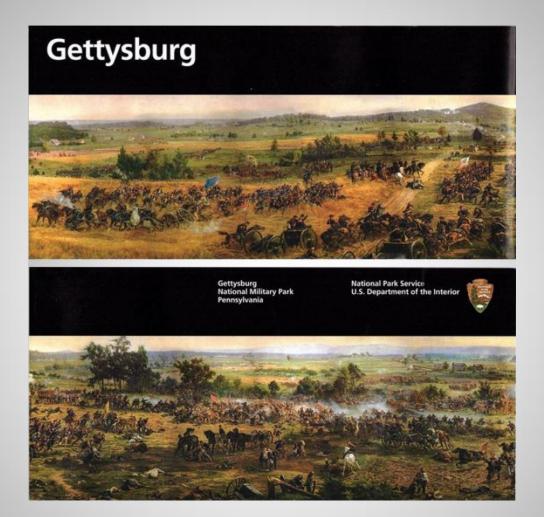
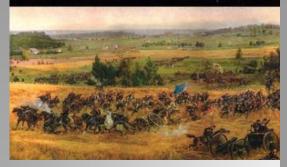
Gettysburg

4
The Second Day



Gettysburg













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Gettysburg's Premier Museum Built in 1832



"Of all Gettysburg museums, this is the one I like best" ~ Katharina S.

Start Your Gettysburg Journey at the Heart of the First Day's Fighting



Step inside one of the Civil War's most historic buildings and listen to the stories of duty and devotion that still echo through the hallways.

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- Learn about the care of the wounded and the role of faith in the war









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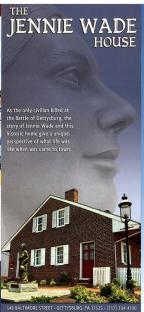
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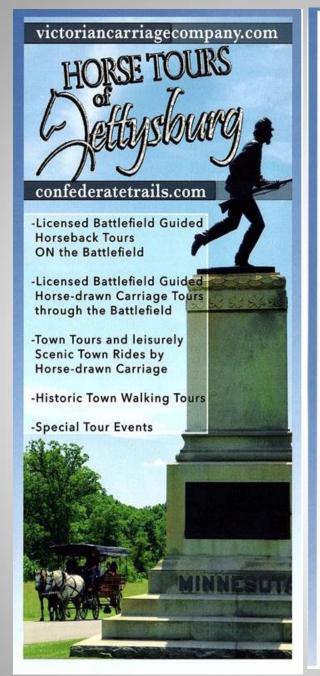
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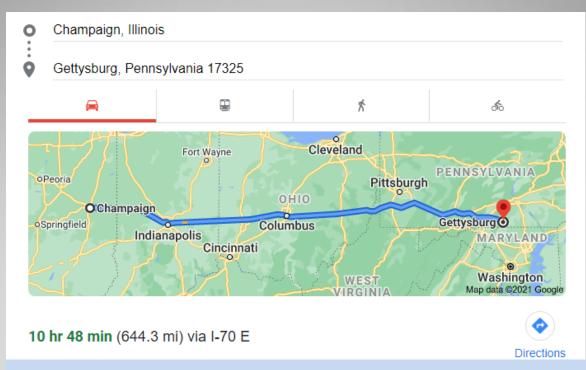
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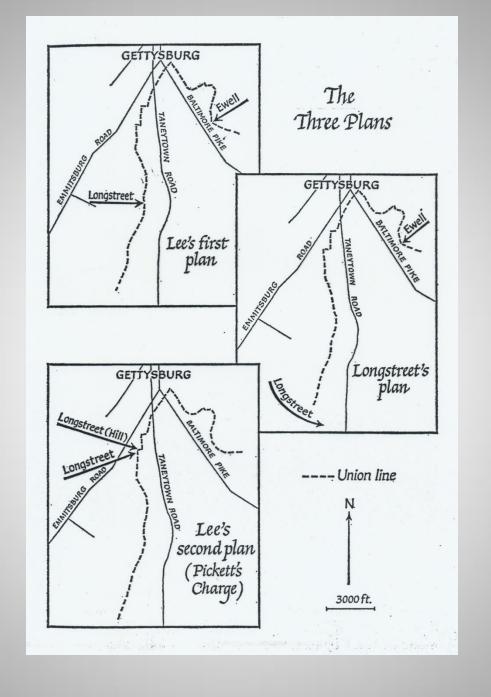


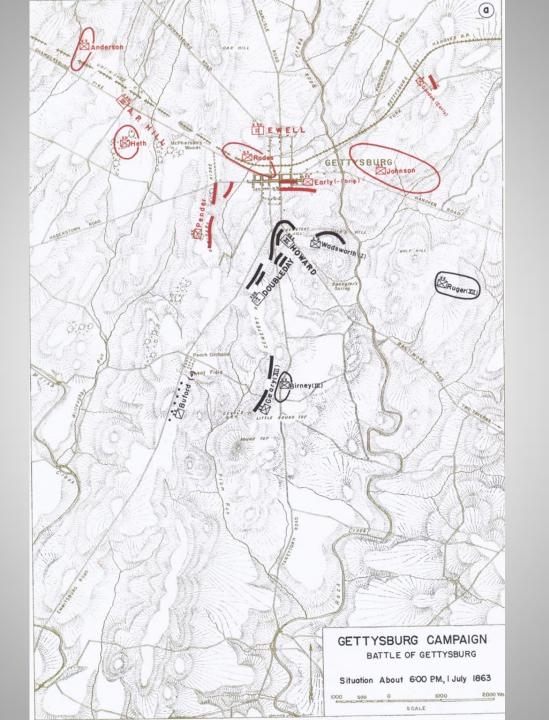


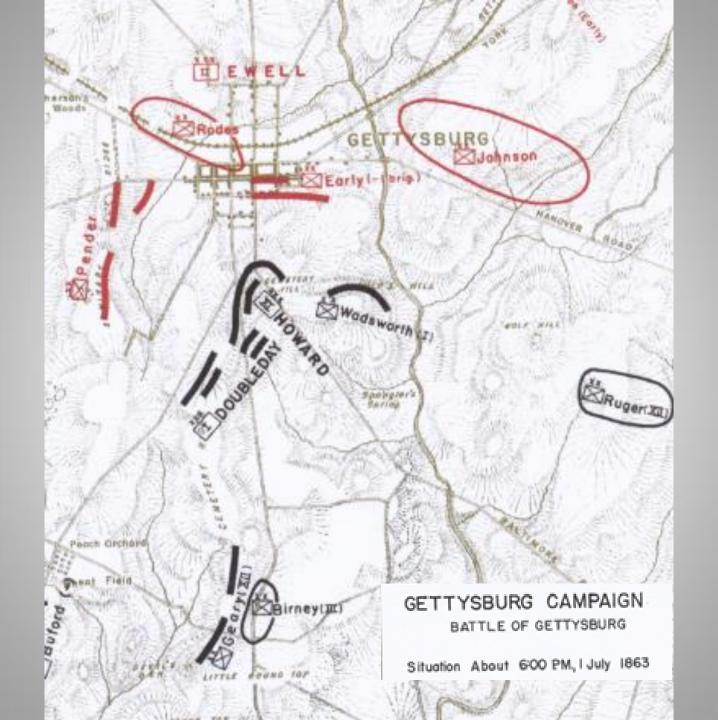


You could make this trip during the six days between OLLI classes (say Thur. Oct. 14 through Tue. Oct. 19, after we finish viewing the movie), or could add a day leaving right after class on Wed. Oct. 13 and getting to Columbus OH by 9 PM.

- —1 ½ days drive there.
- —Two full days and two half days in and around Gettysburg.
- —1 ½ days drive back.





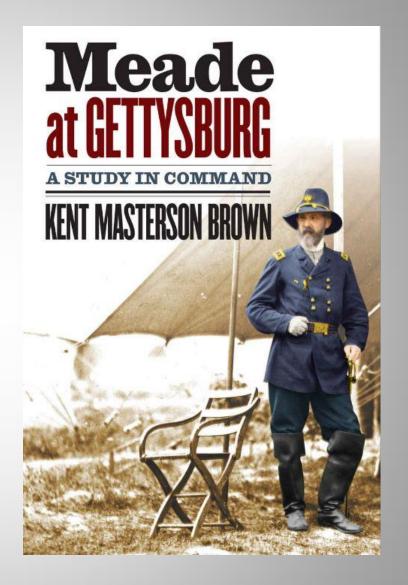




Major General George Meade

Commander, Army of the Potomac

....shown only in one scene in the movie.





Lt. Col. Arthur Fremantle



Captain Justus Scheibert, Prussian Army

Foreign Military Observers

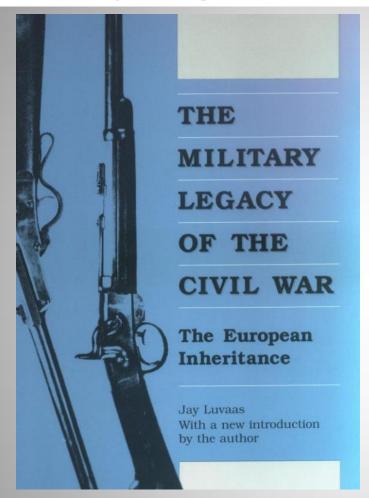
Great Britain, Prussia, France, and
Austria all sent observers to both armies.
These were perceptive men. However,
the interest in their home armies was
not always great.

The European states (except Britain) maintained very large standing armies, with trained professional officer corps and long traditions of their own. What could they learn from hastily raised amateur armies?

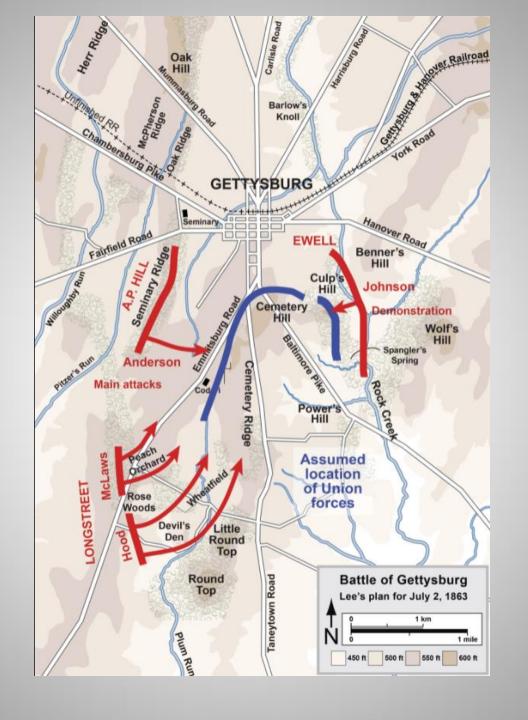
(Answer: Quite a lot, especially after the midpoint of the Civil War. The early armies were indeed often blundering and amateurish, but by war's end the armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were at least equal to any European force!)

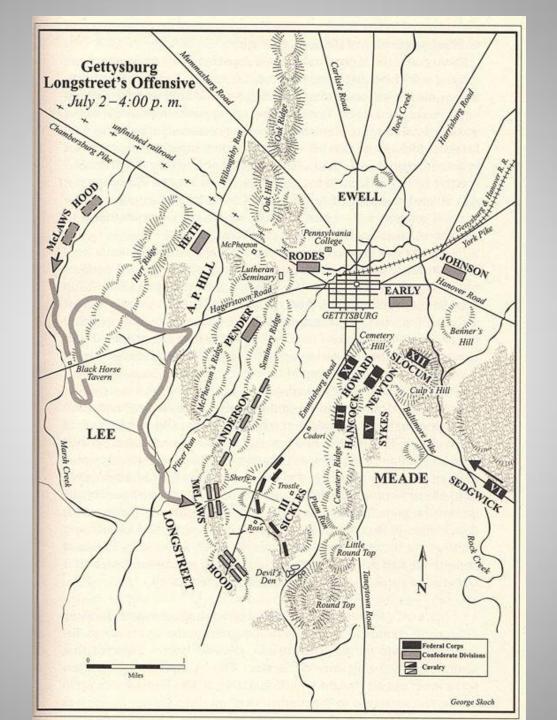
...for what Europeans thought of the American war:

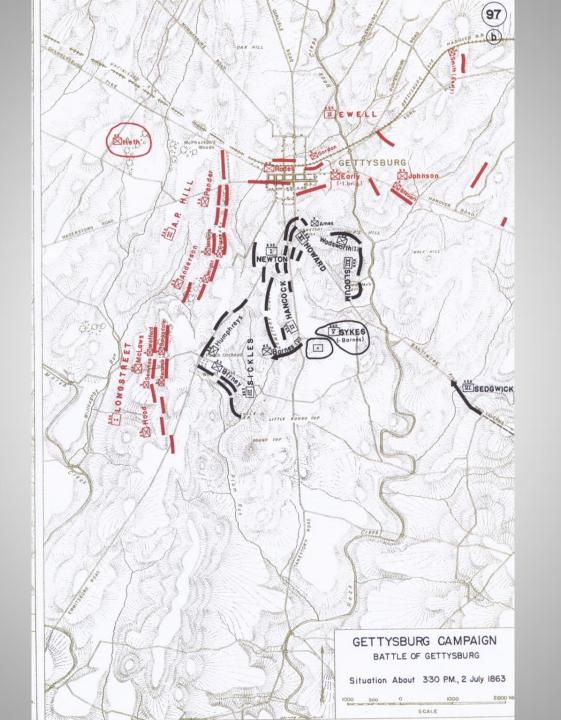
...for comparisons of the wars of the 1860s:

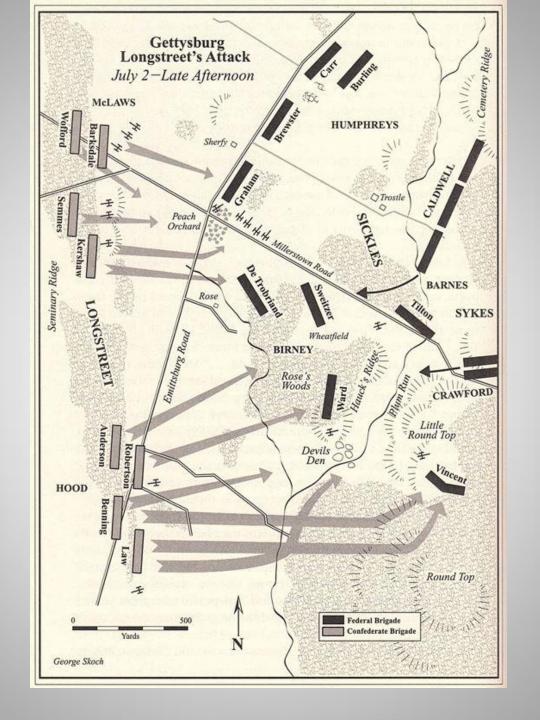


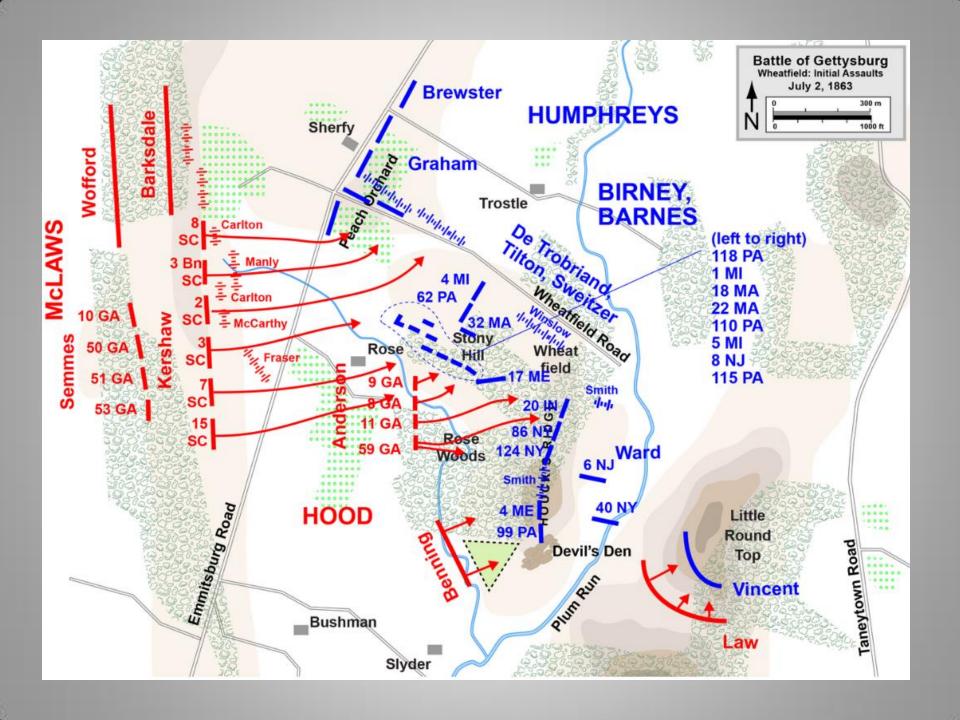
ON THE ROAD TOTAL WAR The American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861-1871 Stig Förster and Jörg Nagler, **Editors**









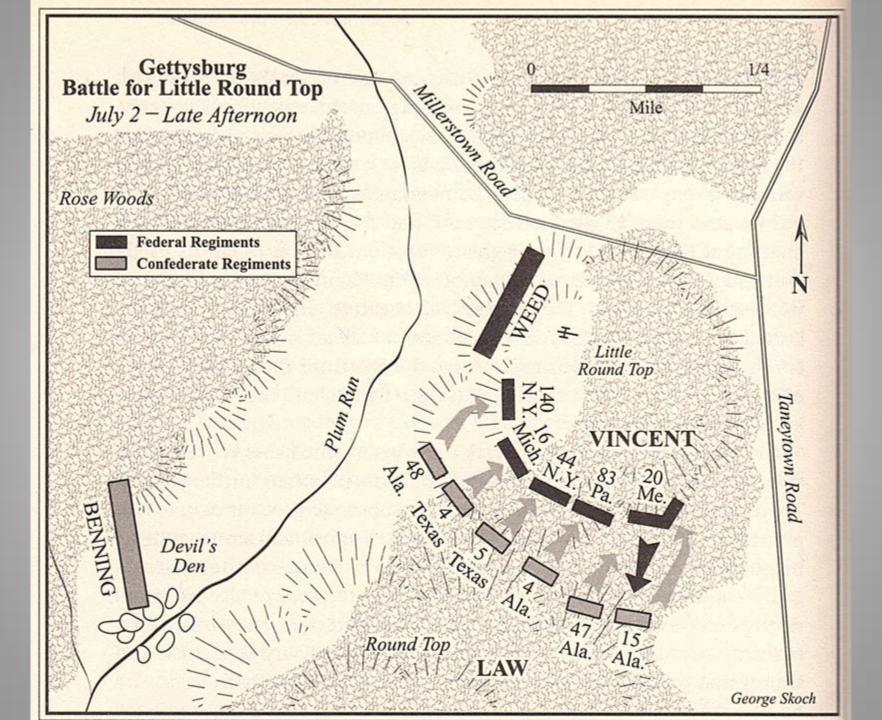


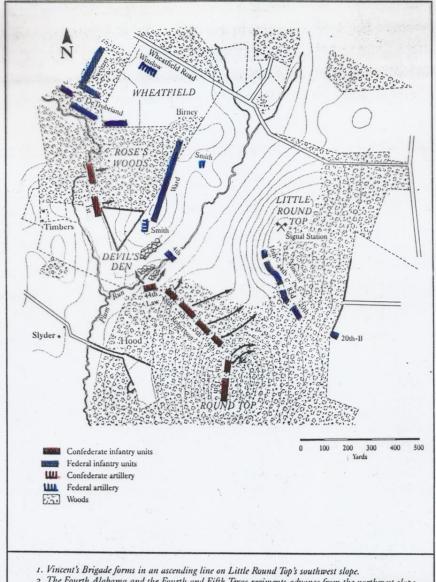






As a staff officer (chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac, Brigadier General Warren initiated the defense of Little Round Top, recognizing the importance of the undefended position on the left flank of the Union Army, and directing, on his own initiative, the brigade of Col. Strong Vincent to occupy it just minutes before it was attacked. Warren suffered a minor neck wound during the Confederate assault.



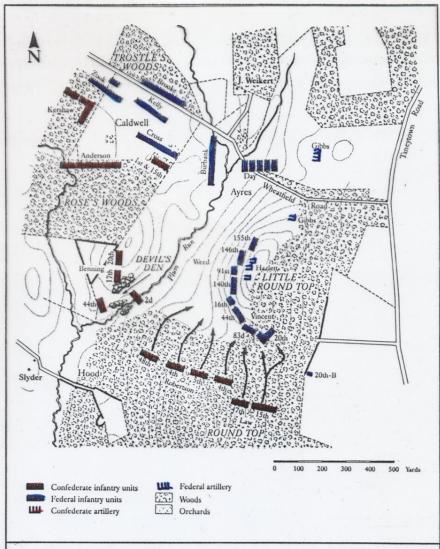


^{1.} Vincent's Brigade forms in an ascending line on Little Round Top's southwest slope.

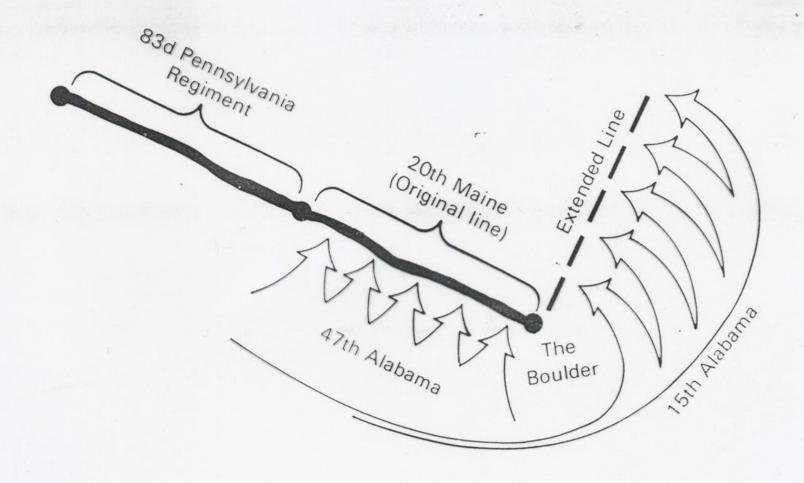
2. The Fourth Alabama and the Fourth and Fifth Texas regiments advance from the northwest slope of Round Top against Vincent's line. The Fifteenth and Forty-seventh Alabama climb to Round Top's summit and then start down toward Vincent's left.

3. The Fourth Maine on the right of Ward's line blocks the Confederates' access to the west slope of Little Round Top.

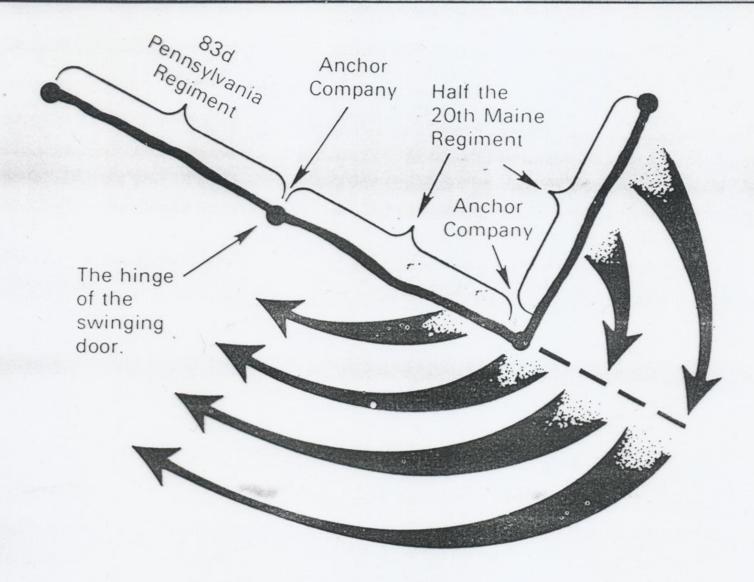
4. The Confederates attack Vincent's line twice and are repulsed.



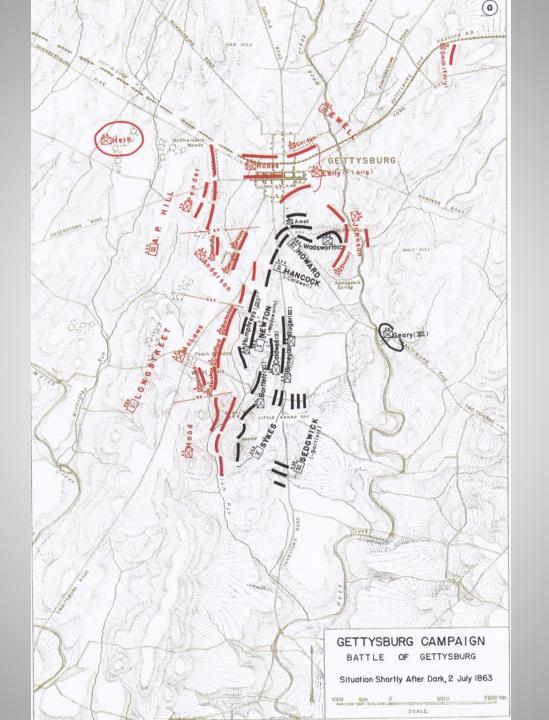
- 1. The Fourth Alabama and the Fourth and Fifth Texas have attacked Vincent's line twice and been
- 2. Benning's and Robertson's brigades have driven Ward's line from its position on Devil's Den.
 3. The Confederates occupy the Devil's Den area and secure access to the southwest slope of Little
- 4. Law's and Robertson's brigades attack Vincent a third time. The Fifteenth Alabama threatens Vincent's left flank, and the Forty-eighth Alabama and Fourth Texas climb the hill in an attempt to work around Vincent's right.
- 5. The Twentieth Maine holds the left flank. The timely arrival of the 140th New York and Weed's brigade secures Vincent's right and the hill.



The 20th Maine defensive lines.



The charge of the 20th Maine.

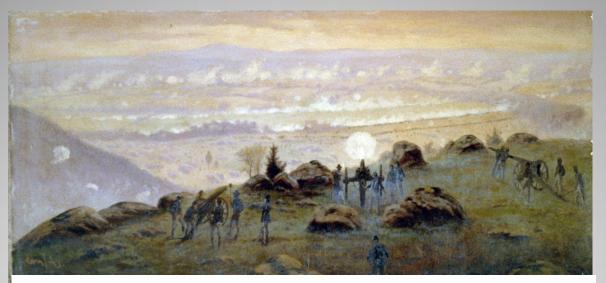




"May I have some water?"

The 15th Alabama Regiment under Col. William Oates had begun the day of July 2 twenty-five miles from the battlefield. They marched at 4 AM, reaching the starting point for their afternoon attack twelve hours later.

The regiment sent a detachment with all the canteens to get water.....and then received the order to attack before the canteen detachment returned.



View from the summit of Little Round Top at 7:30 P.M. July 3rd, 1863

If Little Round Top had fallen to the Confederates....

- —How many cannon could they put there, to enfilade [fire along the length of] the Union army?
- —How many cannon could the Union use to suppress those guns?
- —What infantry reserve forces did the Confederates have, to consolidate their success?
- —What infantry forces did the Union have, to deal with this crisis?



View from the summit of Little Round Top at 7:30 P.M. July 3rd, 1863

If Little Round Top had fallen to the Confederates....

—How many cannon could they put there, to enfilade [fire along the length of] the Union army?

Maybe a dozen

—How many cannon could the Union use to suppress those guns?

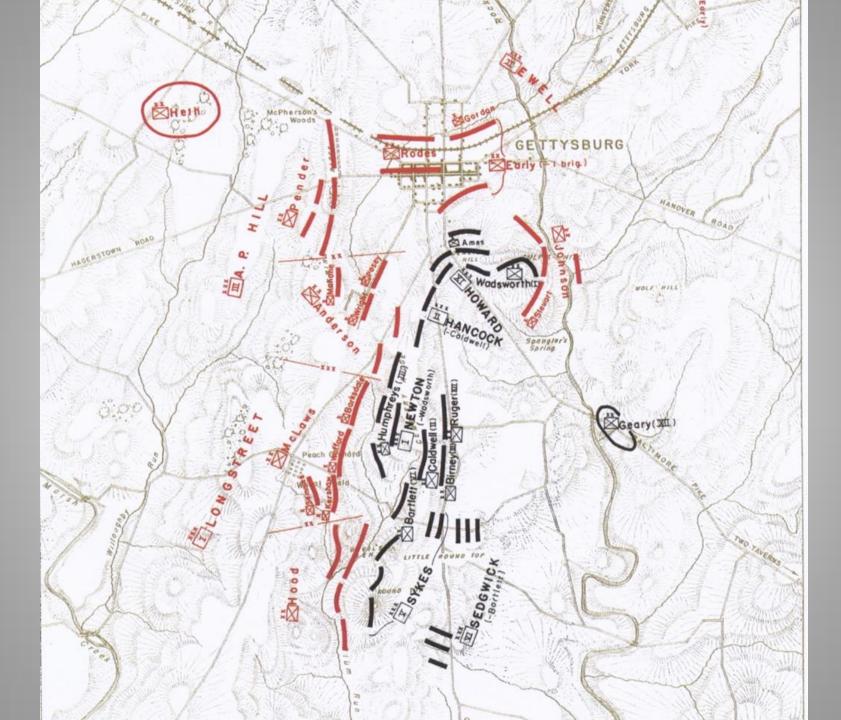
Maybe a hundred

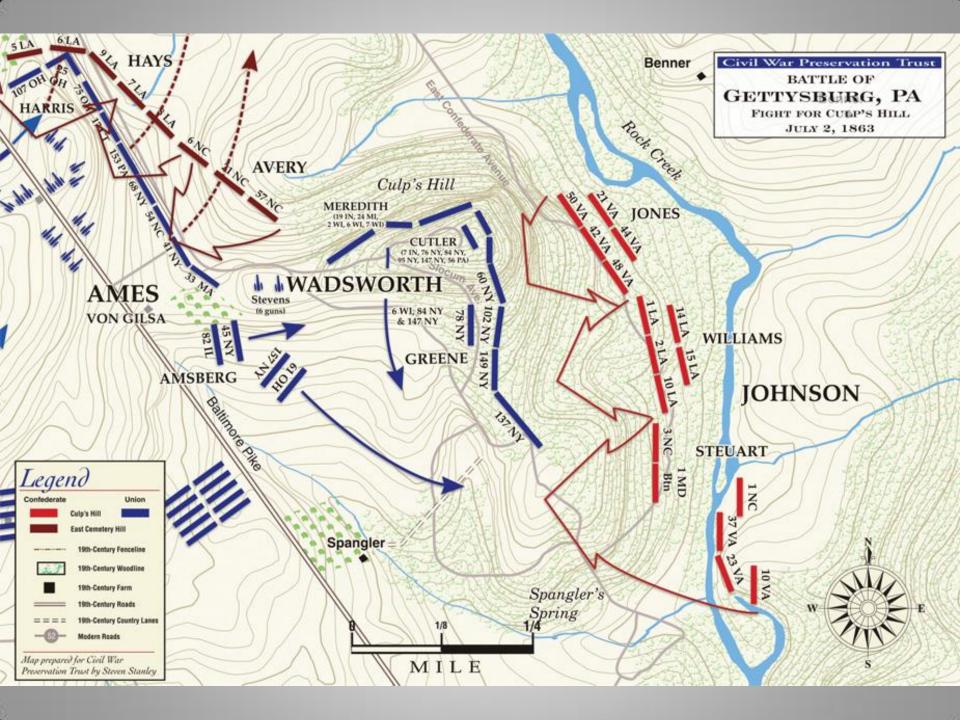
—What infantry reserve forces did the Confederates have, to consolidate their success?

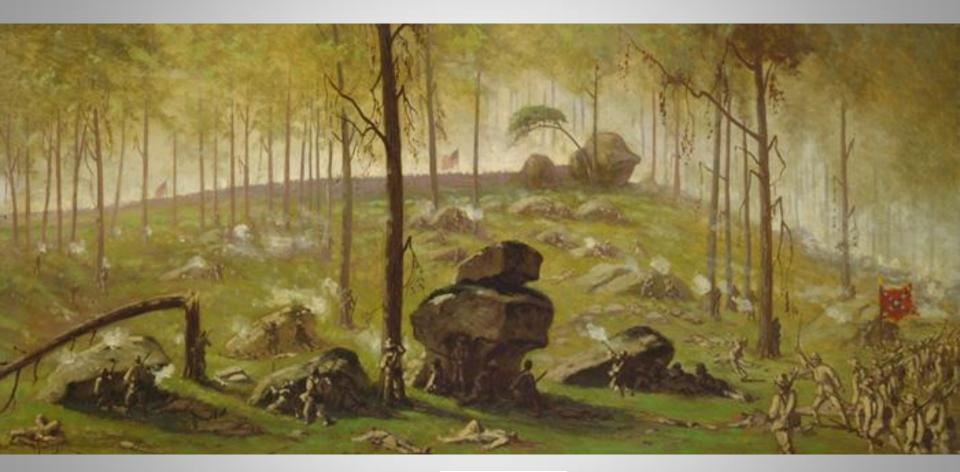
None, for many hours

—What infantry forces did the Union have, to deal with this crisis?

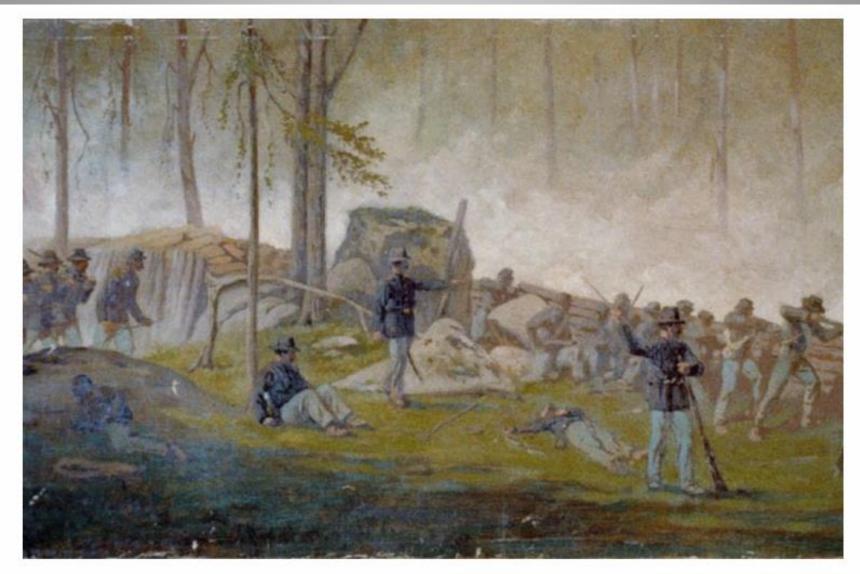
The VI Corps, largest in the army, was nearby.







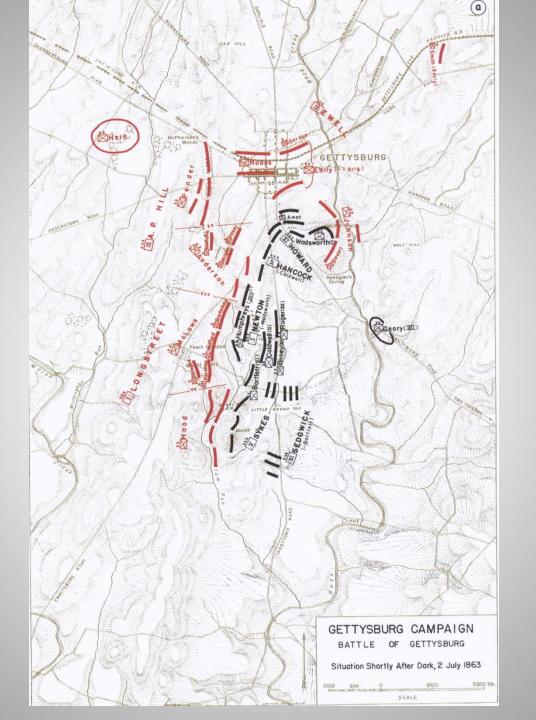
Culp's Hill

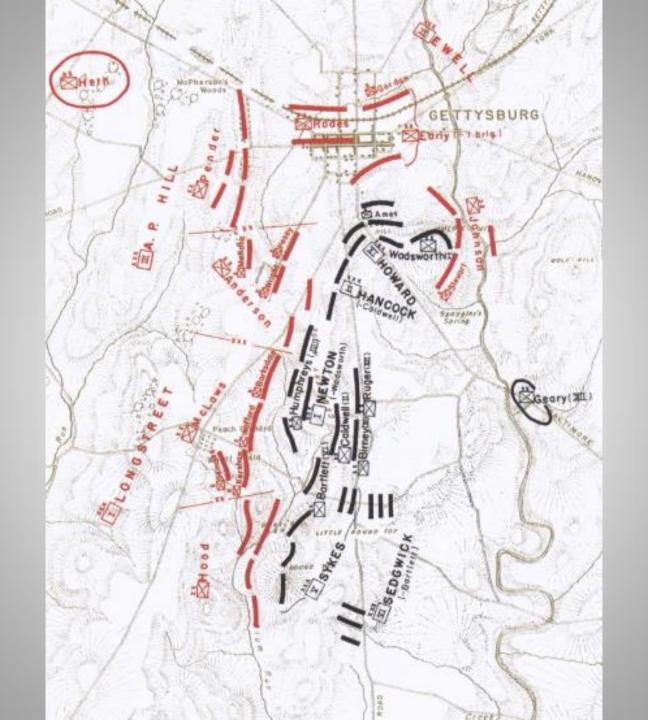


Forbes' Culp's Hill Painting

Painting of the battle for Culp's Hill by Edwin Forbes.







'For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it's still not yet two o'clock on that July afternoon in 1863, the brigades are in position behind the rail fence, the guns are laid and ready in the woods and the furled flags are already loosened to break out and Pickett himself with his long oiled ringlets and his hat in one hand probably and his sword in the other looking up the hill waiting for Longstreet to give the word and it's all in the balance, it hasn't happened yet, it hasn't even begun yet, it not only hasn't begun yet but there is stll time for it not to begin against that position and those circumstances which made more men than Garnett and Kemper and Armstead and Wilcox look grave yet it's going to begin, we all know that, we have come too far with too much at stake and that moment doesn't need even a fourteen-year-old boy to think This time. Maybe this time with all this much to lose and all this much to gain: Pennsylvania, Maryland, the world, the golden dome of Washington itself to crown with desperate and unbelievable victory the desperate gamble...'

At Gettysburg Lee had design On Yankee factory and mine, But he learned what it's like To order a strike With a non-Union Pickett line.