

15-5 – The Tide of War Turns- Pages- 497-503

Essential Question: *How did Union victories in 1863, 1864, and 1865 bring the Civil War to an end?*

Main Idea 1:

The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 was a major turning point in the war.

- Largest and **bloodiest** battle of **Civil War**
- More than **51,000** soldiers were **killed**, wounded, **captured**, or went **missing** in three days.
- It was an important **victory** for the **Union** because it stopped **Lee's** plan of **invading** the North.

Battle of Gettysburg

First Day

- Lee's **forces** were **gathered** at **Gettysburg**, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863.
- Ran into **Union** forces under General **George G. Meade**, starting Battle of **Gettysburg**
- **Union** took up **defensive** positions

Second Day

- Lee ordered **attack** on **Union** troops on Little Round Top
- Both sides **fought** viciously for **control**.
- **Union** forces **held off Confederates**

Third Day

- Lee planned **attack** on **center** of Union **line**
- General **George Pickett** led 15,000 men in **Pickett's Charge**, a failed **attack** on **Cemetery Ridge**.
- **Lee** began planning **retreat** to **Virginia**



Aftermath of Gettysburg

Turning Point

- **Gettysburg** was **turning** point of war—**Lee** would never again **attack** in the **North**
- ★ It **marked** the **first** time that **northerners** believed that the war could be **won**.
- Some **23,000** Union and **28,000** Confederate **casualties**
- **Victory** came same day as **Union** capture of **Vicksburg**
- Britain and **France** refused to aid **South** after **battle**

Gettysburg Address

- **Lincoln** gave **speech** called **Gettysburg Address** at **dedication** of battlefield **cemetery**
- Praised **bravery** of **Union** soldiers and **renewed** commitment to **winning** the war
- ★ The purpose of the **Gettysburg Address** was to **remind** Americans of the **reasons** that the Civil War was being **fought**.
- Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address** **reflected** ideas that were **introduced** in the **Declaration of Independence**.
 - ★ The **Declaration** and the **Gettysburg Address** expressed ideas valuing **liberty**, equality, and **democracy**.

Main Idea 2:

During 1864, Union campaigns in the East and South dealt crippling blows to the Confederacy.

- Lincoln was **impressed** with Grant's **victories**; gave him command of **Union** army
 - Grant forced **Lee** to fight series of **battles** in **Virginia** that stretched **Confederate** soldiers and **supplies** to limit
- **Wilderness** Campaign: series of battles **designed** to capture **Confederate** capital of **Richmond**, Virginia, in 1864
 - Grant kept **moving** toward **Richmond** but suffered **huge** casualties.
 - Failure to capture **Richmond** by election of 1864 distressed **Lincoln**

Sherman Strikes the South

- Lincoln needed **victory** for **Union** army to help him win **reelection** in 1864
- General **William Tecumseh Sherman's** campaign to **destroy** South's **railroads** and **industries** provided **Lincoln** his victory
- Sherman's **100,000** troops marched **south** from **Tennessee** in spring of 1864 to capture **Atlanta**, Georgia, in September, and **Savannah** in December
- The **Union's** capture of **Atlanta** contributed to Lincoln's **reelection**.
 - ★ Convinced **Union voters** that the **North** was making **progress** in the **war**.
- Sherman practiced **total** war, destroying **civilian** and **economic** resources, in the hope of **ruining** the South's **economy** and ending its **ability** to fight.
- He hoped this would **speed** the **end** of the **war**.
- General William Tecumseh Sherman made an important **contribution** to the **Union** war effort
- ★ He **succeeded** in destroying southern **railroads** and **industries** by capturing **Atlanta**.
- General Lee decide to **surrender** his troops at **Appomattox Courthouse**.
 - ★ The **Union** had **surrounded** his **troops** and he ran out of **supplies**.

Effects of the War

- Civil War had **deep** and **long** lasting **effects**
 - Almost **620,000** Americans **killed**
- Life for **African Americans** in the **South** changed after the Civil War.
 - ★ They were now **free** because of the **Emancipation Proclamation**
 - Majority of former **slaves**, however, had no **homes** or **jobs**
- Southern **economy** in **ruins**
- Tremendous **amount** of **hostility** remained
 - **Questioned** how the **United States** could be **united** again