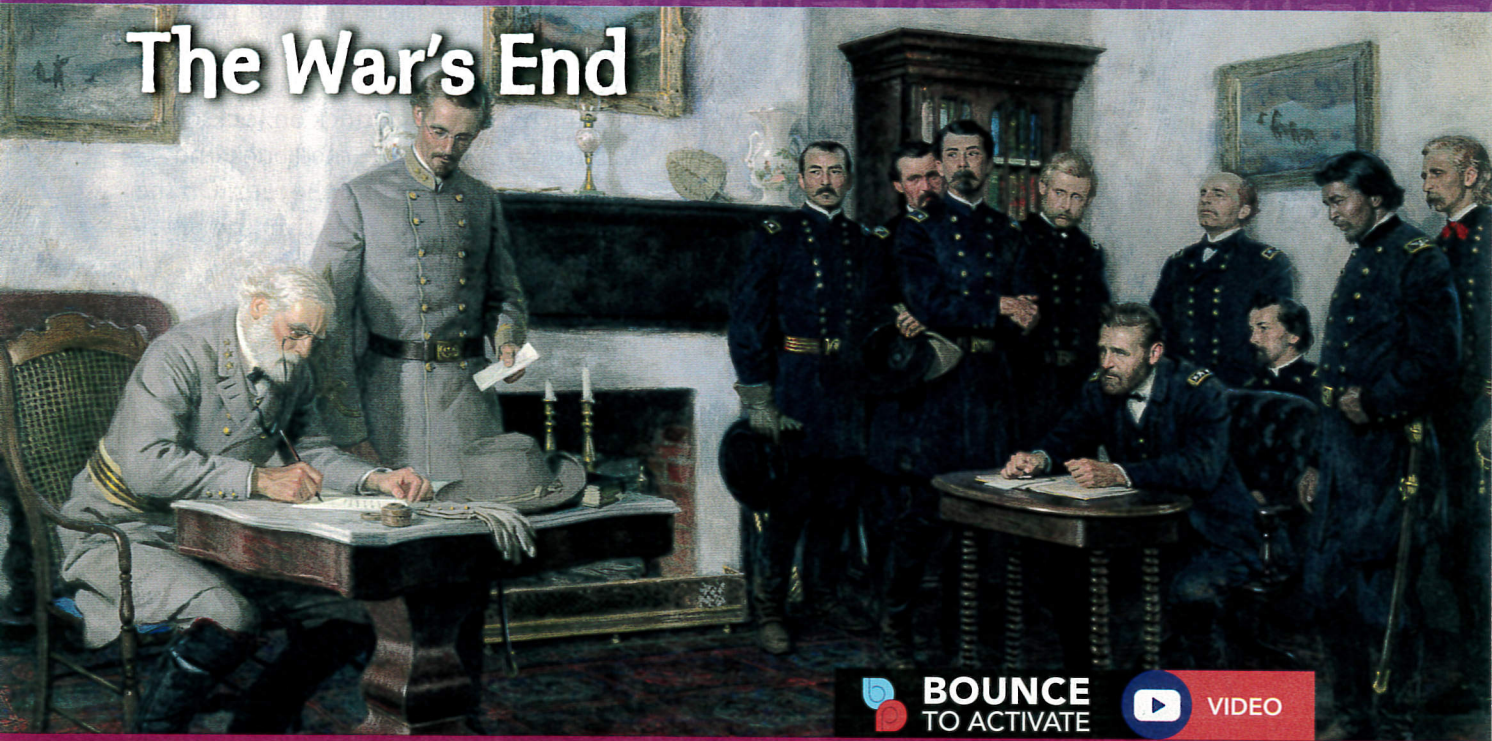


LESSON 6

The War's End



 **BOUNCE
TO ACTIVATE**

 **VIDEO**

GET READY TO READ

START UP


Lee (left) surrendered April 9, 1865. After all the bloodshed and destruction, how would the country heal? Write a few sentences stating your ideas.

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- How did the Civil War change the United States?
- What was the significance of Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg?
- What was Grant's plan for ending the war?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills Sequence

Use the graphic organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

siege

Battle of Gettysburg

Pickett's Charge

Gettysburg Address

Appomattox Court House

Academic Vocabulary

significant

imply

Confederate armies won major battles at Fredericksburg in December 1862 and at Chancellorsville in May 1863. These were gloomy days for the North. Then, in July 1863, the tide of war turned against the South as Union forces won major victories in both the East and the West.

The Union Captures Vicksburg

In the West, by the summer of 1863, the Union had captured New Orleans and Memphis, giving them control of both ends of the southern Mississippi River. Still, the Confederates held Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Grant Targets Vicksburg Vicksburg was a crucial Mississippi River crossing, linking the eastern and western Confederate states. Vicksburg sat on a cliff high above the eastern shore of the river, which made it difficult to attack from the west.

Grant was desperate to capture Vicksburg, and the Confederates were desperate to keep it. Early in 1863, Grant's forces tried again and again but failed to seize Vicksburg.



At last, Grant devised a brilliant plan. Landing at an unguarded spot on the river, Grant marched inland eastward to launch a surprise attack on Jackson, Mississippi. Then, he turned back and attacked Vicksburg from the rear. On the side facing away from the river, no physical barriers protected Vicksburg.

The Siege of Vicksburg For more than six weeks, Grant's forces laid siege to Vicksburg. In a **siege**, a military force encircles an enemy position and blockades and bombards it in order to force it to surrender. Finally, on July 4, 1863, the Confederates surrendered Vicksburg.

On July 9, Union forces also captured Port Hudson, Louisiana, gaining control of the entire Mississippi River. The Confederacy was split in two. Cut off from the rest of the Confederacy, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana were no longer able to supply food, weapons, and other goods to the eastern Confederate states. This was a devastating blow.

READING CHECK Check Understanding

Why was Union control of the Mississippi River a blow to the Confederacy?

Analyze Images For more than six weeks, General Grant's forces encircled Vicksburg, cutting off its supplies. **Synthesize Visual Information** Why did Grant circle around and approach Vicksburg from the East?

Academic Vocabulary

significant • *adj.*, very important

A Union Victory at Gettysburg

Meanwhile, in the East, after his victory at Chancellorsville, General Lee moved his army north into Pennsylvania. He hoped to take the Yankees by surprise. If he succeeded in Pennsylvania, Lee planned to swing south and capture Washington, D.C. The Union army followed the Confederates, making sure to remain between the Confederates and Washington.

The Battle Begins On June 30, 1863, the Union Army of the Potomac, now under command of General George C. Meade, met part of Lee's army at the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Both sides quickly sent in reinforcements. The three-day **Battle of Gettysburg** that followed was one of the most **significant** events of the Civil War.

On the first day of battle, July 1, the Confederates drove the Union forces out of Gettysburg. The Yankees, however, took up strong positions on Cemetery Ridge, overlooking the town. Union troops fortified these positions throughout the night.

The next day, Lee ordered an attack on both ends of the Union line, much of which was positioned on high ground, making the attacks difficult. Southern troops fought hard, but the Union army was well

INTERACTIVE
The Battle of Vicksburg

positioned. At the end of a day of savage fighting, Lee's forces had suffered heavy casualties but failed to dislodge the Union army.

Some of the Union's success lay in its use of the Spencer repeating rifle. It permitted soldiers to fire shot after shot very quickly. The Spencer became widely used by Union soldiers. The South lacked this technology. Rifles with similar repeating action became standard weapons in later wars.

A Disastrous Decision for the Confederacy Despite his losses, Lee attacked again. He wanted to "create a panic and virtually destroy the [Union] army." On July 3, he ordered General George Pickett to lead 15,000 men in a daring charge against the center of the Union line. This attack is known as **Pickett's Charge**. To reach their target, Pickett's men would have to march about 1,000 yards across sloping, open ground—all within clear view of the enemy.

When Pickett gave the order to charge, the Confederates marched forward, and Union guns opened fire. Row after row of soldiers fell to the ground, dead or wounded. The battle noise, one soldier recalled, was "strange and terrible, a sound that came from thousands of human throats . . . like a vast mournful roar."

Pickett's Charge failed. The steady barrage of bullets and shells kept all but a handful of Confederate soldiers from penetrating Union lines. The next day, a Union officer inspecting the battlefield found that "the dead and wounded lay too thick to guide a horse through them."



INTERACTIVE

The Battle at
Gettysburg

Analyze Images

This photograph shows the cyclorama in the Museum and Visitor Center at Gettysburg National Military Park. **Explain an Argument** Why is it important to remember what happened at Gettysburg?





Analyze Images This image shows President Lincoln with Union officers at a battlefield camp in 1862. **Draw Conclusions** What do Lincoln's visits to battlefields tell about him as a leader?

Academic Vocabulary

imply • *v.*, to suggest without saying directly or plainly

As the survivors limped back, Lee rode among them. "It's all my fault," he admitted gravely. Lee had no choice but to retreat. The Confederates would never invade the North again.

General Meade was proud of the victory. He had protected Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. Lincoln, however, was disappointed. He felt that the Union army had once again allowed the Confederate troops to get away.

The Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg marked the turning point of the Civil War. It seemed just a matter of time before the Confederacy would fall. However, the South was still determined to fight. The war would last another two years.

READING CHECK Identify Main

Ideas Why was the Union victory at Gettysburg significant?

Lincoln Delivers the Gettysburg Address

The Battle of Gettysburg left more than 50,000 dead or wounded. On November 19, 1863, there was a ceremony to dedicate a cemetery to the memory of those soldiers. President Lincoln delivered a speech now known as the **Gettysburg Address**. The speech exemplified Lincoln's leadership at a time of grief and crisis.

Lincoln said that the Civil War was a test of whether or not a democratic government could survive. This claim **implied** that the nation's survival depended on the integrity of the Union. He also reminded Americans that their nation was founded on the belief that "all men are created equal." Lincoln told the audience:

Primary Source

"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."

—Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

Lincoln connected the phrases "all men are created equal," taken from the Declaration of Independence, and "a new birth of freedom." Coming so soon after the Emancipation Proclamation, this **implied** that equality for African Americans was a core purpose of the nation. While the entire

speech was only ten sentences long and took about three minutes to deliver, it is still honored as a profound statement of American ideals.

READING CHECK **Draw Conclusions** Lincoln said that the Civil War was a test. What was that test?

The Union Advances Into the South

Since the beginning of the war, Lincoln had searched for a general who could lead the Union to victory. More and more, he thought of Ulysses S. Grant.

General Grant Takes Charge General Ulysses S. Grant had led Union forces to victory at Shiloh. He developed an ingenious plan that led to the capture of Vicksburg. Then he continued to win battles in the West. In 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant commander of all Union forces. In this role, Grant would lead the final Union advance against the Confederacy.

Some questioned the choice of Grant, teasing that his initials stood for “Unconditional Surrender.” But even back when Grant had been criticized for near disaster at the Battle of Shiloh, Lincoln had defended him: “I can’t spare this man,” Lincoln said. “He fights.”

Grant’s plan for ending the war was to destroy the South’s ability to fight. To achieve this, Grant ordered his generals to wage total war. He wanted the Union army to destroy food, equipment, and anything else that might be useful to the enemy. At the start of the war, it was seen as an advantage of the Confederacy that the war would be fought on Southern soil, surrounded by Confederate supporters. Grant intended to turn this advantage into a liability. Confederate civilians would suffer hardship, and they would be unable to provide support to the military.

5 BIOGRAPHY Things to Know About

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Commanding general of the Union army during the Civil War (1822–1885)



- A graduate of West Point, Grant served in the Mexican-American War under General Zachary Taylor.
- Grant resigned from the army in 1854 but rejoined at the start of the Civil War.
- President Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief of the Union Army in 1864.
- Grant was elected 18th president of the United States, serving from 1869 to 1877.
- Near the end of his life, Grant wrote a memoir to pay off debts and provide for his family. It earned \$450,000.

Critical Thinking In what ways do you think a military career prepares someone to be President?



Analyze Images Sherman's troops destroyed railroad tracks, farms, and other civilian property. **Infer** Why would Sherman order his troops to destroy civilians' property?

Sheridan Spreads Destruction in the Shenandoah To set his plan in motion, Grant sent General Philip Sheridan and his cavalry into the rich farmland of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. He instructed Sheridan:

Primary Source

"Leave nothing to invite the enemy to return. Destroy whatever cannot be consumed. Let the valley be left so that crows flying over it will have to carry their rations along with them."

—Ulysses S. Grant, quoted in Bruce Catton, *Grant Takes Command*

In the summer and fall of 1864, Sheridan marched through the valley, destroying farms and livestock. His troops burned 2,000 barns filled with grain. There was nothing left for Lee's troops or for southern civilians.

Sherman's March to the Sea Grant ordered General William Tecumseh Sherman to capture Atlanta, Georgia, and then march to Savannah, on the Atlantic coast. Like Sheridan, Sherman had orders to destroy everything useful to the South. In Sherman's words, he would "make them so sick of war that generations would pass away before they would again appeal to it."

Sherman's troops captured Atlanta in September 1864. They began their campaign by turning the people of Atlanta out of their homes and burning a large part of the city. Then, Sherman began his March to the Sea.

As they marched through Georgia, Sherman's troops ripped up railroad tracks, killed livestock, and tore up fields. They burned barns, homes, bridges, and factories. Civilian lives were spared.

 **READING CHECK** **Summarize** Grant's concept of *total war*.

Contrasting Ideas of Liberty and Union

Lincoln ran for reelection in 1864. At first, his defeat seemed, in his own words, “exceedingly probable.” Lincoln knew that many northerners were unhappy with his handling of the war.

The Democrats nominated General George McClellan to oppose Lincoln. They adopted a resolution demanding the immediate “cessation of hostilities” against the South. Although he had commanded the Union army, McClellan was willing to compromise with the Confederacy. If peace could be achieved, he would restore slavery.

Then, in September, Sherman took Atlanta, and the North rallied around Lincoln. Sheridan’s victories in the Shenandoah Valley in October further increased Lincoln’s popular support. In the election in November, the vote was close, but Lincoln remained President.

Lincoln’s Second Inaugural In his Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln looked forward to the coming of peace:

Primary Source

“With malice toward none, with charity for all . . .
let us strive . . . to bind up the nation’s wounds . . .
to do all which may achieve a just and a
lasting peace among ourselves and with
all nations.”

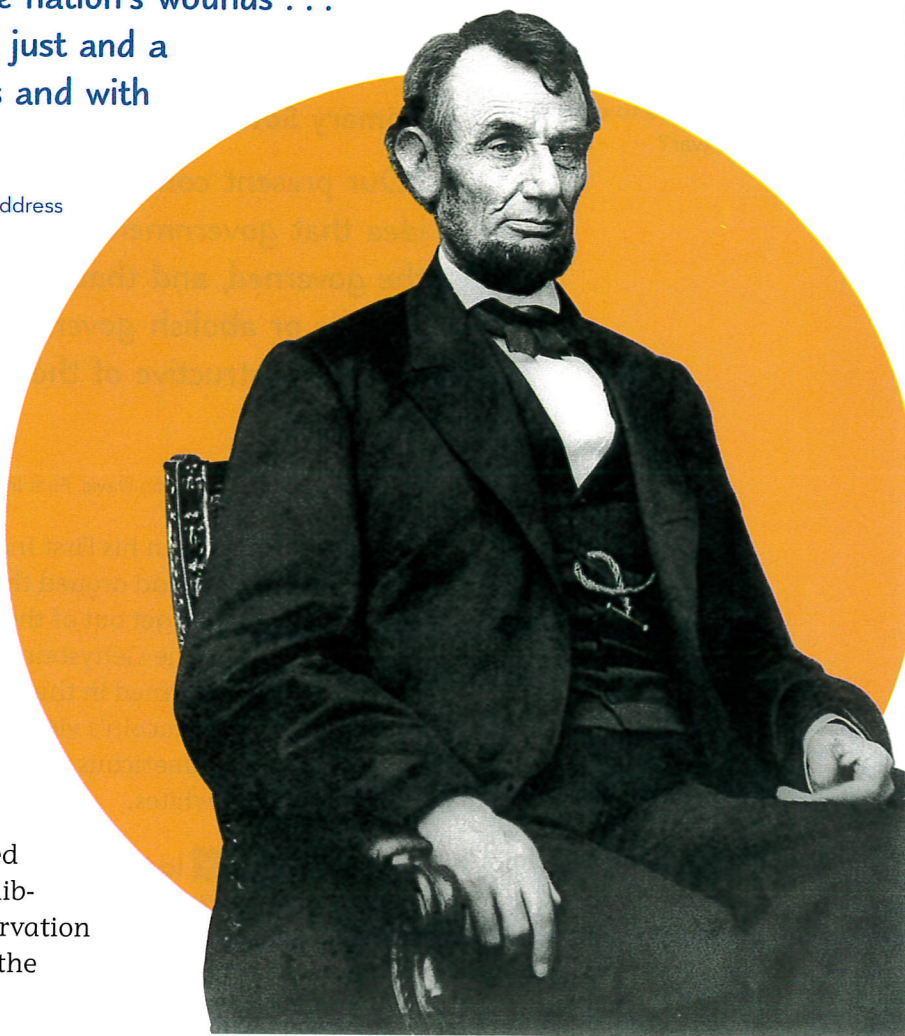
—Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address

Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address, along with his First Inaugural and Gettysburg addresses, are landmark speeches in American history. Together, they present Lincoln’s ideas about liberty, equality, union, and government.

In his First Inaugural, Lincoln emphasized the importance of the union of the states, which he viewed as “perpetual,” or never-ending. In the Gettysburg Address, he emphasized the importance of maintaining the union of the country, especially since the country was based on freedom and equality. Lincoln’s Second Inaugural highlighted slavery as a violation of equality and liberty, yet emphasized, again, the preservation of unity by urging people to “bind up the nation’s wounds.”

Analyze Images By the election of 1864, as this photograph clearly shows, the war had taken an emotional and physical toll on President Lincoln.

Draw Conclusions What leadership qualities did Lincoln display?





Analyze Images Richmond, Virginia, shown here before (left) and after (right) the war, was the capital of the Confederacy. **Use Visual Information** What problems did the people of Richmond have to overcome after the war?

Two Contrasting Visions In Jefferson Davis's inaugural address, given four years earlier, the Confederate President had conveyed quite different views from Lincoln's. Davis explained the South's reasons for withdrawing from the Union as "a necessity, not a choice." Quoting the Declaration of Independence, Davis said:

Primary Source

"Our present condition . . . illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established."

—President Jefferson Davis, First Inaugural Address, February 18, 1861

Lincoln had insisted in his First Inaugural Address that the Constitution required union. He had argued that "no state upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union." In the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln had extended the idea of liberty, enshrined in the nation's founding documents, to all Americans. While Lincoln's vision called for equality and liberty for enslaved African Americans, Davis called for the equality and liberty only of southern whites.

READING CHECK Identify Main Ideas What did the Union mean to Abraham Lincoln?

How Did the War Come to an End?

Grant began the drive to capture Richmond in May 1864. Throughout the spring and summer, he pursued Lee across eastern Virginia. Northerners read with horror that 60,000 men were killed or wounded in a single month at the Battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. Still, Grant pressed on with his Virginia Campaign. He knew that the Union could replace men and supplies. The South could not.

In June 1864, Lee dug in at Petersburg, near Richmond, and Grant began a siege. Nine months later, with a fresh supply of troops, Grant took Petersburg on April 2, 1865. The same day, Richmond fell.

The Confederacy Surrenders at Appomattox Lee withdrew his army to a small Virginia town called **Appomattox Court House**. There, a week later, they were trapped by Union troops. Lee knew that his men would be slaughtered if he kept fighting. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered.

At Appomattox Court House, Grant offered generous terms of surrender. Officers were allowed to keep their pistols, and soldiers who had horses could keep them. Grant knew the animals would be needed for spring plowing. Finally, ordered Grant, “each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities.”

As the Confederates surrendered, Union soldiers began to cheer. Grant ordered them to be silent. “The war is over,” he said. “The rebels are our countrymen again.”

Honoring Those Who Served The war was over, but the people who lived through it would remember it all of their lives. On both sides, home towns honored returning veterans with ceremonies—even up to 75 years later.

During the war, President Lincoln had signed into law what would later become the Medal of Honor, the highest honor in the American military. Over 1,500 soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor for their heroic actions during the Civil War.



INTERACTIVE

Key Battles of the Civil War

Analyze Images The Union Army took over this family's home in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia. There, Lee signed his formal surrender.

Understand Effects How did the war affect civilians?



One Medal of Honor recipient was O.S. (ordinary seaman) Philip Bazaar, an immigrant from Chile who enlisted in the Union Navy. Although his rank was low, his actions proved him a hero. Bazaar earned the Medal of Honor carrying vital messages between commanders while serving on the USS *Santiago de Cuba* during the assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on January 15, 1865:

Primary Source

"As one of a boat crew detailed to one of the generals on shore, O.S. Bazaar bravely entered the fort in the assault and accompanied his party in carrying dispatches at the height of the battle. He was 1 of 6 men who entered the fort in the assault from the fleet."

—Medal of Honor Citation for Philip Bazaar, June 22, 1865

Analyze Graphs The graphic organizer points out some of the immense costs that Americans paid for fighting the Civil War. **Analyze Data** Based on the information about the human costs of the war, which side had more casualties during the war?

READING CHECK Recall What was significant about how General Grant treated Confederate soldiers after they surrendered?

A New Chapter for the United States

The cost of the Civil War was immense. More than 360,000 Union soldiers and 250,000 Confederate soldiers died. No war has ever resulted in more American deaths. The war cost about \$20 billion, more than 11 times the entire amount spent by the federal government between 1789 and 1861.

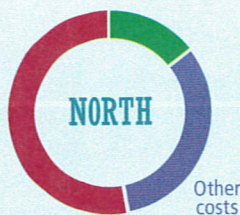
★ COSTS OF THE CIVIL WAR ★

MONETARY COSTS (IN 1860 \$)

\$485.8 MILLION
Cost to state and local governments

\$1.8 BILLION
Cost to the federal government

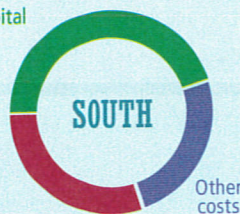
\$3.4 BILLION
Total cost to the north



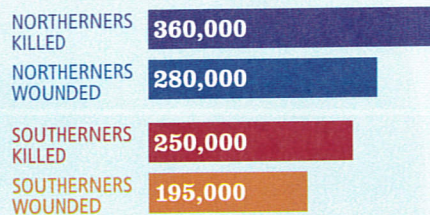
\$1.48 BILLION
Loss in value of physical capital

\$1 BILLION
Expenditures by the Confederate government and auxiliary state and local governments

\$3.3 BILLION
Total cost to the South



HUMAN COSTS

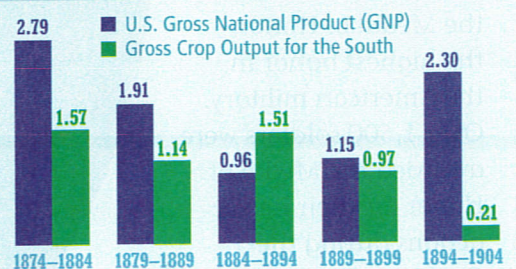


POLITICAL COSTS

1864 to 1884 Republicans won **5 of 6** presidential elections:

1864 LINCOLN	Republican
1868 GRANT	Republican
1872 GRANT	Republican
1876 HAYES	Republican
1880 GARFIELD	Republican
1884 CLEVELAND	Democrat

U.S. GROWTH VS. SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH 1874–1904



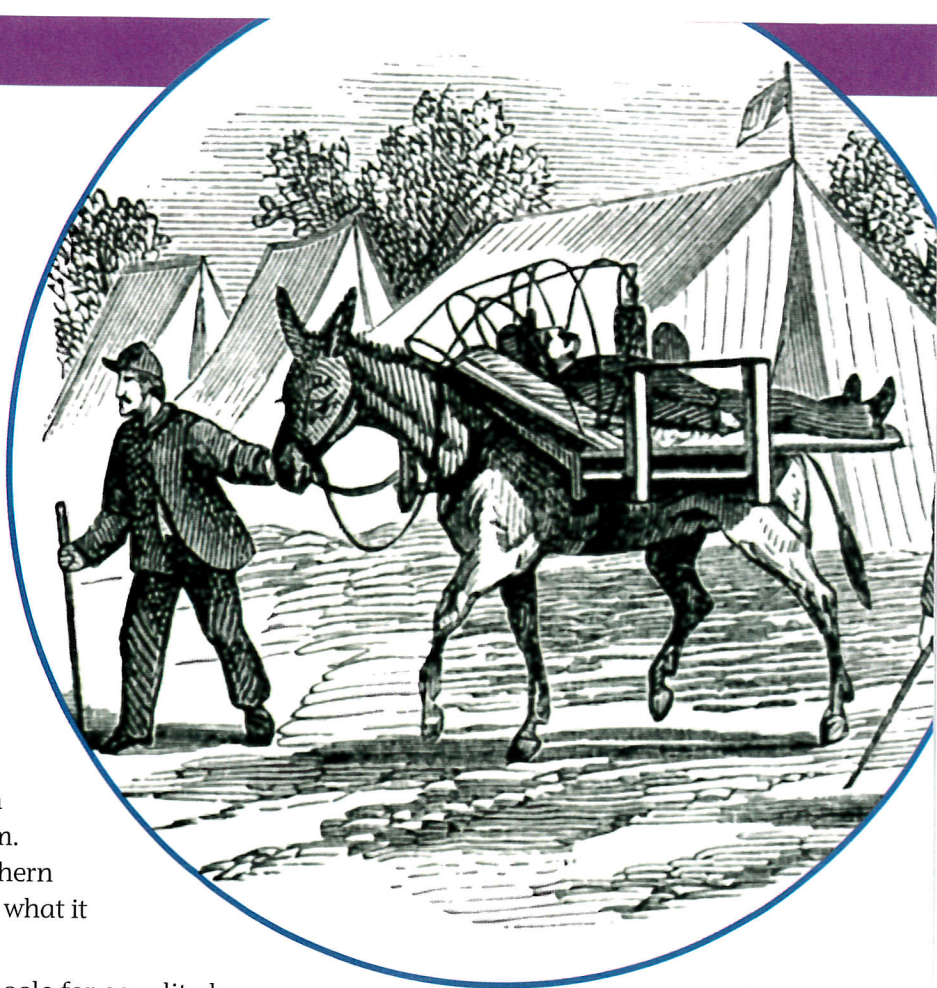
Sources: *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 35, June 1975; *Explorations in Economic History*, Vol. 16, April 1979

The Civil War was a major turning point in American history. No longer would Americans speak of the nation as a confederation of states. Before the war, Americans referred to “*these* United States.” After, they began speaking of “*the* United States.” The idea that each state might secede if it chose was dead. At the same time, the power of the federal government grew.

The war also ended slavery in the United States. For years, Americans had debated whether slavery could exist in a nation dedicated to liberty and equality. By the war’s end, millions of African Americans had gained their freedom. Millions more Americans, both northern and southern, began to think about what it meant to be free and equal.

To be sure, a long and difficult struggle for equality lay ahead. Yet, Lincoln’s words at Gettysburg were prophetic: “We here highly resolve . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.” From out of a cruel, bitter, heart-rending war, the United States emerged a stronger, freer nation.

READING CHECK **Identify Main Ideas** In what ways was the Civil War significant?




Analyze Images The carnage of the Civil War forced Americans to invent a variety of contraptions for transporting the dead and wounded. **Identify Supporting Details** List the human costs of the war.

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. Why was Grant’s attack on Vicksburg called a **siege**?
2. What were some of the main points of Lincoln’s **Gettysburg Address**?
3. What occurred at **Appomattox Court House**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

4. **Use Evidence** What elements of total war do you see in General Sherman’s March to the Sea?
5. **Identify Cause and Effect** How might General Lee’s goal of capturing Washington, D.C., have led him to order Pickett’s Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg?
6. **Writing Workshop: Draft Your Essay** Begin writing the essay about the differences between the North and South before, during, and after the Civil War. Use the details you have been gathering to develop your ideas. Write your paragraphs in your  Active Journal.

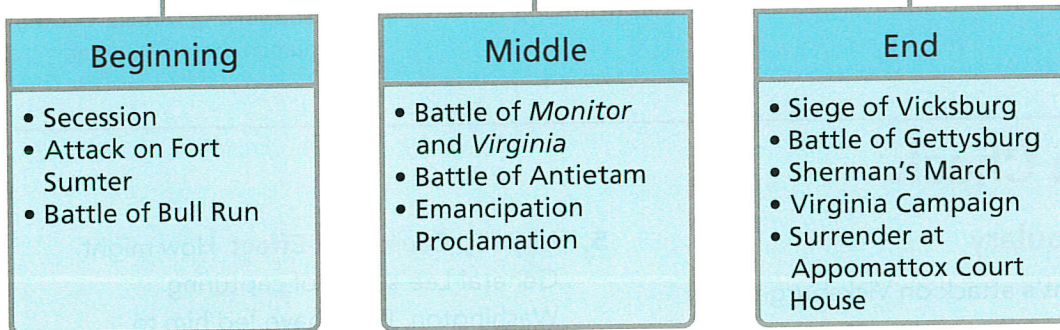
Review and Assessment

VISUAL REVIEW

Major Events Leading to War



KEY EVENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR



READING REVIEW

Use the Take Notes and Practice Vocabulary activities in your Active Journal to review the topic.

INTERACTIVE

Practice vocabulary using the Topic Mini-Games

Quest FINDINGS

Create Your Website

Get help for creating your website in your Active Journal.

ASSESSMENT

Vocabulary and Key Ideas

- 1. Identify Main Ideas** How did the **Missouri Compromise** affect slavery in the territories?
- 2. Recall** Why were many people in the North angry over the **Fugitive Slave Act**?
- 3. Check Understanding** How did the court justify convicting John Brown of **treason**?
- 4. Recall** How did the South's defeat at the **Battle of Gettysburg** affect the war?
- 5. Identify Main Ideas** How did the **Emancipation Proclamation** treat the **border states** differently from the Confederate states?
- 6. Identify Main Ideas** How did the Supreme Court's ruling in **Dred Scott v. Sandford** increase sectional tensions?
- 7. Recall** What did General Grant do at **Appomattox Court House**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

- 8. Compare and Contrast** What different views did John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay express during the conflict over the extension of slavery in 1850?
- 9. Identify Main Ideas** How did economic issues during the war impact the North and the South?
- 10. Identify Cause and Effect** How did states' rights help cause the Civil War?
- 11. Revisit the Central Question** Was the North's participation in the Civil War justified?
- 12. Writing Workshop: Write an Informative Essay** Complete writing the essay you have begun on the differences between the North and South before, during, and after the Civil War. Finalize your thesis and introduction. Revise the body paragraphs, using transitions to connect ideas. Then write a conclusion.

Analyze Primary Sources

- 13.** Read the quotation. What does Lincoln most want to achieve?
 - leave slavery just as it is
 - keep the Union together
 - free some enslaved persons
 - free all enslaved persons

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

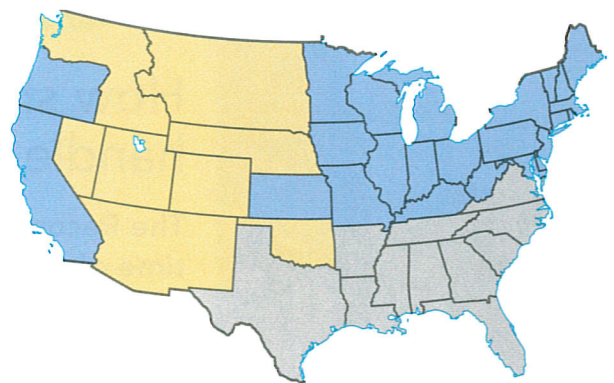
—Abraham Lincoln, August 22, 1862, quoted in Carl Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln*

Analyze Maps

The map shows Union states in blue and Confederate states in gray. Use the map to answer the following questions.

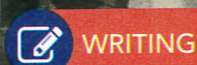
- 14.** Which states were the last to join the Confederacy?
- 15.** For which side did Missouri fight during the Civil War? Why was it called a border state?
- 16.** How many states made up the Confederacy? Which was the farthest west?

▼ North and South, 1861–1865



The Reconstruction Era (1865–1877)

GO ONLINE
to access your
digital course



Go back 150 years

to **THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA** following the Civil War. Why? The Union had survived, but big questions loomed: How would free African Americans fit into American society? How could the wounds of war be healed? How could the South be reconstructed?

Explore The Essential Question

How should we handle conflict?

The Reconstruction era was a time of uncertainty, distrust, and deep questioning. How did the United States find the answers?

Unlock the Essential Question in your Active Journal.