

**Gettysburg
Chattanooga
And Foreign Policy**

ESSAY QUESTION Unit 3:

Describe the flow of battle and the results of the Battle of Gettysburg.

At the same time that Grant is moving on Vicksburg, Lee and the South are enjoying victory.

Beauregard has repulsed Monitors attacking Charleston.

Lee has embarrassed Lincoln and the North at Chancellorsville.

When Lincoln heard of Chancellorsville, he shouted “My God! My God! What will the country think?”

The Confederacy debated what to do with the new found opportunity. Lee decide the time was right for the offensive-defensive for two reasons:

One, he was surrounded. Hooker (weakened, but 90,000 strong) in the east. Rosecrans winning in the north—Tennessee. And Grant winning in the west.

And two, a major CSA effort to negotiate joint recognition by France and England was well underway—Lee thought he could influence it.

Longstreet (ever the bane to Lee) thought it better to invade Tennessee, but he was denied.

Lee's plan...

... a daring invasion of Pennsylvania

...troops would feed of the land

...victory would embarrass Lincoln and encourage the Copperheads

...the battle would take pressure off Virginia

June 1863—

Lee planned for surprise entry into Pennsylvania, but Union spies followed as his forces crossed the Potomac River. Hooker had been replaced by George Meade, and Meade set out after Lee's troops.

To Lee's surprise, some of Meade's forces arrived at Gettysburg before CSA men. For several days cavalry and troops arrived settling northeast and northwest of the small town.

Meade himself sent Gen. John Reynolds in force to gain territory
Ahead of Lee

Gettysburg Battle Summary, July 1-3, 1863

USA, Meade, engaged/casualties: 94,000/23,000

CSA, Lee, engaged/casualties: 72,000/23,200

Lee crosses Potomac to surprise Meade, but Union scouts see Lee move north, Meade moves north as well.

Day 1: CSA victory in deadly fire at Cemetery Hill

Day 2: CSA gains minor & fail to dislodge USA

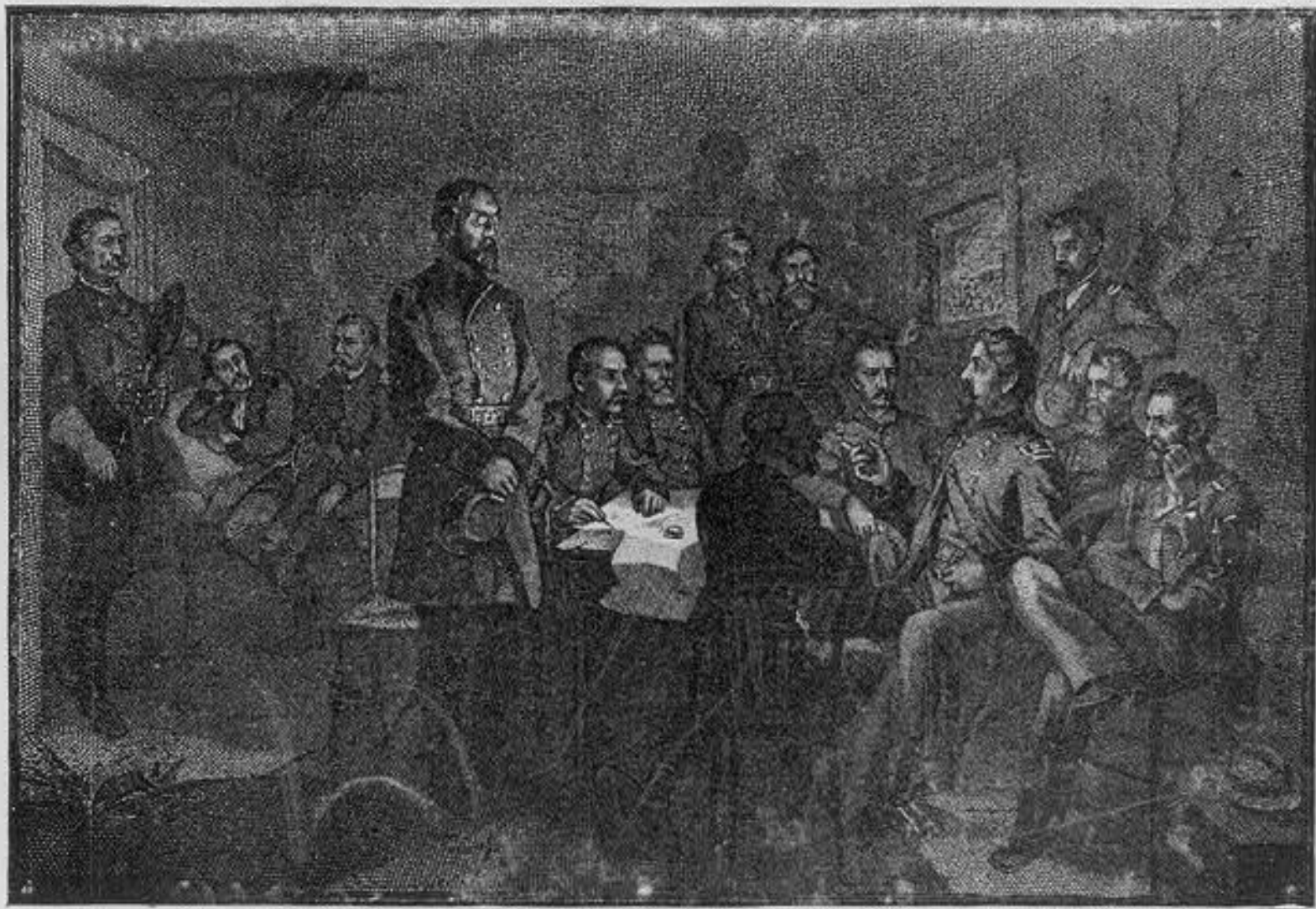
Day 3: CSA attacks deadly but ineffective

Day 1—The Confederate 1st Corps (General A.P. Hill) and two of General Ewell's divisions—Rodes and Early—appeared on the right flank (N by NW) of the Union force and attacked. The two sided pressure pushed back Union men; and the Union forces ran hastily through the streets of Gettysburg and up to the heights of Cemetery Hill. CSA were then so exhausted that pursuit failed and nightfall gave the Confederates superior position and a feeling of victory.

General John Reynolds was shot in the head and killed by CSA sniper fire, causing Meade to send Winfield Hancock, commander of the 2nd Corps, to Gettysburg. That evening, hearing the difficult position of the USA forces, Meade decided to move the entire army up. Meade places his HQ near Cemetery Hill, where his men had retreated.

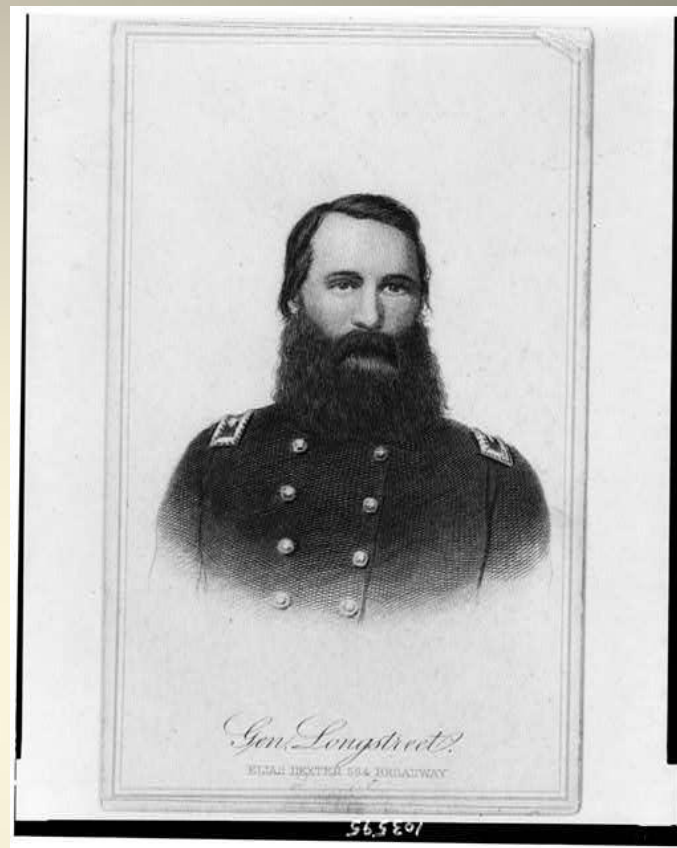
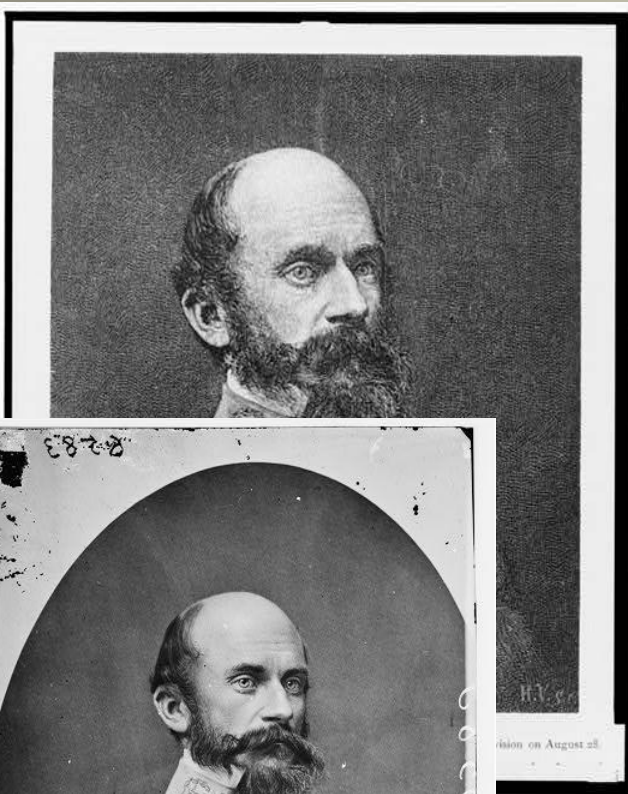
Sniper kills USA General John Reynolds





Copyright, 1905, by John D. Morris & Company

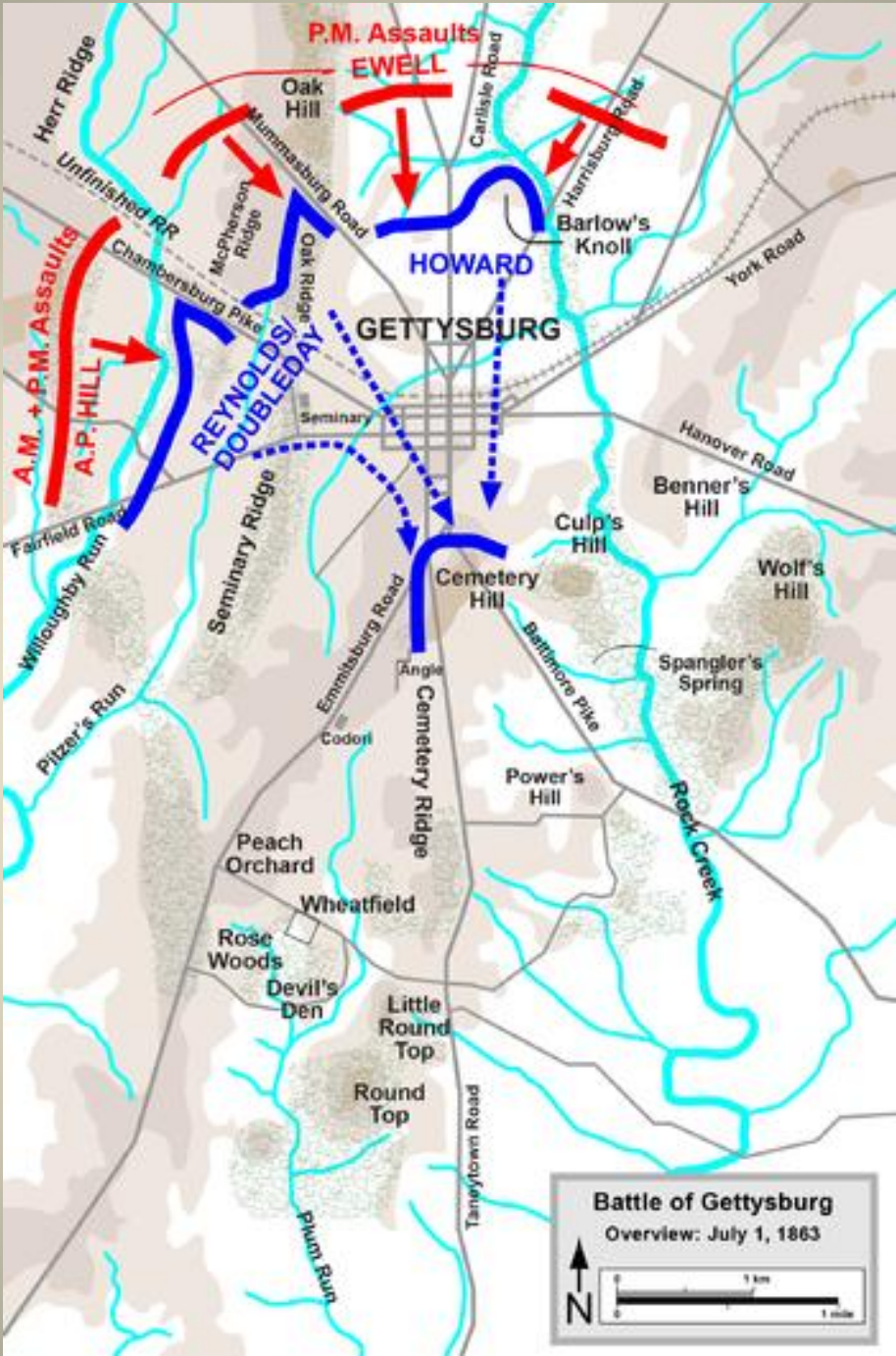
GENERAL MEADE'S COUNCIL OF WAR THE NIGHT BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
Drawing by James E. Kelly



Longstreet

Sketch & photograph of Ewell

Day 1



Meade's HQ near Cemetery Hill



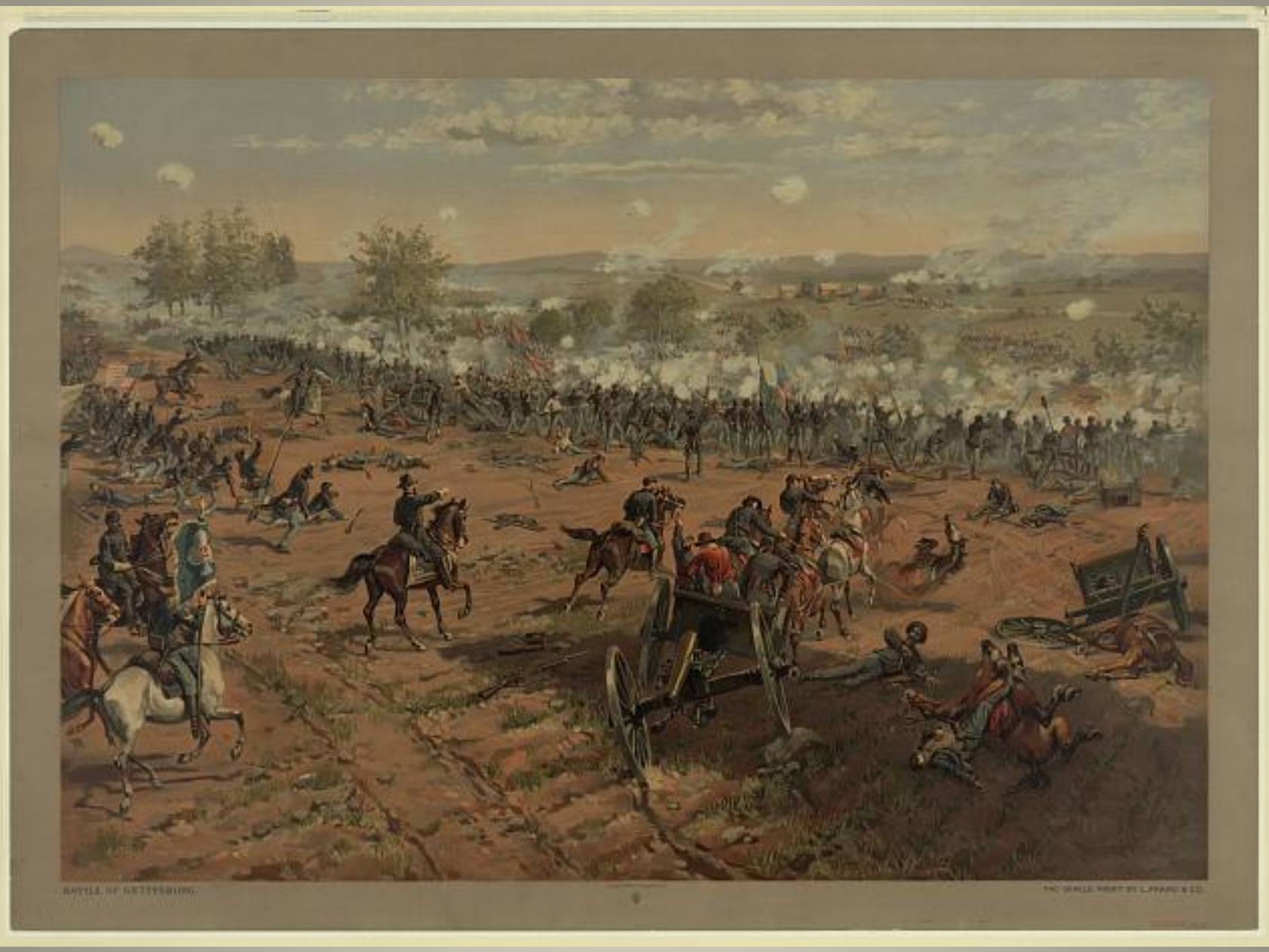
Day 2—

Meade's army deployed from Cemetery Hill to the Round tops (3 miles). Lee's army maneuvered into attacking position. Near 4pm, Longstreet's corps (Hood, McLaws, and R.H. Anderson) attacked Sickles's 3rd Corps at the Peach Orchard and crushed it, driving the survivors through the Wheat Field and Devil's Den.

Ewell's men tried to break Cemetery Hill, but found the geography and Union fire power too strong.

Through the middle of Longstreet's charge, Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade charged into a widening breach in the Union line, and almost won the day when Union cannon ended their heroics . USA reinforcements (Meade's former Pennsylvania Reserve) arrived and forced Longstreet's men back to the Emmitsburg Road.

The day ended with USA in superior dug in positions.

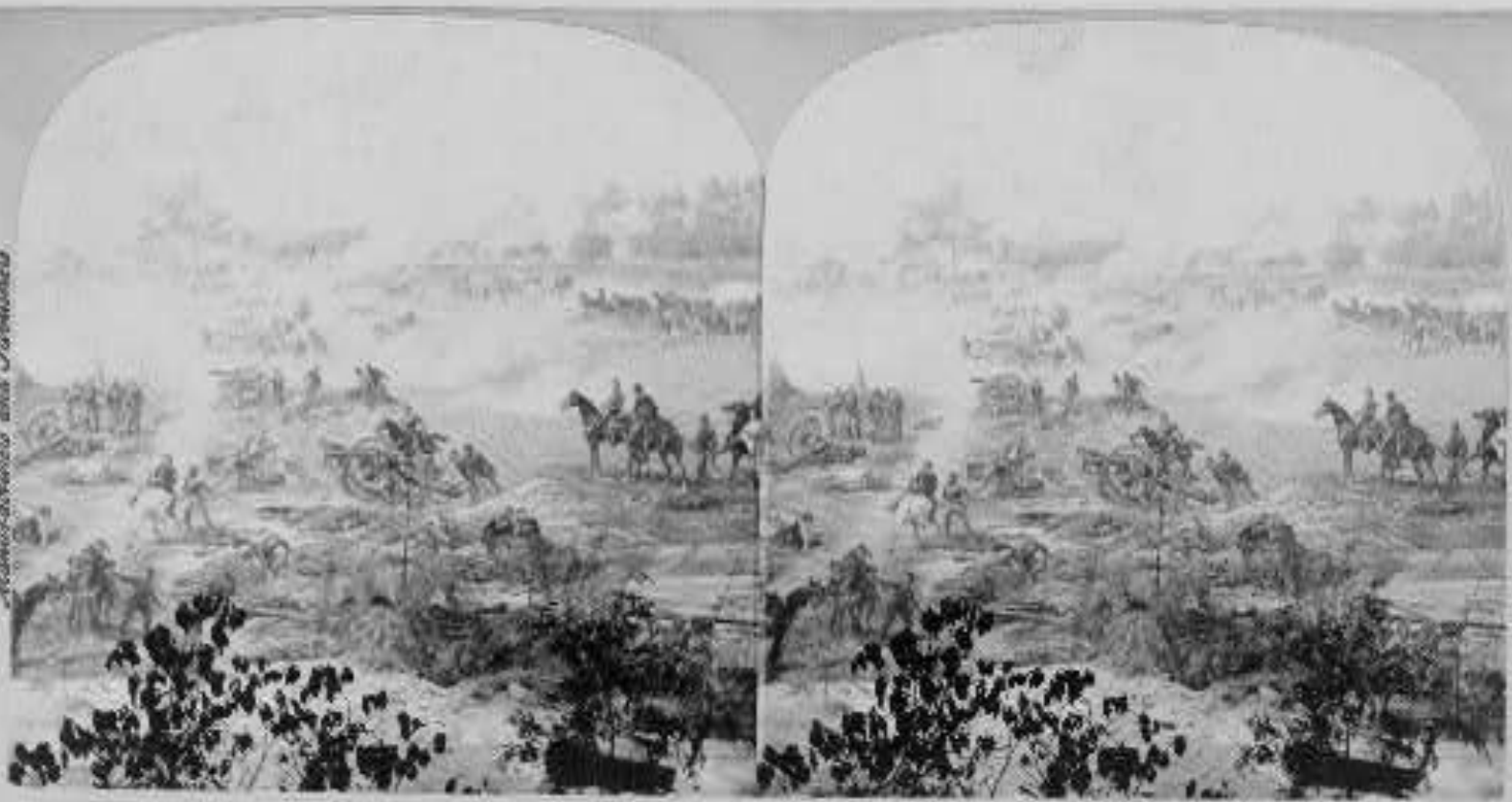


BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

THE GALLERY, NEW YORK BY L. SPANG & CO.

Charge through the Peach orchard

*Keystone View Company,
Manufacturers and Publishers*



*McIntoshville, Pa. 511 Pennsylvania Ave.
Copyright, 1905, by D. F. Company*

10595—Battle of Gettysburg - Engagement in the Peach Orchard.

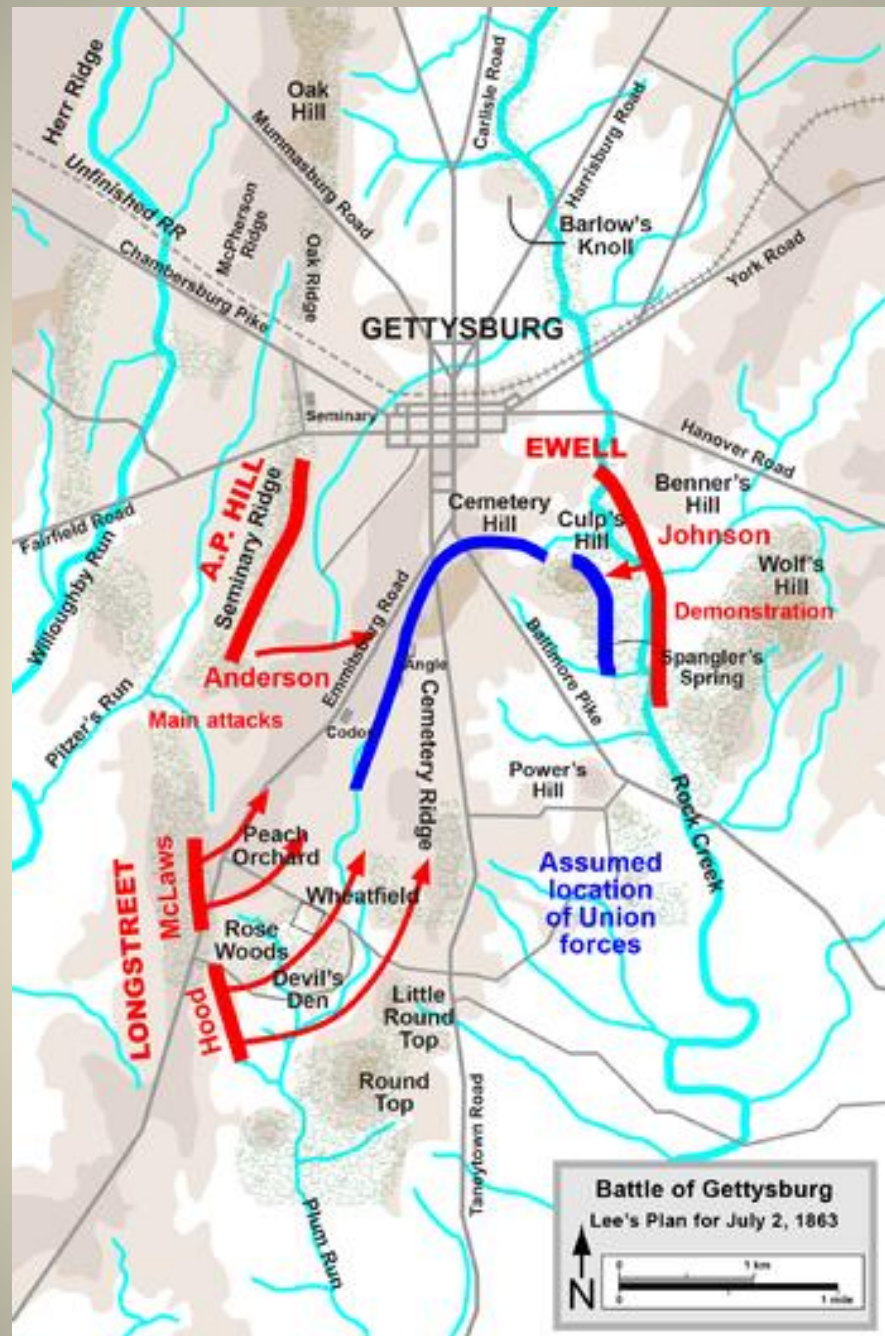
Musket fire at Culp's Hill





Longstreet's attack left of center, Day 2

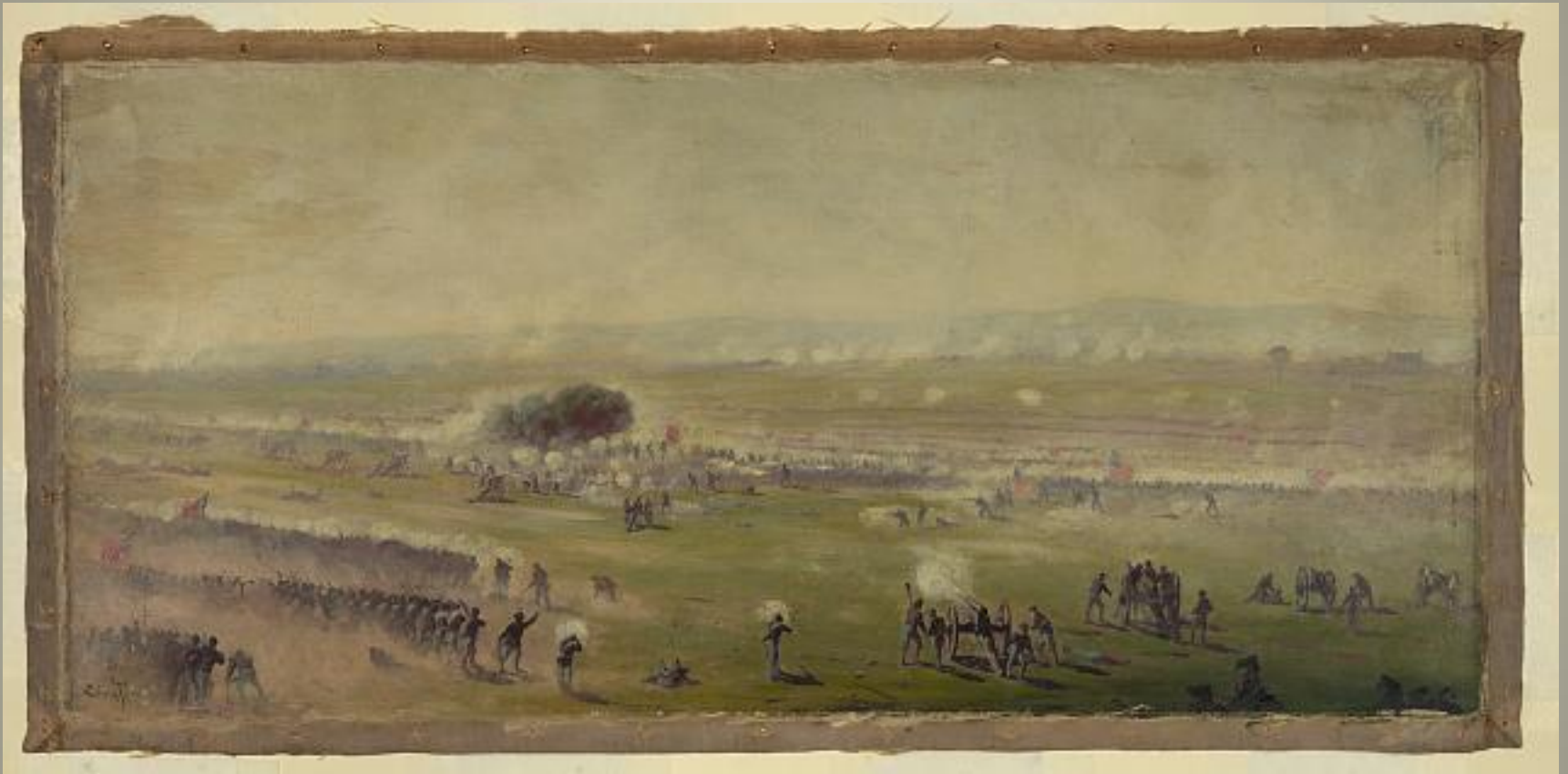
Day 2



Day 3—The next day Lee & Pickett planned a frontal attack. Longstreet advised against this; Pickett was all for it. Years later after the war, Pickett would blame Lee for the death of his men. Lee order an hour of solid bombardment—but the cannon fired most of its shells over the Union line...doing little damage. At 2pm 15,000 men moved toward Cemetery Ridge. Even 600 yards away from Hancock's lines, the CSA men were cut down by terrible rifle fire. The two forces collided and bloody fighting raged.

Pickett called retreat & the CSA men left standing tried to back off of the hills amid continuing gun fire. At the bottom of the line Lee walked his horse among the men comforting them. Some letters claim he was saying “my fault”, “my fault”. Whatever he said, in about 80 minutes of hand to hand fighting, ten thousand men had been killed or wounded. The North had won and the battle was in doubt...?

Pickett's Charge





THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Engraved by J. B. Johnson in the 'Album of the Century'.

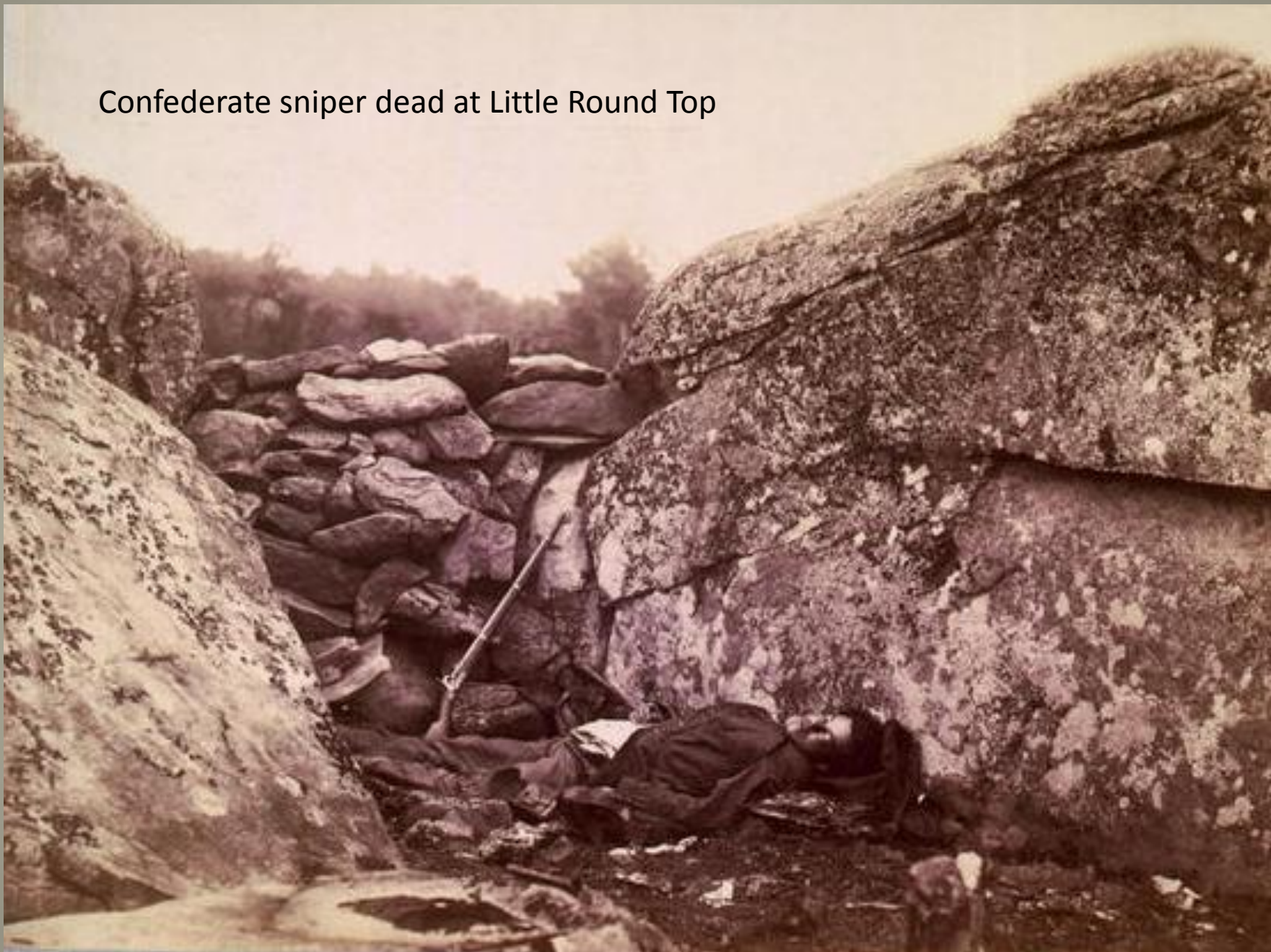




At the foot of Round Top

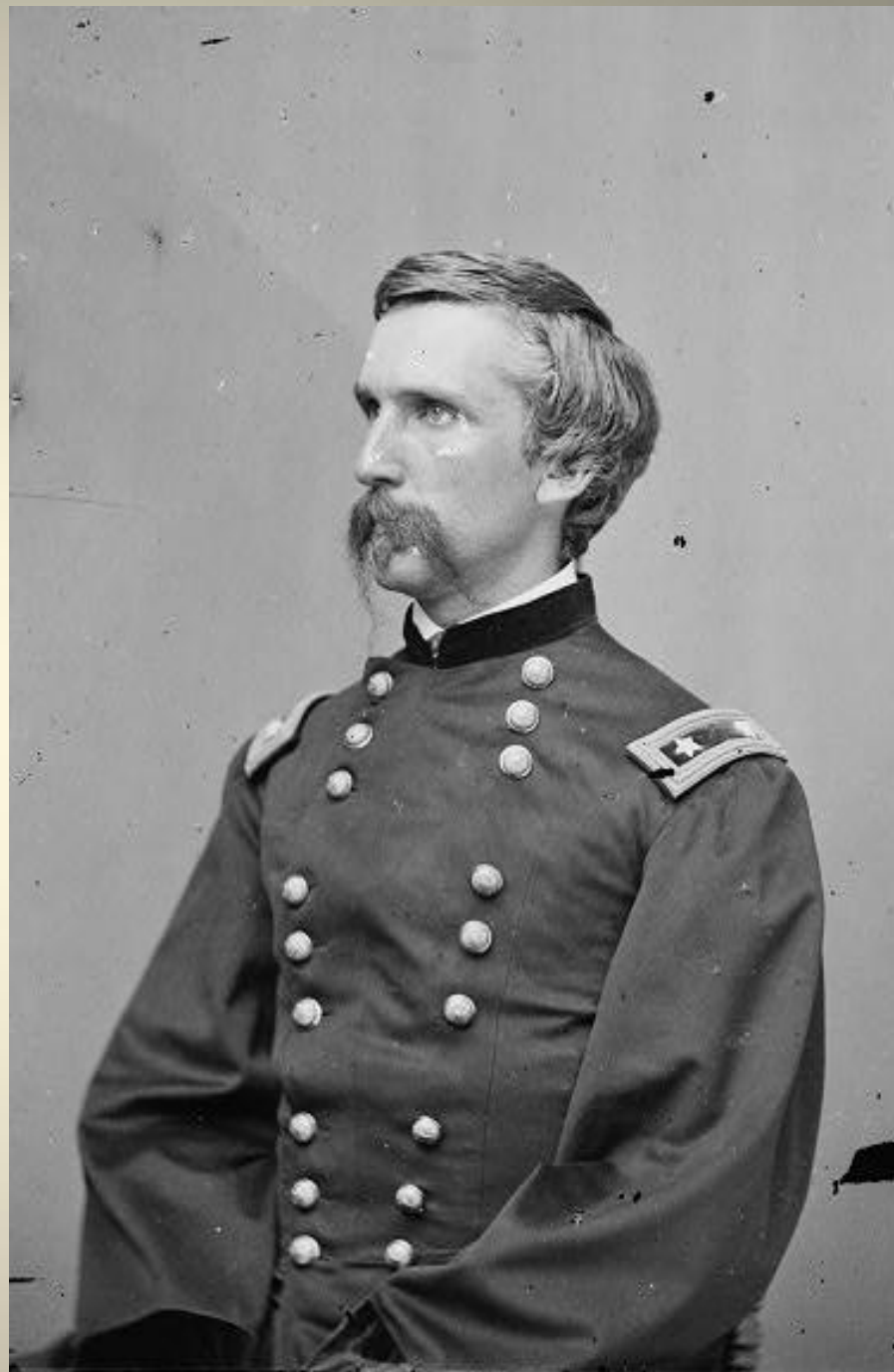


Confederate sniper dead at Little Round Top

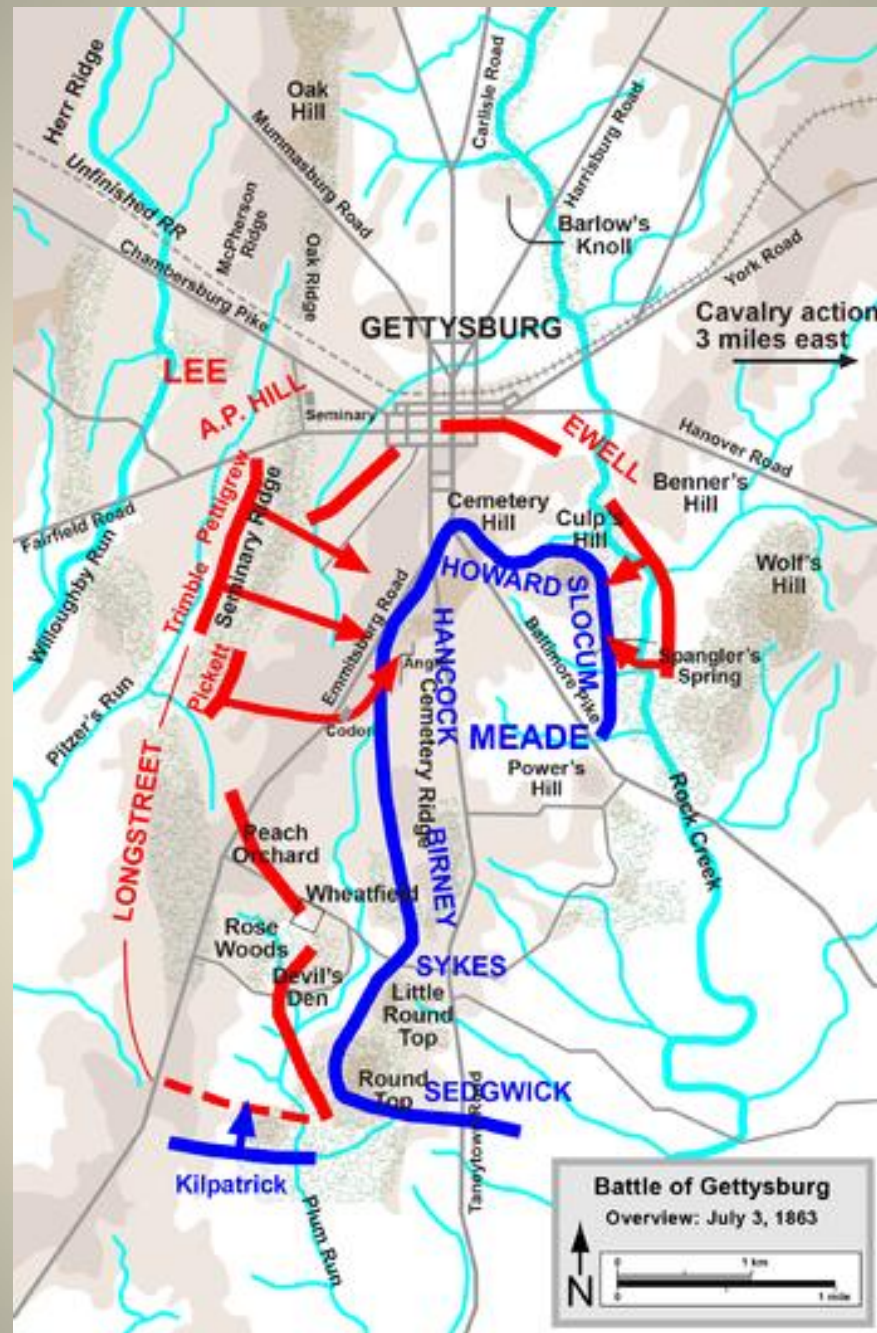


Maj. Gen.
Joshua L.
Chamberlain

Little Round Top



Day 3

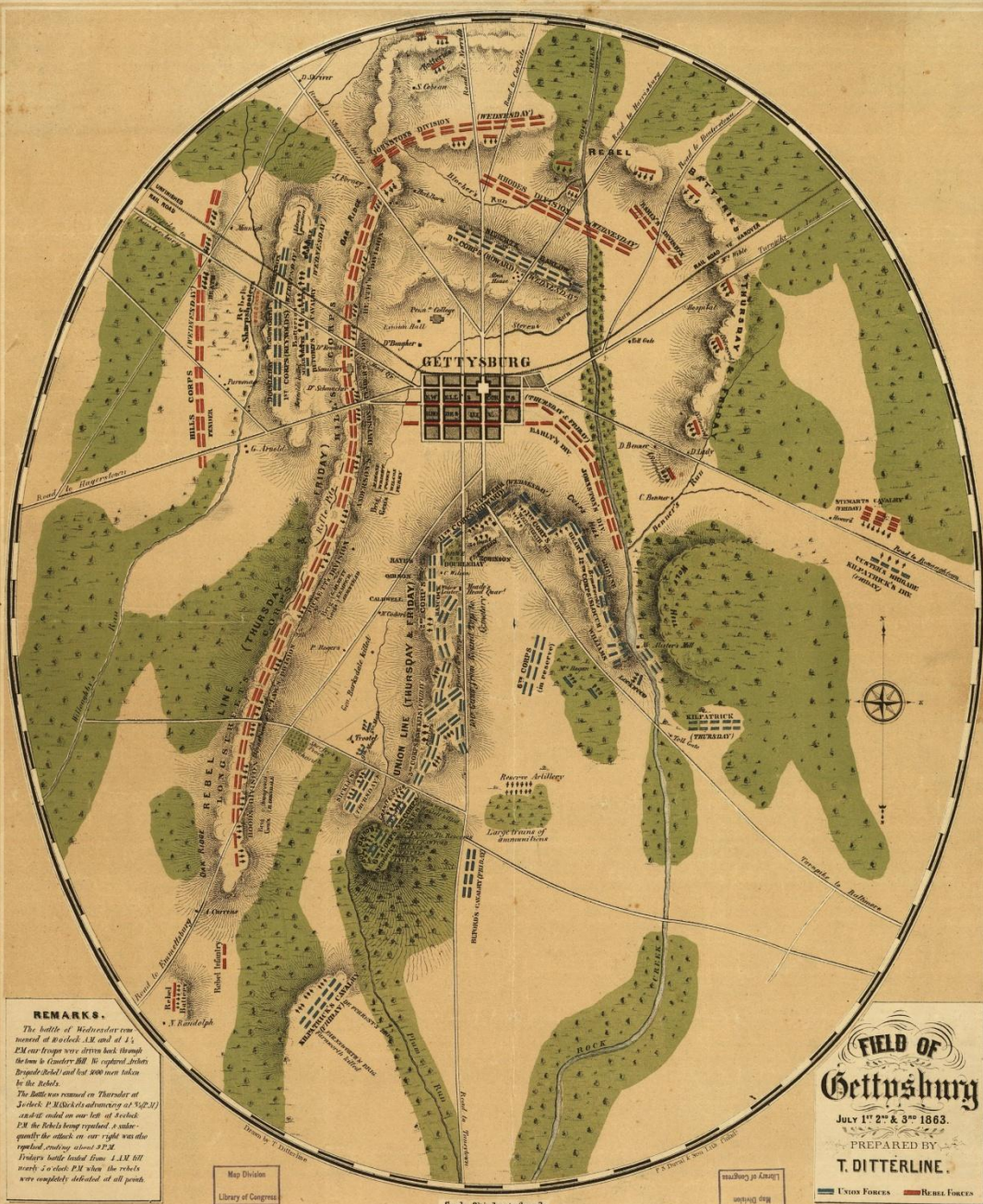


July 4—

Despite disagreement from his commanders, Lee formed up inviting Meade to attack him. Meade took the defensive rather than risk his Army. Although blamed later, both sides were terrified at the loss of life and were exhausted.

General Lee withdrew to the Potomac, where he remained for three days expecting Meade to attack as soon as the swollen rivers receded. But no attack came.

Reactions:



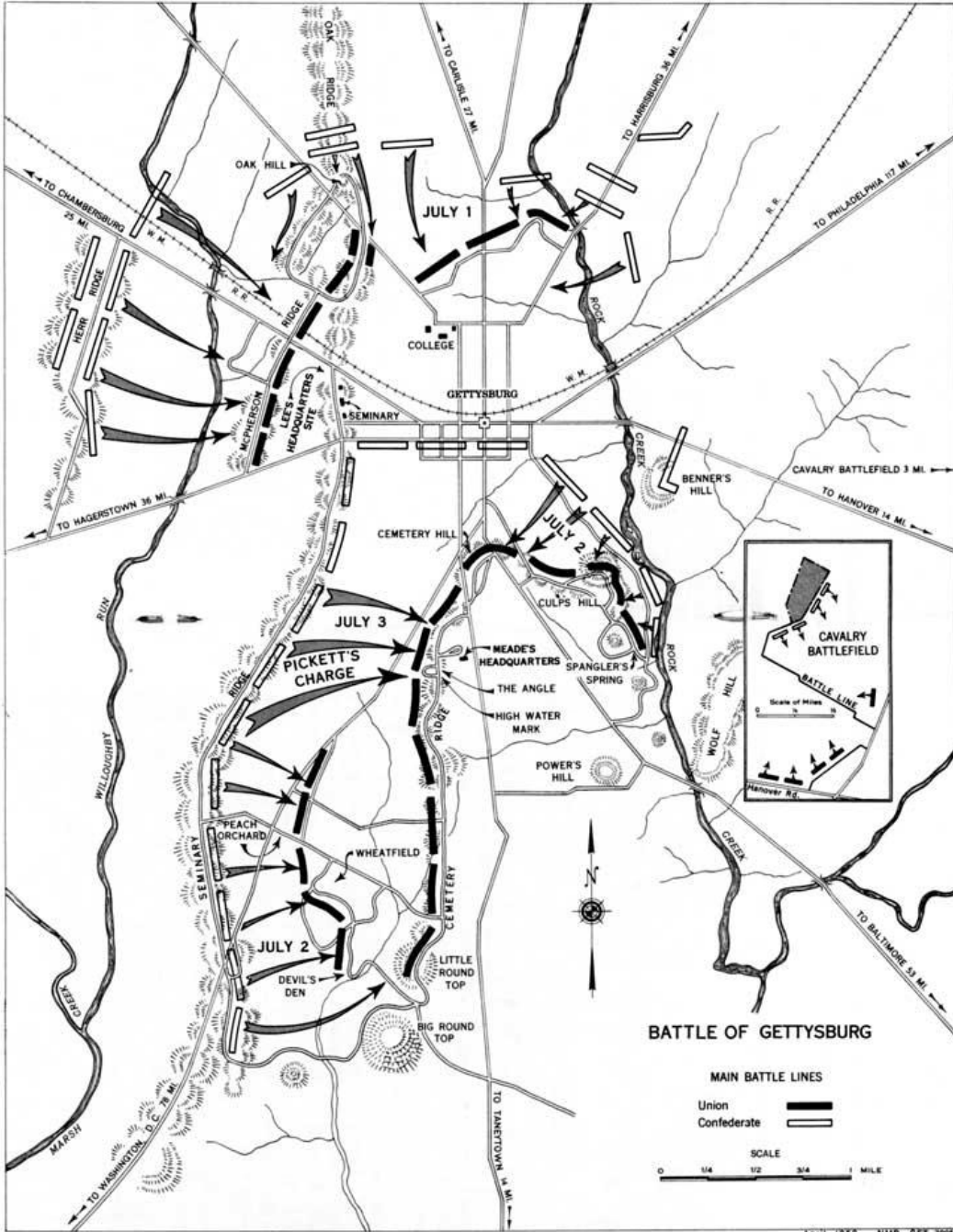
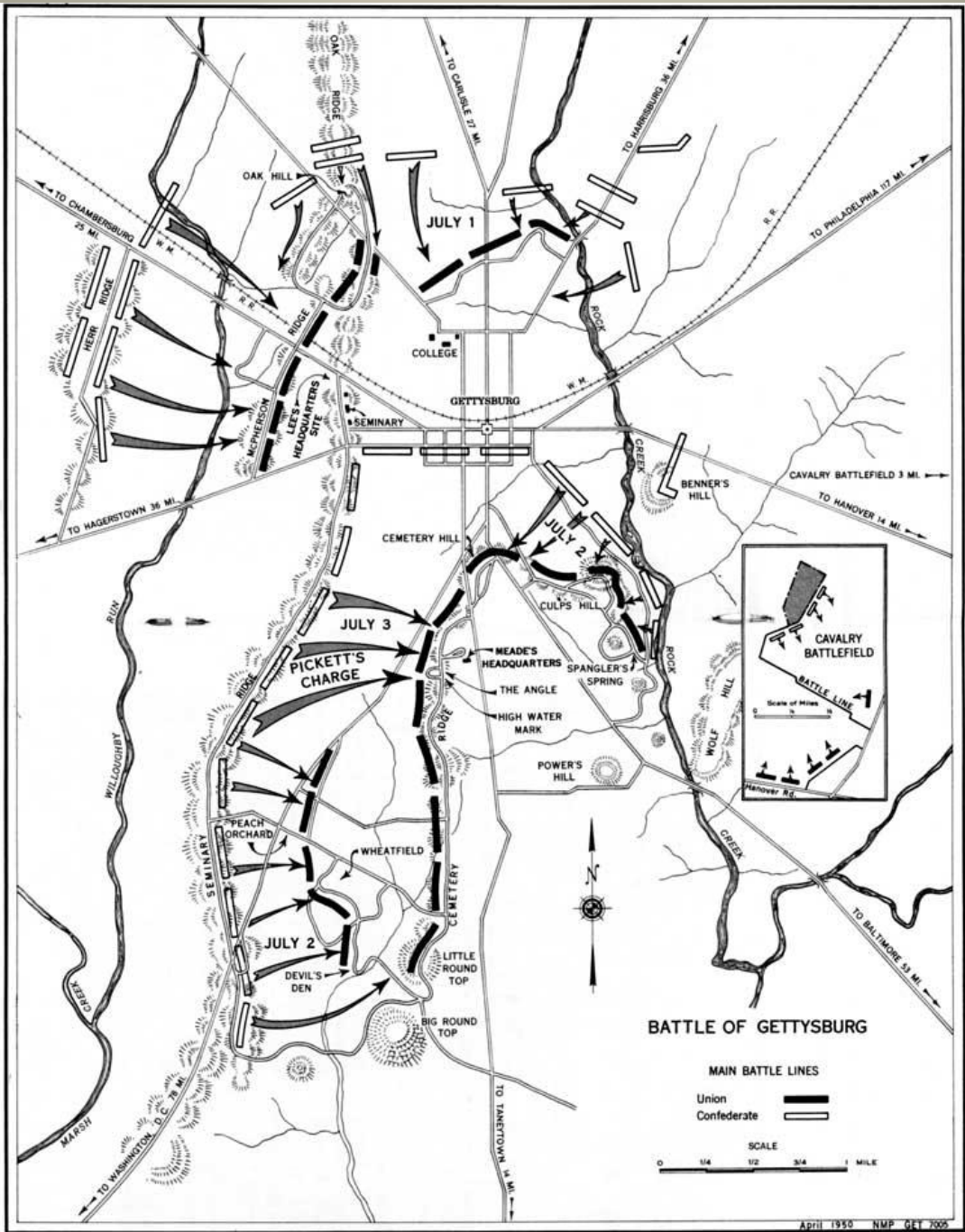
REMARKS.
 The battle of Wednesday was fought at Gettysburg, Pa. and at 4 1/2 P.M. our troops were driven back through the town to Cemetery Hill. We captured Fisher's Brigade (Rebel) and lost 800 men taken by the Rebels.
 The battle was renewed on Thursday at Gettysburg, Pa. (July 2nd) and at 10 A.M. our troops were driven back through the town to Cemetery Hill. We captured Fisher's Brigade (Rebel) and lost 800 men taken by the Rebels.
 Friday's battle lasted from 1 A.M. till 7 A.M. and at 2 P.M. when the Rebels were completely defeated at all points.

**FIELD OF
 Gettysburg**
 JULY 1st 2nd & 3rd 1863.
 PREPARED BY
T. DITTERLINE.

Map Division
 Library of Congress

Map Division
 Library of Congress

Scale 2 1/2 inches to the mile



Ken Burns film, *Forever Free*

Note Taking Guide

Why did soldiers take photographs?

What was changing in 1862?

Characterize “Stonewall” Jackson.

What was Confederate Gospel?

Who pressured for Emancipation?

Describe the overall outcome of the Seven Days Battle (and of Lee).

What was the answer to the slave question?

How did Lincoln come to embrace “emancipation”?

What was the outcome of Second Bull Run?

As August approached, why did Lincoln have to have a victory?

What was Lee’s strategy to win a battle worthy of European recognition?

Describe Sharpsburg/Antietam.

(why was it three battles? Hints: Corn field; sunken road [bloody lane]; stone bridge)

What was the outcome, the cost, & why did the Union Army wait?

To Chattanooga

- July 13-16—NYC anti draft riots
- July 18-54th “Negro” lose 300 of 600
- August 10, 1863, Lincoln meets Frederick Douglass who demands use of “negro” troops
- Aug. 1863, William Quantrill raids Lawrence KS murdering 182 men—mostly boys
- September, Braxton Bragg (CSA) takes Chickamauga traps Rosecrans in Chattanooga
- Oct. 1863, Lincoln appoints Grant Western Commander
- November 19, Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-
ceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, test-
ing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived,
and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met
here on a great battle-field of that war. We ~~and~~^{have}
~~come~~^{come} to dedicate a portion of it as ^a ~~the~~ final rest-
ing place ^{for} of those who here gave their lives that
that nation might live. It is altogether fitting
and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—
we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this
ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggle
glad here, have consecrated it far above our ^{poor} power
to add or detract. The world will little note,

nor long remember, what we say here, but
can never forget what they did here. It is
for us, the living, rather to be dedicated
hew to the unfinished ^{work}, which they have,
thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather
for us to be here dedicated to the great
tasks remaining before ^{us}— that from these
honored dead we take increased devotion
to ~~the~~ ^{that} cause for which they here gave ~~us~~
the last full measure of devotion— that
we here highly resolve that these dead
shall not have died in vain; that this
nation shall have a new birth of freedom;
and that this government of the people, by
the people, for the people, shall not perish
from the earth.

General Braxton Bragg



Nov. 23-25 Chattanooga

- Union forces under Grant defeat the siege army of Gen. Braxton Bragg.
- Yelling "Chickamauga! Chickamauga!" Union troops avenge their previous defeat at Chickamauga by storming up the face of Missionary Ridge
- "My God, come and see 'em run!" a Union soldier cries.

Foreign Policy

- The USA had been lobbying both England and France to stay out of the war, and Lincoln's diplomats now cited victories at Antietam, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg.
- In hind sight the European powers were closer to recognizing the South as legitimate than assumed.
- Napoleon had made overtures for joint recognition; but the CSA statesman sent to get the deal done, broke a confidence, and the recognition efforts failed

Laird Rams

- In the British “Laird” shipyard, England was quietly and illegally building two steam powered ramming ships named the *CSA North Carolina* and the *CSA Mississippi*.
- Far more powerful than existing ships the boats would have been a coup for the South.
- Confederate Sec. Navy Mallory had personally requested the ships, beginning construction in 1862.
- To get around England’s own laws forbidding fighting ships going to any other nation, the ships were not armed and plans were made for a “fake” sale.
- US diplomats protested and the British Navy seized the ships.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. VII.—No. 264.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

[CONTAINS AN ADVERT.]

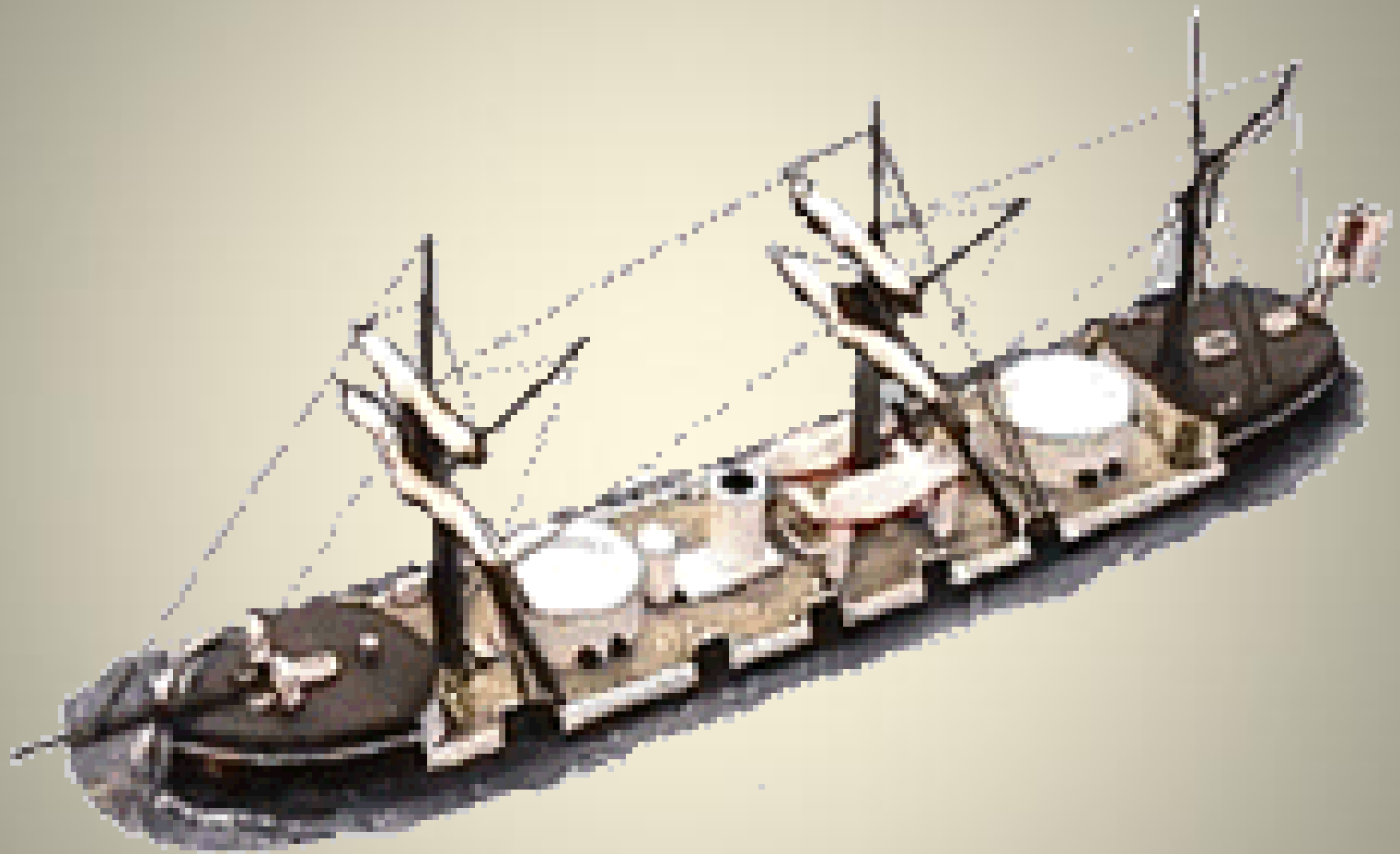


THE LATEST SHIP "EL WYNDHAM," BUILT BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—(See page 100.)



THE LATEST SHIP "EL WYNDHAM," BUILT BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—(See page 100.)

Rendering of the Laird Ram



Conclusions:

By Fall 1863, the Union had bottled up the West; gained control of Chattanooga; and stopped Lee's invasion of Gettysburg.

Yet two terrible years of war remained.

Grant was commander of the Western Armies, but Lincoln still pondered over general command.

Confederate General Lee would offer resignation after Gettysburg, but Davis would refuse him.

Among Southerners , they still had a chance...but Gettysburg would become more than a halt to Lee's advances,,,it would become an emotional turning point in the war as well.