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## Us civil war deaths by battle

The Battle of Gettysburg, the most significant battle of the American Civil War, resulted in the deaths of 31,000 soldiers, including 12,000 Confederates and 19,000 Union soldiers. The battle was fought on July 1–3, 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was a decisive victory for the Union. The battle was the turning point of the war, as it marked the end of General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North. The Union's victory at Gettysburg led to the eventual collapse of the Confederacy and the preservation of the United States.

The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865 and resulted in the deaths of more than 620,000 Americans, soldiers on both the Union side and the Confederacy. Each of the hard-fighting battles on this list is said to have more than 19,000 victims, including those who were either killed or injured. The number of people who died during the Civil War is only estimates. In 2011, the American historian J. David Hacker announced research he had conducted comparing the survival rates of men and women in the U.S. census between 1850 and 1880. On this basis, he credibly argued that traditional statistics on 620 000 deaths underestimate actual deaths in the civil war by around 20%. The hacker believes and his claims have been supported by other historians that the most likely number of deaths attributable to the Civil War is 750,000, and that the number could be as high as 850,000. The hacker found that 10% of white men of military age died between 1860 and 1870— one in ten in the United States. This number includes not only combat casualties, but also people who have died as a result of their injuries, as well as mortality from diseases, malnutrition and exposure to large numbers of black-and-white refugees from the south, and even those civilians who have not become refugees. Statistics of 620,000 were revised upwards several times after the original figures estimated during the post-war reconstruction. In particular, the Confederate losses were greater than reported, in part because General Lee's commanders were under pressure to subsest. The civil war was devastating for the United States. Despite the exact accuracy of some of the numbers listed below, they are almost certainly too low. Stock Montage/Archive Photos/Getty Images Gettysburg was by all accounts the most destructive battle of the Civil War. Conducted between July 1–3, 1863 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the battle resulted in a reported 51,000 casualties, of which 28,000 were Confederate soldiers. The union was considered the winner of the battle. Rischgitz/Stringer/Hulton Archive/Getty Images The Battle of Chickamauga took place in Georgia between September 19-20, 1863. It was a victory for the Confederation that resulted in a reported 34,624 total casualties, of which 16,170 were Union soldiers. Union soldiers care for the wounded in the back during fighting at Spottsylvania Court House on May 12, 1864. Corbis via Getty Images/Getty Images Appearing between May 8-21, 1864, the Battle of Spotsylvania courtroom was held in Virginia. There were 30,000 reported casualties, of which 18,000 were Union soldiers. The battle is considered to have ended in a blind situation. Keith Lance/Getty Images The Battle of the Wilderness took place in Virginia between May 5-7, 1864. The Confederacy won this battle, and Union losses in battle were reported as around 17,666, while the Confederates were approximately 11,000. LC-DIG-pga-01844/Library of Congress/Public Domain Battle of Chancellorsville 1-4, 1863. The result was 24,000 casualties, of which 14,000 were Union soldiers. The Confederates won the battle. LC-DIG-pga-04037 / Library of Congress / Public Domain between 6-7 November 2015 Some 23,746 men died. Of these, 13,947 were Union soldiers. While there were more Union than Confederate victims, the battle resulted in a tactical victory for the North. CIRCA 1863. The Battle of the River Stones or the Second Battle of Murfreesboro (to the South, simply the Battle of Murfreesboro) was fought from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, in central Tennessee, as the culmination of the Stones River campaign in the Western Theater of the American Civil War. Buyenlarge/Getty Images The Battle of the Stones River occurred between December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863, in Tennessee. The result was a Union victory with 23 515 victims, including 13 248 Union soldiers. 130 The Pennsylvania Infantous Regiment has thoused the Confederacy dead on the Antietam battlefield. September 19, 1862. Corbis via Getty Images/Getty Images The Battle of Antietam occurred between September 16-18, 1862 in Maryland. That claimed 23,100 victims. Although the outcome of the battle was inconclusive, it gives the union a strategic advantage. LC-B8171-0518 D.L.C/Library of Congress/Public Domain Between August 28-30, 1862, the second Battle of the Bull Run was fought in Manassas, Virginia. That resulted in a victory for the Confederacy. There were 22,180 victims, 13,830 of whom were Union soldiers. LC-USZ62-133797/Library of Congress/Public Domain Battle of Fort Donelson was fought between February 13-16, 1862 in Tennessee. It was a victory for union forces with 17,398 victims. Of those victims, 15,067 were Confederate soldiers. Faust, Drew Gilpin. This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War. New York: Random House, 2008. Gugliotta, Guy. The new estimate raises the death toll in the civil war. The New York Times, May 2, 2015. Hacker, J. David. Census-based number of Civil War dead. Civil War History 57.4 (2011): 307-48. Print.--. of the dead. The New York Times, September 20, 2011.Neely Jr. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007.Siegel, Robert. Professor: Civil War Death Toll may really be gone. All things considered, National Public Radio, May 29, 2012. April 30-May 6, 1863 No Chancellorsville. Virginia Union: Major General Joseph HookerConfederate: Gen. Robert E. Lee, Major General Thomas J. Jackson Confederate Victory. 24,000 victims, of which 14,000 were Union soldiers. This battle was regarded by many historians as Lee's greatest victory. At the same time, the South lost one of its biggest strategic minds with the death of Stonewall Jackson. On April 27, 1863, Major General Joseph Hooker attempted to turn the left flank of the Confederacy by leading Chior V, XI and XII. The Rivers Rappahannock and Rapidan over Fredericksburg, Virginia, Around Rapidan through Ely fords and Germania, Union forces concentrated near Chancellorsville, Virginia on April 30 and May 1. Corps III was supposed to join the army. Gen. John Sedgwick's VI Corps and Col. Randall L. Gibbon Division remained to keep up appearances against Confederate forces gathered in Fredericksburg. Meanwhile, Gen. Robert E. Lee left behind cover forces commanded by Major General Jubal Early in Fredericksburg as he marched with the rest of the military to meet with Union forces. As hooker's army worked its way to Fredericksburg, they encountered growing Confederate resistance. Fearing reports of large Confederate forces, Hooker ordered the military to stop in advance and focus again on Chancellorsville. Hooker accepted the defensive posture that gave Lee the initiative. On the morning of May 2, Lieutenant General T.J. Jackson ordered his congregation to move against the left flank of the Union, which was reportedly separated from the rest. The fights were sporadic across the field throughout the day when Jackson's column reached its target. At 5:20 p.m., Jackson's line surged forward in an attack that crushed both sides of the military, massing their artillery in Hazel Grove. This finally broke the Union's line in Chancellorsville. Hooker withdrew about a mile and rooted his men to do a defensive U. His back was to the river in the United States Ford. Union Generals Hiram Gregory Berry and Amiel Weeks Whipple and Confederate General Elisha F. Paxton were killed. Stonewall Jackson soon died from his injuries. During the night between May 5-6 Hooker recrossed north of Rappahannock, due to union turning to Salem Church. The Civil War was a complex conflict arising from countless causes, including slavery, trade and the federal structure, and it is therefore a matter of opinion as to whether or not it was prevented. Many forces were in play at the beginning of the war and at that time a lot of results seemed possible. Efforts to end slavery were underway during the events leading up to the Civil War. Slave uprisings spread like wildfire around the slave-owning Western world, while abolitionists crisscrossed against its sequels and freedom fighters, as Harriet Tubman tried to ferry slaves to safety along the underground railway. Determining whether war was prevented is a practical impossibility. Speculation is the only tool available, no matter how informed they are. That there was considerable resistance to war is undeniable, but equally is that the season of war prevailed and the fight was eventually waged. If a non-violent solution to the problem of the gross injustice of slavery were to free slaves, the war could be delayed or prevented. North and South could also avoid a fight if President Lincoln were removed from power, or if he were not elected, though what history would have done differently cannot be said. Say.

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