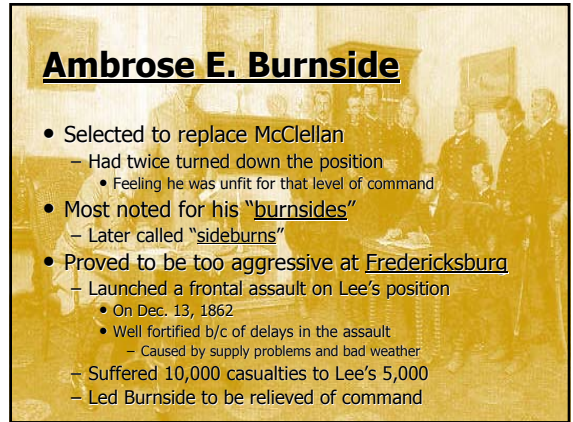


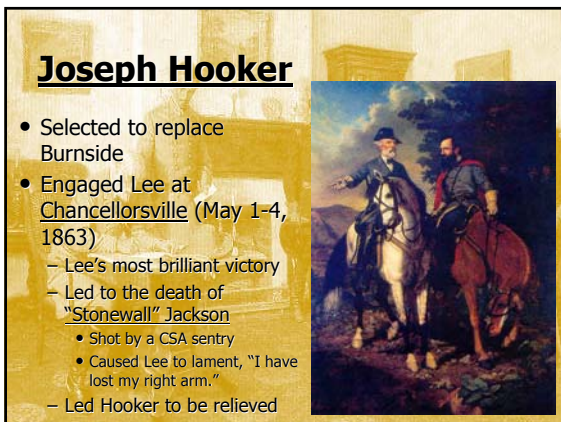
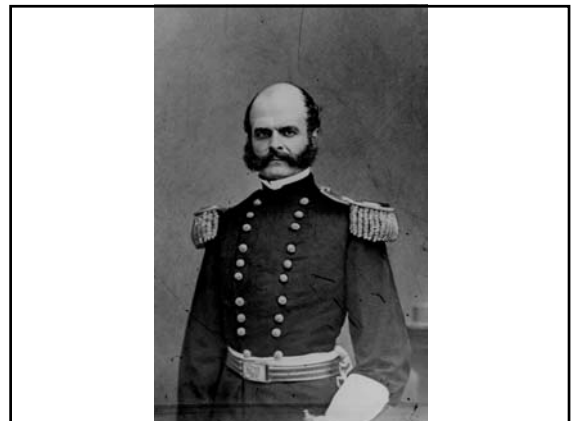
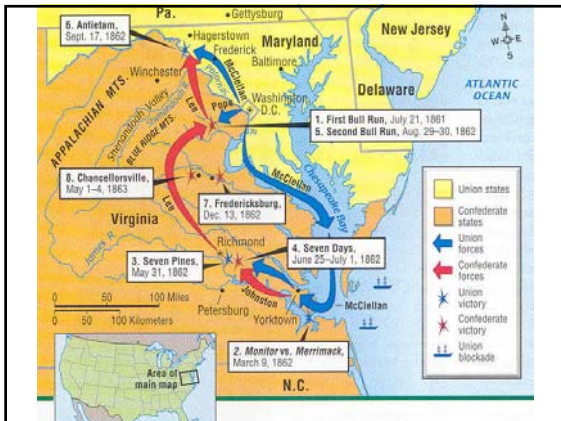
## Hardships of War Turn into Victory

Chapter 15, Section 3



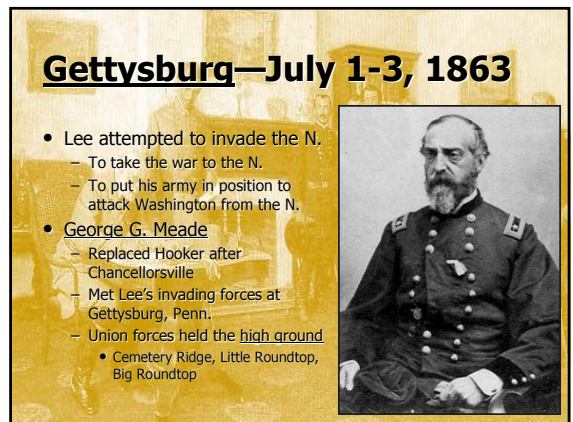
## Ambrose E. Burnside

- Selected to replace McClellan
  - Had twice turned down the position
    - Feeling he was unfit for that level of command
- Most noted for his "burnsides"
  - Later called "sideburns"
- Proved to be too aggressive at Fredericksburg
  - Launched a frontal assault on Lee's position
    - On Dec. 13, 1862
    - Well fortified b/c of delays in the assault
      - Caused by supply problems and bad weather
  - Suffered 10,000 casualties to Lee's 5,000
  - Led Burnside to be relieved of command



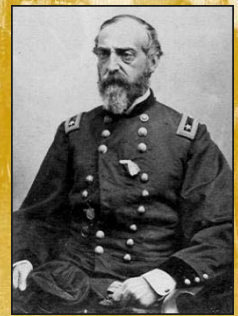
## Joseph Hooker

- Selected to replace Burnside
- Engaged Lee at Chancellorsville (May 1-4, 1863)
  - Lee's most brilliant victory
  - Led to the death of "Stonewall" Jackson
    - Shot by a CSA sentry
    - Caused Lee to lament, "I have lost my right arm."
  - Led Hooker to be relieved



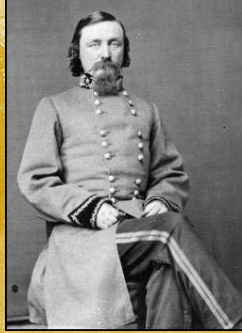
## Gettysburg—July 1-3, 1863

- Lee attempted to invade the N.
  - To take the war to the N.
  - To put his army in position to attack Washington from the N.
- George G. Meade
  - Replaced Hooker after Chancellorsville
  - Met Lee's invading forces at Gettysburg, Penn.
  - Union forces held the high ground
    - Cemetery Ridge, Little Roundtop, Big Roundtop



## Gettysburg

- **Pickett's Charge**
  - Led by George E. Pickett
  - Lee's last-ditch effort to dislodge Union troops
  - Failed
    - Breaking the back of the Confederates
    - Giving Lee his worst defeat to date
- Confederate forces allowed to retire back across the Potomac.
  - Leading Meade to be relieved for letting his escape.
- The battle became the turning point of the war.



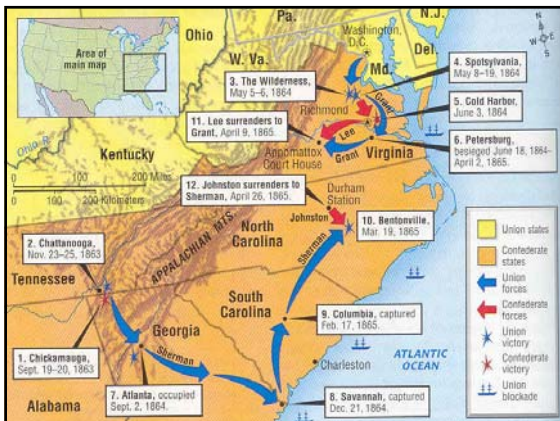
## "Gettysburg Address"



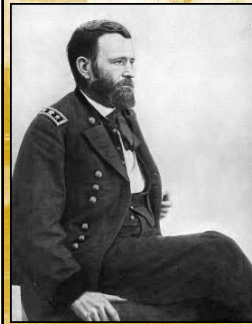
- Delivered by Lincoln at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg
- Followed a two-hr. speech by the orator of the day
- Initially dismissed as "ludicrous" and "dishwatery"

## War in the West

- **Vicksburg**
  - Last Confederate stronghold on the Miss. R.
  - Surrounded and laid siege to beginning in mid-May 1863
  - Surrendered on July 4, 1863
    - One day after Lee's defeat at Gettysburg
    - Gave the N. complete control of the Miss. R.
    - Cut Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas off from CSA
- **Chattanooga**—Nov. 1863
  - Important rail junction in the S.
  - Taken by Grant in Nov. 1863
    - Cleared Tennessee of Confederate forces
    - Opened the way for Union drive to Atlanta
    - Led to Grant's promotion to Lt. Gen. and general-in-chief
      - In March 1864



## Grant's Strategy



- Coordinated attacks of all Union armies
  - So Confederates could not reinforce one another.
- Realized the objective was the CSA armies, not cities
  - S. was running out of men and couldn't sustain casualties.
- **Wilderness Campaign**—May-June 1864
  - Grant kept continuous pressure on Lee almost everyday.
    - Kept CSA from regrouping and resting
  - Union suffered heavy casualties.
    - Almost 60,000 in less than a month!
    - Causing many to label Grant the "Butcher"

## Wm. Tecumseh Sherman



- Grant's replacement in the West
- Ordered to drive toward Atlanta
  - To coordinate w/ Grant's Wilderness Campaign
  - Objectives
    - To divide the S.
    - To destroy southern resources
    - To take the war to the "Deep South"
      - To "make Georgia howl!"
- Captured and burned Atlanta in Sept. 1864
  - Helping Lincoln win re-election

## Sherman's "March to the Sea"

- Unable to supply his army, Sherman ordered them to forage and live off the land
- Destroyed everything in a 60-mi. wide strip of land
  - Stealing everything not nailed down
  - Ripping up the rails
    - Turning them into "Confederate neckties"
  - Burning everything else
- Captured Savannah in Dec. 1864
  - For Lincoln's Christmas present
- Turned N. to reinforce Grant in Virginia



## Election of 1864

- Democrats
  - Had become badly splintered during the war
    - Esp. after the death of Douglas
      - Who died of typhoid fever 7 wks. after war began
  - War Democrats
    - Supported the war and preservation of the Union
  - Peace Democrats
    - Did not believe the war could be won
    - Sought to peacefully co-exist w/ the CSA
  - "Copperheads"
    - Sought to disrupt the war effort
    - Clement L. Vallandigham
      - Most prominent "Copperhead"
      - Convicted by military tribunal of treasonous utterances
      - Ordered deported to the CSA rather than imprisoned
      - Escaped from CSA to Canada
        - ✦ From where he ran for governor of Ohio



## Election of 1864

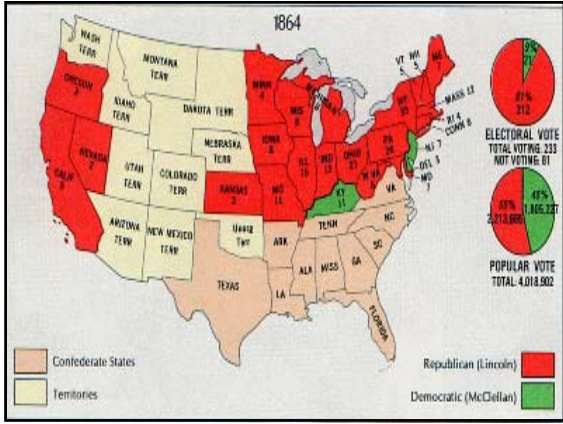
- Republicans
  - Thought of dumping Lincoln in favor of someone else
  - Eventually forged a coalition w/ the War Democrats
    - Formed the Union Party
    - Nominated Lincoln for pres.
    - Nominated Andrew Johnson for vice pres.
      - War Democrat from Tenn.
      - Refused to secede when Tenn. seceded
  - George B. McClellan
    - Nominated by the Peace Democrats and "Copperheads"



## Election of 1864

- Lincoln's chances looked dim, until a series of victories just prior to the election.
  - Farragut captured Mobile, Alabama
    - "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"
  - Sherman seized Atlanta.
  - Phil Sheridan laid waste to the Shenandoah Valley.
    - "... a crow could not fly over it w/o carrying his rations w/ him."
- Lincoln won re-election.





## Appomattox Court House

- Lee's collapse came swiftly.
  - Petersburg and Richmond both fall on April 2, 1865.
  - Lee escaped but was cornered at Appomattox Court House.
- Lee concluded continued resistance was futile.
  - Only going to led to more death and destruction
  - Offered his unconditional surrender on April 9, 1865
- Terms of Surrender
  - CSA soldiers had to surrender their rifles.
    - But allowed to keep pistols and sabers
  - CSA soldiers allowed to return to their homes.
    - W/ their horses for the spring plowing
- The Civil War did not officially end until the last CSA army finally surrendered in Texas in May 1865.

