FIRST let’s review. Why was the U.S. fighting the Civil War in the first place? What were some of the causes? 
conflict over slavery and states’ rights  
economic differences (tariffs)  
election of Lincoln  
secession of southern states  

I. Battle of Gettysburg  

→ 3-day battle (July 1 – July 3, 1863) in Pennsylvania  
→ turning point of the Civil War  
→ hurt the South so much that Gen. Lee would never invade a Union state again  

Day One: July 1, 1863  
Confederate Gen. A.P. Hill and his Confederate troops were trying to meet up with Gen. Lee after looking for some much-needed shoes. Instead, they met Union troops. The Union troops took control of the high ground around the town, but the C.S.A. controlled the town.  

Day Two: July 2  
C.S.A. troops led by James Longstreet were ordered by Lee to takeover one area of high ground- Cemetery Ridge (which was held by the Union). A group of Confederate troops from Alabama tried to take over Little Round Top, a key hill that overlooked much of the battlefield. A Union colonel moved to defend the hill and eventually fought off the Confederate troops with a bayonet charge. These aggressive Confederate troops around the hill surrendered, saving the Union from certain rebel artillery attacks from Little Round Top.  

Day Three: July 3  
Lee ordered an artillery attack against the middle of the Union forces. Thinking the Union soldiers had given up firing, C.S.A. Gen. Longstreet ordered a charge against the middle of the Union lines. This is referred to as Pickett’s Charge because Gen. Pickett helped lead the operation. The Union troops re-opened first, however, and the C.S.A. troops retreated back to their lines. Thus, the Union kept the high ground. Lee and his men retreated South, never to invade the Union again. Total casualties at the battle were 30%. Lee was so depressed that he offered his resignation, but Jefferson Davis would not accept it.  

Union casualties:  
Confederate casualties:
II. Vicksburg

III. Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863 – several months AFTER the battle

In November, 1863 a ceremony was held to dedicate a cemetery in Gettysburg. After a famous speaker made his speech, President Lincoln gave a shot, 2-minute speech – the Gettysburg Address. One of the effects of the speech was uniting America as one → the United States ARE became the United States IS

Highlights of the speech:
-> all men are created equal
-> the government should be _of_ the people, _by_ the people, _for_ the people

Questions to answer:
- What happened 87 years previous to this speech that Lincoln is referring to?
- From what document does Lincoln seem to be getting many of his ideas?
  Have students open their textbooks to the Declaration of Independence.
- Why would Lincoln remind listeners of this document?
- What do you think Thomas Jefferson would say about Lincoln referring to this document at this event?
- What do you think about Lincoln’s statement “people will little remember what we say here”?
- Why is this document considered so important today?