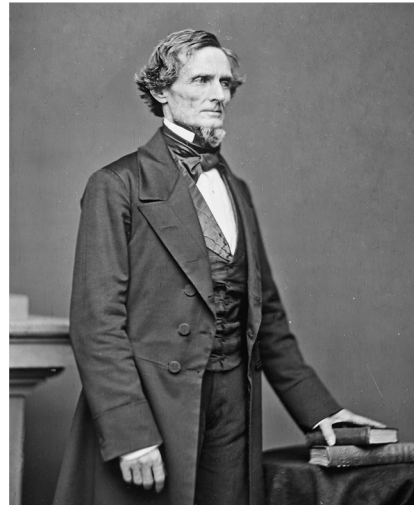
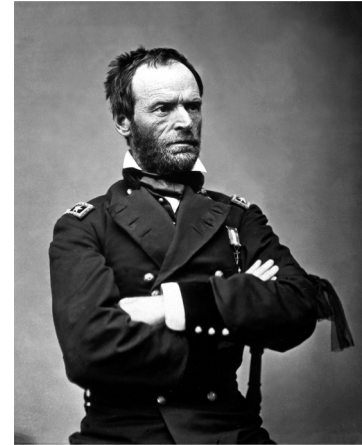
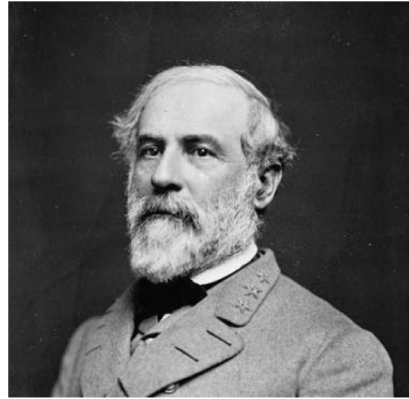
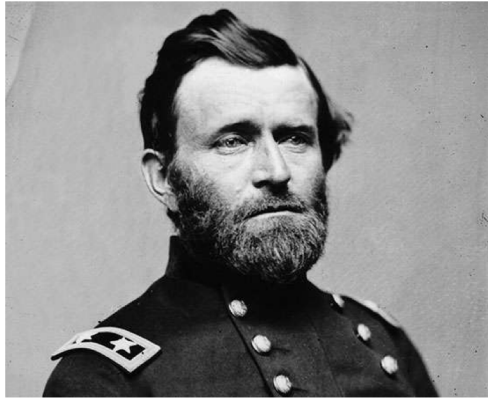


SSUSH9: EVALUATE KEY EVENTS, ISSUES, AND INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO THE CIVIL WAR.



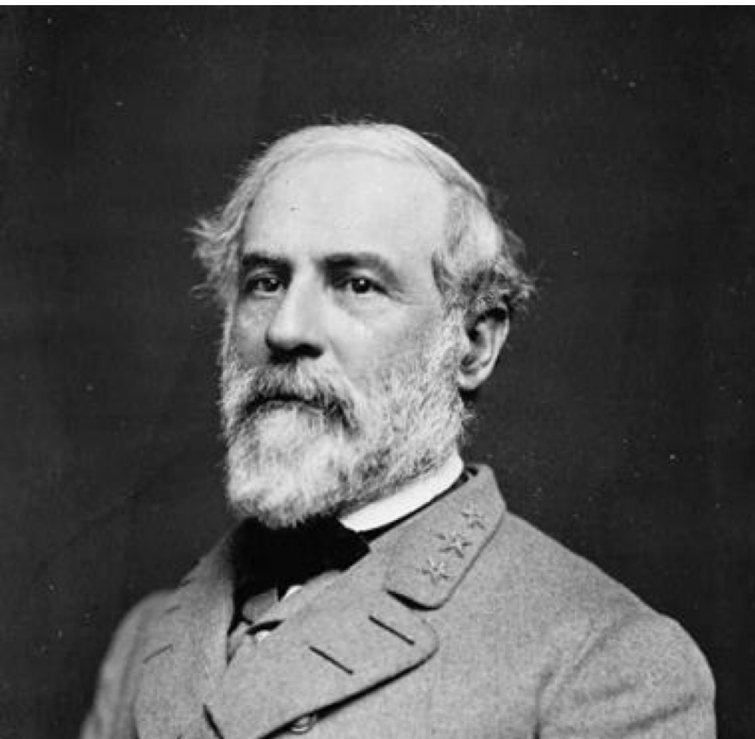
ELEMENT C: Examine the influences of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.

Overview

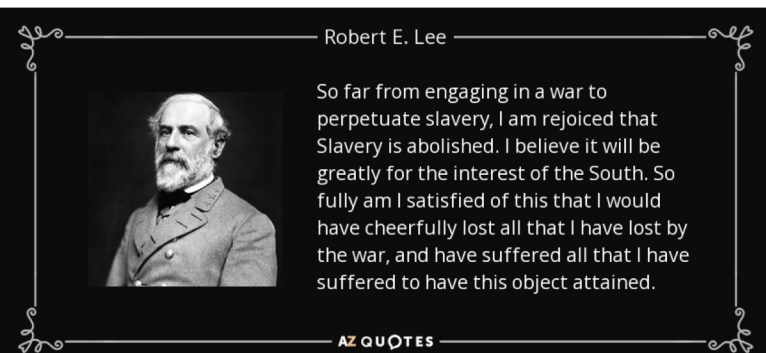


- ❑ The Civil War was conducted through the leadership of some very successful military and political leaders.
- ❑ At the time of the war's opening shots, the Confederacy had the advantage in terms of military leadership.
- ❑ Commanders from both sides were very familiar with one another, as many had trained together at the West Point Military Academy or served together in the Mexican War.

General Robert E. Lee



- ❑ Lincoln was frustrated early in the war by his Union commanders' inability to end the fighting quickly.
- ❑ Grant and Sherman finally emerged as the type of aggressive commanders Lincoln had been looking to promote.
- ❑ The Confederate commander, General Robert E. Lee, was thought to be one of the most capable military men in the United States.
 - He was even offered a top position in the United States Army when the Civil War broke out.
 - However, Lee resigned when his home state of Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy.
- ❑ Lee's influence on the war was one of strong military leadership.
 - Given all of the disadvantages the Confederacy faced going into the conflict, Lee was able to efficiently craft a military strategy that withstood larger Union armies and often a lack of supplies.



General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson



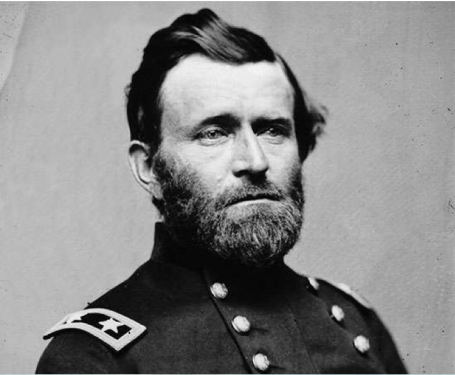
- ❑ General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was considered a brilliant military tactician and was a great commander for Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army.
- ❑ He led his forces to victory at both battles of Bull Run.
- ❑ Like Lee, he was very skilled in the field through maneuvering his forces against often larger and better-equipped opponents.
- ❑ Jackson was shot at the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863 and died a few days later.
 - His death was a tremendous loss to General Lee and the Confederate Army.



THE DEATH OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

GENERAL THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON born in Grafton, Surry County, Va. July 23, 1792. Wounded in both arms at Chancellorsville, Va. May 27, 1863, by the fire of a South Carolina Regiment who, with the support of Federal Cavalry, had been sent to capture the same crossing and to strike at Quinn's station, with Richmond and Fredericksburg. Died, May 10, 1863.

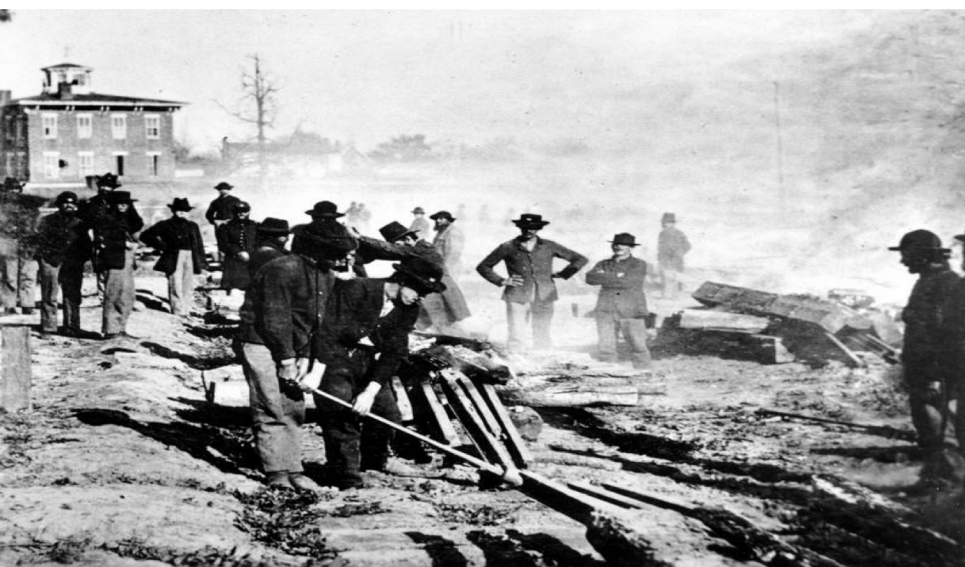
General Ulysses S. Grant



- General Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to full command of the Union Army in March 1864.
 - He had demonstrated his skill and aggressive approach in battle through the difficult campaigns in the West.
 - One of his greatest successes that earned him the promotion was at the siege of Vicksburg.
 - His hard fought victory to control the Mississippi River achieved one of the main military objectives of the Union's Anaconda Plan.
 - The Union wanted to split the Confederacy to restrict its ability to mobilize forces.
 - Grant's victory at Vicksburg achieved that goal.
 - Robert E. Lee ultimately surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia on April 9, 1865 to end the war

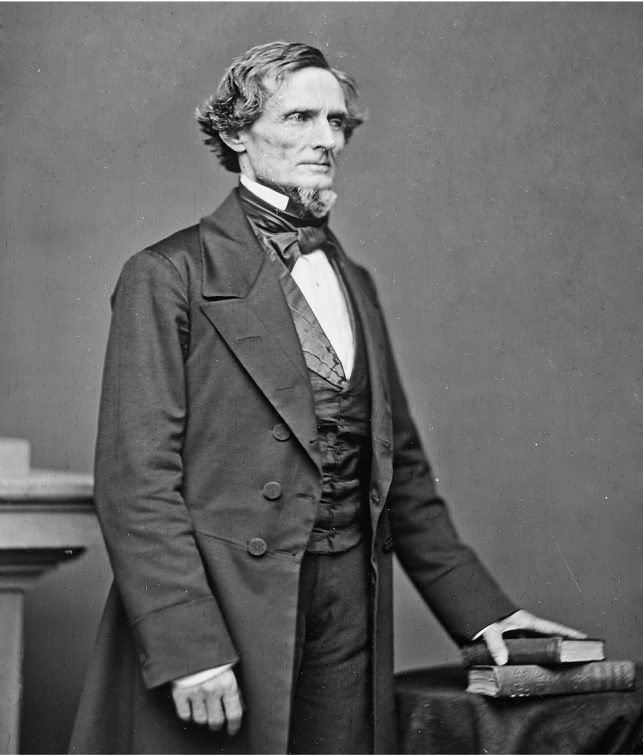


William Tecumseh Sherman



- ❑ Just as Ulysses S. Grant had been noticed for his aggressive military success, so too was General William T. Sherman.
 - Grant and Sherman had fought together in the western campaigns at Shiloh and Vicksburg.
 - When Grant was given full command of the Union Army, Sherman was also promoted to lead the forces in the West.
- ❑ Sherman is noted for capturing the key Confederate city of Atlanta and subsequently leading the Union March to the Sea through Georgia.
 - Sherman's influence on the outcome of the war was to wear down the Confederate will to fight through the widespread destruction of property on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Jefferson Davis



- ❑ Jefferson Davis was not a military commander in the field but was President of the Confederate States of America.
 - Davis did possess a military background, having graduated from West Point.
 - He was also a well-respected United States Senator from Mississippi before the Civil War began.
- ❑ Davis was not able to secure for the Confederacy a diplomatic alliance with European countries.
- ❑ He was also at odds with many of the Confederate state governors regarding his war plans that strained the already scarce resources of the South.
 - Davis's counterpart Abraham Lincoln proved to be a more capable political leader during the Civil War.

