

## The History Behind The Gettysburg Address

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### Abstract

Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech that is known as the Gettysburg Address. One of the most widely quoted speeches in American history, this speech contains significant historical information about the country. In addition, the purpose of this study is to provide a summary of the civil war that took place in the background of the speech at the beginning of July 1863 by reading a number of previous studies and employing descriptive qualitative methods.

**Key words:** *Abraham Lincoln, History, The Gettysburg Address*

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### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to provide a summary of the background to Abraham Lincoln's "The Gettysburg Address" speech. The Battle of Gettysburg took place in 1863, on July 1 and 3 (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). It was one of the bloodiest battles of the American Civil War (MULIYAH et al., 2021), with over 51,000 soldiers dying (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021b), being wounded (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020), or being completely killed in action (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). 3,900 Confederates and 3,100 US soldiers perished (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021). The American victory in that battle marked a turning point in the conflict (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020b). President Lincoln was asked to deliver a speech on November 19, 1863 (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018), as part of the ceremony to dedicate the Gettysburg Civil War Cemetery (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). The event's keynote speaker was Edward Everett, a former dean of Harvard University and one of the most well-known speakers of the time (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020). The conversation lasted for two hours (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020a). Lincoln then gave a speech that lasted two minutes (F. M. Sari, 2020).

Lincoln drew parallels between the current conflict (Mulyah et al., 2020) and the time of the Declaration of Independence's (Samanik, 2018) signing by mentioning the ideas upon which the nation was founded (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), liberty and the proposition that all men are created equal (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Moreover, he linked the preservation (Suprayogi et al., 2022) of representative government (Kasih et al.,

2022) and the rebirth of freedom (Heavenly & EWK, 2020) to the elimination (Kuswoyo et al., 2021) of slavery (Hamzah et al., n.d.). Despite its briefness (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2022), the speech has gained (EWK, 2018) national attention (Fithratullah, 2021) since it was given as one (Pranoto, 2021) of the most impactful messages (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021) of freedom (Istiani & Puspita, 2020) and liberty (Nuraziza et al., 2021) in any language (Arini & Wahyudin, 2022), not only in the English language (Fithratullah, 2019). In fact, Everett wrote to Lincoln shortly (Suprayogi et al., n.d.) after the event saying "I wish that I could flatter myself that I had addressed the essential notion of the event in two hours as you did in two minutes" (Mandasari et al., 2022).

Following the battle of Gettysburg, the Gettysburg address's wording traveled widely (Amelia, 2021), and with Lincoln's death (Kuswoyo et al., 2020) less than a year and a half later (Wardaningsih et al., 2022), its words became to be regarded (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021) as a status symbol (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). It has been widely reproduced (Kardiansyah, 2019) and has never lost popularity (Hamzah et al., 2022). On election night, November 4, 2008, as Barack Obama was speaking, he cited a passage from the Gettysburg Address. And "A New Birth of Freedom," a line from the speech, was chosen as the subject of its inauguration celebration in January 2009 (Maulana & Suprayogi, 2022).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In this study, the researcher also wants to mention some previous studies such as journals, novels, and also articles related to history and also the reasons why the speech was written. Therefore, the writer concludes that the study of the main problem which has been the reason behind the writing of the speech is quite an interesting thing to research and discuss.

The first previous studies that the researcher want to mentions are from Glenn Dietrich (2021) with the title *The Way We Remember It: The Popular Memory of the Battle of Gettysburg*. This study explains how the relationship between history (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) and memory is a crucial and intricate idea determining how individuals recall the past (Oktaviani et al., 2022). The most well-known Civil War battle serves (Asia & Samanik, 2018) as a perfect illustration of the complex relationship between history and actual memory (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). One of the pivotal moments in American

history, Gettysburg has been the subject of several publications and historians (Wardaniningsih & Kasih, 2022).

Second Previous studies are from Sarah Bass (2021) with the title *The Origins of Public Policy During the Civil War: Freedom and Reform for African Americans*. In order to address concerns regarding African-American experiences in the Union (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), this study aims to learn more about the history of public policy during the American Civil War and how it was created (Wahyudin & Wahyuni, 2022). The Union's development strategies from 1861 to 1865 are the subject of this study (Agustina et al., 2021). The reader is able to get a close-up view of the three policy areas, as well as their causes and consequences (Amelia et al., 2022), according to the three chapters of this study (Aminatun, 2021). The researcher focuses on three areas: Union policies for the enrollment (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021) of African Americans as soldiers, policies pertaining to the existing or former status of slaves (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021), and policies (Aminatun et al., 2021) that address the Southern Antebellum way of life in relation to the institution of slavery itself (Suprayogi et al., 2021).

Next Previous studies are from Russell T. Heibel (2022) with the title *Patriotism For All Causes: How American Veterans of the Philippine-American War Were Used to Influence Imperial Policies in the Early Twentieth Century*. This study explains that after the Spanish-American War (Utami et al., 2021), the United States gained an amount of overseas territories that allowed them to increase their influence abroad (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). However, the US was dragged into a colonial war with its new possessions in the Philippines before engaging in more overt imperialist aggression (Rido et al., 2021). The fight had a number of effects on the United States during the conflict (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020), despite the fact that the conflict itself (Simamora et al., 2022) is not commonly known by the modern American population (Kardiansyah, 2021). Veterans who served throughout the conflict are one of the underappreciated impacts (Qodriani, 2021) that would appear after the conflict (Amelia & Daud, 2020). Veterans of the prolonged insurgency that followed the Philippine-American War are significant contributors to the growing group of veterans who are reentering public life (Utami et al., 2020).

Last previous studies that the researcher find are from Dr. Lahlouh Amel (2022) with the title *Religious Discourse in American Political Speeches: The Jeremiad in Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Lyndon Johnson's We Shall Overcome Address*. This study aims at evaluating how religious discourse affects political statements in America. By drawing on important theoretical works like Domke and Koe's *The God Strategy: How Religion Became a Political Weapon in America* to create an argument about how religious speech could affect presidential rhetoric, it adds to the body of knowledge on American political and religious history (N. Putri & Aminatun, 2021). This article suggests that the deliberate use of God in presidential rhetoric remains significant even today, especially during times of crisis to invoke words of spiritual strength and refuge in God as encouragement to the nation (N. R. Putri & Sari, 2021). It does this by analyzing speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Lyndon Johnson to highlight the significance of the Jeremiad as a religious discourse (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018).

## **METHOD**

This study used descriptive qualitative method. The reason for choosing the Qualitative method is because this study aims to provide insight into the case history behind the Gettysburg address. Researchers have read several journals and articles to collect more data and analyze what has happened (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018). The researcher of this study employed the descriptive qualitative technique as the research methodology. According to (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021a) The objective of the descriptive method of research is to learn more about the situation as it is right now. The descriptive approach is the most appropriate method to utilize as the focus of this study is on the perception or evaluation (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021) of the consultant firm's effective human resource management. According to (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021) Descriptive research is a type of inquiry that allows for the analysis of present phenomena. Nassaji (2015) further explains that describing and categorizing the occurrence is the aim of descriptive research.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this study the researcher wants to summarize the history behind Abraham Lincoln's speech which became One of the most important speeches ever spoken in English in the United States was President Lincoln's Speech. That speech was not only the most important in American history, but also the most beautiful.

Today, we consider Gettysburg to be among the Civil War's pivotal engagements. However, opinions were far more divided back then. On the one hand, the North had won the battle since Lee had been expelled from Pennsylvania. However, a lot of people in the North thought Meade should have built on his victory on July 3 and dealt the Confederate Army more harm. Abraham Lincoln was extremely dissatisfied that Meade didn't deal the Confederate Army more serious blows. The Confederate side of the war viewed Gettysburg as a battle in which they decisively prevailed on the first day of combat, attacked valiantly and almost succeeded on the second day, and then attacked and battled effectively once more on the third day. The Confederates countered that they were not forced from the field; rather, they fled voluntarily. Additionally, Lee's reputation inside the Confederacy was not significantly harmed by the events of Gettysburg.

General Robert E. Lee led American troops in the southern states, called the confederate troops, invading the northern states by entering the State of Pennsylvania. General Lee charged north in hopes of a major victory, a victory that would perhaps serve the Confederate army's goals. The states in the south, where the system of passages constituted the law or shah, endeavored to establish their own state. They want the right to self-rule. The northern states of the United States led by General George Gordon Mead were soldiers called the Union Army did not want them to leave the United States. The Union Army followed in the footsteps of the Confederate army. The two armies met in the city of Gettysburg in a battle as fierce as the hot summer sun in early July 1863.

The Confederacy marched into Pennsylvania on the first day of the war in order to reassemble around Gettysburg. When the battle commenced, they would take the Union Army and Army of the Potomac. Lee saw that his forces were approaching the Federal line, which formed a wide arc around Gettysburg north and west, in a dangerous position as the combat unfolded in front of him. By the end of the day, two Federal corps had been annihilated when he issued the order to press the offensive. Out of 1,800 soldiers, 1,200 of them belonged to the Iron Brigade, the most well-known force in the Army of the Potomac. However, by nightfall, George Meade, the Army Chief of the Potomac, arrived, and Union reinforcements poured in. The same thing occurred on the Confederate side, as George Pickett's division and James Longstreet's forces, who were moving toward the battlefield, offered help.

Lee made the decision to attack the Union right at Culps Hill on the second day, as well as the Union left flank, which was then, as far as Lee knew, on Cemetery Ridge. The Confederates didn't start moving until late in the afternoon. As Richard Ewell's men nearly took the high ground on Culps Hill, Longstreet assaulted the Union left and nearly captured Little Round Top. Lee had a really frustrating day. He came near, but fell short, on both ends of the line.

On the last day of the battle, Lee again made the decision to attack, rushing at both ends of the Union line with the same strategy. But things didn't turn out as expected. Before Lee could begin moving down the Culps Hill end of the line, the Federals attacked, and Longstreet claimed that his divisions, who had fought valiantly on the Union left on the second day, weren't capable of doing so again. Lee then turned to a different strategy, which became known as Pickett's Charge. On Cemetery Ridge, this significant attack targeted the Union line's middle. The most iconic infantry assault of the war saw 13,000 Confederates from George Pickett's division and two additional divisions attacking Meade's position's center, covering a distance of around seven tenths of a mile. And they fell short. In the attack, around half of the soldiers were killed by gunfire. Lee assumed responsibility right away and put together a defense. The battle at Gettysburg came to a conclusion when Meade chose not to attempt a counterattack. On July Fourth, Lee made his retreat. At least 25,000 Confederate soldiers died, and at least 30 percent of Lee's force was decimated by air strikes. Meade suffered losses of at least 23,000, maybe more. For the three-day battle, there were probably close to 50,000 killed, injured, and missing.

Campaign Gettysburg was important. It stopped the Confederate attack in the Eastern War and very likely ended any hope of an intervention from Europe. It provided the Federals a win they desperately needed and raised spirits in the North. However, Lee's army held up well and remained a significant force on the battlefield for over two more years.

We believe that Gettysburg should be remembered as the key moment today since we now know a number of details that were unknown at the time. We are aware that it was the largest fight of the conflict and the final invasion of the North by Lee. We are aware that Lincoln delivered an impassioned benediction at Gettysburg over the Union dead. This raises its perceived importance. It also appears to give Gettysburg a particular place

because it is currently the most visited Civil War site in the United States. However, it did not seem as important to us back then as it does now.

Union success, Confederate defeat At the time, the battle at Gettysburg wasn't quite straightforward. It did not signify the war's crucial turning point. The Confederacy would still have opportunities to win the war as long as it continued.

4 months after President Abraham Lincoln received an invitation from David Wills, namely the funeral ceremony of the soldiers who died in the war, and on November 19, 1863 the ceremony at the funeral ceremony of Edward Everett delivered his speech for 2 hours and after that President Abraham Lincoln delivered his beautiful speech, which now known as "The Gettysburg Address"

## CONCLUSION

In his speech Lincoln urged all to honor those who died in Gettysburg by fighting to maintain the kind of nation America's founders envisioned. Lincoln's short but powerful Gettysburg speech places the Civil War into the historical context of America's struggle for freedom. Lincoln asserted that the war was a test of the ideals the colonials fought for in 1776. In a sense, it was a continuation of the American Revolution. and the three main issues that Lincoln raised in the Gettysburg Address were the preservation of the nation, the dedication of graves on the battlefield for fallen soldiers, and the importance of continuing the struggle to win the war.

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