

I. Activity: Shifting Tides

- A. Most _____ (#1) victories are occurring in the South (under the leadership of _____ (#2))
- B. Most of the USA's victories are occurring in the _____ (#3) theater (KY, TN, MS, etc...) under the leadership of General _____ (#4)
- C. Lincoln recognizes this, and eventually make a change that will significantly impact the outcome of the war.

II. Shifting Tides

- A. Even though there were more _____ (#5) victories in the west, many people placed more importance on the _____ (#6) because that is where the _____ (#7) of the United States and the Confederate States were located.

III. The Situation as the Summer of 1863 Arrives

- A. In the West, United States military forces under Ulysses S. Grant have surrounded _____ (#8), Mississippi, which was a significant point that controlled access to the _____ (#9) River.
- B. A loss at Vicksburg would mean that the _____ (#10) territory would essentially be cut in half, making it difficult to send _____ (#11) and _____ (#12) with Confederate states or forces east of the river.

IV. Vicksburg

- A. After 47 days of bombardment Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to Grant on July 4, 1863.

V. The Situation as the Summer of 1863 Arrives

- A. In the east, Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee invaded the northern state of _____ (#13)

VI. Battle of _____ (#14)

- A. *Summary:* Attempting to strike into the north again after his failed attempt at _____ (#15), General Lee brought his army into Pennsylvania. Gathering at a crossroads where 10 roads met, the Confederate and Union armies battled for three days around the small town of Gettysburg. After attempts on the left and right flanks of the Union line, on the third day Lee attacked the Union center. The Union held a strong position however, and engaged a tighter battle line, known as the "fish hook," which enabled the Union forces to move more quickly. Lee left the field and never truly invaded the North again.
- B. Winner— _____ (#16) (Union); turning point _____ (#17) of the war
- C. Principal Commanders: Major General _____ (#18) (US) & General Robert E. Lee (Confederacy)
- D. Estimated Casualties: _____ (#19) (23,000 USA & 28,000 Confederacy)

VII. Gettysburg

A. 5 reasons Lee invaded Pennsylvania :

1. to disrupt the Union's ability to attack the Confederate _____ (#20) at Richmond, Virginia
2. to draw the United States Army away from the safety of the defenses of _____ (#21) and fight them in the "open"
3. to take the war away from the _____ (#22) in Virginia who were having problems planting and harvesting crops, as both armies had been camping or fighting on their land for the previous two summers
4. to "live off the land" and collect supplies to take back to Virginia
5. to win a decisive victory on Northern soil in the hopes of bringing the Civil War to a _____ (#23)

VIII. Gettysburg

- A. On _____ (#24), 1863 Union forces clashed with Lee's Army
- B. ... and 51,000 casualties killed, wounded, or missing

IX. Gettysburg

- A. Lee and his army left Pennsylvania and retreated back to _____ (#25).
- B. Never again would the Confederates invade a _____ (#26) in large numbers
- C. The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was _____ (#27)

X. The Aftermath

- A. In the United States, the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg increased the _____ (#28) of the United States and its armies. Many people now felt that the war might be _____ (#29).

XI. The Aftermath

- A. Back at Gettysburg, the dead were buried in quickly dug battlefield graves.

XII. The Aftermath

- A. Most of the Confederate dead were left on the field in their shallow graves for eight to ten years until southern charity groups had most of the bodies taken away to _____ (#30) in the South.