

S4 The Strain of War

How did the events at Gettysburg and Vicksburg change the course of the war?

- ❖ Defeat at Gettysburg ended Confederate hopes of a Northern invasion as well as aid from Europe.
- ❖ Victory at Vicksburg allowed the North to divide the Southern States and control the Mississippi River.

After Antietam,
Lincoln fired McClellan

- ❖ The Union commander, General Burnside, marched on the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia.
- ❖ At the Battle of Chancellorsville, Lee divided his troops into three groups and won the battle.
- ❖ But Jackson was wounded by his own troops and later died.
- ❖ These Confederate victories showed the weaknesses of the Union generals.

African Americans in the War

- ❖ African Americans were never allowed to enlist in the Confederate army.
- ❖ At the start of the war, the Union army also did not allow African Americans to enlist.
- ❖ 1862, Congress allowed all-black regiments.
- ❖ The 54th Massachusetts served in the battle to take Fort Wagner

The Tide of War Turns

- ❖ After the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville, Lee invades the North.
- ❖ Hoped victories there would convince Britain and France to help the Confederacy.
- ❖ On July 1, 1863, his forces entered Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, searching for supplies.
- ❖ A victory here would help the South secure European support.

- ❖ After a three day battle, on July 4, Lee retreats,
- ❖ This loss put an end to the Confederate hope of winning support from Britain and France.

The Confederacy lost other critical battles in 1863.

- ❖ In April, Ulysses S. Grant had laid siege to Vicksburg, Mississippi .
- ❖ Vicksburg fell on the same day Lee retreated from Gettysburg.