

117TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. CON. RES. 36

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas, on July 1, 1843, Ulysses S. Grant graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, on July 31, 1854, Grant resigned from the Army at the grade of Captain;

Whereas, following President Abraham Lincoln's April 15, 1861, proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress Confederate forces, Ulysses S. Grant rejoined the Army and helped recruit and train volunteer soldiers for the Union;

Whereas, over the course of the American Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant commanded a cumulative total of over 620,000 Union soldiers and achieved major victories, including Fort Henry (February 1862), Fort Donelson (February 1862), Shiloh (April 1862), the Vicksburg Campaign (November 1862–July 1863), Chattanooga (November 1863), the Wilderness Campaign (May 1864–June 1864), the Petersburg Campaign (June 1864–April 1865), and the Appomattox Campaign (April 1865);

Whereas, on February 29, 1864, Congress reestablished the grade of “Lieutenant-General of the United States Army” and authorized the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer who was “most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability” (38th Congress, Session I, Chap. 14, Sec. 1), and that

same day, President Abraham Lincoln nominated Ulysses S. Grant to be Lieutenant-General;

Whereas, on March 10, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln formally appointed Ulysses S. Grant to the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army, a position previously held by only George Washington and Winfield Scott, although Scott's promotion was a brevet appointment;

Whereas, on July 25, 1866, Congress established the grade of "General of the Army of the United States" (39th Congress, Session I, Chap. 232), and Ulysses S. Grant was appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to General of the Army of the United States for his role in commanding the Union armies during the Civil War;

Whereas, on March 4, 1869, Ulysses S. Grant was sworn in as the 18th President of the United States; and

Whereas, throughout his two terms as President, Ulysses S. Grant secured the ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution, the creation of the Department of Justice, and the passage and implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1875: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*  
2        *concurring), That Congress—*

3                (1) honors Ulysses S. Grant for his efforts and  
4        leadership in defending the union of the United  
5        States of America;

6                (2) recognizes that the military victories  
7        achieved under the command of Ulysses S. Grant

1        were integral to the preservation of the United  
2        States of America; and

3            (3) affirms that Ulysses S. Grant is among the  
4        most influential military commanders in the history  
5        of the United States of America.

Passed the Senate April 27, 2022.

Attest:

*Secretary.*

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### **CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Honoring the life and legacy of Ulysses S. Grant in  
commemoration of his 200th Birthday.