

**THE CIVIL WAR,
CHAPTER 16
NOTES, PART 3**

Turning Point of 1863

- 1863 represented the South's highest hopes for military success and for diplomatic recognition by Britain or France
- Union General Joseph Hooker and 130,000 men attacked a Confederate army half that size at Chancellorsville in May
- General Lee divided his forces and flanked (went around the side of) the Union forces, resulting in a Confederate victory

Lee moved into the North

- Lee went into Maryland and Pennsylvania
 - Purpose: hoped that a great Confederate victory would lead Britain and France to intervene in the war and demand a negotiated peace
- Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863)
- On the last day, Lee sent 15,000 men commanded by George Pickett to attack the center of the Union lines
- Lee retreated from the field, leaving more than one-third of his army behind: 28,000 men killed, wounded, or missing
- Union General Meade decided not to pursue
- Lincoln's response: "We had only to stretch forth our arms and they were ours. And nothing I could say or do could make the Army move"
- On July 4, 1863, Grant took Vicksburg, Mississippi, giving the Union control of the Mississippi River

Civil War Battles

- Civil War Battles were deadly
- Rifles were more accurate
- Mexican-American War muskets were smoothbore weapons and only accurate at short distances
- Springfield and Enfield rifles were accurate for a quarter of a mile

- Old tactics—marching in lines and using masses of infantrymen—resulted in many casualties
- Medical ignorance resulted in infections
- Disease killed twice as many men as were killed in battle
- Women on both sides became army nurses, and hospital nursing became a reputable profession for women, although most army nurses were men

Grant

- In March, 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant general-in-chief of all the Union forces
- Grant was rumored to have a drinking problem, and many of Lincoln's critics were appalled
- Grant sent General William Tecumseh Sherman to defeat Confederate General Joseph Johnston's Army of Tennessee
- Grant and Sherman had a strategy of inflicting maximum damage on the fabric of southern life—taking the war to the citizen in the South

Sherman's March

- Sherman captured Atlanta in September of 1864 and in November, he decided to march the 285 miles to Savannah, Georgia (on the coast)—destroying everything within reach
- Sherman's army is estimated to have done \$100 million worth of damage

- ◉ Sherman turned away many of the 18,000 slaves who flocked to it in Georgia
- ◉ Scandal resulted from this decision, and after a special meeting with the Secretary of War (Stanton) and representatives of the slaves, Sherman issued Special Field Order 15—setting aside more than 400,000 acres of Confederate land to be given to the freed slaves in 40 acre parcels

1864 Election

- Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republican Party
- Democratic candidate was George McClellan, who was sympathetic to the South
- Lincoln feared he would lose the election, but Sherman's victory in Atlanta changed the tide of the election
- Lincoln won the election with 55% of the popular vote
- 78% of soldiers voted for him

Grant's Strategy

- ◎ Grant essentially kept throwing men at the Confederates
 - 18,000 killed at the battle of the Wilderness
 - 8,000 at Spotsylvania
 - 12,000 at Cold Harbor
- ◎ The North's population advantage allowed the Union army to replace its dead and wounded troops, while the South could not

What?

- On March 13, 1865, the Confederate Congress authorized a draft of black soldiers, and two regiments were organized
- In the South, starvation, inflation, dissension and military defeat led Davis to send his vice president to negotiate peace terms
- Lincoln wanted full surrender, and would not allow the South to remain independent

- On April 9, 1865, Lee and his army of 25,000 troops surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House
- Grant treated Lee with respect and gave the Confederate troops parole, meaning they could not be prosecuted for treason
- Grant sent the Confederate army away with 3 days' rations
- Davis was captured in Georgia on May 10

- Lincoln visited Grant's troops when Lee withdrew from Petersburg on April 2
- Lincoln visited Richmond, the deserted capital of the Confederacy, and was surrounded with thankful African-Americans in the streets
- On April 14, the Lincolns went to Ford's Theater in Washington and Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer
- Lincoln died the next day