

Battle	Date	Victor	Northern Casualties	Southern Casualties	Significance
Fort Sumter	April 12-13, 1861	South	0 killed 5 wounded	0 killed 4 wounded	Lincoln managed to make the point that he would not acquiesce to southern secession. He also avoided firing the first shot which helped to unify the North.
First Battle of Bull Run	July 21, 1861	South	460 killed 1,124 wounded	387 killed 1,582 wounded	The victory caused the South to be over-confident; enlistments dropped and preparations for war slackened. However, the loss convinced Lincoln to prepare for a long war. He expanded the military and called for three-year enlistments rather than ninety-day enlistments.
Fort Donelson	February 13-16, 1862	North	507 killed 2,108 wounded	327 killed 1,127 wounded	This was the North's first major victory of the war. It provided the Union with an avenue of attack into the southern heartland.
Shiloh	April 6-7, 1862	North	1,754 killed 8,408 wounded	1,723 killed 8,012 wounded	Combined with Grant's victory at Ft. Donelson, this secured the border state of Missouri and gave the Union control of the Mississippi down to Vicksburg.
New Orleans	April 18-24, 1862	North	36 killed 135 wounded	104 killed and wounded	The Union captured the largest city in the South and gained control of a major port.
Seven Days (The Peninsular Campaign)	June 25-July 1, 1862	South	15, 849 killed and wounded	20, 614 killed and wounded	The Union effort to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond was defeated, and Union forces retreated to Washington.
Second Battle of Bull Run	August 29-September 1, 1862	South	13, 830 killed and wounded	8,350 killed and wounded	The Confederate victory opened a path for Lee to attack the North through Maryland and Pennsylvania.
Antietam	September 17, 1862	North	2, 108 killed 10,032 wounded	2,700 killed 11,024 wounded	This kept Britain and France from intervening diplomatically in the war and provided Lincoln with the military victory he needed to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.
Fredericksburg	December 13, 1862	South	1,284 killed 9,600 wounded	595 killed 4,061 wounded	Despite having overwhelming numbers, the Union suffered a bloody defeat. General Burnside was replaced by General Hooker after this battle.
Vicksburg	March 29-July 4, 1863	North	1,581 killed 7,554 wounded	1,413 killed 3,878 wounded	Grant's victory split the Confederacy and gave the Union control of the Mississippi. Combined with the win at Gettysburg the same week, it quieted northern peace agitators. It

					also persuaded the British to stop delivery of the Laird rams and the French to halt the sale of six warships to the South.
Chancellorsville	April 29-May 3, 1863	South	16,792 killed and wounded	12,764 killed and wounded	This is considered Lee's greatest victory though it cost him his best general, Stonewall Jackson.
Gettysburg	July 1-3, 1863	North	3,155 killed 14,329 wounded	3,903 killed 18,735 wounded	The Union victory was the turning point of the war. After Gettysburg, the South had no real chance at victory.
Chickamauga	September 19-20, 1863	South	16,179 killed and wounded	18,545 killed and wounded	Confederate General Bragg failed to pursue the beaten Yanks, and his victory came at a high cost in casualties.
Chattanooga	October-November 1863	North	753 killed 4,722 wounded	361 killed 2,160 wounded	This provided a base for Sherman's march through Georgia the following year.
Fort Pillow	April 12, 1864	South	231 killed 100 wounded	14 killed 86 wounded	Black Union soldiers captured by the South were not treated as prisoners of war until 1864. Many were put to death as slaves in revolt. The massacre of black soldiers after their surrender at Fort Pillow was an infamous case that inspired black troops.
Battle of the Wilderness	May 5-7, 1864	Inconclusive	2,246 killed 12,073 injured	1,495 killed 7,928 injured	This was the beginning of Grant's campaign against Lee in northern Virginia. Even though there was no clear winner, Grant—unlike previous Union generals—did not withdraw after the battle but pressed ahead and continued to stay on the offensive.
Spotsylvania Court House	May 8-21, 1864	Inconclusive	2,725 killed 13,416 injured	1,467 killed 6,235 injured	This was a continuation of the Battle of the Wilderness. For the first time in Virginia, the North went forward after a battle and maintained control of the initiative for the rest of the war.
Cold Harbor	May 31-June 12, 1864	South	1,844 killed 9,077 injured	83 killed 3,380 injured	Seven thousand Union troops died in an hour in a frontal assault on the Confederate position. Grant said later, "I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made. ... No advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained."
Washington, D.C.	July 11-14, 1864	Inconclusive			Confederate General Jubal Early arrived on the outskirts of Washington with 8,000 troops, planning to assault the capital. Faced

					with 20,000 Union defenders, Early withdrew, but Lincoln was unhappy with the Union troops whom he felt did not pursue Early vigorously enough.
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