksburg, and General Sedgwick retreated. General Hooker decided not to attack again at Chancellorsville and retreated that night.

Vocabulary

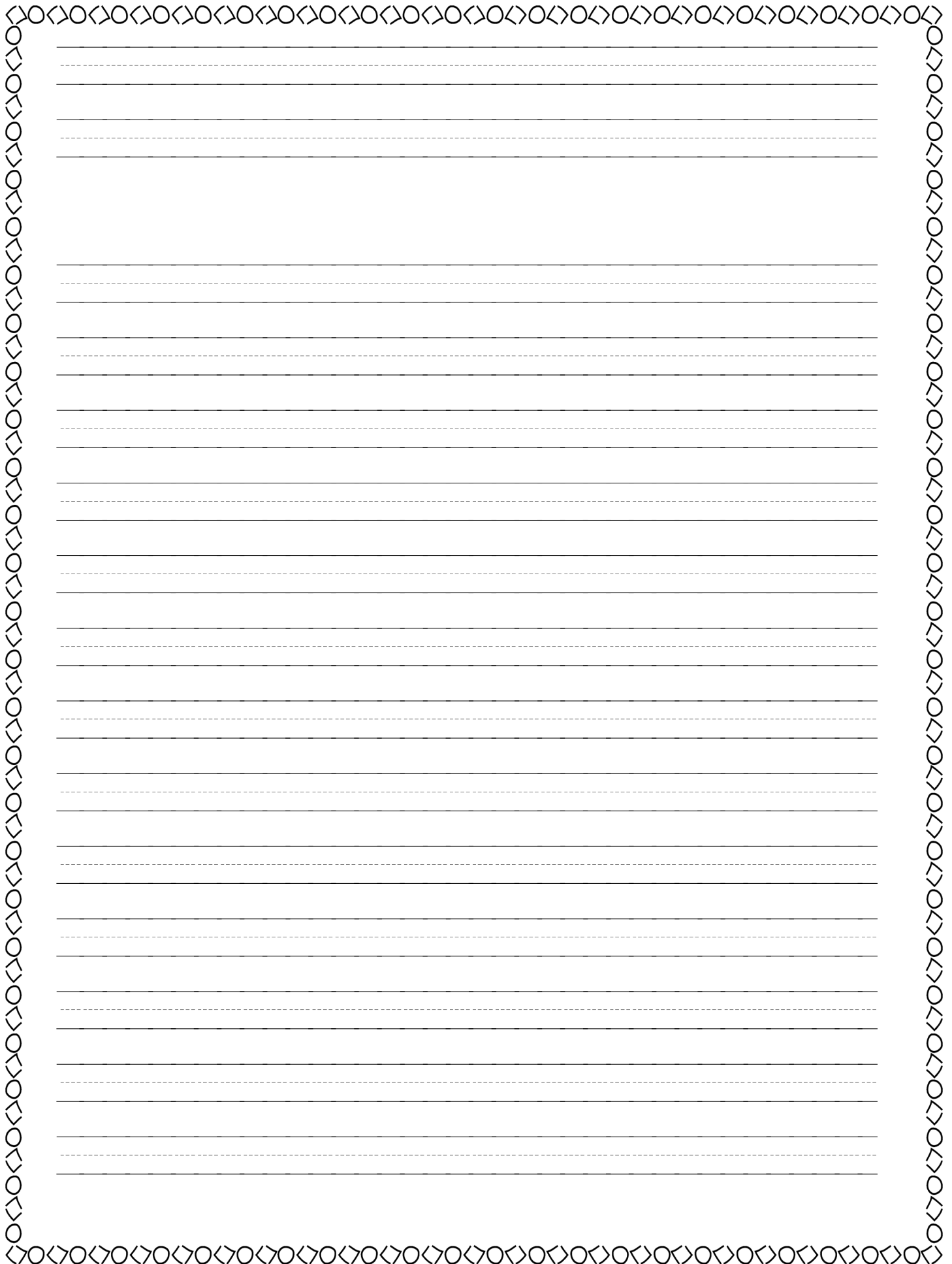
Stalemate: standoff; neither side advancing; deadlock

Stalemate: standoff; neither
side advancing; deadlock

Battle of Chancellorsville

Facts

1. Dates: May 1-4, 1863
2. Place: Chancellorsville,
Virginia
3. Union leaders: Generals
Joseph Hooker, John Sedgwick
4. Confederate leaders:
Generals Robert E. Lee,
Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart
5. Defeated: Union
6. Victory: Confederacy
7. General Stonewall Jackson
was wounded and died



Handwriting practice paper with a decorative border and 20 horizontal lines.

Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Gettysburg took place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1-3, 1863. After the Battle of Chancellorsville, General Robert E. Lee decided to invade Pennsylvania. He wanted to get the Union armies out of Virginia because the state's resources were wearing thin after so many battles. He also hoped that the Union would work toward peace if the Confederacy won a battle in Pennsylvania. In June 1863, General Lee began moving his army toward Pennsylvania. General Joseph Hooker waited too long to try to stop him, and the Confederate army was able to enter Pennsylvania. President Lincoln replaced General Hooker with General George G. Meade.

After reaching Pennsylvania, the Confederate Army spread out, trying to find food and other supplies. General Meade came into Pennsylvania from behind the Confederate Army and began to close in, hoping to stop General Lee from attacking the state's capital of Harrisburg. When General Lee found out that the Union Army was close, he ordered his forces to gather at Gettysburg.

On July 1, 1863, a Confederate force and Union troops met each other northwest of Gettysburg. The Union troops were pushed back through the town until they were able to occupy the high ground south of town. It ran along Cemetery Ridge, beginning at Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill to the north to Round Top and Little Round Top to the south.

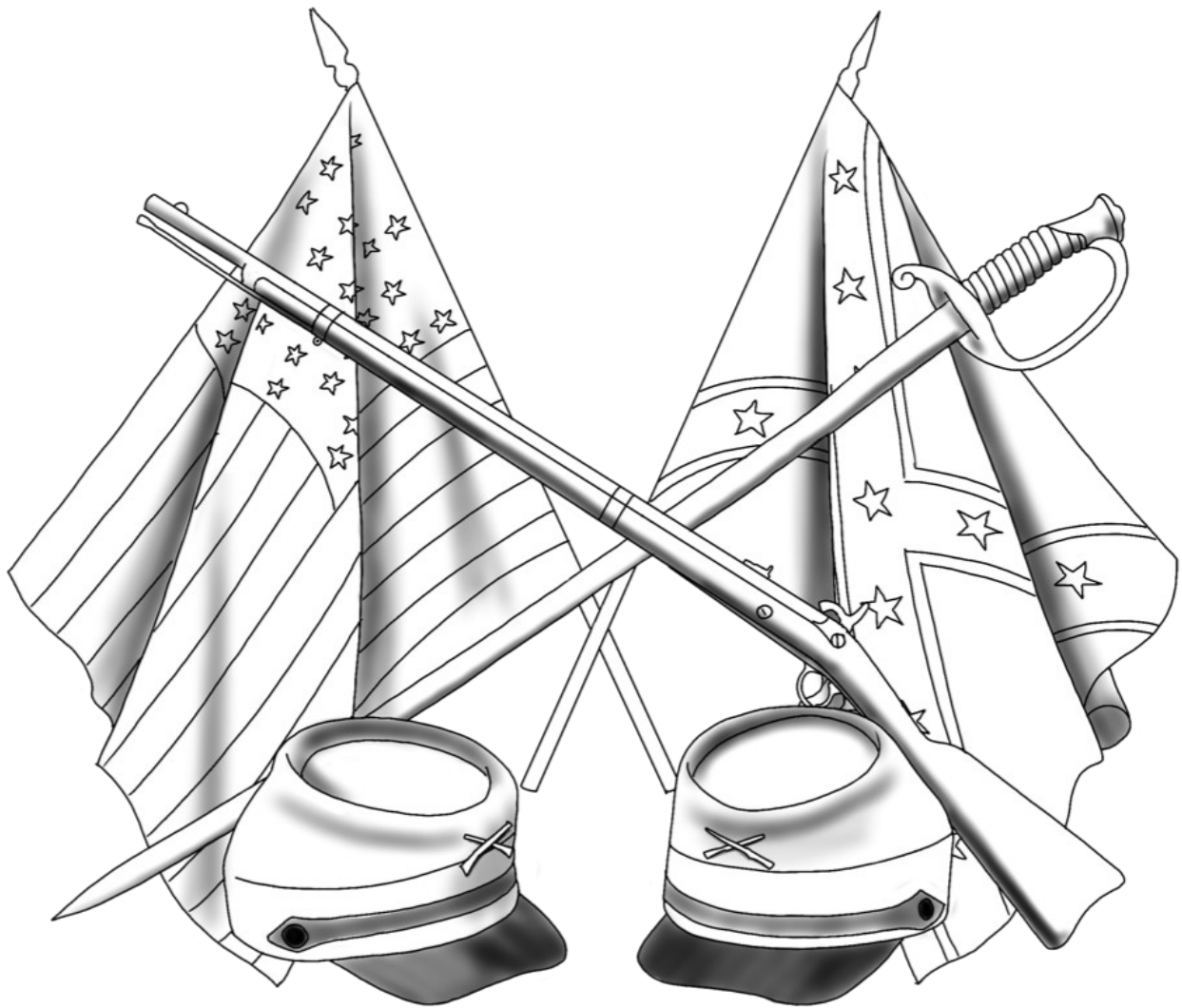
On July 2, 1863, General Lee hoped to win the battle by attacking both ends of the Union position on Cemetery Ridge. He took troops for the main part of the attack to hit Little Round Top. He sent others to attack the forces at Culp's Hill. At first, the Culp's Hill attack went well, but the Confederate troops were forced to retreat. General Lee sent General James Longstreet to begin the attack on Little Round Top. Fighting there lasted for about five hours. Confederate forces pushed back Union forces, but Union forces still stopped them from taking Little Round Top.

On July 3, 1863, General Lee attacked the middle of the Union's position because he thought the Union would reinforce the ends of their position. General Meade anticipated that decision and was ready. After the Confederate forces fired artillery at Cemetery Hill, the Union pretended their artillery had been damaged and fired back much more slowly. The Confederates attacked, marching about 12,000 troops led by General George E. Pickett across a field and up Cemetery Ridge. The Union artillery waited until the Confederates came within range before

Battle of Gettysburg (continued)

starting to fire. Few Confederate soldiers reached the top of the ridge, and those that did were shot or captured. At the same time, an attack by soldiers under Confederate General Jeb Stuart tried to gain the advantage by attacking the rear of the Union position, but that also failed.

On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln made a speech at the Gettysburg battlefield that became known as the Gettysburg Address.



Vocabulary

Artillery: large mounted guns; cannons; weapons able to fire at long-range targets

Artillery: large mounted guns;
cannons; weapons able to fire
at long-range targets

Battle of Gettysburg

Facts

1. Date: July 1-3, 1863

2. Place: Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania

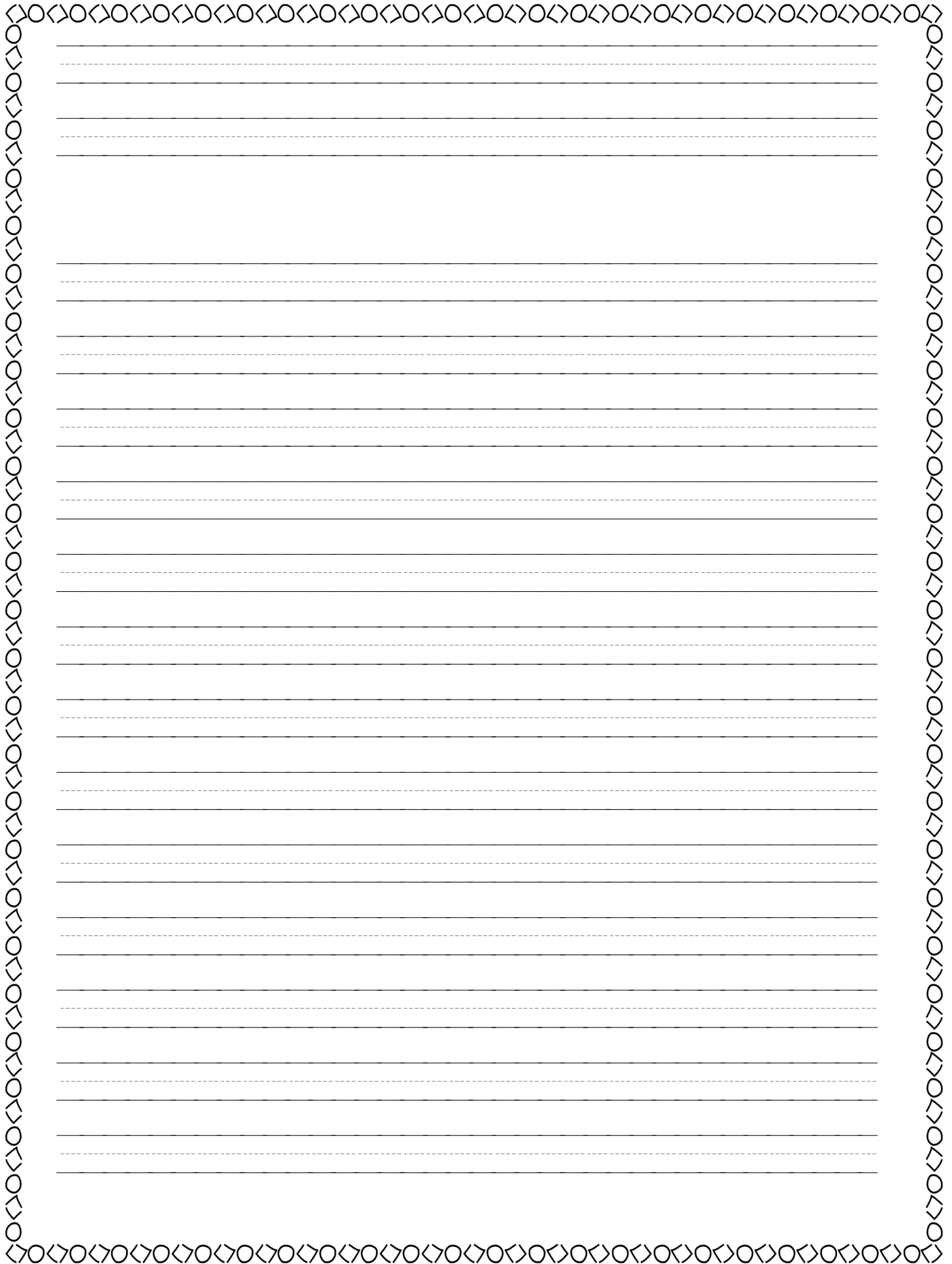
3. Union leader: General
George G. Meade

4. Confederate leaders:
Generals Robert E. Lee, Jeb
Stuart, George E. Pickett

5. Defeated: Confederacy

6. Victory: Union

7. In November 1863,
President Lincoln made the
Gettysburg Address



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Siege of Vicksburg

By the fall of 1862, the Union had gained control of most of the Mississippi River except for a 300-mile (480-kilometer) section between Memphis, Tennessee, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Confederate defenses at Vicksburg, Mississippi, stopped Union forces from using this part of the river. In December 1862, Union forces made their first try at gaining control of the entire Mississippi River by taking Vicksburg.

Confederate General John C. Pemberton was in control of defenses at Vicksburg. Union General William T. Sherman and his troops came down the Mississippi River, and with the help of Union Admiral David D. Porter's gun boats, landed north of Vicksburg at Chickasaw Bayou. Union General Ulysses S. Grant was supposed to help General Sherman by marching through central Mississippi and drawing Confederate troops away from Vicksburg. However, General Grant's supply base and communications were destroyed, so he turned back. General Sherman did not know of this change. He attacked Vicksburg and was defeated.

In early 1863, General Grant tried several different approaches to get his troops close to Vicksburg for an attack. Each attempt failed. Finally, on March 31, 1863, General Grant brought his troops to the western side of the Mississippi River. He used multiple diversions as part of his strategy. On April 30, 1863, General Grant's troops began to cross the Mississippi River using boats provided by Admiral Porter.

General Grant learned that Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston was taking troops to Jackson, Mississippi, in order to help at Vicksburg. General Grant took his troops to Jackson and defeated that army on May 14, 1863. Then, General Grant began marching back to Vicksburg. On May 19, 1863, and May 22, 1863, Union troops attacked Vicksburg, but they were driven back both times.

Since he could not take Vicksburg by a direct attack, General Grant surrounded the city and cut off any supplies going in. This siege lasted more than a month, and the people of Vicksburg began to starve. Finally, on July 4, 1863, General Pemberton surrendered his troops and the city to General Grant.

The capture of Vicksburg and the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg marked a turning point in the war.

Vocabulary

Diversion: a deceptive move; distraction

Diversion: a deceptive move;
distraction

Siege of Vicksburg

Facts

1. Date: Fall 1862–July 4, 1863

2. Place: Vicksburg, Mississippi

3. Union leaders: Generals

Ulysses S. Grant, William T.

Sherman, Admiral David D.

Porter

4. Confederate leaders:

Generals John C. Pemberton,

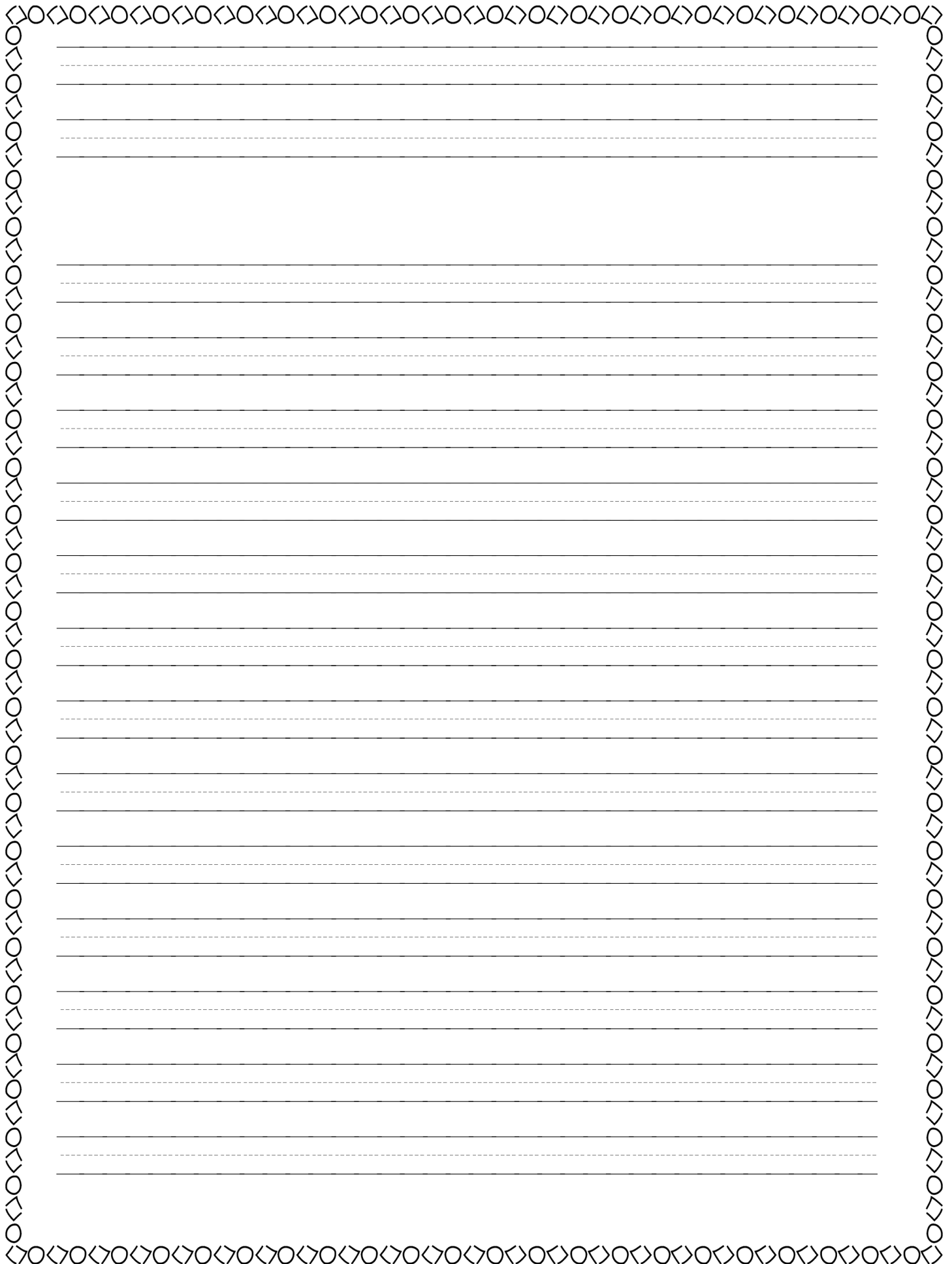
Joseph E. Johnston

5. Defeated: Confederacy

6. Victory: Union

7. By July 9, 1863, the

Confederacy was split in two





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Battle of Chickamauga

The Battle of Chickamauga was fought in Georgia on September 19-20, 1863. In January 1863, troops under Confederate General Braxton Bragg had fought troops under Union General William Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. After this battle, both armies rested until summer. Then, the Union Army advanced toward the Confederate Army, and the Confederate Army retreated. On September 8, 1863, Confederate reinforcements arrived to help General Bragg's troops, so he stopped his retreat and decided to attack General Rosecrans' troops.

Since General Rosecrans did not know reinforcements had arrived to help General Bragg, he split his troops into three groups. These three groups were to go after the Confederate army from different directions. Soon, General Rosecrans was made aware of the fact that General Bragg had reinforcements and brought the parts of his army back together.

On September 19, 1863, Union troops fought a Confederate force throughout the day. Each side sent reinforcements, and the day ended with no one clearly winning. That night, General Bragg divided his army into two sections, one under the command of General James Longstreet and one under the command of General Leonidas Polk.

The next day, September 20, 1863, General Polk attacked. General Rosecrans tried to reposition his troops but ended up weakening another area just as General Longstreet attacked. The Confederate forces routed the Union Army, and many of the Union soldiers fled north. Some Union soldiers continued to fight throughout the day, but that evening, they rejoined the troops that had retreated to Chattanooga. This was the last major victory for the Confederacy during the Civil War.



Vocabulary

Routed: retreated in a confused, disorderly manner after a defeat

Routed: retreated in a
confused, disorderly manner
after a defeat

Battle of Chickamauga

Facts

1. Date: September 19-20, 1863

2. Place: Chickamauga Creek,
northwestern Georgia

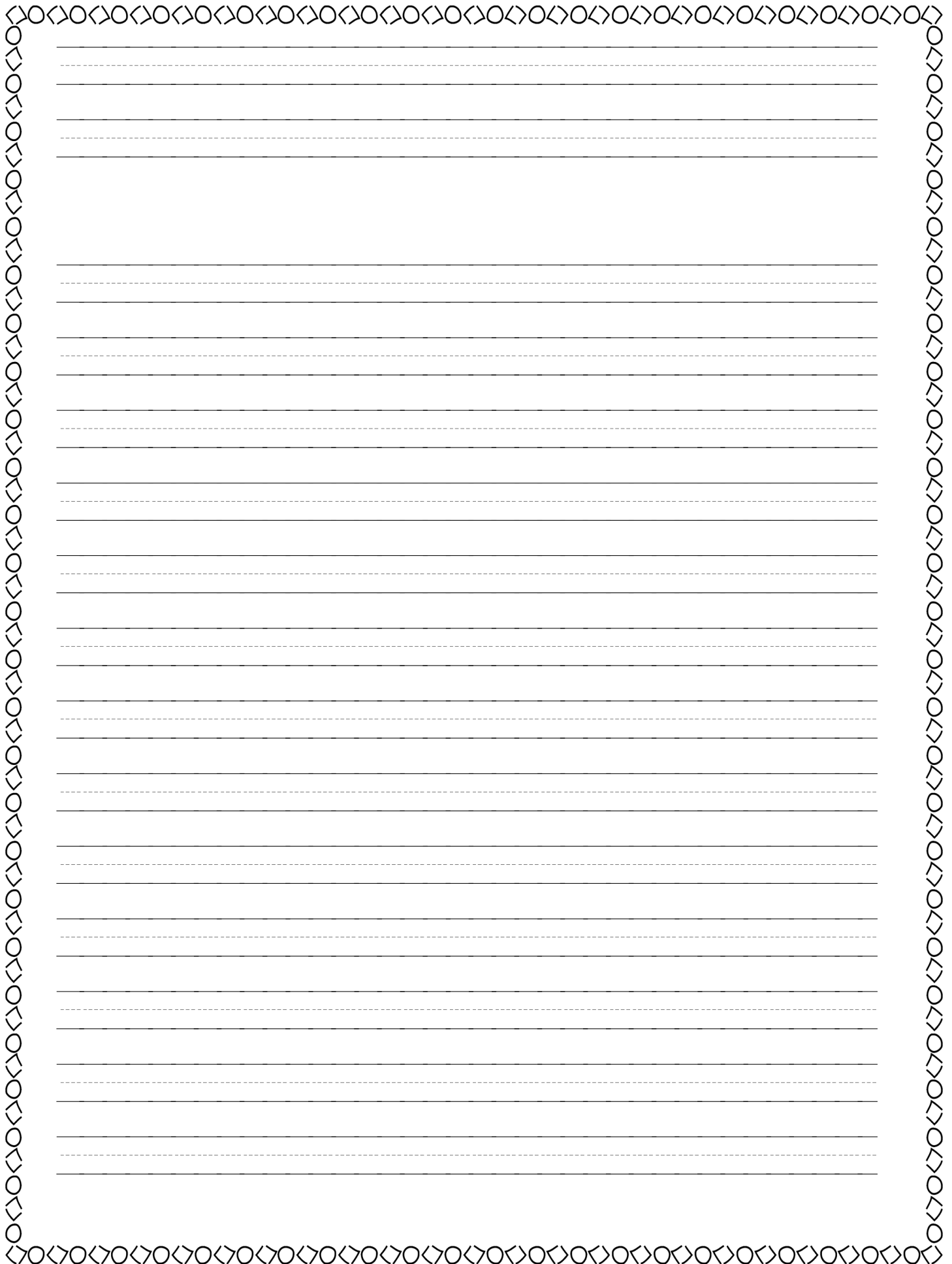
3. Union leader: General
William Rosecrans

4. Confederate leaders:
Generals Braxton Bragg,
James Longstreet, Leonidas
Polk

5. Defeated: Union

6. Victory: Confederacy

7. Last major victory for the
Confederacy



Handwriting practice paper with a decorative border and 20 horizontal lines.

Battle of Chattanooga

The Battle of Chattanooga was fought in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 23-25, 1863. The Union army had fled to Chattanooga after losing the Battle of Chickamauga in September. Confederate General Braxton Bragg planned to besiege the town of Chattanooga and cause the Union troops there to surrender.

General Bragg placed his troops on Missionary Ridge east of Chattanooga and on high ground to the south of Chattanooga, which included Lookout Mountain. He also had troops on high ground to the west of Chattanooga. When the Confederate Army was in place, they controlled all possible routes into Chattanooga other than a route through the Cumberland Mountains to the north. This route through the Cumberland Mountains was very difficult to travel.

In October 1863, many reinforcements went to Chattanooga under Union General Joseph Hooker and General William T. Sherman. General Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded a large part of the Union Army, replaced General William Rosecrans with General George H. Thomas. Late in October 1863, a smaller battle was fought between Union and Confederate troops west of Chattanooga. The Union won this battle, and it allowed supplies of hardtack to be taken to the troops in Chattanooga.

The Battle of Chattanooga began on November 23, 1863. General Thomas' troops won a battle against Confederate troops about halfway between where the main parts of the two armies were stationed.

On November 24, 1863, other small battles continued the Battle of Chattanooga. General Hooker and his forces attacked the Confederate Army on Lookout Mountain. A thick fog helped the Union troops. They forced the Confederates back to Missionary Ridge. On the same day, General Sherman won another smaller battle that broke out north of Chattanooga.

On November 25, 1863, General Grant ordered General Sherman and General Hooker to attack the Confederate Army, but the attacks were delayed. General Grant then ordered General Thomas to attack Missionary Ridge. The Confederate troops retreated.

General Bragg asked to be replaced as commander of the section of the Confederate Army he was in charge of and was replaced by General Joseph Johnston.

Vocabulary

Hardtack: a hard biscuit, piece of bread, or cracker often eaten by soldiers

Hardtack: a hard biscuit, piece
of bread, or cracker often
eaten by soldiers

Battle of Chattanooga

Facts

1. Date: November 23-25, 1863

2. Place: Chattanooga,
Tennessee

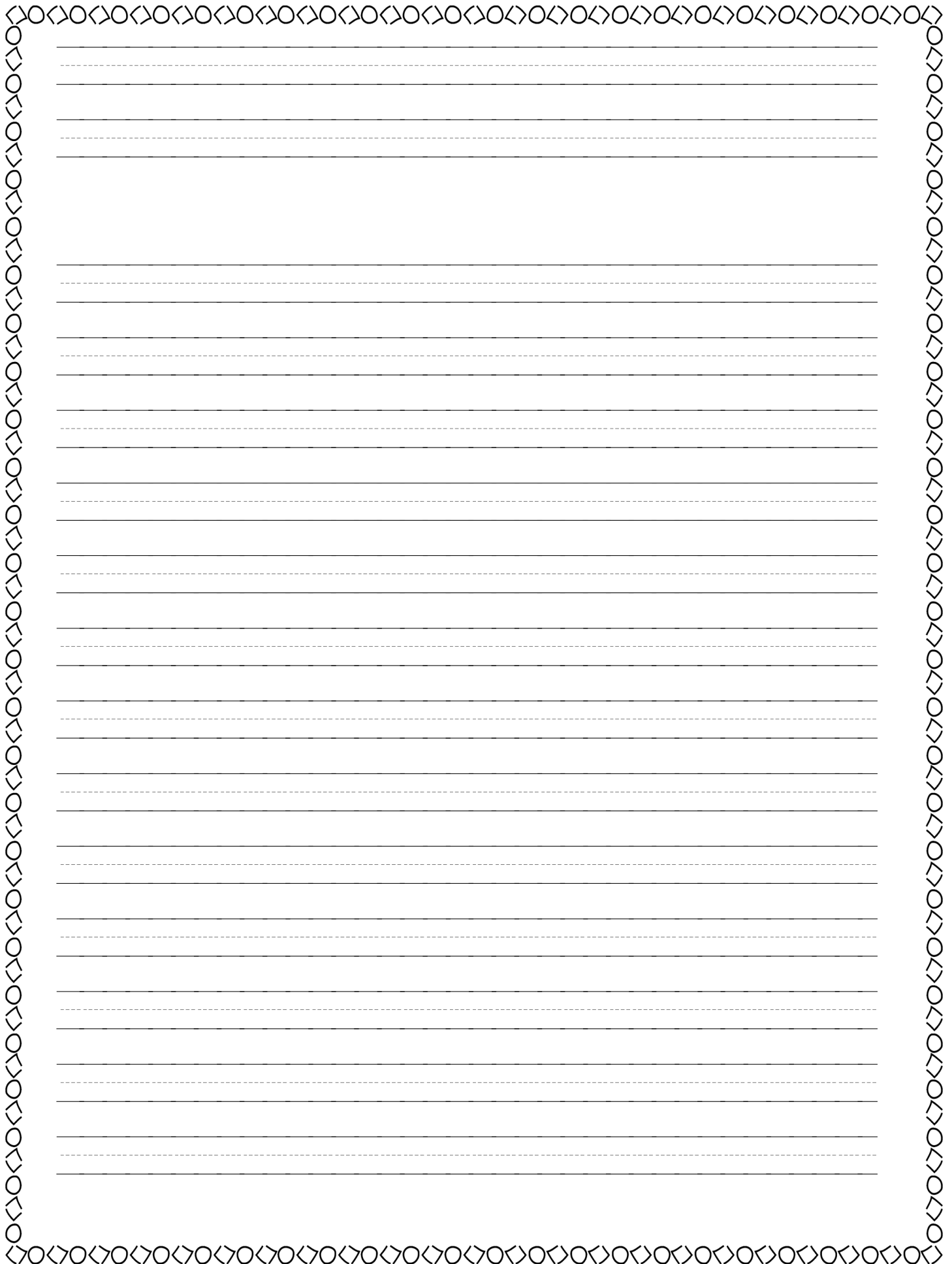
3. Union leaders: Generals
Ulysses S. Grant, Joseph
Hooker, William T. Sherman,
George H. Thomas

4. Confederate leader:
General Braxton Bragg

5. Defeated: Confederacy

6. Victory: Union

7. General Braxton Bragg
asked to be replaced



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Atlanta Campaign

The Atlanta Campaign in northeastern Georgia ended with the capture of Atlanta. It began in May 1864, and lasted until September 1864.

On May 4, 1864, Union General William T. Sherman began moving his army from Chattanooga, Tennessee, toward Atlanta. He divided his army into three groups—one led by General George H. Thomas, one led by General James B. McPherson, and one led by General John Schofield. He sent a large part of his army to hold back the forces of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston. There were many small battles as General Sherman's army marched through. At one of these battles, General Leonidas Polk, who had reinforced General Johnston's army, was killed. Confederate President Jefferson Davis decided to replace General Johnston, as he felt he was not aggressive enough. General Johnston was replaced with General John B. Hood.

The smaller battles continued as General Sherman's army, under the three subordinate generals, continued their march toward Atlanta. At a battle east of the city of Atlanta, General McPherson was killed when he refused to surrender to the Confederate forces. General Sherman replaced him with General Oliver Howard.

General Sherman's army worked to cut off supplies to Atlanta. Since General Hood did not want to be completely surrounded in Atlanta, he evacuated Atlanta on September 1, 1864. General Sherman's troops took control of Atlanta on September 2, 1864.

In November, General Sherman's army began an incredibly destructive march through Georgia and the Carolinas known as Sherman's March to the Sea.



Vocabulary

Subordinate: having a lower rank; secondary

Subordinate: having a lower
rank; secondary

Atlanta Campaign

Facts

1. Date: May 4–Sept. 2, 1864

2. Place: northeastern Georgia to Atlanta

3. Union leaders: Generals

William T. Sherman, George H.

Thomas, James B. McPherson,

John Schofield, Oliver Howard

4. Confederate leaders:

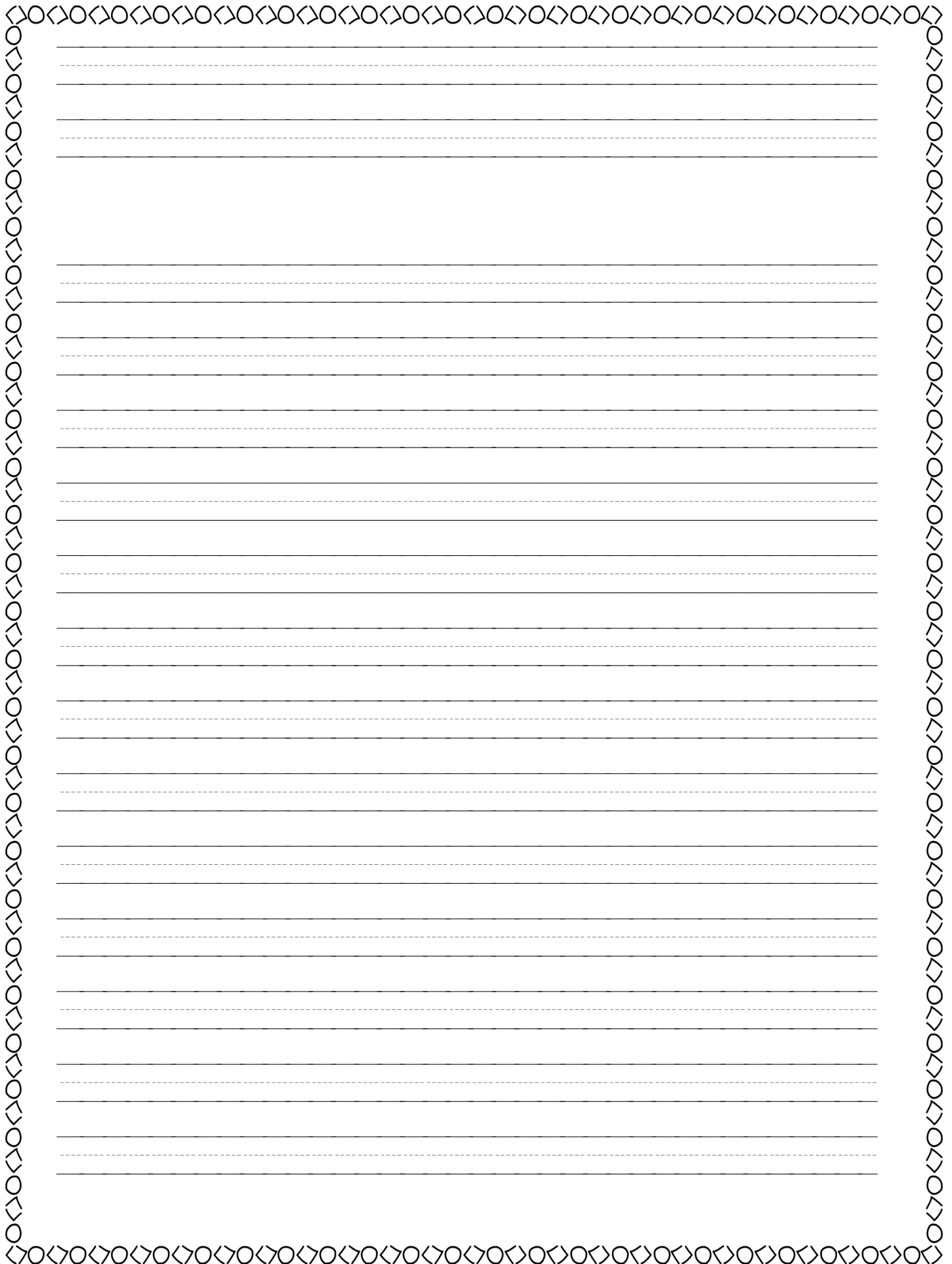
Generals Joseph E. Johnston,

Leonidas Polk, John B. Hood

5. Defeated: Confederacy

6. Victory: Union

7. March to the Sea followed



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