

# What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg

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The Battle of Gettysburg Franklin Aretas Haskell 2019-12-03 The Battle of Gettysburg took place on July 1-3, 1863, in and around Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, by Union and Confederate forces during the American Civil War. The book presents a detailed account of this important historical event.

The Battle of Gettysburg Close Up Rob Morris 2015-07-15 The legendary Battle of Gettysburg still resonates in American history. Readers are guided through Gettysburg's tranquil beginnings as a Pennsylvania crossroads to the action-packed battle that is known as one of the most crucial in the country's storied past. This resource takes the reader step by step through the days leading up to the battle, with first-person accounts of experiences on and off the battlefield, original photographs, and informative maps. These primary sources tell an exciting story fraught with tension and conflict that readers are unlikely to forget.

South Carolinians in the Battle of Gettysburg Derek Smith 2021-04-02 July 1, 1863. The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee advanced across the Pennsylvania countryside toward the small

town of Gettysburg--less than 90 miles from Washington, D.C.--on a collision course with the Union Army of the Potomac. In Lee's ranks were 5,000 South Carolina troops destined to play critical roles in the three days of fighting ahead. From generals to privates, the Palmetto State soldiers were hurled into the Civil War's most famous battle--hundreds were killed, wounded or later suffered as prisoners of war. The life-and-death stories of these South Carolinians are here woven together here with official wartime reports, previously unpublished letters, newspaper accounts, diaries and the author's personal observations from walking the battlefield.

The Battle of Gettysburg Wendy Vierow 2004-01-15 Discusses how the battle of Gettysburg occurred, how many men lost their lives, and the speech President Lincoln made after the battle.

The Battle of Gettysburg James A. Corrick 1996 Provides a detailed account of this decisive battle of the Civil War including events leading up to it, the course of the battle itself, and its consequences.

**Gettysburg** Wayne Vansant 2013-04-15 DIVThe Battle of Gettysburg is a landmark event in United States history. Widely recognized as the Civil War's turning point, it accounted for the most casualties of any battle during

the war and spelled the beginning of the end for the Confederacy. In this powerful graphic history, Wayne Vasant describes the history leading up to the Battle of Gettysburg, as well all of the major military events on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, including the famous fight for Little Round Top on the second day and the death march known as Pickett's Charge on the third and final day. He paints portraits of each army's leaders, such as Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, George Meade, and the then little-known Joshua Chamberlain. Vasant concludes a few months later at the dedication of the Soldier's National Cemetery in November, 1863, when Abraham Lincoln delivered one of the most iconic speeches of all time, the Gettysburg Address. Gettysburg delivers one of the hallmark events of American history in an exciting and innovative format. Wayne Vasant has authored a graphic account of the Battle of Gettysburg with rich illustrations and narrative that makes history come alive. This book will not only spark an interest in the terrible battle and sad aftermath, but will provide the reader with a good understanding of the men and armies memorialized at Gettysburg National Military Park today." - John Heiser, Historian, Gettysburg, PA

*Children at the Battle of Gettysburg - Their Unforgettable Summer* Robert Jones 2014-07-17 The children of the 19th century were no different than today's kids. They looked forward to summer and enjoying the pleasant weather. However, it wasn't all fun; most still had their daily chores to do, just as they did during the rest of the year - many farms and orchards were in Gettysburg. In 1863, America's Civil War between the Northern and Southern states was in its third year. Most of the fighting was taking place in the south, so Gettysburg and its 2400 residents were spared the devastation which came along with the battles. They were truly aware of the ongoing war; many fathers, sons, and brothers answered the call when President Abraham Lincoln asked the Northern states, as it did of Pennsylvania, to support the Union cause. For the

children of Gettysburg, it would not be their normal summer. There were always rumors about the Confederates coming, but now it all came true and it would indeed be their "unforgettable summer."

*The Battle of Gettysburg as Seen from Little Round Top* Benjamin Franklin Rittenhouse 1887

**Gettysburg** David Reisch 2013-06-01 70 color maps and insightful text tell the hour-by-hour story of the 3-day Battle of Gettysburg.

*The Battle of Gettysburg* Franklin Aretas Haskell 2022-05-28 The Battle of Gettysburg took place on July 1-3, 1863, in and around Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, by Union and Confederate forces during the American Civil War. The book presents a detailed account of this important historical event.

**At Gettysburg** Tillie Pierce Alleman 1889 A first-hand account of the Battle of Gettysburg from a 15-year old girl who was on a farm behind Union lines, later used as a field hospital.

**Boys of Wartime: Will at the Battle of Gettysburg** Laurie Calkhoven 2011-02-17 The second exciting book in the series about boys swept up in the historical fight for freedom. Twelve-year-old Will wants to be a drummer in the Union army, but he's stuck far from the fighting in his sleepy hometown of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Then the Union and Confederate armies meet in Gettysburg, and Will and his family are caught up in the ferocious fighting. From delivering important messages and helping captured slaves escape Confederate soldiers to even saving a young soldier's life, Will takes readers on a journey through one of the Civil War's most significant battles. And when the fighting is finally over, Will witnesses President Lincoln deliver his famous Gettysburg Address, and he knows firsthand the truth behind his words.

*The Gettysburg Address* Abraham Lincoln 2009-08-27 The Address was delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 19, 1863, during the American Civil War, four and a half months after the

Union armies defeated those of the Confederacy at the decisive Battle of Gettysburg. In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as "a new birth of freedom" that would bring true equality to all of its citizens, and that would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves - and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives - and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

**The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Gettysburg** Jay Luvaas 1987 This is an hour-by-hour account of the Battle of Gettysburg over the three days of July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. It gives official reports and physical observations of commanding officers in their own words.

*The Killer Angels* Michael Shaara 2004-11-02 A reissue of a Pulitzer prize-winning classic, and now the major motion picture GETTYSBURG. As a result of these acclamations, this book is considered one of the greatest novels written on the Civil War.

**The Hospital on Seminary Ridge at the Battle of Gettysburg** Michael A. Dreese 2005-08-02 "Old Dorm," which served as the first classroom and dormitory of the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary, is a familiar tourist site--Union Cavalry General John Buford directed the opening stages of the battle of Gettysburg from the building's distinctive cupola and some of the bloodiest fighting of the three-day conflict took place on Seminary Ridge. However, few visitors realize the building's important role as the second largest hospital at Gettysburg, both during and after the battle. During the peak occupancy, 600-700 wounded soldiers from both

armies were cared for at this site. This work presents the history of the Gettysburg Seminary during the Civil War and the important cast of characters that have passed through its halls by utilizing the firsthand accounts of soldiers, civilians, surgeons, and relief agency personnel. Also included is the prewar and postwar history of the Seminary, as well as information about President Samuel S. Schmucker and the abolition movement.

*The Battle of Gettysburg 1863* Samuel Drake 2021-03-16 The Battle of Gettysburg was fought July 1-3, 1863, in and around the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, by Union and Confederate forces during the American Civil War. The battle involved the largest number of casualties of the entire war and is often described as the war's turning point. Union Maj. Gen. George Meade's Army of the Potomac defeated attacks by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, ending Lee's attempt to invade the North. After his success at Chancellorsville in Virginia in May 1863, Lee led his army through the Shenandoah Valley to begin his second invasion of the North--the Gettysburg Campaign. With his army in high spirits, Lee intended to shift the focus of the summer campaign from war-ravaged northern Virginia and hoped to influence Northern politicians to give up their prosecution of the war by penetrating as far as Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, or even Philadelphia. Prodded by President Abraham Lincoln, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker moved his army in pursuit, but was relieved of command just three days before the battle and replaced by Meade. Elements of the two armies initially collided at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, as Lee urgently concentrated his forces there, his objective being to engage the Union army and destroy it. Low ridges to the northwest of town were defended initially by a Union cavalry division under Brig. Gen. John Buford, and soon reinforced with two corps of Union infantry. However, two large Confederate corps assaulted them from the northwest and north, collapsing the hastily developed Union lines, sending the defenders retreating through

the streets of the town to the hills just to the south. On the second day of battle, most of both armies had assembled. The Union line was laid out in a defensive formation resembling a fishhook. In the late afternoon of July 2, Lee launched a heavy assault on the Union left flank, and fierce fighting raged at Little Round Top, the Wheatfield, Devil's Den, and the Peach Orchard. On the Union right, Confederate demonstrations escalated into full-scale assaults on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill. All across the battlefield, despite significant losses, the Union defenders held their lines. On the third day of battle, fighting resumed on Culp's Hill, and cavalry battles raged to the east and south, but the main event was a dramatic infantry assault by 12,500 Confederates against the center of the Union line on Cemetery Ridge, known as Pickett's Charge. The charge was repulsed by Union rifle and artillery fire, at great loss to the Confederate army. Lee led his army on a torturous retreat back to Virginia. Between 46,000 and 51,000 soldiers from both armies were casualties in the three-day battle, the most costly in US history.

**Guide to the Battle of Gettysburg** Jay Luvaas 1994 This is a day-by-day, hour-by-hour account of one of the bloodiest and most momentous battles in history. The text is a blend of documentary sources and terrain descriptions, combining official reports and observations of the commanding officers.

The Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Carin T. Ford 2004 A detailed account of the three days of the Battle of Gettysburg, the bloodiest war fought on American soil, plus an examination of Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address.

**The Battle of Gettysburg** Craig L. Symonds 2017-01-03 This stunning narrative of the epic Battle of Gettysburg begins with the clash of Union and Confederate armies at Chancellorsville and concludes with Robert E. Lee's retreat through Pennsylvania and escape across the Potomac. Award-winning historian Craig L. Symonds recounts the events of three hot, brutal days in July when Americans struggled battled one another across a

dozen square miles of rolling Pennsylvania countryside. Symonds details the military strategy of both sides, including the Confederate decision to invade the North, the cat-and-mouse game in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, finally, the terrible clash of arms on the hills and fields of Gettysburg. Firsthand accounts humanize generals and individual soldiers of the Blue and Gray who fought for their lives, their homes, and their convictions. This is the story of Gettysburg as it has never been told before.

Pickett's Charge Richard Rollins 2021-09-01 More than 150 firsthand accounts of the American Civil War, many of them long forgotten and previously unpublished. Includes accounts from Lee, Longstreet, Pickett, Meade, and Hancock. Maps pinpoint each writer's location on the battlefield.

We Were There at the Battle of Gettysburg Alida Sims Malkus 2013 Johnny and his sister find themselves caught between the Confederate and Union troops that converge in a small Pennsylvania town for a decisive Civil War Battle.

*The Battle of Gettysburg* Roberta Baxter 2013-08-01 This book relays the factual details of the Battle of Gettysburg that took place during the U.S. Civil War. The narrative provides multiple accounts of the event, and readers learn details through the point of view of a Confederate soldier, a Union soldier, and a woman merchant near the battle. The text offers opportunities to compare and contrast various perspectives in the text while gathering and analyzing information about an historical event.

The Battle of Gettysburg Comte De Paris 1999-06 The Comte de Paris' account of the battle of Gettysburg is widely acknowledged to be the fairest and most graphic description of the battle ever written. To make the work still more complete, an itinerary of the Army of the Potomac and cooperating forces in the Gettysburg campaign, June and July, 1863, has been carefully revised and enlarged from documents in the possession of the War Department.

What Was the Battle of Gettysburg? Jim O'Connor 2013 Describes the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War, and includes details on troop movements of both the Union and Confederate armies, the notable figures on the battlefield, and the famous Gettysburg Address.

**Tillie Pierce** Tanya Anderson 2017-01-01 Audisee® eBooks with Audio combine professional narration and sentence highlighting for an engaging read aloud experience! Imagine being fifteen years old, facing the bloodiest battle ever to take place on U.S. soil: the Battle of Gettysburg. In July 1863, this is exactly what happened to Tillie Pierce, a normal teenager who became an unlikely heroine of the Civil War (1861-1865). Tillie and other women and girls like her found themselves trapped during this critical three-day battle in southern Pennsylvania. Without training, but with enormous courage and compassion, Tillie and other Gettysburg citizens helped save the lives of countless wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. In gripping prose, *Tillie Pierce: Teen Eyewitness to the of Battle Gettysburg* takes readers behind the scenes. And through Tillie's own words, the story of one of the Civil War's most famous battles comes alive.

**Artillery Employment At The Battle Of Gettysburg**

**[Illustrated Edition]** Major Mark R. Gilmore 2014-08-15 Includes Civil War Map and Illustrations Pack - 224 battle plans, campaign maps and detailed analyses of actions spanning the entire period of hostilities. This book is an historical analysis of the Union artillery at the Battle of Gettysburg. It examines the significance of the Union artillery's contribution to the Federal victory. This study explores all aspects of the tactical employment of the Union artillery on the first and last days of the battle. A brief description of the evolution of artillery organization in the Army of the Potomac prior to the battle of Gettysburg is included. This is followed by the chronological presentation of the tactical employment of artillery during the battle. First its employment in the meeting engagement on 1 July

is examined, followed by a study of its use on the final and decisive third day when Union forces fought a set-piece defensive battle. Among the conclusions arrived at during the course of this study are these: that the Army of the Potomac's corps artillery brigades and army artillery reserve proved to be responsive and efficient organizations in fulfilling their fire support mission, and when coupled with the skillful use of artillery and aggressive leadership by the army's Chief-of-Artillery, Brigadier-General Hunt, were crucial to the successful employment of the Union artillery forces. This study concludes that the Union artillery under the command of Brigadier General Henry Hunt had a decided and positive influence on the Federal victory by successfully employing its corps artillery brigades and army artillery reserve as part of a combined arms force.

**The Battle of Gettysburg** Dan Abnett 2006-07-15 In comic book format, tells the story of the Battle of Gettysburg, the three-day battle that was the turning point in the Civil War.

Chancellorsville Staff Ride: Briefing Book [Illustrated Edition] Ted Ballard 2014-08-15 Contains more than 20 maps, diagrams and illustrations Although "Fighting Joe" Hooker skillfully executes a well-conceived plan and out-flanks his adversary, months of offensive planning are shelved as he suddenly orders his army on the defensive. Lee seizes the initiative and achieves what has often been called his most brilliant victory. How could this happen when Hooker's army outnumbered that of Lee 2 to 1 and is far superior in artillery and logistics? Answers to these and other questions concerning leadership, communications, use of terrain, and the psychology of men in battle, are often found by personal reconnaissance of the battlefield. This book offers a staff ride briefing of Chancellorsville. Since 1906 staff rides have been used to in the education of U.S. Army officers to narrow the gap between peacetime training and war.

**Gettysburg** Allen C. Guelzo 2014 Recounts the Battle of Gettysburg from the perspectives of ordinary soldiers to

offer insight into 19th-century military practices, the pivotal influence of politics on the battle's course, and the unique characters of artillery units. Reprint. [The Battle of Gettysburg](#) Jesse Bowman Young 1913 [Battle of Gettysburg Hourly History](#) 2016-08-29 The bloodiest battle of the Civil War was also its turning point. From this point onwards, the Confederate forces would never gain a hold in the North again. Inside you will read about... ☞ Before July there was Lee ☞ Oh Brother, Where Art Thou? ☞ Rumours of War ☞ Hooker's Last Stand ☞ Everything Comes Together ☞ Day 1: July 1, 1863 ☞ Day 2: July 2, 1863 ☞ Day 3: July 3, 1863 ☞ Aftermath ☞ This Hallowed Ground Heroes would be born from places such as Little Roundtop and among the soldiers of Picketts Charge. And later, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, martyrs were created in the aftermath of the conflict, giving reason to a war that no one quite believed in fully until this point.

**The Battle of Gettysburg** Dale Anderson 2002-12-02 Discusses the history, significant figures, and outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg.

[The Battle of Gettysburg](#) 50 minutes 2016-04-26 Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the events of the Battle of Gettysburg in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the Battle of Gettysburg. In July 1863, one of the most important military engagements of the American Civil War took place. The battle, which began with the Confederate General Robert E. Lee's attempt to invade the North, resulted in a Union victory, and is often described as a turning point in the Civil War. Both sides sustained major losses, making the Battle of Gettysburg the deadliest battle of the entire war. In just 50 minutes you will: • Understand the political and social context surrounding the battle and the catalyst that triggered the start of the fighting • Identify the main commanders and leaders who influenced the outcome of the battle • Analyse the outcome of the battle and its impact on the future of America ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture

50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

**Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg** Pennsylvania. Fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg commission 1915

[The Battle of Gettysburg](#) Clara MacCarald 2017-01-01 Explores the Battle of Gettysburg of the US Civil War. Authoritative text, colorful illustrations, illuminating sidebars, and questions to prompt critical thinking make this an exciting and informative read.

**Generals Killed at Gettysburg** Wikipedians 2020-03 In this book, author and battlefield guide Joe Mieczkowski examines the Generals killed at The Battle of Gettysburg. No other Civil War battle claimed as many general officers. Of 120 generals present at Gettysburg, nine were killed or mortally wounded during the battle. Two more would die soon thereafter. The devastating loss of life among the general officers contributed to the outcome of the battle. Both North and South attempted to cope with the death of their leaders and the resulting instability. Following the battle neither army was ever the same again. The South, in particular, never recovered. We can only guess at how the war might have changed had so many not been killed. The Gettysburg Campaign In the wake of Confederate victory at Chancellorsville, Virginia (May 1-4, 1863), Lee decided to attempt a second invasion of the North. This would take pressure off Virginia's farms during the growing season, especially in the "breadbasket of the Confederacy," the Shenandoah Valley. Additionally, any victories won on Northern soil would put political pressure on Abraham Lincoln's administration to negotiate a settlement to the war, or might lead to the South's long hoped-for military alliance with England and France. The campaign began under a shadow on both

sides. Union generals Hiram Berry and Amiel Whipple and Confederate general Elisha Paxton were killed at Chancellorsville. Lee's aggressive corps commander, Lieutenant General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, had been mortally wounded by his own men at Chancellorsville. The Army of Northern Virginia reorganized from two corps to three, with Lt. Gen. Richard "Dick" Ewell replacing Jackson in the Second Corps and Lt. Gen. Ambrose Powell (A. P.) Hill commanding the newly formed Third Corps. Lieutenant General James Longstreet--Lee's "Old War Horse"--retained command of the First Corps. The Army of Northern Virginia was about to invade enemy territory with two of its three corps commanders newly appointed to their positions. On the Union side, the Army of the Potomac was still under the command of General Joe Hooker, who had lost the Chancellorsville battle. As reports arrived that the Confederates had crossed the Potomac and were on Northern soil, Hooker dispersed his army widely, trying to simultaneously protect the approaches to Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He'd lost Lincoln's confidence, and the president made the difficult choice to replace an army commander in the face of an enemy invasion. On June 28, Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade--who had only been promoted to corps command less than six months earlier--was placed in charge of the Union's largest army. The Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July 1-July 3, 1863), was the largest battle of the American Civil War, involving around 90,000 men in the Union's Army of the Potomac under Major General George Gordon Meade and approximately 75,000 in the Confederacy's Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert Edward Lee. Casualties at Gettysburg totaled 23,000 for the Union. Confederate casualties were 28,000, more than a third of Lee's army. Largely irreplaceable losses,

especially among general officers, to the South's largest army, combined with the Confederate surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 4, marked what is widely regarded as a turning point in the Civil War, although the conflict would continue for nearly two more years and witness several more major battles, including Chickamauga, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Nashville, etc. This book provides a useful reference to the events of Gettysburg and the devastating loss of leadership on both sides.

*I Survived the Battle of Gettysburg, 1863 (I Survived #7)* Lauren Tarshis 2013-02-01 The bloodiest battle in American history is under way . . .

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the Battle of Gettysburg Through Primary Sources Carin T. Ford 2013-01-01 This nation...shall have a new birth of freedom. President Abraham Lincoln delivered these words in his Gettysburg Address, a speech commemorating the fallen soldiers at the Battle of Gettysburg. The three-day battle, the bloodiest ever fought on American soil, was a turning point in the Civil War. The Union claimed victory, and the Confederacy suffered heavy losses, but both sides had thousands of casualties. Author Carin T. Ford explores this pivotal battle in American history and the famous speech that memorialized it forever.

**Battle at Gettysburg** Joanne Randolph 2018-07-15 Many historians believe the Battle of Gettysburg was the most important battle in the Civil War. Readers of this informative volume will learn all about this battle and its part in the Civil War and United States history as a whole. Colorful photographs accompany detailed and engaging text that will hold readers' attention and help them gain knowledge on this important event in American history. Historical subject matter helps reinforce and supports key social studies curriculum.