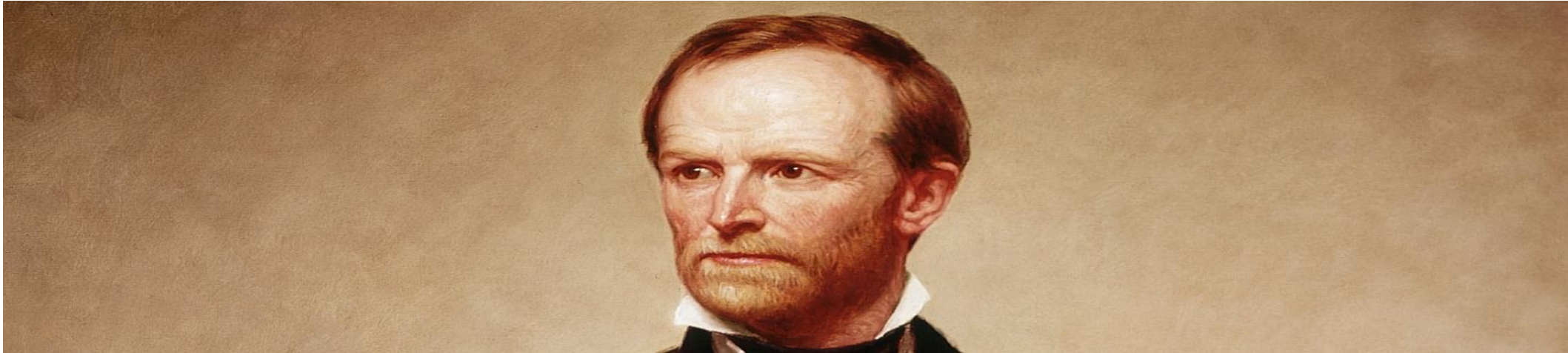


Sherman's March to Sea

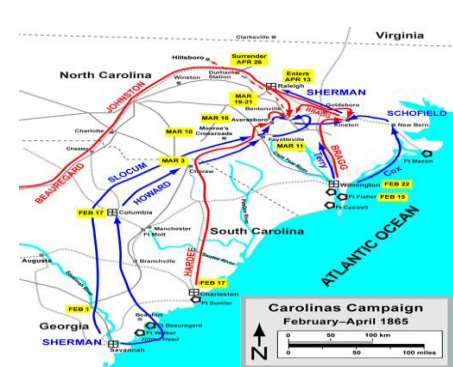


By: Gabriel Bouani



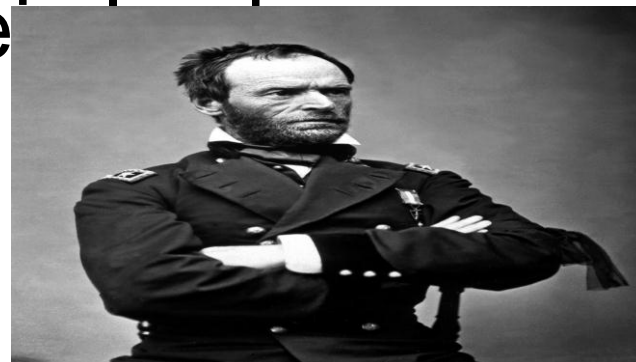
The Importance of the Event

- The event was important to the outcome of the war because it cut off rail roads to the south so they could not transfer food or supplies to each other.
- This event did change aspects of the war because they now thought that this was a brutal war because lead this march and the people in it could be killing there brother on the other



The Significant Figures

- William T. Sherman
 - Ulysses S Grant (other union general)
 - John B Hood (general Sherman defeated)]
 - The groups affected were union and confederates. The union was positively affected, they were pushing back the confederates. The confederates were negatively affected because the
- ll of the



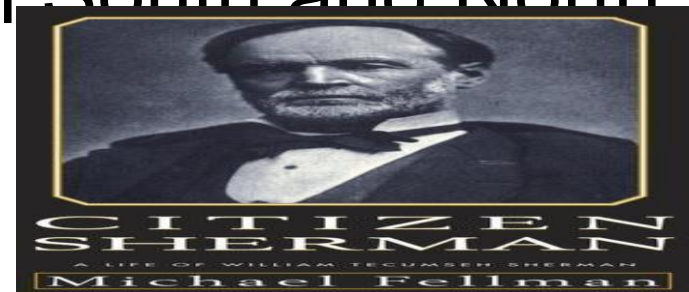
The Outcome of the Event

- The outcome of the event was it broke the will of the south.
- Sherman's march was called psychocological warfare because the march was used to break the will of the south.
- By marching through the south he became an instant villain to the south and a hero to the north.



Significant Dates

- The date of the march started on November 15th 1864 and ended on December 21st 1864
- July 13th 1864 confederate forces were forced out of Washington DC
- Hood surrendered Atlanta, Georgia on September 1st the next day Sherman's troops occupied it.
- Sherman marched through South and North Carolina February 1865.



Citations

- <http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/biographies/william-t-sherman.html>
- <http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/william-t-sherman>
- <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/shermans-march-sea>
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