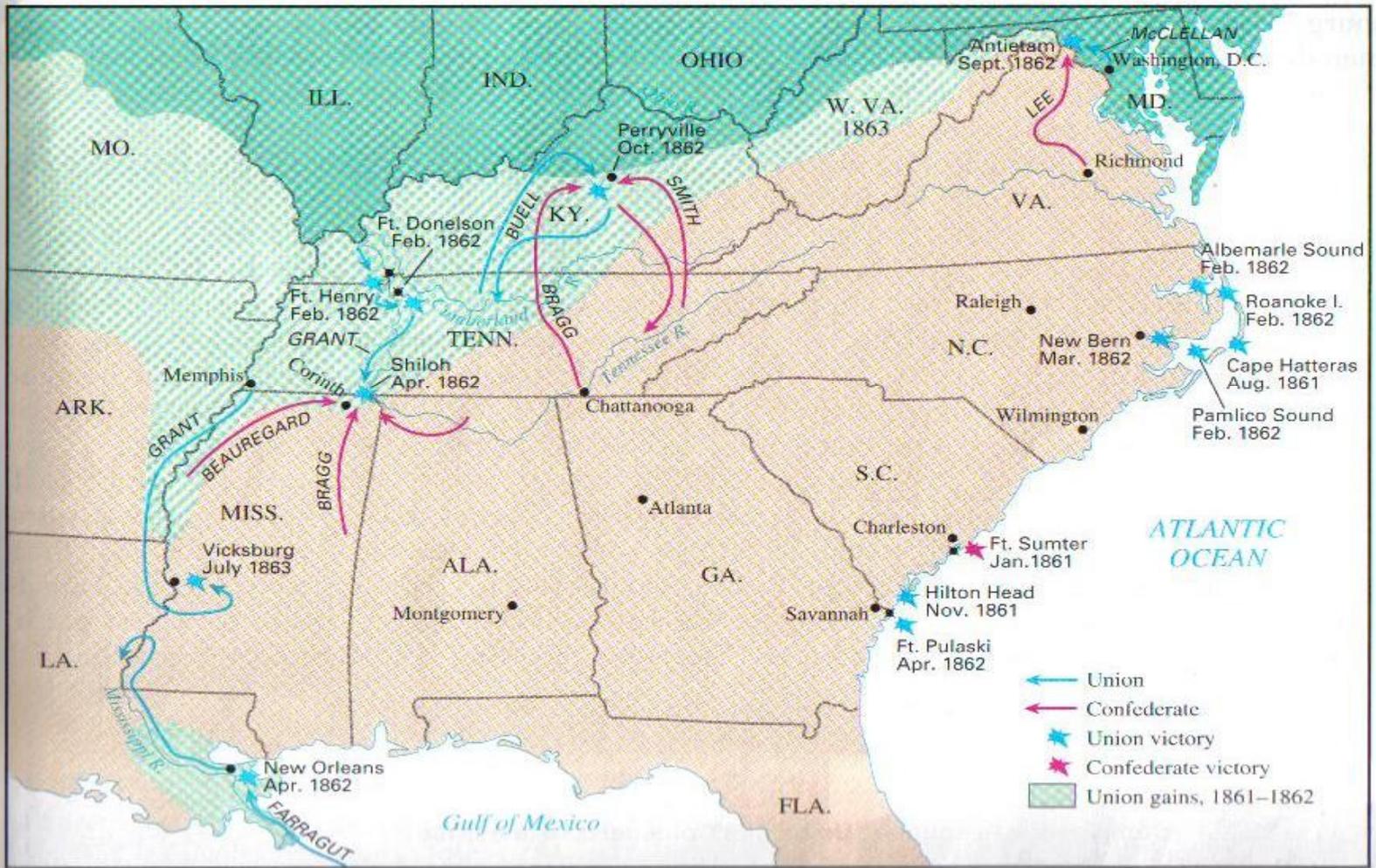


# Civil War: 1862



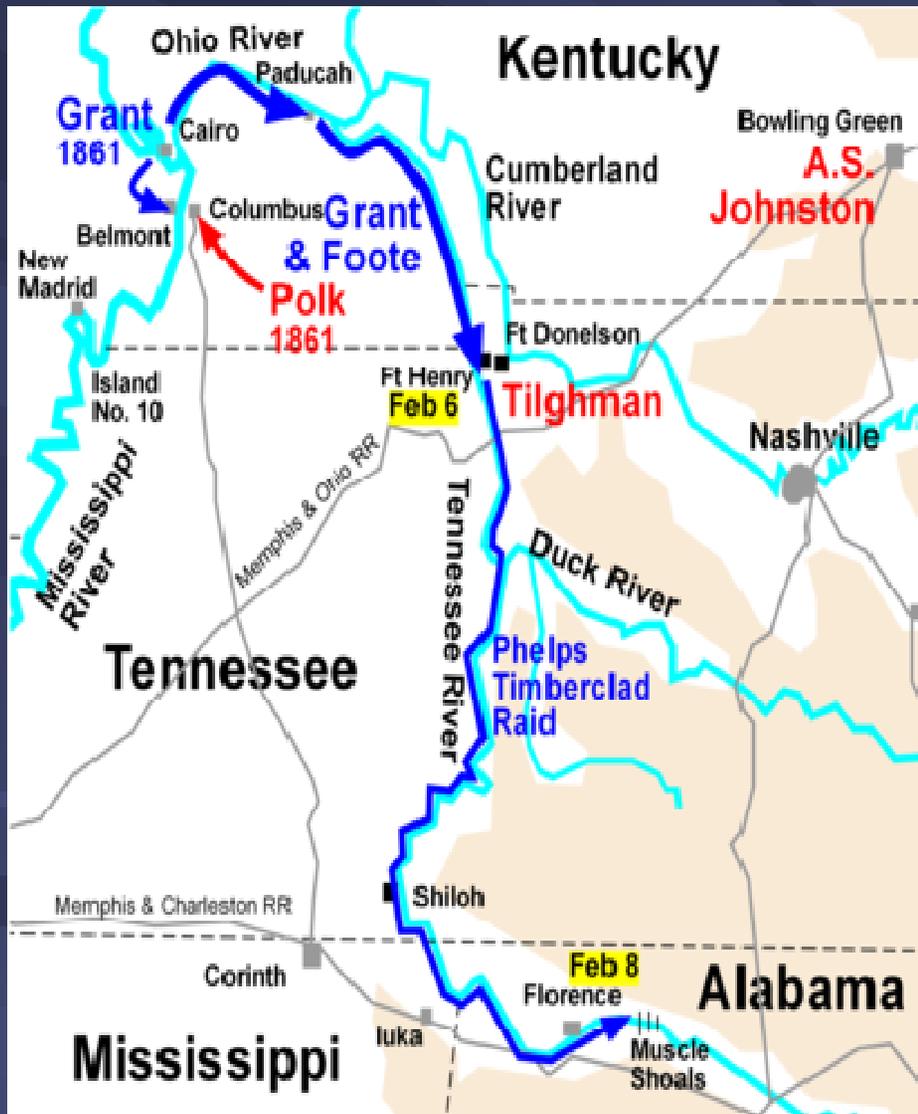
# The Anaconda Plan

## The Western Front



*Anaconda Plan* An overview of the Union's "Anaconda Plan" and key battles on the coast and in the West, 1861-1863.

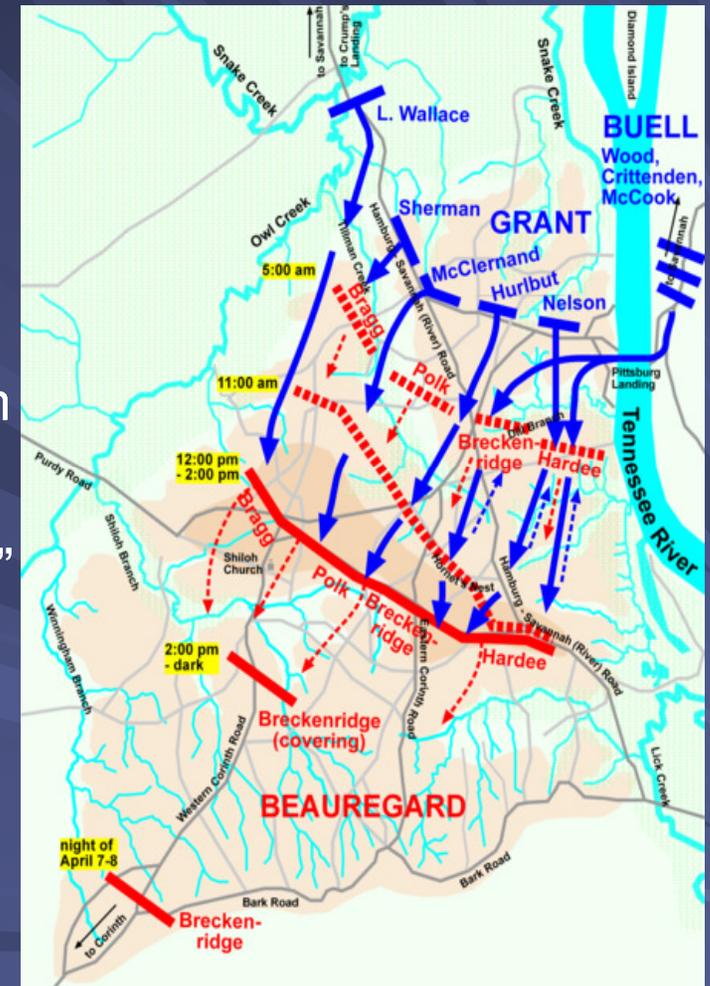
# Grant's War in the West



- Ulysses S. Grant planned to March south from Kentucky cutting the Confederacy in two at the Mississippi River
- Surrounds Fort Henry along the Tennessee River on Feb 6, 1862
  - Prevent rebel escape while allowing ironclads to fire on the fort
  - Fort surrenders in 75 minutes
- Grant repeats the process at neighboring Fort Donelson 10 days later
- Continues his march south towards Mississippi

# Shiloh

- Grant halts his march south at Shiloh to wait for reinforcements
- Union troops are surprised by 44,000 rebels under Beauregard's army who attack early April 6
- Inexperienced Union troops are rallied and commanded by William Tecumseh Sherman
  - US Grant was on crutches after an equestrian injury
- Fierce fighting lasts all day
- Confederates overtake the Union camps, push Union troops back against the river by day's end
  - Beauregard – “I’ll finish him in the morning”
- 17,000 Union reinforcements arrive that night under Lew Wallace
- Beauregard wakes up to discover a total Union force of over 60,000 men
- Drive the Confederates back and force retreat
- Bloodiest battle in US history up to that point
  - 13,047 Union Casualties
  - 10,694 Confederate Casualties
    - Over 3400 dead



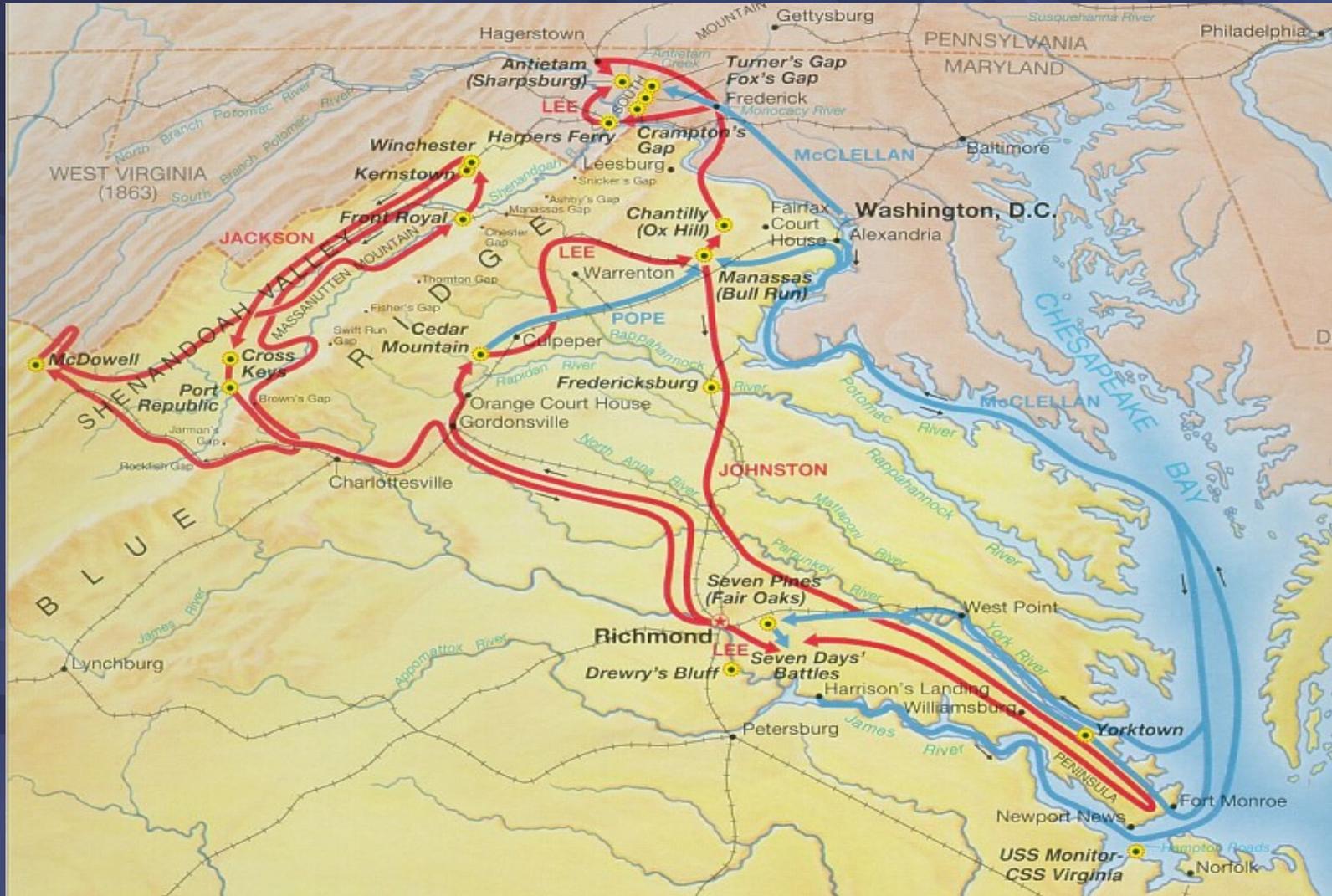
# New Orleans



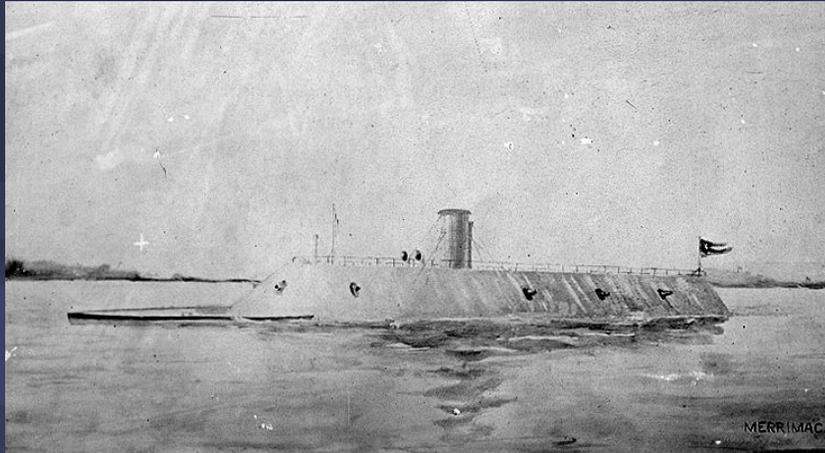
**Joseph Farragut**

- On April 18<sup>th</sup>, as part of the Anaconda Plan, 24 vessels under Joseph Farragut attempt to take New Orleans
- His ships begin bombarding Forts Jackson and St. Philip guarding the mouth of Mississippi
  - 5 days without much success
  - Decides to run the guns
- Slips 8 ships through undetected in the night on April 24<sup>th</sup>
- 5 more sail through heavy fire with reasonable damage
- 13 Union ships sail into New Orleans on April 28<sup>th</sup> and take the city without firing a shot
- The Union forces engraved "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved" on the statue of Andrew Jackson
- Union troops can advance North on the Mississippi River

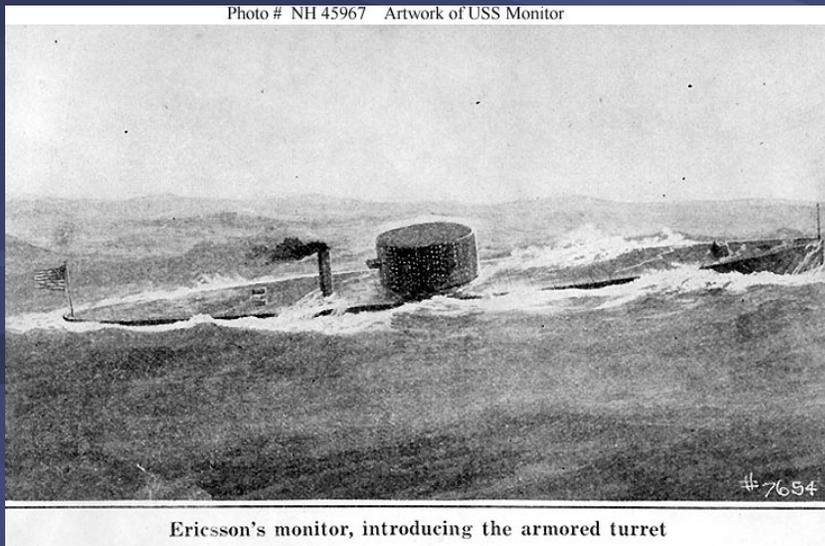
# Washington and Richmond The Eastern Front



# Ironclads



*CSS Virginia (Merrimack)*



Ericsson's monitor, introducing the armored turret

*USS Monitor*

- Ironclad ships first emerged during the civil war
  - **Ironclads** – warships coated with thick iron plates for protection
- When Virginia seceded in 1861, the US Army set fire to and sunk the *USS Merrimack* to prevent it going into enemy hands
- Confederates turned the hull of the ship, the *Merrimack*, into an ironclad called the *CSS Virginia*
- The Union had developed an ironclad of their own, the *USS Monitor*
- In March of 1862 a new era in naval battles began

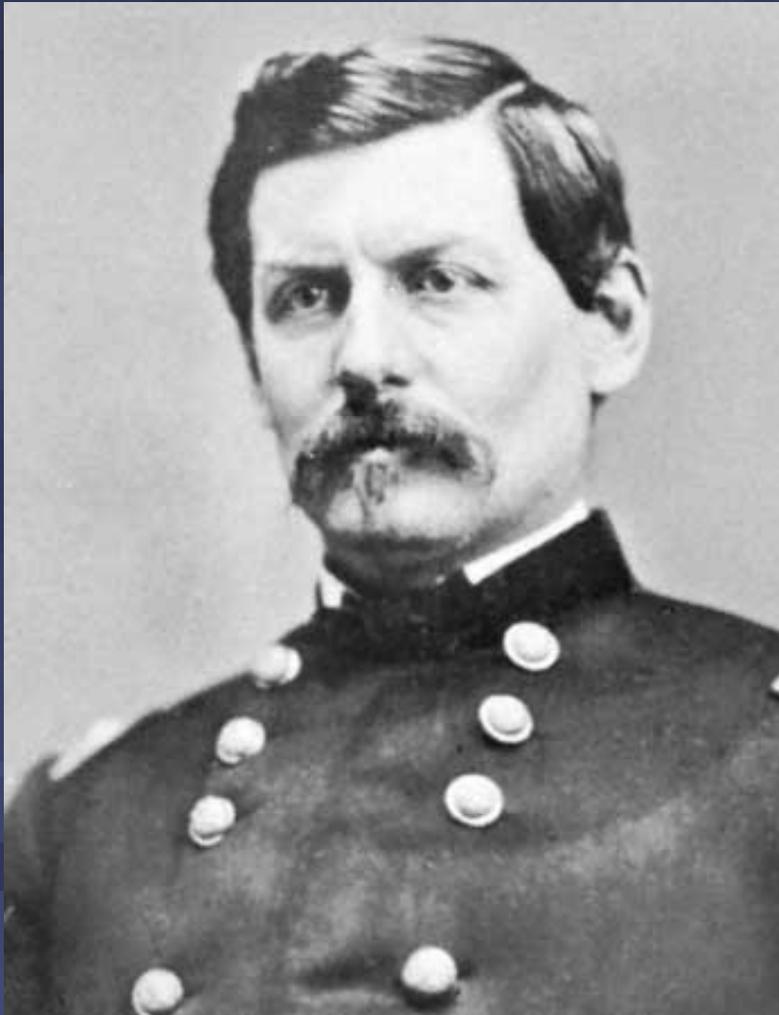
# The Battle of Hampton Roads

- On March 8, the *CSS Virginia (Merrimack)* attempted to break the Union blockade off the Virginia coast
- The *Merrimack* easily rammed and destroyed two wooden Union warships before retiring for the night
- On March 9, the *Merrimack* returned to find the *USS Monitor* waiting
- They battled for hours at close range, exchanging fire
  - First battle between iron ships
- Finally, the *Merrimack* retreated
- Neither ship destroyed, but Union blockade remained
  - The *Merrimack* became trapped two months later between the shallow waters of the James River and the Union blockade
  - May 11 - run aground and blown up by the Confederate Army

# Monitor vs. Merrimack



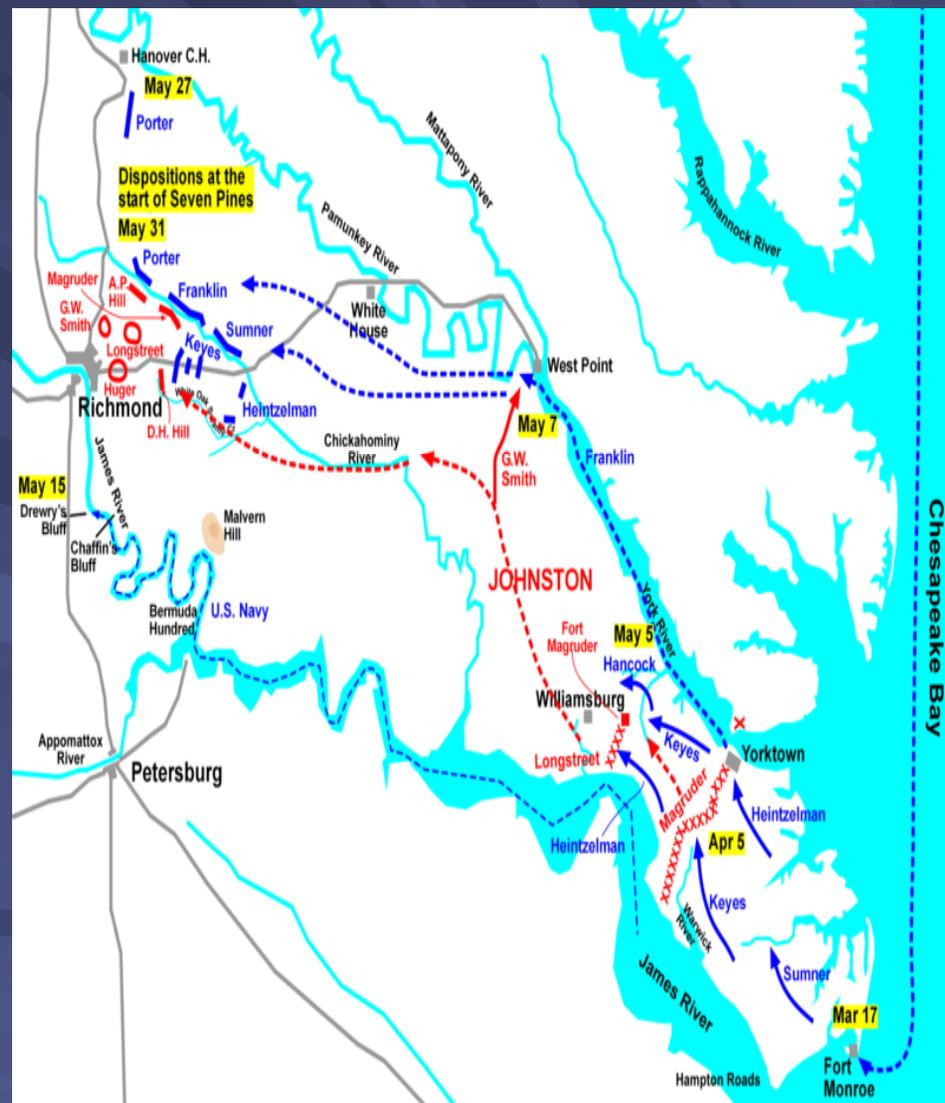
# George McClellan



- Replaced Irvin McDowell at Commander of Army of Potomac Nov 1861
- Served in Mexican American War
- President of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad
- Political supporter of Stephen Douglas
- Great at training and organizing an army
- Very cautious, slow
- Would run against Lincoln in election of 1864

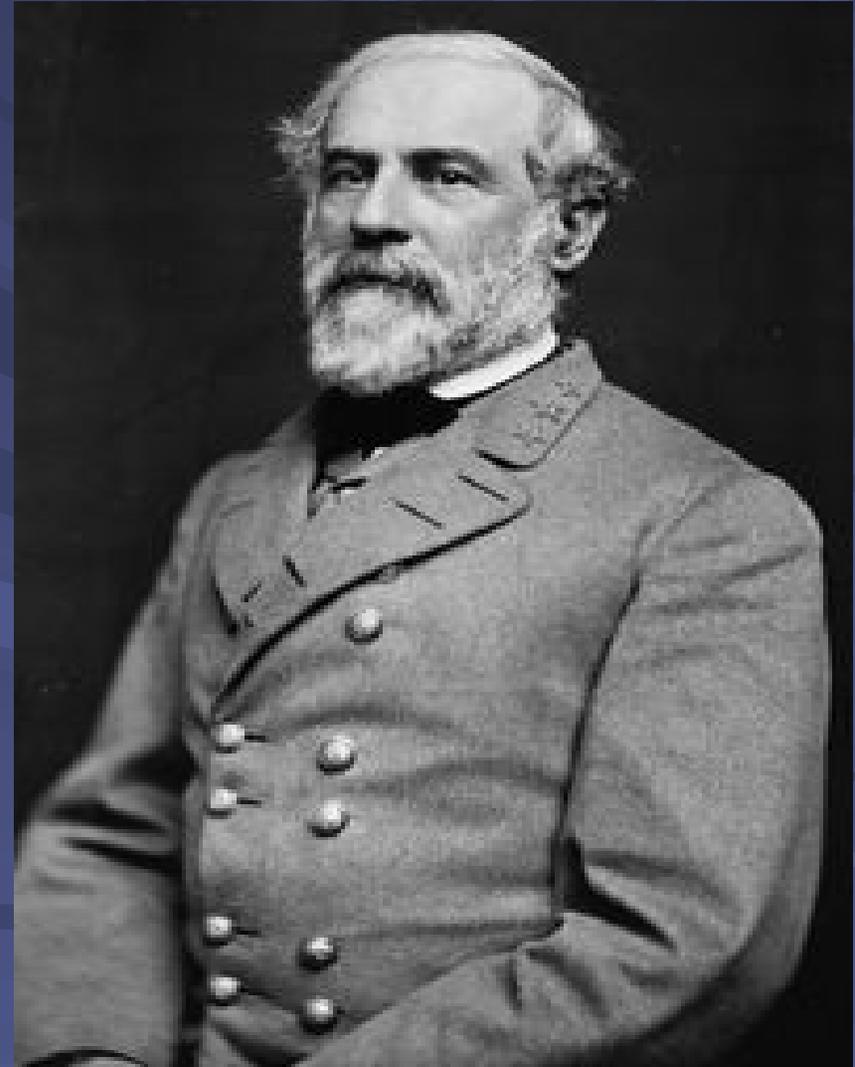
# McClellan's March to Richmond

- Lincoln ordered George McClellan to take the Confederate Capital, Richmond, VA
- McClellan took his time getting started, sailing down Chesapeake Bay and approaching Richmond from the East
- McClellan approaches Yorktown on Apr 5
  - Outnumbers Confederates 4:1
  - Lays siege for a month
  - Confederates escape May 3
- Arrive outside of Richmond May 31



# Robert E. Lee

- Assumed command of Army of Northern Virginia in early 1862
- From Virginia's distinguished Lee family
- Top graduate from West Point
- 31 years in US Army
- Mexican American War veteran
- Rejected offer by Lincoln to command Union forces
  - Opposed slavery and secession but could not fight against home state
- Very highly respected on both sides



# Seven Days Battles

- Robert E. Lee attacks McClellan outside of Richmond on June 25
- The two sides fought in 5 separate battle over the next week
  - 104,100 Union Troops
  - 92,000 Confederate Troops
- Lee pushed McClellan out of Richmond area
  - east to the James River
- Confederate Victory, but they suffered 20,000 casualties
  - 16,000 Union Casualties
    - McClellan sent men back to Washington DC



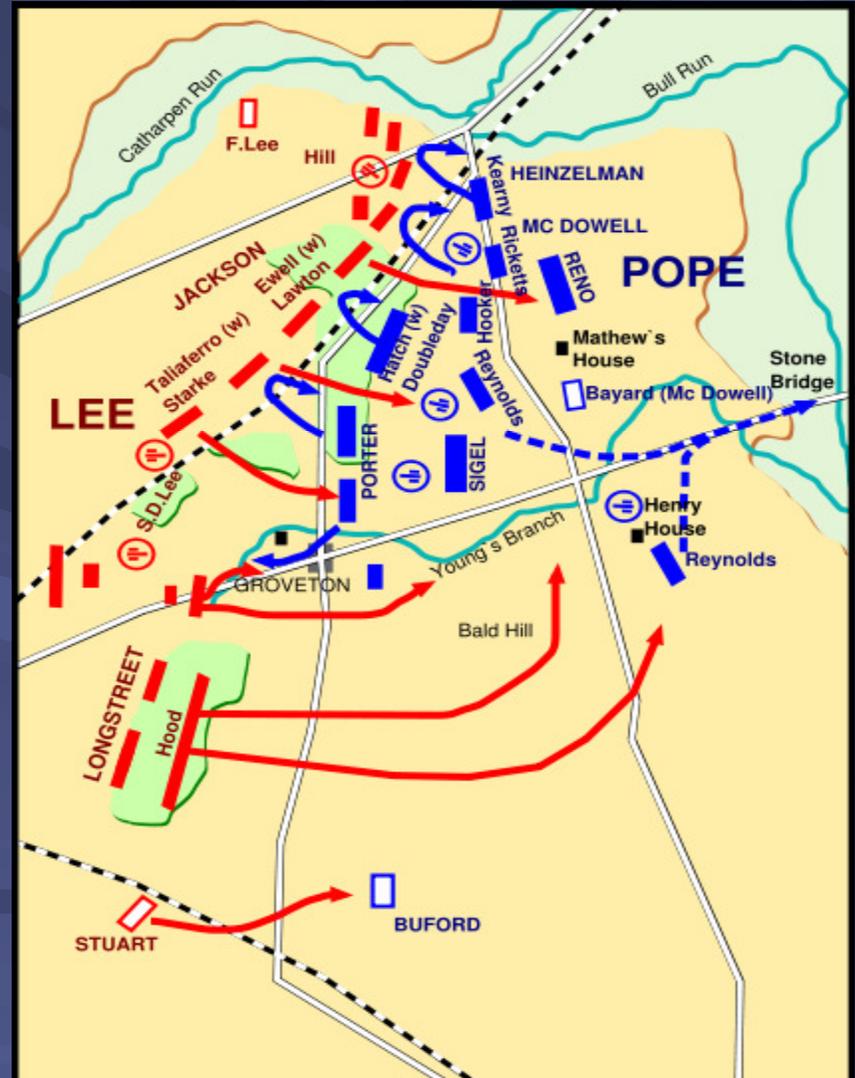
*General Robert E. Lee on Traveller*  
by David Wright

# Lincoln Tries Again for Richmond

- Since McClellan seemed to have given up the attack on Richmond, Lincoln ordered John Pope and 63,000 men to advance from Washington
- They were stopped by Stonewall Jackson and 24,000 rebels at Bull Run
  - The site of the Confederate victory in 1861

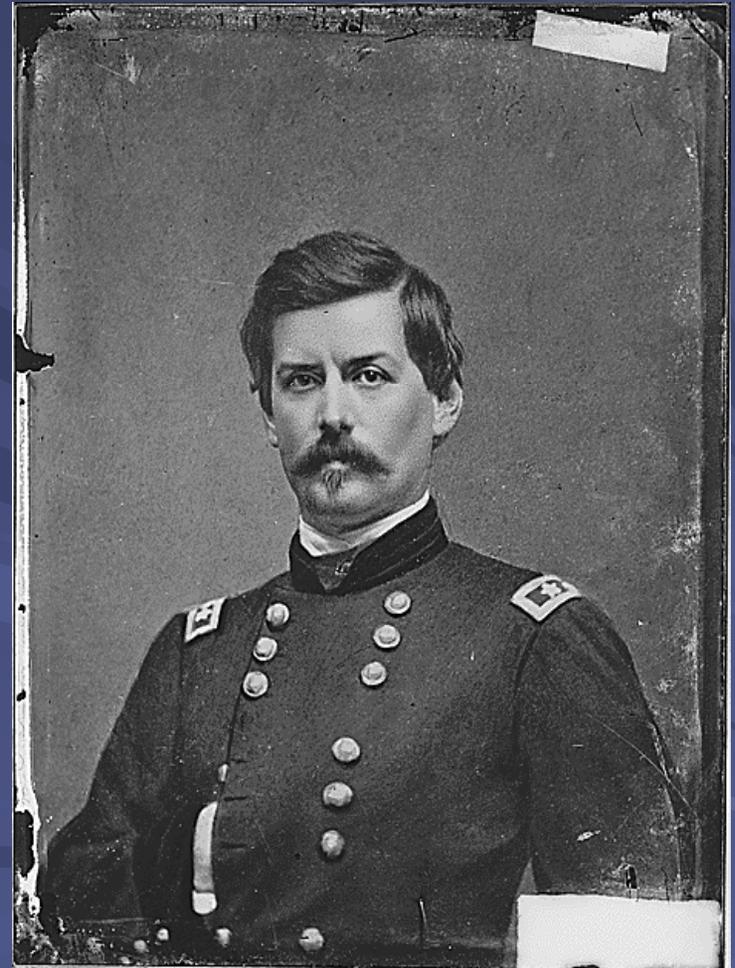
# 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Bull Run

- Jackson arrived on August 28<sup>th</sup> and halted Pope's advance
- Confederate General James Longstreet arrived on the 29<sup>th</sup> to reinforce Jackson
- Lee ordered Longstreet to attack Pope's exposed left flank on the 30<sup>th</sup> and sent the Union in retreat
- Casualties
  - 14,000 Union
  - 9,000 Confederate



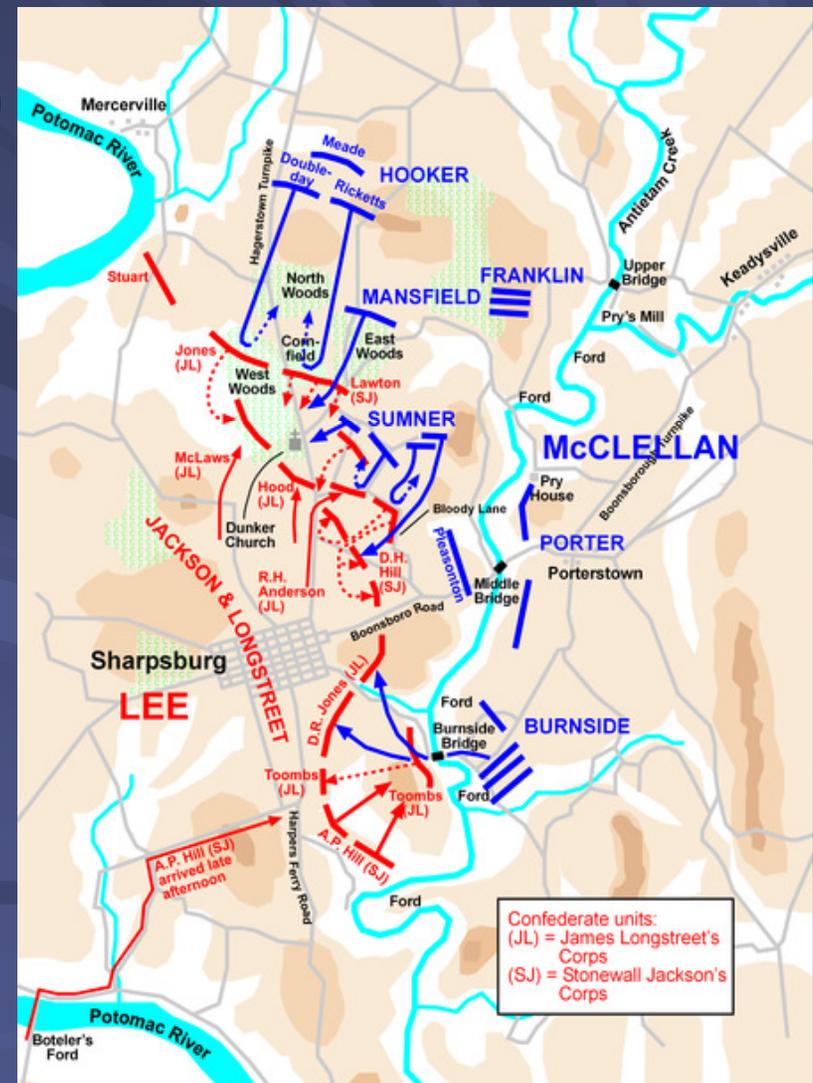
# Both Sides Need a Victory – Prelude to Antietam

- Jefferson Davis thought that a victory on Union soil would lead to foreign support & calls for peace
- Sends Lee and 45,000 rebels into Maryland
  - Gain supplies, win support in a border state
- Lincoln was waiting for a decisive victory to issue his Emancipation Proclamation
- McClellan discovers Lee's battle plans but waits too long to act on the information (Indiana vols.)
  - Loses an opportunity to isolate and destroy Lee's army



# Battle of Antietam

- Sept. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1862
- McClellan ordered Joseph Hooker to attack Stonewall Jackson's men at 5:30 am
- Battle lasted for 12 hours
- After 4 charges, 3 hours, and 500 casualties, Union General Ambrose Burnside took Rohrbach's Bridge
- Union troops made slight advances at heavy cost
- By 5:30 pm, firing had stopped
- Bloodiest day in our nation's history
  - 3,700 Americans dead
  - 23,000 total casualties
- Lee waited for attack on Sept 18 that never came
  - Slipped away at night, moving his army across the Potomac, back to Virginia



# Change in Command



- McClellan doesn't pursue Lee across the Potomac
  - Lincoln is furious
    - Feels McClellan is slow, overly cautious, cannot capitalize on huge advantages in number
- Lincoln replaces McClellan with Gen. Ambrose Burnside as Major General of the Army of the Potomac on Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>
- Lincoln tells McClellan "If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while."

# Fredericksburg

- New Union general Burnside decides on a late offensive strike in Dec. 13<sup>th</sup>
  - Sends entire Army of Potomac – 114,000
- Lee meets them with 72,500 men right between the two capitals in Fredericksburg, Va
  - Builds solid earthworks across the Rappahannock River on Marye's Heights
- Ambrose sends 16 charges to try and take the heights – all are repelled
  - One of the most one-sided battles of the war
    - Union suffers 12,653 casualties
    - Confederate 5,377 casualties
  - Leads to replacement of Ambrose

# Fredericksburg

