

easily.

Despite the cost and loss of life, the North would not

toward Richmond, Virginia.

of men as he forced Lee to

Grant lost

in command of all Union armies.

Lincoln put

the war was still going on.

In 1864, Northerners were

**1864: Perspective From the North**

He describes a charge by the Union army in October 1864.

This diary entry is by William J. Black, a Confederate soldier.

battles in the South.

In 1864, the Confederate army was

**1864: Perspective From the South**

*—William J. Black Confederate Soldier*

*October 19, 1864*

.

any part of the

that has ever happened to

stampede ensued which is

The enemy charged and . . . the cavalry came dashing into our infantry. Immediately a



**W**

**2K**

Appomattox.

at

* Describe the events that led to

in 1864.

* Explain the reasons for

the weakening of the Southern forces.

on

strategy of

* Analyze the impact of

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

**Lesson Objectives**

**Words to Know**

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

a military strategy in which those fighting attack their opponent’s resources

**?**

**Lesson**

**Question**

**Slide**

in 1869

* Later became the nation’s eighteenth
* Was resilient, independent, and determined

in

* Was focused on beating

Union forces in 1864

of

* Became the

**Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885)**

**2**

the army.

seized by

and

* Southern civilians had their

was destroyed.

* Southern

Grant used total war on the South.

.

This includes

.

opponent’s

is a military strategy in which those fighting attack their

**Total War**

**Slide**

.

and helped Lincoln become

This victory gave the Union

and

* Destroyed
* Cut off Confederate

.

Virginia’s

used total war in an assault on

In autumn 1864,

**The Shenandoah Valley Campaign**

**4**

the war’s end

that would help bring about

* Left behind a

”

* Used total war in his “
* Was a very successful leader
* Helped Grant win the Battle of Vicksburg

general and leader

* Was a

**William T. Sherman (1820–1891)**

**Slide**

# Sherman’s March to the Sea

On , General Sherman began his

“ .”

* Destroyed buildings, railroads, and crops
* Captured on December 21 The march across Georgia dealt a major blow to the

war effort.

*Circle the path of Sherman’s march.*

**The Path of Sherman’s March**

North Carolina

Tennessee

South Carolina

Atlanta

Alabama



**4**

Georgia

Savannah

**7**

.

In 1864, President Lincoln ran against

**The Election of 1864**

**The Election of 1864 Party Platforms**

Southern leaders believed they could

for

if

won the election.

**Slide**

the war.

* Lincoln did not seem to have a plan to

summer of 1864.

Union soldiers had been killed in the

* More than

.

* Northerners were divided over the

because:

in

Lincoln was worried he would not be

**Lincoln’s Bid for Reelection**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Republican: Lincoln** | **Democrat: McClellan** |
| * emancipation * Wanted to continue the war effort until the South was | * emancipation * Wanted to continue the war, but his party was on the issue |

**Slide**

president.

helped Lincoln win a second term as

The votes of

Lincoln won by a large margin.

.

* McClellan’s campaign suffered due to

, boosting Northern morale.

* Sherman

Lincoln’s chances of winning improved when:

**1864 Election Results**

**7**

**9**

after the war.

and to

* he asked the nation to work both to

.

* he stated that the war had been fought to

In his inaugural address:

The end of the war was in sight when Lincoln took the oath of office.

**Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address**

**Slide**

before Union forces arrived.

* Lee sent a message to President Davis to

the Confederate lines on April 2, 1865.

* Grant
* Grant had more than twice the soldiers Lee had.

April 1865.

, lasted from June 1864 to

The siege of

**The Siege of Petersburg**

**12**

.

* without

soldiers.

* down to only

Lee’s army was:

Union soldiers arrived the next day.

.

city

fled Richmond while its defenders set the

and his

**The Capture of Richmond**

**Slide**

.

Other generals surrendered soon after, and the war

* Gave Lee’s men food and ordered them to go home

terms of surrender.

Grant offered

.

on

surrendered to

•

.

* They were

.

The Confederate army made one last stand near

**The South Surrenders**

**12**

**14**

: 1939−1945

•

: 1914−1918

•

**Total War in Future Conflicts**

**LOOK AHEAD**

The Civil War made total war a more common strategy.

Total war was used in future conflicts.

How did the Union win the Civil War?

**Lesson Question**

**?**

**Answer**

**Slide**

# Review: Union Strategy

## General Grant followed a strategy.

**General Sheridan used total war in the**

**.**

**General Sherman used total war during his**

**“ .”**

**2**

**Confederate food and supplies**

**land and supplies between Atlanta**

**and Savannah**

**Slide**

# Review: The Election of 1864

President Lincoln was up for in 1864.

## Lincoln ran Union victories

**against General**

**raised Northern**

**morale**

**Lincoln**

* + Lincoln thought he

**2**

would .

* + The war seemed to have

in sight.

* General Sherman captured

.

* Lee was

from Grant.

* He called for the

nation to

to end the war and then restore peace.

**Slide**

**2**

# Review: The End of the War

* During the siege of , Union troops broke through Confederate lines.
* as , and the Confederate

army was and reduced in size.

* The Confederate army could not hold off Union troops at

.

Lee on April 9, 1865.

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*