DECISIVE BATTLES

Chapter 15
Section 5

Union Generals

General McClellan
Fired after Antietam for not pursuing Lee

General Burnside
Fired after Fredericksburg for losing to Lee

General Hooker
Fired after Chancellorsville for losing to Lee

General Meade
Given control of Union Army
Summer 1863 Lee goes north again
--- Out of supplies
--- Wanted to force peace

Blue Ridge Mountains
Pender
Heth
Buford

Confederates attack Buford's Cavalry at Cemetery Hill near Gettysburg

Buford holds off superior CSA forces until Union reinforcements arrive
Armies compete for control of high grounds
Little and Big Round Top become major objectives

Pickett’s Charge
15,000 Confederate soldiers attack Union positions
Confederates make it to Ridge, but are driven back
Gettysburg marks the “high water” point of the Confederacy.

Gettysburg is the turning point of the Civil War.

Confederates never go on the offensive again.

Meade does not pursue Lee.
Gettysburg Address

Lincoln gives speech at dedication of a military cemetery in Gettysburg

States that the Union is fighting to save democracy for the World

“... for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us ... that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth”

Battle of Vicksburg

• Union wanted to divide South at Mississippi River

• Union had total control except Vicksburg MS and New Orleans
Battle of Vicksburg

• Ulysses Grant led Union attack against Vicksburg from river and land

Battle of Vicksburg

• Grant wins and gets complete control of Mississippi for Union

Grant takes Control

• Lincoln admires Grant’s success in the west

• Grant is very aggressive

• Grant orders attacks on all fronts
Sherman led his army from Tennessee to Atlanta

Sherman's March to the Sea

Begins September 1864

**Total War**

- Destroy not only army of enemy but homes, factories, farms
  - wanted to destroy the will of the people to fight
- Sherman used total war on his march to the sea
“We are not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people, and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war.”

• Lee becomes surrounded in Virginia

• Decides to surrender to Grant on April 9, 1865
Appomattox Courthouse

- Grant accepts Lee’s surrender
- Terms are generous
  - soldiers kept homes, horses, land and were given food

Results of the Civil War

Results of the Civil War

Slaves were freed
Results of the Civil War

Nation is more important than States

People start identifying themselves as American

ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE

Results of the Civil War

Federal Government grew in size and power

Results of the Civil War

Income tax created to pay for war
Results of the Civil War

Land for Homesteads in West

Transcontinental Railroads

State Universities were created

Manufacturing and Industrial industries expanded during and after the war