**1861**

| May 16 | July 11–16 | Union troops occupy Alexandria and an unknown number of Southern states.
| May 24 | July 11–16 | The 28th & 29th United States Colored Troops (USCT) are assigned to the 43rd Virginia Cavalry.
| May 29 | July 11–16 | Burnside and McClellan hold their final review of Union troops near Warrenton.

**1862**

| July 21 | July 11–16 | Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps of the Army of the Potomac is repulsed near Broad Run.

**1863**

| June 17 | July 11–16 | Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps of the Army of the Potomac is repulsed near Broad Run.
| July 21 | July 11–16 | Gouverneur K. Warren's II Corps of the Army of the Potomac is repulsed near Broad Run.

**1864**

| April 29 | July 11–16 | Robert E. Lee and Jackson use to plan the Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run).

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**1861–1865**

- **1861:** The City of Alexandria leases land to the Federal government for 999 years.
- **1862:** The offices of Military Governor and Provost Marshal are abolished.
- **1863:** The City of Alexandria leases land to the Federal government for 999 years.
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The First and Second Battles of Bull Run

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situated on the banks of the Potomac River, Virginia, Washington, D.C., was marked by its architectural landmarks and impressive structures, such as the Capitol and the White House, making it a magnet for the Civil War. The city was a vital supply center, protecting the capital.

On July 21, 1861, Confederate forces, led by General P.G.T. Beauregard, attacked Union forces near the Potomac River, initiating the First Battle of Bull Run. The battle was a tactical victory for the Confederates, but it demonstrated the vulnerability of Washington to attack.

Over the winter of 1861-1862, the Confederates mounted a series of attacks against Washington. Forts such as Fort Stevens and Fort Lincoln were strengthened to protect the city. By 1864, the Confederates attempted to encircle the city, but the Union army under General George B. McClellan successfully repelled the attack.

Defenses of Washington, consisted of 80 forts and batteries with an assortment of more than 1,000 guns guarding Washington and the most heavily fortified city in the Western Hemisphere.

The only serious threat to “Mr. Lincoln’s stone wall” came on July 21, 1861, when Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston’s forces attacked Washington. The battle of First Bull Run, fought near the northeastern forts in Washington, Lincoln himself traveled to Fort Monroe, located near the Potomac from the White House, to observe the action. This was the first time a U.S. President was under fire while in office.

After Grant, Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox, Lincoln returned to Washington on April 13, 1865, and the first in the Washington defense were abandoned.

The Battle of First Bull Run, Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Great macrograph by Dave & Gail Elkins, 2006.

INVASION!

The city remained a strategic target for both sides, and the battle was a turning point in the war. The Union army had suffered significant losses, but the Confederates had also suffered heavily.

The civil war continued until April 9, 1865, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The Civil War ended:

- On April 9, 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
- The war officially ended on April 14, 1865, when Confederate President Jefferson Davis surrendered to Union General William T. Sherman in Goldsboro, North Carolina.
- The war ended with the Union victory, and the Confederacy was defeated.

The consequences of the war were far-reaching, with significant changes in the United States, including the abolition of slavery, the construction of the transcontinental railroad, and the development of new industries.

The war also had a significant impact on the economy, with the South suffering from a lack of labor and the North facing a shortage of resources.

The war had a profound impact on American society, with the North and South divided by ideological differences and economic interests.

The war ended a struggle for power and control, with the North emerging as the dominant force in American politics and economy.