

Civil War in 1863–1865



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.

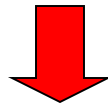
Terms and People

- **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



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 changed the war's course and enabled the Union to win.

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

General Burnside overcompensated for McClellan's caution and lost many Northern men in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

General Hooker's army lost the Battle of Chancellorsville to a Southern army half its size.

Also, General Lee began leading his Southern troops north in hopes of winning the war.

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

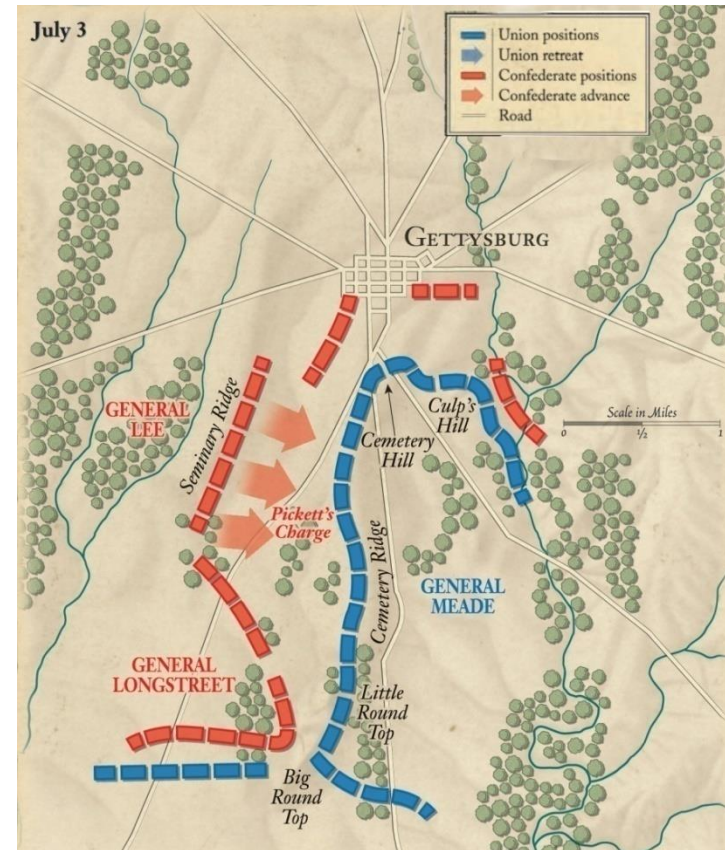


The first decisive battle took place in the tiny town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The battle started when Union soldiers discovered Confederates raiding a shoe factory.



General Lee lost nearly one-third of his troops in the three-day battle.



The South also suffered a major loss in Vicksburg.

For six weeks, Grant laid **siege** to the town.



Residents hid in caves and ate rats to keep from starving.



In July 1863, the Confederates gave up.

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.

Gettysburg Address

“We here highly resolve that . . . this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.”

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



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



The Confederates under Lee began running out of men and supplies, but Grant had a steady stream of both.



Meanwhile, General **William Tecumseh Sherman** led another Union army toward Atlanta.

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

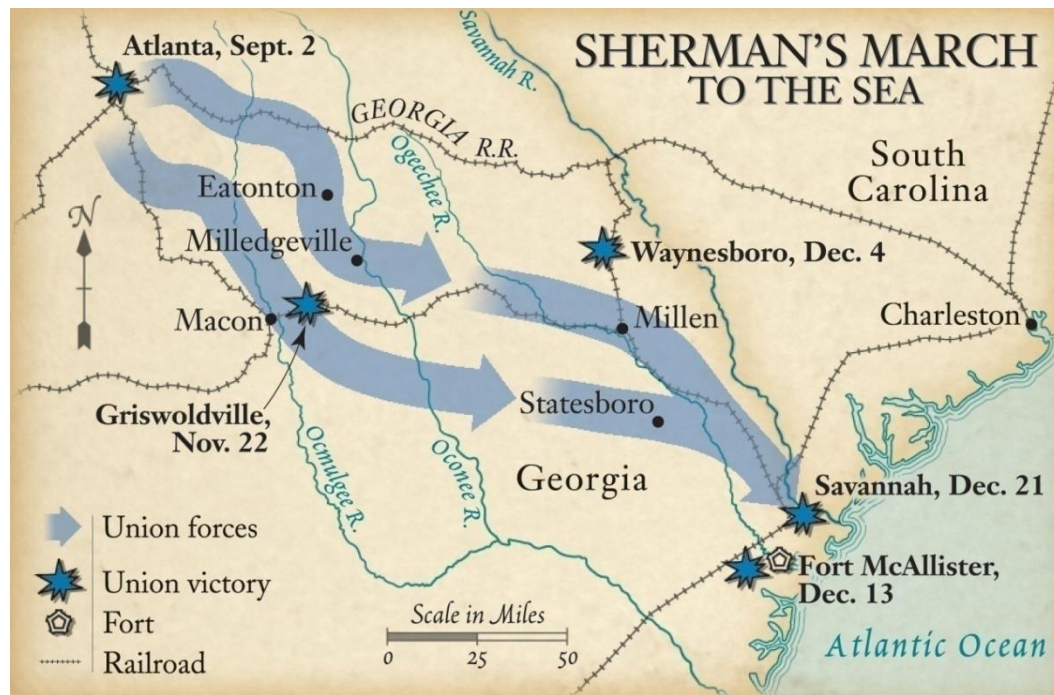
Goals of Total War

- 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.

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.



On April 9, 1865, **General Lee surrendered** at Appomattox Court House.

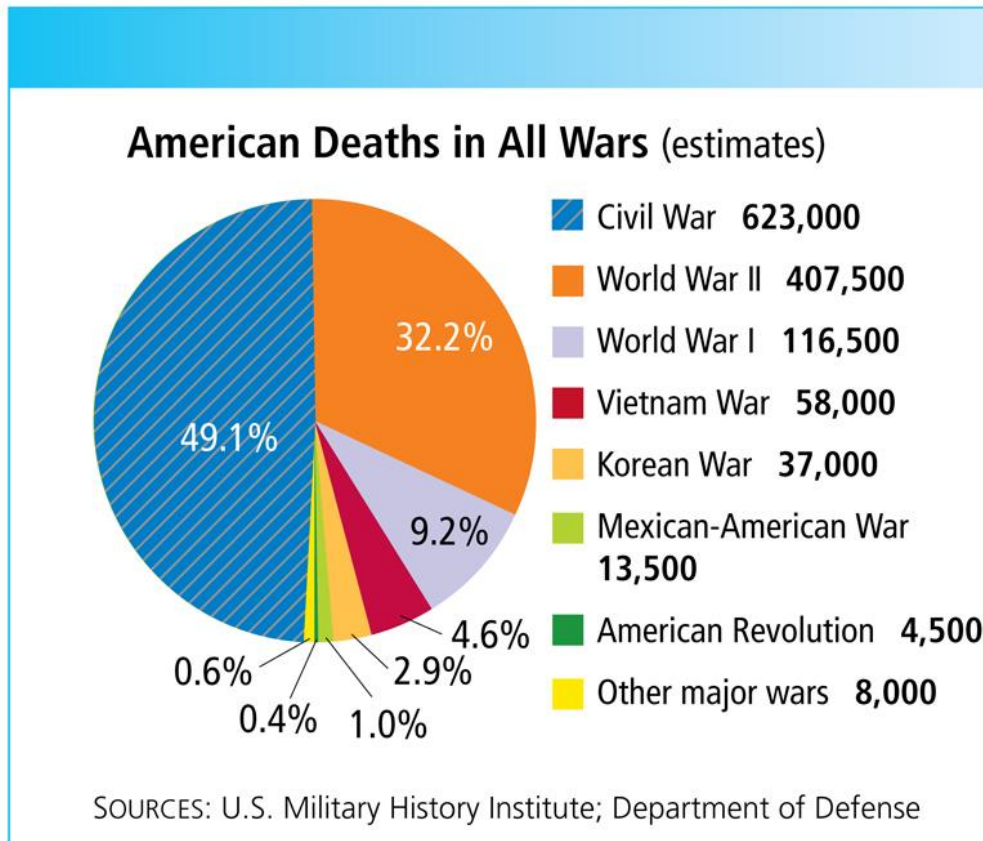
Grant offered Lee generous terms.



The Confederates had only to give up their weapons and leave in peace.

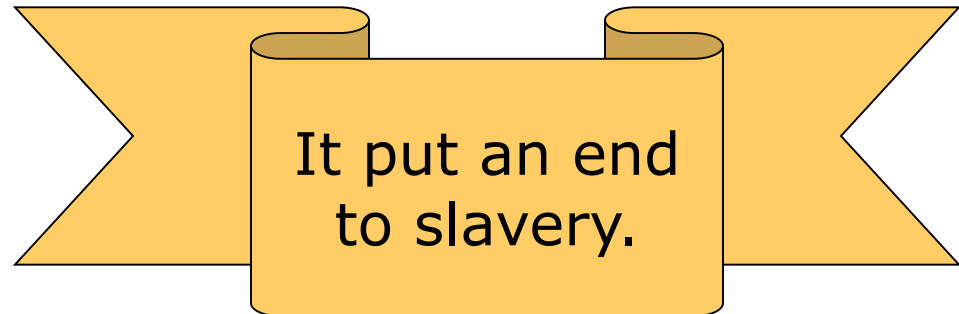


The Civil War was the bloodiest conflict the United States has ever fought.



All other wars
added
together equal
645,000

The Civil War had two key results.



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

1-2. The concept of _____ was exemplified by Union General _____ in his march from Atlanta to Georgia's Atlantic coast.

3. At both Vicksburg and Petersburg, a _____ by the Union forces caused problems for the Confederates.

4. General Robert E. Lee met with General _____ at the Appomattox Courthouse to negotiate the terms of Lee's surrender.

- a. siege
- b. total war
- c. William Tecumseh Sherman
- d. Ulysses S. Grant

5. General (Joseph Hooker/Ulysses S. Grant) was confident in victory before his army was crushed at Chancellorsville.

6. The Union forces won major battles at (Fredericksburg/Vicksburg) and Gettysburg that helped them gain the upper hand in the war.

7. In 1864 Ulysses S. Grant became the commander of all the (Union/Confederate) forces.

8. The fall of Richmond led Robert E. Lee to (surrender/retreat), bringing an end to the war.

How did Abraham Lincoln foresee the outcome of the war in his Gettysburg Address?

Gettysburg Address

Original Speech

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvA0J_2ZpIQ

Modern Day Translation

<https://www.flawlesswalrus.com/2011/02/gettysburg-address-modern-translation/>

Research

1. How many men died at the Battle of Gettysburg?
2. What 2 decisive battles changed the tide of the war?
3. Who won the American Civil War?
4. Explain how the winning side handled winning the war.
5. Why was the American Civil War one of the deadliest conflicts our country has ever been in?
6. What were the two key results of the war ending?
7. In your own words explain to me the main idea of the Gettysburg Address. (5 sentences)