

	Western Theater			Eastern Theater	
Name	Date	Key Point	Name	Date	Key Point
			First Bull Run (First Mansassas)	July 1861	First major battle of the war; shows that war will likely be long and bloody, proving wrong both sides' expectations of a quick victory
Forts Henry and Donelson	early 1862	Ulysses S. Grant makes a name for himself; U.S. gains control of Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers			
Shiloh	Spring 1862	More American casualties in this battle than in all previous wars combined--shocks country and presages a bloody war			
			Peninsula Campaign	Spring 1862	Attempt to capture Richmond; Robert E. Lee takes command of the Army of Northern Virginia
			The Seven Days	June 1862	Lee's first offensive saves Richmond and changes the course of the war
			<u>Antietam</u> <u>(Sharpsburg)</u>	September 1862	Lee's first invasion of North fails; England withholds recognition of the Confederacy; Lincoln prompted to issue Emancipation Proclamation
			Chancellorsville	Spring 1863	Lee's greatest tactical victory, but Stonewall Jackson killed (a major blow to Confederate leadership)
<u>Vicksburg</u>	Summer 1863	"Anaconda Plan" encirclement complete: Confederacy cut in half	<u>Gettysburg</u>	July 1863	Lee's second invasion of the North fails; heart of Lee's army destroyed and cannot be replaced; from here on, Lee will always be on the defensive

Blue: Union Victory

Gray: Confederate Victory

Orange: It's complicated

Chattanooga Campaign	Fall 1863	Confederacy's major east-west rail connection lost to the Union; Northern capture of Chattanooga opens the way for invasion of the Lower South			
			The Overland Campaign:	Spring/summer 1864	a terribly bloody series of battles in which Grant endeavors to bleed Lee's army to death
			<i>The Wilderness</i>		
			<i>Spotsylvania Court House</i>		
			<i>Cold Harbor</i>		
<u>Atlanta</u>	September 1864	Confederacy's remaining east-west rail hub falls to Union; Lincoln's re-election assured	Richmond–Petersburg Campaign	June 1864–March 1865	Lee defends Richmond by holding Petersburg for nine months before his army is overwhelmed by Grant's and attempts to escape to the west and join Johnston's army
Sherman's March (Georgia and Carolinas)	Fall 1864–Spring 1865	Beginnings of modern total war (use of military force against industry, infrastructure, and civilians (including civilian psyche and morale); shows that the Confederacy can no longer resist Union force			
			<u>Appomattox Court House</u>	April 1865	Lee's march to join Johnston is cut off when Grant surrounds him; Lee surrenders the Army of Northern Virginia on 9 April; all other Confederate land forces surrender by the end of June