**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had already fallen to Union forces led by Admiral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After a heavy bombardment, he ran past Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip and the Chalmette, Louisiana batteries to take the city and port of New Orleans, Louisiana on April 29, 1862. At the Siege of Port Hudson, the Confederates were able to concentrate on Farragut's flotilla and inflict heavy damage on his warships. Farragut's battle group was forced to retreat with only \_\_\_\_\_ ships able to pass the heavy cannons. General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was left to continue the siege at Port Hudson without advantage of naval support. General Banks accepted the surrender of the Confederate garrison at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863, ending the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in US military history. (5 days after Vicksburg)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which sat high on bluffs above the river, made boats traveling in both directions vulnerable to artillery fire from the Confederate batteries on the shore line and on the high bluffs. In June 1862, Admiral David Farragut sailed up the river from New Orleans, running his ships past the Vicksburg artillery and landing troops on the Louisiana. There they hoped to build a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so ships could avoid the guns at Vicksburg. The falling level of the Mississippi River made this plan impossible, and Farragut’s ships and men returned to New Orleans.**

**General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, commander of the Confederate forces in Mississippi.**

**In late October, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invaded north Mississippi, intending to capture Jackson. General John C. Pemberton ordered Van Dorn to resist Grant’s advance. Union control of the Mississippi River allowed Grant to get around Van Dorn and forced him to retreat. They crossed the river by using United States Navy ships that had run the guns at Vicksburg. Grant, however, had to return to Tennessee after Confederate cavalry under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, formerly of Tippah County, cut his supply lines in Tennessee and Van Dorn destroyed his supplies at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In December 1862, the Union began a direct attack on Vicksburg. Landing troops north of the city. The high water limited his movements, however, and the Confederate defenders threw back his direct assaults. Grant then tried to build a canal to bypass Vicksburg, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Confederate artillery doomed this effort. By March 1863, Grant had concluded that Vicksburg could not be captured from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. So, in mid-April, Grant moved his forces past the Vicksburg river defenses to the area south of the city, landing his troops south of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Hoping to capture Pemberton’s army as well as Vicksburg, Grant moved his troops to the northeast. After taking Jackson in mid-May, Grant marched west toward Vicksburg. He met Pemberton’s troops at Champion Hill, near Edwards, and forced the southern troops to retreat. Vicksburg was now surrounded by the Union army and navy. Repeated federal attacks were pushed back, although casualties were heavy. Confederate reinforcements could not force their way through the federal lines. The city was under steady shelling, and many residents were forced to live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Food was in such short supply that people ate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. On July 4, 1863, after a six-week siege, Pemberton surrendered. Tradition holds that the Fourth of July holiday was not celebrated by Vicksburg until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because of the surrender of the city on July 4.**

**Grant first demanded unconditional surrender. But Grant reconsidered, not wanting to feed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hungry Confederates in Union prison camps, and offered to parole all prisoners.**

**The full campaign, since March 29, claimed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Union and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Confederate killed and wounded (29,495 surrendered). Pemberton turned over to Grant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannons and 50,000 rifles.**

**The Confederate surrender following the siege at Vicksburg is sometimes considered, when combined with Gen. Robert E. Lee's defeat at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the previous day, the turning point of the war.**

**With the surrender of Port Hudson on July 9, the Mississippi River was firmly in Union hands and the Confederacy split in two.**

**Almost \_\_\_\_\_\_ full years of hard fighting remained. General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took over command of Union troops in the West. He rebuilt the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and protected it from Confederate attempts to cut the supply lines for the Union troops attacking Chattanooga and Atlanta. In February 1864, Sherman began a campaign to capture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which was strategically located at the junction of the north-south Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the east-west Southern Railroad. Although southern cavalry units led by W. Wirt Adams of Vicksburg and Stephen D. Lee, resisted Sherman’s advances. During the Battle of Meridian in 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman led troops into the city, destroying the railroads and burning much of the area to the ground. After the destruction of the city, Sherman is reported to have said, "Meridian with its depots, store-houses, arsenal, hospitals, offices, hotels, and cantonments no longer exists. To keep Confederate cavalry under General Nathan Forrest away from the supply lines, Union troops continued to raid north and east Mississippi Lee and Forrest did defeat federal troops at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Prentiss County in June 1864. Sherman made his famous march from Atlanta to Savannah, and then swung north into South Carolina. Grant meanwhile attacked and captured Richmond in March 1865. General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to Grant at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Court House in April 1865.**

**The war was over.**

**The remaining Confederate troops in Mississippi and Alabama surrendered on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Union troops captured Confederate President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on May 10, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia.**

**Around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mississippians fought in the Confederate Army. Around 500 Mississippians fought in the Union. More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ black Mississippi slaves and freedmen fought for the Union. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men died in Mississippi. Many more returned home with permanent injuries. The bitterness of their defeat, however, lasted for generations.**

**The Home Front**

**Men volunteered for military service and formed units to protect the state. Women made uniforms and served as nurses. Those who had voted against secession either joined in the defense of the state or kept their feelings to themselves. Greenwood LeFlore, the Choctaw chief who had remained on his plantation near Greenwood, was one of the few open defenders of the Union. Both the legislature and the governor had to carry out their duties from a number of locations in order to avoid Union troops. During the Civil War, Enterprise, Meridian, Macon, and Columbus all temporarily served as the state capital.**

**Financing**

**Mississippi had always been short of specie; the state’s wealth was tied up in land, slaves, and cotton. Little cotton could be sold because the Union had captured New Orleans and blockaded the coast. Both Mississippi and the Confederate States of America borrowed. Mississippi itself borrowed almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Slavery**

**The fear of slave revolts increased. It became increasingly difficult to maintain productivity.**

**What ended slavery in the United States?**

**Soldiers**

**Often, they destroyed or burned what they did not take. Both Union and Confederate troops “requisitioned” food, livestock, and wagons. Soldiers seized liquor, silverware, and other valuables. When the troops moved on, the civilians had to make do with what was left. All of these problems got worse after the Union army entered Mississippi in 1862.**

**Medical Practice**

**Illnesses like measles and mumps were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Deadly diseases such as dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, and malaria run through the camps. He might have to wait until there was a lull in the battle before an ambulance could get to him or his comrades could carry him to the rear. Bullets often remained in the body and caused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If the infection was in the arms or legs, they could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Chloroform and ether were just coming into use during operations, including amputations. Once at the hospital, he ran the risk of infection from unclean instruments and perhaps a shortage of necessary medical supplies.**