

The Chattanooga Guides Series

History Tour: The Civil War in Chattanooga

Read time: 9 minutes

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Seasonality: Year-round; best weather March-November, some monuments seasonal access

#around-the-city #longform

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Neighborhoods: Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, St. Elmo, North Georgia, Downtown Chattanooga

Best for: History buffs, Families, Students, Tourists, Outdoor enthusiasts

Chattanooga and the surrounding area are deeply rooted in civil war history. The cities two largest and most storied events were the Battles of Chickamauga and the Chattanooga Campaign, five separate but related battles.

The steep and rocky terrain of the region had a major influencer in both events, with thick forests difficult maneuver through and mountain ridges serving as premiere defense positions.

Historic sites and battlefields exist today as national landmarks filled with history stations and larger exhibits. Some as a member of the National Parks Service, giving us the opportunity to walk the same ground where tens of thousands of soldiers (at the time the US population was ~31 million) once fought for control of this country.

The Battle of Chickamauga is on record as the second most deadly battle of the Civil War after the Battle of Gettysburg. The Union victory here was a turning point in the civil war as Chattanooga was a major transportation hub referred to as the "Gateway to the South". It gave The Union control of the supply routes and allowed troops to move effectively into the heart of the confederacy.

By Topic.

Battle of Chickamauga

Chattanooga Campaign

National Military Park

Smaller Historical Sites

Battle of Chickamauga.

Dates: 09/18/1863 – 09/20/1863

Confederate Leader: Braxton Bragg

Confederate Forces: 65,000 estimated

Confederate Losses: 2,312 killed. 14,674 wounded. 1,468 captured or missing

Union Leader: William Rosecrans

Union Forces: 60,000 estimated

Union Losses: 1,657 killed. 9,756 wounded. 4,757 captured or missing.

Previously mentioned as the second most deadly battle during the American Civil War. This battle was a major victory for the confederate army as the Union had been winning battles and advancing further south.

This battle was initiated by the Union forces under leadership of Major General William Rosecrans following his victory of the Tullahoma Campaign in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Confederate leadership was provided by General Braxton Bragg.

During the attack a series of miscommunications by Union leadership opened a gap in their defensive lines which the confederate army exploited, causing the Union to retreat to Chattanooga (after significant casualties). This set the stage for the Chattanooga Campaign.

Interesting Fact: The Battle of Chickamauga was the largest battle ever fought in Georgia during the Civil War.

Chattanooga Campaign.

Dates: 10/28/1863 - 11/27/1863

Confederate Leader: Braxton Bragg

Confederate Forces: 48,948 estimated

Confederate Losses: 8,684 killed, wounded or captured.

Union Leader: Ulysses S. Grant

Union Forces: 72,533 estimated

Union Losses: 5,284 killed, wounded or captured

The Chattanooga Campaign is an umbrella title composed of five separate battles (summarized below) that occurred in Chattanooga from October–November 1863 following the Battle of Chickamauga.

After the Union defeat the Union army sent significant reinforcements to Chattanooga to help with their mission. Ultimately the Union forces were victorious during the Chattanooga Campaign, a significant victory that opened the door for further advancement south of Union troops.

Strategic importance: Chattanooga was an important railroad hub and manufacturing center, it's regularly referred to as the "Gateway to the Deep South.". Capturing it was crucial for the Union to drive deeper into Confederate territory.

Battle of Wauhatchie:

This was the first battle of the Chattanooga Campaign which took place on October 28th and 29th of 1863. The Union was victorious during this battle, a significant victory as they had been struggling to feed and supply their troops and horses.

This victory opened up transportation routes for much needed ammunition, food, and reinforcement troops. Before this confederate forces were able to stalk and raid Union supply wagons with views from atop Lookout Mountain.

Battle of Orchard Knob:

Occuring on November 23rd 1863 this was a relatively small but significant battle. After Union General was given information by confederate deserters that the confederates were falling back the, General Thomas gave a recon order to observe and report back on confederate numbers.

Following the recon Union soldiers overtook Orchard Knob swiftly with limited casualties on both sides. Orchard Knob became Grant and Thomas's headquarters for the rest of the battles.

Battle of Lookout Mountain:

Occuring on November 24rd 1863 this became known as the "Battle Above the Clouds" due to the fog that greatly affected

visibility on Lookout Mountain.

This battle secured the Confederate left flank and forced them to abandon Lookout Mountain. It gave the Union control over a critical position overlooking Chattanooga.

Battle of Missionary Ridge:

Often regarded as the decisive battle of the campaign, it took place on November 27th 1863. Union forces unexpectedly took forces up to the heights of Missionary Ridge, defeating General Bragg's Confederate army and forcing them to retreat into Georgia.

The victory ended Confederate control of Chattanooga and opened the path for the Union forces Atlanta Campaign.

Battle of Ringgold Gap:

After the Union victory of Missionary Ridge they pursued the confederate's into Ringgold, Georgia, following the Confederate retreat. The Union attacked on November 27th 1893 but the Confederate's held off the attack and were considered victorious in this last battle of the Chattanooga Campaign.

What follows below are the major historical sites, parks, and exhibits that remain to this day. These sites can be visited during their operating hours, please check online for updated hours of operation.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

The first, and also largest, of four national military parks. Spanning 9,532 acres in total, the park consists of four different sections.

It should be noted up front that the sections of the park are not interconnected. To see the entire park, you would have to drive to each section.

Each section should be no more than a 20 minute drive from one another.

The park is dedicated to the various areas of Chattanooga and North Georgia where the Civil War had its greatest impact. Many of the park sections provide a self guided (through the National Park Service app) or guided walking tours.

Chickamauga Battlefield contains roughly 50 miles of hiking trails. Many of these trails follow the roads set up by the military and in present day they are accompanied by the various historical monuments, some which have been posted here. For more trail options, check out our [Chattanooga Outdoors Guide](#) or our dedicated [Cloudland Canyon State Park Guide](#).

Want a guided tour experience? See our [Chickamauga Battlefield Tours](#) section.

1. Chickamauga Battlefield

[Directions](#)

The first on the list is the largest section of the park, about 5300 acres. If you're driving through during visitors center hours, they have a great museum and staff to help with all your questions.

In this park you can take a driving or guided tour of the various Civil War points of interest. The self guided driving tour can be accessed through the National Park Service app on your phone.

At the various tour stops you'll encounter monuments dedicated

to various events, war heroes, and those defeated.

The largest is The Wilder Brigade Monument, standing at 85 feet tall, it's a tower that overlooks the south end of the Battlefield. The tower is open to visitors seasonally (spring, summer and fall) and weather permitting.

You'll see a number of hikers, bikers, and even horseback riders throughout the park so be careful on your driving tour.

2. Lookout Mountain Battlefield and Point Park

Directions

The Lookout Mountain Battlefield is the second significant section of the park composed of ~3000 acres of land.

The park does have a \$10 entry fee, children under 16 are welcome for free. This park is in dedication to the significance of Lookout Mountain during the Civil War including the Battle of Lookout Mountain aka "The Battle Above the Clouds".

If you're visiting for more than a couple of hours consider doing a hike, Lookout Mountain has more than 30 miles of trails to it's name, a map of them can be found or explore our [Lookout Mountain trails](#). Multiple park points of interest follow.

Point Park.

Directions

Enter Point Park through iconic castle-like towers.

In the park you'll find 10 acres of monuments and dedications mainly in the form of civil war cannons and information plaques, but most notably the New York Peace Monument which was gifted from New York as a peace offering following the war.

The park offers panoramic views of the city and the Tennessee River, making it a popular spot for sightseers and photographers. Civil War cannons, and informative plaques detailing the area's history.

Cravens House.

Directions

This is an interesting house from the point of view of the family which resided as well as the war more generally.

Robert Craven was an iron master, somewhat wealthy for his time, who originally built this six bedroom house for his family.

As the war ensued it became a shelter for Confederate generals, while the militiamen would sleep in tents outside on the property. The Craven's stuck around with war encircling them for a period of time but following the Battle of Lookout Mountain, which in part took place on their property, they decided to leave.

The Union forces used the house after the battle. Once the war ended the Craven's came back and Robert built the house again from scratch. What remains now is rebuilt home made to resemble the appearance of the house post war.

Smaller Historical Sites.

Bragg Reservation.

This historic site is the location for the headquarters of Confederate General Bragg. It exists in the Missionary Ridge area of Chattanooga (off of South Crest Road) with monuments dedicated to the General. In very close proximity is also the Monuments of Sherman's Brigade.

From the Bragg Reservation, he directed Confederate defenses during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, the battle that ultimately led to the Union's victory in Chattanooga. Visitors to the site can explore the preserved monuments, providing insight into the battlefield's historical significance.

Orchard Knob Reservation.

Another historic Civil War site within Chattanooga's city limits. This reservation is a dedicated space memorializing the command post of Union General Ulysses S. Grant. This is where Grant and his officers planned key initiatives like the charge up Missionary Ridge.

The elevation of Orchard Knob gave Union forces a clearer vantage point, allowing Grant to observe Confederate movements and more effectively strategize his attacks. Today, the site showcases several significant historical monuments that memorialize the pivotal decisions made here during the Chattanooga Campaign.

Forest Hills Cemetery.

Located in the St Elmo neighborhood of Chattanooga. This cemetery was established in 1880 and is the home of historic grave-sites of Civil War officers and other notable figures of the time. It sits at the base of Lookout Mountain and is noted for its serene beauty and historical significance.

The cemetery hosts impressive and beautiful Victorian-era monuments and mausoleums, which is a reflection of the funerary art and tradition of the late 19th century.

Chattanooga National Cemetery.

Located in Missionary Ridge, this cemetery was established in 1863 during the Civil War by Union General George H Thomas following the Battle of Chattanooga. It was initially going to be a burial ground for Union soldiers exclusively but later expanded

to include veterans of future wars. Thousands of Union soldiers are buried here and a small number of Confederate soldiers as well.

Among those buried here are Medal of Honor recipients and soldiers from every major American conflict since the Civil War, making this a site of true historical significance. The cemetery’s landscape of iconic rows of white headstones, gives us a reminder of the sacrifices made throughout our short history.

Summary of Key Civil War Sites.

SITE	HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Lookout Mountain	Site of the famous “Battle Above the Clouds” in 1863, where Union forces took control.
Chickamauga Battlefield	The bloodiest two-day battle of the Civil War, resulting in over 34,000 casualties.
Orchard Knob	Used by General Grant as a command post to observe the battles for Chattanooga.
Missionary Ridge	Key victory for Union forces, breaking Confederate defenses in Chattanooga.

Closing Time.

Anyone with a deep interest in history knows Chattanooga has had some key moments in time in America’s short existence. I hope this Chattanooga Civil War overview offers some new facts / details for those both familiar and new to this history. I hope this guide inspires you to embark on a history adventure by exploring the Civil War landmarks noted throughout this

guide. If I missed anything or something needs correcting, please email me at jack@thingshappening.com.

Other Guides:

- [Guided Tours](#)
- [Outdoor Adventures](#)
- [Cloudland Canyon State Park](#)