

People to Know/Vocabulary

Lesson 22

As You Read

Who:

- *What did this person do for a living?*
- *Where are they from?*

Importance:

- *What did this person accomplish that made a difference then and/or now?*
- *How did they affect others then and/or now?*

PEOPLE TO KNOW

Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) served in the Mexican War. Afterwards, he became a U.S. Senator for Mississippi, but quit to become president of the Confederate States in 1861.

The strong support of states' rights in the Confederacy led each state to act like an independent country.

Davis lacked the leadership ability to bring the Southern states together and act as a single unit. This made it difficult for the Confederate armies to work together. Also, Davis tried to control every detail of the war leading to many arguments and mutual distrust with some of his top generals.

Davis was captured by Union forces on May 10, 1865, in Irwinville, Georgia. At the end of the war, many Southerners blamed Davis for everything bad that had happened to the South.

Ulysses S. Grant

Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885) served in the Mexican War but left the army afterwards. He struggled to support his family and re-enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of civil war.

Grant was an offensive general who moved his army quickly and hit the enemy hard. His capture of Vicksburg in July 1863, gave control of the Mississippi River to the Union and split the Confederacy in two.

In 1864, President Lincoln appointed Grant to command all Union armies. Grant became the first effective Union general against Southern general Robert E. Lee. On April 9, 1865, Grant forced Lee to surrender his army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. Thus, the Confederacy quickly began to fall apart.

Robert E. Lee

Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870) fought in the Mexican War where he was wounded at the Battle of Chapultepec. After the attack on Fort Sumter, President Lincoln offered Lee command of U.S. forces but Lee declined and, instead, took a position in the Confederate army.

In 1862, Confederate president Jefferson Davis appointed Lee to command the Army of Northern Virginia. Despite always being outnumbered and lacking supplies, Lee frequently caused great damage to his enemies.

Lee's first real loss at Gettysburg in July 1863 permanently weakened his army.

When General Ulysses S. Grant took command of Federal forces, Lee found himself in almost constant retreat. With decreasing manpower and supplies, Lee eventually had to surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was born in Kentucky to two illiterate parents. Having only about a year of formal schooling, Lincoln mostly educated himself. He became a successful Illinois lawyer in 1837. His election to the presidency in 1860 led to Southern secession and civil war.

During the war, Lincoln showed great leadership and patience in getting different people with different ideas to work together. Generally, Lincoln decided what the country needed to do, but he let his secretaries and generals decide how to do it. For the most part, Lincoln remained largely an unpopular president during his presidency.

In April 1865, Lincoln's patience and his ability to ignore criticism began to bring the war to an end. Unfortunately, while watching the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., the Southern sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth, shot and mortally wounded Lincoln on April 14. He died the next day.

George B. McClellan

George B. McClellan (1826-1885) was not just schooled in military matters, but he was also an engineer. Like many of his time, he served in the Mexican War. After, he went to work for the Illinois Central Railroad. When war broke out between the states, McClellan re-enlisted and quickly moved up in rank.

In July 1861, Lincoln appointed George B. McClellan to head what became known as the Army of the Potomac. McClellan was a superb organizer and trainer of soldiers; however, in combat he worried more about losing than he did about winning. He made excuses not to move his army, he constantly claimed the enemy outnumbered him, and he hesitated to make important decisions.

After McClellan's failure to pursue Robert E. Lee after the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln removed McClellan from command.

William T. Sherman

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891) served in the Mexican War but quit the army in 1853 to work at a bank in San Francisco. He re-enlisted in the army when the Civil War began.

Sherman was one of the best generals of the Civil War and worked closely with his good friend Ulysses S. Grant.

In 1864, Sherman intended to inflict maximum damage to the South. He marched his army through Georgia, tearing down cities, destroying military supplies, and burning crops. The 300 hundred-mile path of destruction denied Confederate armies desperately needed

supplies and destroyed the will of many Southerners to continue fighting.

Unable to stop Sherman, Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston surrendered most of the remaining Confederate forces on April 26, 1865.

VOCABULARY

blockade: the use of military force to prevent people and supplies from entering or leaving a specific place

The Union blockaded the Southern coastline.

casualty: a person who is missing, captured, wounded, or killed in a disaster or conflict, usually a war

The Battle of Gettysburg caused tens of thousands of casualties.

civil war: a war between citizens of a single place or country

The United States experiences a civil war from 1861 to 1865.

cotton diplomacy: the Southern attempt to use the cotton trade to gain aid from Britain and France

The Confederacy hoped to get European aid by threatening to cut off Southern cotton shipments.

emancipation: setting people free from forced servitude such as slavery

The emancipation of Confederate slaves weakened the South and strengthened the North.

habeas corpus: the right of a person to see a judge to oppose unlawful imprisonment

Lincoln suspended habeas corpus to silence war protestors.

ironclads: naval ships that are covered in iron plating

The Battle of Hampton Roads was the first time two ironclads fought each other.

siege: using military force to surround a settlement or fort for the purpose of capturing it

General Grant laid siege to Petersburg to force Lee's surrender.

total war: warfare made against the enemy's military forces, civilian population, and economic resources

William T. Sherman used total war to wreak havoc on the Deep South and destroy their willingness to keep fighting.