**Southern Surrender**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: How did the Union win the Civil War? |
| 00:00:05 | We've had a chance to talk a little bit about how the North really wanted this war to come to an end. After three years of fighting, they were ready for that. And we also know that the Confederate Army begins losing battles in 1864. So in this lesson, you're going to have a chance to learn a little bit about the change in the Union strategy, the importance of Lincoln's re-election, and the events |
| 00:00:30 | leading to General Lee's surrender. First, we're going to start off by looking at the Union's strategy for ending the war. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: As we examine the question, how did the Union |
| 00:00:04 | win the Civil War, it's important to look at some of the key figures that helped the Union achieve its victory. And Ulysses S. Grant is certainly one of those key figures. Grant was the commander of the Union forces beginning in 1864 and going through to the end of the war. His focus was placed on beating the Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, in Virginia. |
| 00:00:28 | Now, Grant was known as being resilient, independent, and determined. And that legacy, that reputation, actually helped him become the country's 18th president in 1869. Now, one of Grant's strategies was something called total war. And total war is a military strategy in which those fighting attack their opponent's resources. |
| 00:00:56 | This includes civilian resources. And Grant decided to use total war on the South. As a result, Southern property was destroyed, and Southern civilians had their food and animals seized by the Army. Before we move on, let's take a moment to review what we've gone over to this point. |

**Section 4**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Now, in the fall of 1864, Union General Philip |
| 00:00:04 | Sheridan uses the total war strategy in an assault on Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. He hopes to cut off the Confederate supply lines that are vital to their forces. And so the army destroys farmlands and factories, which hurts the South, because now they cannot feed their army. Now, the victory that the Union sees gives them an advantage, and also helps President Lincoln win |
| 00:00:25 | reelection that year, which we'll talk about later segment. Another really important general and leader was William Sherman. Now, General Sherman helps General Grant win the Battle of Vicksburg in Mississippi. And although he was initially hesitant to command his own forces, he does prove to be an effective |
| 00:00:43 | and successful leader. He also uses the total war strategy in his March to the Sea in Georgia. There he leaves behind a path of destruction that would help bring about the war's end. Now, let's talk a little bit about this march. It happens in November, 1864, where General Sherman begins in Atlanta, and moves southeast towards Savannah. |
| 00:01:06 | Along the way, he's destroying buildings, railroads, and crops, reaching Savannah on December 10, and capturing the city on December 21. Now, this march across Georgia dealt a major blow to the Confederates' war effort. |

**Section 6**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So we've had a chance to talk a little bit about the |
| 00:00:04 | Union strategy to end the war. We've learned that generals like Sheridan and Sherman were responsible for using total war to destroy Confederate land, railroads and supplies. Now we're going to move on to taking a look at Lincoln's re-election in 1864, and how his decisions ultimately lead to the war's coming to an end. |

**Section 7**

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| 00:00:00 | TEACHER: Lincoln was worried that he would not win |
| 00:00:02 | re-election in 1864 for a number of reasons. One, Northerners were divided over the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed enslaved people in the Confederate States. As well, more than 65,000 Union soldiers had been killed in the summer of 1864 alone. And it seemed that President Lincoln didn't have a plan to win the war. |
| 00:00:26 | In this election, President Lincoln faces off against General George McClellan. General McClellan, you might remember, led the Union's Army in the Battle of Antietam, but was later replaced by General Ambrose Burnside. Both parties had very specific platforms going into the election. The Republican Party, led by President Lincoln, supported |
| 00:00:45 | emancipation and wanted to continue the war effort until the South was defeated. The Democratic Party, led by General McClellan, opposed emancipation. And even though General McClellan wanted to continue the war, his party was divided on the issue. Some wanted to continue the war. Some wanted to negotiate for peace. |
| 00:01:05 | Ultimately, Southern leaders believed that they could negotiate for independence if McClellan won the election. President Lincoln's chances of winning improved when a couple things happened-- when General Sherman captured Atlanta, which boosted Northern morale, and when General McClellan's campaign started suffering due to the party tensions we mentioned. Ultimately, President Lincoln wins by a large margin. |
| 00:01:29 | He wins by about 400,000 popular votes. And he wins about 90% of the electoral votes. Many of the popular votes came from Union soldiers who helped we could win that second term. |

**Section 9**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: So by March 4, 1865, when Lincoln takes a second |
| 00:00:06 | oath of office, the end of the war is in sight. In his inaugural address, Lincoln states that the war has been fought to abolish slavery, and he asks the nation to work to both finish the war and establish peace after the conflict. In his inaugural address, he says, "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 |
| 00:00:36 | him who shall have borne the battle, and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves." And in saying the word malice, he means bad feelings. So with no bad feelings. |

**Section 11**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: So far, we've had a chance to learn about the |
| 00:00:03 | Union's new total war strategy in 1864, which included General Sherman's capture of Atlanta. We've also had a chance to talk a little bit about Lincoln's re-election in 1864. Now let's move on to talk about how the war ends. |

**Section 12**

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| 00:00:02 | TEACHER: The Siege of Petersburg, one of the most |
| 00:00:04 | important campaigns that finally leads to the end of the Civil War, happens in Virginia from June of 1864 all the way through April of 1865. In this conflict, General Grant had more than twice the number of soldiers that General Lee had. You're looking at about 120,000 Union soldiers going up against 50,000 Confederate soldiers. And in this image here, we see Union soldiers taking a little |
| 00:00:33 | break kind of between battles in a trench at Petersburg. Ultimately, General Grant is able to break through the Confederate lines on April 2, 1865, shortly after which General Lee sends a message to President Davis to evacuate Richmond because the Union forces have arrived. Now the capture at Richmond happens when the Union army is fast approaching and President Davis and his cabinet have to flee while the defenders of the city set the |
| 00:01:09 | whole town on fire. Within a day, the Union soldiers have arrived and by that time General Lee's army is down to only about 35,000 soldiers. And they're without food. And since they needed rations and food, they wouldn't be able to go on. The Confederate army decides to make one last stand near |
| 00:01:34 | the Appomattox Courthouse, but they were surrounded. When General Lee finds himself up against the wall, he finally surrenders to General Grant on April 9, 1865. Now with this surrender, Grant decides to offer very generous terms. He gives Lee's men food, he orders them to go home rather than taking them prisoner, and he promises that they would not be put on trial for treason. |
| 00:02:08 | Shortly after this surrender, other Confederate generals follow Lee's lead and decide to surrender themselves. And the war has come to an end. |

**Section 14**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: The Civil War ends up making the total war strategy |
| 00:00:05 | more common in future warfare. Total war ends up being used in conflicts like World War I and World War II. And in this image here, you're looking at a village that was completely destroyed during World War I. |