Chapter 16: The Civil War, 1861–1865

Chapter Review

1. AMERICAN COMMUNITIES Mother Bickerdyke Connects Northern Communities to Their Boys at War

Mary Ann Bickerdyke, a middle-aged widow, launched the remarkable Civil War career of “the Cyclone in Calico,” who defied medical officers and generals alike in her unceasing efforts on behalf of ill, wounded, and convalescent Union soldiers. Communities all over the North rallied to make up for the Army’s shortcomings with supplies and assistance. The efforts of women on the local level to make clothing for the men from their communities who had gone off to war soon took on national dimensions. The Women’s Central Association of Relief, whose organizers were mostly reformers in the abolitionist, temperance, and education movements, eventually had 7,000 chapters in the North. In June 1861, President Lincoln created the United States Sanitary Commission and gave it the power to investigate and advise the Medical Bureau. In 1862, Mother Bickerdyke was persuaded to become an official agent of “the Sanitary.” As the Civil War continued, Mother Bickerdyke became a key figure in the medical support for General Ulysses S. Grant’s campaigns along the Mississippi River. These and other efforts demonstrate that local communities directly supported and sustained their soldiers on a massive scale in unprecedented ways. As national unity failed, the strength of local communities, as symbolized through Mother Bickerdyke, endured.

1. COMMUNITIES MOBILIZE FOR WAR

Two nations—the United States of America and the Confederate States of America—each blamed the other for breaking up the Union. Two new presidents—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis—each faced the challenging task of building and maintaining national unity. Two regions—North and South—scorned each other and boasted of their own superiority. Neither nation was ready for what lay ahead.

a. Fort Sumter: The War Begins

Fort Sumter, a major federal military installation at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, was dangerously low on supplies. Lincoln had to decide whether to abandon it or risk the fight that might ensue if he ordered it re-supplied. On April 10, Jefferson Davis ordered General P.G.T. Beauregard to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter and to attack it if the garrison did not comply. On April 14, the defenders surrendered and the Confederate flag rose over Fort Sumter.

b. The Call to Arms

Even before the fall of Fort Sumter, the Confederate Congress had authorized a volunteer army of 100,000 men to serve for twelve months. There was no trouble finding volunteers. Many people predicted the war would be over in sixty days and men signed up for the military in acts of patriotism and in search of adventure. On April 15, Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 state militiamen to serve in the federal army for ninety days. Relief organizations, some formally organized, others informally, emerged in every community, North and South, that sent soldiers off to the Civil War. These organizations played a vital role in supplying the troops and in maintaining a human, local link that the soldiers so desperately needed.

c. The Border States

The firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln’s call for troops forced the other southern states, those that had not already seceded, to take sides. Four states in the Upper South, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, joined the seven Confederate states in April and May. The capital of the Confederacy was moved to Richmond, which was less than 100 miles from Washington D.C. Delaware remained loyal to the Union and Maryland remained with the Union after Lincoln declared martial law in Baltimore and arrested the suspected ringleaders of a pro-Confederate mob. In Missouri the old foes from “Bleeding Kansas” faced off. The pro-slavery governor and most of the legislature fled to Arkansas where they declared a Confederate state government in exile. In Kentucky, division took the form of a huge illegal trade with the Confederacy through neighboring Tennessee. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky all chose to stay in the Union, thus dealing the Confederacy a severe blow.

d. The Battle of Bull Run

In July 1861 the First Battle of Bull Run, at Manassas Creek in Virginia, was fought. Union troops were accompanied by journalists, politicians, and a crowd of sightseers. During the brutal and frightening fighting that ensued, soldiers and civilians alike retreated in disarray to Washington. Bull Run was a preview of the brutal war that would continue for the next four years.

e. The Relative Strengths of North and South

In terms of both productivity and population the Union seemed to have an advantage over the Confederacy. The North had two and a half times the South’s population and enjoyed an even greater advantage in industrial capacity. The North produced nearly all of the nation’s firearms had 71 percent of its railroad mileage, and produced 90 percent of its cloth and footwear. Despite these advantages, the South had advantages of its own. For the South, the Civil War was a defensive war and the principal of the defense of home and community united almost all white citizens. The military disparity was also less severe than it appeared. Although the North had manpower, its troops were mostly untrained. It was also widely believed that slavery would work to the South’s advantage because slaves could continue to do plantation work while their masters went off to war. Most importantly, the South had the weapon of cotton. Southerners were confident that the British and French need for southern cotton would soon bring those countries to recognize the Confederacy as a separate nation.

1. GOVERNMENTS ORGANIZE FOR WAR

The Civil War forced the federal government to assume powers it had not previously had. Abraham Lincoln took as his primary task in unifying the nation his role as commander-in-chief. Jefferson Davis’s challenge was even greater. He had to create a Confederate nation out of a loose grouping of eleven states, each believing strongly in states’ rights.

a. Lincoln Takes Charge

Lincoln’s first task as president was to take charge of his own cabinet. Lincoln chose to staff his cabinet with fellow Republicans, several of whom had been his political rivals for the presidential nomination. After the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln called up the state militias, ordered a naval blockade of the South, and expanded the military budget. Lincoln took these actions and others, like suspending the writ of habeas corpus, without congressional consent because Congress was not in session. Lincoln was the first president to act as commander-in-chief on both a practical and symbolic way. He actively directed military policy because above all he wanted to persuade the South to rejoin the Union.

b. Expanding the Power of the Federal Government

The greatest expansion in government power during the war was in the War Department, which was charged with feeding, clothing, and arming 700,000 Union soldiers. The size of the Union army and the complexity of fully supplying it demanded constant efforts at all levels of government throughout the war. Treasury Secretary Chase worked closely with Congress to develop ways to finance the war. Selling war bonds to ordinary people, a new sales tax, and the first federal income tax were all employed to help finance the war. The Legal Tender Act of February 1862 also created a national currency. The switch to a national currency was widely recognized as a major step toward centralization of economic power in the hands of the federal government. Republicans quickly passed the Morrill Tariff Act, which again raised tariffs and created two federally chartered corporations to build a transcontinental railroad. The Homestead Act gave 160 acres of public land to any citizen who agreed to live on the land for five years, improve the land through cultivation, and pay a small fee. The Morrill Land Grant Act gave states public lands to finance land-grant colleges. These were powerful nationalizing forces which connected ordinary people to the federal government in new ways.

c. Diplomatic Objectives

It was the job of Secretary of State William Seward to make sure that Britain and France did not extend diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy. British public opinion would not support the recognition of a new nation based on slavery and British manufacturers found alternatives to southern cotton. Non-belligerence was the Union response to Confederate ships using French and British ports and to the invasion of Mexico by British, French, and Spanish troops determined to collect substantial debts owed to them by the now bankrupt country. When the French installed the Austrian archduke Maximillian as emperor of Mexico, the United States simply refused to recognize the new Mexican government. The ultimate goal of Seward’s foreign policy was to prevent the European powers from recognizing the Confederacy as a legitimate government.

d. Jefferson Davis Tries to Unify the Confederacy

Despite his national experience, Davis was unable to hold the Confederacy together. Davis’s first cabinet of six men included a representative from each of the states of the first secession except Mississippi, which was represented by Davis himself. It soon became apparent that a shared belief in states’ rights and state autonomy was a poor basis upon which to build a unified nation. The Confederacy never lived up to its hope of becoming a unified nation.

e. Confederate Disappointments

The failure of “cotton diplomacy” was a crushing blow to the South. White Southerners were stunned that Britain and France would not recognize their claim to independence. Perhaps the greatest southern failure was in the area of finances. Initially the Confederate government tried to raise money from the states, but governors refused to impose new taxes. Heavy borrowing and the printing of large quantities of paper money led to runaway inflation. After the initial surge of volunteers, enlistment in the Confederate army fell off. In April 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the first draft law in American history. The Union Congress followed suit in March 1863.

f. Contradictions of Southern Nationalism

Most Southerners felt loyalty to their own state and to their local communities, not to a Confederate nation. The strong belief in states’ rights and aristocratic privilege that many Southerners held undermined the Confederate cause. With its leaders and citizens fearing that centralization would destroy what was distinctively southern, the Confederacy was unable to mobilize the financial and human resources that might have prevented its destruction by northern armies.

1. THE FIGHTING THROUGH 1862

Both the northern and southern military strategies were affected as much by political considerations as by military ones. The initial policy of limited war, although the best route to ultimate reconciliation, ran into difficulties because of the public’s impatience for victories.

a. The War in Northern Virginia

The initial Northern strategy, named the Anaconda Plan, was to slowly squeeze the South with a blockade at sea and on the Mississippi River. The plan avoided outright invasion and conquest, instead relying on the South’s eventual acknowledgement of defeat. Lincoln accepted the plan but public opinion demanded a fight. Lincoln authorized a major buildup of Union troops in Virginia under General George B. McClellan. McClellan committed 120,000 troops to the Peninsular campaign, with the objective of capturing Richmond. In a series of battles known as the Seven Days, General Robert E. Lee counterattacked and drove McClellan’s troops back. After the Seven Days victories, Jefferson Davis supported a Confederate attack on Maryland. At the battle of Antietam McClellan’s army halted Lee’s advance. The war in northern Virginia was effectively stalemated.

b. Shiloh and the War for the Mississippi

Battles in Tennessee and along the Mississippi proved to be the key to eventual Union victory. In February 1862, General Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Grant’s army met General Albert Sidney Johnston’s army at Shiloh church in April 1862. After much fighting and Union troop reinforcements, the Confederates withdrew. Union forces continued on to capture Memphis in June and began a campaign to capture Vicksburg. Naval forces under Admiral David Farragut had captured New Orleans and continued up the Mississippi River. By the end of 1862, it was only a matter of time until the entire Mississippi would be under Union control.

c. The War in the Trans-Mississippi West

Southern hopes for the expansion of slavery were rekindled with the start of the war. Discovery of gold in Colorado impelled the Confederacy to attempt to capture the territory and Texans mounted an attack on New Mexico. A group of miners and adventurers formed the Colorado Volunteer Infantry Regiment and successfully stopped the Confederate troops in the Battle of Glorieta Pass on March 26–28, 1862. Chronic fighting along the Kansas-Missouri border continued and the Confederacy actively sought Indian support by offering Indian people representation in the Confederate Congress. After the Civil War, the federal government used the tribes’ support of the Confederacy as a justification for demanding further land cessions.

d. The Naval War

The Union naval blockade of the South was initially unsuccessful because of the large number of ports to be guarded and the insufficient number of Union ships. In 1863, the Union navy became larger and the blockade began to take effect, meaning fewer and fewer supplies were reaching the South. North and South also developed the revolutionary new technology of ironclad ships during the Civil War. The Confederate ship *Virginia* was outfitted with iron plating to protect it from the fire of Union ships. The North’s ironclad, the *Monitor*, was also iron plated and had a revolving turret. The historic duel between these two ironclads was inconclusive and they were of little consequence for the remainder of the war.

e. The Black Response

The capture of Port Royal in 1861 had important implications for slaves in the South. As whites fled, 10,000 slaves greeted the Union advance. Union troops had unwittingly freed these slaves prior to any official Union policy on the status of slaves in captured territory. Union commander Benjamin Butler declared that the fugitive slave law no longer applied and referred to the newly freed slaves as contraband. These people were put to work in northern camps building fortifications and other necessary tasks. By the end of the Civil War, nearly one million blacks had fled to freedom behind the advancing Union lines.

1. THE DEATH OF SLAVERY

The overwhelming response of black slaves to the Union advance changed the nature of the war. It became obvious that the southern war to save the slave system did not have the support of the slaves themselves. Union policy could no longer ignore the issue of slavery.

a. The Politics of Emancipation

In 1862, more Republicans were concerned with stopping the spread of slavery to the territories than they were about the lives of the slaves themselves. Most northern Democrats were openly anti-black. Despite these unfavorable political positions, Lincoln adopted a policy to end slavery. Following the Union victory at Antietam in September 1862, Lincoln issued a preliminary decree that required the Confederate states to return to the Union before January 1, 1863 or face the freeing of their slaves. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which freed slaves in the areas of rebellion. It did not free the slaves in the border states or in areas of the South conquered by the Union because Lincoln could not risk losing the support of border state conservatives. In essence, the Emancipation Proclamation gave a name to a process already in motion. In 1865, Congress passed and the states ratified the Thirteenth Amendment outlawing all slavery in the United States.

b. Black Fighting Men

The Emancipation Proclamation also gave support for the first time to the recruitment of black soldiers. All units that black soldiers served in were 100 percent African American with the exception of the officers, who were white. Black volunteers were willing to fight and soon made up 10 percent of the Union army. Nearly 200,000 African American males served in either the Union army or Navy and 37,000 died defending the Union. As in the rest of society, African Americans faced prejudice in the army and had to prove themselves as able soldiers. They did not receive pay equal to whites performing the same military duties until June 1864, after many protests by black units.

1. THE FRONT LINES AND THE HOME FRONT

Civil War soldiers wrote millions of letters home. These letters, and their responses, served as a link between the front lines and the home front and between the soldiers and their home communities.

a. The Toll of War

Civil War battles were incredibly deadly. One reason for the high death toll was improved weaponry, like modern rifles, which were more accurate and had a longer range than previous rifles. Civil War generals were slow to adapt their strategies to reflect the use of these new, more accurate weapons. The remained committed to the conventional military doctrine of massed infantry offensives, known as the “Jomini doctrine.” The lack of medical knowledge also played a significant role in the massive death rates. Men often died from disease or from minor wounds that became infected. Both North and South were ill-prepared to meet the health needs of their large armies.

b. Army Nurses

Many medical supplies that the armies were unable to provide were donated by the United States Sanitary Commission in the North and by women’s volunteer groups in the South. On both sides there was an urgent need for skilled nurses to care for wounded soldiers. Due to wartime necessity and despite the opposition of army doctors, women became army nurses and hospital nursing became a socially acceptable profession for middle-class women. By the end of the war, more than 3,000 women worked as paid army nurses and countless more worked as unpaid volunteers. Although the South lacked a formal organization like the Sanitary Commission, it too utilized women in nursing. Richmond women first established “roadside hospitals” to meet the needs of injured soldiers and their activities expanded from there. Although women made important advances in the medical profession throughout the war, most army nurses and medical support staff remained men.

c. The Life of the Common Soldier

Soldiers in the Civil War faced massive and bloody battles and suffered from the uncertainty of supply including lack of uniforms, tents, and sometimes even food. They endured long marches while carrying heavy packs. Disease was also rampant. It is no surprise, then, that desertion in both the Union and Confederate armies was common.

d. Wartime Politics

By 1862, Democrats had split into two factions: the War Democrats and the Peace Democrats (Copperheads). The Democratic Party remained a powerful force in northern politics. The Peace Democrats opposed emancipation, denounced the draft, and referred to the president as “King Abraham.” The leader of this party was Clement Vallandingham, who advocated an armistice and negotiated peace that would focus only on the welfare of white Americans. In 1862, Lincoln proclaimed that all people who discouraged enlistments in the army or otherwise engaged in disloyal practices would be subject to martial law. More that 13,000 people were arrested, tried in military courts, and imprisoned as a result. Lincoln also faced challenges from the radical faction of his own party. As the war continued, the Radicals gained strength, at times causing political disagreement and even a crisis in the President’s cabinet.

e. Economic and Social Strains on the North

Wartime needs caused a corresponding surge in northern economic growth. Early in the war some industries faltered but others, directly related to military supply boomed. Coal mining and agriculture industries expanded as did boot making, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of woolen goods. Meeting wartime needs enriched some people honestly but profiteers and speculators also flourished. Although new wealth was evident in every northern city, for most people the war brought inflation as wages rose only half as much as prices. Inflation and military conscription served as two important sources of social tension. The Union draft, introduced in 1863 included an unpopular provision that allowed the hiring of a substitute or the payment of a commutation fee rather than actual service in the army for those who could afford it. The Democratic Party made substitution an inflammatory issue and called the draft law “aristocratic legislation.”

f. The New York City Draft Riots

In the spring of 1863, protests against the draft spread through the North. The greatest trouble occurred in New York City between July 13 and July 16, 1863. Working-class looting, fighting, and lynching claimed the lives of 105 people, many of them African Americans. The rioting was only stopped when five units of the U.S. Army were rushed from Gettysburg to the city. The riot was caused by a combination of anger at the draft, racial prejudice, and the tensions associated with rapid urban growth. In the later years of the war, African American volunteers filled much of the manpower gap that the draft was meant to fix.

g. The Failure of Southern Nationalism

Jefferson Davis initiated government control of the railroads, shipping, and war production. This expansion of government brought about sudden urbanization, which was a new phenomenon to the predominantly rural South. As in the North, the need for soldiers in the South spurred class antagonism. Runaway inflation and the restricted availability of food as the result of the Northern naval blockade only further exacerbated social tensions in the South. In the spring of 1863, food riots broke out in four Georgia cities. Increasingly, the ordinary people of the South who were concerned most with survival, refused to pay taxes, to provide food, or to serve in the army. With men away at war, race relations and the slave system began to change in subtle and not so subtle ways. Slaves increasingly made their own decisions about when and how they would work and by the war’s end, nearly one quarter of all slaves had fled to Union lines. Although peace sentiment was gaining popularity in the South, Jefferson Davis considered such sentiment traitorous and would not consider the idea.

1. THE TIDE TURNS

By 1863, the nature of the war was changing. The proclamation freeing the slaves struck directly at the southern home front and the civilian workforce. The nature of the battlefield war changed as well and the Civil War became the first total war.

a. The Turning Point of 1863

General Joseph Hooker and a Union army of 130,000 soldiers attacked a Confederate army half its size in Chancellorsville in May, 1863 in an attempt to break the stalemate in northern Virginia. Chancellorsville was a great Confederate victory but Confederate losses in the battle were also great. Lee moved to the attack in Maryland and Pennsylvania despite his weakened troops because he hoped that another great Confederate victory would encourage Britain and France to intervene in the war and demand a negotiated peace. The ensuing Battle of Gettysburg proved to be a horrible slaughter. Lee retreated from the field leaving one third of his army behind. The next day, General Grant took Vicksburg, Mississippi, after a costly siege. The combined news of Gettysburg and Vicksburg dissuaded Britain and France from recognizing the Confederacy. It also quelled the northern peace movement and tightened the North’s grip on the South.

b. Grant and Sherman

In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed Grant general-in-chief of all of the Union forces. Grant devised a plan of strangulation and annihilation against the South. Grant took on Lee in northern Virginia and sent General William Tecumseh Sherman to defeat Confederate Joe Johnston’s Army of Tennessee. They aimed to inflict maximum damage on the fabric of southern life in the hopes that the South would choose to surrender rather than face total destruction. The most famous example of this new strategy of total war was General Sherman’s 1864 march through Georgia. Sherman’s troops were instructed to seize, burn, or destroy everything in their path but not to harm civilians. Sherman was initially hostile to black Southerners and in the interest of speed, his army turned away many of the 18,000 slaves who flocked to the Union army and freedom. After some controversy regarding the re-enslavement of blacks turned away from Sherman’s troops, Sherman responded to Special Field Order 15, issued in January 1865, by setting aside more than 400,000 acres of Confederate land to be given to freed slaves in forty-acre parcels.

c. The 1864 Election

The war complicated the presidential election of 1864. Lincoln was re-nominated but had little support within his own party. Aided by an important military victory, Sherman captured Atlanta on September 2, Lincoln won the election with 55 percent of the popular vote and quite possibly saved the Republican Party from dissolution.

d. Nearing the End

Grant eventually hammered Lee into submission, but at an enormous cost. Rather than pulling back after his failed assaults, Grant kept moving South, finally settling in for a prolonged siege of Lee’s forces at Petersburg. In desperation, the South began arming slaves to serve as soldiers in the Confederate army. On March 13, the Confederate Congress authorized a draft of black soldiers—without mentioning freedom. Two regiments were quickly organized in Richmond, but it was already too late. By the spring of 1865, public support for the war had disintegrated in the South.

e. Appomattox

In the spring of 1865, Lee and his remaining troops still held Petersburg and Richmond despite being outnumbered two to one by Union troops. On April 2, Lee retreated from Petersburg, the Confederate government fled Richmond, and seven days later Lee and his troops surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House. Jefferson Davis, who had hoped to set up a new government in Texas, was captured on May 10. The Civil War was over.

f. Death of a President

On April 14, 1865, President and Mrs. Lincoln went to Ford’s Theater in Washington D.C. There, Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer. Lincoln died the next day. The nation would be left only with Lincoln’s vision for the coming peace.

***Answer the following questions from Chapter 16:***

**1. Communities Mobilize For War:** What similarities were there between the North and South as they mobilized for war? How were their shortcomings apparent in the early months of the war?

**2. Fort Sumter: The War Begins:** Why was Fort Sumter the site of the beginning of the Civil War? What actions did both the North and South take that brought on the war?

**3. The Call to Arms:** What type of initial military preparations did each side make and how realistic were they?

**4. The Border States:** What were the border states and what actions did they take after Ft. Sumter? Why was the northern most tier particularly strategic? What was the situation in each of these Northern tier states and what actions did Lincoln take in each to ensure it would stay in the Union? What was the Supreme Court reaction to Lincoln’s actions? How did this affect the Confederacy?

**5. The Battle of Bull Run:** How were the events and outcome of Bull Run sobering and prophetic?

**6. The Relative Strengths of North and South:** What were the strengths of both sides? Which advantages proved decisive?

**7. Jefferson Davis as President:** What were Davis’s prior experiences and how did he compare to Lincoln? What structural problems did he face compared to Lincoln’s? How did Davis’s leadership style compare to Lincoln’s?

**8. The War in Northern Virginia:** What was the northern strategy and why was it chosen? How did it actually work out? What was the southern strategy and how did politics affect it?

**9. Shiloh and the War for the Mississippi:** What was the overall significance of the Battle of Shiloh and the victories on the Mississippi? What Confederate states were cut off?

**10. The War in the TransMississippi West:** What was the extent of the war in the West? How did the Indian Territory become involved?

**11. The Naval War:** What was the main naval strategy of the North? How successful was it? What were ironclads and how significant were they to the war’s outcome? What was the Union’s most successful operation?

**12. The Black Response:** What was the black response to the capture of Port Royal in the Sea Islands? What was Union commander Benjamin Butler’s reply to Southerners citing the Fugitive Slave Law? What percentage of blacks reached Union lines by the war’s end?

**13. The Politics of Emancipation:** What was Lincoln’s policy toward slavery and why did he change it in the Emancipation Proclamation? What was Horace Greeley’s reaction to the Proclamation and Lincoln’s famous reply? What did Lincoln expect to happen as a result of the Proclamation? Why did Lincoln issue it when he did and what did it actually do? What were the responses of officials like Seward? How did African Americans react? What was the Thirteenth Amendment and who helped lobby for it?

**14. Black Fighting Men:** What was the experience of black volunteers and later of black soldiers? Where did the African Americans come from that made up the units in the Union Army? How many were there in total? What kinds of reactions did black troops get from different groups? How were they treated in the Union Army? What changes occurred in northern states and major cities?

**15. The Toll of War:** Why was the toll of the Civil War so high? How many deaths were due to disease?

**16. Army Nurses:** How did Army nurses help the war effort? What attitude change was required? What was the United States Sanitary Commission and how significant was it to the war effort? What policies did the Commission insist on? What types of organizations were there in the South?

**17. The New York City Draft Riots:** What were the causes and extent of the draft riots? Who was involved in the rioting and what group were they aiming at? What was the result?

**18. The Turning Point of 1863:** Why was 1863 a turning point in the war for both North and South? What was the significance of the Battle of Chancellorsville? What was Lee’s purpose in moving north into Union territory? What was the result at Gettysburg and why was it significant as a turning point? How was Pickett’s charge symbolic of the Confederate effort? What happened at Vicksburg and what was its significance?

**19. Grant and Sherman:** Why were Grant and Sherman examples of a new type of warfare? What was Grant’s plan and how was it carried out? What was the most famous example of the new type of total war?

**20. The 1864 Election:** How did the war complicate the presidential election? Who were the candidates for each party? Why did Lincoln think he was going to be defeated? What happened to change it? What were the election results in general and specifically among soldiers? What was significant about the results?

**21. Nearing the End:** What was Grant’s strategy? What was happening to Lee on the battlefield and the South at home in 1864 and 1865?

**22. Appomattox:** What actions did Grant take at Appomattox? What happened to the Confederate government at Richmond? What was Davis intending to do when he was captured?

**23. Death of a President:** Who assassinated Lincoln and why did he do so?