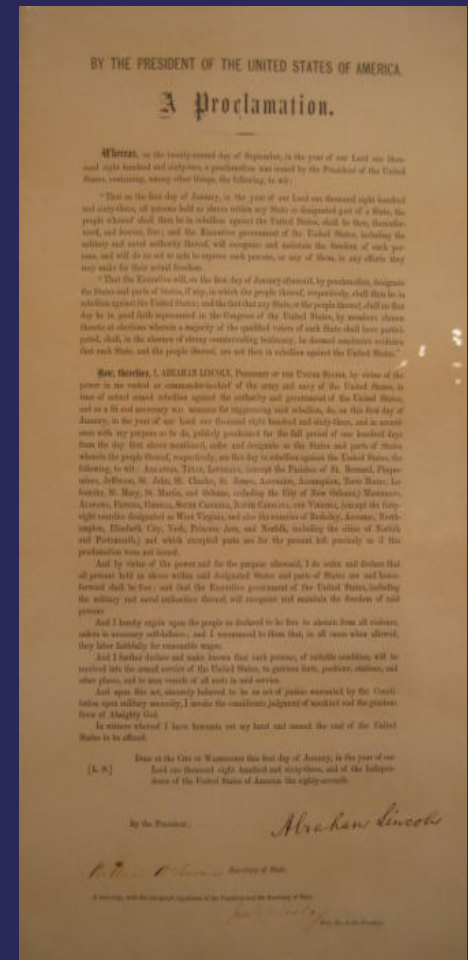




Civil War: 1863-1865

Emancipation Proclamation

- Waited for victory at Antietam to make Proclamation
- Goes into effect Jan 1, 1863
- Lincoln did not have power to simply end slavery
 - Used his power as Commander-in- Chief
- Freedom for slaves who had escaped to the North
 - Contrary to Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
- Freed all slaves in states still in rebellion (the Confederacy)
 - Encouraged southern slaves to escape
 - Did not free slaves in neutral border states
- The struggle to save the Union now becomes a struggle to abolish slavery



Union Changes in Command...again

- Jan. 25, Lincoln replaces Ambrose Burnside with Joseph Hooker as Commander of the Army of the Potomac
- Lincoln puts U.S. Grant in charge of the entire army in the west on Jan. 29
- In March, War Dept. issues General Order 143, establishing the USCT, Regiment of U.S. Colored Troops



Fighting Joe Hooker

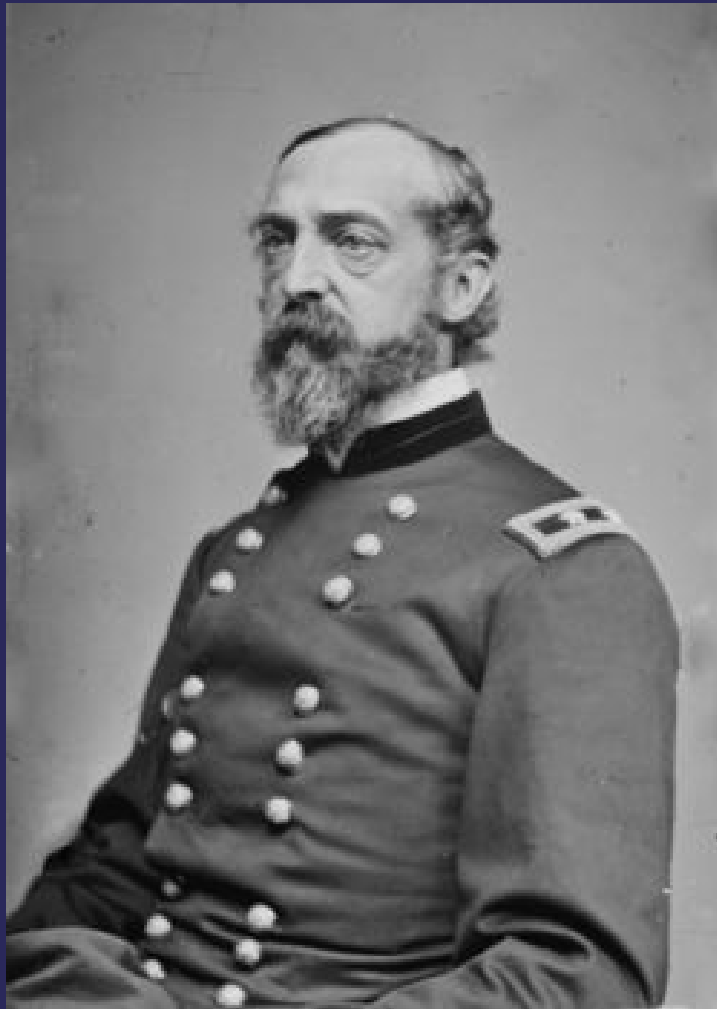
Chancellorsville

- May 1 through 4, 1863
- 133,000 Union vs. 60,000 Confederates
- Union soldiers cross Rappahannock River west of Fredericksburg
- Lee divides his already small force in two
 - Risky but effective
 - Called Lee's "perfect battle"
- Rebels outflank Union army and force retreat on May 4
- Prevents the Union capture of Richmond
- Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded by his own men
 - Goes ahead at night to scout, not recognized by his men in dark
 - "I have lost my right arm" – Robert E. Lee about Jackson's death on May 10

Confederate Dead at Chancellorsville



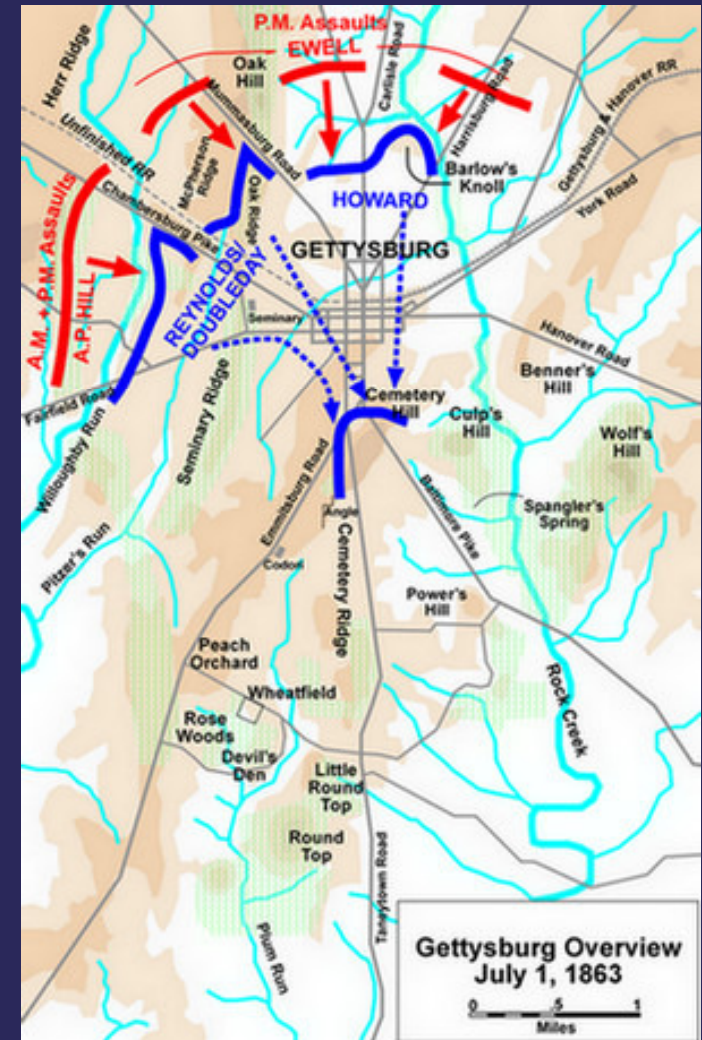
One more time...



- Lincoln makes George Meade Commander of the Union Army of the Potomac
 - June 28th
 - 6th commander since war's start

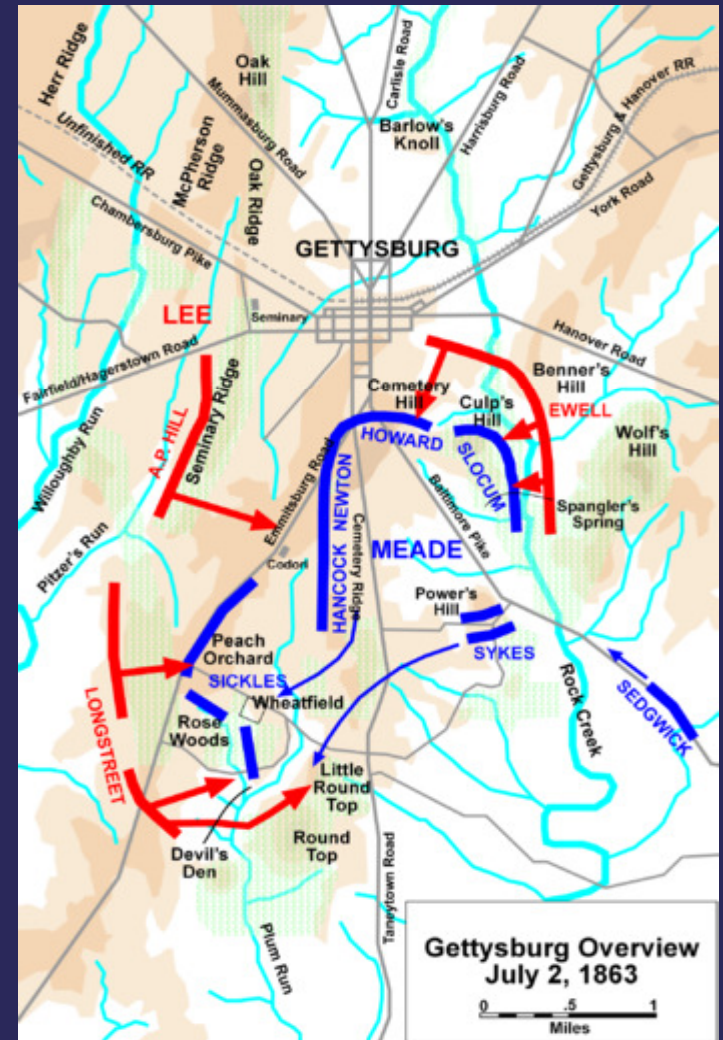
Gettysburg – Day 1

- Lee tried another offensive into Union territory
- Marched north through Maryland into Pennsylvania.
- A Confederate raiding party went to Gettysburg, PA for supplies.
 - Surprised to find Union soldiers in the city
- On July 1, factions of both armies met north of the city
 - Both sides pour more men in, skirmish becomes a battle
- Union cavalry keeps Rebels at bay, but fall back to the heights, south of town, by the days end.



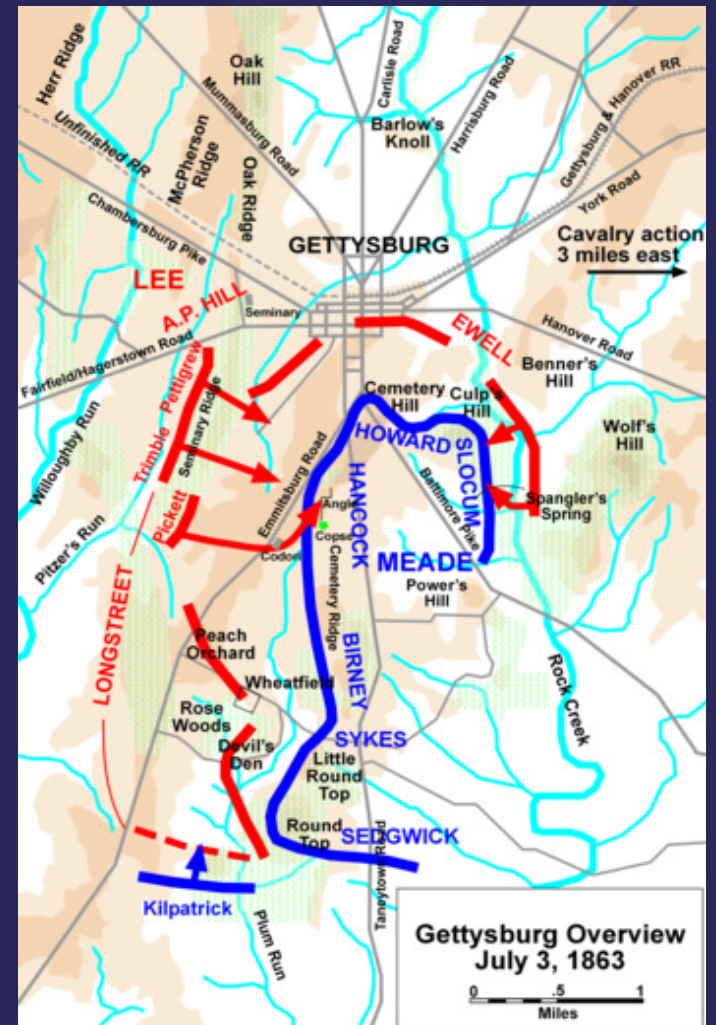
Gettysburg – Day 2

- By July 2, both armies meet in force south of town
- 93,000 Union vs. 72,000 Rebels
 - Union soldiers dug in on high ground
- Lee orders attacks on the flanks, attempting to surround and capture the Union army
 - Focuses on left flank on Union lines – Little Round Top Hill
 - Joshua Chamberlain leads a bayonet charge to defend hill



Gettysburg – Day 3

- Lee tested the flanks of the Union Army on day 2 and found them to be heavily reinforced
 - Determines that the Yankees must be stretched thin and orders attack in the middle of their lines
 - Cemetery Ridge
- Pickett's Charge
 - 13,000 Rebels led by George Pickett
 - Across open field under heavy fire
 - Reached across for a mile
 - Disastrous Confederate defeat
 - Over 50% casualty rate
- Union forces never come off their positions
 - Allow Rebels to retreat back to camp
- Meade never follows up the next day, Lee retreats on July 5th



Gettysburg – Pickett's Charge



Clubs are Trumps! By Dale Gallon

Gettysburg

- “Antietam II”
 - Massive Casualties
 - Confederate invasion repelled
 - Union victory not followed up
- Turning point in the war
- Union Victory ends Lee’s invasion of the North
- Battle with the largest casualties
 - 46,000 total casualties
 - 7,863 total dead
- Meanwhile, in the west...

Vicksburg

- US Grant arrives with 77,000 Union soldiers to claim the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, Vicksburg, MS
 - Held by 33,000 Rebels
- Grant lays siege to town
 - After a six week siege, Confederate soldiers were starving
 - Began eating horses, dogs, rats, mules, leather
- Confederates surrender on July 4
- Union controls entire Mississippi River and splits the Confederacy

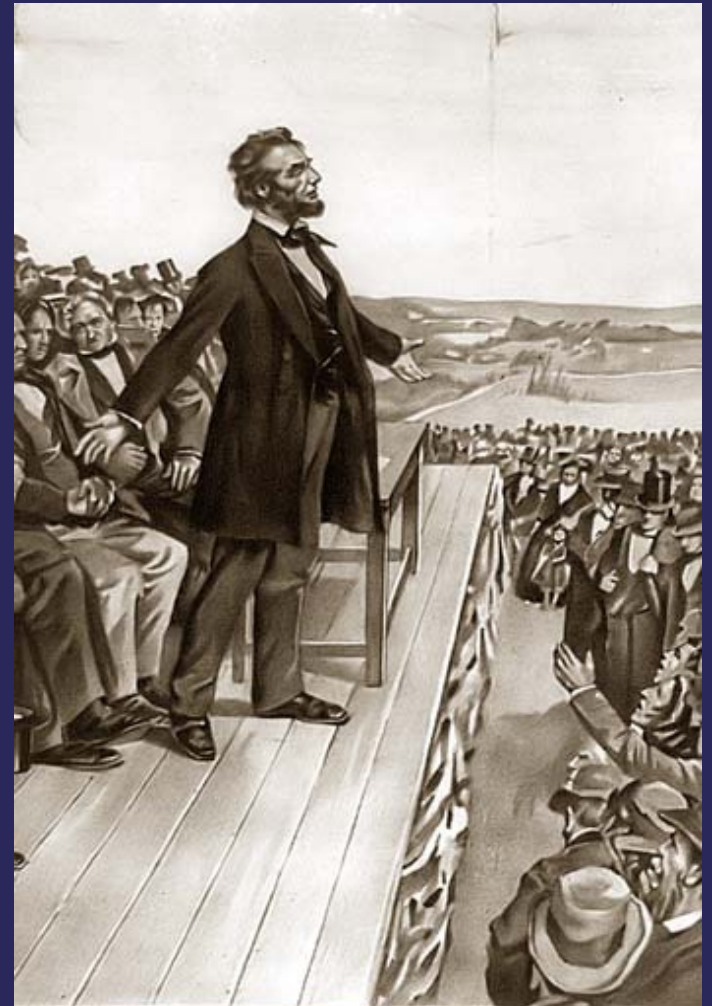


Siege of Vicksburg



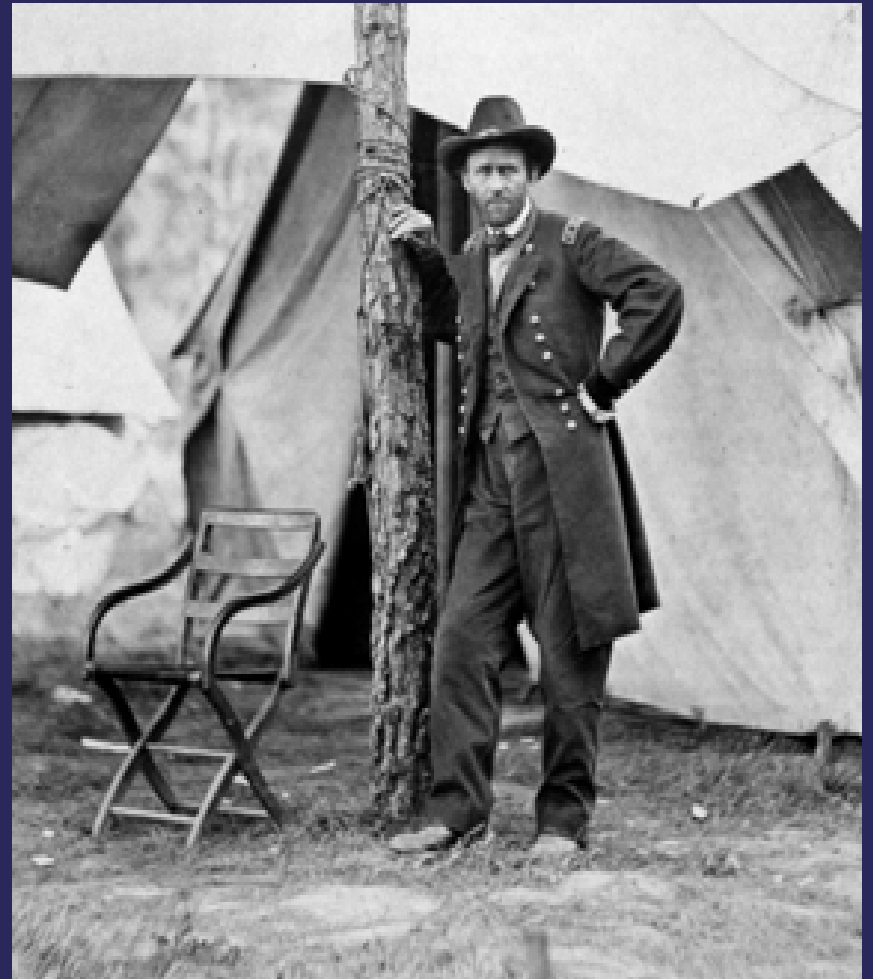
Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln invited to speak at ceremony dedicating a cemetery to the dead at Gettysburg
- Nov. 19th
 - 4 months after battle
- Perhaps the most famous speech in American history
- Followed 2 hour speech by Edward Everett
- 269 words, 2 minutes long
- Brought the entire Civil War into perspective
 - Principles of freedom, equality, democracy

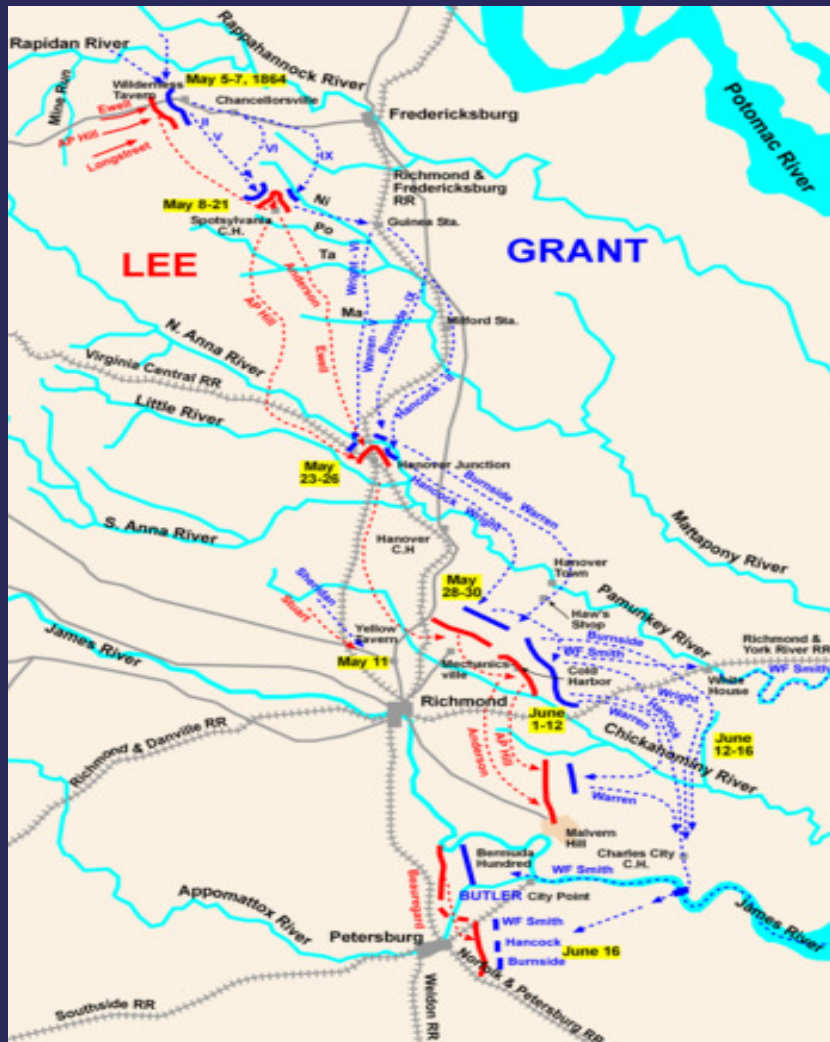


1864 – Grant Takes Over

- Lincoln appoints US Grant to command all of the armies of the United States on March 9th
- Grant's Plan
 - Capture Richmond
 - Destroy the capacity of the South to wage war.
- William Tecumseh Sherman is made commander in the west.



Grant's drive to Richmond – The Wilderness Campaign



- Grant begins to march from Washington, DC to Richmond in hopes of finishing the war and taking the Confederate Capital
- Grant is repulsed by Lee along his march but continues south
- Grant's worst defeat in this campaign is Cold Harbor
- In spite of losses, he continues his attacks. He could replace men and supplies; the South could not

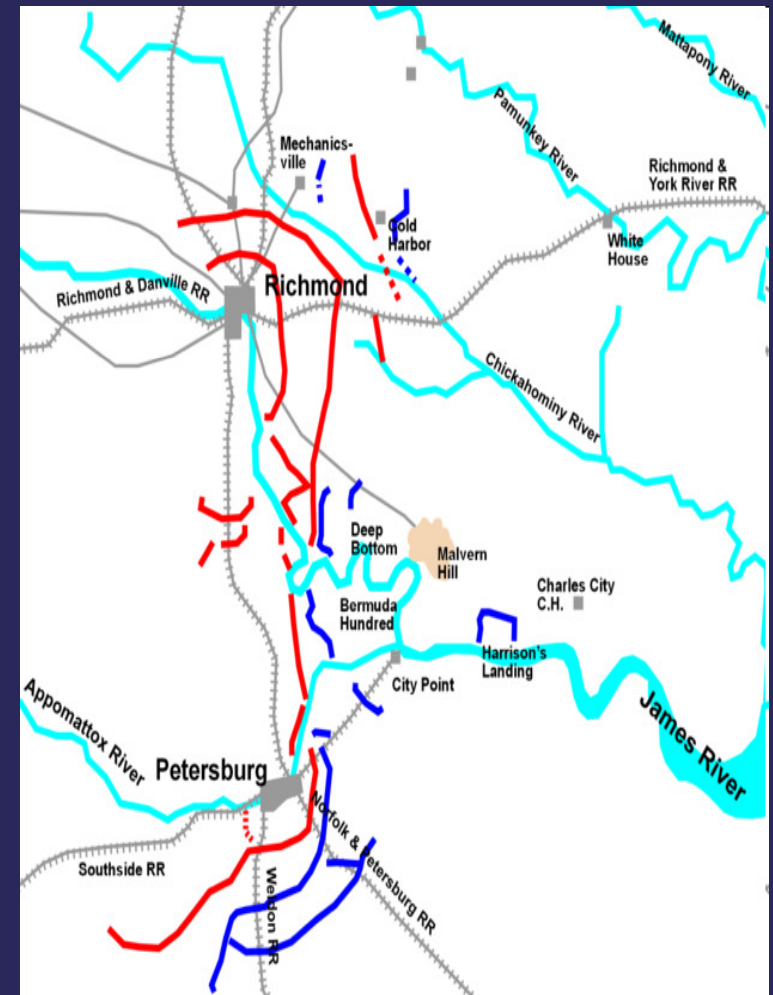
Cold Harbor

- On June 1st, Union troops begin attacking fortified Confederate lines at Cold Harbor, VA
 - Little success over next two days
- On June 3rd, Grant gives Meade orders to exploit a perceived weakness in Confederate lines
- Meade orders a direct frontal assault at 4:30 am
- Heavy fog and wetlands make the charge slow
- Well fortified Confederates open fire with deadly effects
- Poor communication results in a continued assault
- 7,000 Union casualties in twenty minutes



Siege of Petersburg

- Grant bounces south to take Petersburg and approach Richmond from South
- Lee meets Grants army in Petersburg
- After Cold Harbor, Grant changes strategy
 - Instead of attacking Lee head on, he decides to lay siege to Petersburg
 - Petersburg was the supply center for Richmond
 - Junction of 5 railroads
 - Makes elaborate 30 mile trench system on south eastern side of city
 - Holds Lee in Petersburg for 9 months
 - Sheridan: "make a desert out of Shenandoah Valley"



Sherman comes East

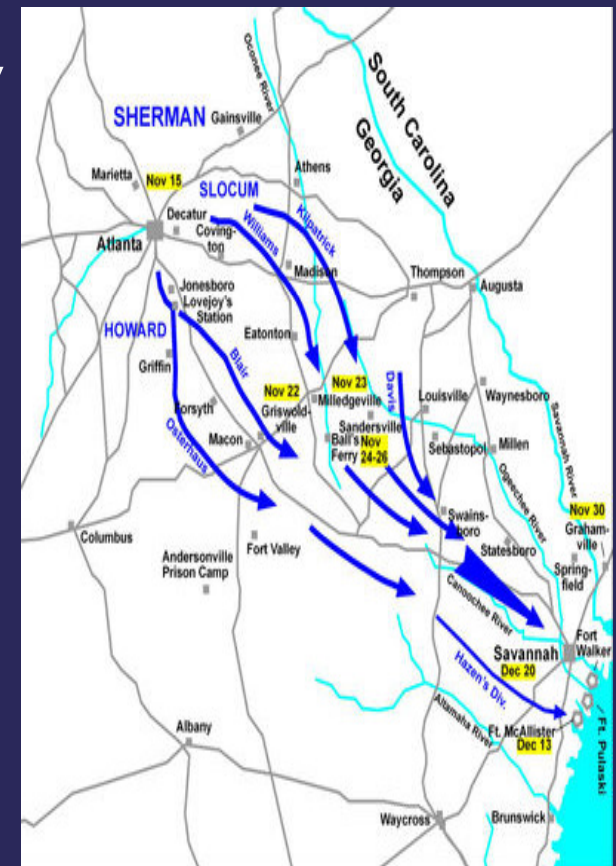
- Meanwhile, William Tecumseh Sherman brought his western army east
 - Confederates in the West had been defeated
- Begins march from Tennessee in May
- Takes Atlanta in September
 - Confederates burn city before evacuating



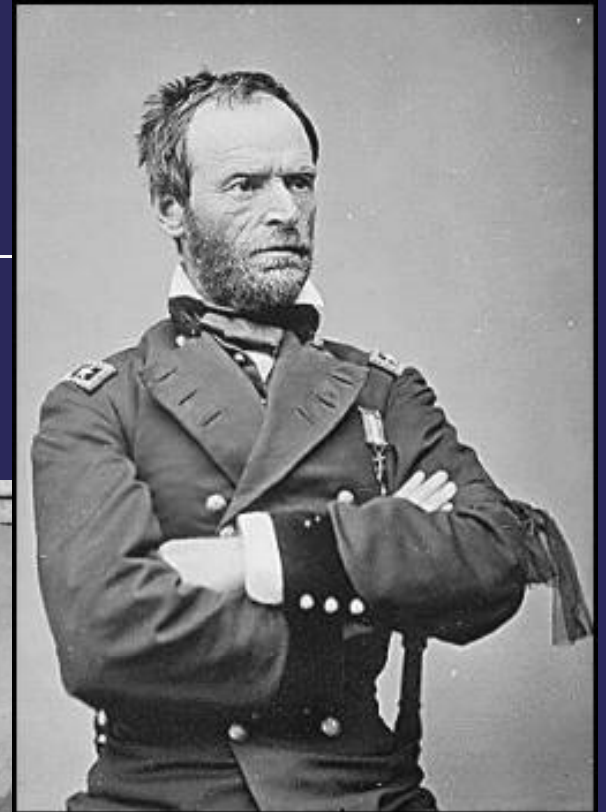
Sherman and his generals outside Atlanta

Sherman's March to the Sea

- As Hood and his Confederates retreat up to TN, Sherman divides his forces
 - George Thomas pursues Rebels, finally breaking them in Dec. at Nashville, TN
 - Sherman took remaining men on a march to Savannah, GA to destroy Confederate railroads and industry
- Sherman orders his troops to burn crops, kill livestock, consume supplies, and destroy civilian infrastructure along their path.
- Sherman meets little resistance along the way
- Takes Savannah on Dec. 22
- Hastens the end of the war
- Would take the South over a decade to fully recover from the devastation



Sherman's March



Lincoln is re-elected



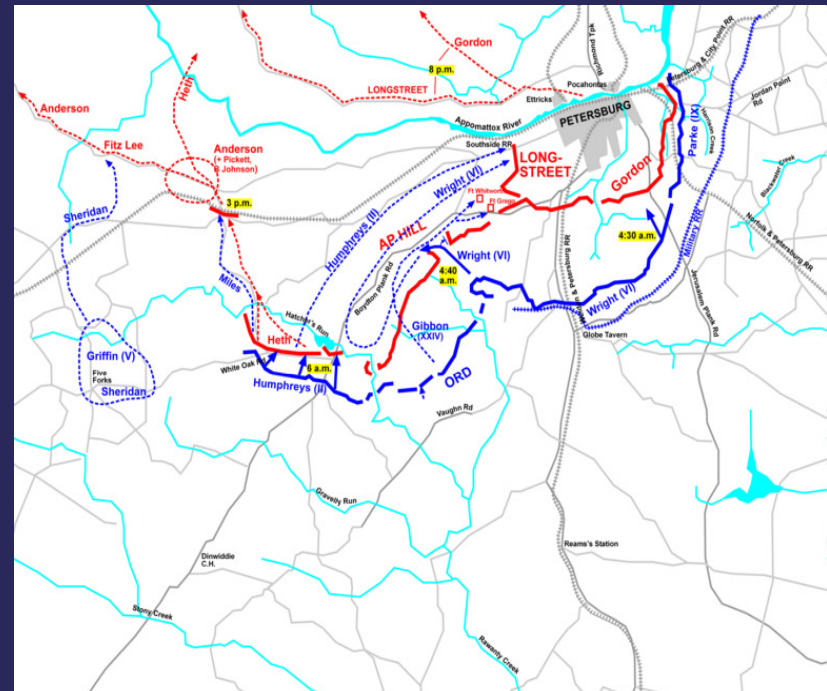
- Abraham Lincoln is re-elected president on November 8
 - Andrew Johnson – VP
- Defeats Democrat George B. McClellan
 - 212 of 233 electoral votes.
 - 55% of the popular vote

1865 – Free at Last

- Jan 31st – 13th amendment passed by congress
- “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”
 - Completely outlaws slavery in US
- Ratified on Dec. 18th 1865

Grants Final Assault on Petersburg

- Grant's forces begin their advance and break through Lee's lines at Petersburg on April 2nd
- Confederate Gen. A.P. Hill is killed
- Lee evacuates Petersburg
- Richmond is evacuated
- Fires and looting break out
- Lee burns arsenals – keep supplies out of Union hands
- On April 3rd, Union troops raise the Stars and Stripes over Richmond



Surrender of Lee at Appomattox

- On April 9th, Lee accepts defeat and surrenders his Confederate Army to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House in Virginia
- Grant allows Rebel officers to keep their side arms and permits soldiers to keep horses and mules
- "After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources," Lee tells his troops.
- All other Confederate divisions would surrender by May, officially ending the Civil War

The Surrender

