



GUIDED READING *The North Takes Charge*

Section 3

As you read about the final years of the Civil War and its consequences, make notes to answer the questions.

1863	Gettysburg	→	1. Why is the battle of Gettysburg considered a turning point in the war?
	Gettysburg Address	→	2. What did the Gettysburg Address help Americans to realize?
1864	Grant appointed commander of all Union armies	→	3. What was Grant's overall strategy for defeating Lee's army? What tactics did he use?
	Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea	→	4. What was Sherman's goal in his march to the sea? What tactics did he use to accomplish that goal?
	Lincoln reelected		
1865	John Wilkes Booth	→	5. After the war ended, why didn't Lincoln implement his plans for reunifying the nation?
	Impact of the war	→	6. What were some of the political and economic changes brought about by the war?
	Thirteenth Amendment ratified	→	7. What was the purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment?



**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The North Takes Charge*

**Section 3**

**A. Summarizing** Complete the chart below by filling in the missing information.

Battle	Date	Victor	Significance
Chancellorsville			
Gettysburg			
Vicksburg			
Richmond			

**B. Evaluating** *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Civil War greatly increased the power of the federal government.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 2. As a result of the war, the South's economy boomed, while the economy of the North slumped.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The war ushered in the use of ironclad ships, which were superior to the wooden ships of the past.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery in all states in the western territory.

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## PRIMARY SOURCE On the Burning of Columbia, South Carolina

*Columbia, South Carolina, was devastated by fire on February 17, 1865. Although the fire was attributed to General William T. Sherman and his Union troops, Sherman claimed that he was not responsible. Who or what does Sherman blame for Columbia's burning in this excerpt from his report on the Campaign of the Carolinas?*

In anticipation of the occupation of the city, I had made written orders to General Howard touching the conduct of the troops. These were to destroy, absolutely, all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private property. I was the first to cross the pontoon bridge, and in company with General Howard rode into the city. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. The brigade of Colonel Stone was already in the city, and was properly posted. Citizens and soldiers were on the streets, and general good order prevailed. General Wade Hampton, who commanded the Confederate rear-guard of cavalry, had, in anticipation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent our making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere, the rope and bagging cut, and tufts of cotton were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees and against houses, so as to resemble a snow storm. Some of these piles of cotton were burning, especially one in the very heart of the city, near the Court-house, but the fire was partially subdued by the labor of our soldiers. . . .

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smoldering fires, set by Hampton's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark they began to spread, and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of Wood's division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames, which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about

four A.M., when the wind subsiding, they were got under control. I was up nearly all night, and saw Generals Howard, Logan, Woods, and others, laboring to save houses and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter, and of bedding and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my army any agency in this fire, but on the contrary, claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And without hesitation, I charge General Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestations of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton, and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina.

*from "Report of General Sherman on the Campaign of the Carolinas, April 4, 1865" in F. Moore, ed., *The Rebellion Record*, Vol. IX, 377.*

### Discussion Questions

1. According to Sherman's report, who or what was responsible for the burning of Columbia, South Carolina?
2. According to this excerpt, what role did the Union army play after the fire in Columbia began on February 17, 1865?
3. Do you believe Sherman's account of the burning of Columbia? Why or why not? Cite evidence from your textbook to support your opinion.