**Chapter 16 Section 2 The War in the East, pages 516 to 521**

**Main Idea # 1**

**War in Virginia – Union and Confederate forces fought for control of the war in Virginia.**

1. What was the first major battle of the Civil War, and which side won?

First Manassas or Bull Run, Confederates

1. Union General McDowell complained that the soldiers stopped to pick berries and would not keep in the ranks. Based on this observation, what can you conclude about the attitudes of Union soldiers early in the war?

Did not take the issue seriously; were not aware of what it meant to fight in a war.

1. Where was General McDowell heading and why?

Manassas Junction to control the railroads to Richmond

1. Who was waiting for McDowell when he arrived?

PGT Beauregarad

1. The union was able to drive back the left side of the Confederate line but one unit held strong. Describe the unit and its leader.

Virginia Volunteers, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

1. What was the “rebel yell”?

A yell or cheer the Confederate soldiers would use when they charged the Union line.

1. What happened to the Union army after the battle? What hopes did it shatter?

Retreated to Washington DC; shattered hopes for a quick war. Encouraged the Confederates.

1. Who did Lincoln put in charge of the Union army after Bull Run? What was the army now called?

George McClellan; Army of the Potomac

1. What happened on June 26, 1862?

Start of a series of battles in the Peninsula Campaign called the Seven Days Battle

1. What happened in August of 1862?

Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run

1. How did Jackson’s defeat of General Pope’s Union forces at the Second Battle of Bull Run affect Lee’s plans?

Encouraged Lee to invade the North

**Reading Check / Sequencing, page 518**

1. List in order the events that forced Union troops out of Virginia.

a. Lee defeated McClellan at the Seven Days Battles

b. Lincoln ordered Pope to attack Richmond

c. Second Battle of Manassas where Jackson defeated Pope

**Main Idea # 2**

**Battle of Antietam / The Battle of Antietam gave the North a slight advantage.**

1. How did the Confederate leaders hope to follow up Lee’s successes in Virginia?

With a major victory on Northern soil.

1. What did McClellan find out about Lee’s plan?

Lee’s plans were left at a Confederate camp site and found by Unions soldiers. He knew that Lee split his army.

1. Describe the battle at Antietam Creek? What were the causalities?

A battle along Antietam Creek on September 17, 1862. Lee divided his army to capture Harpers Ferry. Casualties were 12,000 for the Union, 13,000 for the Confederates. Bloodiest single day battle in the civil war.

1. What do you think would have happened if McClellan would have attacked Lee’s devastated army after the battle?

Possibly could have ended the war sooner.

1. Despite not attacking after the battle why was Antietam an important victory for the north?

It was important because it stopped Lee’s northward advance. Showed the North could win a battle.

**Main Idea # 3**

**Breaking the Union’s Blockade / The Confederacy attempted to break the Union naval blockade.**

1. Which side held the naval advantage in the war, and why?

Union, had most of the fleet; had most of the navel officers; could build more ships.

1. Why might control of the seas benefit a power at war?

Provide the ability to ship goods and supplies to troops; prevent enemy from receiving supplies

1. How did the ironclads signal a revolution in naval warfare?

Introduced new materials like armor and revolving gun turrets; better ways to power ships

**Primary Source / Political Cartoon**

**Anaconda Plan – read and study the political cartoon on page 520 then answer the following question.**

1. Why do you think the plan was called the Anaconda Plan? Like an Anaconda snake, the plan was based on water and constrictive squeezing the south by restricting supplies.