

NATION: Civil War Ends

Civil War Ends—South in Ruins

Appomattox Court House,
Virginia, April 9, 1865

The war is over! The North is the winner—the South is in ruins.

General Robert E. Lee, the leader of the Confederate army, surrendered [gave up] to **General Ulysses S. Grant**, the leader of the Union army.

Grant's terms of surrender are too easy, many think. His terms to the Southern soldiers:

- Promise not to fight the Union again.
- Give up their weapons.

Grant wants to welcome the South back like long-lost brothers, not punish them. "The rebels are our countrymen again," he says.

Grant also:

- Gave the Southern soldiers a day's food—to help them get home.
- Let them take their horses and mules—to use to work on their land.

But it will take a lot more to bring the South back. Most battles were fought in the South.

Across the South:

- Crops and plantations are in ruins.
- Cities—like Charleston, Richmond, and Atlanta—are burned out.
- Railroads, bridges, factories, and public buildings are out of use.
- Sherman's army destroyed mills, cotton gins, and houses. They took food and livestock.
- Even schools and churches are gone.

Now many farmers:

- Are homeless with land not ready to plant.
- Have no money to buy supplies or rebuild.

- Have lost the slaves who used to work their land.

Even the slaves face hard times. Over 200,000 blacks

fought in the Union army.

But now 4 million slaves are free. Many are hungry, have no jobs, and have no place to live.

Lee Says, "It's Finally Over"

With Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, the Civil War is over. Below, a look at what the Civil War did:

- Saved the Union and made it stronger.
- Said that no man can own another man as a slave.



Emancipation Proclamation—Turning Point in War

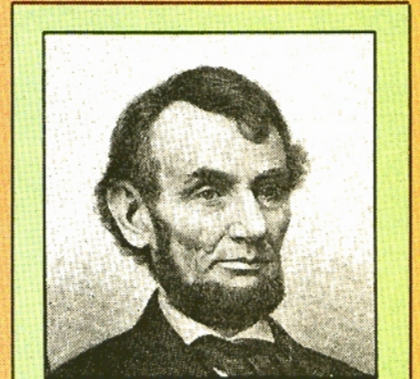
Washington, D.C.,
January 1, 1863

President Lincoln has signed the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This paper says slaves are free in Confederate states still fighting the Union.

Lincoln believes only a constitutional amendment will free all slaves. But he signed the Emancipation Proclamation because he hopes it will:

- Give new life to Northern armies. They are tired of fighting and losing battles "to save the Union." Now they can fight for a new cause: "to end slavery."
- Show the world that the U.S. government is against slavery. Then France and England will help the Union and not the Confederacy.

■ Make blacks want to join the Union army. Blacks will want to help the Union win to end slavery.



Voice of Lincoln

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

—Abraham Lincoln,
President of the U.S.

NATION: Calendar of the Civil War

1861

Feb. 8

Confederate States of America are formed by seven seceding states. **Jefferson Davis** is elected Confederate president.

Davis is elected Confederate president.

April 12

The Civil War begins. Confederate General **Beauregard** tells his troops to fire on the

Union troops at **Fort Sumter, South Carolina**. Confederates stop supplies from getting to the Union fort.

April 17

Virginia **secedes** from the Union. The Union loses its best general. Lincoln

offers **Robert E. Lee** of Virginia command of the Union army. Lee says no. Lee is against secession—but he joins the Confederacy with Virginia.

July 21

First Battle of Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Virginia—a Confederate win. The

Union Army marches on **Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital**. Taking Richmond is part of the Union's **Anaconda Plan**. Confederates stop the Union at Bull Run River. Both armies do badly because they are poorly trained. North and South now know this could be a long war.

Nov. 1

Lincoln names General **George McClellan** leader of the Union Army. McClellan

is chosen because he trains troops well, and the Union Army is poorly trained.

1862

Feb. 16

Fort Donelson, Tennessee—a Union win. **General Ulysses Grant** takes this fort

as part of the **Anaconda Plan**. The Union is trying to wipe out Confederate forts that guard important rivers.

March 8

Confederates start sea war by attacking Union ships. The Confederates' ironclad [covered with iron] ship **Merrimack** destroys three wooden Union ships.

March 9

The Union ends sea war with the Confederacy. The Union's new ironclad ship, the **Monitor** fights the **Merrimack**.

The **Merrimack** never fights again.

April 6-7

Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee—a Union win. Grant holds off the bigger Confederate Army for two days. The Union gets control of the Tennessee River, a main Confederate shipping route. This is the bloodiest battle of the war so far: 23,000 men killed.

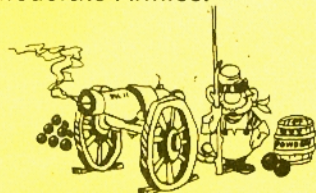
April 25

Battle of New Orleans, Louisiana—a Union win. Admiral **David Farragut** and the Union Navy take this Confederate port. The Confederacy can no longer ship war supplies through the port of New Orleans.

June 1

Robert E. Lee gets command of the Confederate Army of Virginia. He wants

Confederate Armies to attack Union Armies. Other Confederate generals want to fight only when Union Armies attack Confederate Armies.



June 25- July 2

Battle of the Seven Days, near Richmond—Confederate win. McClellan tries again to take Richmond. Lee's Army make the Union Army retreat.

Richmond is saved.

Aug. 28-30

Second Battle of Bull Run—a Confederate win. The Union tries again to take Richmond. Lee's Army drives them back. The Confederates take Union supplies which the Confederate Army badly needs.

A Quick Look Back on the War 1861-1865

Here it is—a Civil War calendar with highlights from the four-year war: How did it start? Who made news? What battles did the Union win? What battles did the Confederacy win? What ended the war?



NATION: Calendar of the Civil War

**Sept.
17**

Battle Of Antietam, Maryland—a Union win. This is Lee's first try at attacking the Union Army on Northern soil. Lee fails. This battle is another bloody battle: 23,000 killed. But Lincoln has been waiting for a Union win. Now he will sign the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Sept.
22**

Lincoln warns he will free the slaves in any states that are still fighting the Union on January 1, 1863.

1863

**Jan.
1**

Lincoln signs the **Emancipation Proclamation**. It says the slaves are free in Confederate states still fighting the Union.

**May
1-4**

Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia—a Confederate win. But Confederates lose one of their best generals when "**Stonewall**" Jackson is killed.

**May
18**

The Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi. General Grant's Army surrounds Vicksburg so no supplies can get in. Grant wants to starve the town so it will surrender [give up]. Then the Union will control all of the Mississippi River. The Confederacy will not be able to ship food and war supplies from the West.

**July
1-3**

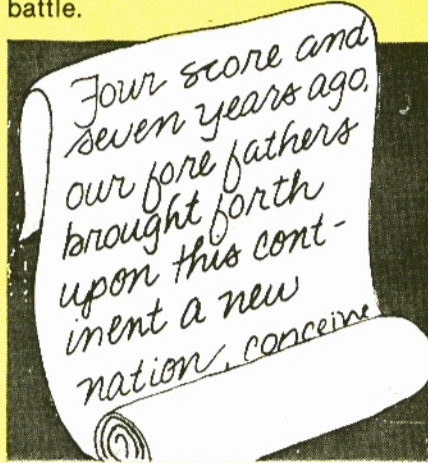
Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—a Union win. Lee again attacks the Union on Northern soil. The Confederates lose badly. They will never again be able to make war in the North. All the Confederates can do now is defend their land in the South.

**July
4**

Siege of Vicksburg ends—a Union win. The Union now controls the Mississippi River. That part of the Anaconda Plan has worked. The Confederacy is cut in two.

**Nov.
19**

Lincoln gives a speech called the **Gettysburg Address** at the battlefield of Gettysburg. He gives the speech in honor of the new war cemetery at Gettysburg for all the soldiers who died in the battle.



1864

**March
9**

Lincoln names **Ulysses Grant** commander of all Union Armies. Grant says he will end the war by making "total war" on the Confederacy. This means that the Union will not only fight battles with the Confederates. The Union will also destroy everything the South needs to keep the war going.

**June
19**

The Siege of Petersburg, Virginia begins. Grant plans to take Richmond by first starving the people and Confederate Army in Petersburg, a railroad center near Richmond. When the Confederates surrender, Grant will take the railroads, cutting off Confederate supplies. Then Grant will march on Richmond.

**Sept.
1**

General William Sherman and the Union Army of the West take Atlanta, Georgia. They burn Atlanta. They plan to keep ruining Confederate land as they march up the coast through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

**Nov.
8**

Lincoln wins reelection for president. He beats General George McClellan.

**Nov.
16**

General Sherman and his Union Army start their **March to the Sea** through Georgia. They are carrying out Grant's plan of total war. They are burning buildings and crops, tearing up railroads and bridges, and stealing any goods that might bring money to the Confederates.

**Dec.
22**

Sherman takes Savannah, Georgia.

1865

**Jan.
31**

Congress passes the **13th amendment** to end slavery in the U.S.

**April
1**

Siege of Petersburg ends—a Union win. Grant marches on Richmond.

**April
3**

Grant captures Richmond, capital of the Confederacy.

**April
9**

Lee surrenders the Confederacy to Grant and the Union at **Appomattox Court House** in Virginia. The war is over!

PEOPLE: Who's Who in the Civil War



Grant: Commanded the Union army.



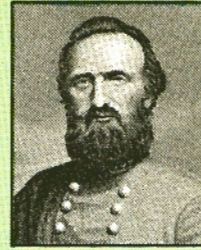
McClellan: Chosen to train the poorly trained Union troops.



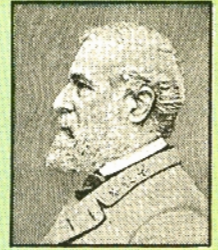
Scott: Made the Anaconda Plan (war plan) for the North.



Sherman: Ruined Georgia on his March to the Sea.



Jackson: Gave troops will to fight.



Lee: Commanded the army of Virginia.

West Point, August, 1865:

At the beginning of the Civil War, neither the North nor the South had a large, well-trained Army. But the South built up its Army faster and won the first battles because:

- Most Southern men were farmers. They knew how to shoot guns, ride horses, and live outdoors. They needed these skills to be soldiers.

- The South had the top generals.

Lincoln made most of the battle plans for the North. He had to keep changing generals because they would not carry out his plans. Finally, he named Ulysses Grant to lead all the Union Armies.

What Americans Are Saying About Civil War Generals

About Union General Ulysses S. Grant: He was almost as smart a general as Lee. But the South had Lee from the beginning of the war. It took the North three years to see what a good general Grant was.

About Union General George McClellan: If he had spent less time drilling his men and more time having them fight, the war might have ended much sooner.

About Union General Winfield Scott: His Anaconda Plan worked, but not fast enough. It took four years.

About Union General William T. Sherman: The South hates the North more than it did before the Civil War. And Sherman is one of the main causes of this hatred.

Comment: Sherman carried out the Union plan to make total war on the South. To do this, he destroyed everything the South could use for war. From Tennessee to Virginia, Sherman's Army burned homes, stores, and crops. They tore up roads and railroads. They stole money and jewels. They killed animals. It will take a long time to rebuild the states they tore up.

About Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson: He kept the war going by giving his men the will to fight.

Comment: While shells whizzed all around him at the First Battle of Bull Run, Jackson sat on his horse like a "stone wall." This nickname followed him until he was killed at Chancellorsville.

About Confederate General Robert E. Lee: Jefferson Davis should have named Lee head of the Confederate Army at the beginning of the war instead of waiting until 1865.

Comment: Even as head of the Virginia army, Lee was the smartest general in the Civil War. He won battles most other generals would have lost.

Women in The War—Who They Were, How They Helped

Women in the North and South helped in the war. Below, a look at some of the jobs they did:



Many women were nurses. One, **Clara Barton**, helped on the battlefield at Antietam. Later, she founded the **American Red Cross**.



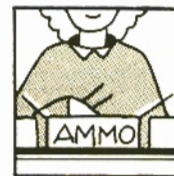
Women on both sides served as spies. **Belle Boyd** was a very successful Confederate spy.



Other women were messengers and scouts for the North and South armies.



Sarah Edmonds, dressed as a man in order to be a soldier in the Union Army.



All across the country, women helped the war. They worked in offices and in factories making ammunition for weapons.