

- I. Bringing the War to an End
  - A. After Vicksburg & \_\_\_\_\_(**#1**)...
    - 1. Things are looking better for the USA
    - 2. Many are growing \_\_\_\_\_(**#2**) of war and looking for a way to end it soon
    - 3. \_\_\_\_\_(**#3**) has served four years as president (one term) & is up for re-election
  - B. How do you think the election will go? Do you think Lincoln would win? Write a brief response below, or put at the bottom of your paper.

**#4**

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- I. Election of 1864
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_(**#5**) argued that the war had gone on long enough and that the South should be allowed to secede in order to save American lives. This meant that \_\_\_\_\_(**#6**) would continue in the Southern states.
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_(**#7**) argued that the war must be won, the slaves freed, and the Union \_\_\_\_\_(**#8**) at all costs.
- II. Bringing the War to an End
  - A. Abraham Lincoln appointed \_\_\_\_\_(**#9**) as commander of all the U.S. forces.
- III. Battle of the Wilderness
  - A. Grant appointed \_\_\_\_\_(**#10**) of all Union forces on March 9, 1864
  - B. Continues march towards Richmond; BOWild. was the 1st major push by Grant to get \_\_\_\_\_(**#11**)
  - C. Goal was to cut Lee's food & artillery supply lines as well as block the Southern retreat
  - D. Two forces meet on May 5-7, 1864
- IV. Battle of the Wilderness
  - A. Grant's encounters Conf. General Richard Ewell (outnumbered 101,000 to 61,000) on 1st day
  - B. Forces meet in dense VA woods, which negate Union troop advantage & making it hard for either side to advance
- V. Battle of the Wilderness
  - A. Battle ends on May 7th; \_\_\_\_\_(**#12**) result
  - B. Union suffers 17,500 casualties; 7,000 for Confederates
  - C. Major difference?—Grant refuses to \_\_\_\_\_(**#13**) & troops march onward
  - D. Grant rides forward on night of May 7th and troops cheer, knowing they are not retreating, soldiers cheer
- VI. 2nd Battle of Cold Harbor
  - A. Shortly after Battle of the Wilderness (May 31-June 12, 1864) in VA
  - B. 1st met at Bethesda Church; battle there was a draw
  - C. Then Grant regroups and launches an attack against entrenched Conf. troops on June 2nd

- D. Waiting was a bad idea—Union only reaches a few Conf. trenches and suffer 13,000 casualties; forced to regroup and engage again at Petersburg

VII. Siege of \_\_\_\_\_ (#14)

- A. Battle starts June 15, 1864
- B. Petersburg—vital southern \_\_\_\_\_ (#15) center 23 miles south of Richmond
- C. Fighting ensues until April 9, 1865 when Lee surrenders (men just go home)
- D. Involved over 180,000 men and 60,000 total casualties
- E. War will end shortly after Petersburg w/ surrender at Appomattox

VIII. Out West—Sherman's March to Sea

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ (#16) leads 60,000 soldiers on a 285 mile march from \_\_\_\_\_ (#17) to Savannah, GA
- B. Uses merciless tactics to instill \_\_\_\_\_ (#18) into Confederate citizens

IX. Summary of Sherman's March

- A. Didn't destroy towns—stole \_\_\_\_\_ (#19), livestock, and burned houses and barns of people who fought back (sole purpose of forcing Georgian citizens to \_\_\_\_\_ (#20) Confederate cause)
- B. Captures \_\_\_\_\_ (#21) on Sept. 2, 1864—railroad hub & industrial center of Conf. (made most loyal Southerners question if they could win)
- C. Conf. army marches west to TN after loss of Atlanta; sends half of his soldiers to pursue

X. Summary of "Sherman's \_\_\_\_\_ (#22)"

- A. Sherman takes the rest of his men to march towards Savannah
- B. Sherman believes that Conf. got its strength from material and moral support of Southern whites—so he seeks to destroy them
- C. Splits his remaining troops into two wings—raid farms, plantations; steal and slaughter cows, chickens, turkeys, sheep, and hogs; took as much food as they could carry
- D. Arrive in Savannah about 3 weeks after leaving Atlanta (December 1864); pillaged and destroyed their way through \_\_\_\_\_ (#23)