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## Chapter 21


by **Joe Escobar** - Saturday, February 23, 2013, 2:03 PM

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## QUESTION - Effects of Chancellorsville



by Stephanie Sheets - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 11:36 PM

The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville proved to be an important turning point in the war. Although it was a hard-fought southern triumph and a much needed improvement to Confederate morale, it resulted in the loss of Stonewall Jackson, the significant loss of life on both sides, and an attitude of invincibility among southern troops. Which of these factors is most significant to the ultimate downfall of the Confederacy, and why?



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**ANSWER** P S

by Chance Cornish - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 11:21 AM

Answer-Effects of Chancellorsville

How I see it, the loss of Stonewall Jackson was the most significant factor that led to the rebel downfall. If Stonewall hadn't died at Chancellorsville with the sense of invincibility from the rebels, they would have had the walk to back up their invincibility. From that assumption, the rebels would have at least limited the loss of life on their behalf and perhaps on the yankee side as well. It's possible that some minor battle/ skirmishes/ assaults would have happened knowing that the Great Stonewall was on the other side waiting to flank or already flanking them. When Lee heard of Stonewall's injury he said "he has lost his left arm but I may right" and of his death "I lost my right arm....I'm bleeding from the heart." From the magnificent victory at Chancellorsville to devastating loss at Gettysburg, I feel that the loss of Stonewall was very much felt on the retreat back to Richmond.



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3

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## Chapter 21 Question: Vicksburg Campaign: The use of Black troops by the north.

by Mark Gorski - Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 1:41 PM

*General Pemberton (In command of Confederate forces in Vicksburg) repeatedly requested reinforcements from his fellow Confederate Commanders and even from President Davis. The president had none to send, General Lee in Virginia was planning the invasion of Pennsylvania so could not send any troops. General Bragg in Tennessee had already sent 2 divisions to bolster General Johnston so could not send any troops. Only General Taylor in Louisiana could send any troops. However, their only accomplishment was to publicize the controversy surrounding northern employment of black troops.*

*How did this publicize the controversy and how was the sentiment of the Union army effected by this? What was the reaction of the Confederate troops?*



Sum of ratings:3 (1)

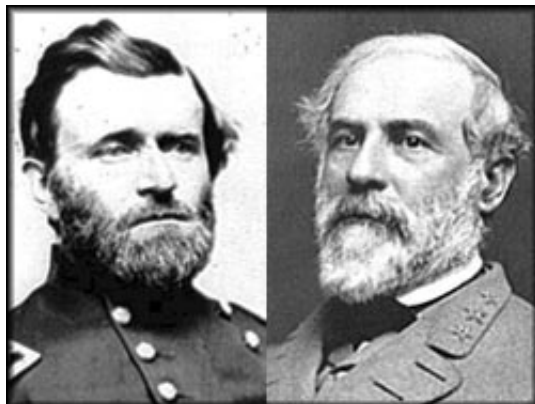
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## QUESTION - The Unions Risks

by Ian MacDonald - Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 1:44 PM

The book states that like General Lee, Ulysses S Grant believed that success in the war could only be achieved by taking risks. Give some specific examples from Chapter 21 of certain risks that Grant and the Union army took during the siege of Vicksburg and the Battle of Gettysburg.



**ANSWER**  

by Julie Skinner - Monday, March 4, 2013, 1:13 PM

Grant had never lost confidence that he would eventually gain Vicksburg. His plan to take the city involved large risks though. The army would have to move deep into enemy territory without a supply line against an enemy of unknown size and strength that held the inside track and could be quickly reinforced. This strategy allowed troops to move faster because they didn't need to move large amounts of supplies or waste manpower on guarding supply lines. Grant believed that success couldn't be achieved without taking this risk. He felt so strongly about this that he was willing to put his career on the line to prove it. Grant's intention was to cut loose from his base, travel light and live off the country. "Grant's unexpected and rapid movements crippled the Confederate response." (McPherson 629:3) This strategy worked well enough to push the Rebels back to Vicksburg by the middle of May. Grant wanted to take the town quickly so he continued his attack without stopping to rest while Pemberton and his army were still stunned. Unfortunately, Grant's efforts to take Vicksburg resulted in the Union army having to dig in for an extended siege, but Grant considered his tactics successful. Sherman offered this praise for Grant's risk taking venture, "Until this moment I never thought your expedition a success. I never could see the end clearly until now. But this is a campaign. This is a success if we never take the town."

The capture of Vicksburg turned out to be the most important northern strategic victory of the war. Grant's risk taking in this instance had paid off. His strategy had enabled Grant to gain a psychological edge over the Confederate army, which paid off in the end.

As for Gettysburg, Grant wasn't there. He was tied up with the siege at Vicksburg. George G. Meade was in command of the Union forces at Gettysburg. Lee, on the other hand, took some major risks on the road to Gettysburg. First, Lee tried to go on the offensive without Stonewall Jackson. Jackson's loss after Chancellorsville was felt strongly not only by Lee but by Jackson's subordinates. They were used to distinct and direct orders from Jackson, so when Lee handed down orders that were open to interpretation, Ewell and Hill were unsure and delayed in their responses. Lee hadn't stopped to reorganize his army and they would be unable to accomplish this reorganization under fire.

Lee had also gambled, much like Grant at Vicksburg, by cutting himself off from his supply lines. His army carried only enough ammunition for their needs and lived off the country.



### Question-The Long Summer-Chapter 21

by Robyn Stevens - Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 8:38 PM

During the spring and summer of 1863, Lee had his greatest victory at Chancellorsville and his greatest loss at Gettysburg. What Happened during this time period to cause this unfortunate turn of events for the commander? Give some specific examples.



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### ANSWER - The Long Summer

by Ian MacDonald - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 6:24 PM

Several factors played into the unfortunate turn for Lee and his army between the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Lee did have his greatest victory at Chancellorsville, but unfortunately their victory came at a very steep price. Not only did the Confederacy suffer 13,000 casualties (about 22% of their force), but one of those casualties was General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, who was one of the Confederates greatest commanders. Lee's victory at Chancellorsville also made gave him overconfidence in his troop's abilities. This overconfidence would turn out to be the Confederates downfall in most of the Battle of Gettysburg. Lee, unlike Longstreet, believed in a more head on combat with the Union at Gettysburg. He thought that if he were to move his men and try to get between the Union army and Washington, his troops would see that as a retreat and lose their confidence. As a result Lee had 14,000 of his Confederate troops meet the Union head on resulting in a horrible defeat.

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### Success and failure in the summer of 1863

by Alexander Kristy - Thursday, February 28, 2013, 3:12 PM

During the spring and summer of 1863 Robert E. Lee accomplished his greatest success in the war up to this point, which was followed by his greatest failure. What

were they? Opposite Lee was Union General Joseph Hooker; what did General Hooker do right and wrong?



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### **ANSWER -- Success and failure in the summer of 1863**

by Stephanie Sheets - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 5:21 PM

Lee's greatest accomplishment was at the Battle of Chancellorsville. In April of 1863, Lee was greatly outnumbered by Union troops under Hooker. As Hooker attempted to outflank him, Lee (unthinkably) split up his much smaller army and held off Hooker, then went on to face the other Union troops. Lee's greatest failure would be at Gettysburg. This failure was a result of his unimaginative tactics and probably a level of overconfidence based on how many times he had taken such unfavorable risks (like at Chancellorsville) and come out on top. Ultimately, he went into a battle where the North had the advantage of position and preparedness.

Hooker's mistake at Chancellorsville was mostly overconfidence. He believed that when he faced an army nearly half the size of his own, they would quickly surrender or retreat. He had the benefit of stronger numbers, but it cost him in caution and attention. Hooker didn't face Lee at Gettysburg because he resigned only days before the battle. General Meade took command of Union troops and brought about a victory. Meade exercised caution and observation to predict and outmatch the movements of Confederate troops as they neared conflict.

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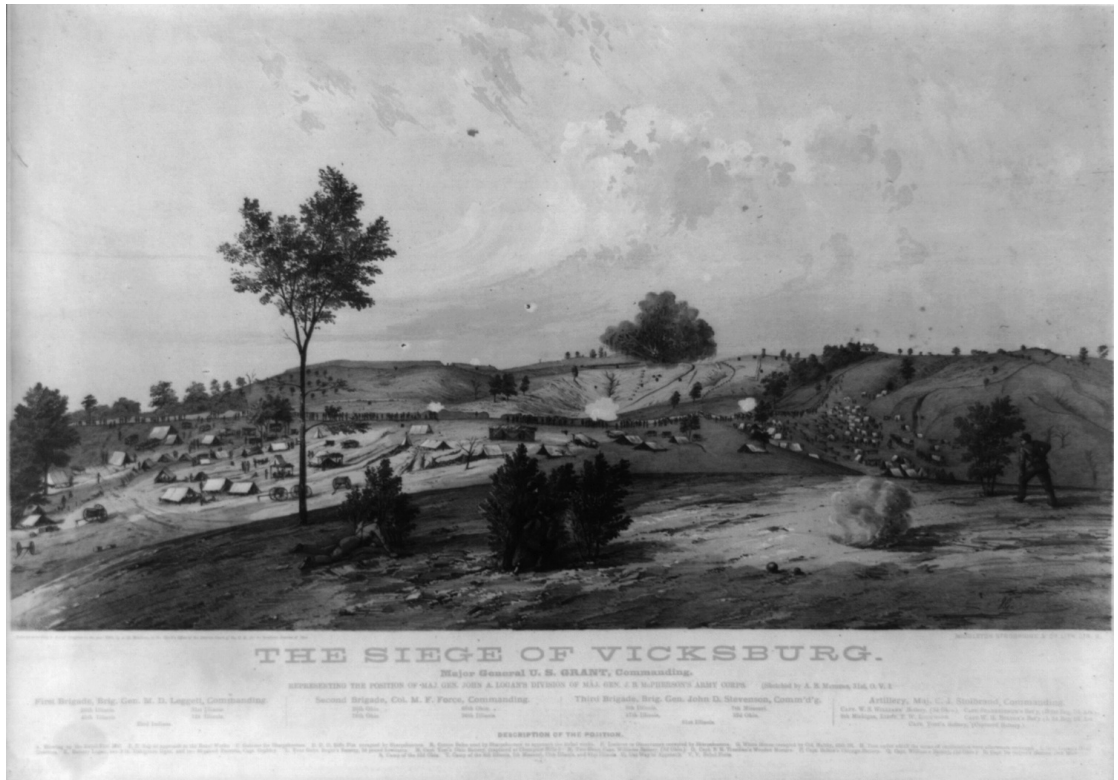
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### **Question- Siege of Vicksburg**

by Jacob Pusey - Thursday, February 28, 2013, 5:12 PM

What were the main factors that forced the Confederates to surrender at Vicksburg? Once they did, why did Grant decide not to take prisoners and let the soldiers go? What was this practice called?



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### ANSWER- Siege of Vicksburg

by Whitney Stevens - Monday, March 4, 2013, 3:48 PM

The main factors that caused the confederate solidiers to surrender at Vicksburg, were their lack of food causing them to become increasingly weak. Half of the solidiers developed scurvy and were on sick leave and the other ones were starving death, living off a quarter ration. They expected Johnston to send re-enforcements but he never did, he claimed "saving Vicksburg to be hopeless". On top of having half of their solidiers on sick leave, the other half were unable to charge due to lack of energy/starving/sickness and they already did not have enough solidiers.

Grant originally was going to insist on unconditional surrounder, but transporting 30,000 men north to prison camps wasn't going to work, since he needed all the transportation for his men. Then Grant settled with the offer to parole the prisoners.



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### **QUESTION: The Road to Vicksburg**



by Julie Skinner - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 9:11 AM

By the end of April 1862, Grant was poised to strike with a powerful force amassed just 30 miles south of Vicksburg. What did Grant ask Benjamin Grierson and his troopers to do in the last two weeks of April? How did this help Grant in his drive towards Vicksburg?



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### **ANSWER- The Road to Vicksburg**

by Robyn Stevens - Monday, March 4, 2013, 9:11 PM

Grant asked (ordered) Grierson and his 17000 man brigade to go on an expedition into the heart of Mississippi and to destroy everything. This included Pemberton's supply lines. This also distracted the confederate attention away from the union infantry down by the river.

This helped Grant with his expedition because they tore up railroads, railroad cars and burned supplies. These items were very much needed by the confederates. They also lured Pemberton into a futile pursuit because Grierson's men would branch off and ride in different directions to confuse the enemy, which left Vicksburg open for Grant.



Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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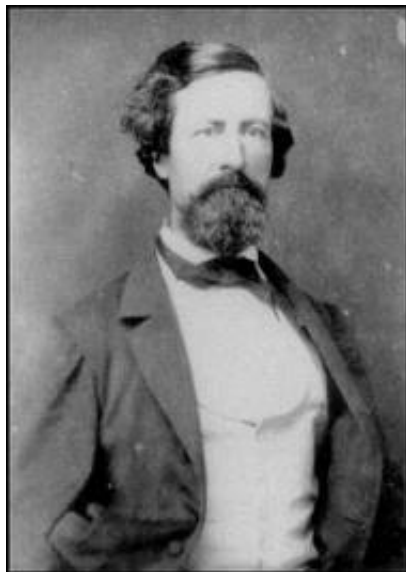
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### The Siege of '63

by Courtney Merrell - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 2:27 PM

Grant's capture of Vicksburg in the summer of '63 was stated to be one of the most important northern strategic victories of the war. This feat would have been more difficult to accomplish (or maybe not accomplished at all) if two confederate generals would have joined efforts to defeat Grant's army. Name the two generals and describe the battle stances/beliefs each had during the siege by Grant, on Vicksburg?





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### ANSWER

by Meleah Drews - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 4:46 PM

The two Confederate generals involved in the Vicksburg campaign were Joseph E Johnston and John C Pemberton.

General Johnston had been given overall command of the Mississippi defenses and was promised reinforcements. When Grant moved toward Vicksburg, Johnston encouraged Pemberton to join forces with him. He believed that with each of their troops and with promised reinforcements, they would outnumber Grant's forces and be victorious. He was less concerned that Vicksburg would be left undefended if Pemberton joined him. He believed that they would simply reoccupy the town once Grant had been defeated.

General Pemberton did not want to leave Vicksburg and the 3,000 civilians undefended. He sent a message to Johnston that he "intended to hold it as long as possible". Pemberton believed that Johnson and other reinforcements would arrive soon. Unfortunately reinforcements were not available and did not come. Neither Bragg or Lee believed they could spare further troops.

After a six week siege, Johnston believed that success at Vicksburg was hopeless. Pressure from the war department however urged Johnston to attempt an attack. Although he made some effort to move his outnumbered soldiers towards Sherman and Grant's troops, it was too little too late. Pemberton had already surrendered. Vicksburg was lost.

Battle Cry of Freedom. pages 631-635

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### Question-- Effects of the Siege P S

by Ashley Clark - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 3:26 AM

Grant's siege on Vicksburg was a result of quick planning and strategic placement of troops. Confederates were unable to relay supplies and reinforcements to Pemberton, and the Confederate forces and town suffered for it. What are some of the circumstances that led to their surrender? Could these have been avoided if even a small amount of aide could have been provided?



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### ANSWER-- Effects of the Siege P S

by Brendan MacDonald - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 12:18 PM

As Grants siege against the city continued, conditions within Vicksburg increasingly became worse. Civilians were forced to dig caves into the hill-side

to use as safe havens, and food became scarce. Soldiers eventually resorted to eating mules and dogs, and the "Vicksburg Gazette" had to be printed on the back of floured wallpaper since there was no more newsprint. Sickness, starvation, and the fact that there would be no southern reinforcements became the ultimate reasons that Pemberton finally surrendered on July 4, 1863 after six weeks of fighting. John C. Pemberton stated that "It would be an act of cruel inhumanity; to subject his men to the terrible ordeal any longer."



Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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### ANSWER



by Jacob Pusey - Monday, March 11, 2013, 1:40 AM

The siege had devastating effects on the civilians living in Vicksburg as well as the Confederate Army who was trapped there. The soldiers were living on a quarter of the rations that they were used to and they were reduced to eating local pets as well as rats and mules. Half of the soldiers were too sick to function and many had scurvy. Malnutrition and starvation was taking its toll on the army and mutiny or desertion was a real possibility for Pemberton. The soldiers were too sick to even mount an attack that would have allowed them to escape, so he had no choice but to surrender. When the Union Army finally entered the city they found that "speculators" had been hoarding food and supplies. Had these been made available to the Confederate army, they likely would have been able to hold out longer. But, without reinforcements from Johnston, they probably would not have been able to break the siege. When Jefferson Davis was told that Vicksburg had fallen due to a lack of supplies, he responded by saying "Yes, from want of provisions inside and a General outside who wouldn't fight".

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### Question - Ch.21 - Union Reaction



by Adam Coutts - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:26 AM

Lincoln haunted the War Department telegraph office during this battle; he received

only fragmentary and sometimes very contradictory reports. When the news finally reached him, he exclaimed, "What will the country say?" Charles Sumner when he heard the news cried, "Lost, lost, all is lost!" To what were these men referring to and why did they believe that this news was so troubling?



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### ANSWER



by Ashley Clark - Monday, March 4, 2013, 6:45 PM

The battle you're referring to is the Battle of Chancellorsville, a week-long battle in which Lee proved his tactical prowess.

The result of the battle came as a rude awakening to the Union, as their forces were nearly twice in number to Lee's. Despite the overwhelming odds, Lee made the extremely risky decision of dividing his army in half, surprising General Hooker and forcing him to make decisions he was uncomfortable with.

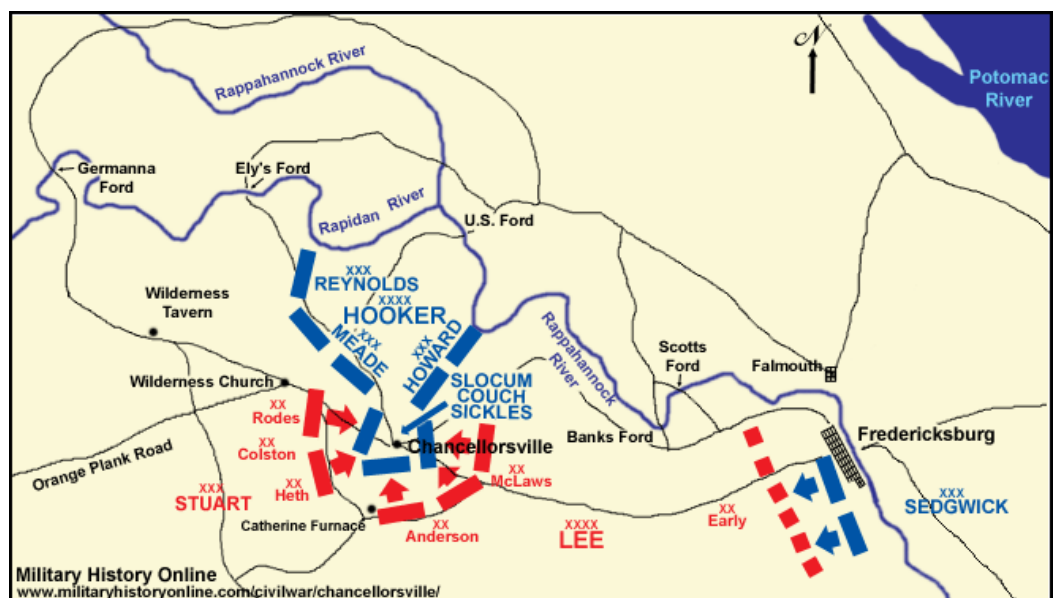
Hooker and his troops crossed the Rappahannock River on April 27th, intending to advance on the Confederate army from Chancellorsville. His hope was to

make his advance from the front, while Major General Sedgwick and his troops returning from Fredricksburg would take them from behind, surrounding the substantially smaller Confederate army and defeating Lee.

Lee foiled their plans by making the risky decision to split his troops, leaving around a fifth of his army to stop Sedgwick's advance. In the meantime, he and his remaining forces would go on to fight Hooker. Hooker withdrew his men back to the defensive lines, forcing Lee to take initiative. He responded by dividing his army yet again, sending Jackson and his troops in a flanking maneuver. This resulted in the mortal wounding of General Jackson, a loss that Lee and the Confederacy felt greatly.

The second day of battle was the hardest, with mountainous casualty numbers on both sides. Lee sent a series of advances to Chancellorsville, knocking Hooker's army back. Sedgwick, meanwhile, advanced over the Rappahannock River and was met with the the second battle of Fredricksburg. The resulting advantage for the Confederacy caused him to withdraw, followed closely by a defeated and severely depleted Hooker.

The loss came as a huge shock and immense blow to the Union, who had lost a few good generals among the casualties. It wrecked Union morale, and caused the eventual loss of faith in General Hooker, who took no responsibility for the loss and blamed nearly everyone who could be related to it. This caused serious tension between he and Lincoln, and he was eventually dismissed just prior to the Battle of Gettysburg.



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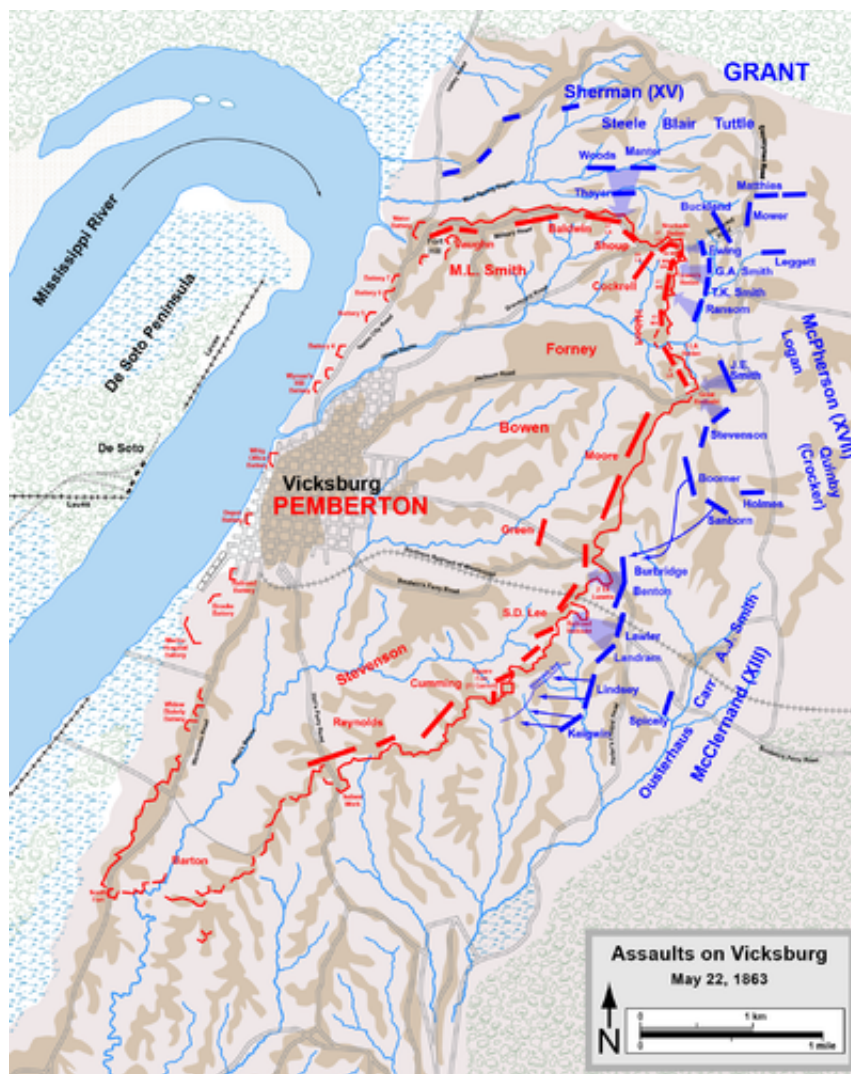
### Question- Loss of Vicksburg

PS

by Chance Cornish - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 2:43 PM

## Question-Vicksburg

The Rebels lost their last major stronghold on the Mississippi River on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1863. The 4<sup>th</sup> wasn't celebrated in Jackson for the next 81 years until 1944. With the loss of Vicksburg, the Confederacy was now split into 2 sections. Coming from the loss, the morale of the rebels was hitting an all-time low. One man said "we have lost the Mississippi, our nation is divided and there is not enough left to fight for." My question is how come the Confederacy wasn't more concerned with the possibility of losing Vicksburg? According to McPherson, Johnston was sitting on the outskirts of the area and wasn't doing much to help. Why didn't they create more of a push to at least reinforce the town and possibly drag out the war for a little longer and even turn/ keep the momentum on their side?



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**ANSWER - Loss of Vicksburg**  



by Ryan Lundberg - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 4:16 PM

Many people in the Confederacy were very concerned over the potential loss of Vicksburg. General John C. Pemberton regarded Vicksburg as “the most important point in the Confederacy.” (633). According to McPherson, the potential salvation of Vicksburg was in the hands of General Johnston. But, Johnston failed to seriously come to the aid of Vicksburg mainly because of his character. “Johnston had never shared the belief in himself as Deliverer.” (635). Johnston, somewhat like McClellan, was reluctant to engage in a serious fight, the same as he had done while on the Virginia Peninsula in 1862. Johnston tried to shift responsibility to Pemberton, who was besieged in the city, and only made a feeble effort after much pressure from the secretary of war. But by then, it was too little too late, and Pemberton had to surrender. So, in summary, the Confederacy was well aware how important Vicksburg was, but Johnston failed to make a serious effort to defend it based on his cautious character.

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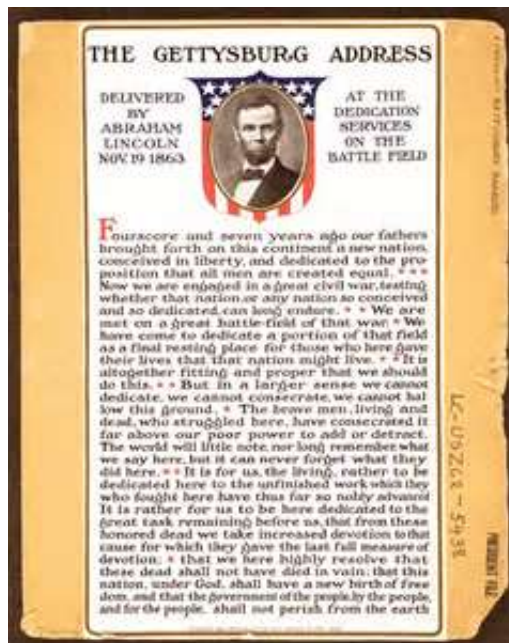
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### Question: Gettysburg Address

by Brendan MacDonald - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 3:14 PM

While delivering the Gettysburg address, Lincoln referred to the nation's basic premise that "all men are created equal". How did the Civil War change the nation's understanding of that proposition and how do we interpret it today?



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### Answer: Gettysburg Address



by Mark Gorski - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 12:01 PM

*"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal". Arguably the most famous words ever spoken by an American President.*

*What did Mr. Lincoln mean by these famous words? First of all he was referring to the Declaration of Independence and the founding belief that all men were created by god and are therefore equal in the eyes of god and should be treated equally in the eyes of the law. Mr. Lincoln, like our founders, believed that we should treat each other as equals with no human condition or status placed above any other.*

*With the Gettysburg address coming on the heels of the Emancipation Proclamation Mr. Lincoln was expanding that principal of equality to include race. This is reaffirmed by the drafting and passage of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment which constitutionally abolished slavery in the United States and can be seen to be further reaffirmed in the passage of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments within 5 years of Mr. Lincoln's death.*

*Mr. Lincoln's firm belief that "all men are created equal" quickly spread throughout the country and have continued to grow even to this day as can be seen in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> amendments as well as the proposed equal rights amendment of 1972.*

*Yes, there have been some setbacks and some holdouts to this equality but since Mr. Lincoln's profound words that day the government and people of this country have moved steadily in the direction of complete equality.*

*As with all things there are those who seek to redefine this principle to serve their own ends but by and large as a nation we have remained true to the "proposition that all men are created equal".*

*The Gettysburg address, almost as much as the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution, defines the course of our nation and the core character of the American people.*

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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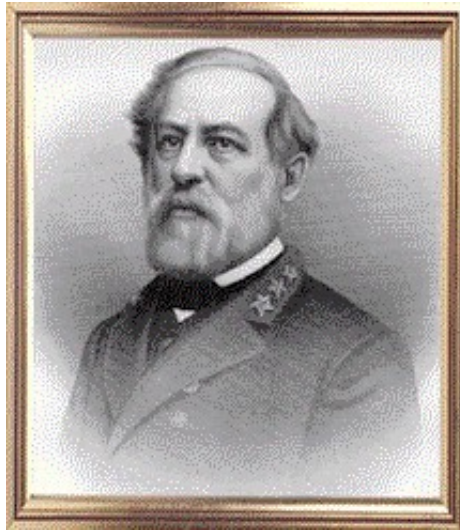
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### Stratgey Conference

by Jennifer King - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 3:42 PM

On May 15, 1863 Jefferson Davis, who was still disquieted by news coming out of Mississippi, called Lee to Richmond for a strategy conference. What plan of attack did Lee propose that dazzled both Davis and Secretary of War James Seddon? Was it successful?



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### Answer!

by Courtney Merrell - Monday, March 4, 2013, 10:44 AM

In the strategy conference on May 15th Lee produced a proposal that would have him and his men invade Pennsylvania with a reinforced army and inflict a crushing defeat on the Yankees in their own backyard. This plan would take out the enemy on the Rappahannock, take the armies out of war-ravaged Virginia, and enable Lee to feed his troops in the enemy's country. Our text stated that it would also strengthen Peace Democrats, discredit Republicans, reopen the question of foreign recognition, and perhaps even conquer peace and recognition from the Union government itself. Lee's plan of attack was successful in getting them into Pennsylvania, where one of the largest battles of the state was fought, Gettysburg. Unfortunately the Union forces were too great for Longstreet and Lee and ended in their defeat.

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### QUESTION - Reinforcing Vicksburg

by Ryan Lundberg - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:07 PM

The surrender of Vicksburg in combination with the battle of Gettysburg was considered to be the turning point of the Civil War. Previously, the fate of Vicksburg had been debated by Southern leadership. If Vicksburg was so crucial to the outcome of the war, why did Robert E. Lee decide not to send reinforcements to the city? What did he hope to achieve instead, and what was the lone dissenting opinion of his strategy?



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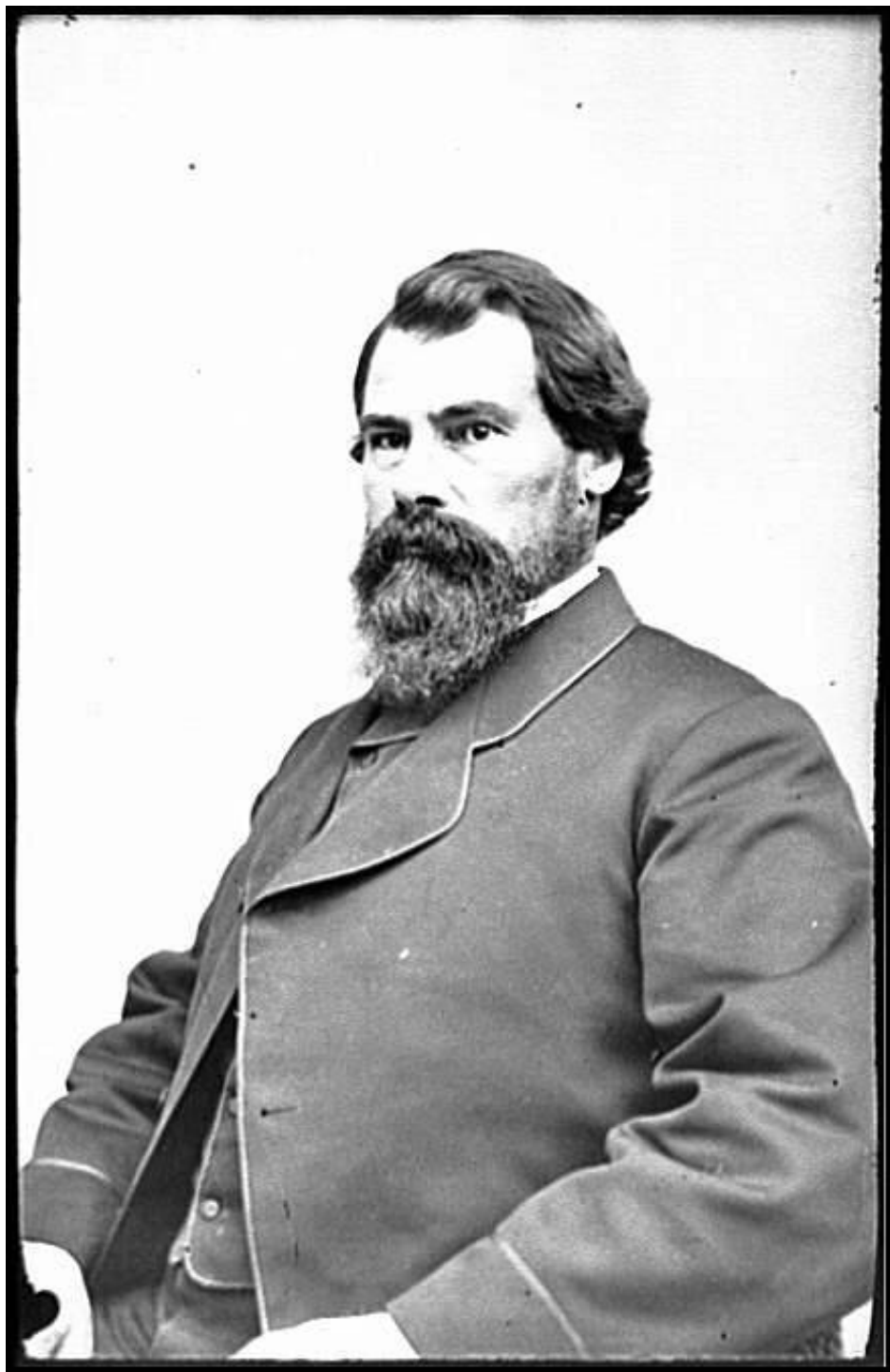
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### Re: QUESTION - Reinforcing Vicksburg

by Jessica Cadenasso - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 8:02 PM

Robert E. Lee said "If Vicksburg could hold out that long it would be safe without reinforcements, for the climate in June will force the enemy to retire." He needed the troops with him to attack Pennsylvania. He says it becomes a question between Virginia and Mississippi. Davis agreed with Lee and said that it would be better to reinforce Lee and invade Pennsylvania. Postmaster-General John Reagan was the only one opposed, he believed Vicksburg should be top priority being the link between the union and confederacy.



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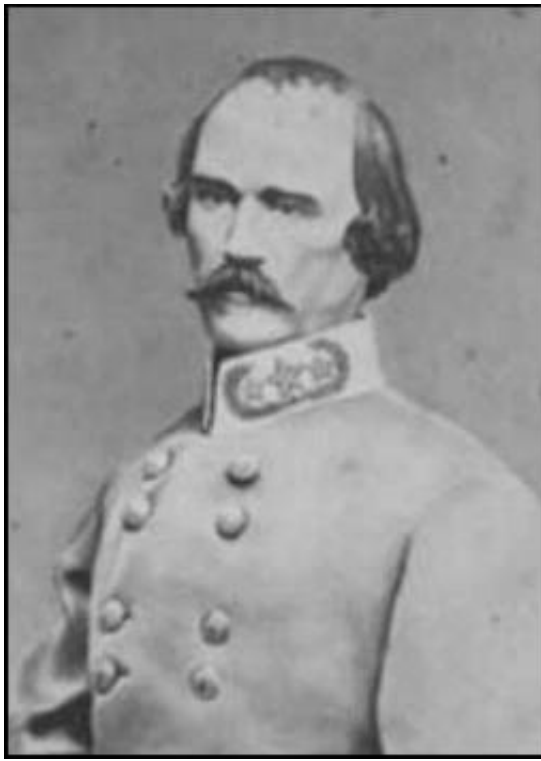
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### **Vicksburg- Johnston/re-enforcements/illness**

by Whitney Stevens - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 5:11 PM

In the Battle of Vicksburg, southerners were patiently waiting for re-enforcements. However, Johnston never sent them, what was his reasoning? In addition to not having enough troops, almost half of the confederate soldiers were diagnosed with what illness at Vicksburg?



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### ANSWER

by Jacob Pusey - Monday, March 4, 2013, 7:12 PM

Johnston told the Confederate War Department "I consider saving Vicksburg to be hopeless" when he was asked to send troops. Johnston felt that he did not have enough men himself and had already been given reinforcements from Braxton Bragg while General Lee needed all of his men for an invasion into Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, during the six week siege of the city, Pemberton's men and the inhabitants of Vicksburg were suffering from starvation and malnutrition. They were actually so weak that the army did not even have the strength to fight their way out of the city and escape. The moral was so bad that Pemberton was forced to surrender before his army deserted.

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### Vicksburg is the key

by Meleah Drews - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 8:33 PM

According to Grant, "the fate of the Confederacy was sealed when Vicksburg fell". Why was the capture of Vicksburg by the Union army considered the most important northern strategic victory of the war?

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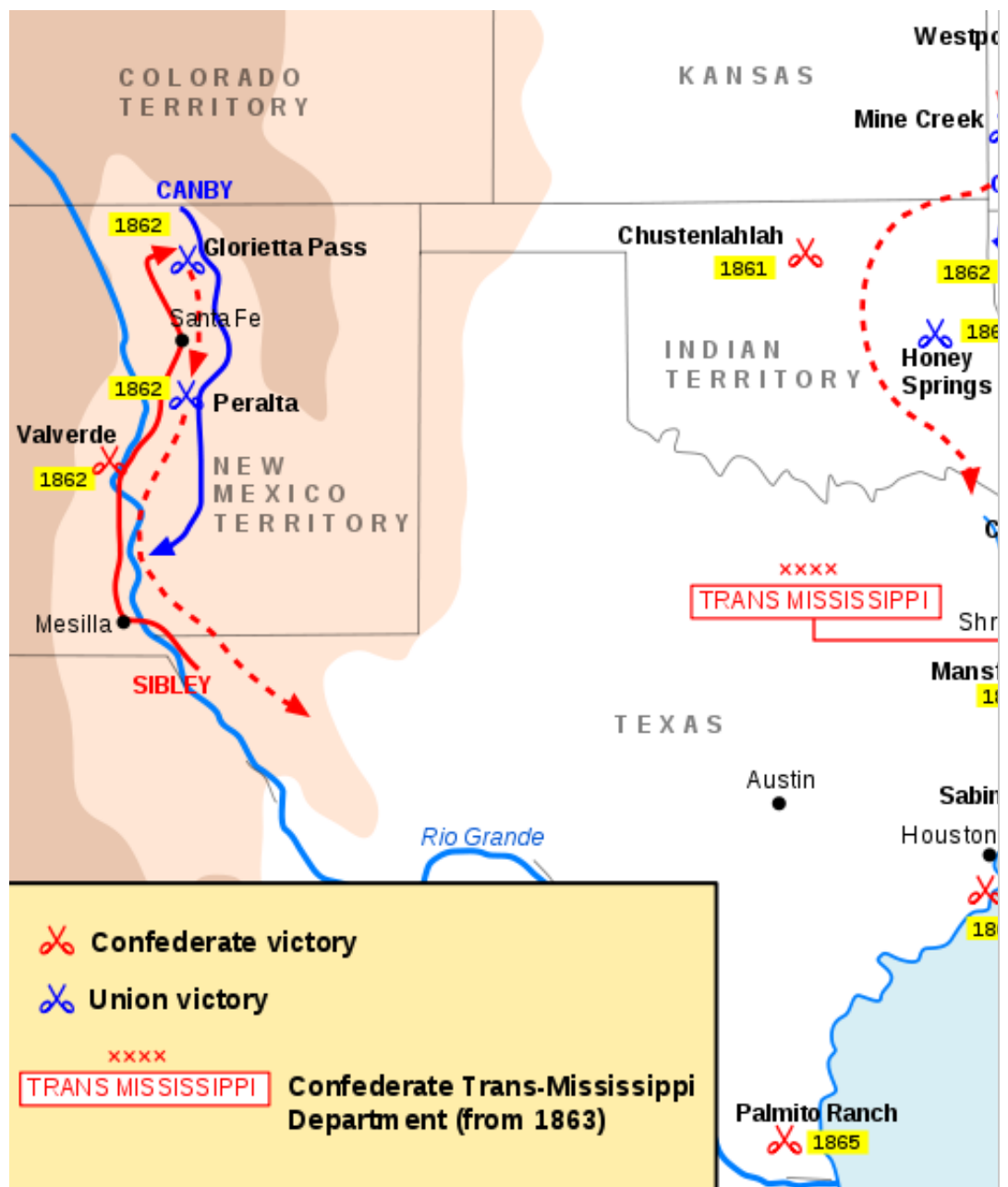


## **ANSWER - Vicksburg is the key**

by Adam Coutts - Monday, March 4, 2013, 11:28 AM

For the Confederacy, the loss of Vicksburg split control of the Mississippi River and preventing communication with Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department for the remainder of the war. Also this split, prevented supplies from Texas and Arkansas that were greatly needed. As well as the 30,000 some Confederate soldiers who surrendered with the city were a significant loss to the overall cause.

Another very good reason to point out was that a day before the fall of Vicksburg, there was victory during the Battle of Gettysburg and these twin victories in turn had major loss for Confederate war bonds. "European investors gave Johnny Reb about a 42 percent chance of winning the war in early 1863 prior to the battle of Gettysburg...however, news of the severity of costly Confederate defeats at Gettysburg/Vicksburg led to a sell-off in rebel bonds and the probability of a Southern victory fell to about 15 percent by the end of 1863." (Oosterlinck and Weidenmier, Did Johnny Reb have a Fighting Chance? A Probabilistic Assessment from European Financial Markets)



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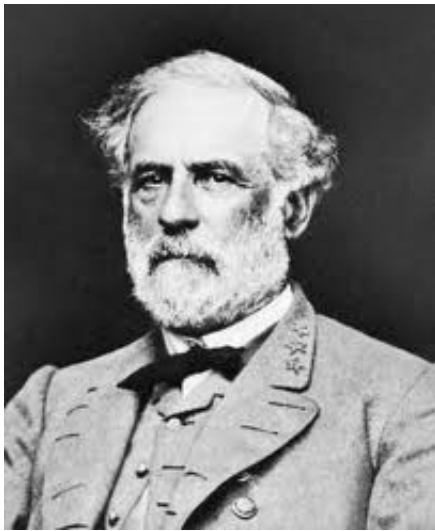


## Re: Chapter 21



by Jessica Cadenasso - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:03 PM

In 1863 Robert E. Lee had his greatest success which was followed by his greatest failure, what were they and how did it change things?



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### ANSWER



by Alexander Kristy - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 1:49 PM

In the spring of 1863 Robert E. Lee had his greatest success, which was a victory at the Battle of Chancellorsville. His men were short on food and supplies, and were outnumbered. Lee divided his army into three parts, and prepared his army for the ensuing battle. Union General Hooker and the other northern commanders made mistakes that led to the loss of this battle. Hooker failed to capitalize on his numbers and for some reason retreated instead on proceeding with the attack. Similar mistakes were made by his other commanders. Lee's victory came at a cost, 13,000 men lost and his most trusted officer, Stonewall Jackson. Following this great success came his great failure, the loss at the Battle of Gettysburg. The Battle of Chancellorsville gave the South a boost of confidence but this proved to be harmful. "And the boost that the battle gave the southern morale proved in the end harmful, for it bred an overconfidence in their own prowess and a contempt for the enemy that led to the disaster. Believing his troops invincible, Lee was about to ask them to do the impossible." (pg. 645, McPherson). Lee's greatest failure came at Gettysburg. After losing this battle "Lee was profoundly depressed by the outcome of his campaign to conquer a peace. A month later he offered his resignation to Jefferson Davis. 'No one,' wrote Lee, 'is more aware than myself of my inability for the duties of my position. I cannot even accomplish what I myself desire. How can I fulfill the expectations of others?' (pg. 665, McPherson). After this battle the Confederates would "never again possessed the power and reputation they carried into Pennsylvania those palmy midsummer days of 1863." (pg. 665, McPherson).

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