

Ending the Civil War

Closure and Aftermath

Turning Point of the War

Confederates under General Lee's leadership had been militarily successful in 1863.

Morale was high in the South but supplies were running low.

The Battle at Gettysburg Pennsylvania was an important hinge for both Union and Confederacy.

Gettysburg (July 3, 1863)

Gettysburg is largely considered to be the most important point of the war.

Confederacy defeat resulted in the South never having enough soldiers to invade the North again.

- Lee hoped that a victory on Union soil would result in turning many supporters and strengthen Confederate position.

Union victory led to significant boost in morale.

Battle of Gettysburg Interactive Map

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<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/A-Cutting-Edge-Second-Look-at-the-Battle-of-Gettysburg-1-180947921/>

Union Victory at Vicksburg

During the same time as the Gettysburg battle.

Union forces are seiging Vicksburg in Mississippi.

Confederate forces living in holes dug out of the hill surrendered on July 4th.

- Separated the Confederacy, gave the Union another key advantage.

Confederacy loses steam

Twin defeats at Gettysburg and Vicksburg caused dissent in Confederacy.

Jefferson Davis starts to lose his ability to govern.

- Southerners resent the need to stop growing tobacco and cotton for more food.
- Others defect and switch sides. Others switch sides.

Lincoln's army grows stronger with generals confident from victory.

Grant's Appointment (1864)

Lincoln appoints Ulysses S Grant to command all the Union forces.

Grant devises a strategy for victory

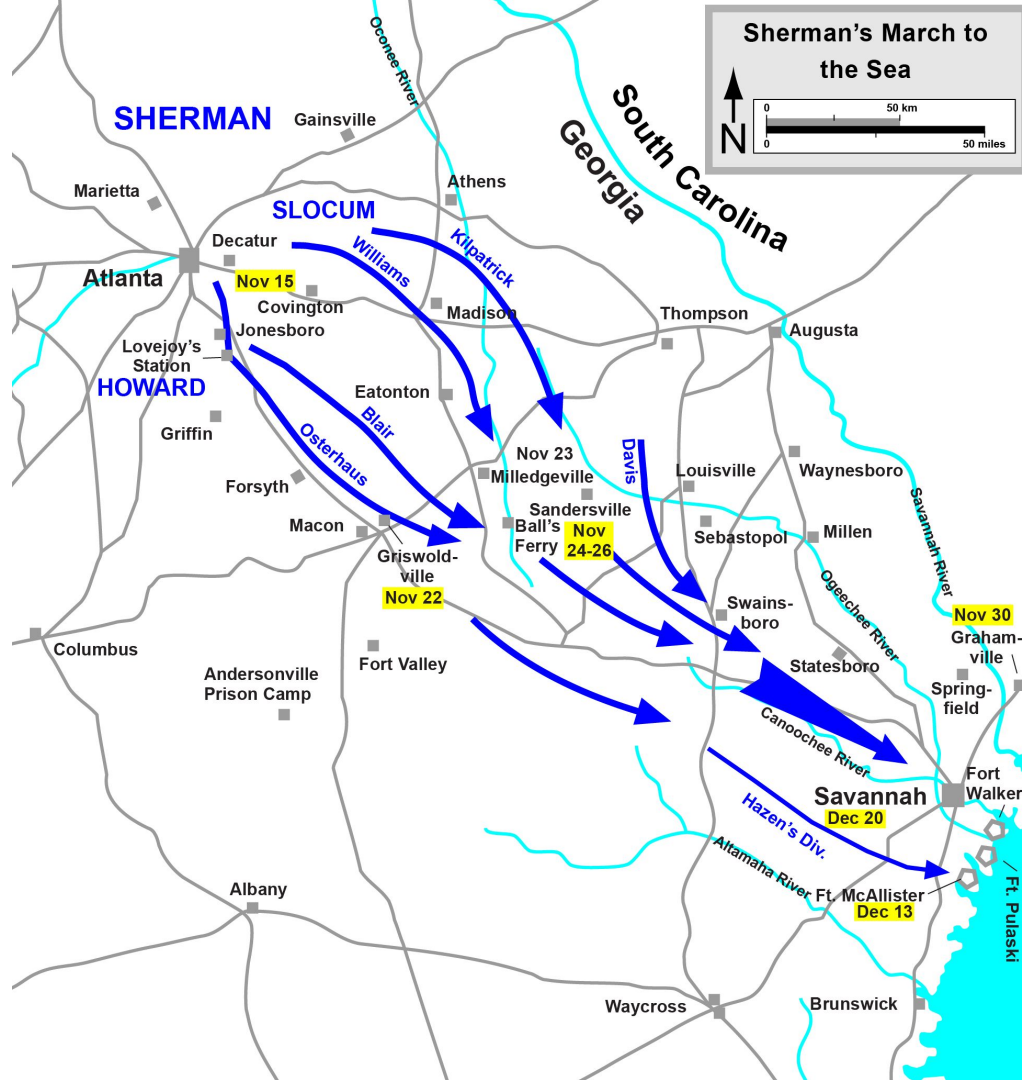
- Engage Lee's army with a war of attrition.
- Use the South's weakness against them.
- Appoints William T Sherman to raid the South.

Sherman's March to the Sea

Sherman's forces get surrounded in Atlanta Georgia in September in 1864.

Sherman decides to abandon supply positions and march straight towards the ocean. Only forward, never back.

His forces fight their way through the south, causing destruction along the way.



Election of 1864

Lincoln faced heavy oppositions.

- Democrats nominated a candidate to end the war immediately.
- Radical Republicans wanted to treat the confederacy harsher.

Lincoln was not confident in his reelection, however continued victories in the war strengthened his position and won him his election.

Confederacy Surrenders

Confederacy is on its last legs in 1865.

Union forces are poised to take Richmond Virginia -
President Davis and his government torch the capital and
escape.

General Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House in April of
1865.

Lincoln's is generous and fair with the surrendering troops.

The War's Impact

Federal power was strengthened.

Economic impact

- North and South widely separated in wealth.
- 30% to 17% of National Wealth. 70% to 40% of income average. South lose 40% of all livestock.
- Union and Confederacy spent 3.3 billion on the war.

Human cost

- Over half a million killed, half a million injured.
- 10% of total population had lives disrupted by military.

War Impact cont'd

African Americans were granted their freedom and had to adjust to new life outside of slavery.

- Adjustment was difficult for many
- Prejudice and poor treatment was still experienced by all.

13th Amendment was passed by the end of 1865 banning slavery.

Civilians Change Lifestyles

Many soldiers returned to old lives but were dissatisfied.

- So moved West looking for new things, others went to the busy cities.

General Lee became president of a university.

Clara Barton, a wartime nurse, used her experience to help people and eventually founded the Red Cross in the United States in 1881.

Lincoln is Assassinated

Lincoln did not get to implement his plan to rebuild the South.

5 days after General Lee's surrender, Lincoln is shot in the head while watching a play by John Wilkes Booth.

Lincoln dies in the morning of April 15th, 1865.

John Wilkes Booth was cornered and killed on April 27th.

US faces uncertain future

Lincoln's death put the country in unfamiliar territory.

7 Million Americans show up to mourn and respect Lincoln.

Slavery has been defeated, and states are no longer in secession but the biggest problems to face are still ahead.

- How to rebuild and restore the Southern States.
- How to integrate 4 million African Americans into normal societal life.