

Objectives:

- List and identify the Union, Confederate and Border states on a map by using relative and an exact location.
- Analyze the war time societies with an emphasis on economies, troops, resources, innovations, transportation, bank assets, and factories.
- ***Define and summarize the military turning points of the war with an emphasis on Gettysburg and Antietam.***
- Identify early strategies at the beginning of the war and early southern successes.
- ***Identify the shift in northern attitudes to a "total war" policy and conclusion of war.***
- ***Evaluate the transition back to unified nation beginning with the details of the surrender at Appomattox and the effect of Lincoln's assassination.***



Objectives:

- Describe the significance of the battles at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.
- Explain how Union generals used a new type of war to defeat the Confederacy.
- Explain how the Civil War ended.



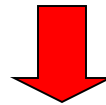
Terms and People:

- **siege** – an attempt to capture a place by surrounding it with military forces and cutting it off until the people inside surrender
- **total war** – all-out attacks aimed at destroying an enemy's army, its resources, and its people's will to fight
- **William Tecumseh Sherman** – tough Union army general
- **John Wilkes Booth** – a Confederate sympathizer who shot President Lincoln



How did Lincoln and his generals turn the tide of the war?

By 1863, there seemed to be no end in sight to the Civil War.



Decisive battles at **Gettysburg** and **Vicksburg** would change the course of the war, and a change in how the war was fought would bring the Union a victory and end to the war.

Late in 1862, the war began to go badly for the North once again.

General Burnside knew McClellan had been too cautious.

To avoid that mistake, he took the Union Army south towards Richmond, VA

Burnside had not adapted to changes – and at Fredericksburg, he ordered charge after charge.



Lee had. 75,000 men were waiting behind trenches. The Union lost a horrible battle.

Burnside was replaced. Next up, was "Fightin' Joe" Hooker. He did not do much better.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, the North lost to a Confederate army half its size.

Despite the victory, the Confederates pay a high price.

Stonewall Jackson is shot, and dies days later. The South has lost another of its best generals.



Two key battles in 1863 turned the tide of the war for the Union—Vicksburg and Gettysburg.



U.S. Grant wins Vicksburg for the Union.



Grant continues his winning streak and lays siege to the city of **Vicksburg**, which sits on the Mississippi River.

For six weeks, Grant laid **siege** to the town. No supplies entered the city for a month.



Civilians and soldiers alike hid in caves and ate horses, dogs, candles and even rats to keep from starving.

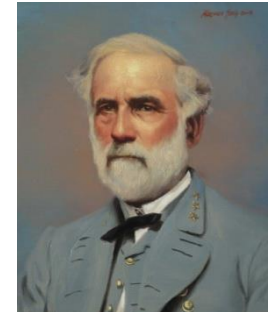
On July 4, 1863, the Confederates gave up.

This victory now gives the Union complete control of the Mississippi River

Two key battles in 1863 turned the tide of the war for the Union—Vicksburg and Gettysburg.



Robert E. Lee loses Gettysburg for the Confederates



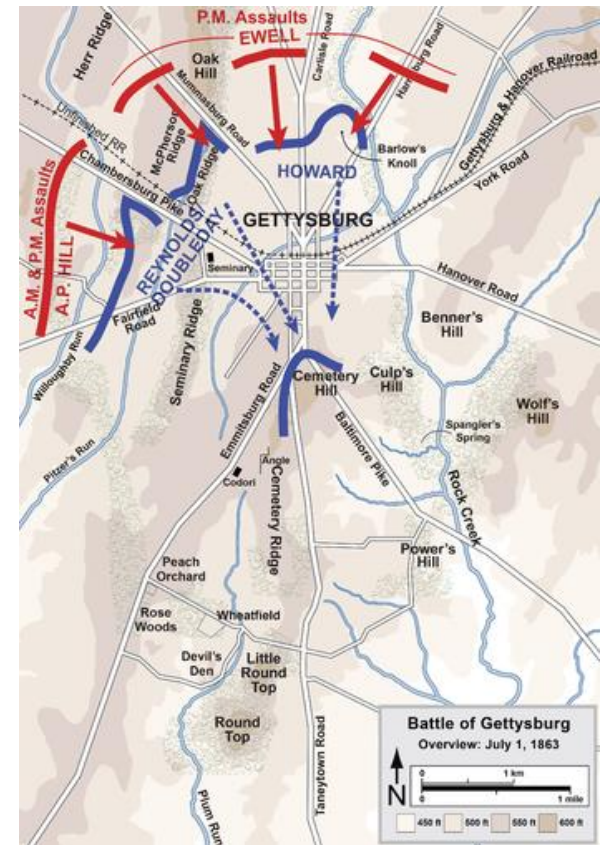
Meanwhile, another decisive battle took place in the tiny town of **Gettysburg**, Pennsylvania.

Following up his victories, Robert E. Lee decides to invade the North again.

As the Confederate army enters Pennsylvania, Lee sends troops to a town to raid a shoe factory.



Day 1, July 1 - Lee's troops run into some Union soldiers and exchange fire. The first day is a Confederate victory.



July 2, DAY 2 – Overnight, both sides rush their entire forces to Gettysburg. Day 2 sees some of the fiercest fighting of the war.



Lee sends most of his troops to attack the left of the Union Army.

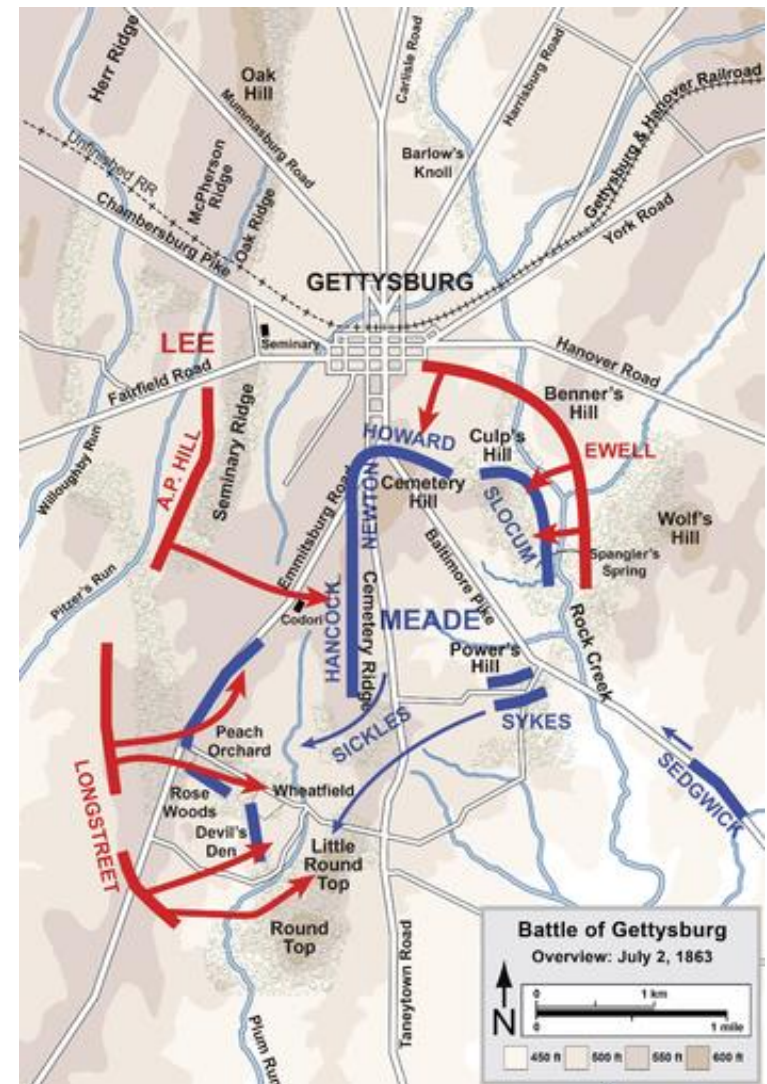
Union troops held their ground at places called “Devil’s Den” and “Little Round Top.”

July 2, DAY 2 –

Overnight, both sides rush their entire forces to Gettysburg. Day 2 sees some of the fiercest fighting of the war.

The Union suffers enormous casualties, but gives up nothing.

Day 2 is won by the Union.



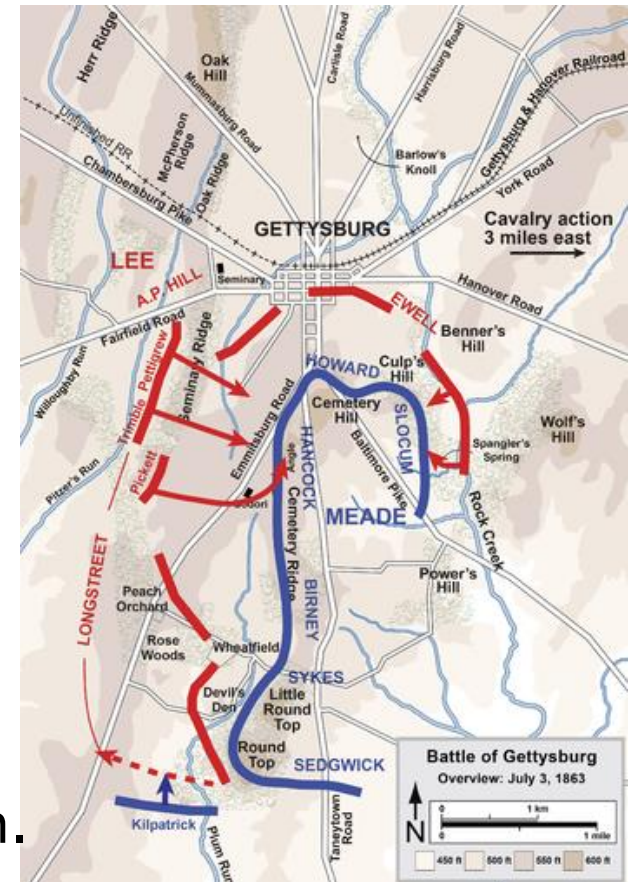
July 3. Day 3 – The “High Water Mark” of the Confederacy and the turning point of the Civil War.

The day opens with 170 Rebel cannon bombarding the Union army. The noise can be heard as far off as Pittsburgh, some 180 miles away.

The day concludes with Confederate general George Pickett leading his 12,500 men $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across an open field to attack the Union soldiers.

“Pickett’s Charge” is a disaster. **Half of his men do not return.**

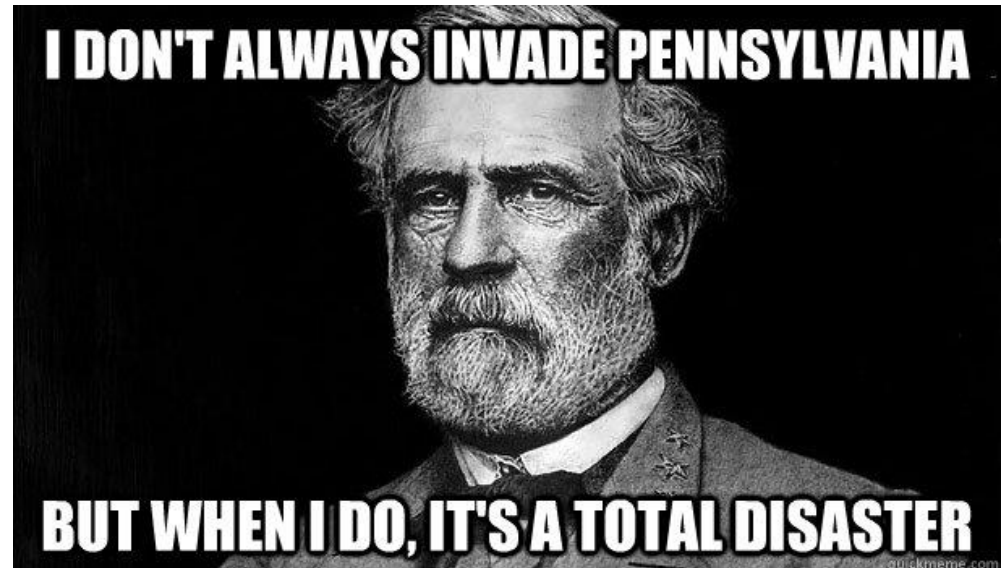
Day 3 and the battle are won by the Union.



Gettysburg is the turning point of the Civil War.

It boosts the morale of the Union Army. For once, it can win the big battle.

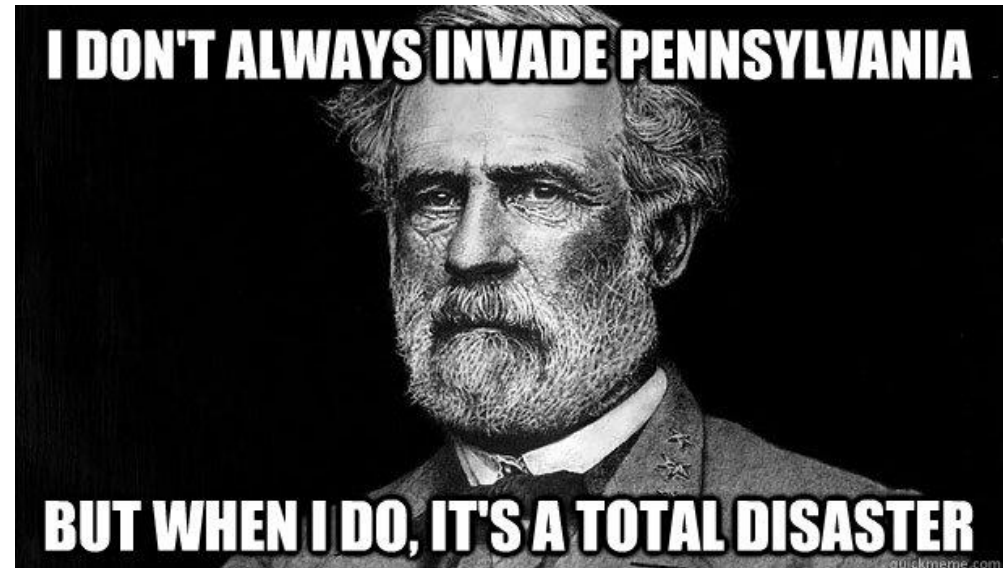
The battle proves that Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee is NOT invincible.



It is the beginning of the end for the Confederate Army. They will never be this strong or this well-equipped again.

Gettysburg is the turning point of the Civil War.

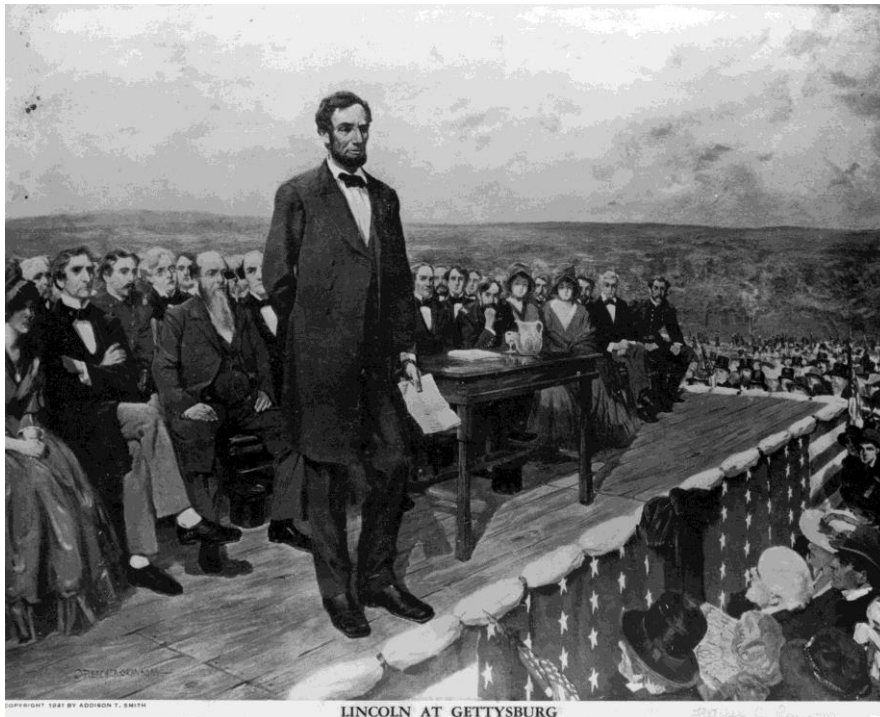
The South will hold on for two more years, but after Gettysburg, the war is slowly coming to end for the South



It is the deadliest BATTLE in American history with more than 54,000 casualties.

In November 1863, 15,000 people gathered at Gettysburg to honor the soldiers who died there.

In his [Gettysburg Address](#), Lincoln looked ahead to a final Union victory and the beginning of a new nation.



He laid out his plan for reuniting North and South

His words reflected a compassionate approach, with no vengeance or hatred toward the South

Closing in on the Confederacy

In 1864, President Lincoln gave command of all Union forces to **General Ulysses S. Grant**.

Grant's huge army began hammering away at the Confederates in a series of battles.



After weeks of fighting, Lee began running out of men and supplies, but Grant had a steady stream of both.

Battle	Strength	Casualties
The Wilderness	Union – 120,000	U – 18,000
	Confederate – 62,000	C – 10,000
Spotsylvania	U – 111,000	U – 18,000
	C – 63,000	C – 10,000
Cold Harbor	U – 114,000	U – 10,000
	C – 59,000	C – 4,000

Meanwhile, Grant's friend, General **William Tecumseh Sherman** led another Union army toward Atlanta.

Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman know the war will not end until the South cannot fight any longer.

Sherman was a tough soldier who believed in **total war**.

Goals of Total War

- Strike military and civilian targets.
- Destroy materials and crops that enemy forces might be able to use.
- Destroy railroads and factories to damage the local economy.
- Break the people's will to continue fighting.

Union armies begin a total war policy throughout the South...the aim is to make the South hate the war so much, they want it to end.

In Virginia, the Union destroys wheat and corn fields and burns barns and corn silos to the ground.

Union General Philip Sheridan – *"If a crow wants to fly down the Shenandoah, he must carry his (food) with him."*



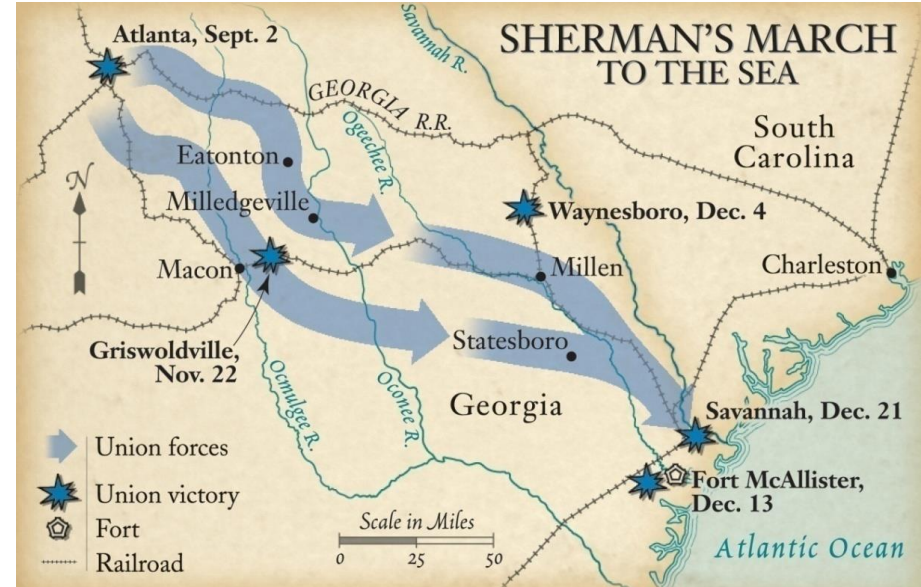


The Confederate army could not stop Sherman

Sherman's troops captured Atlanta, and Sherman ordered it to be burned.

From Atlanta, they moved east, destroying everything in their path.

This is known as
Sherman's March to the Sea.





The March to the Sea left behind a 60-mile wide path of destruction.

Everything was destroyed. Rails were ripped up and stacked on top of railroad ties. The wood was lit on fire

When the railroad ties began to soften and glow red, they were taken off the fire and wrapped around a nearby tree.

The end result –
"Sherman Necktie".



In November, Lincoln wins re-election as Americans understand that the war is coming to an end.

In March 1865, with the war almost over, Lincoln delivers his Second Inaugural speech.

Speaking to both the North and South, Lincoln begins the healing of the nation.

With malice toward none, with charity for all...let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle..., to do all which may achieve...a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

-Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address

Peace at last - Throughout the spring, Grant continues to keep chasing Lee and what's left of the Confederate Army.

Finally on April 9, 1865, **Confederate General Lee surrendered** at Appomattox Court House.

While there are other Confederate armies still fighting, Lee's surrender is seen as the end of the war. The South has lost.

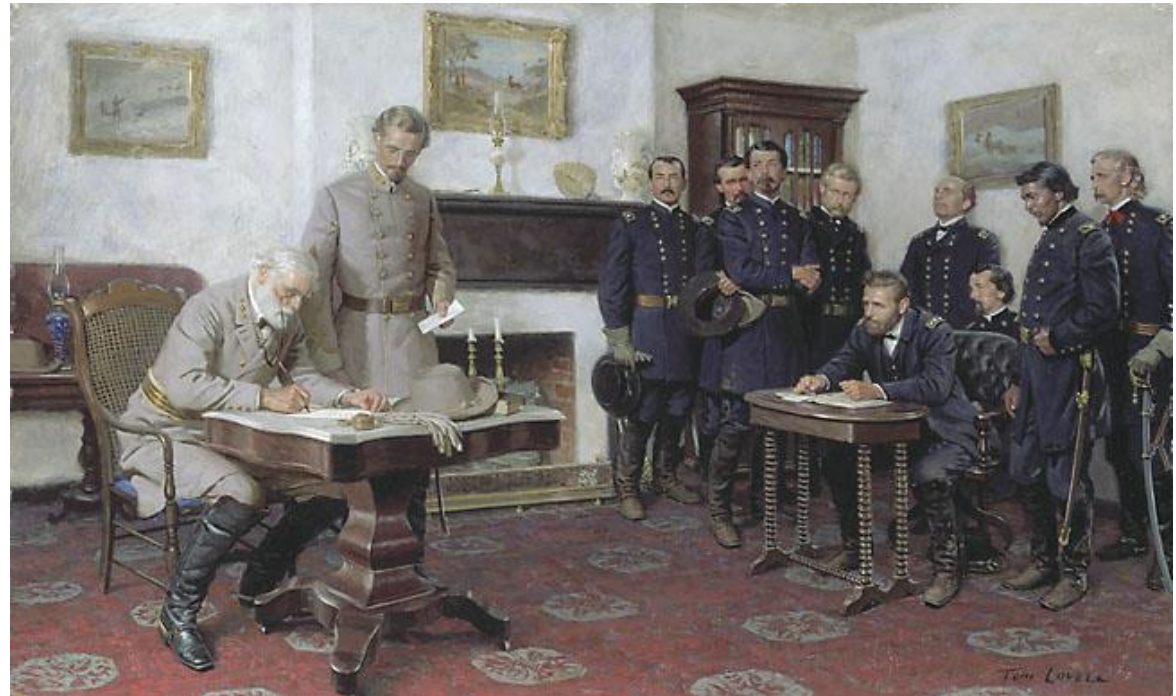


Taking his cue from President Lincoln, Union General Grant offered Lee generous terms of surrender.

The Confederates had to give up their weapons

Any soldier with a horse or mule was allowed to take it home

Every soldier was allowed to return home in peace



Grant's terms were both praised and criticized by the public.

Agree?	Disagree?
Generosity was the first step in bringing the country back together	Grant's terms did not make the South pay for beginning and continuing the war
Confederate soldiers were in need of food and medicine	
Horses went home with owners because they would be needed for farming	The only Confederate officer to lose anything was Lee, and he only lost his home
No soldier would be a prisoner. They were to return home and begin rebuilding.	
Officers kept sidearms in case of self-defense	

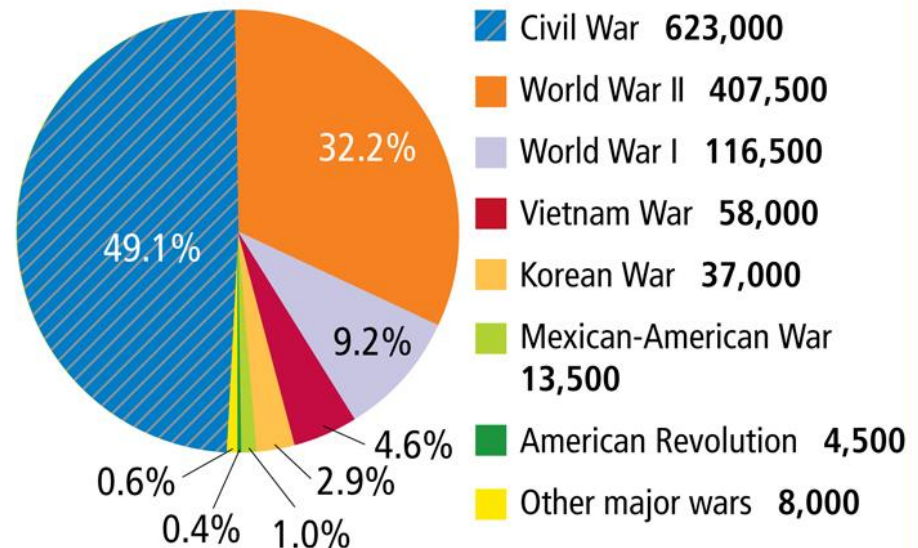
The Civil War was the bloodiest conflict the U.S. has ever fought.

More than 200,000
Confederate soldiers died

The death toll for the
North was almost
400,000

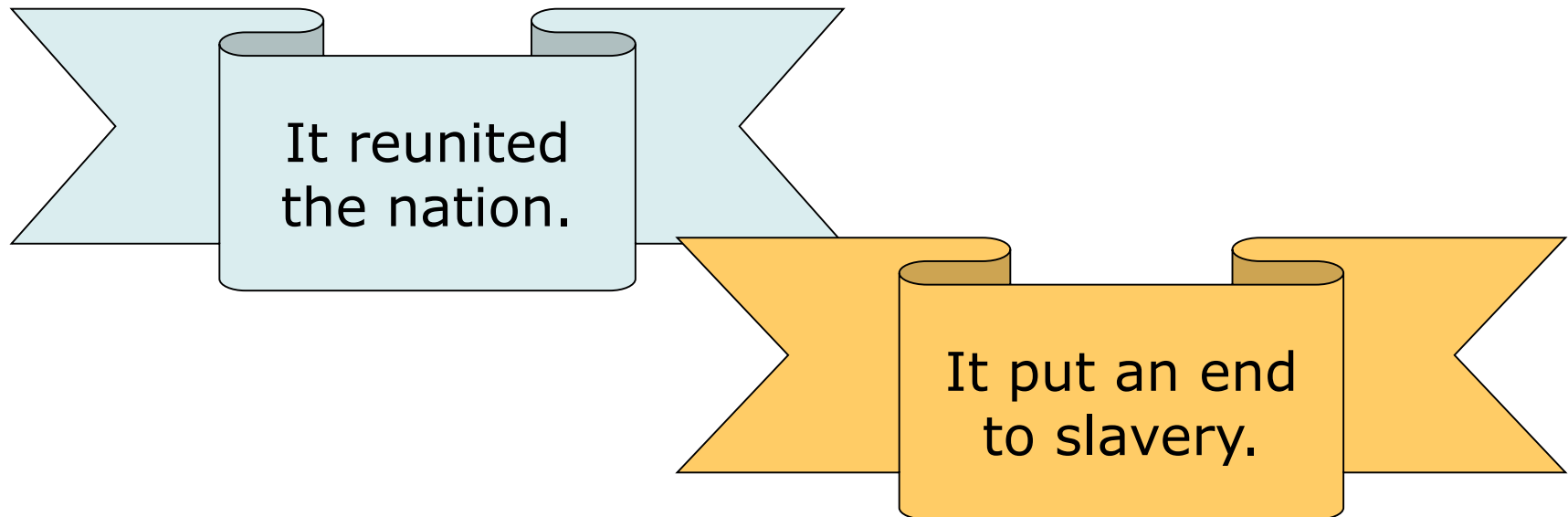
Another half million men
are wounded.

American Deaths in All Wars (estimates)



SOURCES: U.S. Military History Institute; Department of Defense

The Civil War had two key results.

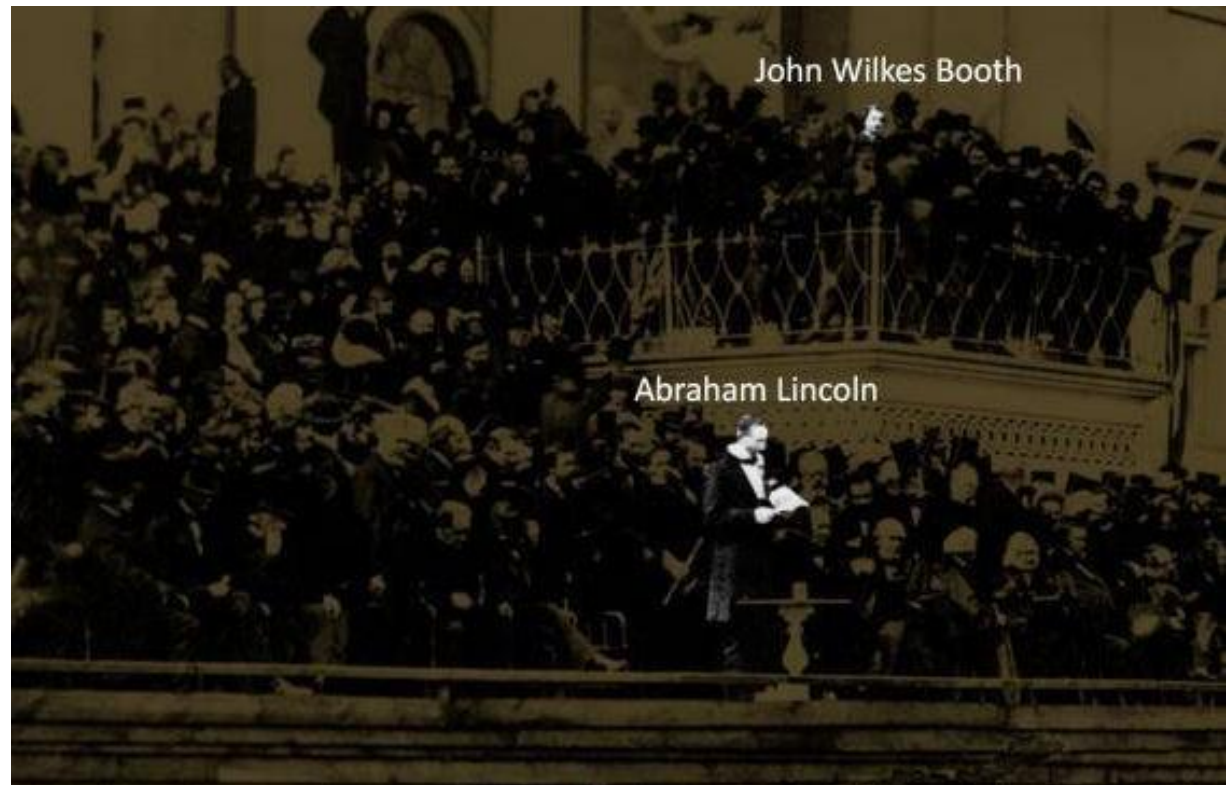


However, African Americans would not begin to experience full freedom for another 100 years.

With the war over, the rebuilding of the country begins. President Lincoln begins to help rebuild the nation.

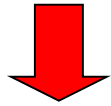
Fighting had ended, but opinions had not changed.

Many people still hated the North and Lincoln.

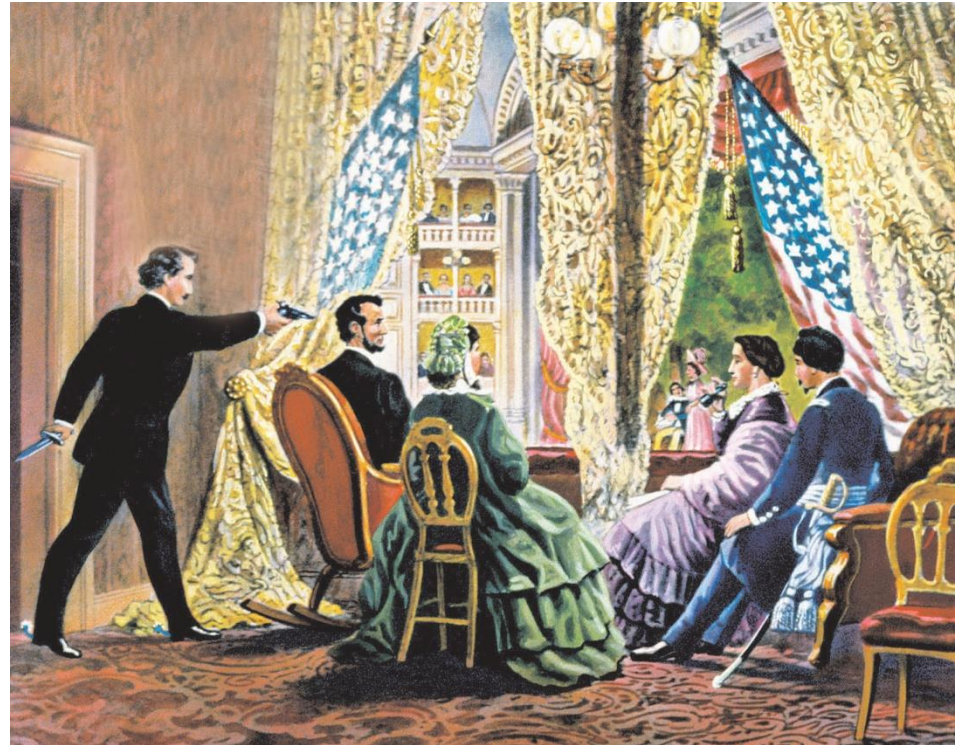


On April 14, less than a week after Lee's surrender, President Lincoln attended a play with his wife at Ford's Theater.

Lincoln was shot by **John Wilkes Booth**, a Confederate sympathizer, while attending the play.



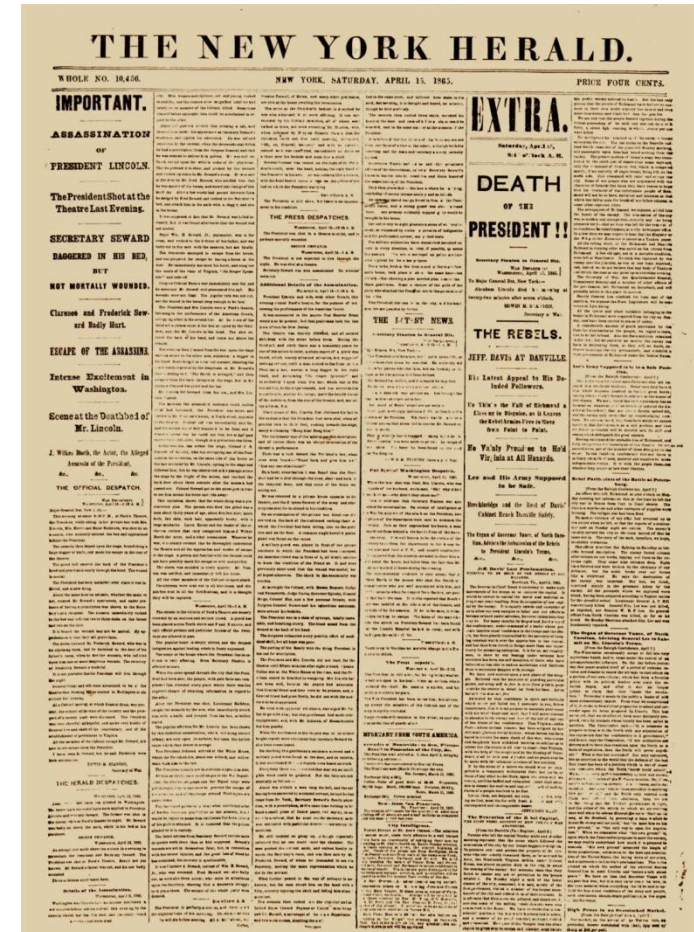
Lincoln's assassination was part of a much larger plot to attack several national leaders.



The nation was in shock at the news of Lincoln's death.

Lincoln's murder had an immediate impact on the nation and it's future after the Civil War.

- *It was the first time a president was assassinated*
- *The U.S. was without a leader*
- *Uncertainty resulted in fear*
- *Lincoln had left no written plan for the reconstruction of the nation*
- *Would the new president carry out the plans of Lincoln?*



Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

