

map of the divided union 1863

map of the divided union 1863 offers a window into one of the most pivotal periods in American history—the Civil War. By analyzing the map of the divided union in 1863, readers can visualize the stark line separating the Union states from the Confederate states, understand the strategic significance of border states, and appreciate the shifting territorial control as major battles unfolded. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the political, military, and social factors that shaped the United States during this tumultuous year. Learn how the map of the divided union 1863 influenced military campaigns, affected civilian life, and reflected the changing tides of war. Discover the historical context, key regions, and the legacy left behind by the dividing lines drawn on the map. Whether you are a student, educator, or history enthusiast, this guide will enhance your understanding of the American Civil War through the lens of geography and strategy. Continue reading to explore the Table of Contents and embark on a detailed journey through this historic landscape.

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Understanding the Map of the Divided Union 1863

The map of the divided union 1863 is a powerful representation of a nation torn apart by civil conflict. At the heart of the American Civil War, this map illustrates the political boundaries, military frontlines, and strategic territories held by both the Union and the Confederacy. It not only marks the separation of North and South but also reveals the complexity of shifting allegiances, contested regions, and the immense challenges faced by both sides. Examining this map allows historians and readers to trace the ebb and flow of the conflict, as well as the significance of key locations that defined the outcome of the war.

Historical Context of the Civil War Division

To fully appreciate the map of the divided union 1863, it is essential to understand the historical context behind the division. The Civil War erupted in 1861 following decades of tension over slavery, states' rights, and economic differences. By 1863, the conflict had escalated, and the map reflected a deeply fractured nation. The Union, comprising states loyal to the federal government, faced off against the Confederacy, formed by Southern states that seceded. This division was not merely geographical but also ideological, as both sides fought to define the future of the United States.

The year 1863 was especially significant due to key events such as the Emancipation Proclamation, the Battle of Gettysburg, and the increasing involvement of freed African Americans in the Union war effort. Each of these developments further solidified the lines seen on the map and influenced both military and political strategies.

Key Geographical Features of the 1863 Map

The map of the divided union 1863 highlights several geographical features that played crucial roles in the conflict. Natural boundaries such as rivers, mountain ranges, and the Mason-Dixon Line became strategic assets or obstacles for armies on both sides. The Mississippi River, for example, was a lifeline for the Confederacy, and its control was hotly contested during the Vicksburg Campaign.

Major cities like Washington, D.C., Richmond, Atlanta, and New Orleans are clearly marked, emphasizing their importance as political and military centers. Railroads, supply lines, and transportation networks are often depicted, showcasing how geography influenced the movement of troops and supplies, as well as the broader strategies employed during the war.

Union States vs. Confederate States

At the core of the map of the divided union 1863 is the distinction between Union states and Confederate states. The Union included Northern states that remained loyal to the federal government, while the Confederacy consisted of eleven Southern states that seceded.

Union States in 1863

Union states were primarily located in the Northeast, Midwest, and West. They were characterized by more developed industrial economies and larger populations. The stability of these states provided the Union with significant advantages in resources and manpower.

- New York
- Pennsylvania

- Ohio
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
- California

Confederate States in 1863

The Confederate states were predominantly agricultural, with economies reliant on slavery and cotton production. States such as Virginia, Georgia, and Texas formed the backbone of the Confederacy, and their territories are clearly marked on the 1863 map.

- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia
- Alabama
- Mississippi
- Louisiana
- Texas
- Arkansas
- Tennessee
- Florida

The Role and Importance of Border States

Border states occupied a unique and critical position on the map of the divided union 1863. These states—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—were slave states that did not officially secede from the Union. Their geographical and political positions made them highly contested throughout the war.

The loyalty of the border states was vital for both the Union and Confederacy. Their control of key rivers, railroads, and proximity to major cities made them strategic prizes. The map of the divided union 1863 frequently highlights these states with special shading or symbols to indicate their ambiguous status and the ongoing conflict within their borders.

Major Battle Sites and Shifting Frontlines

The map of the divided union 1863 is marked by numerous sites of military engagement. Some of the most significant battles, such as Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, occurred during this year and are prominently depicted on contemporary maps.

As the war progressed, the frontlines shifted frequently, with regions changing hands multiple times. The map provides a visual record of these changes, illustrating the ebb and flow of conflict. Key rivers, railways, and fortifications are often highlighted to demonstrate their relevance to military strategy.

Notable Battles in 1863

- Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)
- Siege of Vicksburg (Mississippi)
- Battle of Chickamauga (Georgia)
- Battle of Chattanooga (Tennessee)

Impact of the Map on Military and Civilian Life

The borders and lines drawn on the map of the divided union 1863 had profound implications for both soldiers and civilians. For military leaders, the map was a strategic tool used to plan campaigns, allocate resources, and anticipate enemy movements. Control of specific regions often determined access to food supplies, transportation, and reinforcements.

For civilians, the map represented a stark reality of division, with families and communities split along political lines. Many areas near the frontlines experienced occupation, destruction, and displacement. The shifting boundaries also affected the status of enslaved people, especially in regions impacted by the Emancipation Proclamation.

Legacy of the Divided Union Map in American History

The map of the divided union 1863 continues to serve as an important educational and historical

resource. It illustrates the enduring impact of the Civil War on the nation's development, identity, and memory. Modern historians and educators reference this map to teach about the causes and consequences of the conflict, the evolution of civil rights, and the ongoing process of national reconciliation.

The divided map also serves as a reminder of the fragility of unity and the lasting effects of internal conflict. As an artifact, it preserves the story of a nation grappling with its ideals, challenges, and transformations during one of the most defining periods in its history.

Q: What does the map of the divided union 1863 depict?

A: The map of the divided union 1863 depicts the geographic and political division between Union and Confederate states during the American Civil War, highlighting key states, battle sites, and shifting frontlines.

Q: Which states were part of the Union in 1863?

A: In 1863, Union states included New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, California, and others primarily located in the North, Midwest, and West.

Q: Which states formed the Confederacy shown on the 1863 map?

A: Confederate states in 1863 included Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida.

Q: Why were border states significant on the map of the divided union 1863?

A: Border states like Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were significant because they were slave states that remained in the Union, holding strategic locations and influencing both political and military strategies.

Q: What major battles are marked on the 1863 divided union map?

A: Major battles such as Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga are marked on the map, representing key turning points in the Civil War.

Q: How did geography influence the division shown on the

1863 map?

A: Geography influenced the division by providing natural boundaries like rivers and mountains, which shaped military strategies and impacted control over vital regions and resources.

Q: How did the map of the divided union 1863 affect civilian life?

A: The map's division affected civilians by splitting families, causing displacement, and exposing communities to occupation and conflict, especially in contested or border regions.

Q: What is the historical legacy of the 1863 divided union map?

A: The legacy includes its use as an educational tool, its role in understanding the Civil War's causes and effects, and its reminder of the nation's struggle with unity and civil rights.

Q: How did the Emancipation Proclamation impact the map of the divided union 1863?

A: The Emancipation Proclamation directly affected regions under Confederate control, changing the status of enslaved people and influencing the political and military landscape shown on the map.

Q: What features are commonly highlighted on the map of the divided union 1863?

A: Common features include state boundaries, major cities, rivers, railroads, battle sites, and shifting frontlines, all of which played critical roles in the Civil War.

[Map Of The Divided Union 1863](#)

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Map of the Divided Union 1863: A Visual Journey

Through the American Civil War

The year is 1863. The United States, once a beacon of unity, is fractured along ideological and geographical lines, locked in a brutal civil war. Understanding this pivotal moment requires more than just reading historical accounts; it demands a visual representation of the nation's fractured state. This blog post delves into the crucial year of 1863, providing not only a detailed interpretation of a "map of the divided union 1863" but also the context surrounding the strategic and political landscapes it reveals. We'll explore the shifting battle lines, the Confederate and Union strengths, and the implications of this division for the future of the nation.

The Shifting Sands of 1863: A Geopolitical Overview

The "map of the divided union 1863" isn't simply a static image; it's a snapshot of a dynamic conflict. 1863 marked a turning point. The Union, under President Abraham Lincoln, had suffered setbacks in previous years but was beginning to gain momentum. The Confederacy, led by Jefferson Davis, was struggling to maintain its independence, facing dwindling resources and increasing pressure from the Union armies. A map from this period would illustrate the key territories controlled by each side, highlighting the crucial border states and the contested regions.

Key Areas of Contention in 1863

Several key areas on any accurate "map of the divided union 1863" stand out:

The Mississippi River: Control of the Mississippi was paramount. The Union's capture of Vicksburg in July 1863 effectively severed the Confederacy in two, crippling its supply lines and boosting Union morale. This achievement would be prominently displayed on any detailed map.

Gettysburg and Pennsylvania: The Battle of Gettysburg, fought in July 1863, is considered a turning point in the war. A map would show Gettysburg's location in the North, emphasizing the Confederate army's audacious, yet ultimately unsuccessful, invasion of Union territory.

The Western Theater: The western theater of war, encompassing states like Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas, witnessed significant battles throughout 1863. A comprehensive map would depict the ongoing struggles for control of these crucial regions.

Border States: The border states—Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia—remained fiercely contested. Their allegiance was crucial for both sides, and their inclusion on the map highlights the precarious balance of power.

Interpreting a Map of the Divided Union 1863: Beyond Simple

Borders

Simply looking at lines on a "map of the divided union 1863" is insufficient. To fully understand its significance, consider these factors:

Railroad Lines: Railroad networks were vital for supplying armies. Maps should indicate these lines, illustrating the strategic advantage held by the Union, particularly in the North.

Population Centers: The concentration of population in the Union states provided a significant manpower advantage. This demographic imbalance would be evident in any population density overlay on a map of 1863.

Resource Distribution: The South's reliance on agriculture versus the North's more diversified economy is critical. A thematic map highlighting resource distribution would show the economic disparity between the two sides.

The Legacy of Division: Understanding the Map's Significance

The "map of the divided union 1863" is not just a historical artifact; it's a powerful visual representation of a nation struggling with its own identity. Examining this map allows us to understand the strategic decisions made by both sides, the human cost of the conflict, and the long-term consequences of this division for the future of the United States. It underscores the fragility of unity and the enduring impact of conflict on a nation's trajectory. The map serves as a stark reminder of the sacrifices made and the battles fought to preserve - or destroy - the Union.

Conclusion

Studying a "map of the divided union 1863" provides a unique window into the American Civil War. It's a powerful tool for understanding the geographical, strategic, and political realities of this pivotal year. By considering the various factors at play - military engagements, population distribution, resource control, and communication networks - we gain a much richer appreciation for the complexities of this tumultuous period in American history.

FAQs

1. Where can I find a high-quality map of the divided union 1863? Several online archives, including the Library of Congress and the National Archives, offer digitized maps from this period. Searching for "Civil War maps 1863" will yield numerous results.

2. What were the major Union victories in 1863 that would be reflected on such a map? The capture of Vicksburg and the victory at Gettysburg are the most significant.
3. How did the map change throughout 1863? The map would show a gradual shift in Union advantage, particularly after Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Confederate territory would shrink progressively.
4. Were there any significant disagreements on the accuracy of maps during the Civil War? Yes, obtaining accurate intelligence and mapping was challenging, leading to discrepancies and inaccuracies in some maps.
5. How did the maps produced during 1863 influence military strategy? Maps provided crucial information about troop movements, supply lines, and enemy positions, influencing strategic decision-making on both sides.

map of the divided union 1863: The Vicksburg Campaign Ulysses S. Grant, 2015-11-20 In the 19th century, one of the surest ways to rise to prominence in American society was to be a war hero, like Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. But few would have predicted such a destiny for Hiram Ulysses Grant, who had been a career soldier with little experience in combat and a failed businessman when the Civil War broke out in 1861. However, while all eyes were fixed on the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Grant went about a steady rise up the ranks through a series of successes in the West. His victory at Fort Donelson, in which his terms to the doomed Confederate garrison earned him the nickname Unconditional Surrender Grant, could be considered the first major Union victory of the war, and Grant's fame and rank only grew after that at battlefields like Shiloh and Vicksburg. Along the way, Grant nearly fell prey to military politics and the belief that he was at fault for the near defeat at Shiloh, but President Lincoln famously defended him, remarking, I can't spare this man. He fights. Lincoln's steadfastness ensured that Grant's victories out West continued to pile up, and after Vicksburg and Chattanooga, Grant had effectively ensured Union control of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as the entire Mississippi River. At the beginning of 1864, Lincoln put him in charge of all federal armies, and he led the Army of the Potomac against Robert E. Lee in the Overland campaign, the siege of Petersburg, and famously, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. Although Grant was instrumental in winning the war and eventually parlayed his fame into two terms in the White House, his legacy and accomplishments are still the subjects of heavy debate today. His presidency is remembered mostly due to rampant fraud within his Administration, although he was never personally accused of wrongdoing, and even his victories in the Civil War have been countered by charges that he was a butcher. Like the other American Legends, much of Grant's personal life has been eclipsed by the momentous battles and events in which he participated, from Fort Donelson to the White House.

map of the divided union 1863: The Vicksburg Campaign Christopher Richard Gabel, 2013 The Vicksburg Campaign, November 1862-July 1863 continues the series of campaign brochures commemorating our national sacrifices during the American Civil War. Author Christopher R. Gabel examines the operations for the control of Vicksburg, Mississippi. President Abraham Lincoln called Vicksburg the key, and indeed it was as control of the Mississippi River depended entirely on the taking of this Confederate stronghold.

map of the divided union 1863: Vicksburg, 1863 Winston Groom, 2010-04-20 In this thrilling narrative history of the Civil War's most strategically important campaign, Winston Groom describes the bloody two-year grind that started when Ulysses S. Grant began taking a series of Confederate strongholds in 1861, climaxing with the siege of Vicksburg two years later. For Grant and the Union it was a crucial success that captured the Mississippi River, divided the South in half, and set the

stage for eventual victory. Vicksburg, 1863 brings the battles and the protagonists of this struggle to life: we see Grant in all his grim determination, Sherman with his feistiness and talent for war, and Confederate leaders from Jefferson Davis to Joe Johnston to John Pemberton. It is an epic account by a masterful writer and historian.

map of the divided union 1863: Staff Ride Handbook For The Vicksburg Campaign, December 1862-July 1863 [Illustrated Edition] Dr. Christopher Gabel, 2015-11-06 Includes over 30 maps and Illustrations The Staff Ride Handbook for the Vicksburg Campaign, December 1862-July 1863, provides a systematic approach to the analysis of this key Civil War campaign. Part I describes the organization of the Union and Confederate Armies, detailing their weapons, tactics, and logistical, engineer, communications, and medical support. It also includes a description of the U.S. Navy elements that featured so prominently in the campaign. Part II consists of a campaign overview that establishes the context for the individual actions to be studied in the field. Part III consists of a suggested itinerary of sites to visit in order to obtain a concrete view of the campaign in its several phases. For each site, or “stand,” there is a set of travel directions, a discussion of the action that occurred there, and vignettes by participants in the campaign that further explain the action and which also allow the student to sense the human “face of battle.” Part IV provides practical information on conducting a Staff Ride in the Vicksburg area, including sources of assistance and logistical considerations. Appendix A outlines the order of battle for the significant actions in the campaign. Appendix B provides biographical sketches of key participants. Appendix C provides an overview of Medal of Honor conferral in the campaign. An annotated bibliography suggests sources for preliminary study.

map of the divided union 1863: Encyclopedia of American History Richard Brandon Morris, Jeffrey Brandon Morris, 1982 This study assesses the extent to which African decolonization resulted from deliberate imperial policy, from the pressures of African nationalism, or from an international situation transformed by superpower rivalries. It analyzes what powers were transferred and to whom they were given. Pan-Africanism is seen not only in its own right but as indicating the transformation of expectations when the new rulers, who had endorsed its geopolitical logic before taking power, settled into the routines of government.

map of the divided union 1863: 1861 Adam Goodheart, 2012-02-21 A gripping and original account of how the Civil War began and a second American revolution unfolded, setting Abraham Lincoln on the path to greatness and millions of slaves on the road to freedom. An epic of courage and heroism beyond the battlefields, 1861 introduces us to a heretofore little-known cast of Civil War heroes—among them an acrobatic militia colonel, an explorer’s wife, an idealistic band of German immigrants, a regiment of New York City firemen, a community of Virginia slaves, and a young college professor who would one day become president. Their stories take us from the corridors of the White House to the slums of Manhattan, from the waters of the Chesapeake to the deserts of Nevada, from Boston Common to Alcatraz Island, vividly evoking the Union at its moment of ultimate crisis and decision. Hailed as “exhilarating....Inspiring...Irresistible...” by The New York Times Book Review, Adam Goodheart’s bestseller 1861 is an important addition to the Civil War canon. Includes black-and-white photos and illustrations.

map of the divided union 1863: In the Shadow of Slavery Leslie M. Harris, 2023-11-29 A new edition of a classic work revealing the little-known history of African Americans in New York City before Emancipation. The popular understanding of the history of slavery in America almost entirely ignores the institution’s extensive reach in the North. But the cities of the North were built by—and became the home of—tens of thousands of enslaved African Americans, many of whom would continue to live there as free people after Emancipation. In the Shadow of Slavery reveals the history of African Americans in the nation’s largest metropolis, New York City. Leslie M. Harris draws on travel accounts, autobiographies, newspapers, literature, and organizational records to extend prior studies of racial discrimination. She traces the undeniable impact of African Americans on class distinctions, politics, and community formation by offering vivid portraits of the lives and aspirations of countless black New Yorkers. This new edition includes an afterword by the author

addressing subsequent research and the ongoing arguments over how slavery and its legacy should be taught, memorialized, and acknowledged by governments.

map of the divided union 1863: *Dignity of Duty* Erasmus Corwin Gilbreath, 2015-06-19
Published 117 years after his death, the journals of the American soldier Erasmus Corwin Gilbreath provide a compelling vantage point by which to view contemporary American history. They tell, first and foremost, a tale of war in which there is no glory—only carnage and death. Through Gilbreath's firsthand accounts we get a sense of what life was like during the Civil War, the Indian Wars, and the War with Spain from an accomplished field officer, rather than from high command. Gilbreath illuminates the true horrors of war in the 19th Century for soldiers—boredom, fatigue, death, and crude medical care for the wounded—and their families, as Gilbreath's wife and children followed him wherever his orders would lead, enduring the primitive conditions they found along the way. From his instrumental role in raising a company that would become part of the 20th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to his death while serving with the 11th U.S. Infantry in Puerto Rico at the tail end of the Spanish–American War, Gilbreath's life exemplifies the dignity of his service and the importance he placed on duty to his nation. In his journals, Gilbreath paints a vivid picture of the turmoil and change that was 19th Century America. Passages such as the lyric firsthand account of the Battle of the Ironclads or his reconnecting with a fellow Gettysburg veteran in Chicago 21 years after the battle are beautifully written, and carry a personal and emotional gravity that are found in the best literary works. Gilbreath is one of America's sons, a proud citizen soldier who helped to forge the United States, and we are truly fortunate that his legacy lives on in these pages.

map of the divided union 1863: *U.S. History* P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 *U.S. History* is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). *U.S. History* covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

map of the divided union 1863: *The Causes of the American Civil War. A Letter to the London Times* By John Lothrop Motley. John Lothrop Motley, 1861 This is a pre-1923 historical reproduction that was curated for quality. Quality assurance was conducted on each of these books in an attempt to remove books with imperfections introduced by the digitization process. Though we have made best efforts - the books may have occasional errors that do not impede the reading experience. We believe this work is culturally important and have elected to bring the book back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide.

map of the divided union 1863: *This Terrible Sound* Peter Cozzens, 1992-09-01 When North and South met among the desolate mountains of northwestern Georgia in 1863, they began one of the bloodiest and most decisive campaigns of the Civil War. The climactic Battle of Chickamauga lasted just two days, yet it was nearly as costly as Gettysburg, with casualties among the highest in the war. In this study of the campaign, the first to appear in over thirty years and the most comprehensive account ever written on Chickamauga, Peter Cozzens presents a vivid narrative about an engagement that was crucial to the outcome of the war in the West. Drawing upon a wealth of previously untapped sources, Cozzens offers startling new interpretations that challenge the conventional wisdom on key moments of the battle, such as Rosecrans's fateful order to General Wood and Thomas's historic defense of Horseshoe Ridge. Chickamauga was a battle of missed opportunities, stupendous tactical blunders, and savage fighting by the men in ranks. Cozzens writes movingly of both the heroism and suffering of the common soldiers and of the strengths and tragic flaws of their commanders. Enhanced by the detailed battle maps and original sketches by the noted artist Keith Rocco, this book will appeal to all Civil War enthusiasts and students of military history.

map of the divided union 1863: *Hallowed Ground* James M. McPherson, 2015-05-06 In this fully illustrated edition of *Hallowed Ground*, James M. McPherson, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Battle Cry of Freedom*, and arguably the finest Civil War historian in the world, walks readers

through the Gettysburg battlefield-the site of the most consequential battle of the Civil War.

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map of the divided union 1863: *Jews and the Civil War* Jonathan D. Sarna, Adam Mendelsohn, 2011-09 An erotic scandal chronicle so popular it became a byword... Expertly tailored for contemporary readers. It combines scurrilous attacks on the social and political celebrities of the day, disguised just enough to exercise titillating speculation, with luscious erotic tales. —Belles Lettres This story concerns the return of to earth of the goddess of Justice, Astrea, to gather information about private and public behavior on the island of Atalantis. Manley drew on her experience as well as on an obsessive observation of her milieu to produce this fast paced narrative of political and erotic intrigue.

map of the divided union 1863: *The Maps of Gettysburg* Bradley M. Gottfried, 2010-06-15 A comprehensive collection of Civil War maps and battle plans that brought Union and Confederate forces to the largest battle ever fought on American soil. Thousands of books and articles have been written about Gettysburg—but the military operation itself remains one of the most complex and difficult to understand. Here, Bradley M. Gottfried gives readers a unique and thorough study of the campaign that decided the fate of a nation. Enriched with 144 detailed, full-page color maps comprising the entire campaign, *The Maps of Gettysburg* shows the action as it happened—down to the regimental and battery level, including the marches to and from the battlefield, and virtually every significant event in-between. Paired with each map is a fully detailed text describing the units,

personalities, movements, and combat it depicts—including quotes from eyewitnesses—all of which bring the Gettysburg story to life. Perfect for the armchair historian or first-hand visitor to the hallowed ground, “no academic library can afford not to include *The Maps of Gettysburg* as part of their American Civil War Reference collections” (Midwest Book Review).

map of the divided union 1863: West of Slavery Kevin Waite, 2021-04-01 When American slaveholders looked west in the mid-nineteenth century, they saw an empire unfolding before them. They pursued that vision through diplomacy, migration, and armed conquest. By the late 1850s, slaveholders and their allies had transformed the southwestern quarter of the nation – California, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Utah – into a political client of the plantation states. Across this vast swath of the map, white southerners defended the institution of African American chattel slavery as well as systems of Native American bondage. This surprising history uncovers the Old South in unexpected places, far beyond the region's cotton fields and sugar plantations. Slaveholders' western ambitions culminated in a coast-to-coast crisis of the Union. By 1861, the rebellion in the South inspired a series of separatist movements in the Far West. Even after the collapse of the Confederacy, the threads connecting South and West held, undermining the radical promise of Reconstruction. Kevin Waite brings to light what contemporaries recognized but historians have described only in part: The struggle over slavery played out on a transcontinental stage.

map of the divided union 1863: Black Cloud Rising David Wright Falade, 2022-02-15 Already excerpted in the *New Yorker*, *Black Cloud Rising* is a compelling and important historical novel that takes us back to an extraordinary moment when enslaved men and women were shedding their bonds and embracing freedom. By fall of 1863, Union forces had taken control of Tidewater Virginia, and established a toehold in eastern North Carolina, including along the Outer Banks. Thousands of freed slaves and runaways flooded the Union lines, but Confederate irregulars still roamed the region. In December, the newly formed African Brigade, a unit of these former slaves led by General Edward Augustus Wild—a one-armed, impassioned Abolitionist—set out from Portsmouth to hunt down the rebel guerillas and extinguish the threat. From this little-known historical episode comes *Black Cloud Rising*, a dramatic, moving account of these soldiers—men who only weeks earlier had been enslaved, but were now Union infantrymen setting out to fight their former owners. At the heart of the narrative is Sergeant Richard Etheridge, the son of a slave and her master, raised with some privileges but constantly reminded of his place. Deeply conflicted about his past, Richard is eager to show himself to be a credit to his race. As the African Brigade conducts raids through the areas occupied by the Confederate Partisan Rangers, he and his comrades recognize that they are fighting for more than territory. Wild's mission is to prove that his troops can be trusted as soldiers in combat. And because many of the men have fled from the very plantations in their path, each raid is also an opportunity to free loved ones left behind. For Richard, this means the possibility of reuniting with Fanny, the woman he hopes to marry one day. With powerful depictions of the bonds formed between fighting men and heartrending scenes of sacrifice and courage, *Black Cloud Rising* offers a compelling and nuanced portrait of enslaved men and women crossing the threshold to freedom.

map of the divided union 1863: Chancellorsville Stephen W. Sears, 2014-12-16 A new look at the Civil War battle that led to Stonewall Jackson's death: A Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year and “tour de force in military history” (Library Journal). From the award-winning, national bestselling author of *Gettysburg*, this is the definitive account of the Chancellorsville campaign, from the moment “Fighting Joe” Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac to the Union's stinging, albeit temporary, defeat. Along with a vivid description of the experiences of the troops, Stephen Sears provides “a stunning analysis of how terrain, personality, chance, and other factors affect fighting and distort strategic design” (Library Journal). “Most notable is his use of Union military intelligence reports to show how Gen. Joseph Hooker was fed a stream of accurate information about Robert E. Lee's troops; conversely, Sears points out the battlefield communications failures that hampered the Union army at critical times . . . A model campaign

study, Sears's account of Chancellorsville is likely to remain the standard for years to come."
—Publishers Weekly "The finest and most provocative Civil War historian writing today." —Chicago Tribune Includes maps

map of the divided union 1863: The Gettysburg Address Abraham Lincoln, 2022-11-29 The complete text of one of the most important speeches in American history, delivered by President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln arrived at the battlefield near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to remember not only the grim bloodshed that had just occurred there, but also to remember the American ideals that were being put to the ultimate test by the Civil War. A rousing appeal to the nation's better angels, The Gettysburg Address remains an inspiring vision of the United States as a country "conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

map of the divided union 1863: The Seventh West Virginia Infantry David W. Mellott, Mark A. Snell, 2019-03-15 Though calling itself "The Bloody Seventh" after only a few minor skirmishes, the Seventh West Virginia Infantry earned its nickname many times over during the course of the Civil War. Fighting in more battles and suffering more losses than any other West Virginia regiment, the unit was the most embattled Union regiment in the most divided state in the war. Its story, as it unfolds in this book, is a key chapter in the history of West Virginia, the only state created as a direct result of the Civil War. It is also the story of the citizen soldiers, most of them from Appalachia, caught up in the bloodiest conflict in American history. The Seventh West Virginia fought in the major campaigns in the eastern theater, from Winchester, Antietam, and Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Petersburg. Weaving military, social, and political history, The Seventh West Virginia Infantry details strategy, tactics, battles, campaigns, leaders, and the travails of the rank and file. It also examines the circumstances surrounding events, mundane and momentous alike such as the soldiers' views on the Emancipation Proclamation, West Virginia Statehood, and Lincoln's re-election. The product of decades of research, the book uses statistical analysis to profile the Seventh's soldiers from a socio-economic, military, medical, and personal point of view; even as its authors consult dozens of primary sources, including soldiers' living descendants, to put a human face on these "sons of the mountains." The result is a multilayered view, unique in its scope and depth, of a singular Union regiment on and off the Civil War battlefield—its beginnings, its role in the war, and its place in history and memory.

map of the divided union 1863: Civil War Maps in the National Archives National Archives (U.S.), 1964

map of the divided union 1863: A Journal of Travels Into the Arkansa Territory, During the Year 1819 Thomas Nuttall, 1821 A journey from Philadelphia, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Arkansas, continuing across Arkansas to the interior of the modern Oklahoma, returning via the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, and then to New Orleans.

map of the divided union 1863: A Guide to Civil War Maps in the National Archives , 1986

map of the divided union 1863: Before Antietam John Michael Priest, 2011-06 Robert E. Lee, after decisively repelling John Pope's August 1862 invasion of Virginia at the Second Battle of Manassas, took the offensive. Moving north into Maryland, Lee divided his forces to capture Harpers Ferry while continuing his advance further into Union territory. George B. McClellan, the new Union commander, learned that Lee had divided his forces, and advanced to attack the Confederates. The armies, from squad to corps level, fought hard in both cavalry and infantry actions for control of the three gaps across South Mountain, about sixty miles from the Federal capital. The victory McClellan's officers and men gave him forced Lee to fall back and regroup near the town of Sharpsburg, Maryland, thus setting the stage for the Civil War's bloodiest day which soon followed at Antietam Creek. Three days before that September day, the opposing armies fought a series of engagements that came to be known as the Battle of South Mountain. Until Before Antietam those battles existed i

map of the divided union 1863: The Maps of Antietam Bradley M. Gottfried, 2019-06-19 This

magisterial work breaks down the entire campaign into 21 map sets enriched with 124 original full-page color maps. These spectacular cartographic creations bore down to the regimental and battery level. Opposite each map is a full facing page of detailed text to make the story of General Lee's invasion into Maryland come alive.

map of the divided union 1863: The Confederate Approach on Harrisburg Cooper H. Wingert, 2012 In June 1863, Harrisburg braced for an invasion as the Confederate troops of Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell steadily moved toward the Pennsylvania capital. Capturing Carlisle en route, Ewell sent forth a brigade of cavalry under Brigadier General Albert Gallatin Jenkins. After occupying Mechanicsburg for two days, Jenkins's troops skirmished with Union militia near Harrisburg. Jenkins then reported back to Ewell that Harrisburg was vulnerable. Ewell, however, received orders from army commander Lee to concentrate southward--toward Gettysburg--immediately. Left in front of Harrisburg, Jenkins had to fight his way out at the Battle of Sporting Hill. The following day, Jeb Stuart's Confederate cavalry made its way to Carlisle and began the infamous shelling of its Union defenders and civilian population. Running out of ammunition and finally making contact with Lee, Stuart also retired south toward Gettysburg. Author Cooper H. Wingert traces the Confederates to the gates of Harrisburg in these northernmost actions of the Gettysburg Campaign.

map of the divided union 1863: Florida Civil War Heritage Trail , 2011 Includes a background essay on the history of the Civil War in Florida, a timeline of events, 31 sidebars on important Florida topics, issues and individuals of the period, and a selected bibliography. It also includes information on over 200 battlefields, fortifications, buildings, cemeteries, museum exhibits, monuments, historical markers, and other sites in Florida with direct links to the Civil War--[p. 2] of cover.

map of the divided union 1863: Battlefield Atlas of Price's Missouri Expedition Of 1864 Charles Collins, 2018-05-13 This 230 page atlas is divided into seven parts. Part I, Missouri's Divided Loyalties, and Part II, Missouri's Five Seasons, provide an overview of Missouri's history from the initial settlement of the Louisiana Purchase Territories through the opening years of the American Civil War. The remaining parts cover the Confederate plan, the Confederate movement into Missouri and the Union reaction, the Confederate retreat and Union pursuit into Kansas, and the final Confederate escape back into Arkansas. The atlas has a standard format with the map to left and the narrative to the right. Each narrative closes with two or more primary source vignettes. These vignettes provide an overview of the events shown on the map and discussed in the narrative from the perspective of persons who participated in the events. In most cases there are two vignettes with the first from a person loyal to the Union and the second from a person who supported the southern cause. A few narratives have two or more vignettes from only the Union side. This was done to emphasize disagreements and struggles among senior leaders to establish a common course of action. Map 25, Decision at the Little Blue River, is a good example and the three vignettes emphasize the disagreement between Maj. Gen. Samuel Curtis and his subordinate, Maj. Gen. James Blunt on where to locate the Union defensive line.

map of the divided union 1863: April 1865 Jay Winik, 2010-11-16 One month in 1865 witnessed the frenzied fall of Richmond, a daring last-ditch Southern plan for guerrilla warfare, Lee's harrowing retreat, and then, Appomattox. It saw Lincoln's assassination just five days later and a near-successful plot to decapitate the Union government, followed by chaos and coup fears in the North, collapsed negotiations and continued bloodshed in the South, and finally, the start of national reconciliation. In the end, April 1865 emerged as not just the tale of the war's denouement, but the story of the making of our nation. Jay Winik offers a brilliant new look at the Civil War's final days that will forever change the way we see the war's end and the nation's new beginning. Uniquely set within the larger sweep of history and filled with rich profiles of outsize figures, fresh iconoclastic scholarship, and a gripping narrative, this is a masterful account of the thirty most pivotal days in the life of the United States.

map of the divided union 1863: War on the Waters James M. McPherson, 2012-09-17

Although previously undervalued for their strategic impact because they represented only a small percentage of total forces, the Union and Confederate navies were crucial to the outcome of the Civil War. In *War on the Waters*, James M. McPherson has crafted an enlightening, at times harrowing, and ultimately thrilling account of the war's naval campaigns and their military leaders. McPherson recounts how the Union navy's blockade of the Confederate coast, leaky as a sieve in the war's early months, became increasingly effective as it choked off vital imports and exports. Meanwhile, the Confederate navy, dwarfed by its giant adversary, demonstrated daring and military innovation. Commerce raiders sank Union ships and drove the American merchant marine from the high seas. Southern ironclads sent several Union warships to the bottom, naval mines sank many more, and the Confederates deployed the world's first submarine to sink an enemy vessel. But in the end, it was the Union navy that won some of the war's most important strategic victories--as an essential partner to the army on the ground at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Mobile Bay, and Fort Fisher, and all by itself at Port Royal, Fort Henry, New Orleans, and Memphis.

map of the divided union 1863: *American Military History Volume 1* Army Center of Military History, 2016-06-05 American Military History provides the United States Army-in particular, its young officers, NCOs, and cadets-with a comprehensive but brief account of its past. The Center of Military History first published this work in 1956 as a textbook for senior ROTC courses. Since then it has gone through a number of updates and revisions, but the primary intent has remained the same. Support for military history education has always been a principal mission of the Center, and this new edition of an invaluable history furthers that purpose. The history of an active organization tends to expand rapidly as the organization grows larger and more complex. The period since the Vietnam War, at which point the most recent edition ended, has been a significant one for the Army, a busy period of expanding roles and missions and of fundamental organizational changes. In particular, the explosion of missions and deployments since 11 September 2001 has necessitated the creation of additional, open-ended chapters in the story of the U.S. Army in action. This first volume covers the Army's history from its birth in 1775 to the eve of World War I. By 1917, the United States was already a world power. The Army had sent large expeditionary forces beyond the American hemisphere, and at the beginning of the new century Secretary of War Elihu Root had proposed changes and reforms that within a generation would shape the Army of the future. But world war-global war-was still to come. The second volume of this new edition will take up that story and extend it into the twenty-first century and the early years of the war on terrorism and includes an analysis of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq up to January 2009.

map of the divided union 1863: *History of West Virginia* Virgil Anson Lewis, 1887

map of the divided union 1863: *A Nation Without Borders* Steven Hahn, 2016-11-01 A Pulitzer Prize-winning historian's breathtakingly original (Junot Diaz) reinterpretation of the eight decades surrounding the Civil War. Capacious [and] buzzing with ideas. --The Boston Globe Volume 3 in the Penguin History of the United States, edited by Eric Foner In this ambitious story of American imperial conquest and capitalist development, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Steven Hahn takes on the conventional histories of the nineteenth century and offers a perspective that promises to be as enduring as it is controversial. It begins and ends in Mexico and, throughout, is internationalist in orientation. It challenges the political narrative of "sectionalism," emphasizing the national footing of slavery and the struggle between the northeast and Mississippi Valley for continental supremacy. It places the Civil War in the context of many domestic rebellions against state authority, including those of Native Americans. It fully incorporates the trans-Mississippi west, suggesting the importance of the Pacific to the imperial vision of political leaders and of the west as a proving ground for later imperial projects overseas. It reconfigures the history of capitalism, insisting on the centrality of state formation and slave emancipation to its consolidation. And it identifies a sweeping era of "reconstructions" in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that simultaneously laid the foundations for corporate liberalism and social democracy. The era from 1830 to 1910 witnessed massive transformations in how people lived, worked, thought about themselves, and struggled to thrive. It also witnessed the birth of economic and political institutions that still shape our world.

From an agricultural society with a weak central government, the United States became an urban and industrial society in which government assumed a greater and greater role in the framing of social and economic life. As the book ends, the United States, now a global economic and political power, encounters massive warfare between imperial powers in Europe and a massive revolution on its southern border—the remarkable Mexican Revolution—which together brought the nineteenth century to a close while marking the important themes of the twentieth.

map of the divided union 1863: The Civil War in the Smokies Noel C. Fisher, 2005

Prize-winning author Noel Fisher eloquently describes the violence and depredations of the Civil War on the people who lived in and near the Great Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee and western North Carolina. The book describes hard fought battles, the actions of bushwackers, guerrillas, deserters, and home guards, and the devastating impacts on mountain families. Includes extensive index and notes.

map of the divided union 1863: The Geography and Map Division Library of Congress. Geography and Map Division, 1975

map of the divided union 1863: *Company Aytch* Samuel Sam Rush Watkins, 2012-12-10 This collection explores monetary institutions linking Europe and the Americas in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries.

map of the divided union 1863: *Gettysburg Campaign Atlas* , 2010 The author has compiled 421 maps in a chronological timeline which take the reader through the Gettysburg Campaign from June 3, 1863 thru July 14, 1863. Included with each map is explanatory or complimentary text. Of note, Laino includes some alternate maps for those facets of the battle in dispute -- four of them in fact, are provided for Vincent's approach to Little Round Top. He also cautions the maps are approximations and are not intended to hold up to scrutiny with calipers to measure regimental or brigade fronts, or to calculate distances between landmarks. Also included is an order of battle, listing Union and Confederate units sorted by state, with their corresponding strength and casualty figures.

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