

Gettysburg



Three Days in July
On June 3, 1863, a month after his dramatic victory at Chancellorsville, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee began marching his Army of Northern Virginia westward from his camps around Fredericksburg, Va. Once through the gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Southerners inched northward into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They were followed by the Union Army of the Potomac under Gen. Joseph Hooker, but Lee, whose cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart was absent on a rash raid around the Federal forces, had no way of knowing his adversary's whereabouts.

The two armies touched by chance at Gettysburg on June 30. The main battle opened on July 1 with Confederates attacking Union

troops on McPherson Ridge west of town. Though outnumbered, the Federal forces (now commanded by Gen. George G. Meade) held their position until afternoon, when they were finally overpowered and driven back to Cemetery Hill south of town. The Southerners labored into the night over their beleaguered while the bulk of Meade's army drew up on positions.

On July 2 the battlelines were arranged in two sweeping arcs. The main portions of both armies were in a 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) apart on parallel ridges: Union forces on Cemetery Ridge, Confederate forces on Seminary Ridge to the west. Lee ordered an attack against both Union flanks. James Longstreet's thrust

National Military Park
Pennsylvania

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cover: Detail from the painting of Pickett's charge by Paul Philippaides

success of the previous day, some 12,000 Confederates under George E. Pickett advanced across the open fields toward the Federal center. Only one Southerner in three refused to safety, evening attack on the Federal right at East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, though momentarily successful, could not be exploited to Confederate advantage.

On July 3 Lee's artillery opened a two-hour bombardment of the Federal lines on Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill. This for a time engaged the massed guns of both sides in a thundering duel for supremacy, but did little to soften up the Union defensive position. Then, in a desperate attempt to recapture the partial

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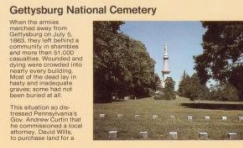


Visiting the Park
The fighting at Gettysburg was a bloody, costly, and painful. Three hundred thousand men fought in it, and more than 50,000 were killed or wounded. The battle was fought on a battlefield that is now a National Military Park. The park is a beautiful area with many historic sites and monuments. It is a great place to visit and learn about the battle.

How to See the Battlefield
You have probably come to Gettysburg to see the battlefield. There are many ways to see the battlefield. You can take a tour of the battlefield, or you can visit the various monuments and museums. The park is a beautiful area with many historic sites and monuments. It is a great place to visit and learn about the battle.



The Gettysburg Address
Abraham Lincoln's famous speech, known as the Gettysburg Address, was delivered on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The speech is one of the most important in American history.



Gettysburg National Cemetery
The cemetery was dedicated on July 3, 1863, to the memory of the Union soldiers who died at the Battle of Gettysburg. It is a beautiful area with many historic sites and monuments. It is a great place to visit and learn about the battle.



Eisenhower National Historic Site
The site is a beautiful area with many historic sites and monuments. It is a great place to visit and learn about the battle. The site is a beautiful area with many historic sites and monuments. It is a great place to visit and learn about the battle.

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