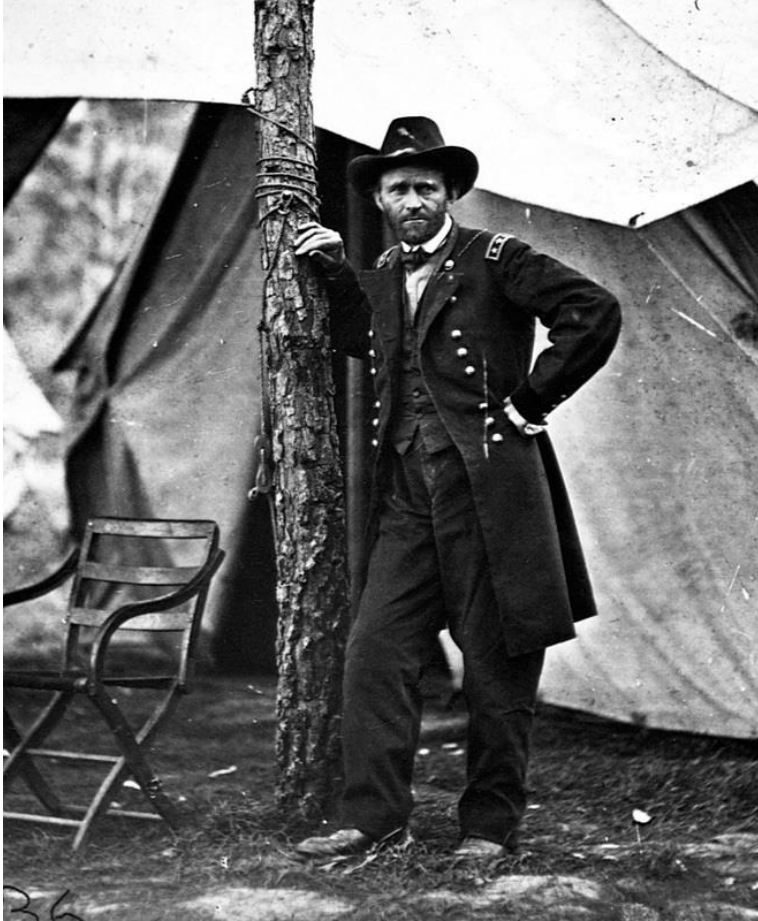
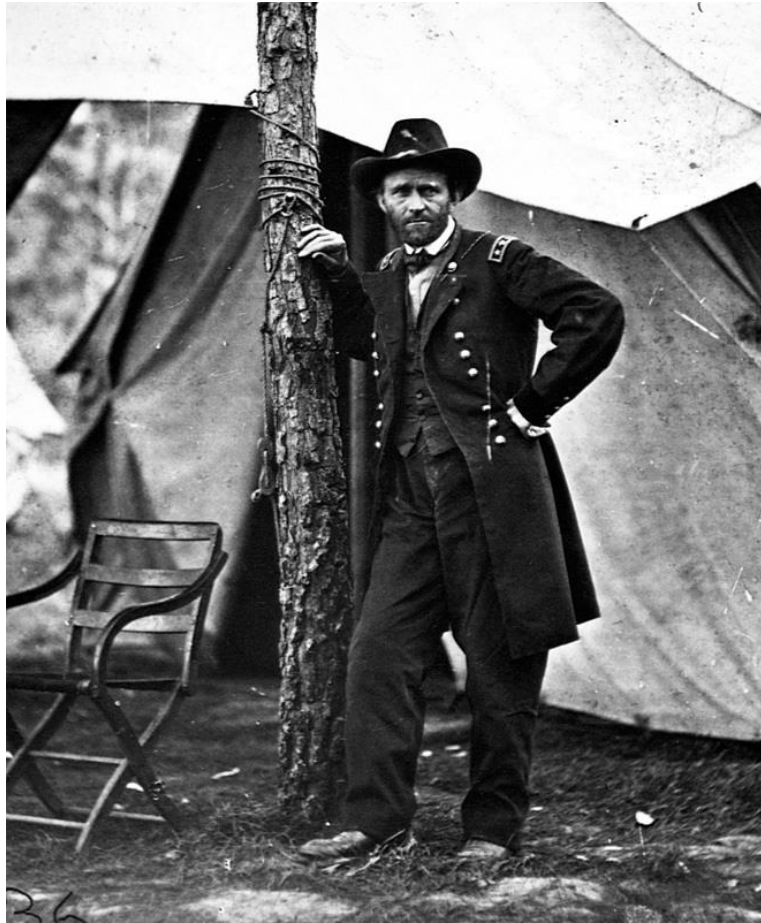


Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



- During the first years of the war, Lincoln had searched for a commander who was willing to fight the Confederates. The president finally found the leader he needed in General Grant, whom he made commander of the Union forces in March 1864.

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- Grant mapped out a strategy for ending the war. He would lead a large force against Lee to capture Richmond, and at the same time, General William Tecumseh Sherman would lead a second army into Georgia to capture Atlanta.
- In May 1864, General Grant invaded Virginia with a force of more than 100,000 men

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- **Grant believed in total war—war on the enemy's will to fight and its ability to support an army.** With his army tied down in northern Virginia, Grant ordered General Philip Sheridan to wage total war in Virginia's grain-rich Shenandoah Valley. “Let that valley be so left that crows flying over it will have to carry their rations along with them,”
- In May 1864, General Sherman left Tennessee for Georgia with orders to inflict “all the damage you can against their war resources.”

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- Luckily for the president, Sheridan's destruction of the Shenandoah Valley and Sherman's capture of Atlanta occurred just in time to rescue his campaign. These victories changed Northern opinions of Lincoln and his prospects for ending the war. In November, Lincoln was reelected.

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



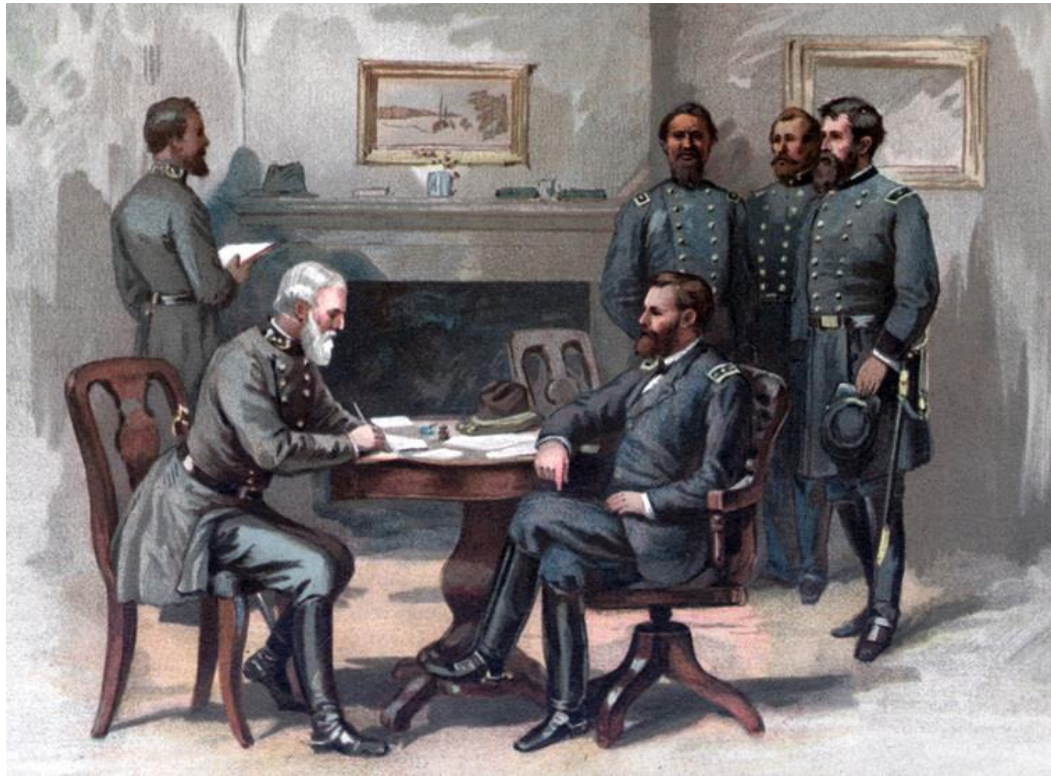
- After burning Atlanta, Sherman marched his army across the state toward Savannah, promising to “make Georgia howl.” His purpose was to destroy the last untouched supply base for the Confederacy.
- As they marched through Georgia, Sherman's troops destroyed everything of value that they found.

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



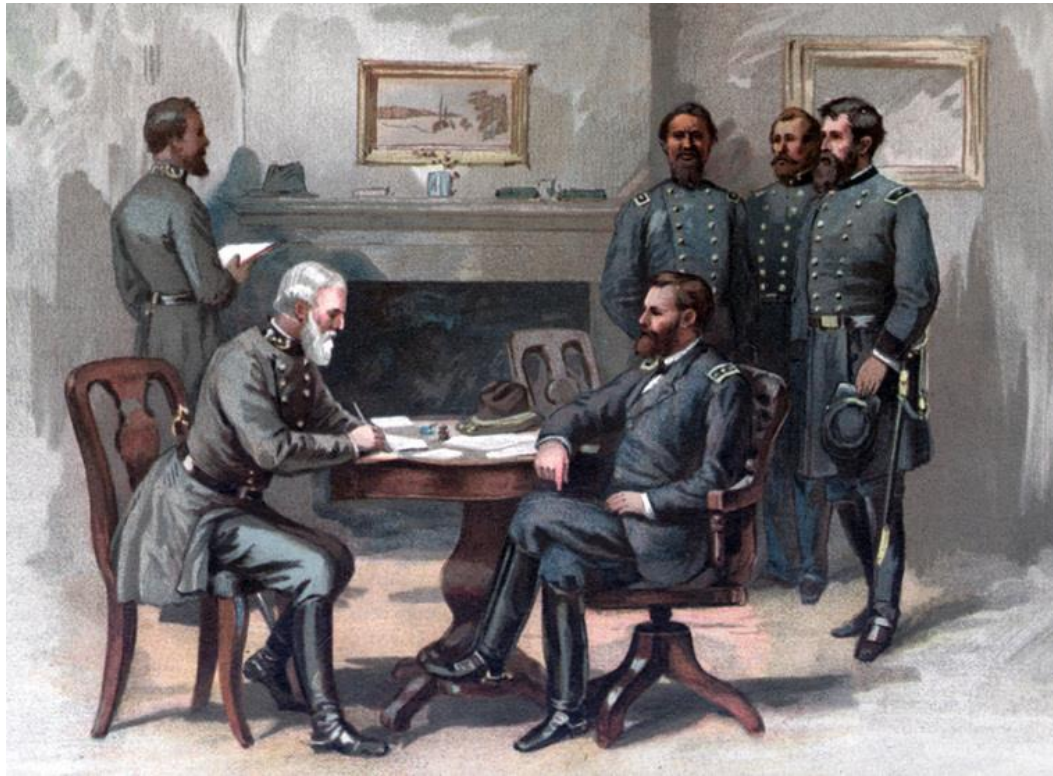
- For nine months, Grant's forces battered Lee's army at Petersburg, the gateway to Richmond. On April 1, 1865, the Union forces finally broke through Confederate lines to capture the city, and Union troops marched into Richmond two days later.

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



- On April 9, 1865, General Lee, in full dress uniform, arrived at Wilmer McLean's house in the village of Appomattox Court House. He was there to surrender his army to General Grant, who met him in a mud-splattered and crumpled uniform.

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



- Grant's terms of surrender were generous and enabled Confederate soldiers to go home if they promised to discontinue the fighting.
- He allowed the soldiers to return home with their own horses and mules, which they would need for spring plowing, and officers were permitted to keep their swords and weapons.
- Additionally, Grant ordered that food be sent to Lee's men. Lee accepted the terms.

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



- The United States changed during the Civil War.
- In this new country, neither slavery nor the right to secession had any place. Just as Lincoln had said, the Union was a single whole, not a collection of sovereign states.
- Before the war, Americans tended to say “the United States are,” but after the war, they said “the United States is.”

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



- These momentous changes came at a horrifying cost.
- Billions of dollars had been spent on the conflict.
- With more than 620,000 Union and Confederate soldiers dead, almost every family had lost a member or a friend.
- Thousands more came home missing an arm or a leg.

Section 7. Appomattox: Total War Brings an End



- With two-fifths of livestock destroyed and acres of cropland left in ruins, it would take generations for the South to recover from the environmental destruction wrought by the war.
- **Secession and slavery were gone, but conflicts over states' rights and the status of African Americans would continue long into the future.**