

15-5 – The Tide of War Turns- Pages- 497-503

Essential Question: *How did Union victories in 1863, 1864, and 1865 bring the Civil War to an end?*

Main Idea 1:

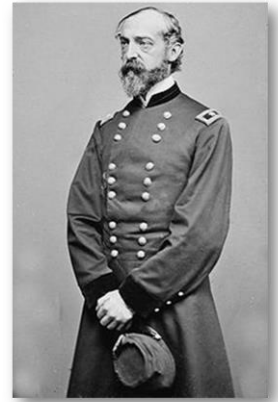
The Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 was a major turning point in the war.

- Largest and _____ battle of _____
- More than _____ soldiers were _____, wounded, _____, or went _____ in three days.
- It was an important _____ for the _____ because it stopped _____ plan of _____ the North.

Battle of Gettysburg

First Day

- Lee’s _____ were _____ at _____, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863.
- Ran into _____ forces under General _____, starting Battle of _____
- _____ took up _____ positions



Second Day

- Lee ordered _____ on _____ troops on Little Round Top
- Both sides _____ viciously for _____.
- _____ forces _____ off _____

Third Day

- Lee planned _____ on _____ of Union _____
- General _____ led 15,000 men in _____ Charge, a failed _____ on _____ Ridge.
- _____ began planning _____ to _____

Aftermath of Gettysburg

Turning Point

- _____ was _____ point of war— _____ would never again _____ in the _____
- It _____ the _____ time that _____ believed that the war could be _____.
- Some _____ Union and _____ Confederate _____
- _____ came same day as _____ capture of _____
- Britain and _____ refused to aid _____ after _____

Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln gave _____ called _____ Address at _____ of battlefield _____
- Praised _____ of _____ soldiers and _____ commitment to _____ the war

- The purpose of the _____ Address was to _____ Americans of the _____ that the Civil War was being _____.
- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address _____ ideas that were _____ in the _____
 - The _____ and the _____ Address expressed ideas valuing _____, equality, and _____.

Main Idea 2:

During 1864, Union campaigns in the East and South dealt crippling blows to the Confederacy.

- Lincoln was _____ with Grant's _____; gave him command of _____ army
 - Grant forced _____ to fight series of _____ in _____ that stretched _____ soldiers and _____ to limit _____
- _____ Campaign: series of battles _____ to capture _____ capital of _____, Virginia, in 1864
 - Grant kept _____ toward _____ but suffered _____ casualties.
 - Failure to capture _____ by election of _____ distressed _____

Sherman Strikes the South

- Lincoln needed _____ for _____ army to help him win _____ in _____
- General _____ and _____ provided _____ his victory
- Sherman's _____ troops marched _____ from _____ in spring of 1864 to capture _____, Georgia, in September, and _____ in December
- The _____ capture of _____ contributed to Lincoln's _____.
 - Convinced Union _____ that the _____ was making _____ in the _____.
- Sherman practiced _____ war, destroying _____ and _____ resources, in the hope of _____ the South's _____ and ending its _____ to fight.
- He hoped this would _____ the _____ of the _____.
- General William Tecumseh Sherman made an important _____ to the _____ war effort
- He _____ in destroying southern _____ and _____ by capturing _____.
- General Lee decide to _____ his troops at _____.
 - The _____ had _____ his _____ and he ran out of _____.

Effects of the War

- Civil War had _____ and _____ lasting _____
 - Almost _____ Americans _____
- Life for _____ in the _____ changed after the Civil War.
 - They were now _____ because of the _____
 - Majority of former _____, however, had no _____ or _____
- Southern _____ in _____
- Tremendous _____ of _____ remained
 - _____ how the _____ could be _____ again