

Chapter 7 - Day 2

- Lee invades Maryland. Battle of Antietam, single bloodiest day of the war. North wins
- Emancipation Proclamation—freed slaves only in states fight the Union, African Americans can now join the Union Army
- 54th Massachusetts Regiment 1st African American Unit
- Sgt. William Carey 1st African American to win Congressional Medal of Honor
- Military life—many southern soldiers had no blankets, shoes, little food. Northern soldiers had better equipment but life was still hard
- Medical conditions horrible—Dr.s didn't sterilize equipment, had little to help curb pain, routinely amputated limbs.
- Clara Barton was “Angle of the Battlefield”, later starts the American Red Cross.
- POW camps were bad on both side but the South's were horrible. They had few blankets, little or no medical care, little or no food
- Andersonville in Georgia the worst, 100 men per day die from disease.

Section 3—Turning Point

- Grant seizes Vicksburg shells city for 30 days, July 4, 1863 Vicksburg falls
- Four days later Port Hudson falls and the Union controls the Mississippi River
- McClellan is fired again after he fails to chase Lee after the Battle of Antietam, replaced with Burnside who is defeated at Fredericksburg and is replaced with Gen. Joseph Hooker who is defeated at Chancellorsville and is replaced by Gen. George Mead who intercepts Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg.
- Gettysburg is the turning point of the war in the east.
- Gettysburg June 1863, cloudiest battle of war, 51,000 die over a 3 day period
- Lee loses 1/3 of his army and will be on the defense for the rest of the war
- Nov. 1863, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to dedicate cemetery for Union soldiers
- Lincoln fires Meade for failing to follow Robert E. Lee after Gettysburg. Gen. U.S. Grant from the west is made commander of the Union forces.
- Grant invades Virginia to try and take Richmond with superior forces. 3 major battles in moving toward Richmond (1)Battle of the Wilderness, (2) Battle of Spotsylvania, (3) Battle of Cold Harbor
- Grant fails to get Richmond, seizes Petersburg to cut off supplies to Richmond for 10 months
- Union Gen. William Sherman takes over in west, moves through Tennessee to Atlanta and marches from Atlanta to Savannah in the “March to the Sea” destroying everything in his path. The demoralized the Southerners.
- Lincoln re-elected Nov. 1864
- Jan. 1865—13th Amendment, banning slavery in U.S.
- April 1865, Lee can't keep Richmond, tries to slip around Grant to join forces with Joseph Johnston
- Lee surrenders April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. A few weeks later Johnston surrenders to Sherman.