I. 1862-Summer of 1863 in the West
   ★ ___________________ firmly in command of western U.S. army
   ★ Grant seizes Rebel ________________ in Tennessee
   ★ Battle of ________________:
     ▪ large battle along the ________________ River
     ▪ Grant’s force holds out against huge Rebel Army/Union forces
       aided by two __________________________
     ▪ reinforcements under Gen. ________ save Grant, Rebels withdraw
   ★ Siege of ________________
     ▪ key fort city on the __________________ River, controls traffic
       north and south
     ▪ Grant moves south, crosses the river south of Vicksburg and
       sweeps up, wins ___ battles and launches siege of Vicksburg
     ▪ direct assaults fail against entrenched Rebels, Grant settles
       in for a long ____________ of the city
     ▪ after ___ months of siege and ______________ assault, the Rebel
garrison surrenders on July 4th (one day after the Battle of
Gettysburg!): 1-2 punch of bad news for Confederacy
(turning points of the war)

II. Fall of 1863-1865 in the West
   ★ Battle of ________________
     ▪ Union forces under Gen. ________________ probe from TN into GA-
       large Rebel army including Longstreet’s division loaned
       from Lee outnumber them (70,000 to 60,000)
     ▪ Rebel forces ________________ poorly handled Union army
     ▪ Gen. ________________ heroically covers the retreat of Rosecrans’
       main army (he is named “The ___________ of Chickamauga”)
   ★ Battle of Chattanooga
     ▪ key railroad ________________ in Eastern TN
     ▪ ________________ absorbs Rosecrans army w/ his own- attacks
     ▪ Union forces ferry supplies across the Tennessee River on
       “the Cracker Line”
     ▪ Rebel flanks are captured (including __________________________)
Gen. Thomas leads the assault up _______________ through two entrenched Confederate lines
- the Rebel Army is smashed
- Grant is even more famous/road to __, __ and __ is open

★ U.S. Grant moved to the East/____________ becomes Western commander
★ Sherman moves towards ______(GA), he engages and then goes around the____________ of his foe five times(forces Rebel retreat)

★ Battle of Atlanta
- __________given command of “Western” Rebel forces
- he attacks Union forces around Atlanta, but he is outnumbered: wasting men in __________ attacks towards the siege lines
- Hood leaves Atlanta to launch an offensive into ____, hopes to draw the enemy away from the Atlantic
- one small Union Army under George Thomas smashes Hood’s army at The Battle of ______(Western War is Over!)

★ Sherman’s “________________________” begins from Atlanta to Savannah, GA on the East Coast.
- It employs “____________” tactics: destroy both military and civilian property(Scorched earth campaign)
  (uproots railroad rails(Sherman’s neckties), sets fire to towns, he
- says “________________________, you cannot refine it’)
- In Dec. 1864, Sherman captures __________ (GA), the Confederacy is split in ________ again!
- Sherman can now move north to aid ________.