

What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg

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The Split History of the Battle of Gettysburg: A Perspectives Flip Book Stephanie Fitzgerald

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

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 1863 (1) Timothy J. Orr 2022-03-15 This first volume of three discusses the tactical

decisions made on day one and the ensuing combat, while also including a brief summary of the grand strategy in the Eastern Theater of the war, the conduct of the Pennsylvania Campaign from June 6 to 30, 1863, and the plight of civilians caught up in the conflict. The Battle of Gettysburg, which took place July 1–3, 1863 in and around the town of Gettysburg, PA resulted in the largest number of casualties of the entire American Civil War and is seen as the key turning point in the conflict. On its first day, Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia sought to destroy the Union army, forcing its men to retreat through the streets of the town to the hills just to the south. The opening clash involved four divisions of Confederate infantry and their accompanying artillery battalions, about 27,000 officers and men. They assaulted two corps of Union infantry and an accompanying division of cavalry, about 22,000 aggregate. Much of the narrative describes the tactical play-by-play, the customary 'who did what' of the battle, but it also gives special emphasis to identifying the critical decisions of July 1 and explains why the commanders committed to them. This volume, the first of three to cover the battle in depth, also emphasizes the experience of combat as witnessed by the rank and file-the 'face of battle'-to borrow John Keegan's expression. Primary accounts from common soldiers remind readers that Gettysburg was-first and foremost-a soldier's battle, full of raw emotion. This superbly detailed study explores the battle chronologically; but in cases where several actions occurred simultaneously, the chapters are partitioned according to key terrain features. Among the action covered is the morning cavalry skirmish, the morning clash at the Herbst's wood lot and at the railroad cut, the afternoon clash at Oak Ridge, the afternoon fight at the Edward McPherson farm, the afternoon rout of the 11th Corps, the last stand of the 1st Corps at Seminary Ridge, the Union retreat through town, and the positions of the armies at nightfall.

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.

Viewpoints on the Battle of Gettysburg Kristin J. Russo 2018-08-01 The events surrounding the Battle of Gettysburg did not look the same to everyone involved--understanding depends on perspective. In the Viewpoints and Perspectives series, more advanced readers will come to understand different viewpoints by learning the context, significance, and details of the Civil War battle through the eyes of three different people, while engaging with text through questions sparking critical thinking. Books include timeline, glossary, and index.

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.

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.

The Battle of Gettysburg Michael Burgan 2001 Briefly describes the Civil War battle of Gettysburg and the events leading up to the first day of battle, July 1, 1863.

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 Second Day at Gettysburg David Shultz 2011-05-19 On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet struck the Union left flank with a massive blow that collapsed Dan Sickles advanced position in the Peach Orchard and rolled northward, tearing open a large gap in the center of the Federal line on Cemetery Ridge. Fresh Confederates from A. P. Hill's Corps advanced toward the mile-wide breach, where Southern success would split the Army of the Potomac in two. The fate of the Battle of Gettysburg hung in the balance. Despite the importance of the position, surprisingly few Union troops were available to defend Cemetery Ridge. Major General Winfield S. Hancock's veteran Second Corps had been whittled from three divisions to less than one after Gibbon's division was sucked into earlier fighting and Caldwell's command was shattered in the Wheatfield. With little time and few men, Hancock determined to plug the yawning gap. Reprising Horatio at the Bridge, the gallant commander cobbled together various commands and refused to yield the precious acres in Plum Run ravine. The swirling seesaw fighting lasted for hours and included hand-to-hand combat and personal heroics of which legends are

made. *The Second Day at Gettysburg: The Attack and Defense of the Union Center on Cemetery Ridge, July 2, 1863* expands on David Shultz and David Wieck's critically acclaimed earlier work *The Battle Between the Farm Lanes*. This completely revised and expanded study, which includes new photographs, original maps, and a self-guided tour of the fighting, is grounded in extensive research and unmatched personal knowledge of the terrain. The result is a balanced and compelling account of this often overlooked portion of the battle.

About the Authors: David L. Shultz is the author of numerous books, pamphlets, and articles concerning the Battle of Gettysburg including the acclaimed *Double Canister at Ten Yards: The Federal Artillery and the Repulse of Pickett's Charge*; *Guide to Pennsylvania Troops at Gettysburg*; and *The Battle Between the Farm Lanes: Hancock Saves the Union Center*. His acclaimed historical pamphlet in 1997 entitled *The Baltimore Pike Artillery Line and Kinzie's Knoll*, received special recognition from numerous battlefield preservation societies. He is the recipient of numerous awards including special citations from the House of Representatives and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Meritorious Public Service for Battlefield Preservation. He is currently working on an extensive and comprehensive tactical study on the artillery at Gettysburg.

In addition to co-authoring *The Battle Between the Farm Lanes* and *The Second Day at Gettysburg*, David F. Wieck has written several articles on Civil War topics, most recently on Frank Furness, Medal of Honor winner and famous Philadelphia architect. He has edited more than twenty books on military history, and is a frequent speaker on the Civil War and a personal favorite, John Quincy Adams. He works for the federal government, specializing in the advocacy of rights and benefits for military veterans. He lives in Philadelphia with his wife and four presidential cats."

The Hospital on Seminary Ridge at the Battle of Gettysburg Michael A. Dreese 2015-09-16 "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 Kevin Hillstrom 2013 "A detailed account of the American Civil War and the importance of the Battle of Gettysburg. Examines the forces that contributed to the war; early military battles and the Battle of Gettysburg; and the legacy of the Civil War. Also includes biographies, primary sources, chronology, glossary, bibliography, and index"--Provided by publisher.

The Battle of Gettysburg Samuel Penniman Bates 1875

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.

Battle of Gettysburg Source Wikipedia 2013-09 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 56. Chapters: Adams County, Pennsylvania, Battle of East Cemetery Hill, Battle of Gettysburg, First Day, Battle of Gettysburg, Second Day, Battle of Gettysburg, Third Day cavalry battles, Culp's Hill, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Gettysburg Confederate order of battle, Gettysburg Union order of battle, Henry Thomas Harrison, High-water mark of the Confederacy, Pickett's Charge. Excerpt: The Union order of battle during the Battle of Gettysburg includes the American Civil War officers and men of the Army of the Potomac (multiple commander names indicate command succession of command during the three-day battle (July 1-3, 1863). MG George G. Meade, Commanding General Staff: General Headquarters: Command of the Provost Marshal General: BG Marsena R. Patrick Guards and Orderlies: Engineer Brigade: BG Henry W. Benham MG John F. Reynolds (k) MG Abner Doubleday MG John Newton General Headquarters: MG Winfield S. Hancock (w)BG John GibbonBG William Hays General Headquarters: MG Daniel E. Sickles (w)MG David B. Birney MG George Sykes General Headquarters: MG John Sedgwick General Headquarters: MG Oliver O. Howard MG Carl Schurz General Headquarters: MG Henry W. Slocum BG Alpheus S. Williams Provost Guard: MG Alfred Pleasonton Headquarter Guards: BG Robert O. Tyler Cpt James M. Robertson Headquarter Guard: The First Day of the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War took place on July 1, 1863, and began as an engagement between isolated units of the Army of Northern Virginia under Confederate General Robert E. Lee and the Army of the Potomac under Union Maj. Gen. George G. Meade. It soon escalated into a major battle which culminated in the outnumbered and defeated Union forces retreating to the high ground south of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The first-

day battle proceeded in three phases as combatants continued to arrive at the...

What Was the Battle of Gettysburg? Jim O'Connor 2013-02-07 "Four score and seven years ago..." begins Abraham Lincoln's beautiful speech commemorating the three-day battle that turned the tide of the Civil War. The South had been winning up to this point. So how did Union troops stop General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North? With black-and-illustrations throughout and sixteen pages of photos, this turning point in history is brought vividly to life.

Complete Guide to the American Civil War Battle of Gettysburg - Covering Troops, Biographical Sketches of Leaders, Weaponry, Small Arms, 150th Anniversary, Strategic Setting, Operational Art, Legacy Department of Defense 2017-10-29 Here is the full story of Battle of Gettysburg, one of the most crucial battles of the Civil War occurring at a time when the fate of the nation literally hung in the balance. 2013 marked the 150th anniversary of this historic victory by Union forces. The Union "Army of the Potomac", long the nemesis of Lee's army in Virginia, met the Confederate invasion at the Pennsylvania crossroads town of Gettysburg. Under the command of Major General George Gordon Meade, the Union army fought with a desperation not always seen before on other battlefields. Despite initial Confederate success, the battle turned against Lee on July 3rd, and with few options remaining to him, the general ordered his army back to Virginia. The Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg resulted not only in Lee's retreat to Virginia but an end to the hopes of the Confederacy for independence. This major book compendium provides a unique overview of the battle, with coverage of all aspects of the battle, troops, biographical sketches of Union and Confederate leaders, descriptions of weaponry and small arms, a full reproduction of the new history of the battle from the Army Center of Military History, and the Army's Gettysburg Staff Ride Briefing book. Briefing book contents include: Order of Battle - Army of the Potomac, Order of Battle - Army of Northern Virginia, Casualties, Organization, Logistics, Small Arms, Artillery, Tactics, Gettysburg weather reports, Selected Biographical Sketches of Union Leaders, Lincoln, Stanton, Halleck, Meade, Chamberlain, Hancock, Howard, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Sickles, Slocum, Sykes, Selected Biographical Sketches of Confederate Leaders, Davis, Lee, Ewell, Hill, A. P., Longstreet, Pickett, Stuart, Chronology of Events of the Civil War - 1863, Chamberlain and the 20th Maine at Little Round Top, Selected reports and cables. The battle brought devastation to the residents of Gettysburg. Every farm field or garden was a graveyard. Churches, public buildings and even private homes were hospitals, filled with wounded soldiers. The Union medical staff that remained were strained to

treat so many wounded scattered about the county. To meet the demand, Camp Letterman General Hospital was established east of Gettysburg where all of the wounded were eventually taken to before transport to permanent hospitals in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Union surgeons worked with members of the U.S Sanitary Commission and Christian Commission to treat and care for the over 20,000 injured Union and Confederate soldiers that passed through the hospital's wards, housed under large tents. By January 1864, the last patients were gone as were the surgeons, guards, nurses, tents and cookhouses. Only a temporary cemetery on the hillside remained as a testament to the courageous battle to save lives that took place at Camp Letterman.

Tillie Pierce Tanya Anderson 2017-01-01 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.

History in Print 2013-01-01 Fought on July 1-3, 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was the bloodiest engagement fought during the American Civil War. Transcribed from the original articles, this collection of newspaper accounts will provide the reader with an insight into the information provided by the media during this crucial event in American History.

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.

Pickett's Charge Richard Rollins 2005 A dramatic re-creation of a pivotal episode during the Civil War battle draws on more than 150 firsthand accounts, including commentary by Lee, Longstreet, Pickett, Meade, Hancock, and others, that describe the planning, preparation, operation, tactics, and repercussions of Pickett's Charge for both Union and Confederate forces. Original.

The Battle of Gettysburg Jesse Bowman Young 1913

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.

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.

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 Frank A., Col. Haskel 2012-05-04 Vivid eyewitness accounts of the wounded, of skirmishes, attacks and counterattacks, estimates of losses, marks of battle, and burial of the dead. 2 maps.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

Brigades of Gettysburg Bradley M. Gottfried 2012-02-12 Using a wealth of first-hand accounts, author Bradley M. Gottfried pieces together each brigade's experience at Gettysburg. Whether stories of forced marches, weary troops, or the bitter and tragic end of the battle, you'll experience every angle of this epic battle. Learn what happened when the guns stopped firing and the men were left with only boredom and dread of what was to come. This collection is a lively and fascinating narrative that empowers the everyday men who fought furiously and died honorably. Every detail of the Battle of Gettysburg is included in this comprehensive chronicle.

The Battle of Gettysburg Edward J. Stackpole 1998-05-01 Fully revised and updated version of the 1960 classic. A must for Civil War buffs, amateur and professional alike.

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 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

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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.

The Battle of Gettysburg Applewood Books 2009-03-01 Over 60 images relating to the battle of Gettysburg are found in this full-color paperback. Part of Applewood's Pictorial America series, the book features images drawn from historical sources and include prints, paintings, illustrations, and photographs. This small gem is the ideal gift for anyone interested in a concise and compelling visual history of the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.

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.

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.

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