

William Rosecrans

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William Rosecrans (September 6, 1819 – March 11, 1898) was a general in the Union Army during the [American Civil War](#). He was born in 1819 in Ohio. He graduated from the [United States Military Academy](#) in 1842 and became an engineer. He resigned from the army in 1854 and became a businessman.

When the Civil War started, Rosecrans rejoined the army. He became a [Brigadier general](#) in May 1861. He commanded a brigade during the [Western Virginia Campaign](#). He commanded the Union units in West Virginia for a while before being transferred to the Western Theater in May 1862.

In October 1862, Rosecrans became commander of the [Army of the Cumberland](#). His first battle as army commander was at the [Battle of Stones River](#) from December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863. The Union army won the battle. During the summer of 1863, Rosecrans then captured the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee. But he lost the [Battle of Chickamauga](#) in September, which forced him to retreat to Chattanooga. The Confederates surrounded the city and started a [siege](#). Union president Abraham Lincoln and Major General U.S. Grant, who commanded all Union armies in the Western Theater, didn't think Rosecrans could defend the city. So Rosecrans was fired as commander of the Army of the Cumberland and sent to Missouri.

Rosecrans resigned from the army again in 1867 and went back into business. In 1881 he was elected to the House of Representatives from California. He died in 1898 in California. Rosecrans has a national cemetery in San Diego, California named after him.

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v • t • e American Civil War	
Origins	
Origins • Issues	Timeline leading to the War • Antebellum era • Bleeding Kansas • Border states • Compromise of 1850 • Missouri Compromise • Popular sovereignty • Secession • States' rights • President Lincoln's 75,000 volunteers
Slavery	African Americans • <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> • Emancipation Proclamation • Fire-Eaters • Fugitive slave laws • Slave Power • Slavery in the United States • <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>

<u>Abolitionism</u>	Susan B. Anthony · John Brown · Frederick Douglass · William Lloyd Garrison · Thaddeus Stevens · Charles Sumner Harriet Tubman · Underground Railroad		
Combatants · Theaters · Campaigns · Battles · States			
Combatants	Union	Army · Navy · Marine Corps · Revenue Cutter Service	
	Confederacy	Army · Navy · Marine Corps	
Theaters	Eastern · Western		
Major campaigns	Anaconda Plan · Blockade runners Jackson's Valley · Peninsula Maryland Gettysburg Bristoe Overland · Atlanta Richmond-Petersburg		
	Sherman's March Appomattox		
	Major battles	Fort Sumter · 1st Bull Run · Wilson's Creek Pea Ridge · Hampton Roads · Shiloh · Seven Pines · Seven Days · 2nd Bull Run · Antietam · Perryville · Fredericksburg Chancellorsville · Gettysburg · Vicksburg · Wilderness · Spotsylvania · Atlanta · Mobile Bay · Nashville · Five Forks	
		Leaders	
Confederate		Military	Beauregard · Cooper · Early · Hill · Hood · Jackson · A. S. Johnston · J. E. Johnston · Lee · Longstreet · Price E. K. Smith Taylor
		Civilian	Breckinridge · Davis
Union	Military	Burnside · Farragut · Frémont · Grant · Halleck · Hooker · McClellan · McDowell · Meade · Pope · D. D. Porter · Rosecrans · Scott · Sheridan · Sherman · Thomas	
	Civilian	Chase · Hamlin · Lincoln · Pinkerton · Seward · Stanton · Stevens · Wade · Welles	

Aftermath	
<u>Constitution</u>	Reconstruction amendments (13th Amendment · 14th Amendment · 15th Amendment)
<u>Reconstruction</u>	Carpethaggers · Homestead acts · Ku Klux Klan · Reconstruction era
Post-reconstruction	(Jim Crow) · Wilmington insurrection of 1898

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