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| *Focus Question:*  *What were the battles leading up to the Battle of Gettysburg?*  *What was the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg; how did it* ***affect*** *each side?*  *How did the victory at Vicksburg influence both sides?*  *How did the* ***unrelenting*** *nature of Sherman’s path force the Confederacy to surrender?*  *In conjunction, how did Grant’s plan force the Confederates to realize they were option less?*  *What* ***decisive*** *actions led to the final* ***surrender****?*  *What key actions led the* ***Union to victory*** *in the Civil War?* | What key actions led the **Union to victory** in the Civil War?  The Road to Gettysburg   * McClellan stopped Lee’s Northern attack at the Battle of Antietam. * After firing McClellan for letting Lee escape, he hired and fired Burnside, then replaced him with Joseph Hooker. * Both led disastrous attacks that cost many lives. * General “Stonewall” Jackson, a prized Confederate general, was shot by his own side’s guards—died thereafter.   The Battle of Gettysburg   * June 1863, Lee crossed into Pennsylvania. * Upon word of this, troops were sent; George Meade lead 90,000 Union troops against 75,000 Confederates. * Pickett’s Charge, a charge on the line of Union soldiers, backfired and proved disastrous for the Confederates. * Lincoln was furious at his own army’s inability to finish off the Confederates.   The Siege of Vicksburg   * The day after Pickett’s Charge, Ulysses S. Grant defeated Confederate troops at the Siege of Vicksburg. * Grant had opened up the West and now had opened the Mississippi River. * Now, the Union had completed a large part of the Anaconda plan. * The tide of the war was now turning in favor of the Union.   Sherman’s Total War   * In March 1864, Lincoln named Grant commander of all the Union armies. * The plan was to have Sherman push through Atlanta while Grant would chase Lee’s army through Virginia. * Sherman waged “total war” on the enemy in his path, destroyed everything that supported his enemy. * Triumphed Atlanta, allowed Lincoln to be reelected. * In December 1864, Sherman took Savannah, Georgia.   Grant’s Virginia Campaign   * Sherman moved north after taking Savannah in attempts to rally with Grant. * Grant fought constantly, pushing toward Richmond, even though he lost 17,000 men. * Just south of Richmond, Grant’s troops settled in for a long, ten-month siege. * Eventually, Lee was forced to surrender, and the Union captured it.   Surrender at Appomattox   * Lee sent a message to Grant that he was ready to surrender. * Lee and Grant met in the Virginia town of Appomattox, Grant offered the Confederate troops to return home with their private possessions and gave food to the hungry troops.   Summary  The final execution of the Anaconda Plan led to the victory and closing of the Civil War for the Union. As a result of new leaders’ aggressive traits and pursuant attitudes, the Union was able to finally cut off the Confederacy, force the international community to abandon hope in it, and exhaust its resources. The relentless attitudes of the new leaders of the Union army enabled the Union to finally make the final pushes it needed to claim victory. |