

A Valiant Foe

“I felt . . . sad and depressed at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought.”

—General Grant, expressing his feelings about General Lee

◀ General Grant (left) accepts General Lee’s surrender.

Decisive Battles

Objectives

- Describe the significance of the battles at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.
- Explain how Union generals used a new type of war to defeat the Confederacy.
- Explain how the war ended.

Reading Skill

Relate Events in a Sequence Events in sequence are often connected by a cause-and-effect link. One event causes an event that occurs next. This event in turn can cause another to occur. As you read Section 5, look for sequential events, and then determine if they have a cause-and-effect relationship. Remember, however, that not all events in sequence have this link.

Key Terms and People

siege
William Tecumseh Sherman

total war

Why It Matters By 1863, the Civil War had produced hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded. As the fighting raged on, there seemed to be no end in sight. But decisive battles at Gettysburg and Vicksburg would change the war’s course and enable the Union to win the Civil War.

Section Focus Question: How did Lincoln and his generals turn the tide of the war?

The Tide Turns

After the Union victory at the 1862 Battle of Antietam, the war again began to go badly for the North. As before, the problem was poor leadership. When McClellan failed to pursue Lee’s beaten army, Lincoln replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside.

Confederate Victories Burnside knew McClellan had been fired for being too cautious. So Burnside decided on a bold stroke. In December 1862, he marched his army of 120,000 men directly toward Richmond. Lee massed 75,000 men at Fredericksburg, Virginia, to block their path. Using traditional tactics, Burnside ordered charge after charge. The Union suffered nearly 13,000 casualties in the Battle of Fredericksburg and the Confederates nearly 5,000.

Lincoln next turned to General Joseph Hooker, nicknamed “Fighting Joe.” “May God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none,” Hooker boasted as he marched the Union army toward Richmond. In May 1863, Hooker’s army was smashed at the Battle of Chancellorsville by a force that was half its size. But the victory was a costly one for the South. During the battle, Stonewall Jackson was shot and wounded. A few days later, Jackson died.

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Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below to teach students this section’s high-use words.

High-Use Word Definition and Sample Sentence

encounter, p. 534	<i>v.</i> to meet in an unexpected way; to experience Soldiers who entered the enemy territory did not know what dangers they might encounter .
exceed, p. 535	<i>v.</i> to go beyond what is expected; to be greater than what was planned The general had expected to win, but his victory exceeded his greatest hopes.

Section 5

Step-by-Step Instruction

Review and Preview

Students have read about the suffering, death, and destruction of the Civil War. Students will now learn how the war finally ended.

Section Focus Question

How did Lincoln and his generals turn the tide of the war?

Before you begin the lesson for the day, write the Section Focus Question on the board. (*Lesson focus: The Union gained the upper hand with victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Lincoln appointed Grant commander of the Union forces, which also helped turn the tide.*)

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

In this section, students will learn about the major turning points in the Civil War. Ask students to think about what the phrase “turning point” means. Suggest that they think of times in their own lives when they reached a turning point. Use the Give One, Get One strategy (TE, p. T25) to foster discussion of this concept.

Set a Purpose

- Read each statement in the Reading Readiness Guide aloud. Ask students to mark the statements True or False.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 5, Reading Readiness Guide, p. 51

- Have students discuss the statements in pairs or groups of four, then mark their worksheets again. Use the Numbered Heads strategy (TE, p. T24) to call on students to share their groups’ perspectives. The students will return to these worksheets later.

Teach

The Tide Turns

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Instruction

L2

- **Vocabulary Builder** Before teaching this lesson, preteach the High-Use Words **encounter** and **exceed**, using the strategy on TE p. T21.
- **Key Terms** Have students complete the See It–Remember It chart.
- Have students read The Tide Turns using the Paragraph Shrinking technique (TE, p. T23).
- Discuss the problems of leadership in the Union army. Ask: **How did these problems lead Lee to initiate an attack on Union soil?** (*The Union army suffered badly at several battles under different generals, giving Lee confidence that he could win a major victory on Union soil.*)
- Ask: **How did Grant overcome Vicksburg?** (*He led a siege until the Confederates gave up.*)
- Ask: **How did Lincoln take advantage of the Gettysburg victory?** (*He gave a speech there to honor soldiers and to suggest the healing that should follow when the war ended.*)

Independent Practice


Have students begin filling in the study guide for this section.

 **Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide**, Chapter 15, Section 5 (Adapted Version also available.)

Monitor Progress

As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure individuals understand why the battles at Gettysburg and Vicksburg were turning points in the war. Provide assistance as needed.

Answers

 (a) Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Appomattox Court House, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg; Gettysburg (b) The South suffered more damage than the North because most of the battles took place in the South.

Vocabulary Builder

encounter (ehh KOWN ter) **v.** to meet in an unexpected way; to experience

The Battle of Gettysburg These Confederate victories made Lee bolder. He was convinced that a major victory on Union soil would force northerners to end the war. In June 1863, Lee's troops crossed Maryland and marched into Pennsylvania. The Union army, which was now commanded by General George Meade, pursued them.

On July 1, some Confederate soldiers approached the quiet town of Gettysburg. They were looking for shoes, which were in short supply in the South because of the Union blockade. Instead of shoes, the Confederates **encountered** part of Meade's army. Shots were exchanged. More troops joined the fight on both sides. By evening, the southerners had pushed the Union forces back through Gettysburg.

The next day, more than 85,000 Union soldiers faced some 75,000 Confederates. The center of the Union army was on a hill called Cemetery Ridge. The center of the Confederate position was nearly a mile away, on Seminary Ridge. The fighting raged into the next day as Confederate troops attacked each end of the Union line.

On the afternoon of July 3, Lee ordered an all-out attack on the center of the Union line. General George E. Pickett led about 15,000 Confederates across nearly a mile of open field toward Cemetery Ridge. As they advanced, Union artillery shells and rifle fire rained down on them. Only a few hundred men reached the Union lines, and they were quickly driven back. About 7,500 Confederates were killed or wounded in what is known as Pickett's Charge.




Differentiated Instruction

L1 English Language Learners **L1** Less Proficient Readers **L1** Special Needs

Analyze Photographs Ask students to complete the worksheet Civil War Powder Monkey and answer the questions. Have students share what they learned, as well as their impressions of the photograph on

the worksheet, with the rest of the class.

 **All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 5, Civil War Powder Monkey**, p. 55

In all, the Confederacy suffered more than 28,000 casualties during the three-day Battle of Gettysburg. Union losses **exceeded** 23,000. For a second time, Lee had lost nearly a third of his troops. "It's all my fault," he said as he rode among his surviving soldiers. "It is I who have lost this fight."

The Fall of Vicksburg On July 4, 1863, as Lee's shattered army began its retreat from Gettysburg, the South suffered another major blow far to the south and west. Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant. It had been one of the last cities on the Mississippi River to remain in Confederate hands. Unable to take Vicksburg by force, Grant had begun a siege of the city in May 1863. A **siege is an attempt to capture a place by surrounding it with military forces and cutting it off until the people inside surrender.**

Day after day, Union guns bombarded Vicksburg. Residents took shelter in cellars and in caves they dug in hillsides. They ate mules and rats to keep from starving. After six weeks, the 30,000 Confederate troops at Vicksburg finally gave up. A few days later, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River, Port Hudson, Louisiana, also gave up. The entire river was now under Union control.

These events, coupled with Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, make July 1863 the major turning point of the Civil War. Now the Union had the upper hand.

The Gettysburg Address In November 1863, about 15,000 people gathered on the battlefield at Gettysburg to honor the soldiers who had died there. In what is now known as the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln looked ahead to a final Union victory. He said:

"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

Checkpoint Identify two events that marked turning points in the Civil War.

Closing In on the Confederacy

In Ulysses S. Grant, President Lincoln found the kind of commander he had long sought. In 1864, the President gave him command of all Union forces. Grant decided that he must attack Richmond, no matter how large the Union losses.

Grant Versus Lee Grant's huge army hammered at the Confederates in a series of battles in northern Virginia in the spring of 1864. Grant was unable to break through Lee's troops. But Grant did not retreat. Instead, he continued the attack.

Vocabulary Builder

exceed (ehks SEED) **v.** to go beyond what is expected; to be greater than what was planned



Union General Ulysses S. Grant

Closing In on the Confederacy

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Instruction

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- Have students read Closing In on the Confederacy. Remind them to look for cause-and-effect relationships between events.
- Ask: **What advantage did Grant have over Lee?** (*He had a steady stream of men and supplies while Lee was running out of both.*)
- Ask: **Why was Sherman's capture of Atlanta a boost for Lincoln?** (*Northerners had grown tired of the war and the victory gave them hope.*)
- Have students complete the worksheet Photographing the War. Discuss how visual images might have affected the public's attitudes toward the war.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 5, Photographing the War, p. 56

- Discuss with students the policy of total warfare. Explain that this strategy was new in American military history and was the model for modern warfare. Ask students whether they think it was an effective strategy. (*Students' answers will vary, but should recognize the devastation it caused to the civilian society as well as the ability of the military to fight.*)

Independent Practice

Have students continue filling in the study guide for this section.

Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide, Chapter 15, Section 5 (Adapted Version also available.)

Monitor Progress

As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure individuals understand how Sherman closed in on the Confederacy. Provide assistance as needed.

Answer

Checkpoint the Union's victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg

History Background

Cotton and the Red River Campaign

While Sherman was pursuing his campaign to capture Atlanta, Union General Nathaniel P. Banks was leading the Red River Campaign in Louisiana. The goal was to gain control of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, and prevent southern forces from getting supplies. Union officials also

hoped to take cotton, which was abundant in the region, to provide to northern mills. Confederate general Richard Taylor was aware of the Union's desire to secure cotton, and limited the sale of it to northern buyers. When that proved a failure, Taylor ordered that all baled and seeded cotton be burned.

Peace at Last

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Instruction


L2

- Ask students to read *Peace at Last* together with you. Remind students to look for details that answer the Section Focus Question.
- Discuss the behavior of Lee and Grant at Appomattox. Ask: **How can you tell that both men were aware of the toll of the war?** (*Lee surrendered rather than subject his remaining troops to another defeat. Grant offered generous terms and reminded his men that the rebels were once again fellow countrymen.*)
- Display the transparency *The Final Battles* and have students answer the questions.

Color Transparencies, *The Final Battles*


Independent Practice

Have students complete the study guide for this section.

 **Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide**, Chapter 15, Section 5 (Adapted Version also available.)


Monitor Progress


- As students complete the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure they understand how peace was achieved. Provide assistance as needed.
- Tell students to fill in the last column of the Reading Readiness Guide. Probe for what they learned that confirms or invalidates each statement.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 5**, Reading Readiness Guide, p. 51; Word Knowledge Rating Form, p. 46

Answers

Reading Charts (a) because it would disrupt the balance of political power, giving slave states more votes in Congress (b) Total war destroyed the South's economy and left hundreds of thousands of southerners killed; Hundreds of thousands of northerners killed

 **Reading Skill** Victory in Atlanta happened first. It helped Lincoln get reelected.

 **Checkpoint** He burned Atlanta and left a path of destruction 60 miles wide from Atlanta to the Atlantic Ocean.

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Cause and Effect

CAUSES

- Issue of slavery in the territories divides the North and South.
- Abolitionists want slavery to end.
- Southern states secede after Lincoln's election.

THE CIVIL WAR

EFFECTS

- Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Total war destroys the South's economy.
- Hundreds of thousands of Americans killed.

Reading Charts

Skills Activity

The Civil War had multiple causes—and multiple effects.

- Analyze Cause and Effect** Why did the North fear the extension of slavery to the West?
- Draw Conclusions** Which effects were felt mainly in the South? Which effects were felt mainly in the North?



Relate Events in a Sequence

What happened first, the Union's victory in Atlanta or President Lincoln's reelection? Explain how these events are related in sequence.

After seven weeks of fighting, Grant had lost about 55,000 men; the Confederates had lost 35,000. Grant realized that his army could count on a steady stream of men and supplies. Lee, on the other hand, was running out of both.

The two armies clashed at Petersburg, an important railroad center south of Richmond. There, in June 1864, Grant began a siege, the tactic he had used at Vicksburg.

While Grant besieged Lee, another Union army under General **William Tecumseh Sherman** advanced toward Atlanta. Like Grant, Sherman was a tough soldier. He believed in **total war—all-out attacks aimed at destroying an enemy's army, its resources, and its people's will to fight**. Sherman later said:

“We are not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people, and must make young and old, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war.”

—William T. Sherman,
Memoirs, 1886

March to the Sea The Confederates could not stop Sherman's advance. The Union army marched into Atlanta on September 2, 1864. Atlanta's capture gave President Lincoln's reelection campaign a boost. In the months before the capture of Atlanta, many northerners had grown tired of the war. Support for Lincoln had been lagging. But after Atlanta's fall, Lincoln won a huge election victory over General George McClellan, the Democrats' candidate.

In November, Sherman ordered Atlanta burned. He then marched east toward the Atlantic Ocean. Along the way, Union troops set fire to buildings, seized crops and livestock, and pulled up railroad tracks. They left a path of destruction up to 60 miles wide. In February 1865, the army headed north across the Carolinas.

 **Checkpoint** How did Sherman show “the hard hand of war”?

Peace at Last

In March 1865, Grant's army still waited outside Petersburg. For months, Grant had been extending his battle lines east and west of Petersburg. Lee knew it was only a matter of time before Grant would capture the city.

536 Chapter 15 The Civil War


Differentiated Instruction

L3 Advanced Readers

Using Literature *The Red Badge of Courage* is a story about a young soldier's response to the Civil War. Have students read the literature selection in Readings in Social Studies, *America in Progress*. Suggest that students share the selection with the class by preparing a dramatic reading of it. After students are done, discuss the signif-

L3 Gifted and Talented

icance of the last paragraph. (*The interaction Henry has with an enemy makes him realize that the war is being fought between men just like himself.*)

 **Readings in Social Studies, America in Progress, The Red Badge of Courage**, pp. 165–166

536 Chapter 15

Lincoln, too, saw that the end of the war was near. In his Second Inaugural Address in March 1865, he asked Americans to forgive and forget. “With malice toward none; with charity for all; . . . let us strive together . . . to bind up the nation’s wounds,” said Lincoln.

Surrender at Appomattox On April 2, Grant’s troops finally broke through Confederate lines. By evening, Richmond was in Union hands. Lee’s army retreated to the town of Appomattox Court House. There, on April 9, 1865, his escape cut off, Lee surrendered.

Grant offered Lee generous surrender terms. The Confederates had only to give up their weapons and leave in peace. As Lee rode off, some Union troops started to celebrate the surrender. But Grant silenced them. “The war is over,” he said. “The rebels are our countrymen again.”

The War’s Terrible Toll The Civil War was the bloodiest conflict the United States has ever fought. About 260,000 Confederate soldiers gave their lives in the war. The number of Union dead exceeded 360,000, including 37,000 African Americans. Nearly a half million men were wounded. Many returned home disfigured for life.

The war had two key results: It reunited the nation and put an end to slavery. However, a century would pass before African Americans would begin to experience the full meaning of freedom.

Checkpoint Why did Lee finally decide to surrender?

Looking Back and Ahead With Lee’s surrender, the long and bitter war came to an end. In the next chapter, you will read how U.S. leaders tried to patch the Union together again.

Section 5
Check Your Progress

Progress Monitoring **online**
For: Self-test with instant help
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: mya-5115

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- (a) Identify** Why are the battles at Gettysburg and Vicksburg considered a turning point?
(b) Understand Sequence How did the advantages of the North at the start of the war continue to be advantages?
- (a) Classify** President Lincoln called for “charity for all.” How would you classify his words to the country?
(b) Distinguish Facts From Opinions Write three facts and three opinions Grant might have stated about the Civil War.

Reading Skill

- Relate Events in a Sequence** What events led to the turning point of the Civil War in July 1863? How did those events change the war?

Key Terms

Complete each of the following sentences so that the second part further explains the first part and clearly shows your understanding of the key term.

- Grant placed Vicksburg under a **siege**; _____.
- Sherman pursued a **total war**; _____.

Writing

- This section says that the Civil War took more than 620,000 American lives. Research and record the number of American deaths in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Compare the total number of American lives lost in these wars to the number lost in the Civil War. Then, write a paragraph to make a point about your findings. Also, credit the sources of published information you used.

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Section 5 Check Your Progress

- (a)** The victories gave the Union the upper hand.
(b) The Union was able to replenish troops and supplies because of its larger population and industries.
- (a)** They were words of peace and forgiveness.
(b) Students’ answers will vary, but should include appropriate facts. When

writing the opinions, students should keep in mind that Grant did not retreat when challenged, and believed in the importance of unity after the war.

- Possible answer: The Union won the Battle of Antietam, but was defeated at a number of battles afterward. In 1863, the Union won at the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, which gave its leaders confidence that they could win the war.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress L2

Have students complete Check Your Progress. Administer the Section Quiz.

Teaching Resources, Unit 5, Section Quiz, p. 64

To further assess student understanding, use the Progress Monitoring Transparency.

Progress Monitoring Transparencies, Chapter 15, Section 5

Reteach L1

If students need more instruction, have them read this section in the Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide.

Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide, Chapter 15, Section 5 (Adapted Version also available.)

Extend L3

Explain that in the late 1860s, Memorial Day emerged as a day to honor soldiers who had died in the Civil War. Today, the holiday honors those whose lives were sacrificed in all American wars. Ask students to write a Memorial Day speech explaining why it is important to honor those who have given their lives in American wars. Students should read their speeches aloud to the class.

Progress Monitoring Online

Students may check their comprehension of this section by completing the Progress Monitoring Online graphic organizer and self-quiz.

Answer

Checkpoint He was surrounded with no escape; he had lost too many men in a long, bloody conflict and had little hope of reinforcements.

- He cut it off from food and supplies until the city surrendered.
- His aim was to destroy the Confederate army, its resources, and the will of the South to fight.
- Students’ paragraphs will vary, but should make accurate comparisons between the loss of American lives in the Civil War and in the other wars.