Grant
In the 19th century, one of the surest ways to rise to prominence in American society was to be a war hero, like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. But few would have predicted such a destiny for Hiram Ulysses S. Grant, who had been a career soldier with little experience in combat and a failed businessman when the Civil War broke out in 1861. However, while all eyes were fixed on the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Grant went about a steady rise up the ranks through a series of successes in the West. His victory at Fort Donelson, in which his terms to the doomed Confederate garrison earned him the nickname “Unconditional Surrender” Grant, could be considered the first major Union victory of the war, and Grant’s fame and rank only grew after that at battlefields like Shiloh and Vicksburg. Along the way, Grant nearly fell prey to military politics and the belief that he was at fault for the near defeat at Shiloh, but President Lincoln famously defended him, remarking, “I can’t spare this man. He fights.” Lincoln's steadfastness ensured that Grant's victories out West continued to pile up, and after Vicksburg and Chattanooga, Grant had effectively ensured Union control of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as the entire Mississippi River. At the beginning of 1864, Lincoln put him in charge of all federal armies, and he led the Army of the Potomac against Robert E. Lee in the Overland campaign, the siege of Petersburg, and famously, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. Although Grant was instrumental in winning the war and eventually parlayed his fame into two terms in the White House, his legacy and accomplishments are still the subject of heavy debate today. His presidency is remembered mostly due to rampant fraud within his Administration, although he was never personally accused of wrongdoing, and even his victories in the Civil War have been countered by charges that he was a butcher. Like the other American Legends, much of Grant's personal life has been eclipsed by the momentous battles and events in which he participated, from Fort Donelson to the White House. The Story of the Great Republic
In the 19th century, one of the surest ways to rise to prominence in American society was to be a war hero, like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. But few would have predicted such a destiny for Hiram Ulysses S. Grant, who had been a career soldier with little experience in combat and a failed businessman when the Civil War broke out in 1861. However, while all eyes were fixed on the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Grant went about a steady rise up the ranks through a series of successes in the West. His victory at Fort Donelson, in which his terms to the doomed Confederate garrison earned him the nickname “Unconditional Surrender” Grant, could be considered the first major Union victory of the war, and Grant’s fame and rank only grew after that at battlefields like Shiloh and Vicksburg. Along the way, Grant nearly fell prey to military politics and the belief that he was at fault for the near defeat at Shiloh, but President Lincoln famously defended him, remarking, “I can’t spare this man. He fights.” Lincoln's steadfastness ensured that Grant's victories out West continued to pile up, and after Vicksburg and Chattanooga, Grant had effectively ensured Union control of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as the entire Mississippi River. At the beginning of 1864, Lincoln put him in charge of all federal armies, and he led the Army of the Potomac against Robert E. Lee in the Overland campaign, the siege of Petersberg, and famously, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. The Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant was published by Mark Twain after Grant died and was very popular immediately.
Lee and Grant at Appomattox
Ulysses S. Grant certainly does not have the typical war hero “back story.” Although a graduate of West Point, he never wanted to be a soldier and was terrified when he first saw battle. However, during the Civil War, after many Northern generals failed to deliver decisive victories, U.S. Grant rose to the times required. He took command of Union forces, helped bring the war to an end in 1865, and went on to serve two terms as president.
Where the South Lost the War
Essays tracing the roots and development of total industrialized warfare in the United States and Germany.
The Fort Henry-Fort Donelson Campaign: The History and Legacy of the Union Victories That Made Ulysses S. Grant, a Major General
When the South seceded to form the Confederate States of America, few people knew the name Ulysses S. Grant. But by the end of the Civil War, the Union general had become a national hero. He possessed all of the qualities that President Abraham Lincoln wanted for the commander of the Union army. He was decisive, daring, and stubborn. Some Northerners proudly called him “Unconditional Surrender” Grant, because he would accept nothing less from a defeated enemy. Ulysses S. Grant: Confederate Reader and Hero tells the story of the man who brought an end to the Civil War. Meet an Ohio boy with a passion for horses who grew up to be a great general and later a U.S. president. Explore how strategy and perseverance helped Grant win the battle of Shiloh. Discover why Confederate general Robert E. Lee believed that nowhere in history was there a better general than Ulysses S. Grant.
Grant
Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant (born Hiram Ulysses Grant), 1822 - 1885, was a military commander during the American Civil War and post-war Reconstruction period, and later, President of the United States (1869-1877). Grant began his lifelong career as a soldier after graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1843. He earned the nickname “Unconditional Surrender” Grant for his relentless tactics and dedicated leadership during the Civil War. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln promoted him to the rank of lieutenant general and gave him charge of all of the Union Armies. Under Grant's command, the Union Army defeated the Confederate forces and ended the American Civil War. These are personal reminiscences of Grant which allow us to peer back in time to see him through the eyes of those who knew him. Some anecdotes describe brief encounters with Grant, while others are are from historically prominent men who knew Grant well. They have in common are the intimate details that reveal the personality and character of General Grant.
Virginia's General
With the collapse of the Confederate defenses at Forts Henry and Donelson, the entire Tennessee Valley was open to Union invasion and control.
American Ulysses
Men of Fire
At the time of his death, Ulysses S. Grant was the most famous person in America, considered by most citizens to be equal in stature to George Washington and
Abraham Lincoln. Yet today his monuments are rarely visited, his military reputation is overshadowed by that of Robert E. Lee, and his presidency is permanently mired at the bottom of historical rankings. In U. S. Grant, Joan Hoff investigates Grant's place in public memory and the reasons behind the rise and fall of his renown, while simultaneously underscoring the fluctuating memory of the Civil War itself.

The Battle of Fort Donelson: No Terms but Unconditional Surrender

The American Civil War began with a laying down of arms by Union troops at Fort Sumter, and it ended with a series of surrenders, most famously at Appomattox Courthouse. But in the intervening four years, both Union and Confederate forces surrendered en masse on scores of other occasions. Indeed, roughly one out of every four soldiers surrendered at some point during the war. In no other American war did surrender happen so frequently. David Silkenat here provides the first comprehensive study of Civil War surrender, focusing on the conflicting social, political, and cultural meanings of the action. Looking at the conflict from the perspective of men who surrendered, Silkenat creates new avenues to understand prisoners of war, fighting by Confederate guerrillas, the role of southern Unionists, and the experiences of African American soldiers. The experience of surrender also sheds valuable light on the culture of honor, the experience of combat, and the laws of war.

Unconditional Surrender

*Includes pictures *Includes soldiers' accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading While the Lincoln Administration and most Northerners were preoccupied with trying to capture Richmond in the summer of 1861, it would be the little known Ulysses S. Grant who delivered the Union's first major victories, over a thousand miles away from Washington. Grant's new commission led to his command of the District of Southeast Missouri, headquartered at Cairo, after he was appointed by "The Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, a national celebrity who had run for President in 1856. Fremont was one of many political generals that Lincoln was saddled with during the early days of the war. Grant was given a brief history of the Department of the West and in the war before running so afoul of the Lincoln Administration that he was court-martialed. In January of 1862, Grant persuaded General Henry "Old Brains" Halleck to allow his men to launch a campaign on the Tennessee River. As soon as Halleck acquiesced, Grant moved against Fort Henry, in close coordination with the naval command of Flag Officer Andrew Foote. The combination of infantry and naval bombardment helped force the capitulation of Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, and the surrender of Fort Donelson followed immediately by an attack on Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, which earned Grant his famous nickname "Unconditional Surrender." Grant's forces enveloped the Confederate garrison at Fort Donelson, which included Confederate generals Simon Buckner, John Floyd, and Gideon Pillow. In one of the most staged operations of the war, the Confederate generals tried and failed to open an escape route by attacking Grant's forces on February 15. Although the initial assault was successful, General Pillow inexplicably chose to have his men pull back into their trenches, ostensibly so they could take more supplies before their escape. Instead, they simply lost all the ground they had taken, and the garrison was cut off yet again. During the early morning hours of February 16, the garrison's general, General Grant, issued orders to the Civil War's most famous surrender scenario. Over the protestations of cavalry officer Nathan Bedford Forrest, who insisted the garrison could escape, the three generals agreed to surrender their army, but none of them wanted to be the fall guy. General Floyd was worried that the Union might try him for treason if he was taken captive, so he turned command of the garrison over to General Pillow and escaped with two of his regiments. Pillow had the same concern and turned command over to General Buckner before escaping alone by boat. With no attempt to conceal his anger at the cowardice displayed by his commanding officers, Forrest announced, "I did not come here to surrender my command!" He then proceeded to round up his own men and rallied hundreds of men before leading them on a daring and dramatic escape under the cover of darkness through the icy waters of Nick Creek to escape the siege and avoid capture. Despite all of these successes on the Tennessee, General Buckner decided to surrender to Grant, and when asked for terms of surrender, Grant replied, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender." In addition to giving him a famous sobriquet, Grant's campaign was the first major success for the Union, which had already lost the disastrous First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861 and was reorganizing the Army of the Potomac in anticipation of the Peninsula Campaign (which would fall in the summer of 1862). It also meant the occupational weakness of the outmanned Confederates, who were stretched too thin across the theater. The Fort Henry-Fort Donelson Campaign: The History and Legacy of the Union Victories that Made Ulysses S. Grant a Major General analyzes the campaign that put Ulysses S. Grant's name on the map and paved the way for the rest of his Civil War career.

U. S. Grant

Born in 1822, Grant was the son of an Ohio tanner. He went to West Point reluctantly and graduated in the middle of his class. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Grant was appointed by the governor to command an unruly volunteer regiment, quickly rising to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. In February 1862, he took Fort Henry and attacked Fort Donelson. When the Confederate commander asked for terms, Grant replied, No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. The Confederates surrendered, and Grant promoted General of Volunteers. At Shiloh in April, Grant fought one of the bloodiest battles in the West and came out less well. Lincoln fended off demands for his removal by saying, It can't spare this man he fights. For his next major objective, Grant then maneuvered and fought skillfully to win Vicksburg, the key city on the Mississippi, cutting the Confederacy in two. Then he broke the Confederate hold on Chattanooga. Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief in March 1864. Grant directed Sherman to drive through the South while he himself, with the Army of the Potomac, pinned down General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Finally, on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Lee surrendered. Grant wrote out magnanimous terms of surrender that would prevent treason trials. As President, Grant presided over the Government much as he had run the Army. Indeed he brought part of his army staff to the White House. After retiring from the Presidency, Grant became a partner in a financial firm, which went bankrupt. About that time he learned that he had cancer of the throat. He started writing his recollections to pay off his debts and provide for his family, racing against death to produce these Memoirs. Soon after completing the last page, in 1885, he died.

Ulysses S. Grant

In February 1862, after defeats at Bull Run and at Wilson's Creek in Missouri, the Union army was desperate for victory on the eve of its first offensive of the Civil War. The strategy was to penetrate the Southern heartland with support from a new "Brown Water" navy. In a two-week campaign plagued by rising floods and brutal winter weather, two armies collided in rural Tennessee to fight over two forts that controlled the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Those intense days set the course of the war in the Western Theater for eighteen months and determined the fate of Ulysses S. Grant, Andrew H. Foote and Albert Sidney Johnston. Historian James R. Knight paints a picture of this crucial but often neglected and misunderstood turning point.

From the Tannery to the White House

Traces the life and presidency of Ulysses S. Grant and discusses why he was undervalued as a president.

The New Dealers' War

Recounts the Civil War battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, focusing on the opposing generals: Grant, in command of the Union forces and yet to win a battle, and his opponent, the equally unruly but less fortunate Forrest.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant -

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, The First Lady's account of experiences during her husband's military and political careers

Hiroshima Nagasaki

Graphic Planet is bringing the Presidents of the United States to BioGraphics! World-class art presents young readers a pictorial chronology of Ulysses S. Grant's life, background on his campaign to be president, major influences on the country, and his influence on history. A timeline, Fast Facts, the president's cabinet, and a glossary provide report information for young readers. Bring the Oval Office to your classroom!
The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant
An account of Grant's life and his role in the Civil War.

Raising the White Flag
The companion volume to Unconditional Surrender: U. S. Grant and the Civil War provides an in-depth study of Confederate general Robert E. Lee, discussing his West Point education, military career, campaigns, and personal life and beliefs.

Unconditional Surrender

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant Volume 1 of 2
From the Pulitzer Prize winning author of Andersonville comes the story of an unforgettable moment in American history: the historic meeting between General Robert E. Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant that led to the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia—and ultimately to the end of the Civil War. MacKlinay Kantor's book for young readers captures all the emotions and drama of those few days in April 1865: Lee's mingled sorrow and relief, Grant's generosity toward his late opponent and the nearly starving Confederate soldiers; and the two commanders' negotiation of surrender terms intended to help heal the wounds of more than four years of the most violent conflict in American history.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant
Considered one of the greatest generals of the Civil War and two-term President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant had a story to tell. Penniless and dying of throat cancer, Mark Twain convinced him to tell his story, and thus, the story of America during the War Between the States. Join us, for arguably, one of the greatest pieces of writing to emerge from the conflict, as one of the central players assesses his own actions and those around him on both sides.

On the Road to Total War
Although previously undervalued for their strategic impact because they represented only a small percentage of total forces, the Union and Confederate navies were crucial to the outcome of the Civil War. In War on the Waters, James M. McPherson has crafted an enlightening, at times harrowing, and ultimately thrilling account of the wars' naval campaigns and their military leaders. McPherson recounts how the Union navy's blockade of the Confederate coast, leaky as a sieve in the war's early months, became increasingly effective as it choked off vital imports and exports. Meanwhile, the Confederate navy, dwarfed by its giant adversary, demonstrated daring and military innovation. Commerce raiders sank Union ships and drove the American merchant marine from the high seas. Southern ironclads sent several Union warships to the bottom, naval mines sank many more, and the Confederates deployed the world's first submarine to sink an enemy vessel. But in the end, it was the Union navy that won some of the war's most important strategic victories—as an essential partner to the army on the ground at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Mobile Bay, and Fort Fisher, and all by itself at Port Royal, Fort Henry, New Orleans, and Memphis.

Grant's Emergence As A Strategic Leader July, 1863, To March, 1864
Ulysses S. Grant was responsible for orchestrating the activities of all the Union armies into a single strategy, providing the leadership that eventually doomed the Confederacy and brought about the end of the Civil War. This book documents Grant's contributions to the Civil War as well as his early life and presidency. * Contains photographs of Grant at various stages of his life or that depict important events * Includes a comprehensive bibliography as well a timeline of Grant's life and career

War on the Waters
Grant made famous the expression "unconditional surrender," which is how most of his battles ended - for his opponents. A hard-drinking soldier in a hard-drinking army, he led the Federal armies to victory, forcing Robert E Lee to surrender the main Confederate army in 1865. Robin Neillands' concise biography takes us from Grant's disastrous pre-war record to his sudden emergence as a general of genius. This is a study of an uncommon commander in a time of great peril. (Note: does not cover his years after the Civil War and his term as president).This book is being published in April 2004 in the UK by Weidenfeld & Nicolson Military, a division of Cassell, but as a trade paperback.

Ulysses S. Grant
The romance between Union Commander Ulysses S. Grant and his Southern belle wife, Julia, changed the course of American history.

Reminiscences of Ulysses S. Grant
A detailed analysis of Grant's eight years in the White House, the book examines his policies and actions in numerous areas such as Reconstruction, economic policy, civil service reform, and foreign affairs.

Ulysses S. Grant

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant
*Includes pictures of Grant, Lee, and important people, places, and events in their lives. *Includes maps of some of their most famous battles, including Gettysburg, Shiloh and the Overland Campaign. *Includes bibliographies on both generals for further reading. In the 19th century, one of the surest ways to rise to prominence in American society was to be a war hero, like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. But few would have predicted such a destiny for Hiram Ulysses Grant, who had been a career soldier with little experience in combat and a failed businessman when the Civil War broke out in 1861. On the other side, with the exception of George Washington, perhaps the most famous general in American history is Robert E. Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870), despite the fact he led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against the Union in the Civil War. As the son of U.S. Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, and a relative of Martha Custis Washington, Lee was imbued with a strong sense of honor and duty from the beginning. And as a top graduate of West Point, Lee had distinguished himself so well before the Civil War that President Lincoln asked him to command the entire Union Army. Lee famously declined, serving his home state of Virginia instead after it seceded. Lee is remembered today for constantly defeating the Union Army's in the Eastern theater from 1862-1865, considerably frustrating Lincoln and his generals. His leadership of his army led to him being deified after the war by some of his former subordinates, especially Virginians, and he came to personify the Lost Cause's ideal Southern soldier. His reputation was secured in the decades after the war as a general who brilliantly led his men to amazing victories against all odds. However, while all eyes were fixed on Lee and the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Grant went about a steady rise up the ranks through a series of successes in the West. His victory at Fort Donelson, in which his terms to the doomed Confederate garrison earned him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, could be considered the first major Union victory of the war, and Grant's fame and rank only grew after that at battlefields like Shiloh and Vicksburg. Along the way, Grant nearly fell prey to military politics and the belief that he was at fault for the near defeat at Shiloh, but President Lincoln famously defended him, remarking, "I can't spare this man. He fights." Lincoln's steadfastness ensured that Grant's victories out West continued to pile up, and after Vicksburg and Chattanooga, Grant had effectively ensured Union control of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as the entire Mississippi River. In May 1864, with Grant now attached to the Army of the Potomac, the Civil War's two most successful and famous generals were set to meet each other on the battlefield for the first time. Lee had won stunning victories at battles like Chancellorville and Second Bull Run by going on the offensive and taking the strategic initiative, but Grant and Lincoln had no intention of letting him do so anymore. Grant ordered General Meade, "Lee's army is your objective point. Wherever his army goes, there you will go also." The two would finally meet in the Civil War's most climactic showdown, eventually deciding the Civil War. Grant and Lee chronicles the lives and careers of both men, the ways in which their styles and generalship compared and contrasted, and analyzes their lasting legacies. Along with pictures of the generals and important people, places, and events in their lives, you will learn about the Civil War's two most successful generals like you never have before.

Grant and Lee
In the 19th century, one of the surest ways to rise to prominence in American society was to be a war hero, like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. But few would have predicted such a destiny for Hiram Ulysses Grant, who had been a career soldier with little experience in combat and a failed businessman when the Civil War broke out in 1861. However, while all eyes were fixed on the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Grant went about a steady rise up the ranks through a series of successes in the West. His victory at Fort Donelson, in which his terms to the doomed Confederate garrison earned him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, could be considered the first major Union victory of the war, and Grant's fame and rank only grew after
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Ulysses S. Grant: 18th U.S. President

A Pulitzer Prize-winning historian looks at the complex, controversial Union commander who ensured the Confederacy's downfall in the Civil War. In this New York Times bestseller, preeminent Civil War historian Bruce Catton narrates his focus on commander Ulysses S. Grant, whose bold tactics and relentless dedication to the Union ultimately ensured a Northern victory in the nation's bloodiest conflict. While a succession of Union generals—from McClellan to Burnside to Hooker to Meade—were losing battles and sacrificing troops due to ego, egregious errors, and incompetence, an unassuming Army General was excelling in the Western theater of operations. Though unfinished in military politics and disregarded by his peers, Colonel Grant, commander of the Twenty-First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was proving to be an unstoppable force. He won victory after victory at Belmont, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, while brilliantly avoiding near-catastrophe and ultimately triumphing at Shiloh. And Grant's bold maneuvers at Vicksburg would cost the Confederacy its invaluable life: the Mississippi River. But destiny and President Lincoln had even loftier plans for Grant, placing nothing less than the future of an entire nation in the capable hands of the North's most valuable commander. In this expansive, lively, and impartial history, Catton invites readers an insightful look at arguably the most innovative Civil War battlefield strategist, unmatched by even the South's legendary Robert E. Lee.

Grant Moves South

A "biography of one of America's greatest generals-- and most misunderstood presidents"—

The Battle of Fort Henry

The #1 New York Times bestseller. New York Times Book Review 10 Best Books of 2017 Pulitzer Prize winner Ron Chernow returns with a sweeping and dramatic portrait of one of our most compelling generals and presidents, Ulysses S. Grant. Ulysses S. Grant's life has typically been misunderstood. All too often he is caricatured as a chronic loser and an inept businessman, or as the triumphant but brutal Union general of the Civil War. But these stereotypes don't come close to capturing him, as Chernow shows in his masterful biography, the first to provide a complete understanding of the general and president whose fortunes rose and fell with the American public's confidence. Before the Civil War, Grant was fairly unknown. As a captain in the 1846 war with Mexico he ended up resigning from the army. After the war he was a businessman who was widely disdained by the public. When the Civil War broke out, Grant's military career took off. He won the battle of Fort Henry, and in the Vicksburg campaign, and ultimately defeated the legendary Confederate general Robert E. Lee. Along the way, Grant endeared himself to President Lincoln and became his most trusted general and the strategic genius of the war effort. Grant's military fame translated into a two-term presidency, but one plagued by corruption scandals involving his closest staff members. More important, he sought freedom and justice for black Americans, not just to crush the Ku Klux Klan and earn the admiration of Frederick Douglass, but to define "the vigilant, firm, impartial, and wise protector of my race." After his presidency, he was again brought low by a dashing young swindler on Wall Street, only to resuscitate his image by working with Mark Twain to publish his memoirs, which are recognized as a masterpiece of the genre. With lucidity, breadth, and meticulousness, Chernow finds the threads of Grant's life stories together, revealing heroic and flawed Grant in all his light and shadow. As a writer, Grant was a master at weaving coherent narrative and telling the story of the Civil War from Grant's perspective, and as a general, he knew how to lead and how to win. Chernow's probing portrait of Grant's lifelong struggle with alcoholism transforms our understanding of the man at the deepest level. This is America's greatest biographer, bringing movingly to life one of our finest and most underappreciated presidents. The definitive biography, Grant is a grand synthesis of painstaking research and literary brilliance that makes sense of all sides of Grant's life, explaining how this simple Midwesterner could at once be so ordinary and so extraordinary. Named one of the best books of the year by Goodreads • Amazon • The New York Times • Newsday • BookPage • Barnes and Noble • Wall Street Journal

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant: All Volumes

*Includes pictures *Includes soldiers' accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading While the Lincoln Administration and most Northerners were preoccupied with trying to capture Richmond in the summer of 1861, it would be the little known Ulysses S. Grant who delivered the Union's first major victories, with dizzying speed and frequency. Before the Civil War, Grant was flailing. His business ventures had ended dismally, and despite distinguished service in the Mexican War he ended up resigning from the army in disgrace amid recurring accusations of drunkenness. But in war, Grant began to realize his remarkable potential,soaring to heights of fame and glory that would make him in the rank of the country's most celebrated military heroes. Along the Tennessee River. As soon as Halleck acquiesced, Grant moved against Fort Henry, in close coordination with the naval command of Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote. The combination of infantry and naval bombardment helped force the capitulation of Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, and the surrender of Fort Henry was followed immediately by an attack on Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, which earned Grant his famous nickname "Unconditional Surrender." Grant's forces enveloped the Confederate garrison at Fort Donelson, which included Confederate generals Simon Buckner, John Floyd, and Gideon Pillow. In one of the most daring operations of the war, the Confederate generals tried and failed to open an escape route by attacking Grant's forces on February 5. Although the initial assault on Fort Donelson's main line of defense failed, the Confederates managed to take control of the lower trenches, and when Pillow's men began to flee, the Confederates were forced to hang back and watch them escape. Instead, they simply lost all the ground they had taken, and the garrison was cut off. In addition to giving him a famous sobriquet, Grant's campaign at Fort Donelson would also transform the Union, which emerged from the Battle of Bull Run in July of 1862 ready to fight. With the Union in control of the Tennessee River, and the Confederate position on the eastern side of the river was secured by the Antietam and the Peninsula campaigns, Grant was freed from the pressure of the Peninsula Campaign (which would fail in the summer of 1862). It also exposed the weakness of the outnumbered Confederates, who were stretched too thin across the theater. The Battle of Fort Henry: The History of General Ulysses S. Grant's Victory that Captured the Tennessee River for the Union analyzes the initial battle that put Ulysses S. Grant's name on the map and paved the way for the rest of his Civil War career. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Fort Henry like never before.

The Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant

Arguing that Grant has been underrated by historians, the author seeks to correct the record with this new assessment of the celebrated Civil War general and Reconstruction-era president.

The Broken Year

This paper looks at Ulysses S. Grant's development as a strategic leader with emphasis on the time period July 1863, to March 1864. It has a dual focus. The first is an examination of Grant's growth as a strategic thinker. The second is on the opening of opportunity for Grant to become a leader at the strategic level. The paper is written chronologically, with both subjects interwoven. Bruce Catton, Lloyd Lewis, Carl Sandburg, and T. Harry Williams wrote the primary sources used in research and writing of "Grant centric" and "Lincoln centric" views. Whenever possible, The Official Records of the Rebellion were used. Care was taken to use source material written during the Civil War. Sherman's war time views of Grant's abilities carry more weight in this paper than what he wrote after the war. Similarly, Grant's Memoirs were read with a jaundiced eye. The findings of the research are laid out in the body of the paper. Grant's career is reviewed in order to show his steady progression of ability. There is also a remarkable thread of Grant's logic thinking that can be seen in the period highlighted. Finally, incidents are examined in which Grant proved himself to President Lincoln to be a perceptive, adept actor in the politics of high level command, earning Lincoln's trust and confidence. The conclusion of the paper is that just when the nation called for him, Grant had developed the essential skills for the job of general-in-chief.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant -

In the 19th century, one of the surest ways to rise to prominence in American society was to be a war hero, like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. But few would have predicted such a destiny for Hiram Ulysses Grant, who had been a career soldier with little experience in combat and a failed businessman when the Civil War broke out in 1861. However, while all eyes were fixed on the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Grant went about a steady rise up the ranks thanks to a series of successes in the West. His victory at Fort Donelson, in which his terms to the doomed Confederate garrison earned him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender," could be credited as the turning point in Grant's career. After that at battlefields like Shiloh and Vicksburg. Along the way, Grant nearly fell prey to military politics and the belief that he was at fault for the near defeat at Shiloh, but President Lincoln famously defended him, saying "I can't spare this man. He fights." Lincoln's steadfastness ensured that Grant's victories out West continued to pile up, and after Vicksburg and Chattanooga, Grant had effectively ensured Union control of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as the entire Mississippi River. At the beginning of 1864, Lincoln put him in charge of all federal armies, and he led the Army of the Potomac against Robert E. Lee in the Overland campaign, the siege of Petersburg, and famously, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. Although Grant was instrumental in winning the war and eventually parlayed his fame into two terms in the White House, his legacy and accomplishments are still the subjects of heavy debate today. His presidency is
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