

Capitol, strong and serene with his conscience and his thought; before him a veteran army, hostile Europe behind him, England favoring the South, France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands the riven country; he arms two millions of men, gathers a half-million horses, sends his artillery twelve hundred miles in a week, from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of the Tennessee, fights more than six hundred battles, renews before Richmond the deeds of Alexander and of Cæsar; and, after having emancipated three million slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the moment of victory; like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers, at the foot of his work. His work! sublime achievement, over which humanity shall eternally shed its tears, and God bestow His benediction."

Describe the route by which the Lincoln family gradually moved from England to Illinois.

Give an account of young Lincoln's homes and his work as a boy.

Tell his story about the first money that he earned for himself.

State how Abraham educated himself.

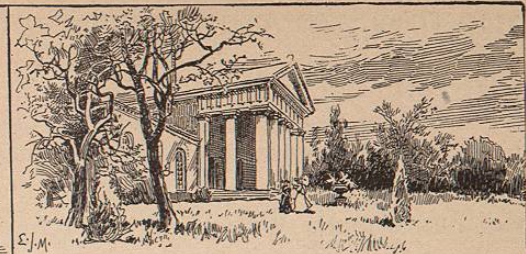
Give some account of Lincoln's public life.

State what separated the North from the South.

Is Greeley's advice good to-day? Why did Abraham grow up "a strong boy"? What did he intend to do with his flatboat? Why did he have so little schooling? Do you suppose he obtained as much from his few books as you do from your many? What two "subjects" did Abraham teach himself? How was the United States a "house divided against itself"? Why did the Southern States leave the Union? Why was Northern excitement and Southern enthusiasm so great after the firing upon Fort Sumter?



Genl. R. E. Lee



Arlington, the Home of Lee

CHAPTER XXXII

Robert E. Lee

1807-1870

AFTER Mr. Lincoln was elected President, and before his inauguration, seven States in the extreme South, as we have already seen, seceded and formed a new government, called the "Confederate States of America." Later, four more States seceded and joined this Confederacy.

Eleven States, therefore, all located in the South, all being slave States, had undertaken to withdraw from the Union and set up a government of their own. The capture of Fort Sumter, a national fort, by South Carolina troops, was the act which began the war and occasioned the forming of two great armies—the army of the Republic, to maintain the unity of the nation, to preserve the Union; and the army of the Confederacy, to uphold the new government in the South.

Then four years of war, embracing great military movements, added many names to the world's list of distinguished soldiers. As the war progressed, one man after another came to the front, until before the close of the contest the Union Army had developed such men as Gen. U. S. Grant, who finally

received the surrender of General Lee and put an end to the war; Gen. William T. Sherman, who ploughed such a mighty furrow from Atlanta to the sea, through the middle of the Confederacy; Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, the hero of Winchester; Gen. George B. McClellan, who fought the battles of the



A CONFEDERATE
SOLDIER.

Peninsula; Gen. A. E. Burnside, the popular commander of the army of the Potomac, who was defeated at Fredericksburg; "Fighting Joe Hooker," who lost at Chancellorsville; Gen. George G. Meade, who won the decisive battle of Gettysburg; Gens. George H. Thomas and W. S. Rosecrans of Chickamauga fame; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; Gen. John A. Logan, and many other generals whose names are worthy to be added to this list.

The Confederate army, too, brought out no less military genius and ability in their principal commanders. Many of the officers in the regular army who had been educated in the Military Academy at West Point were from the South and sided with the States to which they belonged. As early as August, 1861, the Confederate Congress created five full generals of the Confederate army. These were Samuel Cooper, Albert Sydney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and P. G. T. Beauregard.

Beside these distinguished officers on the Confederate side, were Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, who had command beyond the Mississippi River; Gen. James Longstreet, one of Lee's ablest assistants; Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, a conscientious, able, bold leader; Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of cavalry

fame; Gen. A. P. Hill, Gen. Leonidas Polk, and many others who were justly celebrated as military leaders.

Before one year of the war had passed, General Lee was ordered to Richmond, and assigned to duty "under the direction of the President, charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy." General Lee for more than three years led the armies of the South in that terrible war, and was without doubt the greatest general of the Southern army, and one of the greatest ever produced in America.

He was the son of that famous hero of the Revolution, Gen. Henry Lee, known everywhere as "Light-horse Harry." He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated almost at the head of his class at the age of twenty-two. He served in the Mexican War and subsequently was in command of the Academy at West Point.

In the middle of the first summer of the war came the battle of Bull Run, where the Confederates were victorious. In March, 1862, the Union iron-clad *Monitor* fought the Con-



BATTLE MAP SHOWING WHERE THE UNION
GENERALS FOUGHT LEE.

federate iron-clad *Merrimac*. Both vessels were novelties, and excited great fear and wonder. The *Merrimac*, sheathed in iron armor, steamed up to the Union wooden war-vessels in Hampton Roads and began to destroy them. It sunk one and ran another aground and burned it. The next morning,



GENERAL LEE AND GENERAL JACKSON'S COUNCIL
OF WAR AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

as the *Merrimac* again started out of Norfolk harbor to finish her task, there suddenly appeared the new *Monitor*, which the soldiers said looked like "a cheese-box on a raft." It drove off the Confederate ironclad and gave a decisive turn to the naval operations of the war, and, indeed, began a change in all naval warfare throughout the world.

During the spring and summer following this naval battle, came the fiercely fought Peninsula Campaign. McClellan commanded the Union forces, and Lee the Confederate army. Lee was repulsed at Malvern Hill and McClellan swung his army safely over to the James River. But Lee so ably opposed his adversary that the Union army could not successfully operate against Richmond from that point and was finally withdrawn from the Peninsula, to the joy of the South and the disgust of the North.

Time would fail to tell of Pope's campaign, where Lee was victorious; of South Mountain and Antietam, where he was defeated, all in the summer of 1862; of how, in December, he inflicted terrible disaster upon Burnside at Fredericksburg, and in the next May upon General Hooker at Chancellorsville, which was perhaps the most severe defeat the Union forces experienced.

After this, Lee determined to invade the North. In June, 1863, he pushed his army of about eighty thousand men across Maryland and into Pennsylvania. This was a bold proceeding. Lee was obliged to leave his base of supplies and invade the enemy's country. His design evidently was to capture Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and then move on Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington.

The Union army, still under General Hooker, also started across Maryland, keeping between the Confederate army and the capital. Hooker resigned his command during the march, and General Meade was immediately appointed to take his place. Lee crossed into Pennsylvania and marched his army through the hill-country eastward, toward the town of Gettysburg. The advance of the Union army met Lee's forces on the 1st of July, just outside of this town. On the first three days of July occurred the great battle of Gettysburg.

The first day's fight was really only a reconnoissance, and the Confederates had the advantage. During the next two days the Union forces occupied the ground from Culp's Hill past the cemetery, along the line of Cemetery Ridge to Round Top. This formed a line of battle shaped like a fish-hook, the crooked end being at Culp's Hill and the long end of the hook at Round Top.

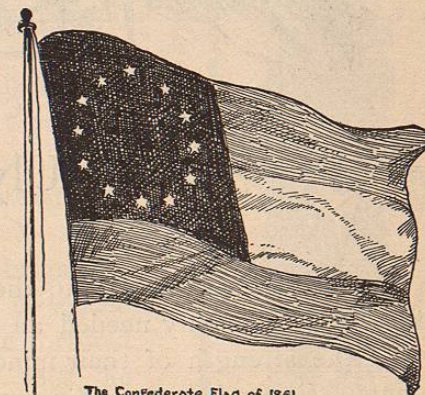
Lee made three attempts to break the Union lines. First, on the right of that line at Culp's Hill; again, on its left near



GENERAL PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.

Round Top; and, finally, on the third day, near its centre, where Pickett's charge met its bloody repulse. Each time he was unsuccessful, and finally was obliged to withdraw his forces and retreat across the Potomac.

The remainder of the war will be considered in the next chapter. It only remains for us here to note the life of Lee after the war was closed. He at once withdrew from public affairs, not in moody gloom or with vexed spirit, but, like a great man, acting under a firm conviction of duty, he betook himself to the work of a private citizen. He accepted the results of the war, and used all his influence to restore friendly relations between the two sections.



The Confederate Flag of 1861.

He was made president of Washington College in Virginia, afterward re-named Washington and Lee University, and there he passed the remainder of his life, holding the greatest respect and love of all, in his faithful and successful work of educating young men. He died on the 12th of October, 1870, in his sixty-fourth year.

Tell what you can of the life of General Lee, previous to the Civil War.

Give some account of McClellan's Peninsular campaign.
Describe the battle of Gettysburg.

Why did the capture of Fort Sumter begin the war? What previous war-experience had some of the generals of the Civil War had? Why was the *Monitor* called a "cheese-box on a raft"? Why did Lee attempt to invade the North? Do you think it was a wise plan? Give your reasons. What did Lee do after the war?