

The Atlanta Campaign was a series of battles fought in the Western Theater of the American Civil War throughout northwest Georgia and the area around Atlanta during the summer of

The report, named Up Ahead, and the report, named Now for Tomorrow, both primarily dealt with freeway planning, but both specifically mentioned the long-range need for rapid transit in Atlanta. The MPC began to study rapid transit further, and in two subsequent reports Access to central Atlanta and Crosstown and bypass expressways the MPC concluded that increased highway construction would not be adequate to meet future transportation needs. These recommendations were not welcomed by the Georgia Highway Department, who believed that highways were an adequate solution. Three reports were published in the early s helped to give momentum to the push for rapid transit. This committee worked with the ARMPC to send speakers to civic organizations and business groups to discuss rapid transit. Formation of MARTA[edit] A state constitutional amendment was required to establish a regional transportation agency. In November this amendment was approved by a majority of voters in DeKalb and Fulton counties but failed to pass statewide. The amendment did not specify the composition of the agency but stated in more general terms the nature of powers for the agency taxing, eminent domain , expenditure of public funds that would be designated by the state to a lower agency for the purposes of transit planning. As a result, many rural voters believed they were committing themselves to pay for a transit system in Atlanta. Opposition was also raised by the trucking industry in defense of highway funds. In March the MATSC formed a committee which came to be known as the Rapid Transit Committee of for the purpose of financing and publicizing the rapid transit campaign as outlined in the December report. The continued campaigning by regional and local groups led to the passing of a second transit-enabling state constitutional amendment in This second amendment however was not proposed statewide but was placed only on the ballots of five metropolitan Atlanta counties Fulton, Cobb , Gwinnett , DeKalb, and Clayton. Approval was slim in Cobb county where the margin was only votes. Johnson of DeKalb County. The failure of the funding referendum to pass has been attributed to many reasons: MARTA also modified proposed service plans to include improved service to black neighborhoods, including its decision to use rail instead of bus service for the East-West and Proctor Creek Lines. Also the financial support of the system was changed from an unpopular property tax increase to a one-percent sales tax. The plan on the referendum showed Additionally the method of counting votes was changed for the referendum. In voters were grouped into three groups all of which required a majority for passing: In the city votes were counted in the appropriate counties DeKalb and Fulton , allowing the mostly yes votes from the city to be tabulated against the mostly no votes from the suburban areas in the county. In groundbreaking of the rail system took place. East-West Line construction[edit] Construction on the East Line began in and the first rail service began on June 30, between the Georgia State and Avondale stations. Holmes and Five Points stations, on December 22, The plan for the West Line also included an additional station at Fairburn Road later shortened to Brownlee-Boulder Park and another station was planned at the then-existing Perry Homes housing project on the Proctor Creek Line. On September 11, , the line was expanded to Arts Center, and the Peachtree Center Station whose opening was delayed from also opened. The section between Lindbergh Center and Brookhaven opened on December 15, The line reached Chamblee in , and the Doraville terminus was finished in The section between Lenox and Doraville was redesignated the Northeast Line on June 8, when the North Line opened between Buckhead and Dunwoody stations, including a stretch in the Georgia median. The Garnett station opened on December 4, and was the first South Line station to open. The East Point Station opened on August 16, The Airport Station however, was built in as part of the construction of Hartsfield International Airport and was unused until the line was connected in Fulton and DeKalb county leaders approved the expansion. Bus Service was implemented on March 21, The contract also includes provisions for future rail transit to the county by A station at Lovejoy is also proposed, which would open as a later phase. In January the state legislature wrote a bill allowing 13 metro Atlanta counties to raise sales tax by 1 cent for transit expansion if voters approve, on May 3, the bill was signed into law by Governor Nathan

Deal.

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William T. Sherman and Atlanta Campaign: Background Campaign was a major Union offensive against the Confederate capital of Richmond led by Major General George B. McClellan in the spring and.

To be clear, Red Mercury does not exist, but if you thought you had some, the NRC would be a reasonable place to inquire about its relevance as the NRC is responsible for oversight of nuclear reactors and nuclear material in the United States. Photo from Google Streetview. By bringing the material to the NRC, the man set in motion a series of government responses, starting with a shutdown of several blocks of the city and deployment of hazardous materials HAZMAT teams. Within a few hours, the city blocks were re-opened, the material in question confirmed to be harmless mercury sulfide and the matter was laid to rest with the man released, sans his mercury Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Two things about the story beyond the involvement of Red Mercury caught my eye. I did some digging. First I contacted the NRC and asked them about the incident. The NRC told me to contact local law enforcement which investigated the incident. I tried to contact the Department of Homeland Security but received no reply. I also tried to contact the reporter for the Atlanta Journal Constitution who also did not reply. Basically, I had little to go on and began to feel a bit conspiracy minded myself. But then a break. As the government agency with the capacity for monitoring mercury exposure even if Red Mercury is a hoax, ordinary mercury is nasty stuff and upon receiving the report of mercury in downtown Atlanta, the EPA dispatched a local agent to determine what is any risk to the public was posed by the mercury. I sent an email to the agent who confirmed the details for me and told me that the initial HAZMAT responders confirmed the substance was mercury sulfide. The EPA agent then tested to ensure that the substance was contained and posed no danger to the public. I asked the agent about the origin of the substance; did the man indicate where it came from in Africa? So, mystery half solved. Red Mercury does not exist and the collapse of the I bridge is a coincidental event that appears to have been caused by a couple of literal crack addicts. The plot of the novel, Red Mercury, describes an incident around the Olympic Games in Atlanta which heightens interest in Red Mercury incidents in the city, but again, coincidental. In the conspiracy stories around the Atlanta incident, I saw reference to Red Mercury as the Soviet code name for the isotope, Lithium 6, which can be used for making thermonuclear weapons. So, the Atlanta incident resulted in no arrests, no proof of Red Mercury and no injuries or exposure from mercury sulfide. Just a guy trying to make a quick buck who went home empty-handed. Ziploc is a poor containment system for suspected nuclear materials. Moore moe at landminesinafrica dot org.

Free kindle book and epub digitized and proofread by Project Gutenberg. Four Months in Libby and the Campaign Against Atlanta by I. N. Johnston - Free Ebook Project Gutenberg.

Battles[edit] Sherman vs. Johnston[edit] Further information: Battles in this phase refer to Union order of battle and Confederate order of battle Map of the Atlanta Campaign May 7 " September 2, Chattanooga to Etowah May 7 "19, Etowah River to Jonesboro May 23 " September 2, Rocky Face Ridge May 7 "13, [edit] Further information: In the meantime, the third column, under McPherson, passed through Snake Creek Gap and on May 9 advanced to the outskirts of Resaca, where it found Confederates entrenched. Battle of Resaca Union troops tested the Confederate lines around Resaca to pinpoint their whereabouts. Unable to halt this Union movement, Johnston was forced to retire. Failing to find a good defensive position south of Calhoun, Johnston continued to Adairsville while the Confederate cavalry fought a skillful rearguard action. Three Union divisions prepared for battle, but Thomas halted them because of the approach of darkness. Sherman then concentrated his men in the Adairsville area to attack Johnston the next day. Johnston had originally expected to find a valley at Adairsville of suitable width to deploy his men and anchor his line with the flanks on hills, but the valley was too wide, so Johnston disengaged and withdrew. This corps was severely mauled. On May 26, both sides entrenched. Fighting ensued at two different points, but the Confederates were repulsed, suffering high casualties. Sherman abandoned his lines at Dallas on June 5 and moved toward the railhead at Allatoona Pass, forcing Johnston to follow soon afterward. The Confederates were ready for the attack, which did not unfold as planned because supporting troops never appeared. The Confederates repulsed the attack, causing high casualties. Battle of Marietta When Sherman first found Johnston entrenched in the Marietta area on June 9, he began extending his lines beyond the Confederate lines, causing some Confederate withdrawal to new positions. On June 14, Lt. Leonidas Polk was killed by an artillery shell while scouting enemy positions with Hardee and Johnston and was temporarily replaced by Maj. Sherman made some unsuccessful attacks on this position but eventually extended the line on his right and forced Johnston to withdraw from the Marietta area on July 2 "3. Arriving in his new position at Mt. Zion Church, Hood decided on his own to attack. Sherman was sure that Johnston had stretched his line on Kennesaw Mountain too thin and decided on a frontal attack with some diversions on the flanks. On the morning of June 27, Sherman sent his troops forward after an artillery bombardment. At first, they made some headway overrunning Confederate pickets south of the Burnt Hickory Road, but attacking an enemy that was dug in was futile. The fighting ended by noon, and Sherman suffered heavy casualties, about 3, compared with 1, for the Confederate. The Confederate pontoon bridge there was defended by dismounted cavalry. They were driven away by BG Thomas J. The bridge, although damaged, was captured. Howard decided not to force a crossing against increased Confederate opposition. This forced them to withdraw; and this permitted Sherman to cross the river, advancing closer to Atlanta. Johnston abandoned the River Line and retired south of Peachtree Creek, about three miles 4. Hood[edit] Further information: Atlanta and Vicinity Summer Peachtree Creek July 20 [edit] Further information: Schofield and McPherson had drawn away to the east, leaving Thomas on his own. Johnston decided to attack Thomas as he crossed the creek, but Confederate President Jefferson Davis relieved him of command and appointed Hood to take his place. The determined assault threatened to overrun the Union troops at various locations, but eventually the Union held, and the Confederates fell back. The advance of McPherson from the east side of Atlanta distracted Hood from his offensive and drew off Confederate troops that might have joined the attack on Thomas. In the meantime, he sent William J. Hood, however, miscalculated the time necessary to make the march, and Hardee was unable to attack until afternoon. The Confederate attack stalled on the Union rear but began to roll up the left flank. Around the same time, a Confederate soldier shot and killed McPherson when he rode out to observe the fighting. Determined attacks continued, but the Union forces held. The Union troops held, and Hood suffered high casualties. Hood foresaw such a maneuver and sent the two corps of Lt. Stewart to intercept and destroy the Union force at Ezra Church. Howard, however, failed to cut the railroad. Concurrent attempts by two

columns of Union cavalry to cut the railroads south of Atlanta ended in failure, with one division under Maj. George Stoneman, taken prisoner. Schofield then had to regroup his forces, which took the rest of the day. The delay allowed the Confederates to strengthen their defenses with abatis, which slowed the Union attack when it restarted on the morning of August 6. The Federals were repulsed with heavy losses and failed in an attempt to break the railroad. On August 7, the Union troops moved toward the Confederate main line and entrenched. They remained there until late August. Second Battle of Dalton Wheeler and his cavalry raided into North Georgia to destroy railroad tracks and supplies. They approached Dalton in the late afternoon of August 14 and demanded the surrender of the garrison. The Union commander refused to surrender and fighting ensued. Greatly outnumbered, the Union garrison retired to fortifications on a hill outside the town where they successfully held out, although the attack continued until after midnight. Judson Kilpatrick to raid Confederate supply lines. He therefore decided to move six of his seven infantry corps against the supply lines. On August 31, Hardee attacked two Union corps west of Jonesborough but was easily repulsed. The resulting fire and explosions were heard for miles. Slocum occupied Atlanta on September 2. General Sherman announced to his troops that "The army having accomplished its undertaking in the complete reduction and occupation of Atlanta will occupy the place and the country near it until a new campaign is planned in concert with the other grand armies of the United States. Digitally restored albumen print, Sherman was victorious, and Hood established a reputation as the most recklessly aggressive general in the Confederate Army. Casualties for the campaign were roughly equal in absolute numbers: But this represented a much higher Confederate proportional loss. However, the capture of Atlanta made an enormous contribution to Union morale and was an important factor in the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln. The Atlanta Campaign was followed by Federal initiatives in two directions: Additional battle maps[edit] Gallery: Tennessee, Georgia and Carolinas â€”

Chapter 4 : Georgia Campaign for Adolescent Power & Potential | GCAPP

Sherman's capture of Atlanta was a major blow to the Confederacy, all but assuring Abraham Lincoln's re-election two months later, and setting the stage for Sherman's March to the Sea. Hood's vicious offensives at Peach Tree Creek and the Battle of Atlanta did not halt the Union advance.

Chapter 5 : Atlanta Campaign - HISTORY

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Chapter 9 : General Sherman's objective in the Atlanta campaign was

The "Atlanta campaign" is the name given by historians to the military operations that took place in north Georgia during the Civil War () in the spring and summer of