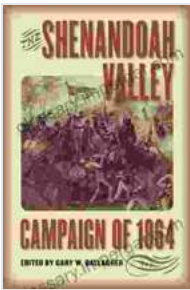


The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864: A Pivotal Struggle in the American Civil War

The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 was a pivotal struggle in the American Civil War. Confederate General Jubal Early led a daring raid into the North, threatening Washington, D.C., and prompting a Union response that ultimately contributed to the Confederacy's defeat.



The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 (Military Campaigns of the Civil War) by Gary W. Gallagher

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 3397 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 414 pages



Background

The Shenandoah Valley was a strategic region in the American Civil War. It was a fertile agricultural area that provided supplies to both the Union and Confederate armies. The valley was also a major transportation route, connecting the North and South.

In 1864, Confederate General Robert E. Lee was facing increasing pressure from Union forces in Virginia. Lee sent Early to the Shenandoah

Valley to raid Union supply lines and divert Union troops away from Lee's army.

Early's Raid

Early's raid began in June 1864. He led a force of about 15,000 men into the Shenandoah Valley. Early quickly defeated Union forces in the valley and advanced north toward Washington, D.C.

Early's raid caused panic in Washington. President Abraham Lincoln downloaded Union General Ulysses S. Grant to send troops to stop Early. Grant sent General Philip Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley with a force of about 40,000 men.

Sheridan's Response

Sheridan arrived in the Shenandoah Valley in August 1864. He quickly engaged Early's forces in a series of battles.

The first major battle of the campaign was the Battle of Winchester, which took place on September 19, 1864. Sheridan's forces defeated Early's forces and drove them out of Winchester.

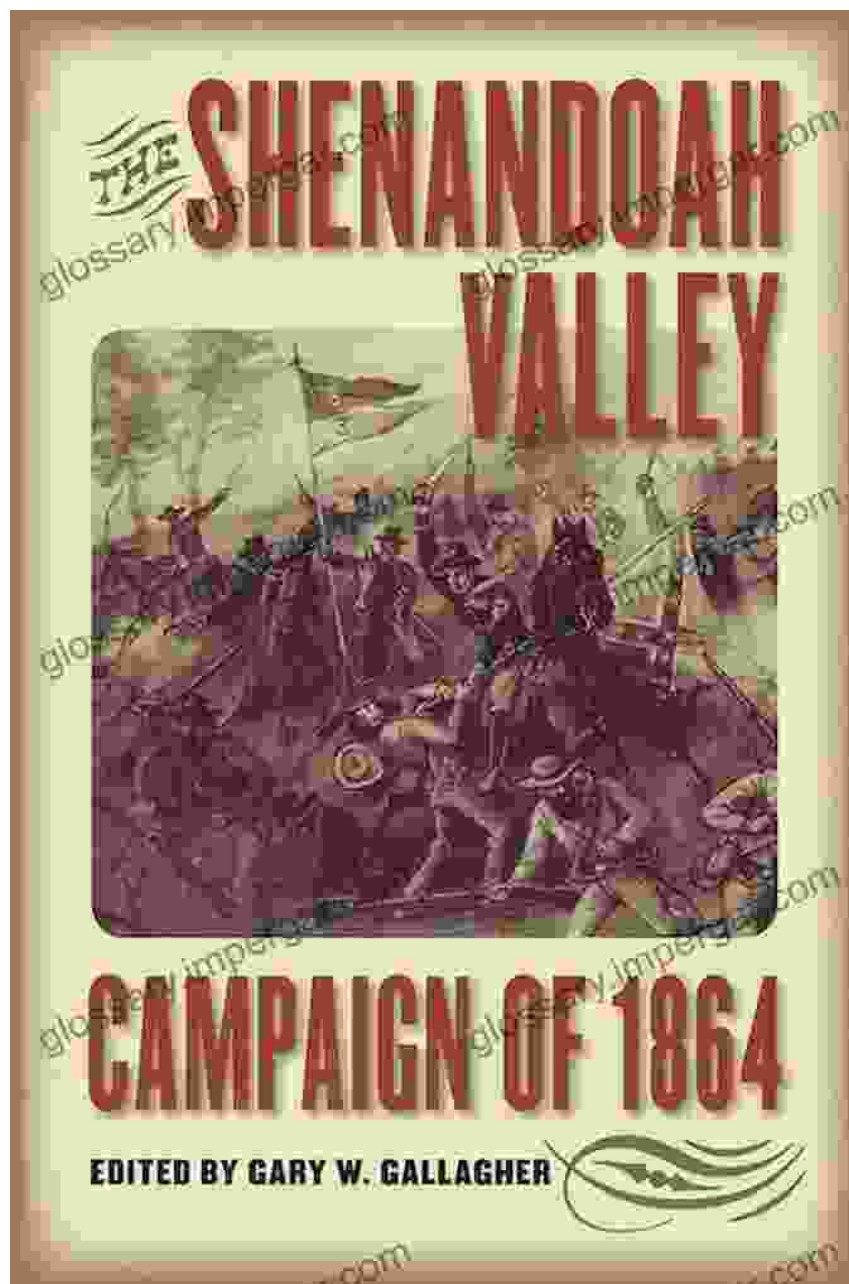
Sheridan then pursued Early's forces down the Shenandoah Valley. The two armies clashed again at the Battle of Fisher's Hill on September 22, 1864. Sheridan's forces again defeated Early's forces and drove them out of the valley.

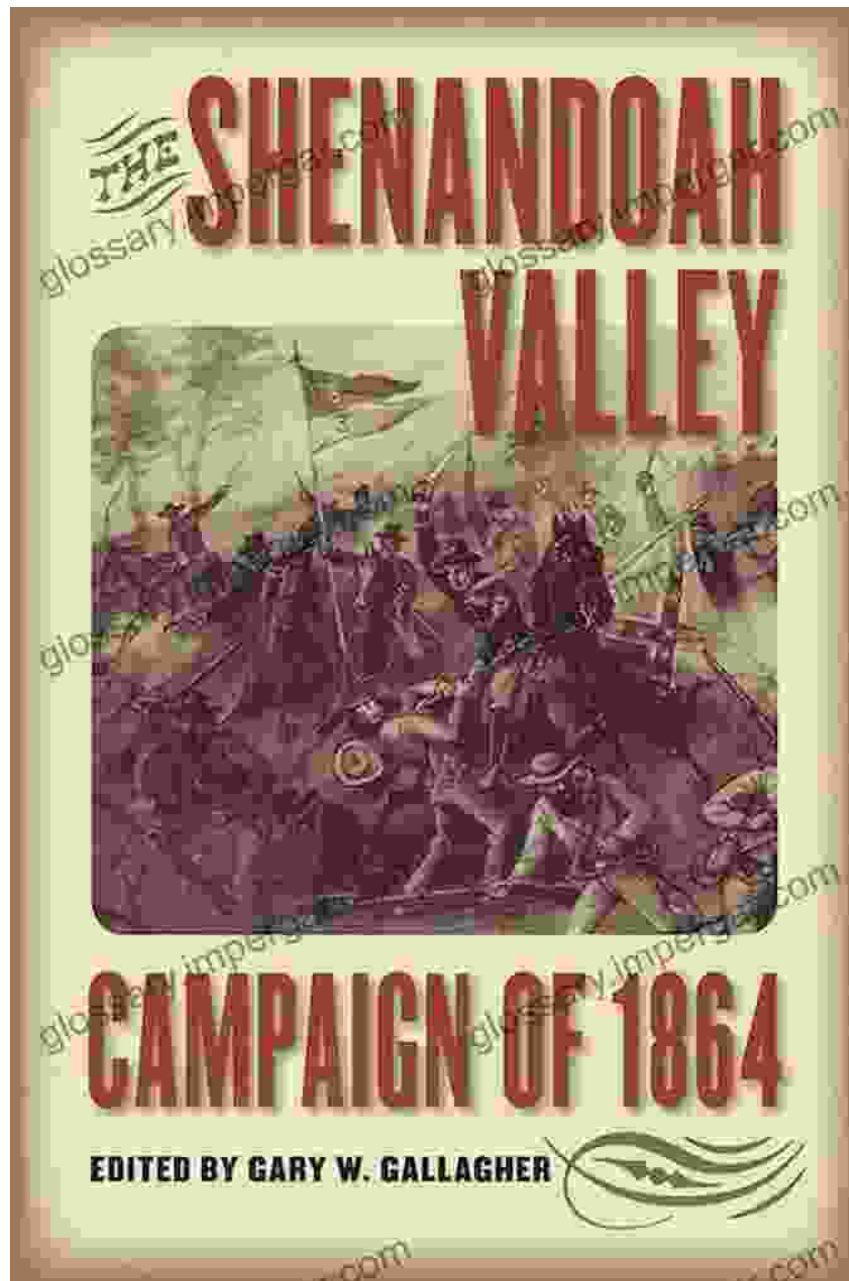
The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 was a significant victory for the Union. Sheridan's defeat of Early's forces helped to secure the North and contributed to the Confederacy's eventual defeat.

The campaign also had a significant impact on the civilian population of the Shenandoah Valley. The valley was devastated by the fighting, and many civilians were killed or displaced.

The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864 is a reminder of the horrors of war. It is also a testament to the resilience of the human spirit.

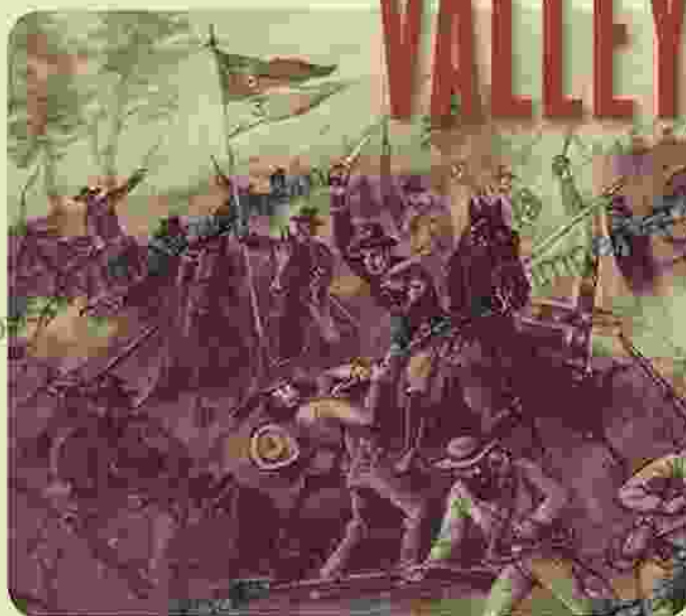
Image Gallery





General Philip Sheridan, commander of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign

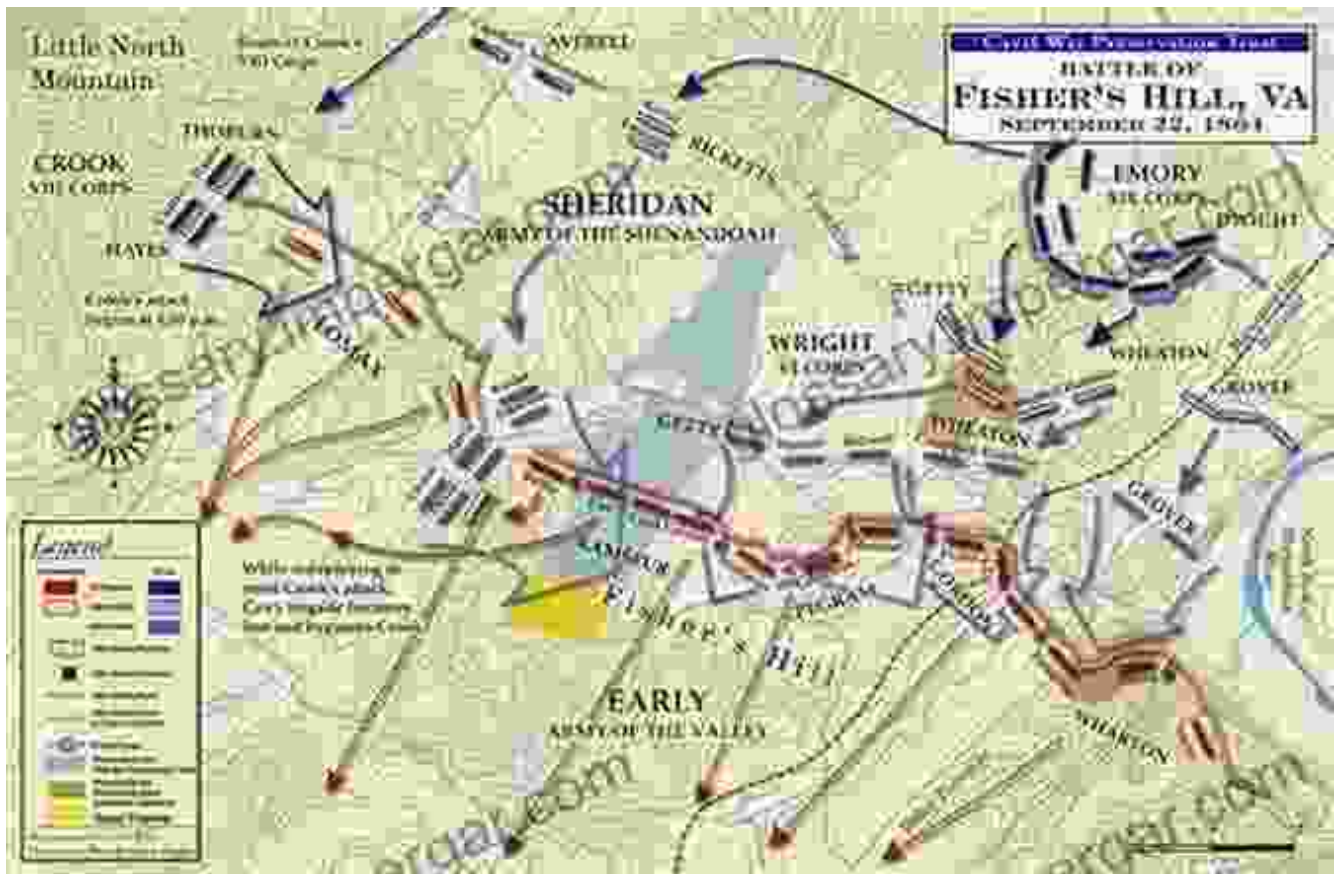
THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY



CAMPAIGN OF 1864

EDITED BY GARY W. GALLAGHER





The Battle of Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864

Bibliography

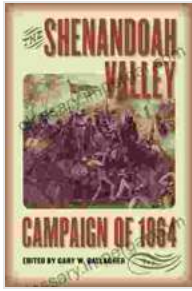
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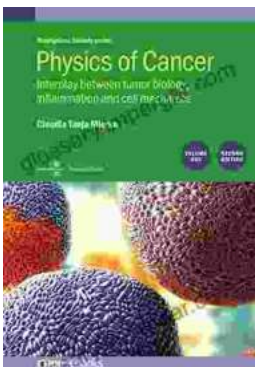


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