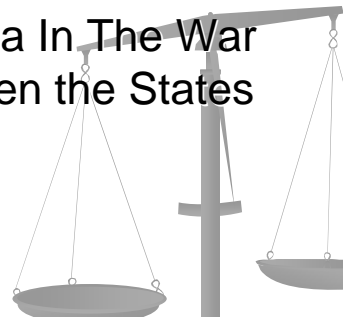


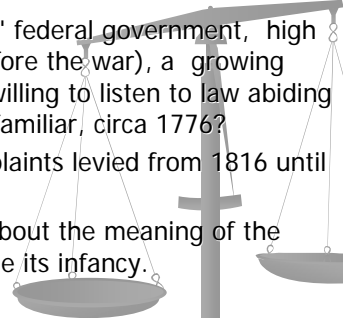
Georgia In The War Between the States

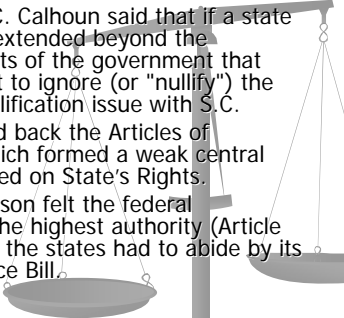


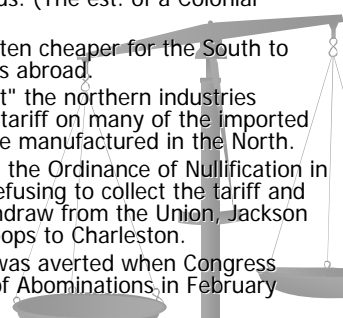
The Causes of the War

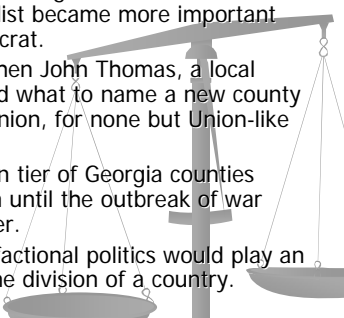


- Some say simplistically that the Civil War was fought over slavery.
- There is no "simple" reason. The causes of the war were a complex series of events, including State's Rights, taxes, & slavery, that began long before the first shot was fired.
- State's Rights, taxes, competing nationalisms, political turmoil, the definition of freedom, the preservation of the Union, the fate of slavery and the structure of our society and economy could all be listed as significant contributing factors in America's bloodiest conflict.

- Many of the same problems Georgians saw during British rule, were reiterated before the War.
 - The "oppressive" federal government, high taxes (tariffs before the war), a growing government unwilling to listen to law abiding citizens. Sound familiar, circa 1776?
 - They were complaints levied from 1816 until secession in GA.
 - People argued about the meaning of the Constitution since its infancy.
- 

- From a legal standpoint, the Const. defines the relationship between the people of the US and the federal government, detailing the powers and responsibilities of each.
 - 1828 - V.P. John C. Calhoun said that if a state felt a federal law extended beyond the Constitutional rights of the government that state had the right to ignore (or "nullify") the law. Thus the Nullification issue with S.C.
 - This concept dated back the Articles of Confederation, which formed a weak central government & relied on State's Rights.
 - Pres. Andrew Jackson felt the federal government was the highest authority (Article VI, Section 2) and the states had to abide by its law. Thus his Force Bill.
- 

- As industry in the North expanded it looked towards southern markets, rich with cash from the lucrative agricultural business, to buy the North's manufactured goods. (The est. of a Colonial Economy)
 - However, it was often cheaper for the South to purchase the goods abroad.
 - In order to "protect" the northern industries Jackson slapped a tariff on many of the imported goods that could be manufactured in the North.
 - When S. C. passed the Ordinance of Nullification in November 1832, refusing to collect the tariff and threatening to withdraw from the Union, Jackson ordered federal troops to Charleston.
 - A secession crisis was averted when Congress revised the Tariff of Abominations in February 1833.
- 

- However, the political climate changed during this "Nullification Crisis."
 - Designations of States Rightist, Pro-Union, loose or strict Constructionalist became more important than Whig or Democrat.
 - In North Georgia when John Thomas, a local politician, was asked what to name a new county he said, "Name it Union, for none but Union-like men live here."
 - Most of the northern tier of Georgia counties remained pro-Union until the outbreak of war almost 30 years later.
 - From this point on factional politics would play an increasing part in the division of a country.
- 

- The Panic of 1837 and the ensuing depression began to gnaw like a hungry animal on the flesh of the American system.
- The disparity between northern and southern economies was exacerbated. Before and after the depression the economy of the South prospered.
- Southern cotton sold abroad totaled 57% of all American exports before the war.
- The Panic of 1857 devastated the North and left the South virtually untouched.
- The clash of a wealthy, agricultural South and a poorer, industrial North was intensified by abolitionists who were not above using class struggle to further their cause.

- The ugliness of the political process quickly began to show as parties turned upon themselves and politics on a national level were more like local Georgia politics.
- Feuds and fights in political arenas were common. From 1837 until 1861 eight men became president but no man served more than a single term in office.
- One sitting president was not re-nominated by his own party and another withdrew his name after being nominated.
- New political parties were created with names like Constitutional Union, American, Free-Soilers and Republican.
- In GA., Democrats were strong, but factional fighting broke the party along pro-Union and States Rights lines.

- With the disintegration of the Whig party in the early 1850's the political turmoil increased.
- Howell Cobb, former Speaker of the House, molded pro-Union Democrats, mostly from North GA., with former Whigs to grab the governorship in 1851.
- His attempts to help slaves fell on the deaf ears of our state legislature.
- Although GA. began to prosper during his first year the coalition fell apart as the Democrats reunited.
- The increasing power of the West and self-serving politicians like Stephen A. Douglas churned the political environment as the North and South battled for philosophic control.

- By the time Buchanan was elected(1856) the country was divided on many issues, including slavery.
- Former Governor Cobb spoke in the North as a moderate Southerner for Buchanan and served on his cabinet.
- Over the next 4 yrs., Cobb changed from pro-Union to secessionist.
- A similar process occurred across much of Georgia.
- In 1860, the state was equally divided between secessionist and pro-Union.

- The US had been moving towards a fractured, divisive society for a number of years.
- Cultural and economic differences served to widen the rift.
- Battles among North, South, and West grew more heated, especially after 1850.
- Politicians and the judiciary sent conflicting signals trying to appease each of the groups involved, yet all remained dissatisfied.
- Georgians saw a federal government controlled by Northern industrialists who were unresponsive to the problems of their state.
- Tariffs paid by Georgians bought improvements in northern and western states.
- Now the federal government, they thought, was going to take away personal property without compensation, a clear violation of their Fourth Amendment rights.

- The South was wrong to assume Lincoln intended to free the slaves.
- He had never advocated action to abolish slavery nor did he speak out against the Illinois rules prohibiting blacks from testifying against whites.
- The true abolition candidate, Gerrit Smith of New York drew few votes.
- In his inaugural address Lincoln made it clear he would not interfere with slavery where it existed.
- Even though he made this speech after the South seceded he left the door open for their return.

- Southerners abolished the African slave trade in the Confederate Constitution.
- In the North "Preserve the Union" was the battle cry and Lincoln quoted "...a house divided shall not stand..." from the Bible.
- In fact the Emancipation Proclamation(1862), a foreign affair ploy, cost Republicans control of the legislature that November.
- A year later Lincoln restated why the war was fought when he said, dedicating a cemetery at Gettysburg "...for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live." During the Draft Riots in New York City 88 blacks were lynched.

Secession

- Georgia's secession is the result of over 20 years of increasingly intense sectional conflict over the status of State's Rights, taxes, & slavery in western territories and over the future of slavery in the US.
- Secession had been mentioned as a option as far back as the Missouri crisis of 1819-21, and threats to disrupt the Union were commonplace in every sectional crisis from the Nullification era (1828-33) onward.
- While Georgians disagreed over whether secession was a constitutional right (embodied in the national compact that grew out of the 1787 Constitutional Convention) or a natural right of revolution (arising from the inherent power of the people to form and abolish governments), in a practical sense this distinction mattered less than the fact that secession was widely recognized as a legitimate potential remedy for perceived southern grievances.

- Thus, when Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the antislavery, northern Republican Party, won the 1860 presidential election, states in the lower South moved quickly to call state conventions to consider secession.
- GA. was deeply divided on the issue of secession.
- By 1860, GA. was the 2nd largest state east of the Miss., it had the best rail system in the deep South and was centrally located.
- As the legislature meets in Milledgeville in Nov., the rise of an independent South hinges on GA. voting for secession.
- The legislature votes to authorize a convention by statewide vote on January 2, 1861.

- Within GA., there were many political groups with their own agenda in dealing with secession.

- Immediate Secessionists – Robert Toombs, Joseph E. Brown, Howell Cobb.
- Cooperationists – Alexander Stephens, B.H. Hill
- Conditional Unionists – Joshua Hill
- Un-Conditional Unionists – James Johnson

These were the strongest political groups, & divided Georgia's political structure.
This would become apparent at the GA. State Convention.

- Jan. 16, 1861, delegates poured into Milledgeville to attend the so-called "Secession Convention".
- To say the outcome of the meeting is in doubt is an understatement.
- Many, if not most, think Georgia will stay in the Union.
- Alexander Stephens, who later becomes vice-president of the Confederacy under Jefferson Davis, leads the pro-union movement..

- Stephens speaks eloquently in favor of the Union:

■ "This step [the secession of Georgia,] once taken can never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow will rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us;-who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? "

The GA. State Convention

- The GA. State Convention opened on January 16, 1861.
- Those in attendance included Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, Eugenius A. Nisbet, Herschel Johnson, and Benjamin H. Hill; the former governor George Crawford presided over the meeting.
- Despite the closeness of the election, the Immediate Secessionists had a controlling majority.
- The crucial vote occurred on January 18, when Nisbet offered resolutions for immediate secession and Johnson countered with a proposal for a convention of the Southern states.

- Johnson's plan embodied the Cooperationist formula of seeking retribution for grievances in the Union, while reserving secession as the ultimate remedy.
- Georgia's conditions for remaining in the Union, as outlined by Johnson,
 - A Constitutional amendment opening all territories to slavery
 - Providing for the unrestricted admission of new slave states,
 - Repeal of personal liberty laws (laws that impaired the ability of slave owners to recover fugitive slaves) in the northern states.

- Jan. 18, 1861, after debate, the convention passed Nisbet's resolutions by a 166-130 vote.
- Jan. 19, 1861, the delegates voted 208-89 to adopt an ordinance of secession.
- Jan. 21 the ordinance of secession was publicly signed in a lengthy ceremony.
- Georgians participated actively in the subsequent congress in Montgomery, Ala.
- It was here that a provisional constitution for the Confederate States of America was drawn up.
- Howell Cobb presided over the Montgomery congress, which also formed a provisional Confederate government, naming Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president and Georgia's Alexander Stephens as vice president.

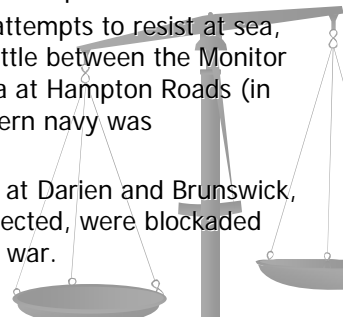
GA. Ordinance of Secession

- Republic of Georgia.
- Ordinance of Secession,
- Passed Jan'y 19, 1861.
- With the Names of the Signers.
- An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under a compact of government, entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America:
- We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention on the Second Day of January in the Year of Our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Eight-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was assented to, ratified, and adopted; and also, all acts, and parts of acts, of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying and adopting amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby Repealed, Rescinded, and Abrogated.

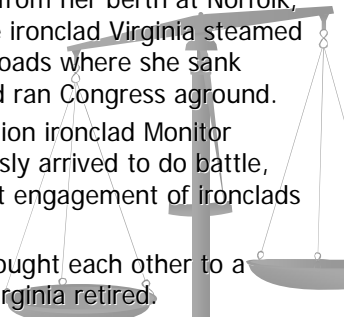
- "We do further Declare and Ordain, that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States of America, Is Hereby Dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of Sovereignty which belong and appertain to a Free and Independent State."
- George W. Crawford, of Richmond, President
- Now the South was united against the North, only a few other Southern states had to make the decision – all eyes was on Virginia.

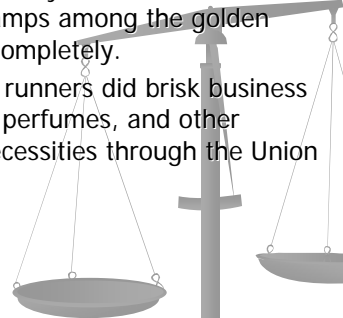
The War

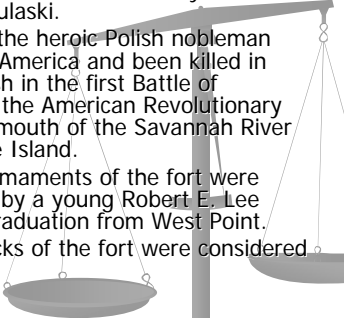
- **The Blockade**
 - Slicing the southern Confederacy into more easily defeatable pieces was an enduring, and ultimately successful, goal of the Union.
 - To strangle and isolate the South, Lincoln ordered a blockade.
 - To shut down the southern ports the Union Navy engaged to capture the forts that protected the southern ports, then to occupy the port cities themselves

- Without the heavy industry needed to build a modern ironclad navy, the Confederacy was helpless to resist.
 - Despite a few attempts to resist at sea, i.e. the long battle between the Monitor and the Virginia at Hampton Roads (in Va.), the southern navy was overwhelmed.
 - Georgia's ports at Darien and Brunswick, virtually unprotected, were blockaded throughout the war.
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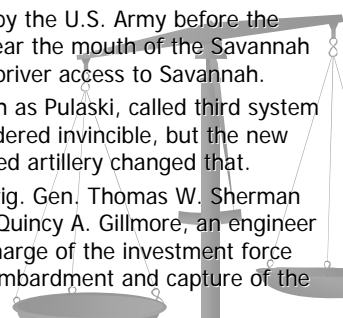
The Battle Hampton Roads

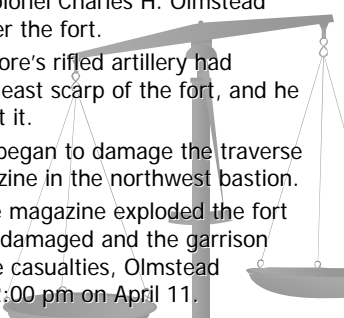
- March 8, 1862, from her berth at Norfolk, the Confederate ironclad Virginia steamed into Hampton Roads where she sank Cumberland and ran Congress aground.
 - March 9, the Union ironclad Monitor having fortuitously arrived to do battle, initiated the first engagement of ironclads in history.
 - The two ships fought each other to a standstill, but Virginia retired.
- 

- But the Union navy was not able to completely blockade Georgia's coast; there are simply too many inlets, islands, hidden coves, and swamps among the golden isles to guard completely.
 - Many blockade runners did brisk business shipping arms, perfumes, and other luxuries and necessities through the Union blockade.
- 

- Georgia's greatest port, and one of the leading cities of the Confederacy, was Savannah.
 - Set on a bluff along the Savannah river several miles inland from the Atlantic, the city was well protected by Ft. Pulaski.
 - It was named for the heroic Polish nobleman who had come to America and been killed in battle by the British in the first Battle of Savannah (during the American Revolutionary War) and built at mouth of the Savannah River across from Tybee Island.
 - The design and armaments of the fort were partially overseen by a young Robert E. Lee shortly after his graduation from West Point.
 - The 25 million bricks of the fort were considered invulnerable.
- 

The Battle of Ft. Pulaski

- April 10-11, 1862
 - Ft. Pulaski, built by the U.S. Army before the war, is located near the mouth of the Savannah River, blocking upriver access to Savannah.
 - Fortifications such as Pulaski, called third system forts, were considered invincible, but the new technology of rifled artillery changed that.
 - Feb. 19, 1862, Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman ordered Captain Quincy A. Gillmore, an engineer officer, to take charge of the investment force and begin the bombardment and capture of the fort.
- 

- Gillmore emplaced artillery on the mainland southeast of the fort and began the bombardment on April 10 after Colonel Charles H. Olmstead refused to surrender the fort.
 - Within hours, Gillmore's rifled artillery had breached the southeast scarp of the fort, and he continued to exploit it.
 - Some of his shells began to damage the traverse shielding the magazine in the northwest bastion.
 - Realizing that if the magazine exploded the fort would be seriously damaged and the garrison would suffer severe casualties, Olmstead surrendered after 2:00 pm on April 11.
- 

- The first battle in Ga. had ended with a Union victory, and Savannah fell under the blockade.
- While the Union had the resources to capture and blockade ports all along the southern coast, enough soldiers to actually capture the port cities were not easy to transport by sea.
- While other port cities were assaulted and captured like New Orleans, La. the largest city of the Confederacy, surrendered only a few weeks after Ft. Pulaski, on May 1, 1862.
- Savannah was mostly left in peace.

The Battle of Ft. McAllister

- Rear Adm. Samuel F. Du Pont [US] ordered three ironclads, Patapsco, Passaic, and Nahant, to test their guns and mechanical appliances and practice artillery firing by attacking Ft. McAllister, then a small three-gun earthwork battery.
- March 3, 1863, the three ironclads conducted an eight-hour bombardment.
- The bombardment did not destroy the battery but did some damage, while the three ironclads received some scratches and dents.
- The tests were helpful for knowledge and experience gained, but the fort did not fall, showing that the ironclads' firepower could not destroy an earthen fort.

- Makeshift forts to protect the city were improvised along the river, and occasionally harassed by Union attacks.
- As the ironclads sailed away, Georgians celebrated their first victory of the war and newspapers declared that Georgia was safe from Union aggression.
- They were wrong

The Battle of Chickamauga

- September 18-20, 1863
 - After the Tullahoma Campaign, Rosecrans renewed his offensive, aiming to force the Confederates out of Chattanooga.
 - The three army corps comprising Rosecrans's army split and set out for Chattanooga by separate routes.
 - Early September, Rosecrans consolidated his forces scattered in Tenn. & Ga. and forced Bragg's army out of Chattanooga, heading south.
 - The Union troops followed it and brushed with it at Davis' Cross Roads.

- Bragg was determined to reoccupy Chattanooga and decided to meet a part of Rosecrans's army, defeat them, and then move back into the city.
- Sept. 17th, he headed north, intending to meet and beat the XXI Army Corps.
- As Bragg marched north on the 18th, his cavalry and infantry fought with Union cavalry and mounted infantry which were armed with Spencer repeating rifles.
- Sept. 19th, fighting began in earnest and Bragg's men pushed but did not break the Union line.
- Sept. 20th, Bragg continued his assault on the Union line on the left, and in late morning, Rosecrans was informed that he had a gap in his line.

- In moving units to shore up the supposed gap, Rosecrans created one, and James Longstreet's men promptly exploited it, driving one-third of the Union army, including Rosecrans himself, from the field.
- George H. Thomas took over command and began consolidating forces on Horseshoe Ridge and Snodgrass Hill.
- Although the Rebels launched determined assaults on these forces, they held until after dark.
- Thomas then led these men from the field in defeat, leaving it to the Confederates.
- The Union retired to Chattanooga while the Rebels occupied the surrounding heights.

The Battle of Ringgold Gap & Taylor's Ridge

- Nov. 27, 1863
- Following the Union victory at Missionary Ridge, Yankee troops set out in pursuit of the Confederates retreating toward Dalton, GA.
- Trying to delay the Union pursuit, Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne's (CSA) command fell back and established a blocking position at Ringgold Gap where the Western & Atlantic RR passed through Taylor's Ridge.
- Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker (US) sent his force forward to seize the gap, which it failed to do after 5 hours of heavy fighting.
- A Confederate victory.

Battle of Dalton

- Feb. 22-27, 1864
 - From Vicksburg, Miss., Sherman launched a campaign to take the important railroad center at Meridian and then to push on to Selma in order to prevent the shipment of Confederate men and supplies.
 - To counter the threat, Pres. Jefferson Davis ordered troops into the area.
 - While these operations unfolded, Maj. Gen. George Thomas (US) determined to probe Gen. Johnston's (CSA) army in the hope that Johnston's loss of 2 divisions, sent to reinforce Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk (CSA) as he withdrew from Meridian to Demopolis, Ala., would make him vulnerable.

- Skirmishing and intense fighting occurred throughout the demonstration.
- Feb. 25 - at Crow Valley, Union troops almost turned the Rebel right flank, but miraculously it held.
- Feb. 27 - Thomas's army withdrew, realizing that Johnston was ready and able to counter any assault.
- A Confederate victory.

The Battle of Rocky Face Ridge

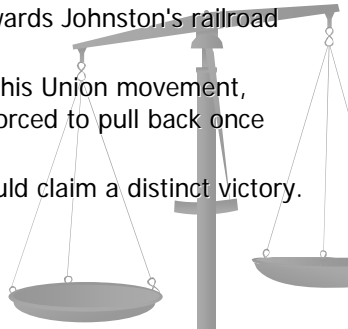
- May 7-13, 1864
- Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (CSA) had entrenched his army on the long, high mountain of Rocky Face Ridge and eastward across Crow Valley.
- As Maj. General William T. Sherman (US) approached, he decided to demonstrate against the position with 2 columns while he sent a third one through Snake Creek Gap, to the right, to hit the Western & Atlantic Railroad at Resaca.
- The 2 columns engaged the enemy at Buzzard Roost (Mill Creek Gap) and at Dug Gap.

- The 3rd column, under Maj. General James Birdseye McPherson (US), passed through Snake Creek Gap and on the 9th advanced to the outskirts of Resaca where it the Confederates entrenched.
- Fearing defeat, McPherson pulled his column back to Snake Creek Gap.
- May 10th, Sherman decided to take most of his men and join McPherson to take Resaca.
- The next morning, Sherman's army withdrew from in front of Rocky Face Ridge.
- May 12th, discovering Sherman's movement, Johnston retired south towards Resaca.
- A Union victory, but casualties were high, but it did force the Confederates off Rocky Face Ridge.

The Battle of Resaca

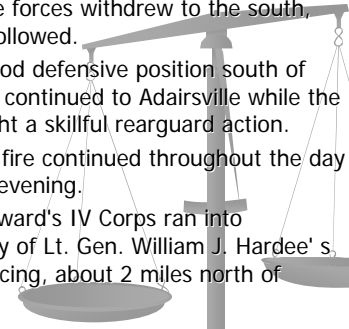
- May 13-15, 1864
- Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had withdrawn from Rocky Face Ridge to the hills around Resaca.
- May 13th, Union troops followed & tested the Rebel lines to pinpoint their whereabouts.
- May 14th, full scale fighting occurred, & Union troops were generally repulsed except on the Rebel right flank where Sherman did not fully exploit his advantage.

- May 15th, the battle continued with no advantage to either side until Sherman sent a force across the Oostanula River, at Lay's Ferry, towards Johnston's railroad supply line.
- Unable to halt this Union movement, Johnston was forced to pull back once more.
- Neither side could claim a distinct victory.

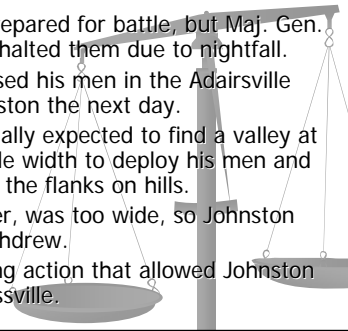


The Battle of Adairsville

- May 17, 1864
- As the Confederate forces withdrew to the south, the Union troops followed.
- Failing to find a good defensive position south of Calhoun, Johnston continued to Adairsville while the Rebel cavalry fought a skillful rearguard action.
- May 17th, skirmish fire continued throughout the day and into the early evening.
- Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard's IV Corps ran into entrenched infantry of Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee's corps, while advancing, about 2 miles north of Adairsville

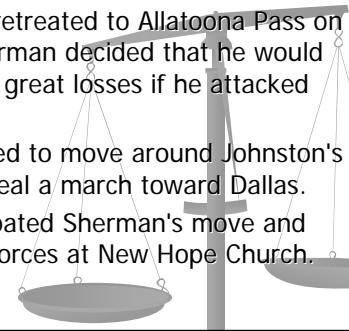


- The 44th Illinois and 24th Wisconsin (under the command of Maj. Arthur MacArthur, father of Douglas) attacked Cheatham's Division & took heavy losses.
- 3 Union divisions prepared for battle, but Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas halted them due to nightfall.
- Sherman then focused his men in the Adairsville area to attack Johnston the next day.
- Johnston had originally expected to find a valley at Adairsville of suitable width to deploy his men and anchor his line with the flanks on hills.
- The valley, however, was too wide, so Johnston disengaged and withdrew.
- Confederate delaying action that allowed Johnston to bait a trap at Cassville.

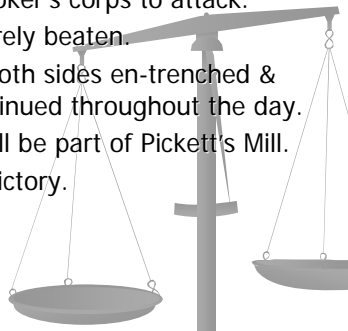


The Battle of New Hope Church

- May 25-26, 1864
- After Johnston retreated to Allatoona Pass on May 19-20, Sherman decided that he would most likely take great losses if he attacked Johnston there.
- So he determined to move around Johnston's left flank and steal a march toward Dallas.
- Johnston anticipated Sherman's move and met the Union forces at New Hope Church.

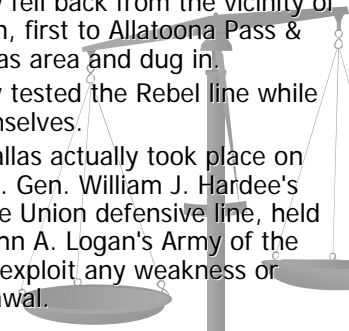


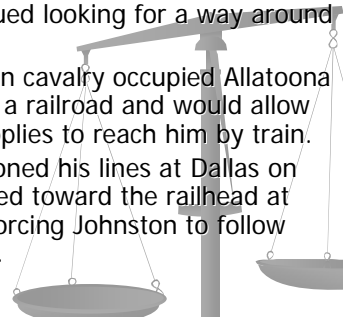
- Sherman mistakenly surmised that Johnston had only a token force and ordered Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's corps to attack.
- They were severely beaten.
- May 26th, with both sides entrenched & skirmishing continued throughout the day.
- These events will be part of Pickett's Mill.
- A Confederate victory.



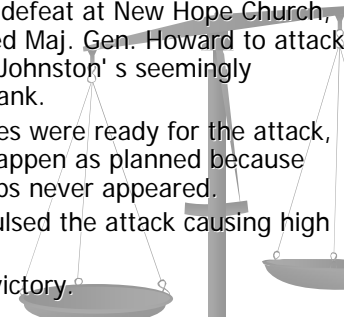
The Battle of Dallas

- May 26-June 1, 1864
- Johnston's army fell back from the vicinity of Cassville-Kinston, first to Allatoona Pass & then to the Dallas area and dug in.
- Sherman's army tested the Rebel line while digging in themselves.
- The Battle of Dallas actually took place on May 28 when Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee's corps probed the Union defensive line, held by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan's Army of the Tenn. corps, to exploit any weakness or possible withdrawal.

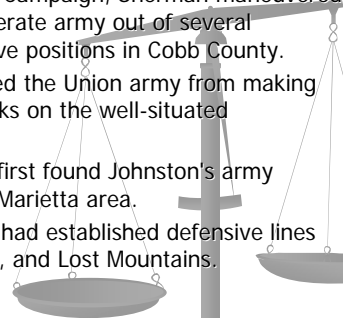


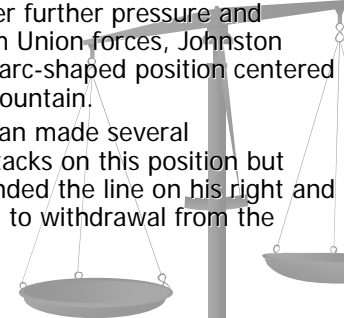
- Fighting ensued at 2 different points, but the Rebels were repulsed, suffering high casualties.
 - Sherman continued looking for a way around Johnston's line.
 - June 1, the Union cavalry occupied Allatoona Pass, which had a railroad and would allow his men and supplies to reach him by train.
 - Sherman abandoned his lines at Dallas on June 5 and moved toward the railhead at Allatoona Pass forcing Johnston to follow soon afterwards.
 - A Union victory.
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The Battle of Pickett's Mills

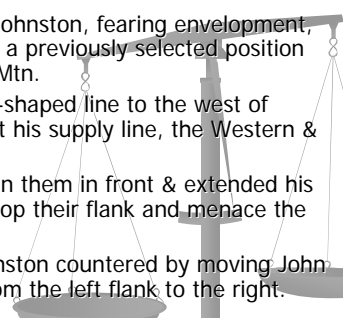
- May 27, 1864
 - After the Union defeat at New Hope Church, Sherman ordered Maj. Gen. Howard to attack Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's seemingly exposed right flank.
 - The Confederates were ready for the attack, which did not happen as planned because supporting troops never appeared.
 - The Rebels repulsed the attack causing high casualties.
 - A Confederate victory.
- 

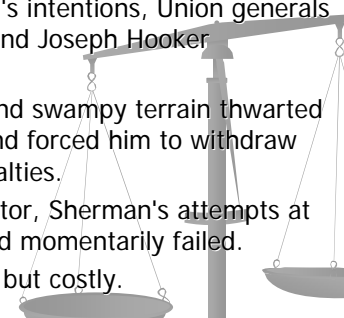
The Battle of Marietta

- June 9-July 3, 1864
 - During the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman maneuvered Johnston's Confederate army out of several successive defensive positions in Cobb County.
 - This strategy spared the Union army from making costly frontal attacks on the well-situated Confederates.
 - June 9 - Sherman first found Johnston's army entrenched in the Marietta area.
 - The Confederate's had established defensive lines along Brushy, Pine, and Lost Mountains.
- 

- Sherman extended his forces beyond the Confederate lines, causing a partial Rebel withdrawal to another line of positions.
 - June 18-19, after further pressure and skirmishing from Union forces, Johnston withdrew to an arc-shaped position centered on Kennesaw Mountain.
 - July 2-3, Sherman made several unsuccessful attacks on this position but eventually extended the line on his right and forced Johnston to withdrawal from the Marietta area.
 - A Union victory
- 

The Battle of Kolb's Farm

- June 22, 1864
 - June 18-19, Gen. Johnston, fearing envelopment, moved his army to a previously selected position astride Kennesaw Mtn.
 - An entrenched arc-shaped line to the west of Marietta, to protect his supply line, the Western & Atlantic RR.
 - Sherman fixed in on them in front & extended his right wing to envelop their flank and menace the railroad.
 - June 22, Gen. Johnston countered by moving John B. Hood's corps from the left flank to the right.
- 

- Arriving in his new position at Mt. Zion Church, Hood decided, on his own, to attack.
 - Warned of Hood's intentions, Union generals John Schofield and Joseph Hooker entrenched.
 - Union artillery and swampy terrain thwarted Hood's attack and forced him to withdraw with costly casualties.
 - Although the victor, Sherman's attempts at envelopment had momentarily failed.
 - A Union victory, but costly.
- 

The Battle of Kennesaw Mtn.

- June 27, 1864
- Directly after the CSA loss at Kolb's Farm, on the morning of June 27, Sherman sent his troops forward after an artillery bombardment.
- At first, they made some headway overrunning Confederate pickets south of the Burnt Hickory Road, but attacking an enemy that was dug in was futile.
- The fighting ended by noon, and Sherman suffered high casualties.
- A Confederate victory.

The Battle of Peachtree Creek

- July 20, 1864
- Gen. Johnston had retired south of Peach Tree Creek, an east to west flowing stream, about 3 miles north of Atlanta.
- Sherman split his army into 3 columns for the assault on Atlanta with George H. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland moving from the north.
- Gen. Johnston had decided to attack Thomas, but CSA Pres. Jefferson Davis relieved him of command and appointed Gen. John B. Hood to take his place.
- Gen. Hood attacked Thomas after his army crossed Peachtree Creek.
- The determined assault threatened to overrun the Union troops at various locations.
- Ultimately, the Yankees held, & the Rebels fell back.
- A Union victory

The Battle of Atlanta

- July 22, 1864
- Following the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Gen. Hood determined to attack Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson's Army of the Tenn.
- He withdrew his main army at night from Atlanta's outer line to the inner line, enticing Sherman to follow.
- In the meantime, he sent William J. Hardee with his corps on a 15 mile march to hit the unprotected Union left and rear, east of the city.

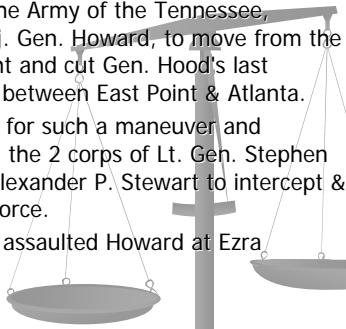
- Wheeler's cavalry was to operate farther out on Sherman's supply line, and Gen. Frank Cheatham's corps were to attack the Union front.
- Gen. Hood, miscalculated the time necessary to make the march, and Hardee was unable to attack until afternoon.
- Although Hood had outmaneuvered Sherman for the time being, McPherson was concerned about his left flank and sent his reserves—Grenville Dodge's XVI Army Corps—to that location.

- 2 of Gen. Hood's divisions ran into this reserve force and were repulsed.
- The Rebel attack stalled on the Union rear but began to roll up the left flank.
- Around the same time, a Confederate soldier shot and killed McPherson when he rode out to observe the fighting.
- Determined attacks continued, but the Union forces held.
- At 4:00 pm, Cheatham's corps broke through the Union front at the Hurt House, but Sherman massed 20 artillery pieces on a knoll near his HQ to shell these Confederates and halt their drive.

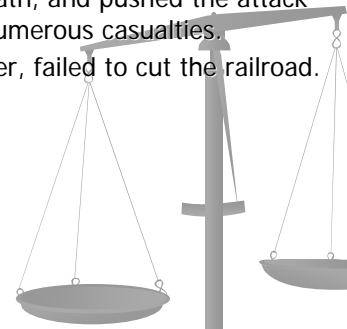
- Maj. Gen. John A. Logan's XV Army Corps then led a counterattack that restored the Union line.
- The Union troops held, and Gen. Hood suffered high casualties.
- A Union victory.

The Battle of the Poor House

- July 28, 1864
- Sherman ordered the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Howard, to move from the left wing to the right and cut Gen. Hood's last railroad supply line between East Point & Atlanta.
- Gen. Hood planned for such a maneuver and determined to send the 2 corps of Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee & Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart to intercept & destroy the Union force.
- July 28, the Rebels assaulted Howard at Ezra Church.

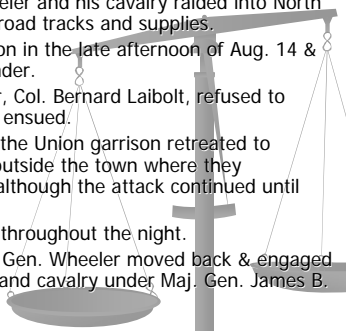


- Howard had anticipated such an attack & entrenched one of his corps in the Confederates' path, and pushed the attack back, causing numerous casualties.
- Howard, however, failed to cut the railroad.
- A Union victory.

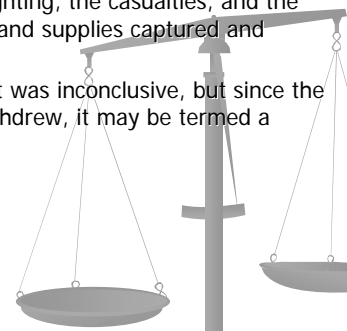


The 2nd Battle of Dalton

- Aug. 14-15, 1864
- Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his cavalry raided into North Georgia to destroy railroad tracks and supplies.
- They approached Dalton in the late afternoon of Aug. 14 & demanded their surrender.
- The Union commander, Col. Bernard Laibolt, refused to surrender and fighting ensued.
- Greatly outnumbered, the Union garrison retreated to fortifications on a hill outside the town where they successfully held out, although the attack continued until after midnight.
- Skirmishing continued throughout the night.
- Aug. 15th at 5:00 am, Gen. Wheeler moved back & engaged with relieving infantry and cavalry under Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman's command.

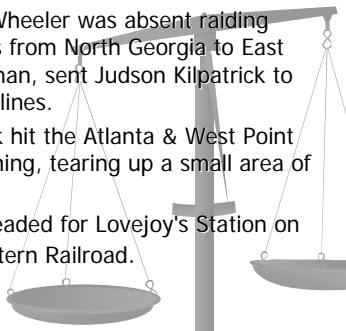


- Eventually, Gen. Wheeler withdrew.
- The contending forces' reports vary greatly in describing the fighting, the casualties, and the amount of track and supplies captured and destroyed.
- This engagement was inconclusive, but since the Confederates withdrew, it may be termed a Union victory.

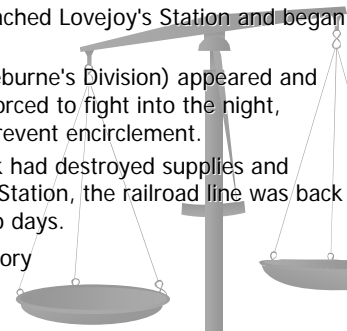


The Battle of Lovejoy's Station

- Aug. 20, 1864
- While Maj. Gen. Wheeler was absent raiding Union supply lines from North Georgia to East Tennessee, Sherman, sent Judson Kilpatrick to raid Rebel supply lines.
- Aug. 18, Kilpatrick hit the Atlanta & West Point Railroad that evening, tearing up a small area of tracks.
- Next, Kilpatrick headed for Lovejoy's Station on the Macon & Western Railroad.



- Aug. 19th, Kilpatrick's men hit the Jonesborough supply depot on the Macon & Western Railroad, burning great amounts of supplies.
- Aug. 20th, they reached Lovejoy's Station and began their destruction.
- Rebel infantry (Cleburne's Division) appeared and the raiders were forced to fight into the night, finally fleeing to prevent encirclement.
- Although Kilpatrick had destroyed supplies and track at Lovejoy's Station, the railroad line was back in operation in two days.
- A Confederate victory



The Battle of Jonesborough

- Aug. 31–Sept. 1, 1864
- Sherman had successfully cut Gen. Hood's supply lines in the past by sending out detachments, but the Confederates quickly repaired the damage.
- By late Aug., Sherman determined that if he could cut Hood's supply lines—the Macon & Western and the Atlanta & West Point RRs—the Rebels would have to evacuate Atlanta.
- Sherman, decided to move 6 of his 7 infantry corps against the supply lines.
- Aug. 25th, the army began pulling out of its positions to hit the Macon & Western RR between Rough and Ready and Jonesborough.

- To counter the move, Gen. Hood sent Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee with 2 corps to halt and possibly rout the Union troops, not realizing Sherman's army was there in force.
- Aug. 31st, Gen. Hardee attacked 2 Union corps west of Jonesborough but was easily repulsed.
- Fearing an attack on Atlanta, Gen. Hood withdrew one corps from Gen. Hardee's force that night.
- Sept. 1st, a Union corps broke through Gen. Hardee's troops which retreated to Lovejoy's Station, and that night, Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta.
- Sherman did cut Gen. Hood's supply line but failed to destroy Gen. Hardee's command.
- A Union victory

The Battle of Davis' Cross Roads

- Sept. 10-11, 1864
- Rosecrans renewed his offensive, aiming to force the Rebels out of Chattanooga.
- The 3 corps comprising Rosecrans's army split and set out for Chattanooga by separate routes.
- Hearing of the Union advance, Braxton Bragg concentrated troops around Chattanooga.
- While Col. John T. Wilder's artillery fired on Chattanooga, Rosecrans attempted to take advantage of Bragg's situation and ordered other troops into Georgia.
- They raced forward, seized the important gaps, and moved out into McLemore's Cove.

- Negley's XIV Army Corps division, supported by Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird's division, was moving across the mouth of the cove on the Dug Gap road.
- Sept. 10th, they moved through determined resistance, he closed on the gap, withdrawing to Davis' Cross Roads in the evening to await the supporting division.
- Gen. Bragg had ordered Gen. Hindman with his division to assault Negley at Davis' Cross Roads in the flank, while Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne's division forced its way through Dug Gap to strike Negley in front.
- Gen. Hindman was to receive reinforcements for this movement, but most of them did not arrive.

- The Rebel officers met and decided that they could not attack in their present condition.
- Sept. 11th, fresh troops arrived, & the Rebels began to move on the Union line.
- The supporting Union division had, joined Negley, and, hearing of a Confederate attack, determined that a retreat to Stevens Gap was in order.
- Negley first moved his division to the ridge east of West Chickamauga Creek where it established a defensive line.

- The other division then moved through them to Stevens Gap and established a defensive line there.
- Both divisions awaited the rest of Maj. Gen. Thomas's corps.
- All of this was accomplished under constant pursuit and fire from the Confederates.
- A Union strategic victory.

The Battle of Allatoona

- Oct. 5, 1864
- After the fall of Atlanta, Gen. Hood moved northward to threaten the Western & Atlantic RR, Sherman's supply line.
- Oct. 2-4th, Gen. Hood attacked a number of minor garrisons and damaged lots of track.
- Sherman sent reinforcements—John M. Corse's brigade—to Allatoona just before the Rebels attacked there.
- Oct. 5th, Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French's Confederate division arrived near Allatoona at sunrise.

- After demanding a surrender and receiving a negative reply, French attacked.
- The Union outer line survived a sustained two and a half hour attack, but then fell back and regrouped in an earthen "Star" fort of Allatoona Pass.
- Gen. French repeatedly attacked, but the fort held.
- The Rebels began to run out of ammunition, and reports of arriving Union reinforcements influenced them to move off and rejoin Gen. Hood's force.
- A Union victory

The Battle of Griswoldville

- Nov. 22, 1864
- Brig. Gen. Walcutt was ordered to take his brigade toward Macon to ascertain the disposition of enemy troops in that direction.
- Nov. 22, and after a short march he ran into some of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry and drove them beyond Griswoldville.
- Walcutt retired to a position at Duncan's Farm and fortified it with logs and rails to meet an expected Rebel attack force composed of 3 brigades of Georgia State Militia.

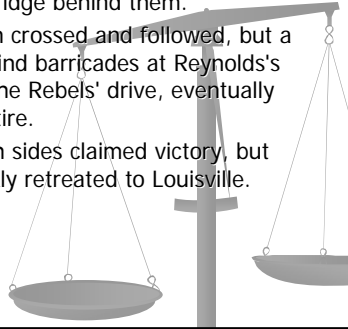
- The Georgia Militia had been ordered from Macon to Augusta, thinking the latter was Sherman's next objective, and accidentally collided with Walcutt's force.
- The Union force withstood three determined charges before receiving reinforcements of one regiment of infantry and two regiments of cavalry.
- The Rebels did not attack again and soon retired.

The Battle Buck Head Creek

- Nov. 28, 1864
- Nov. 24th, Sherman's infantry marched southeast through Georgia, his cavalry, under Gen. Judson Kilpatrick moved northeastward.
- Their objective was to destroy the railroad midway between Augusta and Millen, burn the trestle near Briar Creek and, if possible, release Union prisoners confined at Camp Lawton, near Millen.
- Gen. Joseph Wheeler was fooled by a fake Yankee drive towards Augusta and concentrated his cavalry forces around Augusta.
- When Kilpatrick did not show, Wheeler realized his mistake and rode off in an attempt to catch his Union counterpart.

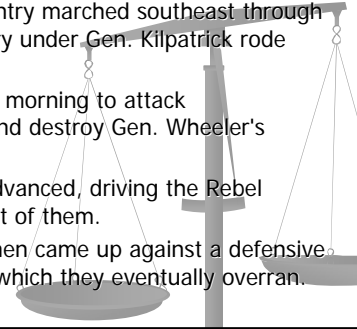
- Nov. 26th, Gen. Wheeler caught up with two lagging Union regiments, attacked their camp, chased them to the larger force and prevented Kilpatrick from destroying the Briar Creek trestle.
- Kilpatrick instead destroyed a mile of track in the area and moved southwest to join up with Sherman.
- Kilpatrick also discovered that the Union prisoners at Camp Lawton had been taken to other unknown sites.
- The night of Nov. 27th, He encamped near Buck Head Creek.
- Nov. 28th, Gen. Wheeler came along & almost captured Kilpatrick, then pursued him and his men to Buck Head Creek.

- As Kilpatrick's main force crossed the creek, one regiment, supported by artillery, fought a rearguard action severely punishing Wheeler and then burned the bridge behind them.
- Gen. Wheeler soon crossed and followed, but a Union brigade behind barricades at Reynolds's Plantation halted the Rebels' drive, eventually forcing them to retire.
- Inconclusive - Both sides claimed victory, but Union troops quickly retreated to Louisville.

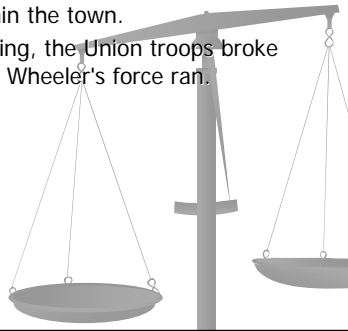


The Battle of Waynesborough

- Dec. 4, 1864
- As Sherman's infantry marched southeast through Georgia, his cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick rode northeastward.
- He set out on that morning to attack Waynesborough and destroy Gen. Wheeler's cavalry command.
- Kilpatrick's men advanced, driving the Rebel skirmishers in front of them.
- The Union force then came up against a defensive line of barricades which they eventually overran.

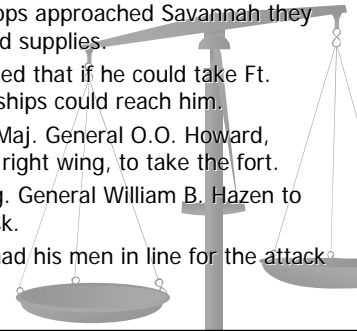


- As the Union advance continued, they met more barricades which required time to overcome.
- Finally, the Confederates fell back to a final line of barricades within the town.
- After furious fighting, the Union troops broke through and Gen. Wheeler's force ran.
- A Union victory

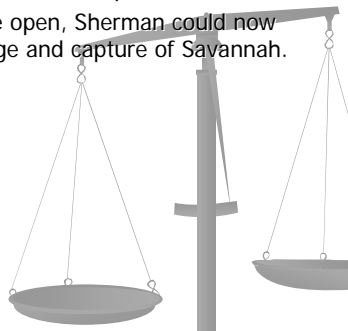


The 2nd Battle of Fort McAllister

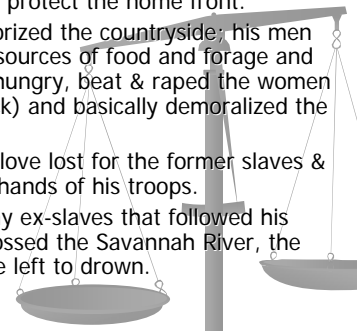
- Dec. 13, 1864
- As Sherman's troops approached Savannah they desperately needed supplies.
- Sherman determined that if he could take Ft. McAllister, supply ships could reach him.
- Thus, he ordered Maj. General O.O. Howard, commander of his right wing, to take the fort.
- Howard chose Brig. General William B. Hazen to accomplish the task.
- Dec. 13th, Hazen had his men in line for the attack



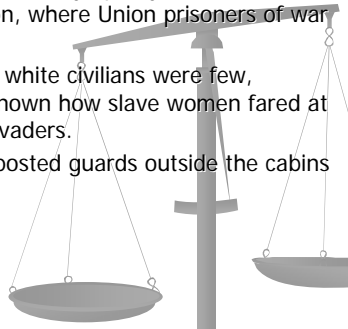
- Upon giving the order to attack, his men rushed forward through the various obstacles prepared for them, entered the fort, and captured it.
- With his supply line open, Sherman could now prepare for the siege and capture of Savannah.
- A Union victory.



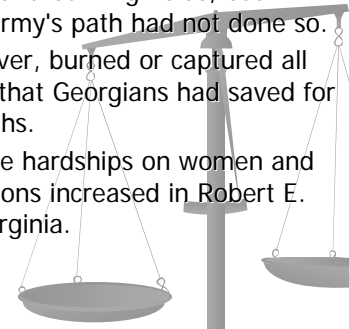
- Sherman's march frightened and appalled Southerners.
- It hurt morale, for civilians had believed the Confederacy could protect the home front.
- Sherman had terrorized the countryside; his men had destroyed all sources of food and forage and had left behind a hungry, beat & raped the women (both white & black) and basically demoralized the people.
- His troops had no love lost for the former slaves & many died by the hands of his troops.
- Most notably, many ex-slaves that followed his troops, as they crossed the Savannah River, the former slaves were left to drown.



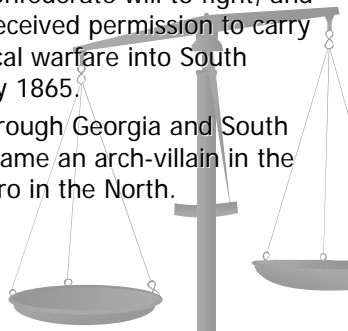
- Although he did not level any towns, he did destroy buildings in places where there was resistance.
- His men had shown little sympathy for Millen, the site of Camp Lawton, where Union prisoners of war were held.
- Physical attacks on white civilians were few, although it is not known how slave women fared at the hands of the invaders.
- Often male slaves posted guards outside the cabins of their women.



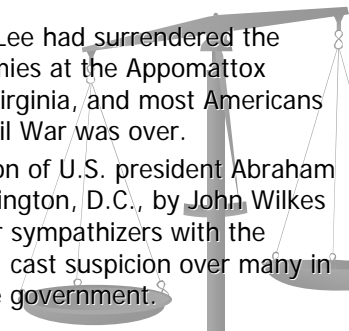
- Pres. Jefferson Davis had urged Georgians to undertake a scorched-earth policy of poisoning wells and burning fields, but civilians in the army's path had not done so.
- Sherman, however, burned or captured all the food stores that Georgians had saved for the winter months.
- As a result of the hardships on women and children, desertions increased in Robert E. Lee's army in Virginia.



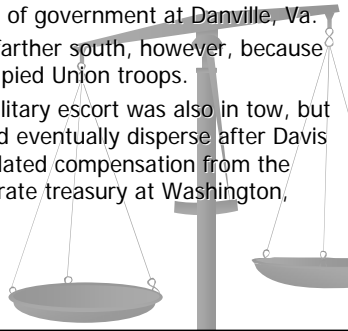
- Sherman believed his campaign against civilians would shorten the war by breaking the Confederate will to fight, and he eventually received permission to carry this psychological warfare into South Carolina in early 1865.
- By marching through Georgia and South Carolina he became an arch-villain in the South and a hero in the North.



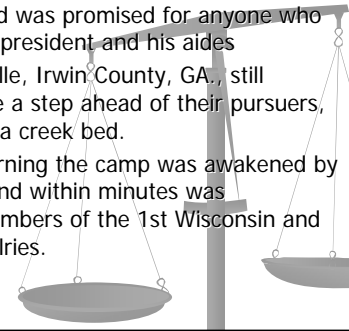
- May 1865 the CSA was greatly disorganized, largely because of the frenetic events April 9, 1865.
- Gen. Robert E. Lee had surrendered the Confederate armies at the Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia, and most Americans believed the Civil War was over.
- The assassination of U.S. president Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D.C., by John Wilkes Booth and other sympathizers with the Southern cause, cast suspicion over many in the Confederate government.



- Pres. Davis still retained hopes for the future of the Confederacy.
- But he was forced to flee Richmond, Va. & establish a temporary center of government at Danville, Va.
- They soon moved farther south, however, because Va. was being occupied Union troops.
- A small but elite military escort was also in tow, but most of them would eventually disperse after Davis authorized their belated compensation from the remaining Confederate treasury at Washington, Georgia.



- The night of May 8, 1865, Pres. Davis, Varina Davis, the first lady, and the president's children, reached south Georgia.
- A \$100,000 reward was promised for anyone who could bring in the president and his aides
- May 9th, in Irwinville, Irwin County, GA., still thinking they were a step ahead of their pursuers, set up camp near a creek bed.
- May 10th, that morning the camp was awakened by a pop of gunfire and within minutes was surrounded by members of the 1st Wisconsin and 4th Michigan cavalries.



- Not one shot was fired by the Confederates.
- Through some confusion Pres. Davis made a quick dash toward the creek.
- He had thrown his wife's raglan, or overcoat, on his shoulders.
- A zealous member of the Michigan detail quickly apprehended Davis, and he was transported to Fortress Monroe, Va., where he remained a prisoner for more than 2 years.
- His poor treatment and its subsequent exposure in the press helped strengthen the cause of Southern nationalism.
- Georgia would not be re-admitted to the Union until July 15, 1870.

