In March 1864, Lincoln appointed Union General Ulysses S. Grant, who had distinguished himself in the Vicksburg campaign, to command all Union forces against the Confederacy. On May 5, the Democrats nominated Robert E. Lee. On May 3, Hooker met Lee’s army as he approached Centreville and defeated the Confederates. On May 8, Grant attacked Lee and was defeated. Lee then moved to the north and defeated the Union forces at Spotsylvania Court House. The Union was unable to break through Lee’s positions, and the war entered a phase of trench warfare and attrition.

In November 1864, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that all slaves in Confederate states were free. This act marked a turning point in the war, as it helped to turn the tide against the Confederacy.

In April 1865, the armies met at Petersburg and Richmond. On April 2–3, 1865, Meade’s men broke the Confederate entrenchments south and west of Petersburg. E. Lee’s thin gray lines to the breaking point. Heavy fighting took place around both cities, including the fight at the Crater at Petersburg on July 30, when a mine was blown under Confederate lines, packed with dynamite, and exploded. U.S. Colored Troops, former slaves and freed African Americans who had been recruited into the Union forces in the Homeland Evacuation Program, were among those who defended Petersburg and Richmond. A Confederate force numbering thousands of men surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

R

ichmond was an important industrial center, one of the major sources of Confederate military supplies. As the war progressed, demand for supplies increased, and many women found their husbands, fathers, and brothers called into military service. At a time when women were expected to stay at home, women worked in factories to support their families. Most of those who did were from the laboring class, and many of them were former slaves.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

R

ichmond was an important industrial center, one of the major sources of Confederate military supplies. As the war progressed, demand for supplies increased, and many women found their husbands, fathers, and brothers called into military service. At a time when women were expected to stay at home, women worked in factories to support their families. Most of those who did were from the laboring class, and many of them were former slaves.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

R

ichmond was an important industrial center, one of the major sources of Confederate military supplies. As the war progressed, demand for supplies increased, and many women found their husbands, fathers, and brothers called into military service. At a time when women were expected to stay at home, women worked in factories to support their families. Most of those who did were from the laboring class, and many of them were former slaves.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

R

ichmond was an important industrial center, one of the major sources of Confederate military supplies. As the war progressed, demand for supplies increased, and many women found their husbands, fathers, and brothers called into military service. At a time when women were expected to stay at home, women worked in factories to support their families. Most of those who did were from the laboring class, and many of them were former slaves.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.

In the next 11 days, at least one more victim died, including the president of the Confederacy. The Confederates surrendered on April 9, 1865, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, ending the war.