

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

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

Slide

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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

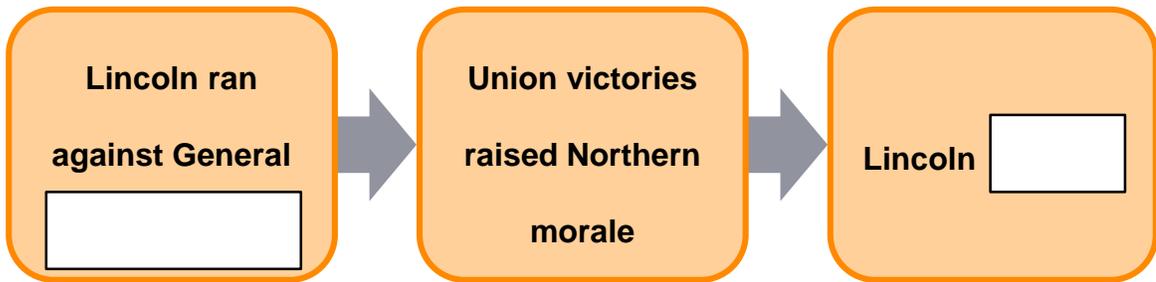
land and
supplies between Atlanta
and Savannah

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.