

New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta: The Civil War Saga

The American Civil War was one of the most pivotal conflicts in the history of the United States. The war was fought between the Union (the North) and the Confederacy (the South) over the issue of slavery. The war began in 1861 and lasted for four years, resulting in the deaths of over 600,000 people.



Civil War Saga: New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta (The Civil War Saga) by Sara Orwig

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

- Language : English
- File size : 4893 KB
- Text-to-Speech : Enabled
- Screen Reader : Supported
- Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
- Word Wise : Enabled
- Print length : 1343 pages
- Lending : Enabled



The war was fought on many fronts, but three key cities played a major role in the conflict: New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta. These cities were all important centers of commerce and industry, and their control was essential for either side to win the war.

New Orleans

New Orleans was the largest city in the Confederacy and a major port city on the Mississippi River. The city was captured by Union forces in 1862, and it remained under Union control for the rest of the war. The capture of New Orleans was a major blow to the Confederacy, as it cut off the South's access to the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.



The Battle of New Orleans

The Battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1862, and it was the largest amphibious assault in American history.

The battle began when Union forces under the command of General Benjamin Butler landed at Ship Island, off the coast of New Orleans. The Union forces then marched inland and captured Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, which guarded the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The Confederate forces under the command of General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard were outnumbered and outgunned. They were forced to retreat into the city, where they made a last stand.

The Union forces attacked the city on January 8, and after a fierce battle, they were able to capture it. The Confederate forces retreated, and the city remained under Union control for the rest of the war.

Memphis

Memphis was a major city on the Mississippi River and a key transportation hub for the Confederacy. The city was captured by Union forces in 1862, and it remained under Union control for the rest of the war. The capture of Memphis was a major blow to the Confederacy, as it cut off the South's access to the Mississippi River and the West.



A view of Memphis during the Civil War.

The Battle of Memphis

The Battle of Memphis was fought on June 6, 1862, and it was one of the most significant naval battles of the Civil War.

The battle began when Union forces under the command of Commodore Andrew Hull Foote attacked the Confederate fleet anchored off Memphis. The Confederate fleet was outnumbered and outgunned, and it was quickly defeated.

The Union forces then bombarded the city, and the Confederate forces were forced to retreat. The city remained under Union control for the rest of

the war.

Atlanta

Atlanta was a major city in the Confederacy and a key transportation hub. The city was captured by Union forces in 1864, and it remained under Union control for the rest of the war. The capture of Atlanta was a major blow to the Confederacy, as it cut off the South's access to the East.



The Battle of Atlanta

The Battle of Atlanta was fought from July 17 to September 2, 1864, and it was one of the most important battles of the Civil War.

The battle began when Union forces under the command of General William Tecumseh Sherman attacked the Confederate forces under the command of General John Bell Hood. The Confederate forces were outnumbered and outgunned, and they were forced to retreat.

The Union forces then besieged the city, and the Confederate forces were forced to evacuate. The city was captured by Union forces on September 2, 1864.

The Impact of the Civil War on New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta

The Civil War had a devastating impact on New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta. The war destroyed homes and businesses, and it killed thousands of people.

The war also left a lasting legacy of poverty and inequality in these cities. The scars of the war can still be seen today in the form of abandoned buildings, vacant lots, and poverty-stricken neighborhoods.



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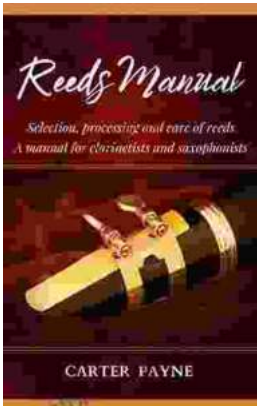
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