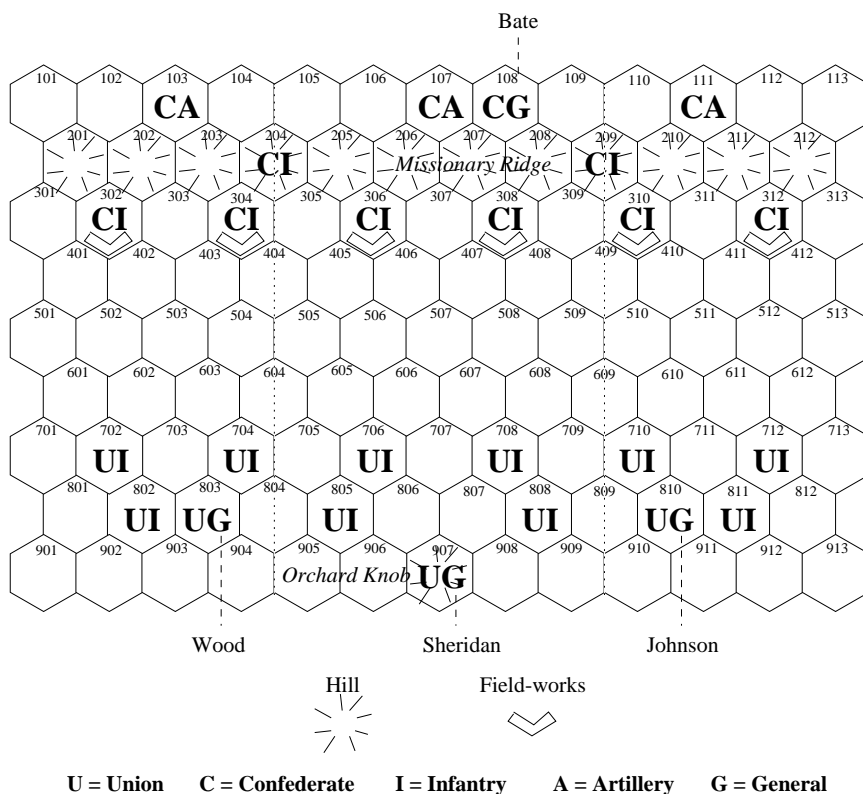


BATTLE CRY SCENARIO: MISSIONARY RIDGE, NOVEMBER 25, 1863



STAFFING NOTES

Union Player
 George Thomas
 Take 6 command cards
You move first

Confederate Player
 John C. Breckinridge
 Take 4 command cards

Special Rules
 Union infantry, when ordered, may move up to 2 hexes and battle. (The “Force March” command card remains unchanged.)
 Remove the “Construct Field Works” command card before play.

The Union Army of the Cumberland was besieged within the fortifications of Chattanooga when Ulysses S. Grant arrived on October 23, 1863. Braxton Bragg’s Confederate Army of Tennessee, on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, completely dominated the Union lines. Less than a month later, Grant took the offensive. On November 23, George Thomas’ Army of the Cumberland seized Orchard Knob, high ground in the plain before Missionary Ridge. The next day, General Joseph Hooker stormed up Lookout Mountain to threaten Bragg’s left flank. At the same time, Sherman crossed the Tennessee River, but his misdirected attack struck too far north. On November 25, Sherman having made no progress on the Confederate right, Grant ordered Thomas to apply pressure on Bragg’s center.

Thomas sent four divisions, 23,000 men covering a two mile front, across an open plain straight at the Confederate line. It looked like a reprise of Pickett’s charge at Gettysburg, with Blue and Grey having switched roles. And this assault seemed even more hopeless than Pickett’s, for the Rebels had had two months to dig in and Missionary Ridge was much higher and more rugged than Cemetery Ridge. Yet the Yankees swept over the first line of trenches with astonishing ease, driving the demoralized defenders up the hill to the second and third lines at the middle and top of the crest. After a pause for breath, the Yankees drove on up the slope and over the crest of the ridge, forcing the Confederates to flee in confusion.

Things had turned out better than anyone at Union Headquarters could have expected—the Miracle of Missionary Ridge, some of them were calling it. To the Confederates it seemed like a nightmare. Bragg’s army did not stop to regroup until it had retreated thirty miles down the railroad toward Atlanta.

Source: Bruce Catton, *The Civil War*; James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*