

Time	Action/Event
<b>1862 April 6-7</b>	The Battle of Shiloh. Ulysses Grant's victory cost a lot of lives and Lincoln is pressured to fire him, but decides to keep Grant "I can't spare this man; he fights," Lincoln says.
<b>1862 April 24</b>	US Admiral David Farragut captures New Orleans, the largest Confederate seaport city.
<b>1862 Summer</b>	Confederate Lee's and American McClellan's armies chase each other around Northern Virginia, getting dangerously close to Washington DC.
<b>1862 Aug 29-30</b>	2nd Battle of Bull Run - The US Army numbering 75,000 troops is defeated by Stonewall Jackson led Confederate Army of 55,000 troops--less than 30 miles from Washington DC
<b>1862 Sept 17</b>	Battle of Antietam - Bloodiest battle in US history, Lee & McClellan clash in Maryland (70 m north of Washington) resulting in a US victory that cost 26,000 casualties on either side.
<b>1862 Sept</b>	Lincoln is plans to free all slaves in the Confederacy by writing the Emancipation Proclamation.
<b>1862 Nov 7</b>	Lincoln is fed up with McClellan and replaces him with Ambrose Burnside as leader of Army of Potomac.
<b>1862 Dec 13</b>	Burnside suffers a major defeat at Fredericksburg VA with over 12,000 casualties compared to the victorious Confederate loss of about 5,000.
<b>1863 Jan 1</b>	President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in territories held by Confederates and emphasizes the enlisting of black soldiers in the Union Army. The war to preserve the Union now becomes a revolutionary struggle for the abolition of slavery.
<b>1863 Jan 25</b>	Lincoln replaces Ambrose Burnside with Joseph Hooker as Commander of Army of Potomac
<b>1863 March 3</b>	The U.S. Congress enacts a draft, affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempts those who pay \$300 or provide a substitute. "The blood of a poor man is as precious as that of the wealthy," poor Northerners complain.
<b>1863 May 1-4</b>	Gen. Hooker's 160,000 troops are defeated by General Lee's 60,000 at Chancellorsville, VA. "I just lost confidence in Joe Hooker," said Hooker later about his own lack of nerve during the battle. Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson takes a bullet and six days after the battle dies of pneumonia, his dying words: Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." General Lee is distraught, "I have lost my right arm."
<b>1863 June 3</b>	General Lee plans to invade the North with intent of capturing Washington, DC with 75,000 troops.
<b>1863 June 24</b>	Lincoln replaces Joseph Hooker with George G. Meade as Commander of Army of Potomac--the fifth commander in less than a year.

Time	Action/Event
<b>1862 April 6-7</b>	The Battle of Shiloh. Ulysses Grant's victory cost a lot of lives and Lincoln is pressured to fire him, but decides to keep Grant "I can't spare this man; he fights," Lincoln says.
<b>1862 April 24</b>	US Admiral David Farragut captures New Orleans, the largest Confederate seaport city.
<b>1862 Summer</b>	Confederate Lee's and American McClellan's armies chase each other around Northern Virginia, getting dangerously close to Washington DC.
<b>1862 Aug 29-30</b>	2nd Battle of Bull Run - The US Army numbering 75,000 troops is defeated by Stonewall Jackson led Confederate Army of 55,000 troops--less than 30 miles from Washington DC
<b>1862 Sept 17</b>	Battle of Antietam - Bloodiest battle in US history, Lee & McClellan clash in Maryland (70 m north of Washington) resulting in a US victory that cost 26,000 casualties on either side.
<b>1862 Sept</b>	Lincoln is plans to free all slaves in the Confederacy by writing the Emancipation Proclamation.
<b>1862 Nov 7</b>	Lincoln is fed up with McClellan and replaces him with Ambrose Burnside as leader of Army of Potomac.
<b>1862 Dec 13</b>	Burnside suffers a major defeat at Fredericksburg VA with over 12,000 casualties compared to the victorious Confederate loss of about 5,000.
<b>1863 Jan 1</b>	President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves in territories held by Confederates and emphasizes the enlisting of black soldiers in the Union Army. The war to preserve the Union now becomes a revolutionary struggle for the abolition of slavery.
<b>1863 Jan 25</b>	Lincoln replaces Ambrose Burnside with Joseph Hooker as Commander of Army of Potomac
<b>1863 March 3</b>	The U.S. Congress enacts a draft, affecting male citizens aged 20 to 45, but also exempts those who pay \$300 or provide a substitute. "The blood of a poor man is as precious as that of the wealthy," poor Northerners complain.
<b>1863 May 1-4</b>	Gen. Hooker's 160,000 troops are defeated by General Lee's 60,000 at Chancellorsville, VA. "I just lost confidence in Joe Hooker," said Hooker later about his own lack of nerve during the battle. Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson takes a bullet and six days after the battle dies of pneumonia, his dying words: Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." General Lee is distraught, "I have lost my right arm."
<b>1863 June 3</b>	General Lee plans to invade the North with intent of capturing Washington, DC with 75,000 troops.
<b>1863 June 24</b>	Lincoln replaces Joseph Hooker with George G. Meade as Commander of Army of Potomac--the fifth commander in less than a year.