THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN

How Did Grant Solve the Problem of Vicksburg?



1862 – July 4, 1863

WHY DID THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER MATTER?



THE MISSISSIPPI WAS THE CONFEDERACY'S GREAT HIGHWAY

★

CONTROL IT — AND THE SOUTH IS SPLIT IN TWO

★

VICKSBURG WAS THE KEY


THE STRATEGIC PICTURE
Why Control of the Mississippi River Mattered
1863
Control of the Mississippi would split the Confederacy in two, isolate Texas, and open the West to the Union.
UNITED STATES (UNION)
St. Louis
Mississippi River
Cairo
Richmond
Nashville
Memphis
CONFEDERATE STATES
Texas
Vicksburg
Atlantic Ocean
New Orleans
Gulf of Mexico
0
250
500 Miles
N

VICKSBURG'S STRATEGIC POSITION

Commanding the Great Bend of the Mississippi



WHY VICKSBURG MATTERED

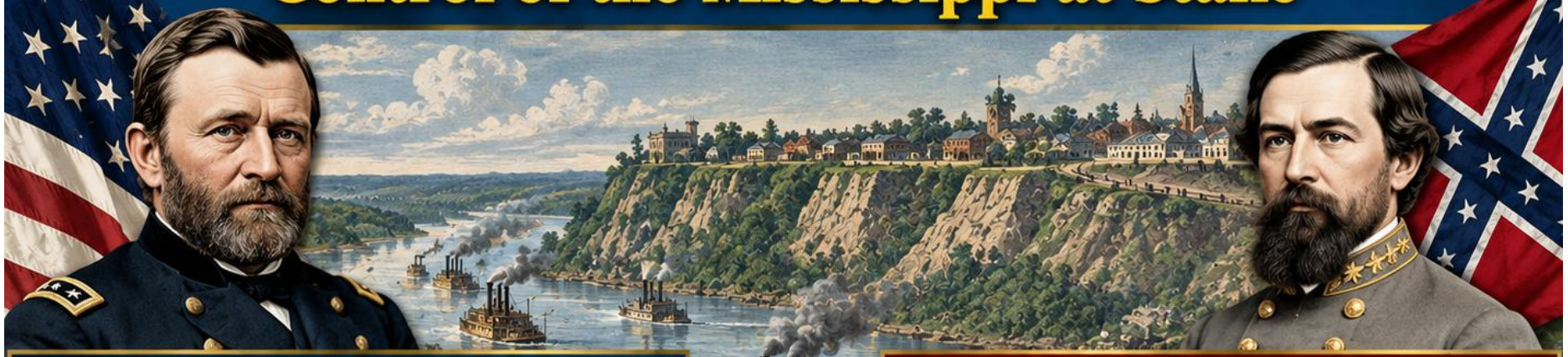
1. Controlled the high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi.
2. Could fire on Union ships moving up or down the river.
3. Blocked the final link in the Union's plan to split the Confederacy and cut it in two.
4. Its capture would open the entire Mississippi River to the Union.

"Vicksburg is the key. The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket."

— *Abraham Lincoln*

TWO OPPOSING STRATEGIES

Control of the Mississippi at Stake



THE UNION

Ulysses S. Grant

Capture Vicksburg to gain control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in two.

THE CONFEDERACY

John C. Pemberton

Hold Vicksburg to keep the Mississippi open, maintain communication between east and west, and protect the Confederate heartland.

VICKSBURG WAS THE KEY.

Whichever side controlled it would control the Mississippi.

THE UNION CLOSES IN

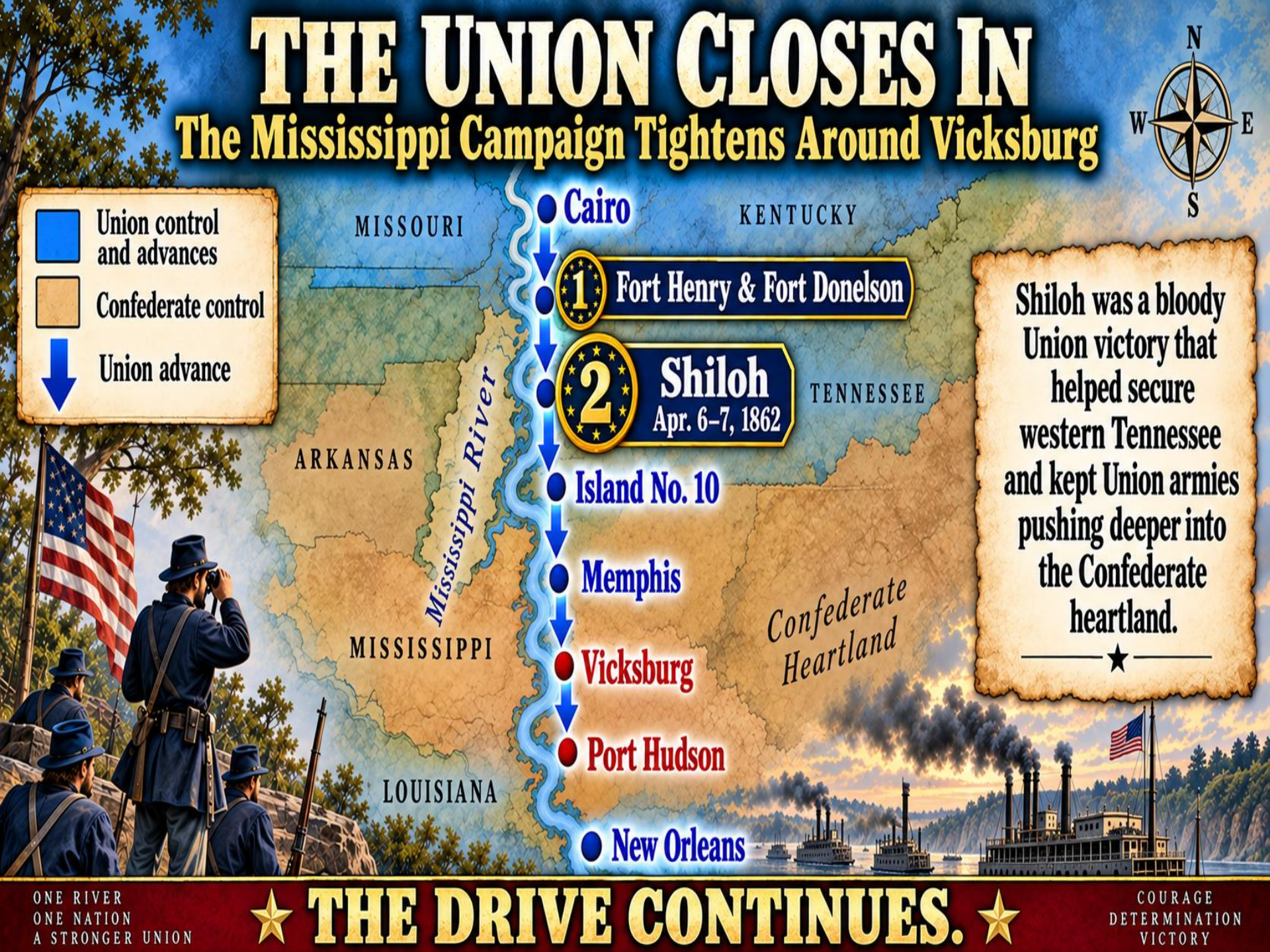
The Mississippi Campaign Tightens Around Vicksburg



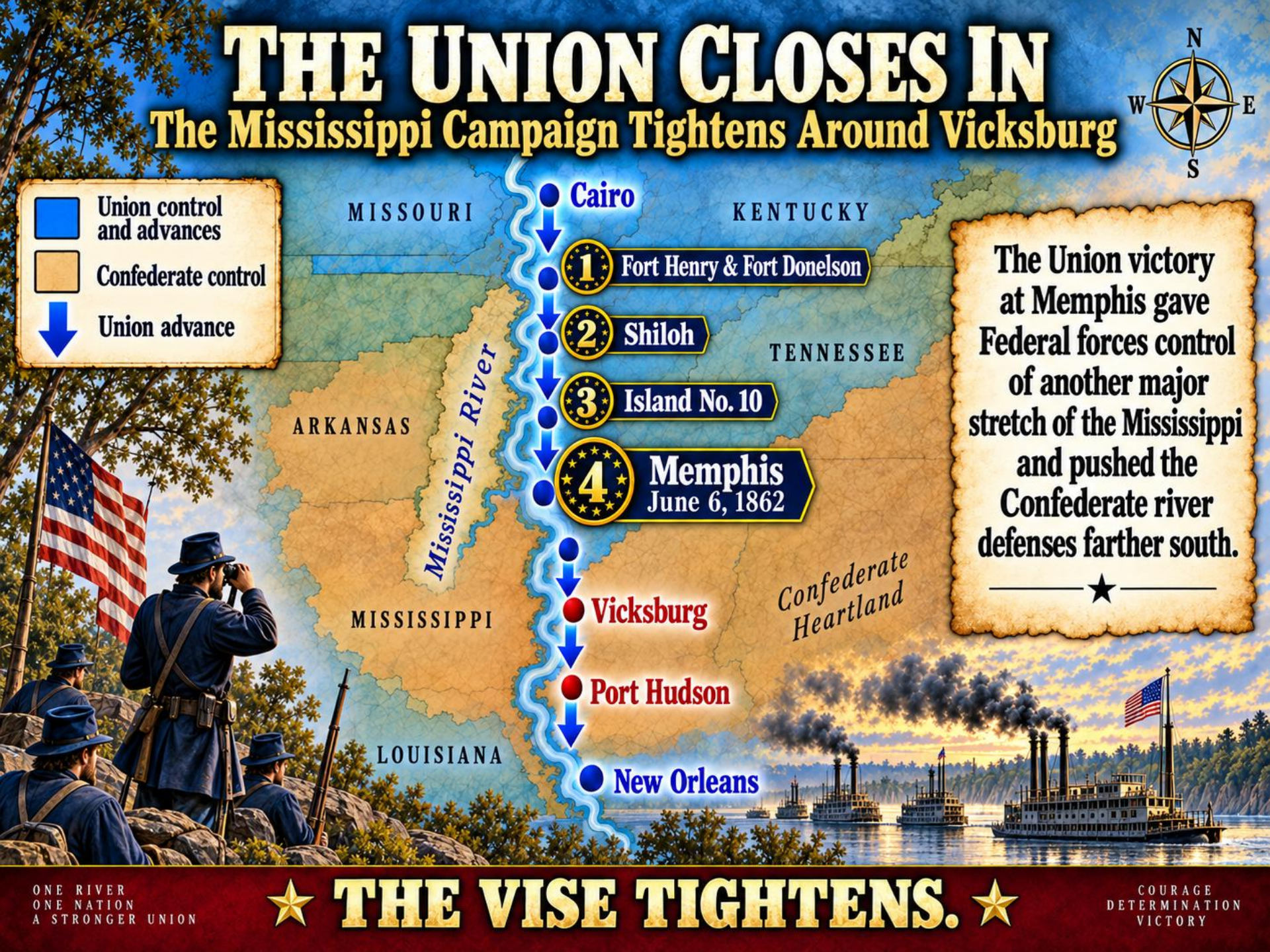
ONE RIVER
ONE NATION
A STRONGER UNION

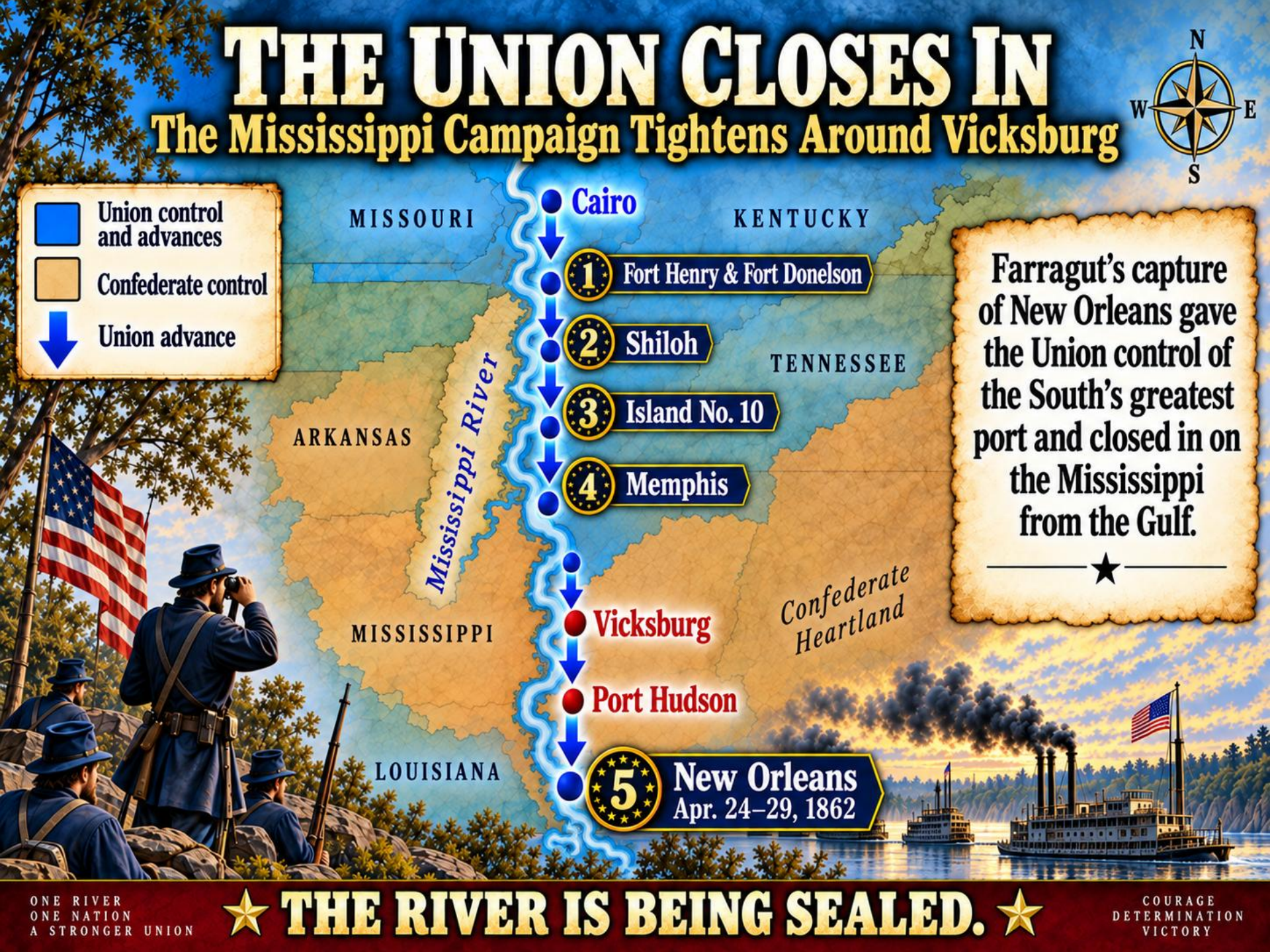
THE DRIVE BEGINS.

COURAGE
DETERMINATION
VICTORY


THE UNION CLOSES IN
The Mississippi Campaign Tightens Around Vicksburg
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Union control and advances
Confederate control
Union advance
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
Mississippi River
Cairo
1
Fort Henry & Fort Donelson
2
Shiloh
Apr. 6–7, 1862
Island No. 10
Memphis
Vicksburg
Port Hudson
New Orleans
Confederate Heartland
Shiloh was a bloody Union victory that helped secure western Tennessee and kept Union armies pushing deeper into the Confederate heartland.
ONE RIVER
ONE NATION
A STRONGER UNION
THE DRIVE CONTINUES.
COURAGE
DETERMINATION
VICTORY


THE UNION CLOSES IN
The Mississippi Campaign Tightens Around Vicksburg
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Union control and advances
Confederate control
Union advance
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
Mississippi River
Cairo
1 Fort Henry & Fort Donelson
2 Shiloh
3 Island No. 10
Mar. 28–Apr. 8, 1862
Memphis
Vicksburg
Port Hudson
New Orleans
Confederate Heartland
The fall of Island No. 10 opened a crucial stretch of the Mississippi and demonstrated the growing power of combined Union army and navy operations.
ONE RIVER
ONE NATION
A STRONGER UNION
THE RIVER OPENS.
COURAGE
DETERMINATION
VICTORY


THE UNION CLOSES IN
The Mississippi Campaign Tightens Around Vicksburg
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Union control and advances
Confederate control
Union advance
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
Mississippi River
Cairo
1 Fort Henry & Fort Donelson
2 Shiloh
3 Island No. 10
4 Memphis
June 6, 1862
Vicksburg
Port Hudson
New Orleans
Confederate Heartland
The Union victory at Memphis gave Federal forces control of another major stretch of the Mississippi and pushed the Confederate river defenses farther south.
ONE RIVER
ONE NATION
A STRONGER UNION
THE VISE TIGHTENS.
COURAGE
DETERMINATION
VICTORY


THE UNION CLOSES IN
The Mississippi Campaign Tightens Around Vicksburg
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Union control and advances
Confederate control
Union advance
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
Mississippi River
Cairo
1 Fort Henry & Fort Donelson
2 Shiloh
3 Island No. 10
4 Memphis
Vicksburg
Port Hudson
5 New Orleans
Apr. 24–29, 1862
Confederate Heartland
Farragut's capture of New Orleans gave the Union control of the South's greatest port and closed in on the Mississippi from the Gulf.
ONE RIVER
ONE NATION
A STRONGER UNION
THE RIVER IS BEING SEALED.
COURAGE
DETERMINATION
VICTORY


THE LAST NUTS TO CRACK
Only Vicksburg and Port Hudson Still Block the Mississippi
N
W
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Union control and advances
Confederate control
Union advance
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
Mississippi River
Cairo
1 Fort Henry & Fort Donelson
2 Shiloh
3 Island No. 10
4 Memphis
Vicksburg
Port Hudson
5 New Orleans
Confederate Heartland
By mid-1862 the Union had tightened its grip on the Mississippi from north and south. Only Vicksburg and Port Hudson remained to keep the Confederacy connected across the great river.
ONE RIVER
ONE NATION
A STRONGER UNION
THE FINAL OBSTACLES REMAIN.
COURAGE
DETERMINATION
VICTORY

Why Vicksburg Was Such a Tough Nut to Crack

A City Protected by Nature and Man

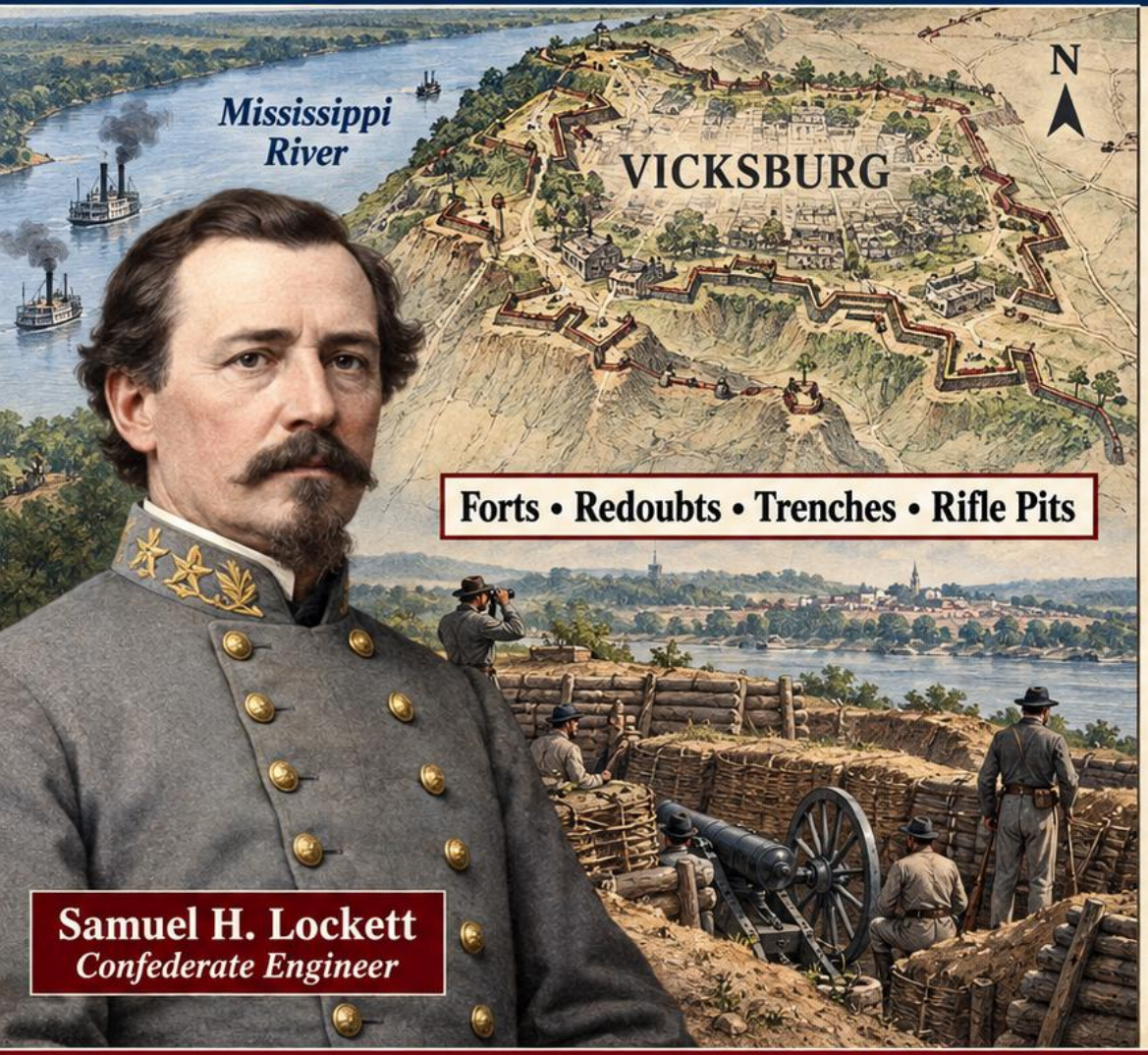


1. **High Bluffs**
   City sat 100–200 feet above the river.
2. **Swamps and Bayous**
   To the north and west. Made movement difficult.
3. **Limited Approaches**
   Few roads and narrow land routes into the city.
4. **Strong Defenses**
   Well-fortified with forts, redoubts, and heavy artillery.
5. **Vulnerable Supply Lines**
   Union supply lines could be easily cut by Confederate cavalry.

A FORMIDABLE POSITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Samuel H. Lockett and the Confederate Defenses

The Engineer Who Helped Turn Vicksburg Into a Fortress



1. West Point Engineer
2. Built forts and redoubts
3. Linked the line with trenches and rifle pits
4. Made direct assault extremely costly

Nine major forts helped guard Vicksburg.

LOCKETT HELPED MAKE VICKSBURG A FORTRESS

Grant's First Overland Advance

The First Direct Attempt to Reach Vicksburg from the North — Nov.–Dec. 1862



1. Nov. 1862: Grant moved south from Tennessee
2. He followed the Mississippi Central Railroad
3. Supplies flowed through Holly Springs
4. By Dec. 1862 the long supply line was vulnerable

THE DIRECT APPROACH DEPENDED ON A LONG SUPPLY LINE

Van Dorn Destroys Holly Springs

Grant's Supply Base Is Smashed — Dec. 20, 1862



1. **Dec. 20, 1862: Van Dorn struck Holly Springs**
2. **Grant's supplies were destroyed**
3. **The overland advance had to stop**
4. **Grant learned not to depend on one long supply line**

THE SUPPLY LINE WAS BROKEN

Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou

The Northern Approach Fails — Dec. 26–29, 1862



1. Dec. 1862: Sherman attacked from the north
2. Swamps and bayous slowed his advance
3. Confederate defenders held the bluffs
4. The attack failed with heavy losses

THE SWAMPS AND BLUFFS HELD FIRM

Grant Tries Everything

Four Attempts to Bypass Vicksburg — Winter-Spring 1863



1. **Dig Around It**
2. **Go Around It**
3. **Come Through the Yazoo**
4. **Thread the Bayous**

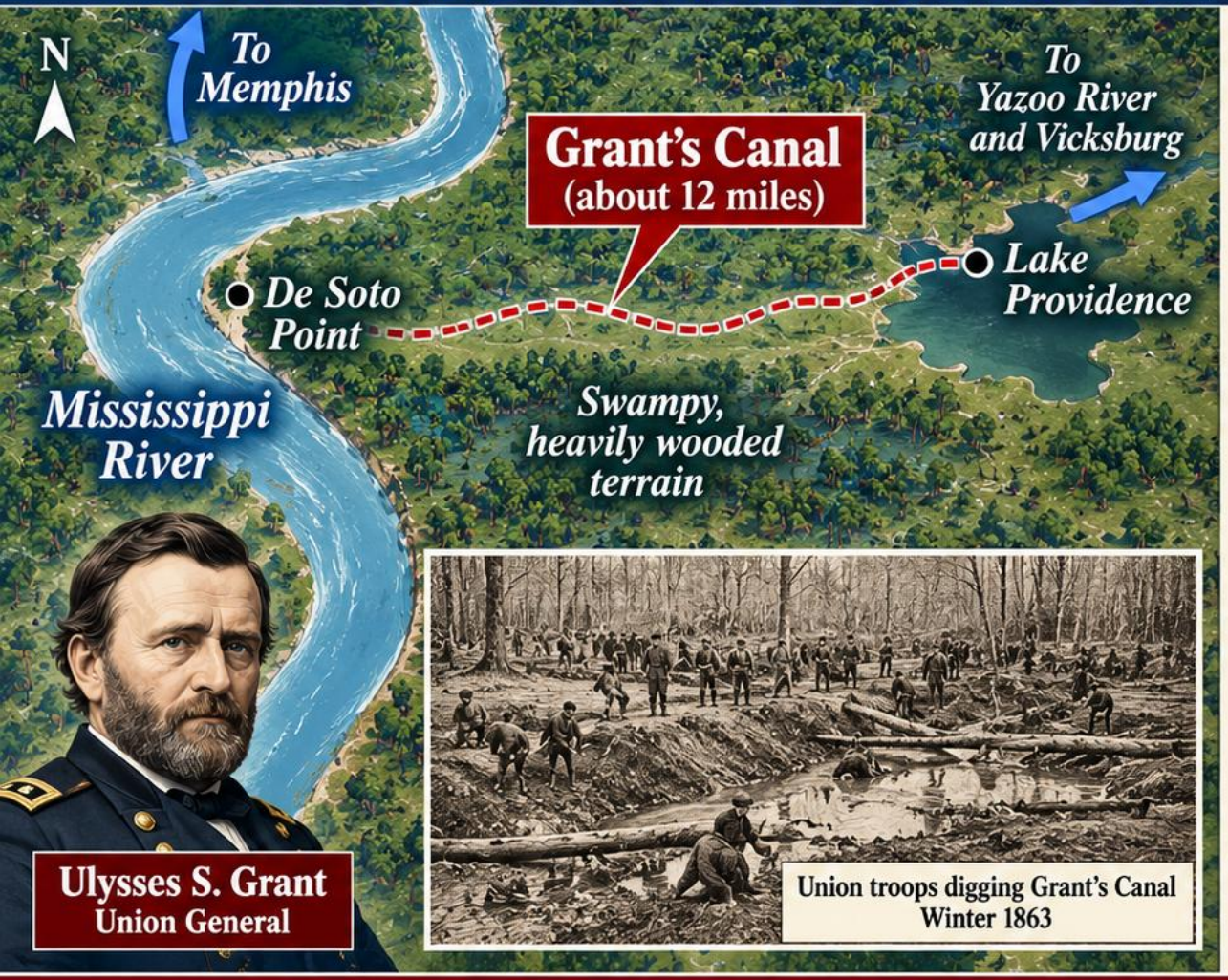
ALL FOUR FAILED

★ Vicksburg Still Blocked the River ★

Grant's Canal

A Shortcut That Didn't Work

January – March 1863



Union troops digging Grant's Canal
Winter 1863

1 Goal
Dig a canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Providence and reach the Yazoo River — a shortcut to Vicksburg.

2 Work Begins
January 1863.
Thousands of troops began digging.

3 Problems
Swamps, heavy rains, disease, and difficult terrain. Progress was slow.

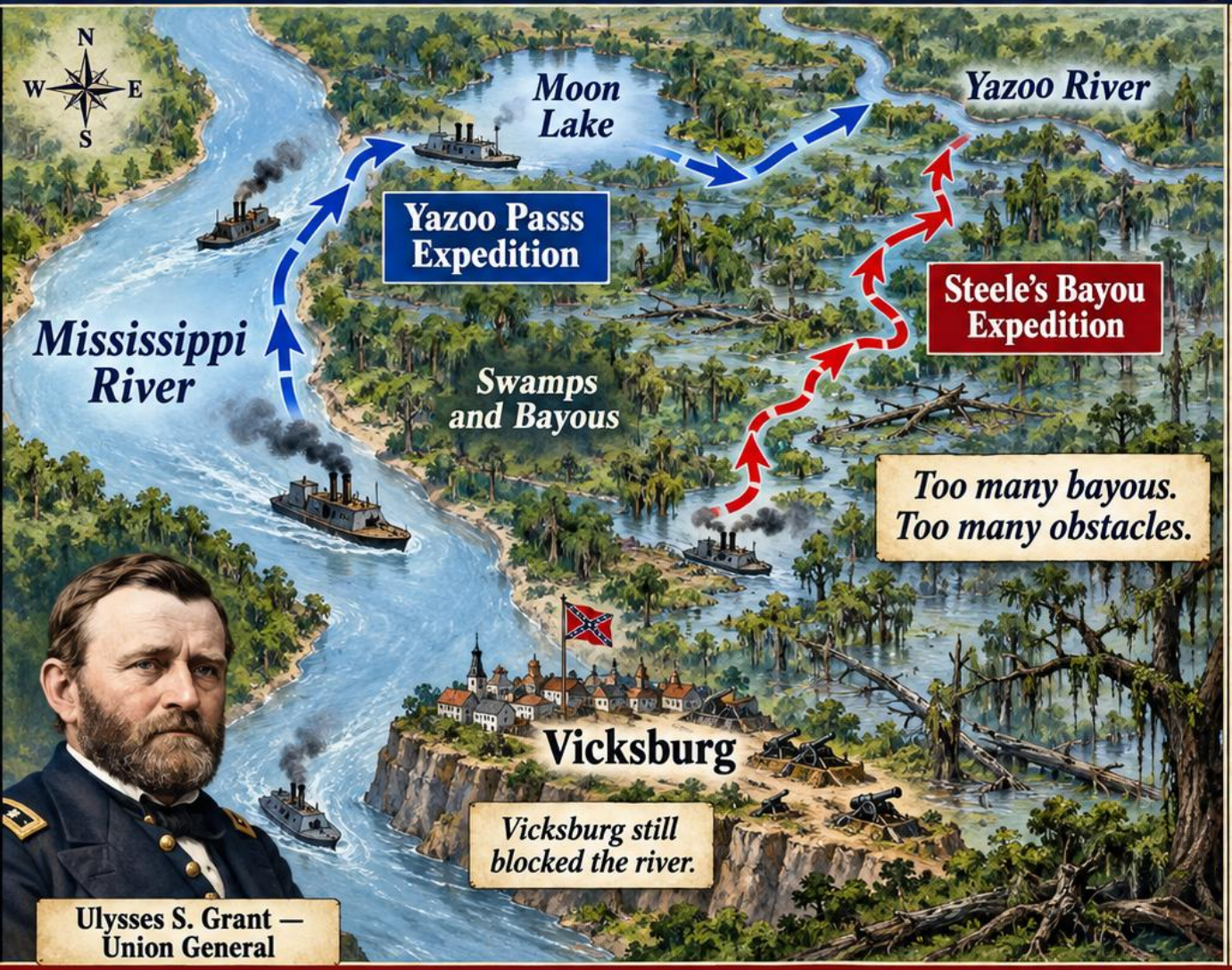
4 Abandoned
By early **March 1863**, Grant gave up the effort.

TOO MUCH WATER, TOO MUCH MUD, TOO LITTLE PROGRESS

GRANT'S CANAL FAILED

Yazoo Pass / Steele's Bayou

Grant Looks for a Water Route Around Vicksburg — Feb.–Mar. 1863



1. Yazoo Pass Expedition — Feb.–Apr. 1863
2. Steele's Bayou Expedition — Mar. 14–27, 1863
3. Narrow waterways, fallen trees, and swamps blocked progress
4. Neither route reached Vicksburg

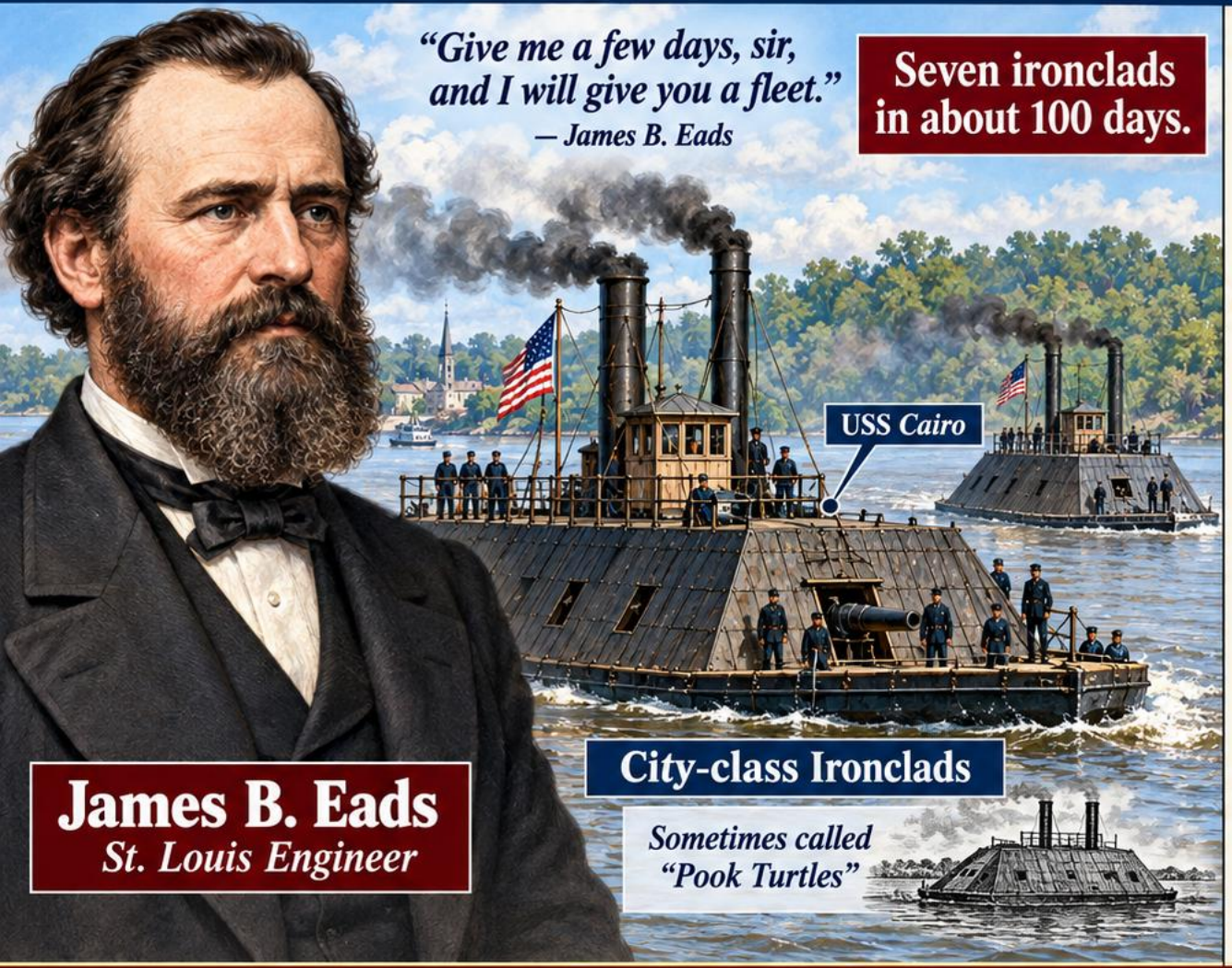
THE WATER ROUTES FAILED

James B. Eads and the Union Ironclads

The Engineer Who Helped Build the Union River Fleet

1861 – 1862

Building the Western Gunboat Fleet



1 Designed for River War

Shallow-draft ironclads for the Western rivers.

2 Eads Built Them Fast

Seven City-class gunboats in about 100 days.

3 They Helped Open the Rivers

Used at Fort Henry, Donelson, Island No. 10, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

4 They Changed the War

Armor, steam power, and heavy guns gave the Union a major edge.

EADS HELPED BUILD THE FLEET THAT WON THE RIVER WAR

Engineering, Innovation, and Grit on the Western Rivers

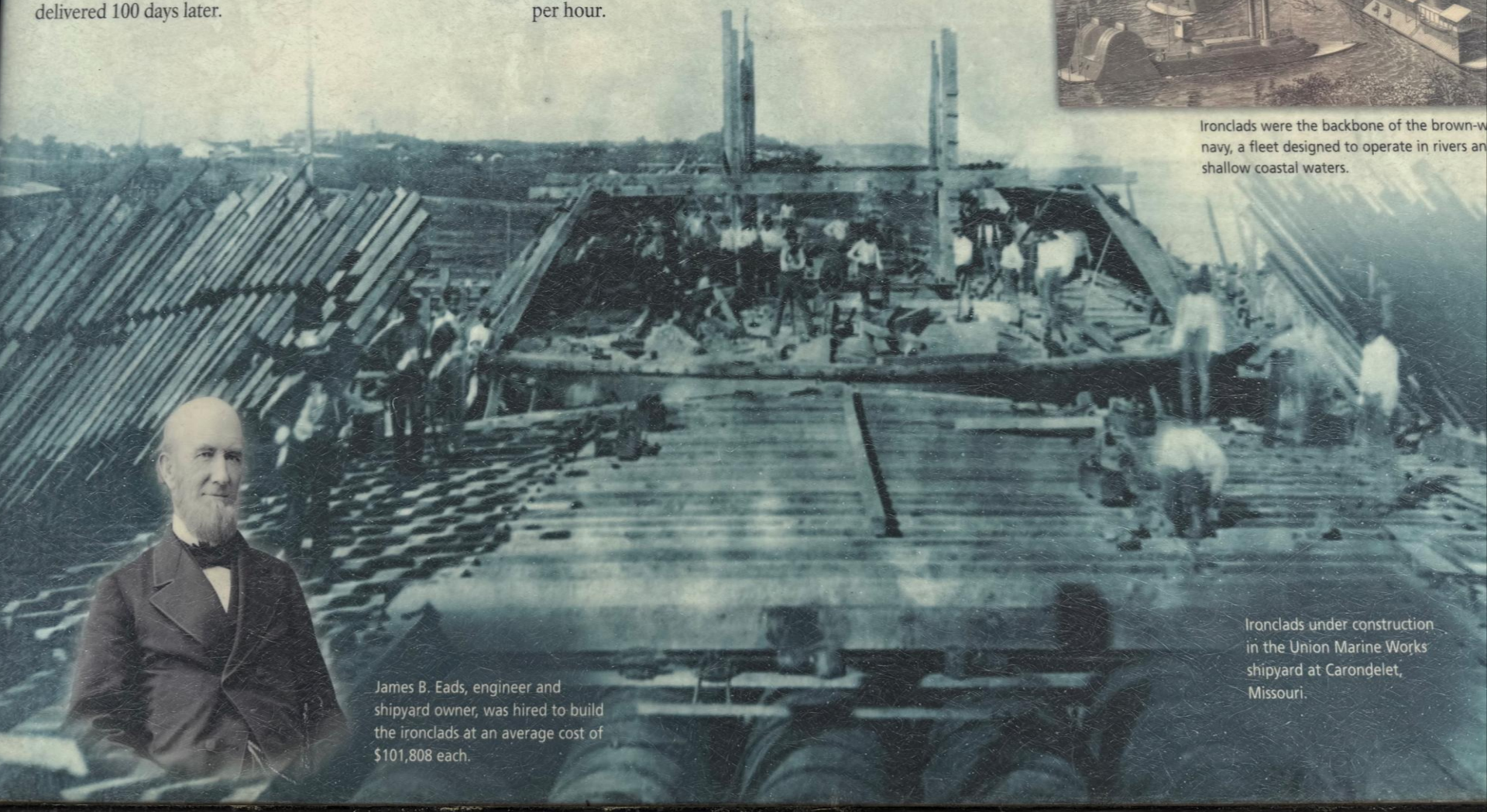
Seven Ironclads in 100 Days

Meet the deadline or pay $200 a day. James Eads had agreed to these terms for the construction of seven new ironclads. To speed production, a partner shipyard built three of the boats, including the one in front of you. Eads' shipyard built the other four boats. All seven boats were delivered 100 days later.

The USS *Cairo* and her six sister boats were all named for towns along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Unlike wooden sailing ships used at the beginning of the Civil War, these new ironclads had steam driven engines, armor plating, 13 cannon, and a top speed of nine miles per hour.



Ironclads were the backbone of the brown-w navy, a fleet designed to operate in rivers an shallow coastal waters.



James B. Eads, engineer and shipyard owner, was hired to build the ironclads at an average cost of $101,808 each.

Ironclads under construction in the Union Marine Works shipyard at Carondelet, Missouri.

USS *Cairo*

Innovation for the Vicksburg Campaign

Built at Mound City, Illinois
October 1861 – January 1862

A New Weapon for River Warfare







1 Construction
Oct. 1861 – Jan. 1862
Built in Mound City, Illinois, as part of a new class of ironclad gunboats for the Western Theater.

2 Joined Grant's Fleet
January 1862
Sailed to the Mississippi River and operated in the Vicksburg Campaign.

3 Sunk by a Mine
December 12, 1862
Struck a Confederate torpedo (mine) near Vicksburg. Crew escaped; the ship slipped beneath the river.

4 Discovered and Raised
1964 – 1965
Located, excavated, and raised from the river after 102 years on the bottom.

5 Now at Vicksburg National Military Park
On display in the USS *Cairo* Museum — one of the best-preserved Civil War warships in the world.

FROM THE RIVER BOTTOM TO HISTORY

The USS Cairo tells the story of ingenuity, sacrifice, and the fight for Vicksburg.

USS CAIRO SUNK ON THE YAZOO

December 12, 1862 — Confederate mines destroy the Union ironclad in minutes



1. Confederate sailors detonated 2 mines
2. Cairo sank in about 12 minutes
3. First armored warship sunk by an electrically detonated mine
4. Crew of about 175 escaped — 3 injured, no loss of life

A DEADLY NEW WEAPON ON THE YAZOO



Grant Makes the Bold Decision

He Abandons the Direct Approach and Moves South



1. Northern approaches had failed
2. Vicksburg was too strong from the north
3. Grant moved south below Vicksburg
4. He would cross the river and strike from the east

A BOLD PLAN CHANGED THE CAMPAIGN

GRANT MARCHES SOUTH ON THE WEST BANK

Cut Loose from His Supply Line — April 1863



1. Grant marched south on the Louisiana side.
2. He cut loose from his old supply line.
3. Porter's fleet would run past Vicksburg.
4. The new crossing point would be below Grand Gulf.

★ WHEN BLOCKED, GRANT WENT AROUND. ★

Porter Runs the Vicksburg Batteries

Union Gunboats Silence the Confederate Guns



1 THE PLAN
Porter would run his gunboats past the Vicksburg batteries to silence their guns from the rear.

2 A DARING MOVE
On April 16, 1863, Porter led seven ironclads downriver under heavy fire.

3 HEAVY FIRE
The Confederates hit several boats. The *USS Benton* was badly damaged, with many killed and wounded.

4 MISSION ACCOMPLISHED
The Union gunboats made it through. They silenced the Vicksburg batteries from the rear.

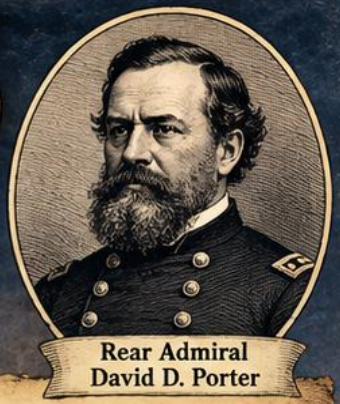
5 OPENED THE WAY
With the batteries neutralized, Grant's army could cross the river and begin operations on the east side of Vicksburg.

COURAGE. FIREPOWER. RESULTS.

Porter's gunboats turned the tide at Vicksburg.

RUNNING THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES

Porter's Night Run — April 16, 1863



Rear Admiral
David D. Porter

- 7 gunboats and 3 transports
- Only about 12 casualties
- 1 transport lost — *Henry Clay*

THE FLEET GOT THROUGH

After the Run Past Vicksburg

Grand Gulf Blocks the Next Move — April 1863



1. Apr. 16, 1863 — Porter ran the Vicksburg batteries
2. Apr. 29, 1863 — Grand Gulf stopped a direct landing
3. Grant moved farther south
4. Bruinsburg became the crossing point

Grant Had to Go Farther South

GRANT ADAPTS AGAIN

Blocked at Grand Gulf, He Moves Farther South — April 30, 1863

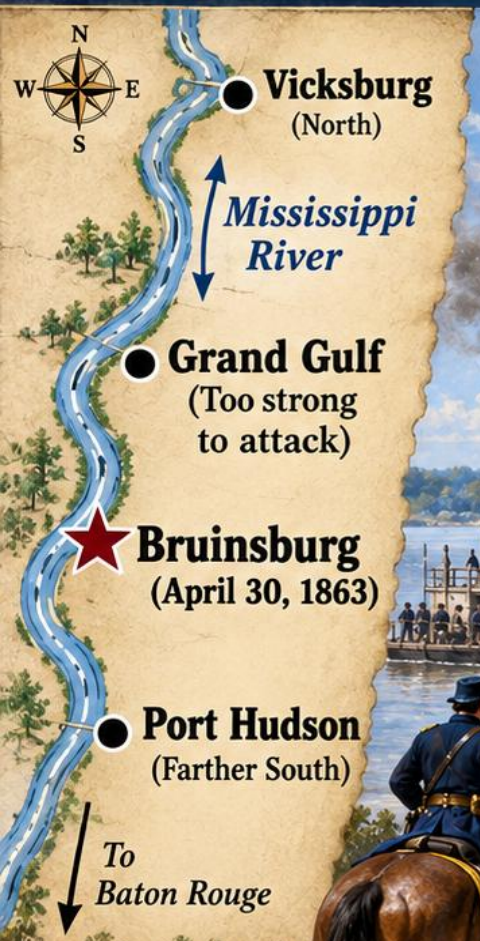


1. **Grant Did Not Quit –** He refused another frontal failure.
2. **He Moved South –** The army marched below Grand Gulf.
3. **He Crossed at Bruinsburg –** The crossing came on April 30, 1863.
4. **He Went Around the Fortress –** Another obstacle became another opportunity.

WHEN BLOCKED, GRANT WENT AROUND

★ GRANT CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI ★

Bruinsburg Crossing — April 30, 1863



Grant crossed BELOW Grand Gulf at Bruinsburg.

1. Grand Gulf was too strong
2. Grant moved farther south
3. He crossed at Bruinsburg
4. The landing was below Grand Gulf



★ THE CROSSING WAS BELOW GRAND GULF. ★

THE INLAND CAMPAIGN AT A GLANCE

Where Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Big Black River Bridge Fit Together

★ April–May 1863 ★



1. Crossed at Bruinsburg
2. Took Jackson
3. Won at Champion Hill
4. Drove Pemberton into Vicksburg

GRANT STRUCK INLAND, THEN TURNED WEST.

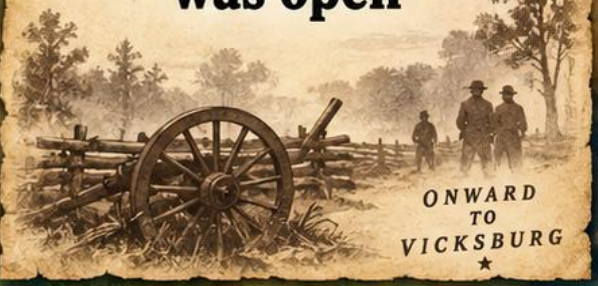
THE MISSISSIPPI OPENED THE CONFEDERACY IN TWO.

PORT GIBSON – MAY 1, 1863

Grant Wins His First Battle After Crossing the Mississippi



1. Grant crossed at Bruinsburg
2. He struck inland at Port Gibson
3. The Confederates fell back
4. The road into Mississippi was open



GRANT HAD A FOOTHOLD EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

GRANT TURNS INLAND

He Does NOT March Straight on Vicksburg



1. After Port Gibson, Grant had room to maneuver
2. He turned northeast toward Raymond and Jackson
3. He aimed to keep Johnston and Pemberton apart

GRANT STRUCK EAST BEFORE TURNING WEST

RAYMOND — MAY 12, 1863

Union Victory Secures Grant's Road to Jackson



1. Grant moved northeast from Port Gibson
2. McPherson struck the Confederates at Raymond
3. The Confederates were driven back
4. The road to Jackson was now open

RAYMOND OPENED THE WAY TO JACKSON

JACKSON — MAY 14, 1863

Grant Captures Mississippi's Capital and Rail Center



1. Grant moved east from Raymond
2. Jackson was the state capital
3. Jackson was a rail center
4. Johnston was forced to withdraw

JACKSON WAS ISOLATED — PEMBERTON WAS LEFT ALONE

PEMBERTON LEAVES VICKSBURG

He Marches East to Confront Grant in the Open

★ May 15, 1863 ★



1. Pemberton left Vicksburg
2. He marched east to confront Grant
3. Grant turned west from Jackson
4. The armies were about to collide

★ LEAVING VICKSBURG LED TO DISASTER ★

CHAMPION HILL — MAY 16, 1863

Grant Catches Pemberton in the Open — The Decisive Battle of the Inland Campaign



1. Grant turned west from Jackson
2. Pemberton was caught at Champion Hill
3. The Confederate line broke
4. Pemberton retreated toward Vicksburg

CHAMPION HILL WAS THE DECISIVE BATTLE

CHAMPION HILL — THE CONFEDERATE LINE BREAKS

May 16, 1863 — Grant Smashes Pemberton's Left and Forces a Retreat

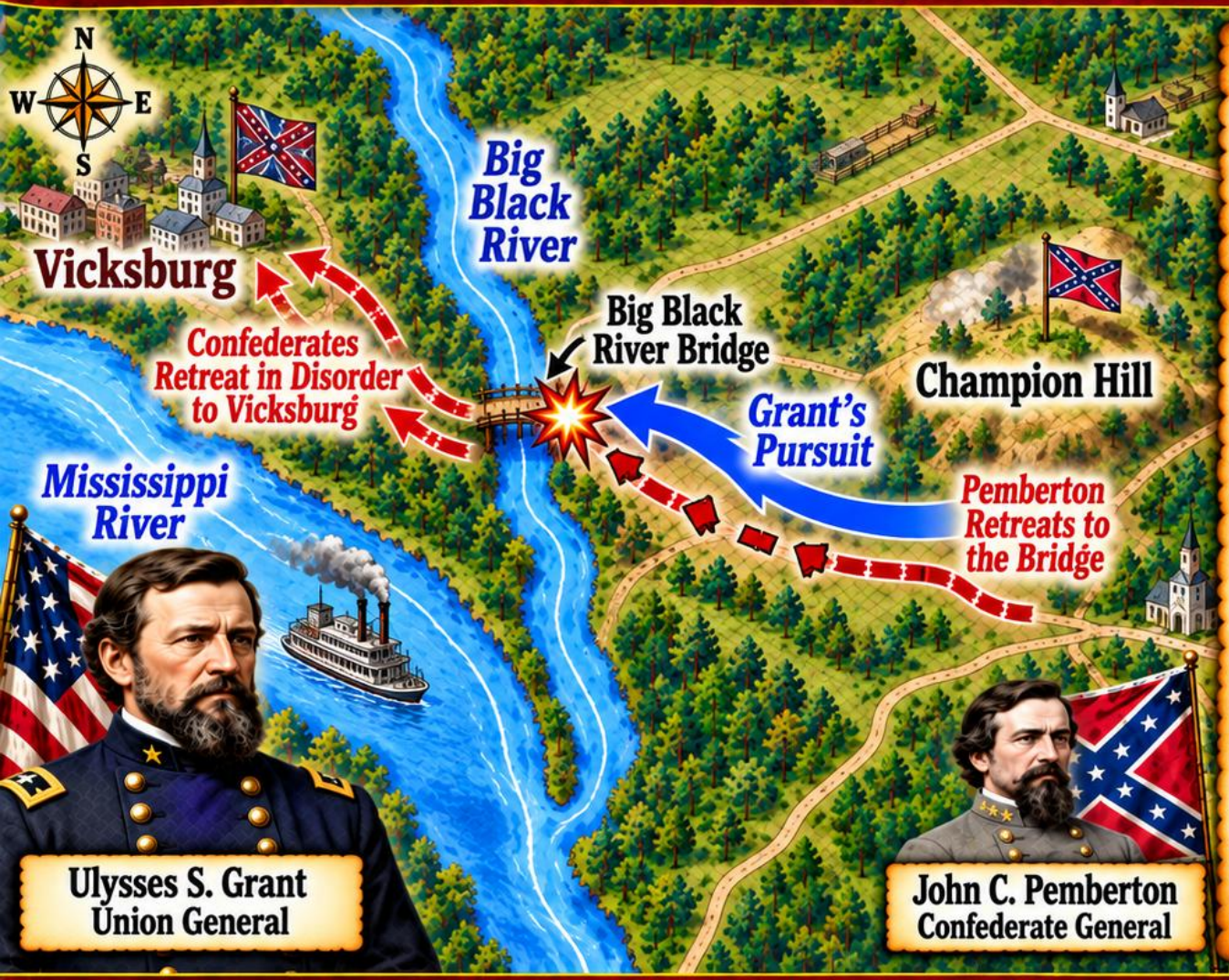


1. Grant struck Pemberton's left
2. The Confederate line broke
3. Pemberton had to retreat
4. The road led back to Vicksburg

THE ROAD TO VICKSBURG NOW LAY OPEN

BIG BLACK RIVER BRIDGE — MAY 17, 1863

Union Attack Breaks the Confederate Position — Retreat Becomes a Rout



1. Pemberton fell back to Big Black River
2. Union troops struck the bridge position
3. The Confederate line collapsed
4. The retreat became a rout

BIG BLACK BROKE PEMBERTON'S ARMY

PEMBERTON RETREATS INTO VICKSBURG

May 17, 1863 — His Army Falls Back into the Fortress

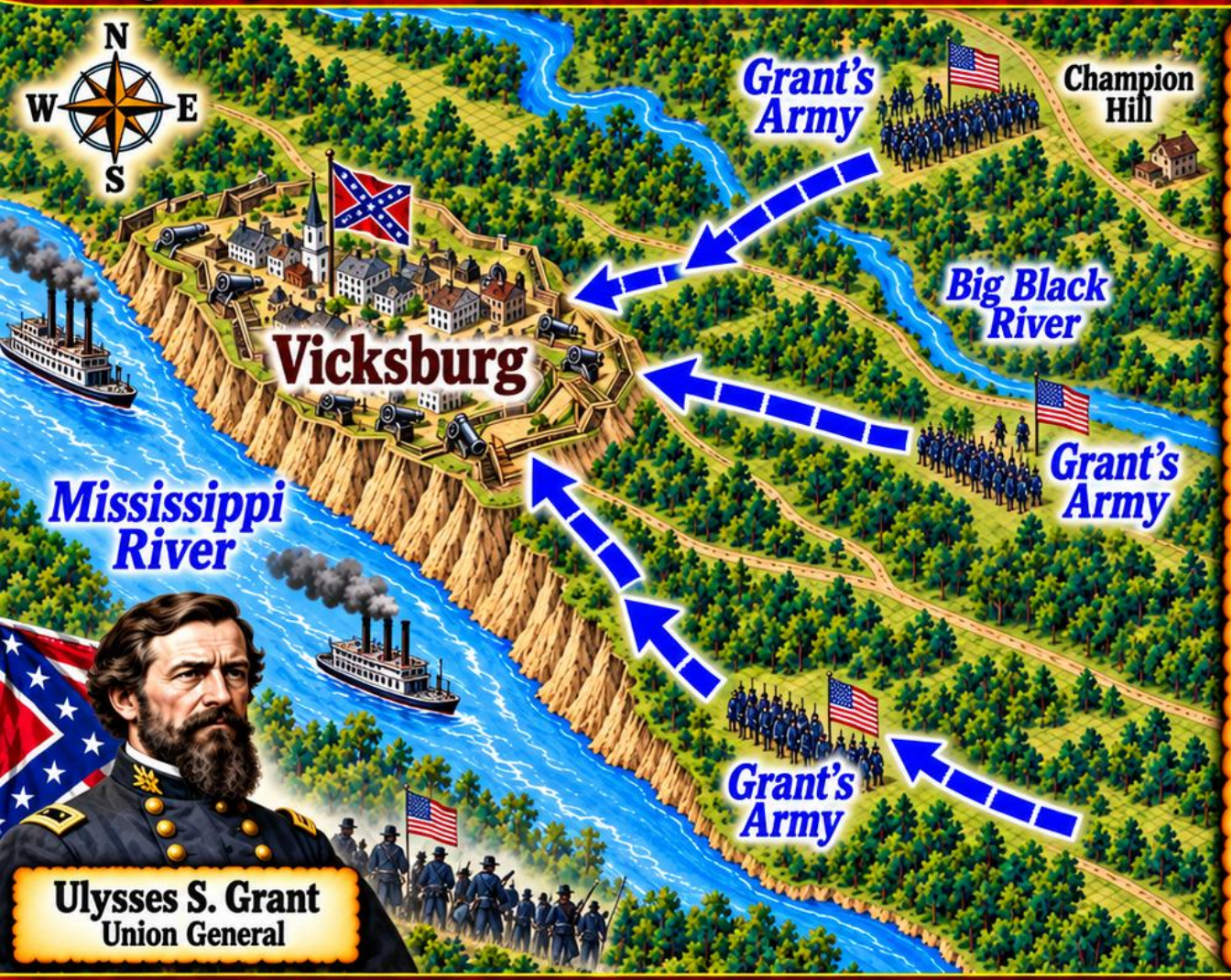


1. Pemberton fled back into Vicksburg
2. The bridges were burned behind him
3. Grant trapped the Confederate army
4. The siege was about to begin

PEMBERTON WAS DRIVEN BACK INTO THE FORTRESS

GRANT REACHES VICKSBURG

May 18, 1863 — Grant Has Driven Pemberton Back into the Fortress

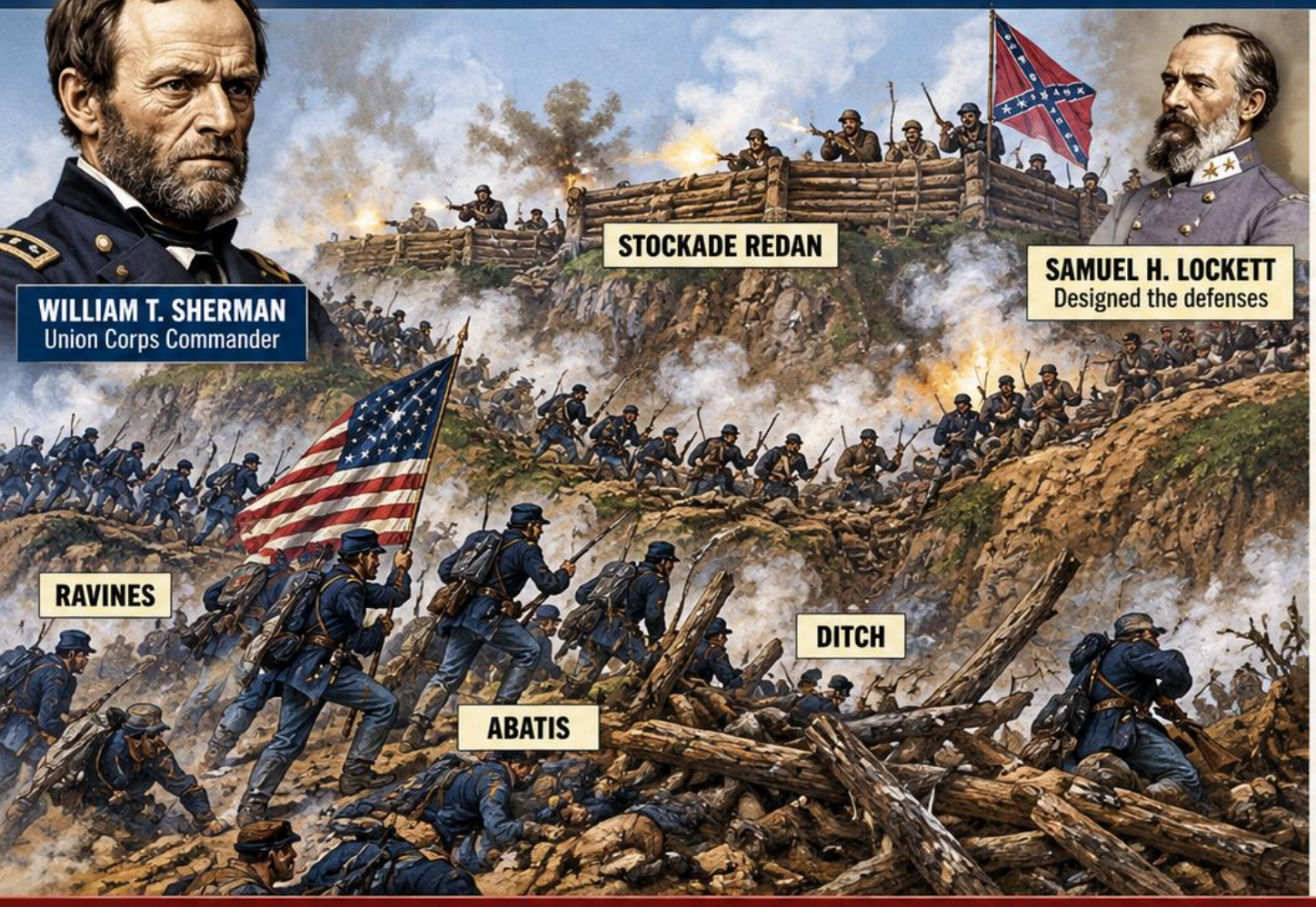


1. Grant reached Vicksburg
2. Pemberton was trapped inside
3. The city was surrounded
4. The siege was about to begin

VICKSBURG WAS NOW TRAPPED

FIRST ASSAULT — MAY 19, 1863

SHERMAN ATTACKS THE STOCKADE REDAN



1. Sherman attacks the Stockade Redan along Graveyard Road
2. Ravines and abatis slow the assault.
3. Lockett's defenses hold.
4. Union losses far exceed Confederate losses.

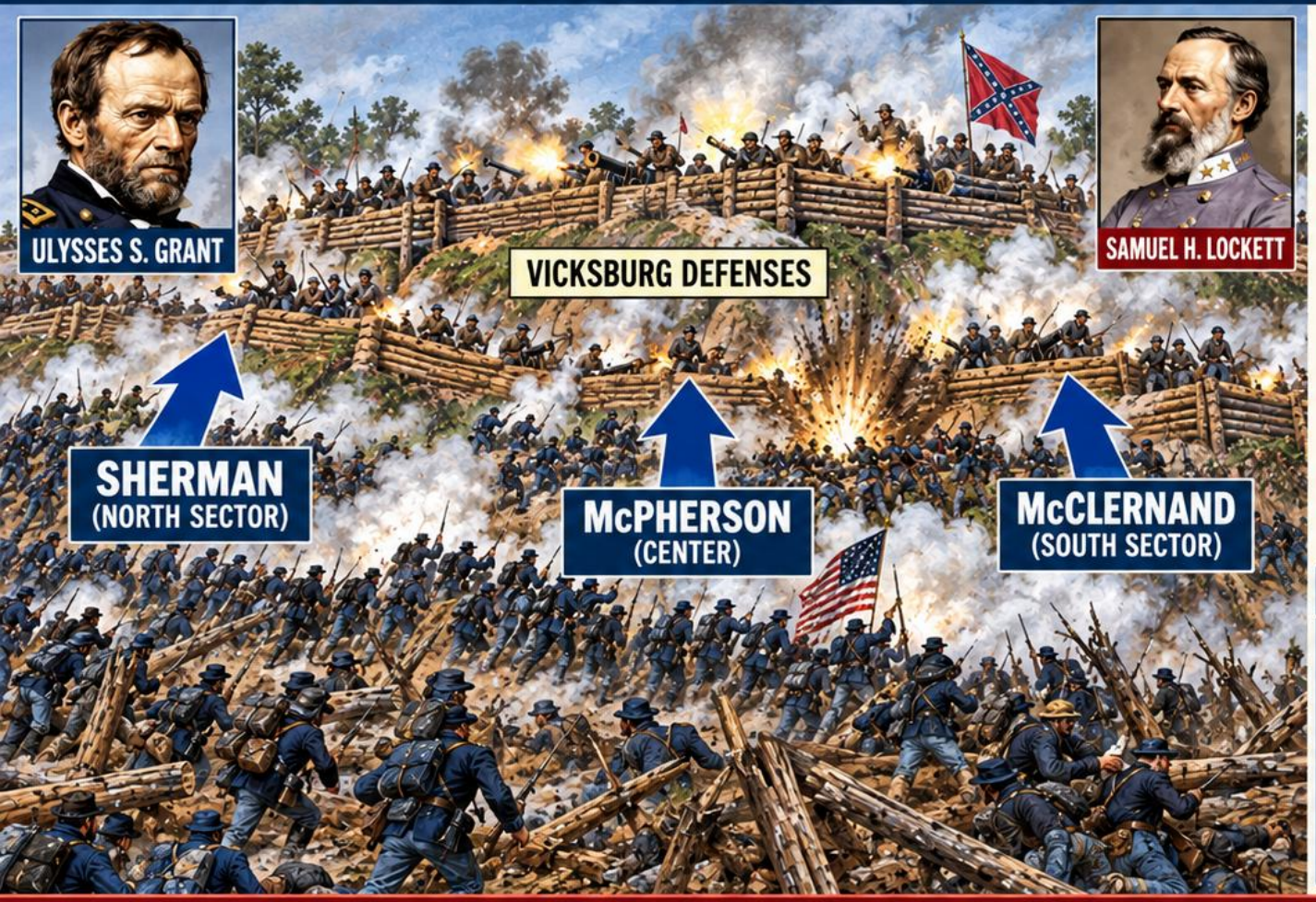
CASUALTIES — MAY 19, 1863

UNION	CONFEDERATE
942	70
157 KILLED 777 WOUNDED 8 MISSING	8 KILLED 62 WOUNDED

THE FORTRESS HOLDS — AT A TERRIBLE COST TO THE UNION.

SECOND ASSAULT — MAY 22, 1863

GRANT ATTACKS ALL ALONG THE LINE — THE CONFEDERATE DEFENSES HOLD



1. Grant attacked all along the line
2. Union troops briefly broke into a few positions
3. The Confederate defenses held
4. Union losses were far greater

APPROX. CASUALTIES — MAY 22, 1863

UNION	CONFEDERATE
3,199	500
much heavier losses	much lighter losses

THE LINE HELD — THE COST TO THE UNION WAS ENORMOUS

VICKSBURG'S DEFENSIVE LINE

The Major Forts and Redoubts — May 1863



1. 6½-mile defensive line
2. High bluffs and broken ground
3. Major works anchored the line
4. Each position supported the next

LOCKETT TURNED VICKSBURG INTO A FORTRESS

TRENCHES AND RIFLE PITS

Covered Positions Protected the Defenders



1. Trenches sheltered defenders
2. Rifle pits added another firing line
3. Parapets protected the men
4. Attackers faced fire all the way in

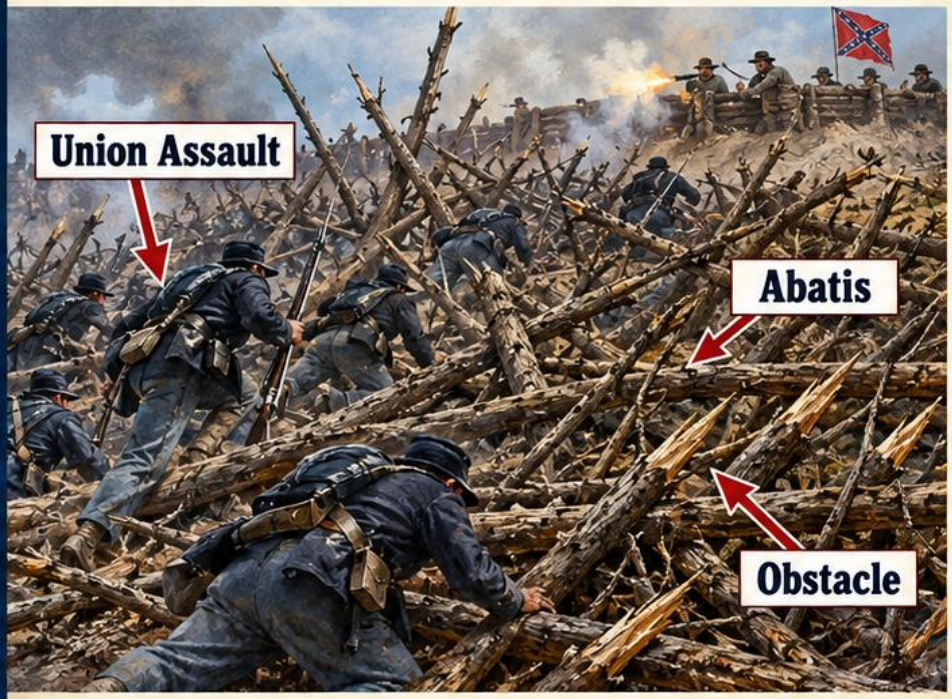
THE DEFENDERS FOUGHT FROM COVER

VICKSBURG'S DEFENSES

ABATIS AND ARTILLERY PLACEMENTS

ABATIS

Felled Trees Turned the Advance into Slaughter



1. Felled trees tangled the advance
2. Attackers lost formation
3. Men were exposed under fire

ARTILLERY PLACEMENTS

Guns Dominated the Approaches and the River



1. Guns swept the approaches
2. Bluffs commanded the river
3. Heavy cannon strengthened the line

THE DEFENSES BROKE UNION ASSAULTS

GRANT CHANGES THE PLAN – MAY 23, 1863

★ Two assaults failed. No more frontal attacks. ★



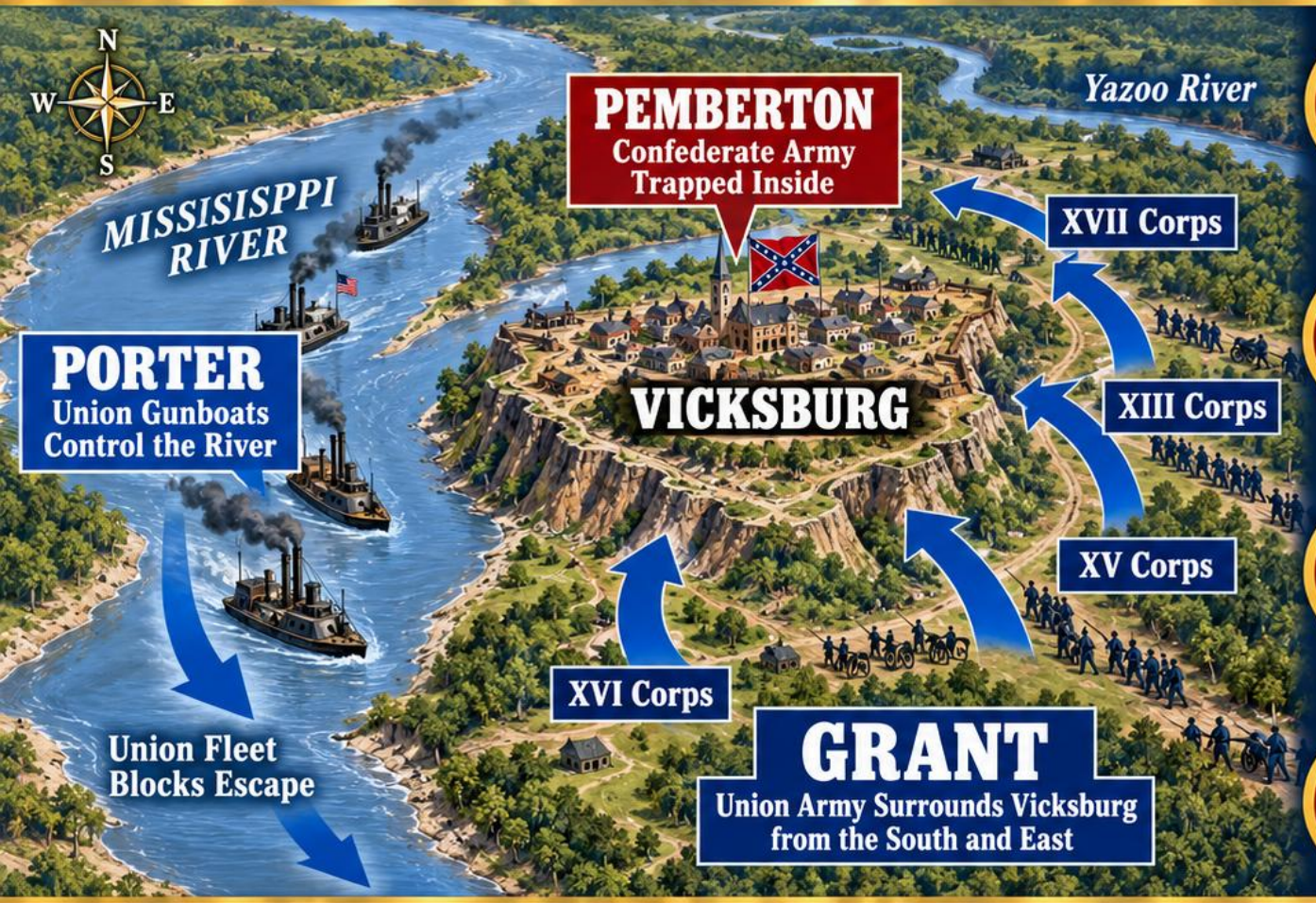
1. May 19 failed
2. May 22 failed
3. Losses were too high
4. Grant chose siege

ASSAULT → SIEGE

GRANT WOULD STRANGLE VICKSBURG, NOT STORM IT.

THE SIEGE BEGINS

Grant Encircles Vicksburg — Pemberton Is Trapped by Land and River



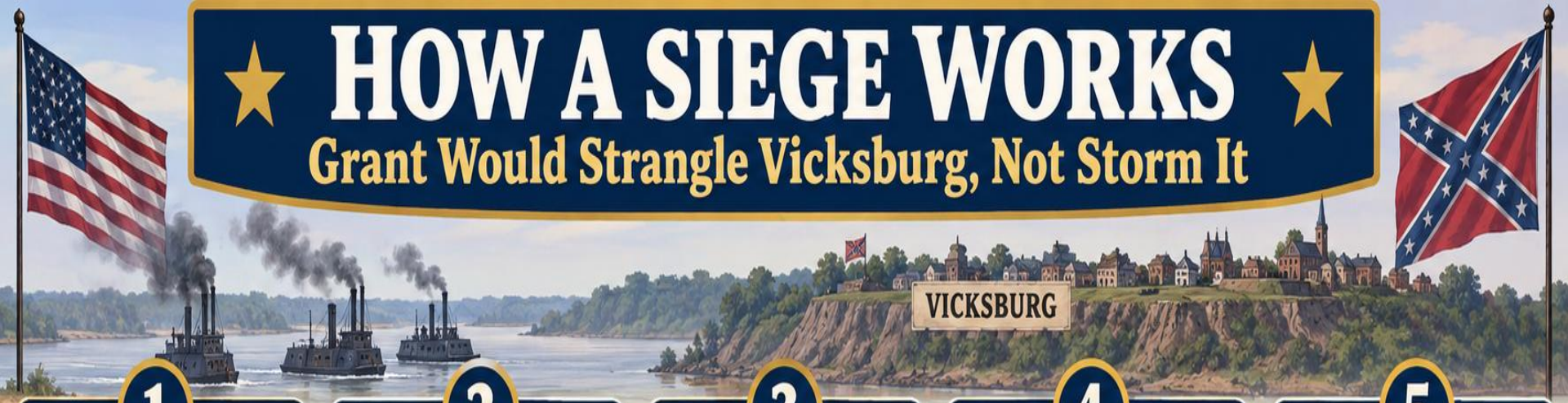
1. Grant sealed the land approaches
2. Porter controlled the river
3. Pemberton was trapped inside Vicksburg
4. The siege had begun

VICKSBURG WAS SURROUNDED

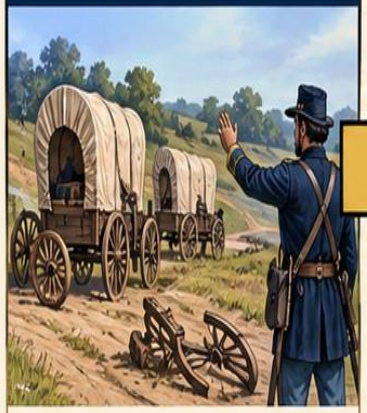
TRAPPED BY LAND AND RIVER

HOW A SIEGE WORKS

Grant Would Strangle Vicksburg, Not Storm It

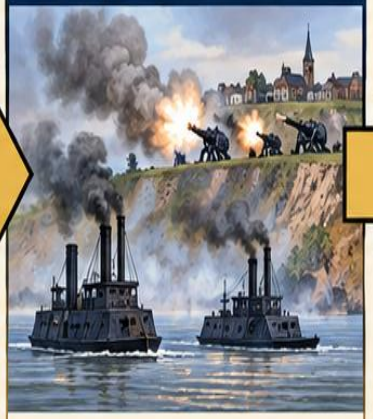


1 CUT SUPPLIES



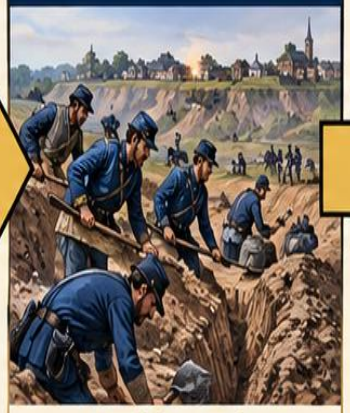
Block roads, the river, and supply lines.

2 BOMBARD



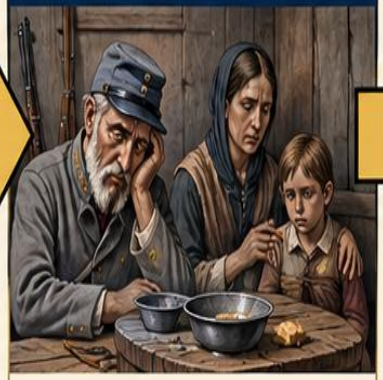
Artillery and gunboats shell the city.

3 DIG CLOSER



Build trenches and approach lines toward the defenses.

4 STARVE THE DEFENDERS



Food and supplies run out. Morale crumbles.

5 FORCE SURRENDER



With no food and no hope, Vicksburg surrenders.

SURROUND • WEAKEN • SQUEEZE • SURRENDER

GRANT'S 13 APPROACHES

Union trenches crept toward Vicksburg's strongpoints — June 1863



- 13 approach trenches
- Union engineers dug closer
- Selected forts were targeted
- Mining and assault followed

THE SIEGE MOVED CLOSER EVERY DAY

LIFE UNDER SIEGE

Civilians moved into caves as shells fell on Vicksburg



1. Civilians dug caves
2. Shells fell day and night
3. Soldiers and townspeople endured the siege
4. Fear and exhaustion grew

VICKSBURG LIVED UNDER CONSTANT FIRE

HUNGER INSIDE VICKSBURG

Food ran short, rations shrank, and morale deteriorated



1. Food grew scarce
2. Rations became meager
3. Soldiers and civilians weakened
4. Hope of relief faded

★ STARVATION HELPED BREAK THE DEFENSE ★

Union Bombardment by Land and River

Grant's artillery and Porter's gunboats kept steady pressure on Vicksburg

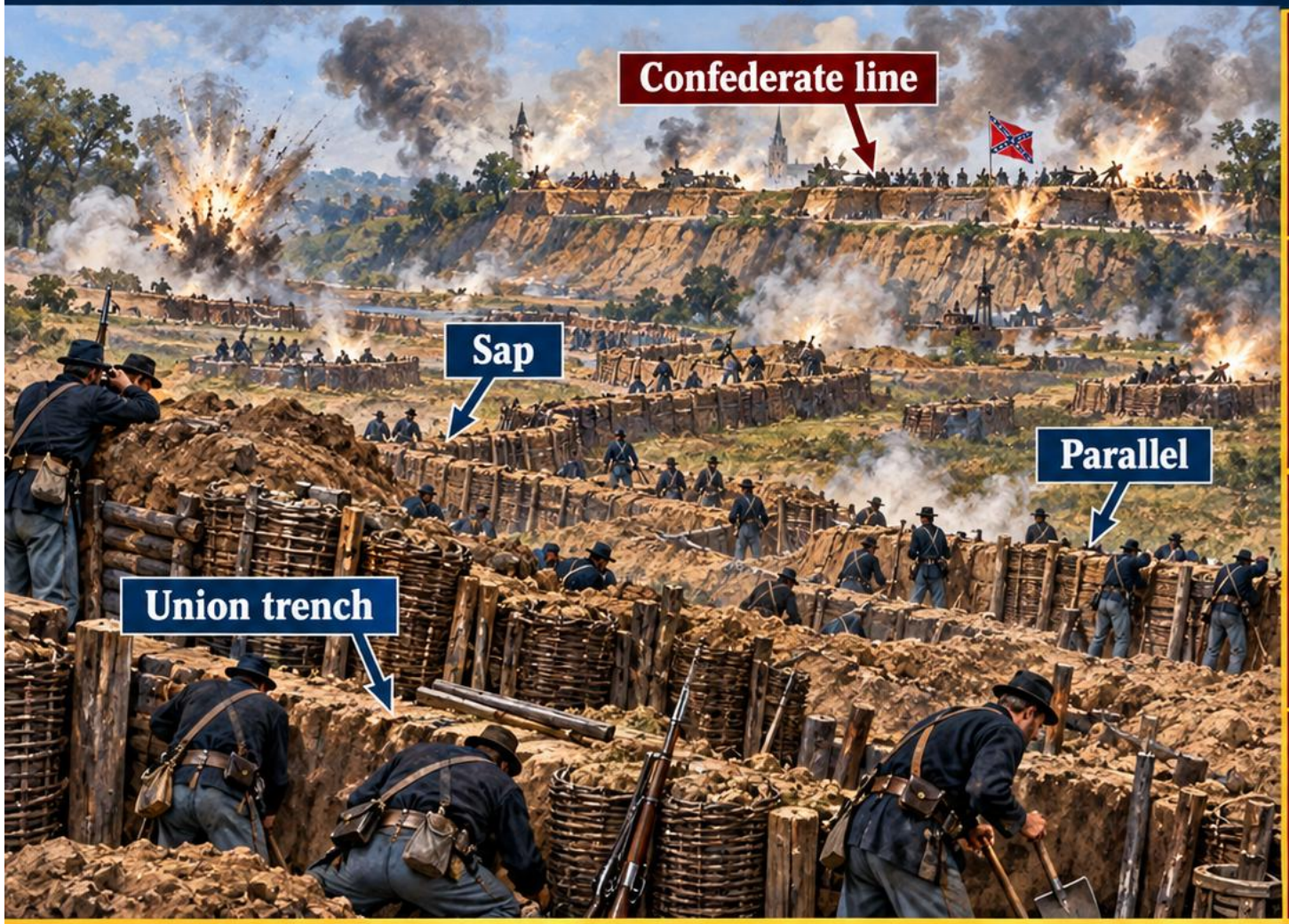


1. Guns fired day and night
2. Artillery struck from the land
3. Gunboats shelled from the river
4. Pressure never let up

★ Vicksburg Endured Constant Shelling ★

The Trenches Move Closer

Union saps and parallels crept toward the Confederate works



1. Union trenches crept forward
2. Saps zigzagged toward the line
3. Parallels protected the men
4. The siege moved closer every day

★ Grant Closed In With Shovels and Spades ★

Mining under the Confederate Line

Union engineers tunneled beneath a key position — setting up the June 25 explosion

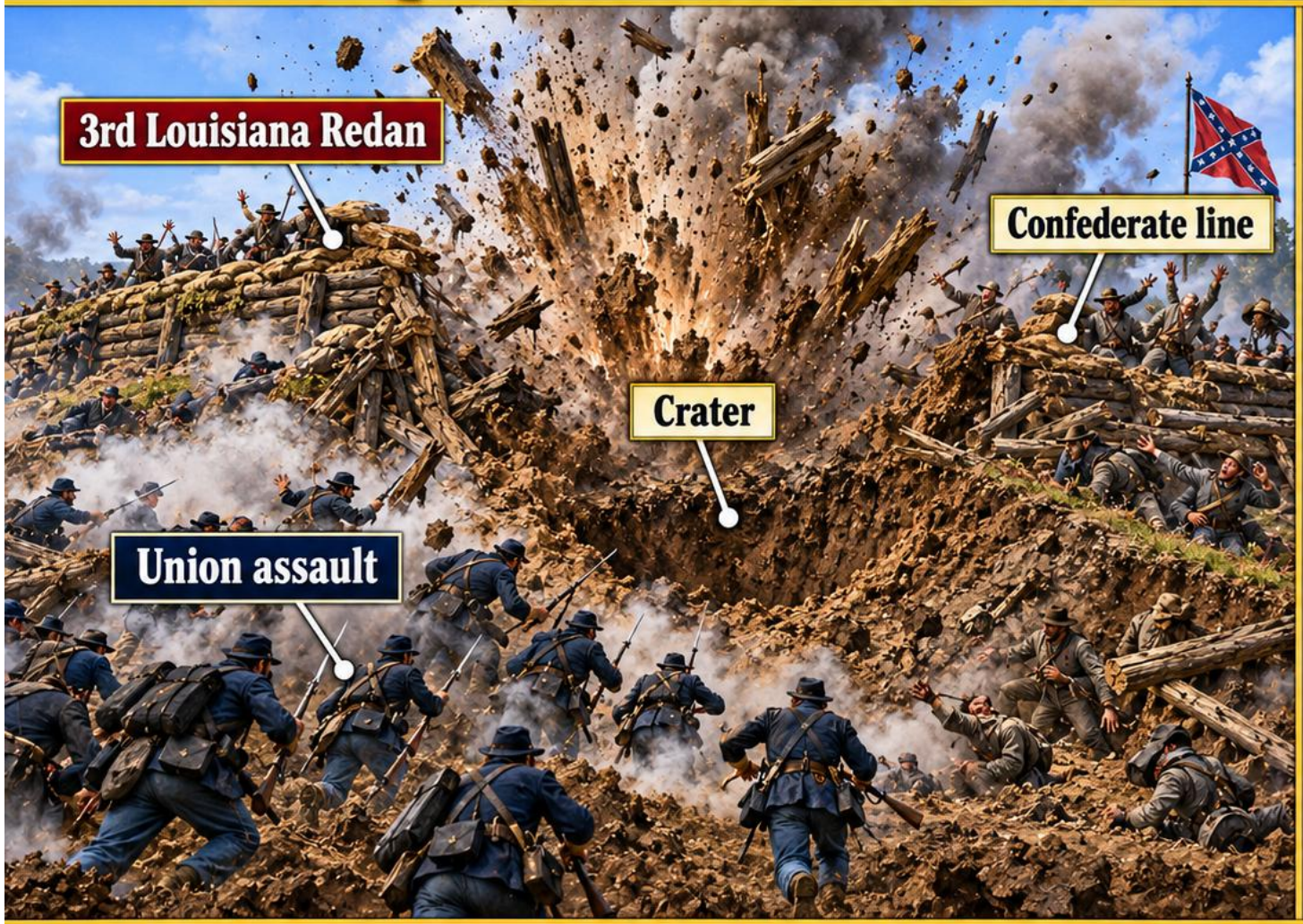


1. Union engineers dug a tunnel
2. The mine ran under the redan
3. Black powder packed the chamber
4. A huge explosion was coming

★ Grant's men were now attacking from below ★

THE MINE EXPLODES – JUNE 25, 1863

A blast opens a crater in the Confederate line



1. 2,200 pounds of powder
2. The redan was blown apart
3. A crater opened in the line
4. Union troops rushed forward

★ THE GROUND ERUPTED BENEATH VICKSBURG ★

CONFEDERATES PLUG THE BREACH

Defenders rushed into the crater and stopped the breakthrough

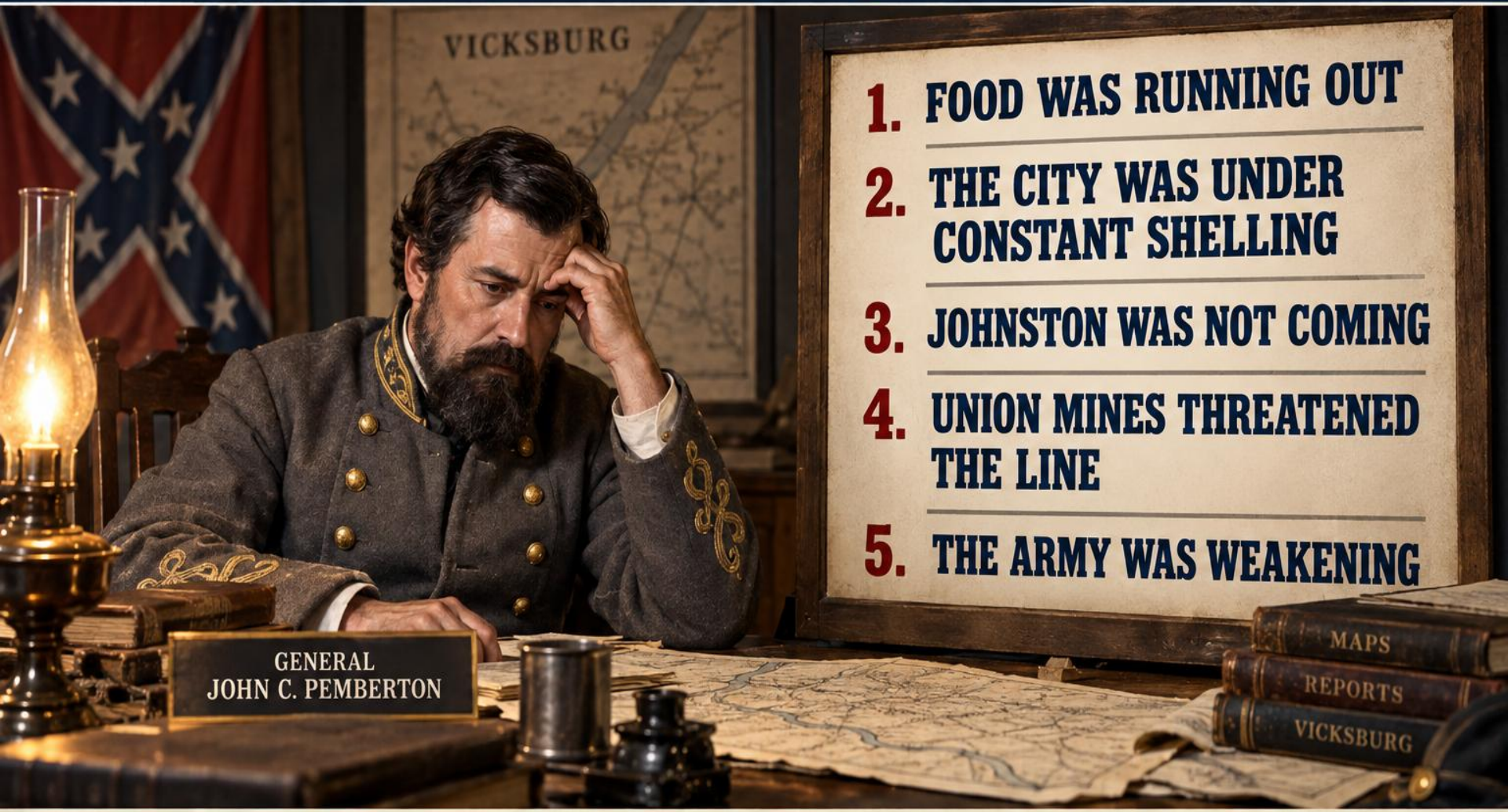


1. Defenders rushed to the crater
2. A secondary line held
3. Union troops could not break through
4. The breach was sealed for the day

★ THE BREAKTHROUGH WAS STOPPED ★

PEMBERTON CONSIDERS SURRENDER

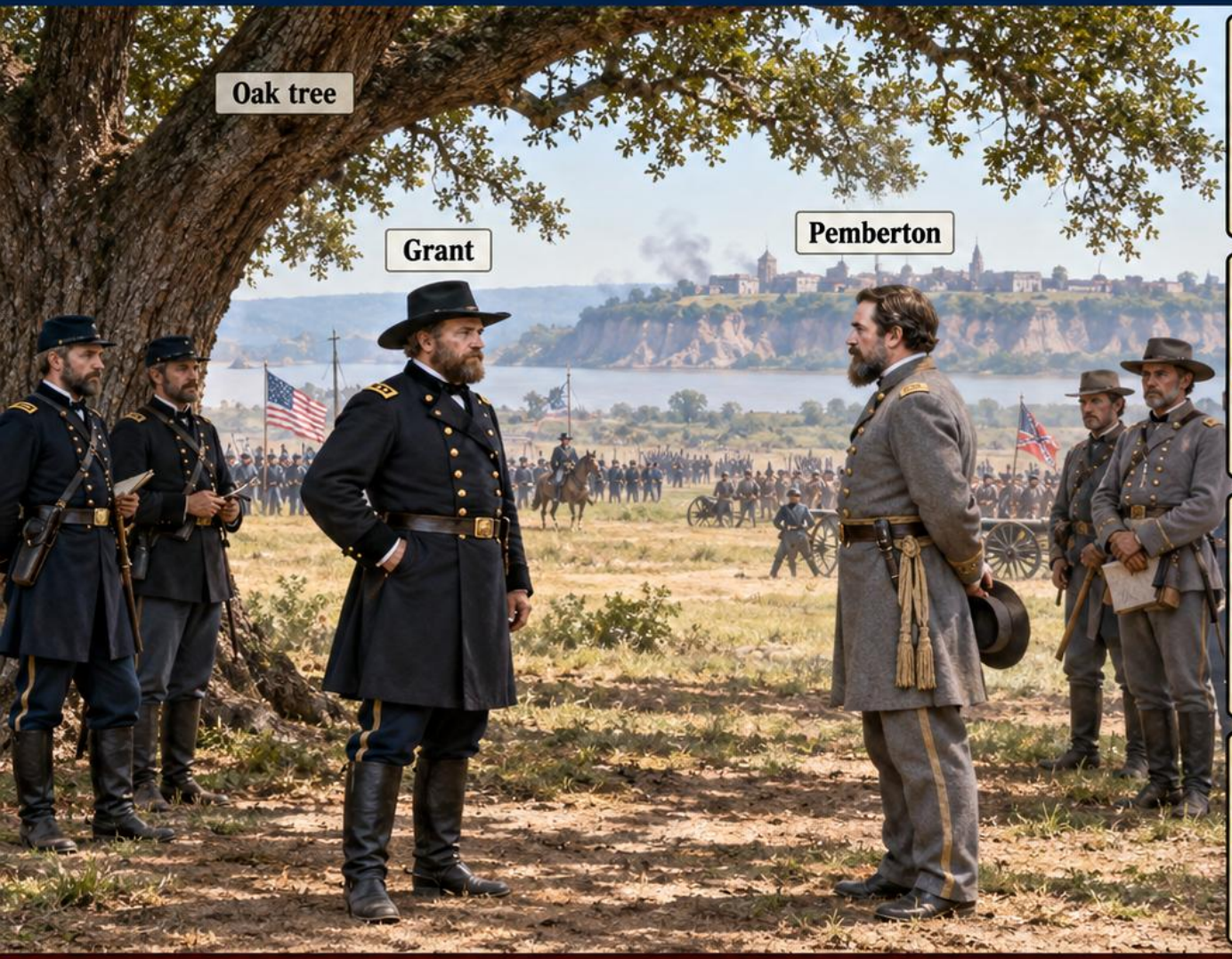
Why the defense of Vicksburg could not continue



THE POSITION HAD BECOME HOPELESS

JULY 3 — GRANT AND PEMBERTON MEET

Surrender negotiations begin beneath the oak tree outside Vicksburg



1. Pemberton asked for terms
2. Grant met him between the lines
3. Talks continued by note
4. Surrender was now near

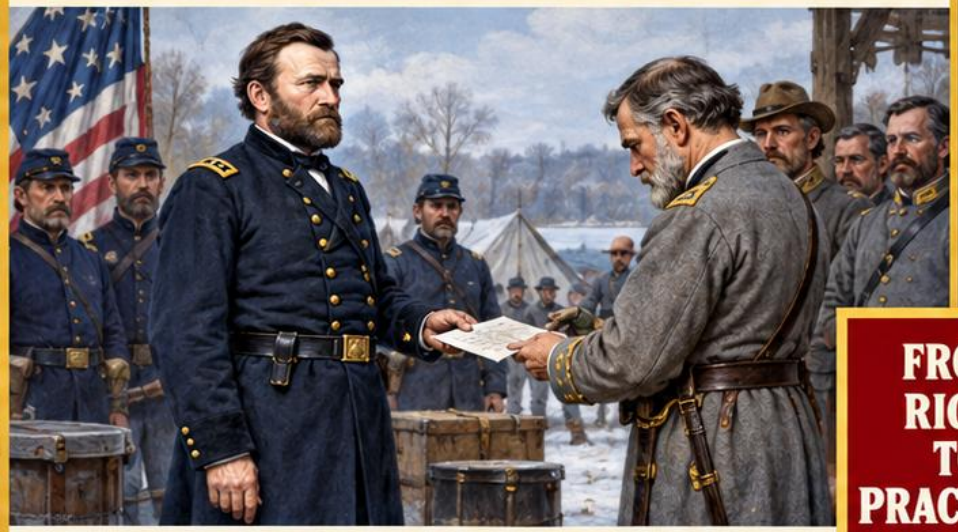
THE END OF THE SIEGE WAS AT HAND

GRANT CHANGES HIS TERMS – JULY 3–4, 1863

From Unconditional Surrender to Practical Terms at Vicksburg

FORT DONELSON, 1862

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

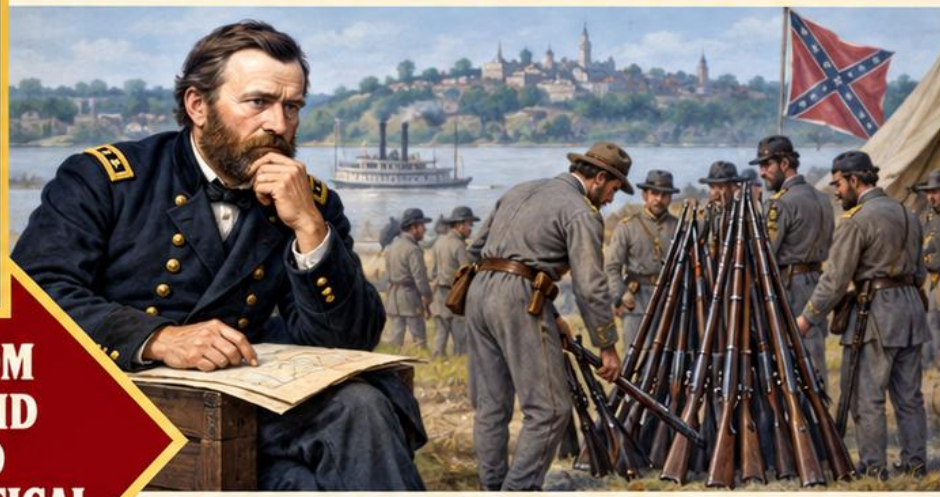


- Grant demanded immediate surrender
- No negotiation
- His nickname was born

FROM RIGID TO PRACTICAL

VICKSBURG, 1863

PAROLE AND GO HOME



- Nearly 30,000 Confederates surrendered
- Grant did not want to feed or transport them north
- Soldiers were paroled
- Officers kept sidearms and personal baggage

GRANT CHOSE PRACTICALITY OVER PRISONERS

★ JULY 4, 1863 – VICKSBURG SURRENDERS ★

Confederate troops stack arms as Union victory opens the Mississippi



1. Nearly 30,000 Confederates surrendered
2. Union troops entered Vicksburg
3. The Mississippi was effectively opened
4. The Confederacy was split in two

★ THE GREAT RIVER BELONGED TO THE UNION ★

THE COST OF VICKSBURG

Campaign losses, March 29 – July 4, 1863

UNION

10,142

total casualties

- 1,581 killed
- 7,554 wounded
- 1,007 missing

CONFEDERATE

38,586

total losses

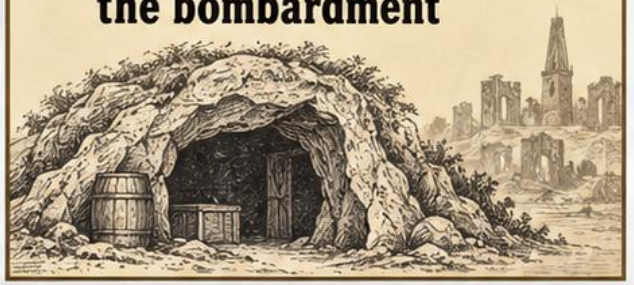
- 9,091 killed, wounded, or missing
- 29,495 surrendered

CIVILIANS

~12

killed during the siege

- Over 4,000 civilians were trapped inside Vicksburg
- Many lived in caves during the bombardment



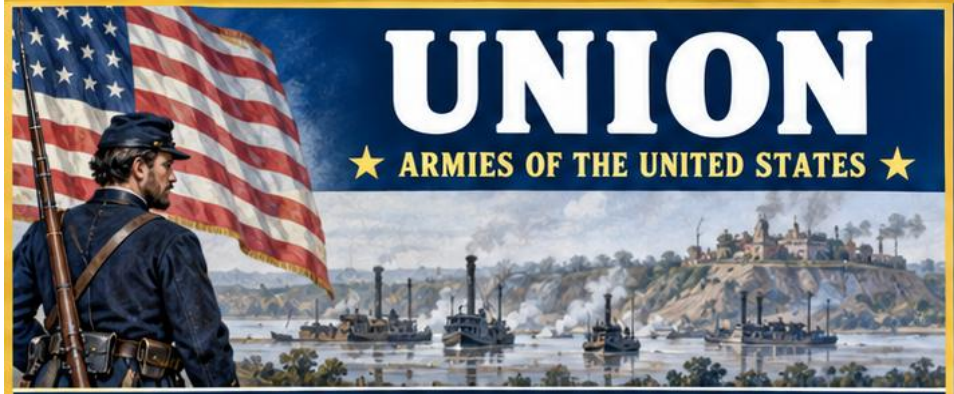
THE CAMPAIGN BROKE AN ARMY — AND A CITY



Civilian deaths are approximate.

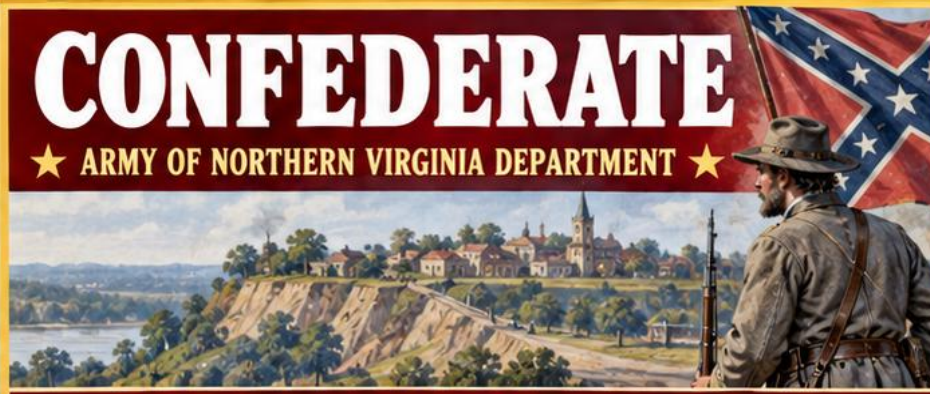
WHO FOUGHT AT VICKSBURG?

Approximate Troop Strength and Largest State Contingents



UNION

★ ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES ★



CONFEDERATE

★ ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT ★

UNION TOTAL: APPROX. 77,000 SOLDIERS

RANK	STATE	TROOPS (APPROX.)	% OF TOTAL
1	Illinois	13,000	17%
2	Ohio	12,000	16%
3	Iowa	10,500	14%
4	Indiana	10,000	13%
5	Wisconsin	9,000	12%

CONFEDERATE TOTAL: APPROX. 33,000 SOLDIERS

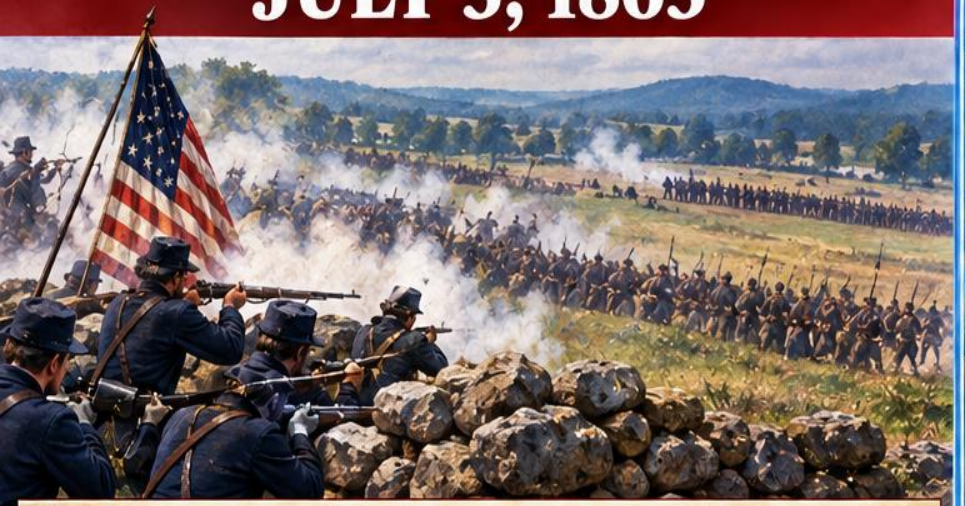
RANK	STATE	TROOPS (APPROX.)	% OF TOTAL
1	Mississippi	8,000	24%
2	Louisiana	6,500	20%
3	Alabama	5,500	17%
4	Texas	5,000	15%
5	Arkansas	3,500	11%

Figures rounded; percentages are of each side's approximate total troop strength in the Vicksburg Campaign/Siege.

★ WHO CARRIED THE BURDEN OF THE CAMPAIGN? ★

JULY 3–4, 1863
TWO BLOWS IN TWO DAYS

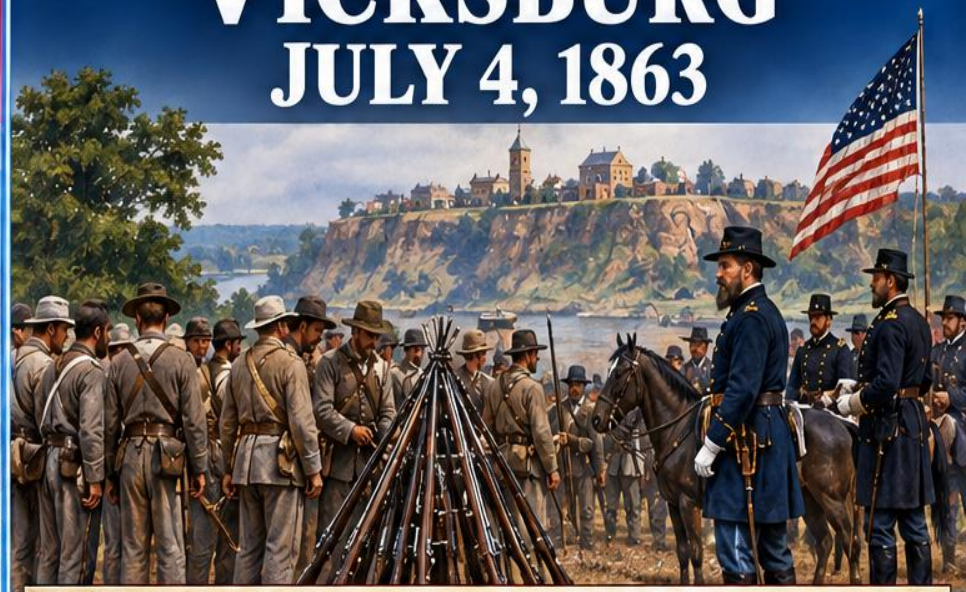
GETTYSBURG
JULY 3, 1863



PICKETT'S CHARGE FAILS

LEE'S INVASION OF THE NORTH ENDS

VICKSBURG
JULY 4, 1863



NEARLY 30,000 CONFEDERATES SURRENDER

UNION GAINS CONTROL OF VICKSBURG

THE CONFEDERACY WAS HIT EAST AND WEST

THE MISSISSIPPI IS OPEN

JULY 9, 1863



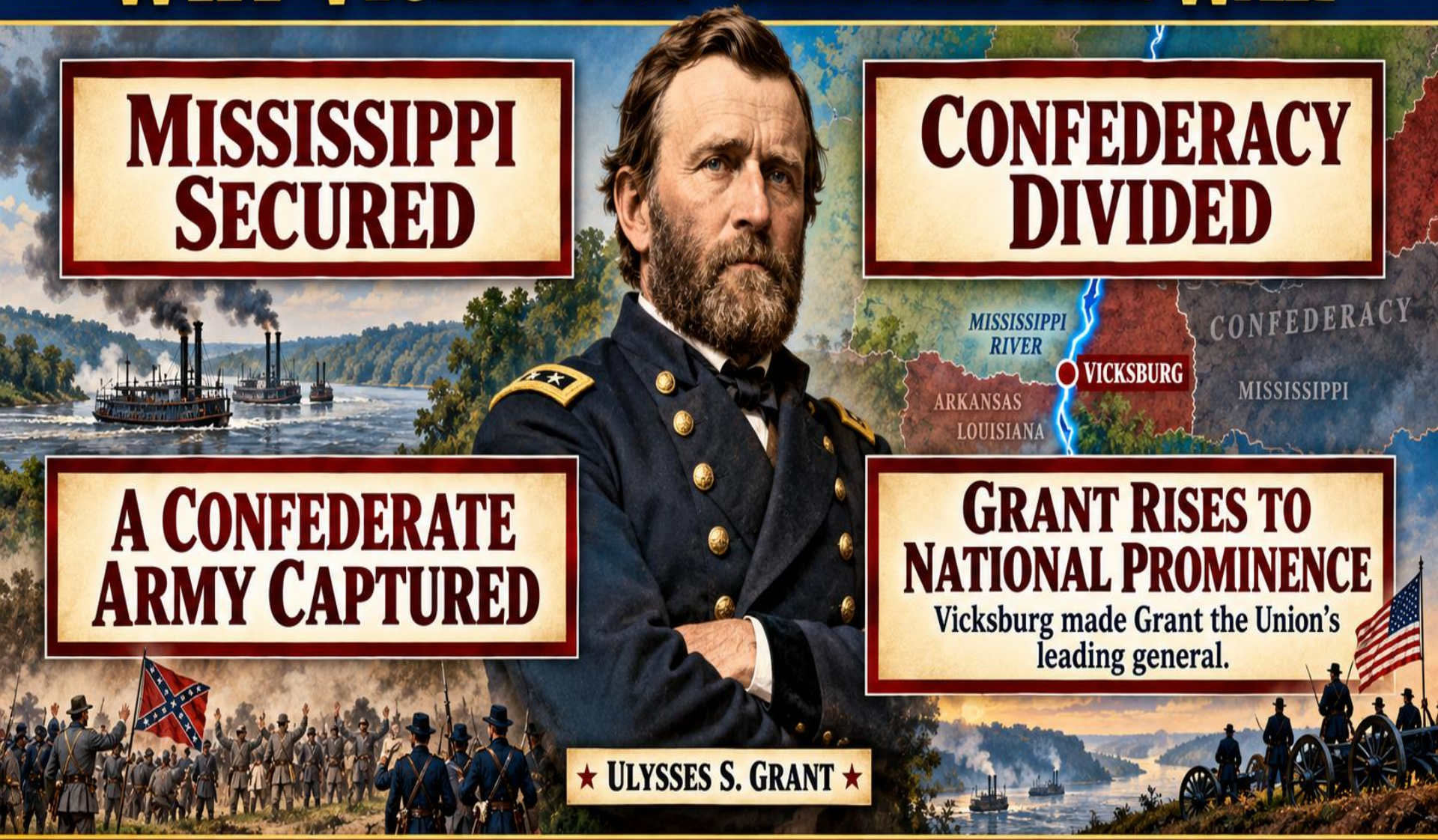
UNION CONTROL NOW STRETCHES FROM CAIRO TO NEW ORLEANS

THE CONFEDERACY WAS SPLIT IN TWO

★ WHY VICKSBURG CHANGED THE WAR ★

MISSISSIPPI SECURED

CONFEDERACY DIVIDED



A CONFEDERATE ARMY CAPTURED

GRANT RISES TO NATIONAL PROMINENCE

Vicksburg made Grant the Union's leading general.

★ ULYSSES S. GRANT ★

★ VICKSBURG WAS A TURNING POINT OF THE WAR ★

PEOPLE
PLACES
SACRIFICE
MEMORY

VICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD TODAY

A Landscape of Memory

HISTORY
LIVES
HERE

Nearly 1,400 monuments and markers — including 22 state memorials

★ UNION — ILLINOIS MEMORIAL ★



- Most iconic Union memorial
- Names 36,325 Illinois soldiers
- 47 steps for the 47-day siege

★ UNION — OHIO MEMORIALS ★



- 39 monuments and 20 markers
- 11,984 Ohioans served
- Ohio chose many unit memorials

★ CONFEDERATE — MISSISSIPPI MEMORIAL ★



- Mississippi's great state memorial
- 76 feet high
- One of the park's finest monuments

★ CONFEDERATE — TEXAS MEMORIAL ★



- Red granite memorial
- Honors Texans at the Railroad Redoubt
- 11 steps for the Confederate states

★ VICKSBURG REMEMBERS THE CAMPAIGN IN STONE ★

LAND
HISTORY
PEOPLE
FOREVER