

ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM

The Battle of Lookout Mountain

By **Jack H. Lepa**

Resources

If you can read only one book

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year.
Woodworth, Steven E.	<i>This Grand Spectacle: The Battle of Chattanooga</i> . Abilene, TX: McWhiney Foundation Press, 1999.

Books and Articles

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year. “Title,” in <i>Journal</i> ##, no. # (Date): #.
Connelly, Thomas Lawrence	<i>Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865</i> . 2 vols. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967.
Doan, Isaac C.	<i>Reminiscences of the Chattanooga Campaign: A Paper Read at the Reunion of Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Xenia, O., August 22, 1894</i> . Richmond, IN: J. M. Coe’s Printery, 1894.
Fullerton, J. S.	“The Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga,” in <i>The Century</i> 35, no. 1 (May 1887): 136-50.
Grant, Ulysses S.	<i>Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant</i> . 2 vols. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1885, 1886.

Grose, William	<i>The Story of the Marches, Battles and Incidents of the 36th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry</i> . New Castle, IN: The Courier Company Press, 1891.
Howard, Oliver O.	“Chattanooga,” in <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i> . 38, no. 226 (August 1876):203-18.
McDonough, James Lee	<i>Chattanooga: A Death Grip on the Confederacy</i> . Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1984.
Spruill, Matt	<i>Storming the Heights: A Guide to the Battle of Chattanooga</i> . Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2003.
United States War Department	<i>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> . Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, Series I, volume 31.
Van Horne, Thomas B.	<i>History of the Army of the Cumberland its Organization, Campaigns, and Battles</i> , 2 vols. Cincinnati, OH: Robert Clarke & Co., 1875.
Woodworth, Steven E.	<i>Six Armies in Tennessee: The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Campaigns</i> . Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1998.
_____.	<i>This Grand Spectacle: The Battle of Chattanooga</i> . Abilene, TX: McWhiney Foundation Press, 1999.

Organizations

Organization Name	Description, Contact information including address, email
Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park	The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park is operated by the National Park Service. The Park is located at 3370 LaFayette Road Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742 (706) 866-9241. The Park is open 6:00 a.m. to sunset. Facilities like Cravens House are open at different times depending on the season. The Park’s website is: https://www.nps.gov/chch/index.htm

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Web Resources

Other Sources

Scholars

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Topic Précis

After their disastrous defeat at the Battle of Chickamauga on September 19-20, 1863, the surviving troops of the Federal Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major General William Starke Rosecrans, fled to what they believed to be the safety of the town of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The victor of Chickamauga, Confederate General Braxton Bragg, commander of the Army of Tennessee, followed the Federals to Chattanooga and seized control of most of the high ground around the city turning what the Union troops thought would be a sanctuary into a trap where they would eventually have to surrender or starve. The two most important points of high ground the Confederates occupied were Missionary Ridge to the east and north of the city and a huge rock known as Lookout Mountain. Chattanooga was a small but strategically important city which was needed for control of Central Tennessee. Federal forces at Chattanooga were commanded by Major General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate forces by General Braxton Bragg. At Lookout Mountain Federal forces were commanded by Major General Joseph Hooker and the Confederates by Major General Carter Stevenson. With 10,000 men under his command Hooker launched an assault on Lookout Mountain, defended by 8,700 Confederates. Formidable natural obstacles supplemented by defensive works made the Confederate position very strong. Hooker launched his attack on November 24, 1863 sending two columns forward with a plan for them attack up the western slope of the mountain and to converge at the Cravens farm about two-thirds of the way up the mountain on a small flat strip of level land, a bench, where the strongest Confederate defenses had been placed. Starting in the morning, the Federal forces advanced relentlessly. By 2:00 p.m. Hooker decided it was time for his tired troops to rest. The Union forces had advanced up the western face of the mountain and pushed the Confederate line back from the Cravens Farm on the bench and while the Confederate line was not broken, their position was no longer tenable. During the night General Stevenson withdrew from Lookout Mountain and formed on the left of the Confederate line along Missionary Ridge in front of Chattanooga. The next day November 24, 1863 the Federal assault at the Battle of Missionary Ridge defeated Bragg's Confederate forces, ended the siege of Chattanooga. The Union victory at Chattanooga opened the way for General Sherman's invasion of Georgia the next summer,

which led to the capture of the important industrial and rail center of Atlanta and his devastating march through Georgia to Savannah.
