

Cornell Notes

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Class—US History	Civil War—The Fighting Begins
1 st Battle of Bull Run (Fall 1861)	Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson—Rally behind the Virginians—spectators???
	South Victory—did not pursue but huge moral boost
	Lincoln 75,000---500,000 in for the long haul
Battle of New Orleans	Blockade of all Confederate ports—blockade runners
	British help Confederates build ships—Alabama, Florida
	David G. Farragut—Daring attempt up Mississippi R.
	April 25, 1862 New Orleans is captured—South largest city and center of the cotton trade in Union hands
The War in the West	Ulysses S. Grant—Cumberland and Tennessee River
	Grant capture Fort Henry and Fort Donnellson—Most of western TN and all of KY is now in Union hands
Shiloh (April 6, 1862)	20 miles north of Corinth, Miss. Near a small Church
	Union victory—Grant holds back attack—more than 20,000 killed or wounded—public wants grant to resign
Murfreesboro	Stalemate between Union—General Rosecrans v. General Braxton Bragg-deprive the south of “Hogs and Hominy”
The War in the East	
	General George B. McClellan lead the Union Army—McClellan to attack Richmond Va.—to careful and slow
Seven Day’s Battle	Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston is wounded Robert E. Lee placed in command—attacks McClellan
	Lee attacks does not win but inflicts heavy casualties, Lincoln forces McClellan to retreat back to D.C.
2 nd Battle of Bull Run	Lee changes strategy—finds himself only 20 miles from D.C. too tempting to not attack north
	Another Confederate victory
Antietam (MD, Sept, 17, 1862)	
	Bloodiest one day Battle 6,000 killed 16,000 wounded, Lee forced to retreat**crucial victory for the Union**
Emancipation Proclamation	Freed slaves in states at War with the U.S.

Summary	