Gettysburg Battle

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**Gettysburg battle movie**

Gettysburg battle was the battle that was fought on July 1-3, 1863 around and within Gettysburg town in Pennsylvania. It is regarded as the turning point of the war and said to have caused the most significant number of casualties. During these three days of bloody battle, 158,000 men arrived into the war, and 43,000 men were killed. The war was organized between the confederate army and the union army of the North. Confederate for long had won the victory, and it focused on earning the victory of the war against the Union again. General Robert Lee marched his army to Pennsylvania in July 1863 after the Union forces had a great victory at Chancellorsville. Of the three days, the troops fought, and the Union not only won the victory but also made the confederate army to retreat. The paper does not focus on analyzing in detail how and why the Union (North) won but also how the Confederate lost in the battle.

The film about this battle opens with the narration and displayed image of the map where the narrator explains the location of Gettysburg on the map and how these two parties met at Gettysburg (Catton, 2018). The Confederate cavalry is under the leadership of Gen. Robert E. Lee of North Virginia and applies offensive strategy. This being the reign of President Abraham Lincoln, narrator informs the audience that the president of the Confederate, Jefferson Davis has sent a letter of peace to President Lincoln. The film proceeds to a spy spotting Union cavalry and later a union infantry division. Immediately crosses demands to be brought to James Longstreet so that they could warn union troops close proximity.

During the first day of this battle, the cavalry of Gen. Buford (the Union) entered into a skirmish with two units of the confederate army who headed to Gettysburg, to look for shoes for their barefooted troops. Union forces during this time are forced to pull back, and there are more arrivals of confederate army forces. However, their failure begins when Lt. Gen. Ewell threatens the confederate's victory after failing to occupy the Cemetery Hill. During the second day, Lee orders an attack against the Union left flank marking the beginning of the second-day battle. During this day, the scene focuses majorly on the Devil Den's terrain and the Little Round Top as well as the 20th Maine regiment. During the third day, which is also the final day, of the combat, the main focal point is Pickett's Charge (Wittenberg & Mingus, 2016). During this time, Lee devises a plan of attacking and splitting the union Center. Despite Lee and Gen. Longstreet being confederates, Longstreet disagrees with Lee's argument and says that he should rethink about his plan again. Longstreet is therefore put under the command of the attack by Lee and due to this reason, Longstreet doubts the success of this attack.

Different factors led to the success of the union army and the failure of the confederate. For instance, during the third day, the Confederate forces never realize they mis-aim and their troops overshot the Union Center only causing minimal damages, and this was one of their weaknesses. Consequently, as Pickett's men, charge across a wide-open field, they fall under long-distance fire by the Union, and they start falling off (Coco, 2018). Those who succeed to the union line meet with the Union's musket fire causing the confederate troops to retreat. Gen Lee is so disturbed and towards his retreating army and professes that it was his fault for the failure of this army. As Lee tells Pickett to restore his unit, Pickett tells him that there is nothing that was left to be restored.

Chamberlain being the leader of the Union successfully wins this war which forces the Confederates to retreat. Lee does not believe in the defeat, and this is the reason he tells Pickett to restore the unit of their army as if he wants to begin another battle. However, during this time, his strategy had failed, and the only remaining option was to retreat. The last scene of the movie shows the Col. Chamberlain with his brother in an emotional condition after they survive the battle. They illustrate Lee's plan of going back to Virginia in the following day, which is 4th of July. Lee feels that Union will not attack them during this day (Catton, 2018).

Many views that Confederacy would have won if they used a defensive strategy rather than an offensive strategy that they used as an overall strategy. The reelection of Abraham Lincoln as the president of the United States was a strength to the Union as he killed the hopes of Southern hopes as a wartime leader. The Union had a longtime advantage of industrial power and had a large population that could fight with the southern or the Confederacy. Finally, the disagreement between the leaders of the Confederacy weakened their strategies and thus boosted the North's or Union's winning of the war. The Union also used a powerful approach to win the confederates.

Furthermore, the Union leaders had leaders with excellent political skills, thus acting as a contribution towards significant decisions to win the battlefield and the ultimate victory against the Confederates. Union's tactical advantage was also a substantial contribution to their winning. For Confederate cavalry also, J.E.B was absent on the first day contributing to their failure.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the Union succeeded in the battle, and the confederates lost the war. The success of this war and the failure of the other party depended on the strategies used and the decisions made by the leaders. Therefore, the union victory was due to the strategies they applied among other powers while the confederate lost due to varies weaknesses of their leaders and unplanned strategies.

References

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