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< [Previous \(Chapter 26\)](#)[\(Chapter 28 Extra Credit\) Next](#) >**Chapter 22** by **Joe Escobar** - Saturday, February 23, 2013, 2:03 PM

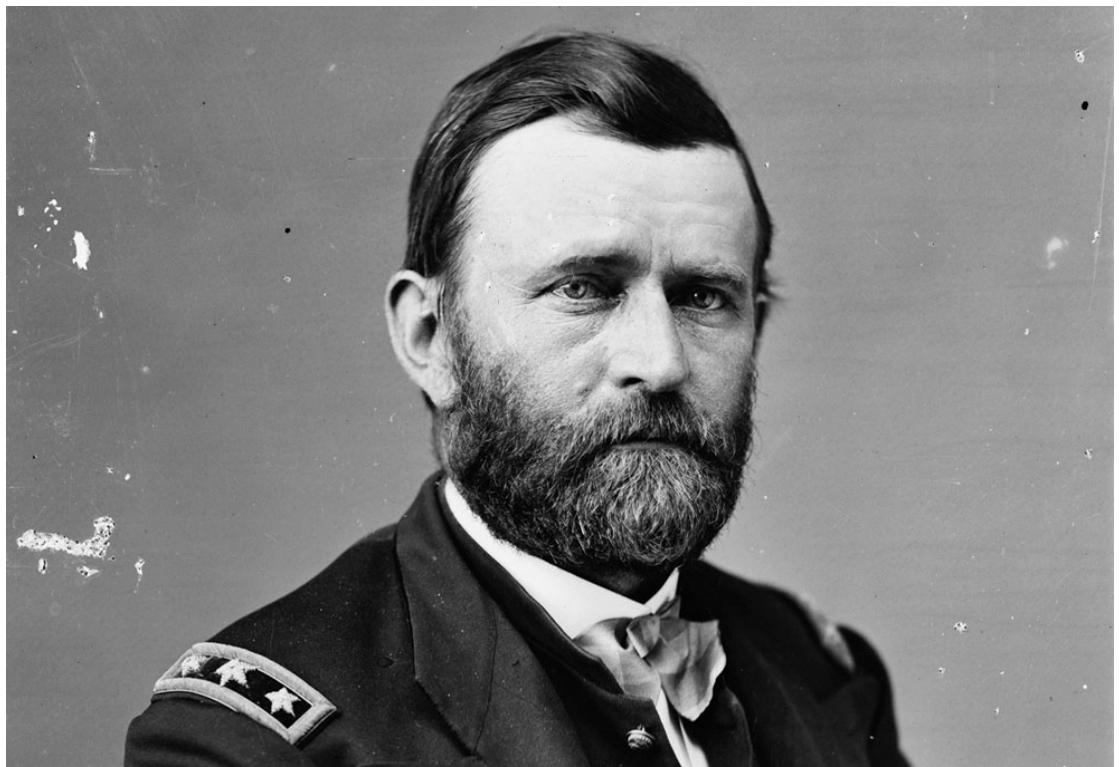
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[Edit](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**QUESTION -- Grant's Mississippi**

by Stephanie Sheets - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 11:35 PM

Grant's appointment to command the Division of the Mississippi was a significant improvement for Union forces in this area "embracing the whole region between that river and the Appalachians", which proved to be an important Union stronghold. In what ways did Grant's leadership directly affect these troops?



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ANSWER  

by Chance Cornish - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 1:38 AM

Answer-Grant's Mississippi

At Chickamauga, with Rosecrans embarrassingly fleeing the field while Thomas continued to fight on, Lincoln became uneasy with the results or lack thereof in the heart of the Confederacy. It seemed to be in such bad shape there that there was "no point putting these men into Chattanooga when the soldiers already there could not be fed." (P. 675-6) With there not being any other option but to make a leadership change, Lincoln makes his move and creates the Division of the Mississippi and places Grant in command.

Grant's presence is felt almost immediately. While on his way down to Chattanooga, Grant replaces Rosecrans with Thomas as Commander of the Army of the Cumberland. Within one week, the Yankees broke rebel strongholds on the road and river west of Chattanooga which allowed the yanks to setup their new supply line called the "cracker line".

"We began to see things move. We felt that everything was coming from a plan" (P.676) one yankee officer said of Grant when he showed up. Also, with Grant establishing a secure supply line, that allowed Lincoln to authorize Sherman to show up with 17,000 troops and Hooker with 20,000 troops to reinforce Thomas's force of 35,000.



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Chapter 22 Question: Confederate hopes of Recognition by England or France dashed.

by Mark Gorski - Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 3:11 PM

After having their hopes of formal recognition by the British government dashed in September of 1863 by the Palmerston government the Confederates pinned their hopes on formal recognition by the French government and sent their chief foreign agent to France. The Emperor of France was hoping to restore a French Empire in the new world by recapturing Mexico. The Confederate Government hoped that by aligning itself with the new French Emperor of Mexico they would also be aligning themselves with all of France. However, these hopes were also dashed.

Dashed through the policy and actions of the Union government.

What actions did the Union government and President Lincoln take that dashed these hopes?

Photo's: First row; President Abraham Lincoln U.S.A., British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, President Jefferson Davis C.S.A. Second row; Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico, Emperor Napoleon III of France and Confederate chief foreign agent James Bulloch.



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ANSWER

by Ashley Clark - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 11:49 AM

The Confederacy wished to take advantage of Louis Napoleon's intent to build a French Empire in the New World. They offered aide in their efforts in exchange for diplomatic recognition and military alliance with the French.

Although Napoleon considered the offer, he ultimately turned it down due to a desire to keep peaceful negotiations with the United States. The Union government had been friendly with the Mexican government under Benito Juarez, which had been overthrown by Napoleon and his men in June of 1863. They showed their disapproval by refusing to recognize the newly-established French rule, and left the flag as a sort of warning signal in Texas. Lincoln also showed a defensive purpose by rerouting General Banks from his intended attack on Mobile, accompanied by General Grant, instead sending him toward Texas. Despite Confederate resistance, Banks managed to capture Brownsville in November and setting up a base. It was no question that the United States would protest if Napoleon took the Confederate's offer.

Napoleon's decision rode on the fact that diplomatic relations in Europe were fragile at the moment, and not in a way that would benefit France if the

precarious construction fell apart. If things went badly, Napoleon did not want the hostility of the United States added into the mix. He responded by lessening French ties to the new Mexican government and denying the Confederacy their French-built navy and diplomatic recognition--a factor that could have changed the outcome of the war.

Photos:

French-provided CSS ironclad, *Stonewall*
Siege of Puebla, Mexico



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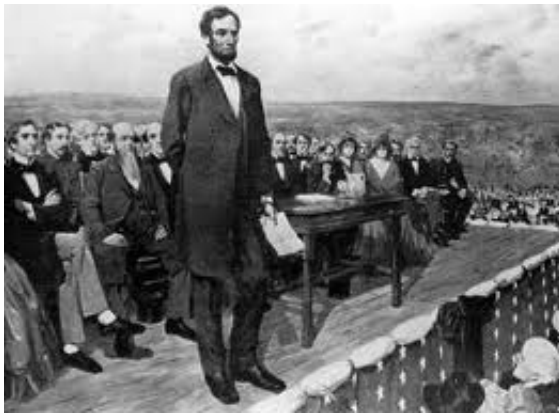
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Question-Election Time-Chapter 22

by Robyn Stevens - Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 8:45 PM

In 1863, several northern state elections took place in the fall. The issues that most northerners were concerned with were the war, conscription, emancipation, and civil liberties. These issues made a huge impact for voters. The most important states in the north were Ohio and Pennsylvania. Why did the elections in those states, in particular, make Lincoln so nervous?



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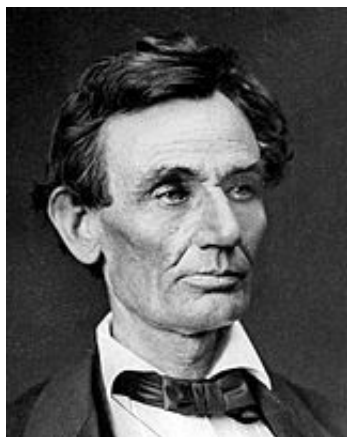
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ANSWER-Election Time-Chapter 22

by Whitney Stevens - Monday, March 4, 2013, 4:08 PM

Ohio and Pennsylvania made Lincoln nervous, for his upcoming elections to continue being president and be a second term president. The reasoning behind this, related to the governors of the state, both Pennsylvania and Ohio had elected Copperheads. Copperheads were Democrats who opposed the American Civil War. In fact George W. Woodward, the governor of Pennsylvania, believed “slavery was a special blessing to the people of the United States,” and he said, “I cannot in justice condemn the South for withdrawing...I wish Pennsylvania could go with them” (McPherson, 685). Lincoln and the Copperhead governments had opposing views, making Lincoln nervous about the way they would sway during elections.



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Lincoln in 1863

by Alexander Kristy - Thursday, February 28, 2013, 3:36 PM

In 1863 Abraham Lincoln enjoyed battlefield victories which in turn led to political success at home and abroad. What victories on the battlefield did Lincoln enjoy at

this time? Though he did enjoy political success what reasons for concern did he have at this time on the political front? Be specific and give examples.



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ANSWER - Lincoln in 1863

by Ryan Lundberg - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 4:32 PM

The Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg were the greatest successes on the battlefield that translated into political success for Lincoln. However, he was very concerned about the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections that would occur in the fall because the Democrats in those states had nominated copperheads for governor. Potentially, the election of either would have revived sagging Confederate morale, and might have depressed the northern will to win. (684). Also, less importantly, Democrats attempted to return to their tried and true issues of emancipation, and “racial mixing.” (685,686).

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Question- Fort Wagner

by Jacob Pusey - Thursday, February 28, 2013, 8:54 PM

Why was the Massachusetts 54th regiment important to the abolitionist movement? Did it help Lincoln gain political support support for emancipation, or did northern Democrats use the failed attack at Fort Wagner to justify their disapproval of abolitionism as a reason to continue the war?



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ANSWER

by Alexander Kristy - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 2:03 PM

The Massachusetts 54th regiment "was the North's showcase black regiment." (pg. 686, McPherson). Commanded by Colonel Shaw the 54th led the assault on Fort Wagner; losing about half of their men on the charge the black soldiers were able to break through Wagner's parapet and held it for an hour before falling back. Shaw "and his lieutenant were sons of prominent abolitionist families." (pg. 686, McPherson). More important than actually taking the fort was how well the regiment would perform, and they showed great courage on the assault. "Through the cannon smoke of that dark night, declared the Atlantic Monthly, The manhood of the colored race shines before many eyes that would not see." (pg. 686, McPherson). The 54th proved to be helpful in Lincoln gaining political support for emancipation. Lincoln addressed the Democrats with a letter and the "letter set the tone for Republicans in the 1863 campaign. Many of them had previously felt defensive about emancipation; now they could put Democrats on the defensive. Opposition to emancipation became opposition to northern victory." (pg. 687, McPherson).

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Emancipation in the '63 Election

by Micah Young - Friday, March 1, 2013, 12:52 AM

"Lincoln's letter set the tone for Republicans in the 1863 campaign. Many of them had previously felt defensive about emancipation; now they could put Democrats of the defensive." The letter mentioned is one that Lincoln addressed to Democrats preceding the elections of 1863. In his letter the president was bold about the contributions of black men who fought to restore the union. Lincoln presented this letter amidst waning, national anti-abolitionist sentiments. McPherson writes about two events in July that changed national sentiments towards freed-men and about racism. What are these two events and why did they alter Northern opinion?



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ANSWER

by Julie Skinner - Wednesday, March 6, 2013, 1:34 PM

The two events that happened in July 1863 that helped to change national sentiment towards freed-men and racism were the New York draft riot and the battle for Fort Wagner in Charleston.

The New York draft riots were, “four days of escalating mob violence that terrorized the city and left at least 105 people dead. It was the worst riot in American history.” (McPherson 609:3) The mob was angry about the influx of free blacks and escaped slaves pouring into the city who were willing to work for lower wages and were taking jobs from white, predominantly Irish immigrant, workers, as well as the wealthy that were able to escape the draft by buying substitutes to enlist for them. The extreme violence exhibited against blacks during the four days sat heavily on the minds of many northern citizens and appears to have had them questioning their opinions on racism.

The battle for Fort Wagner would ignite a different movement toward acceptance in many northern communities. The 54th Massachusetts Infantry, the north’s showcase black regiment, would play a key role in changing the outlook of many northerners about the reliability and usefulness of black soldiers. The 54th’s leader, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, the son of a prominent abolitionist family, had asked his brigade commander repeatedly to give his men the chance to prove themselves in combat. They were finally given that chance at Fort Wagner. Unfortunately, though they fought valiantly, the 54th would take the largest casualties during this battle. They lost half of their men including Shaw who was shot through the heart. “The achievements and losses of this elite black regiment, much publicized by the abolitionist press wrought a change in northern perception of black soldiers.” (McPherson 686:2) I believe that the fact that these men were so eager to prove themselves in battle and fight for their own freedom helped to gain the black soldier a positive reputation as trustworthy and brave. Their sacrifice at Fort Wagner certainly helped Lincoln gain support for emancipation and helped to change the minds of at least some

Democrats.

In his letter addressed to Democrats in August of 1863, Lincoln explains that black men that fight for the Union deserve more respect than white men who fight against it. This put Democrats in an awkward position because, “opposition to emancipation became opposition to northern victory.” (McPherson 687:2) This letter would also set the tone for Republicans in the 1863 campaign. Republicans would enjoy a significant increase in victories at the state and local levels during this election. Lincoln was definitely able to use this battle as well as the memory of the men of the 54th to garner support for not only the Emancipation Proclamation, but the war effort as well. It didn't matter that they had failed to take the Fort, what mattered was they had fought at all and sacrificed themselves readily to the cause. Democrats were unable to use this in any way to back their disapproval of abolitionism without painting themselves into a corner, thus changing national sentiments towards freed-men and racism as a whole.

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QUESTION: Battle Above the Clouds

by Julie Skinner - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 11:02 AM

In early November 1863, Grant's offensive plan to drive the rebels away from Chattanooga succeeded, but not in the way he intended. What was different about his plan this time? What did his plan unwittingly bring about? How did this set in motion the events that would lead to the “Battle Above the Clouds”?



**ANSWER: Battle Above the Clouds**

by Courtney Merrell - Friday, March 8, 2013, 9:40 PM

Lincoln put Grant in charge of the Division of the Mississippi in mid-October. Grant's headquarters were located "on the field" in Chattanooga. With the confederates yeilding on an attack, this left Grant open for an offensive strike. Instead of sending regiments in for a frontal assult, he intended to attack on the enemy's flanks. Becasue Thomas's Army of the Cumberland were still demoralized from their defeat at Chickamauga, Grant assigned them to merely threatening the confederate center on Missionary ridge. Unbeknowest to Grant, by putting a limit on what he thought they could achieve, it created a fire in Thomas's men to succeed beyond the orders given.

It started with the Yankee infantry scrambling uphill, over boulders and fallen trees through an intermittent fog that in later years became kown as the "Battle Above the Clouds". Sherman and Hooker's men were on the flanks, finding themselves obstructed and found the going hard. Then Grant ordered Thomas and his men to launch their limited assult against the first line of Confederate trenches in the center to prevent Bragg form sending troops to reinforce the flanks. To redeem his troop's reputation, Thomas made the most of this opportunity. He sent four dividsions (23,000 men) to the center. Even though the rebels had two months to dig in and Missionary Ridge was much higher and more rugged than Cemetery Ridge, Thomas's men swept over the first ridge with astonishing ease. Having completed what Grant had requested of them was not good enough in their eyes. They did not stop, they continued to drive back the second and thrid lines of the rebels as they did to the first. All while Grant watched in astonishment, wondering who gave them the order to do such a thing. As the Yankees kept coming up the hill the confederates gasped with amazement, panicked, broke and fled 30 miles back down the railroad, toward Atlanta.

At one point Grant feared the loss of the Battle Above the Clouds to be imminent, he could hardly believe their stunning success with the drive of Thomas's men leading it. Although the battle did not go according to plan, things all worked out in favor of Grant and the Union came out victorious.



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Tennessee



by Courtney Merrell - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 3:03 PM

With minimal blood shed, Rosecrans's breif campaign with the Army of the Cumberland drove rebels from middle Tennessee and had obtained a position Lincoln had been trying to redeem for 2 years. This position holds immense strategic value for the north, especially after the siege of Vicksburg. Explain why lincoln wanted to acquire mid Tennessee (Chatanooga) and discuss the benefits this would have given the Union?



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Answer: Tennessee P S

by Mark Gorski - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 12:23 PM

Lincoln had been trying to reacquire mid Tennessee for two reasons.

First, Knoxville was the center of eastern Tennessee unionism and he believed that by liberating this area from Confederate control he would gain both additional troops and political support.

Second, Chattanooga was home to the only railroad link between the eastern and western confederacy and the benefits of capturing this vital rail link would be twofold. The confederates would no longer be able to quickly move troops and supplies between the two theaters and it offered a direct rail line into Atlanta, the heart of the confederacy. A rail line that the union army could then use to keep itself supplied.

The capture of Vicksburg effectively cut the confederacy in half by denying them use of the Mississippi river as a transportation route. The capture of Chattanooga would mean that the Union could strike directly at the logistical heart of the confederacy by threatening Georgia, Atlanta and Savannah therefore effectively cutting off the confederate army's main source of supplies.

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QUESTION - Trickery as a Battle Method

by Ian MacDonald - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 9:56 PM

One method used by both the Union and Confederate armies as described in Chapter 22 in *Battle Cry of Freedom* was trickery. Give specific examples from the book of a time when both the Union and Confederacy tricked one another. Did these methods work or not?



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ANSWER

by Meleah Drews - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 12:18 AM

One of the Confederate Army's favorite tricks was to send a soldier to the Union front claiming to be a deserter. The sham deserter would tell a tale of what the Confederate troops were up to which was generally false information. This gave reason for the Union to pause and consider options, while buying time for the Confederate troops.

One example of when this tactic was used is after the battle of Gettysburg. The retreating Confederate troops were stalled at Williamsport, tired and unable to cross the rain-swollen Potomac River. A sham deserter reported to the Union army that the Confederate soldiers were in fine shape and ready for another battle. This caused General Meade to hesitate and by the time he continued his pursuit, Lee and his troops had slipped away.

A strategy that the Union army used in tricking the Southern troops was one of deception. This strategy was employed by Rosecrans at Chattanooga.

Rosecrans knew that Bragg expected him to cross the Tennessee above Chattanooga, so he feinted a crossing there, while sending the majority of his troops below the city to cross the Tennessee at three fairly undefended points. Rosecrans army outnumbered the defenders and both Knoxville and Chattanooga were abandoned by the Confederate soldiers.

References: Battle Cry of Freedom (pages 667-70)

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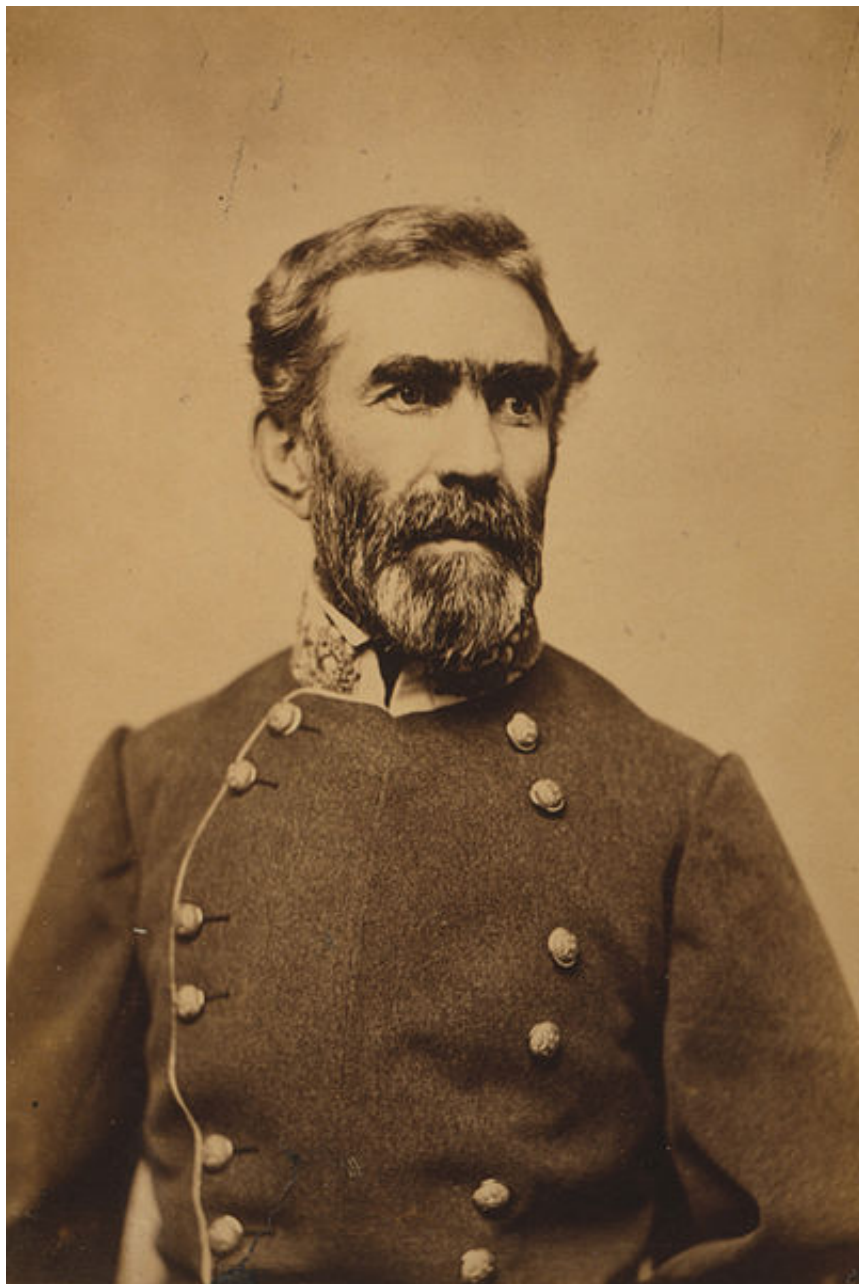


Question: Internecine Warfare

by Brendan MacDonald - Saturday, March 2, 2013, 11:01 PM

All throughout the war, leaders on both the North and South sides had different strategies/tactics in battle. On certain occasions, these methods would cause confrontations between the officer and lower-ranking member in disagreement. Provide a specific example from Ch. 22 *Johnny Reb's Chattanooga Blues* of this kind of "internecine warfare".

Image: General Braxton Bragg



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ANSWER - Internecine Warfare

by Ian MacDonald - Wednesday, March 6, 2013, 11:10 AM

Probably the best example from chapter 22 of a time where there was a confrontation between an officer and a lower-ranking member was during the Battle of Chattanooga. There were several instances throughout this battle when General Bragg gave crucial orders only to have them ignored. One specific example was when Bragg tricked the Union general Rosecrans into moving his army into the valley south of Chattanooga. Bragg succeeded in moving the Union army into the position he wanted them, but when he gave his general orders to attack, the general assigned disregarded the order. At another point during the battle, the Confederacy succeeded in forcing the Union forces into a retreat. Two of Bragg's generals who had come to his aid, James

Longstreet and Nathan Bedford Forrest, urged Bragg to finish Rosecrans army off before they could reorganize. Bragg, however refused to comply with their pleads which later caused his lieutenant general Forrest to refuse service to him any longer.

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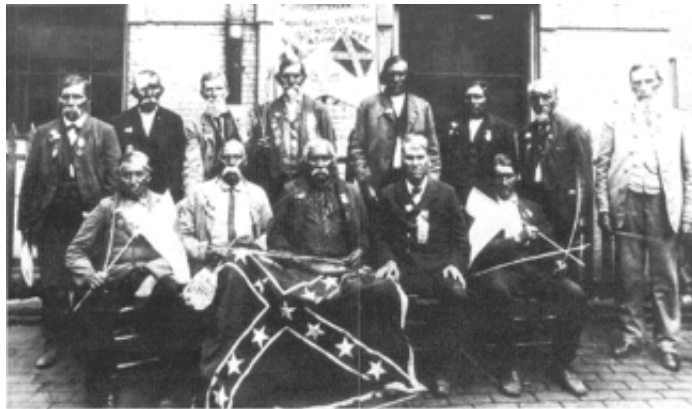
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Question-- Native American Civil War

by Ashley Clark - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 3:40 AM

In Chapter 22, McPherson mentions that there were Native American soldiers that marched with Sterling Price's regiment. Several tribes fought in the war, and (with the exception of the Cherokees) tended to side one way or the other. In January of 1862, the Indian Home Guard was initialized with Commissioner of Indian Affairs' William Dole's request that all "vigorous and able-bodied" men be engaged. Many of the battles, including that of the First Battle of Cabin Creek, were fought on Native American land. What are some of the effects that the Civil War had on Native American culture, and why do you think that it's not more emphasized in most textbooks?



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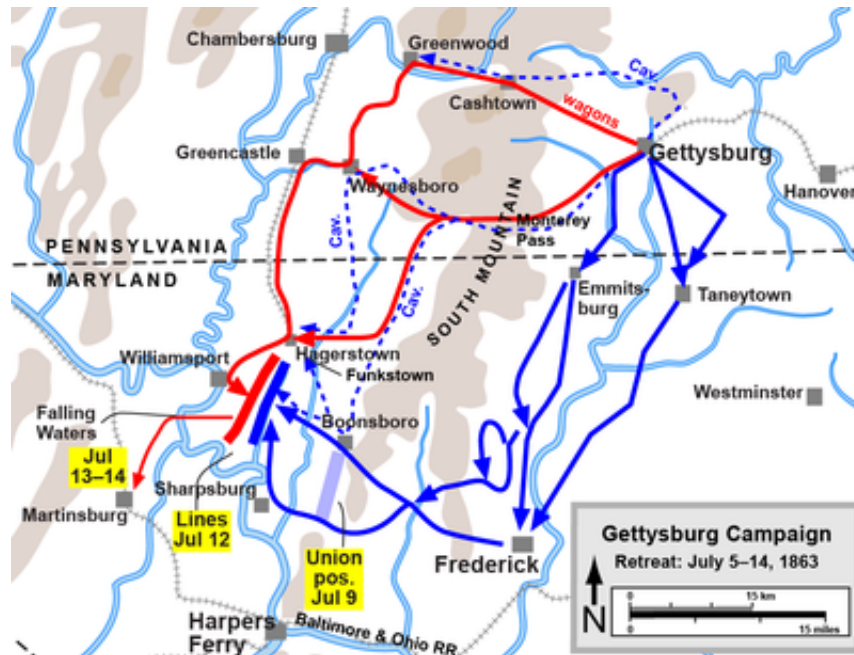
Question-Meade's failure to move

by Chance Cornish - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 3:06 PM

Question #2

After General Meade's victory at Gettysburg, why did he wait till July 13th (10 days after the defeat) to attack Lee? If Meade would have learned from his predecessors mistakes and not fallen for the favorite southern rouse, the "rebellion will be over" according to Lincoln. At the very least, Meade could've sent out an advanced cav scout unit, they would have found that Lee and his army were sitting

ducks. At the same time he could have been taking the proper steps to resupply and reinforce his unit for another attack.



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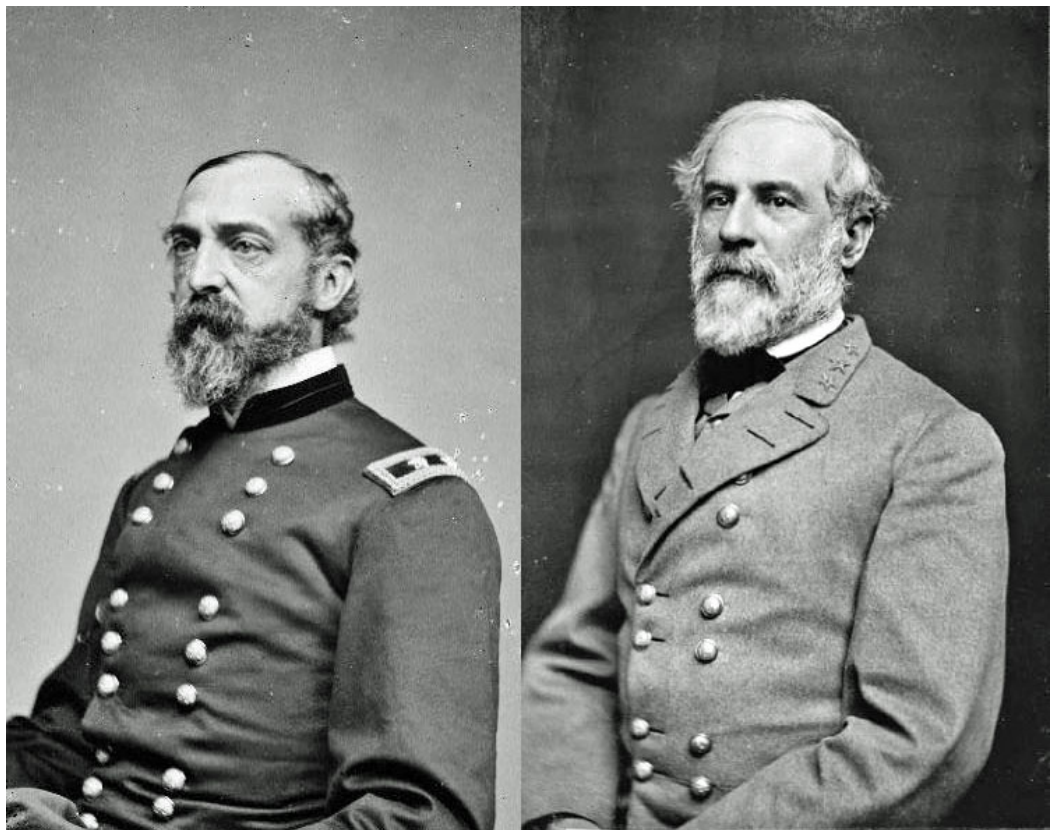
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ANSWER-Meade's failure to move

by Brendan MacDonald - Sunday, March 10, 2013, 11:04 PM

General Meade was unable to get his reinforced army into line facing the Confederate troops at Williamsport until July 12th. President Lincoln grew tired and angry to receive word from Meade that Lee had been defeated. And on July 12th, Meade telegraphed Lincoln telling him that he intended to carry out an attack the next day unless something intervened. Just as Meade was ready to attack, a Southern deserter entered Union lines and reported that Lee was ready for another fight. Receiving news of this caused Meade to call off the planned attack which allowed Lee's forces to escape.



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Political Platforms

by Jennifer King - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:01 PM

What two events in July of 1863 were responsible for anti-abolitionism and racism losing their potency as Democratic shibboleths?



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Answer- Black Regiments

by Jessica Cadenasso - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 8:40 PM

One event was the New York draft riot; it shocked Northerners into a recoil

against the consequences of strong racism. The second event was a small battle in

Charleston, with the 54th infantry leading the attack on Fort Wagner. The 54th regiment was the showcase of black regiments. The regiment

lost half of its men, including Colonel Shaw. They held the fort for an hour

before falling back. The achievements and losses of the 54th changed northerner's opinion on the black troops.



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QUESTION - French Diplomatic Recognition

by Ryan Lundberg - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:39 PM

During 1863, the Confederacy turned its attention towards France in an attempt to obtain diplomatic recognition. What numerous actions did the South take in the hopes of achieving its goal, and what were the outcomes of those actions?



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Answer - French Diplomatic Recognition

by Robyn Stevens - Monday, March 4, 2013, 9:54 PM

Confederate forces formed alliances with the anti-Juarez leaders in provinces bordering Texas to foster the contraband coming into Mexico via the Rio Grand. Confederate envoys made contact with Maximilian (who was appointed by Napoleon) and offered to recognize him if he would help obtain french recognition for the south.

Lincoln Withdrew all support from Mexico and it's newly overthrown government and refused to acknowledge it. Napoleon wanted this but was not ready to take on the United States.



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by Adam Coutts - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 4:51 PM

The Chattanooga Campaign was a series of maneuvers and battles that took place in October and November of 1863. List the major battles that took place and then explain why Chattanooga was so vital?



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ANSWER



by Micah Young - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 11:40 PM

Several significant maneuvers and battles led up to the battle of Chattanooga. On the Northern side, the Battle of Chattanooga was fought by combined forces

from several different armies. However, the main fighting force for the Union in middle Tennessee was the Army of the Cumberland, led by General William S. Rosecrans.

During Grant's campaign and siege in Mississippi, and Hooker's campaign in Virginia, the Northern administration had urged Rosecrans to advance against Confederate forces in Tennessee led by General Braxton Bragg. Though initially hesitant, on June 24 Rosecrans began his maneuvers against Bragg and his planning paid off with great success. The following will essentially be a timeline and list of ensuing battles.

On June 24, Rosecrans maneuvered against Bragg and caused him to retreat south into Chattanooga, a significant rail hub on the Tennessee River in south Tennessee. "In little more than a week of marching and maneuvering, the Army of the Cumberland had driven its adversary eighty miles at the cost of only 570 casualties" (pg. 669). Rosecrans did not immediately pursue Bragg who had entrenched in the city.

On August 16, Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee River south of Chattanooga, planning to cut the rail line that connected the city to Atlanta. "With Rosecrans on his southern flank, Bragg decided to pull back to northern Georgia before he could be trapped in this city enfolded by river and mountains" (pg. 670). In September Bragg is reinforced by Longstreet, and Rosecrans concentrates his army near the valley of West Chickamauga Creek.

The battle of Chickamauga lasted two days, September 19 and 20, and began when Bragg's reinforced forces attacked Union positions. Southern forces led by Longstreet's division routed parts of the Union army which retreated that night into Chattanooga.

Trapped and starving in Chattanooga the Army of the Cumberland needed help. It was reinforced by 20,000 soldiers from the army of the Potomac in early October, led by Joe Hooker. General Grant arrived on October 23, and Sherman arrived with 17,000 from Mississippi in mid-November (pg. 676). Initial Union attacks on Confederate siege positions on October 27 and 28 opened a supply line into the city. The combined action of these forces over the three day span of November 23-25 routed the Confederate army. Attacks began, by Grant's design, on the flanks including Lookout Mountain, however, for unexplained reasons, and against the wishes of Grant, the main part of the Army of the Cumberland made a frontal assault against entrenched Confederates on Missionary Ridge. The Union forces, against great odds, overcame the superior position and sent the Southern army running. "Bragg's defeat eliminated the last Confederate control of Tennessee and opened the door to an invasion of the Deep South, leading to Sherman's Atlanta Campaign of 1864" (wikipedia). For this reason Chattanooga was very important to the Union and because occupying it isolated its important rail lines from the South and further divided the country.

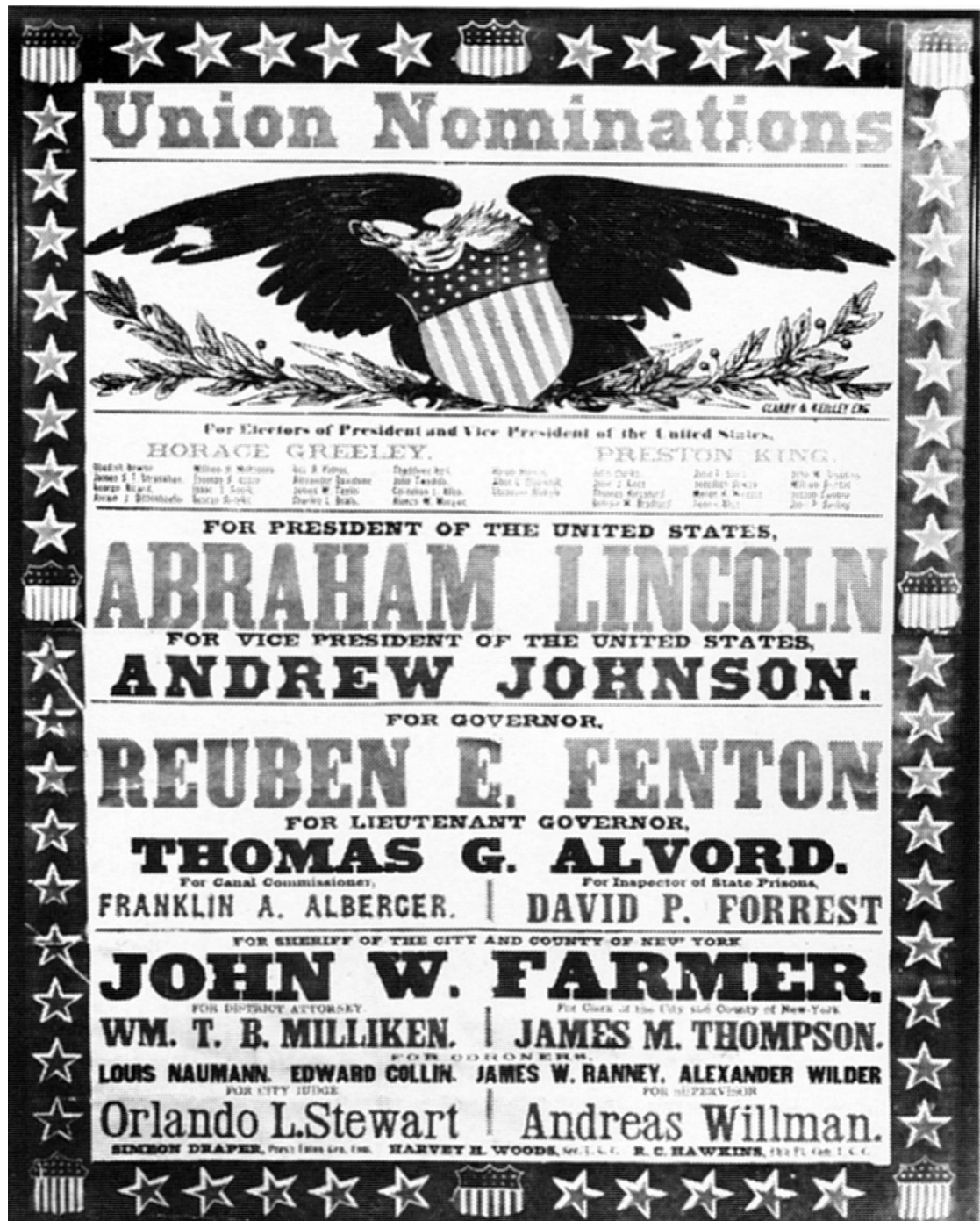
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chattanooga_Campaign



QUESTION- chp. 22 1864 Elections

by Whitney Stevens - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 5:12 PM

What two states in the Union did Lincoln fear most for his second election? He told Gideon Willes, that "he had more anxiety in regard to them than he had in 1860 when he was chosen", why did Lincoln fear these two states?



**ANSWER**

by Jacob Pusey - Tuesday, March 5, 2013, 8:44 PM

The quote "he had more anxiety in regard to [them] than he had in 1860 when he was chosen" refers to state elections and not his own reelection which would take place the following year in 1864. Ohio and Pennsylvania's 1863 state elections were critical to Lincoln for numerous reasons. Both had nominated strong Democratic opposition to the Republican Governors and had lost significant Republican seats in Congress the previous year which may have symbolized to Lincoln that the state's voters were leaning toward electing Democratic officials. The war was not particularly popular in either state and gubernatorial losses would likely agitate confederate sympathizing Democrats into becoming more active in bringing about an end to the war. There was also the possibility that if the states did elect the copperhead governors, then Woodward of Pennsylvania and Vallandigham of Ohio would unite with Seymour of New York and force the North to readjust their position regarding the war. Considering that half of the Northern population resided in these three states, this gave Lincoln good reason to be nervous.

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by Meleah Drews - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 8:37 PM

Confederate commanders frequently used the tactic of sending sham deserters into Union lines with series of Confederate movement. What affect did this strategy have on either Williamsport or Chattanooga?

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by Stephanie Sheets - Thursday, March 7, 2013, 5:51 PM

At Williamsport, a false "southern deserter" reported to an already over-cautious Meade that Confederate troops were comfortably prepared for battle, and sitting at the ready. This made Meade even more susceptible to persuasion and his commanders swayed him not to attack though they were already several days behind Lee's troops. After another day of "preparing", northern troops finally launched their attack on Lee's army, only to find it had already disappeared over the bridge its engineers had just enough time to construct.

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by Jessica Cadenasso - Sunday, March 3, 2013, 10:04 PM

After the Charleston harbor brigade, with the loss of half their men including Colonel Robert Shaw. How did the 54th regiment change the perception of the northerners?



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Answer - Chapter 22 Perception

by Adam Coutts - Monday, March 4, 2013, 5:45 PM

The 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry after the Battle for Fort Wagner after the loss of Colonel Shaw and many of its regiment, the rest were put under the command of Colonel Edward Hallowell. For the rest of the war, the 54th fought a rear-guard action covering Union retreat at the Battle of Olustee, they also participated in the Battle of Honey Hill and in mid-April of 1865, they fought in the Battle of Boykin's Mill one of the last engagements of the war.

During the week leading up to the 54th's heroic sacrifice, racial strife climaxed in the New York Draft Riots. Many African-Americans on the city's waterfront and Lower East Side were beaten, tortured, and lynched by white mobs angered over conscription for the Union war effort. However due to the bravery of the 54th, their loss would help lessen anger of this kind.

Their legacy however remains strong to this day. A monument made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens in 1884 to 1898, is part of the Boston Black Heritage Trail.



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