

**1864: Perspective From the North**

In 1864, Northerners were  the war was still going on.

Lincoln put  in command of all Union armies.

Grant lost  of men as he forced Lee to

toward Richmond, Virginia.

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

**1864: Perspective From the South**

In 1864, the Confederate army was  battles in the South.

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

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

The enemy charged and . . . the cavalry came dashing into our infantry. Immediately a stampede ensued which is  that has ever happened to any part of the .

—William J. Black  
Confederate Soldier  
October 19, 1864



### Lesson Objectives

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

- Analyze the impact of  strategy of  on the weakening of the Southern forces.
- Explain the reasons for  in 1864.
- Describe the events that led to  at Appomattox.



### 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
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?

Lesson  
Question

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**Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885)**

- Became the  of  Union forces in 1864
- Was focused on beating  in
- Was resilient, independent, and determined
- Later became the nation's eighteenth  in 1869

**Total War**

is a military strategy in which those fighting attack their opponent's .

This includes .

Grant used total war on the South.

- Southern  was destroyed.
- Southern civilians had their  and  seized by the army.

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### The Shenandoah Valley Campaign

In autumn 1864,  used total war in an assault on Virginia's .

- Cut off Confederate
- Destroyed  and

This victory gave the Union  and helped Lincoln become .

### William T. Sherman (1820–1891)

- Was a  general and leader
- Helped Grant win the Battle of Vicksburg
- Was a very successful leader
- Used total war in his ""
- Left behind a  that would help bring about the war's end

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**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.*



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**Lincoln's Bid for Reelection**

Lincoln was worried he would not be  in  because:

- Northerners were divided over the

.

- More than  Union soldiers had been killed in the summer of 1864.

- Lincoln did not seem to have a plan to  the war.

**The Election of 1864**

In 1864, President Lincoln ran against .

**The Election of 1864 Party Platforms**

Republican: Lincoln	Democrat: McClellan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> emancipation</li> <li>• Wanted to continue the war effort until the South was <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="text"/> emancipation</li> <li>• Wanted to continue the war, but his party was <input type="text"/> on the issue</li> </ul>

Southern leaders believed they could  for

if  won the election.

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**1864 Election Results**

Lincoln's chances of winning improved when:

- Sherman , boosting Northern morale.
- McClellan's campaign suffered due to .

Lincoln won by a large margin.

The votes of  helped Lincoln win a second term as president.

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**Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address**

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

In his inaugural address:

- he stated that the war had been fought to .
- he asked the nation to work both to  and to  after the war.

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### The Siege of Petersburg

The siege of , lasted from June 1864 to April 1865.

- Grant had more than twice the soldiers Lee had.
- Grant  the Confederate lines on April 2, 1865.
- Lee sent a message to President Davis to  before Union forces arrived.

### The Capture of Richmond

and his  fled Richmond while its defenders set the city .

Union soldiers arrived the next day.

Lee's army was:

- down to only  soldiers.
- without .

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### The South Surrenders

The Confederate army made one last stand near

.

- They were .

- surrendered to  on .

Grant offered  terms of surrender.

- Gave Lee's men food and ordered them to go home

Other generals surrendered soon after, and the war .

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### Total War in Future Conflicts

#### LOOK AHEAD

The Civil War made total war a more common strategy.

Total war was used in future conflicts.

- : 1914–1918

- : 1939–1945



# Summary

## Southern Surrender



**Lesson  
Question**

How did the Union win the Civil War?



**Answer**

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Review: Union Strategy

General Grant followed a  strategy.

General Sheridan used  
total war in the

General Sherman used  
total war during his  
“”

Confederate  
food and supplies

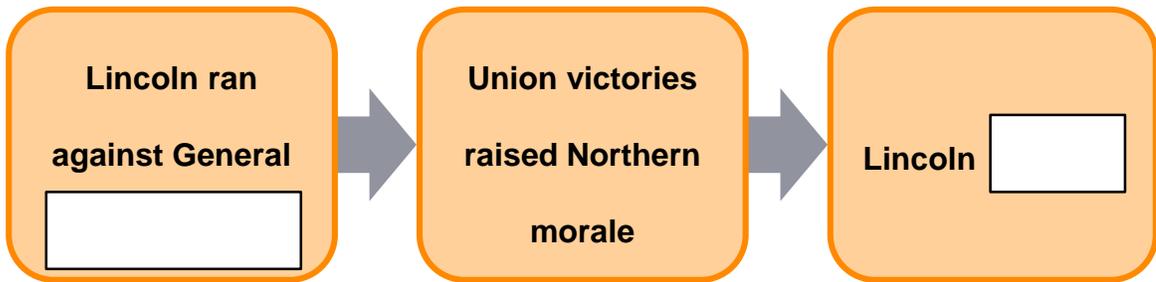
land and  
supplies between Atlanta  
and Savannah

Slide

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**Review: The Election of 1864**

President Lincoln was up for  in 1864.



- Lincoln thought he 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.

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**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.



# Summary

## Southern Surrender

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