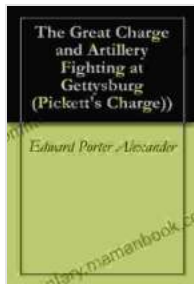


# The Great Charge And Artillery Fighting At Gettysburg's Pickett's Charge



## The Great Charge and Artillery Fighting at Gettysburg (Pickett's Charge) by Edward Porter Alexander

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 41 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 15 pages
Lending	: Enabled



On July 3, 1863, Confederate General Robert E. Lee ordered a massive infantry assault against the Union center on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg. The attack, known as Pickett's Charge, was one of the most famous and bloody battles of the Civil War.

The charge was led by Confederate General George Pickett, who commanded a force of 15,000 men. Pickett's men were ordered to advance across an open field and attack the Union center, which was held by Union General George Meade. The Union had a strong defensive position, with their artillery massed on Cemetery Ridge.

The Confederate artillery opened fire on the Union lines, and the Union artillery responded in kind. The artillery exchange was one of the heaviest

of the war, and it lasted for several hours. The Confederate artillery was unable to break the Union lines, and Pickett's men were forced to advance under a hail of artillery fire.

Pickett's men reached the Union lines, but they were unable to break through. The Union infantry held their ground, and they repelled the Confederate attack. Pickett's men were forced to retreat, and they suffered heavy losses.

Pickett's Charge was a disaster for the Confederates. They lost over 5,000 men, and they failed to break the Union lines. The charge marked the turning point of the Battle of Gettysburg, and it led to the eventual defeat of the Confederacy.

### **The Artillery Fighting at Gettysburg**

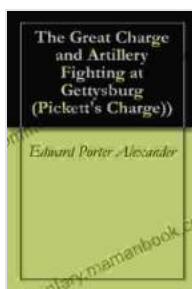
The artillery fighting at Gettysburg was some of the heaviest of the war. The Union had a total of 300 artillery pieces on the field, while the Confederates had 250. The artillery was used to support the infantry, and it played a major role in the battle.

The Union artillery was particularly effective in repelling Pickett's Charge. The Union artillerymen were able to fire canister shot into the Confederate ranks, which caused heavy casualties. The Confederate artillery was unable to match the Union artillery, and it was forced to retreat.

The artillery fighting at Gettysburg was a major factor in the Union victory. The Union artillery was able to support the infantry, and it played a major role in repelling Pickett's Charge. The Confederate artillery was unable to match the Union artillery, and it was forced to retreat.

The Battle of Gettysburg was a major turning point in the Civil War. The Union victory at Gettysburg marked the beginning of the end for the Confederacy. The artillery fighting at Gettysburg was a major factor in the Union victory.

Pickett's Charge was one of the most famous and bloody battles of the Civil War. The charge was a disaster for the Confederates, and it led to the eventual defeat of the Confederacy.



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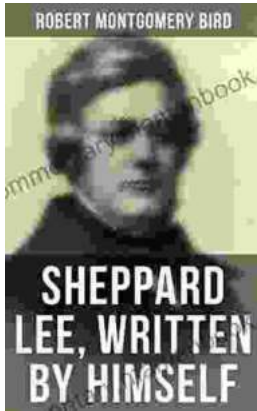
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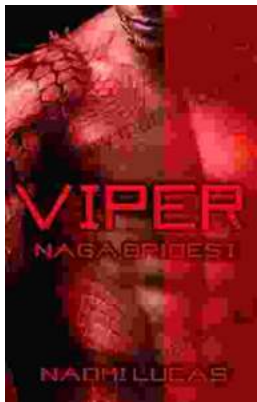
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