

the divided union 1863

the divided union 1863 marks a pivotal period in American history, defined by the intensifying conflict of the Civil War and the profound divisions within the United States. In 1863, the Union and Confederate states stood at a crossroads, with battles raging across the country and political, social, and economic tensions reaching their peak. This article explores the key events, influential leaders, battlefield strategies, and social changes that shaped the divided union in 1863. Readers will learn about the historic significance of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Battle of Gettysburg, and the evolving role of women and African Americans during wartime. By examining the divided union in 1863, this comprehensive guide provides insights into the challenges, turning points, and legacy of one of the most crucial years in American history.

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Overview of the Divided Union in 1863

The year 1863 stands as a defining chapter in the story of the divided union. With the Civil War entering its third year, the United States was deeply fractured, split between the Union in the North and the Confederacy in the South. The nation grappled with fundamental disagreements over states' rights, slavery, and the future of American democracy. Military campaigns intensified, stretching resources and morale. The divided union 1863 was marked by pivotal decisions, landmark legislation, and battles that would alter the course of history. These developments reflected the underlying ideological, economic, and social divides that shaped the era, making 1863 a critical point in the struggle for national unity.

Key Events That Shaped the Year

The Emancipation Proclamation

One of the most significant events of the divided union 1863 was the implementation of the Emancipation Proclamation. Issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, this executive order declared freedom for slaves in Confederate-held territories. While its immediate practical effect was limited, the proclamation fundamentally transformed the nature of the Civil War, turning it into a struggle not just for union but also for human liberty. The move galvanized abolitionists, discouraged foreign intervention, and allowed African Americans to join the Union Army, further shifting the conflict's dynamics.

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Gettysburg, fought from July 1 to July 3, 1863, was the bloodiest and most decisive engagement of the war. This critical conflict saw Union forces, led by General George G. Meade, repel the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee. Gettysburg marked a turning point, halting Lee's invasion of the North and boosting Union morale. The aftermath of the battle underscored the immense costs of the divided union, with thousands of casualties and a nation still deeply scarred.

Other Significant Events

- **Siege of Vicksburg:** The Union's victory in July 1863 secured control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy.
- **Draft Riots in New York City:** Protests and violence erupted in response to the Union's first conscription law, revealing social tensions and opposition to the war.
- **Advances in Military Technology:** Innovations such as ironclad ships and rifled artillery changed battlefield tactics and increased the war's lethality.

Political and Military Leadership

Abraham Lincoln's Wartime Presidency

During the divided union 1863, President Lincoln faced immense pressure to preserve the Union while navigating complex political challenges. His leadership style combined pragmatism, moral conviction, and strategic vision. Lincoln's commitment to emancipation and unity inspired both support and controversy, but his ability to articulate the nation's ideals helped shape public opinion and policy.

Confederate Leadership: Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, sought to sustain Southern independence against mounting odds. His administration struggled with internal dissent, limited resources, and the challenge of coordinating loosely aligned states. General Robert E. Lee, revered for his tactical brilliance, led Confederate forces with determination but faced setbacks at Gettysburg and elsewhere. The divided union 1863 tested the resolve and strategies of both Union and Confederate leaders.

The Emancipation Proclamation and Its Impact

Legal and Social Transformations

The Emancipation Proclamation was revolutionary in its scope and symbolism. By redefining the war's purpose, Lincoln's order paved the way for the eventual abolition of slavery across the United States. The proclamation also had immediate effects on the war effort, allowing the recruitment of African American soldiers and altering the diplomatic landscape. Foreign nations, particularly Britain and France, were discouraged from supporting the Confederacy as the conflict became more clearly aligned with ending slavery.

Response and Resistance

Reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation varied widely. In the North, abolitionists celebrated the move, while some Union supporters feared alienating border states or escalating the conflict. In the South, the order was condemned and largely ignored in Confederate territories, but it inspired hope among enslaved populations. The divided union in 1863 was further deepened by these divergent responses, illustrating the profound impact of Lincoln's decision.

Major Battles: Focus on Gettysburg

Strategic Importance of Gettysburg

Gettysburg's strategic location made it a focal point for both Union and Confederate armies. The battle's outcome shifted the momentum of the war, with the Confederacy suffering irreplaceable losses. The Union victory bolstered morale and provided a much-needed boost to the Northern cause. The divided union 1863 saw its deadliest confrontation in Gettysburg, which became a symbol of sacrifice and determination.

Aftermath and National Impact

1. Casualties: Over 50,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing, making Gettysburg the largest battle of the war.
2. Gettysburg Address: In November 1863, Lincoln delivered his iconic address, reaffirming the principles of liberty and equality.
3. Shift in Military Strategy: The defeat forced the Confederacy into a more defensive posture for the remainder of the war.

Societal Shifts and Daily Life During the War

Women's Roles in the Divided Union

As the war intensified in 1863, women in both the North and South took on new responsibilities. Many served as nurses, factory workers, and supporters of the war effort, stepping into roles traditionally held by men. Women's contributions became vital to sustaining both the home front and the armies, highlighting the broader social changes prompted by the divided union 1863.

African Americans and the War Effort

The divided union 1863 saw a dramatic increase in the participation of African Americans in the war. Following the Emancipation Proclamation, thousands enlisted in the Union Army and Navy, fighting for freedom and citizenship. Their involvement not only strengthened the Union's military position but also laid the groundwork for future civil rights advancements.

Economic and Daily Challenges

Civilian life during the divided union 1863 was marked by hardship and uncertainty. Both regions experienced shortages of food, inflation, and disruption of daily routines. Families were separated as men joined the war, and communities coped with loss and instability. The economic strain of the conflict accelerated changes in agriculture, industry, and labor, shaping postwar society.

Legacy of the Divided Union in 1863

Enduring Impact on American History

The divided union 1863 left a lasting legacy that continues to influence the United States. The year's events propelled the abolition of slavery, reshaped national identity, and set precedents for civil rights and constitutional change. The sacrifices and decisions of 1863 are commemorated in monuments, literature, and historical memory, underscoring the enduring significance of this critical chapter.

Lessons from a Nation Divided

The struggles and achievements of the divided union 1863 offer important lessons on leadership, resilience, and the costs of division. The era's complexities remind Americans of the value of unity and the ongoing pursuit of justice. By examining the events and legacies of 1863, historians and citizens alike gain deeper insight into the roots of modern America.

Questions & Answers about the Divided Union 1863

Q: What were the main causes of division in the United States during 1863?

A: The primary causes of division were disagreements over slavery, states' rights, and federal authority, which fueled the ongoing Civil War between the North and South.

Q: How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect the Civil War in 1863?

A: The Emancipation Proclamation shifted the war's focus to ending slavery, allowed African Americans to join the Union Army, and discouraged foreign intervention on behalf of the Confederacy.

Q: Why is the Battle of Gettysburg considered a turning point in the Civil War?

A: Gettysburg was the largest and bloodiest battle of the war, resulting in a decisive Union victory that halted the Confederate invasion of the North and changed the momentum of the conflict.

Q: What role did Abraham Lincoln play in the divided union of 1863?

A: Lincoln provided steadfast leadership, issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and articulated the nation's ideals in speeches like the Gettysburg Address, helping to shape public opinion and war policy.

Q: How did daily life change for civilians during the divided union in 1863?

A: Civilians faced shortages, inflation, separation from family members, and changes in labor roles as the war disrupted daily routines and strained resources.

Q: What impact did African American soldiers have on the Union's war effort in 1863?

A: African American soldiers strengthened the Union Army, contributed to important victories, and advanced the cause of emancipation and civil rights.

Q: How did women contribute to the war effort in 1863?

A: Women served as nurses, worked in factories, managed households, and supported soldiers, playing a crucial role in sustaining both the Union and Confederate war efforts.

Q: What were the results of the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863?

A: The Union's victory at Vicksburg gave it control of the Mississippi River, split the Confederacy, and was a major strategic success for the North.

Q: How did the divided union 1863 influence future civil rights movements?

A: The events and policies of 1863, especially the Emancipation Proclamation and the active participation of African Americans, laid the foundation for later civil rights achievements.

Q: What is the legacy of the divided union in American history?

A: The divided union 1863 shaped national identity, accelerated the abolition of slavery, and provided enduring lessons on unity, leadership, and the pursuit of justice.

The Divided Union 1863

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The Divided Union, 1863: A Nation at War's Crossroads

The year is 1863. The American Civil War, a brutal conflict tearing the nation apart, is in its third year. Gone is the initial optimism of a swift victory; in its place lies a grim reality of prolonged bloodshed and staggering losses. This post delves into the critical state of the Union in 1863, examining the key military, political, and social factors that defined this pivotal year in American history, offering a comprehensive look at "The Divided Union, 1863."

The Military Stalemate and Shifting Tides

1863 witnessed a turning point in the military campaign. While the Confederacy had enjoyed early successes, the Union began to gain significant momentum. The pivotal Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3) stands as a watershed moment. This epic clash, resulting in a decisive Union victory, marked a high-water mark for the Confederacy and shattered the hopes of a Southern invasion of the North.

Gettysburg: A Turning Point

Gettysburg was more than just a battle; it was a symbolic victory. The Union army, under General George Meade, repelled Robert E. Lee's Confederate forces, halting the southward advance and significantly bolstering Union morale. The immense casualties on both sides underscored the escalating human cost of the war.

Vicksburg's Fall: Controlling the Mississippi

Simultaneously, the Union achieved a crucial strategic victory in the West with the fall of Vicksburg on July 4th. This conquest gave the Union control of the Mississippi River, effectively splitting the Confederacy in two and severely crippling its ability to trade and transport supplies. The combined victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg significantly weakened the Confederate war effort.

Political Divisions and the Emancipation Proclamation

The year 1863 saw the political landscape further fractured. While the Union government pressed forward with the war, internal divisions persisted. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued in January 1863, profoundly altered the nature of the conflict. Initially conceived as a military strategy to

weaken the Confederacy by freeing enslaved people in rebel territories, the Proclamation quickly became a moral imperative, galvanizing abolitionist sentiment in the North and abroad.

The Proclamation's Impact: A Moral and Strategic Shift

The Emancipation Proclamation transformed the war from a fight to preserve the Union into a fight to end slavery. This shifted the international perception of the conflict, making it more difficult for the Confederacy to secure foreign alliances. While it didn't immediately free all enslaved people, it laid the groundwork for future abolitionist efforts.

The Social Impact: A Nation Transformed

The Civil War's impact on American society was profound and far-reaching. The massive mobilization of troops, the economic strain of the war, and the escalating casualties deeply affected the lives of civilians across the nation. The war also saw the rise of women in various roles, including nursing and working in factories, challenging traditional gender roles.

The Home Front: Suffering and Resilience

The home front faced immense challenges, including food shortages, inflation, and the constant fear of Confederate raids. Yet, despite these hardships, American citizens displayed remarkable resilience and determination to support the war effort.

1863: A Year of Defining Moments

1863 stands as a pivotal year in the American Civil War. The military successes at Gettysburg and Vicksburg significantly shifted the balance of power in favor of the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation redefined the war's purpose, transforming it into a fight for freedom and equality. The year demonstrated the profound political, military, and social impact of the conflict, shaping the future course of the nation. While victory was still far off, 1863 marked a crucial turning point on the long road to reunification.

Conclusion:

The year 1863 in the American Civil War proved to be a critical juncture, marked by significant military victories for the Union, the transformative Emancipation Proclamation, and the enduring impact on the social fabric of the nation. Understanding this year is crucial to fully grasping the complexities and consequences of this defining period in American history.

FAQs:

1. What was the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg? The Battle of Gettysburg is considered a turning point in the Civil War, marking the high-water mark of the Confederate invasion of the North and significantly boosting Union morale.
2. How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect the war? The Emancipation Proclamation fundamentally changed the war's objectives, transforming it from a fight to preserve the Union into a fight against slavery, gaining international support for the Union cause and weakening the Confederacy.
3. What was the impact of Vicksburg's fall on the Confederacy? The capture of Vicksburg granted the Union control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy in two and severely hampering its ability to transport goods and troops.
4. What were some of the challenges faced by civilians during the war? Civilians faced numerous hardships, including food shortages, inflation, conscription of loved ones, and the ever-present threat of Confederate raids.
5. How did the war affect women's roles in society? The war created opportunities for women to take on new roles, particularly in nursing and factory work, challenging traditional gender roles and expectations.

the divided union 1863: *The Union Divided* Mark E. NEELY, Mark E Neely, 2009-06-30 Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Mark E. Neely, Jr. vividly recounts the surprising story of political conflict in the North during the Civil War. Examining party conflict as viewed through the lens of the developing war, the excesses of party patronage, the impact of wartime elections, the highly partisan press, and the role of the loyal opposition, Neely deftly dismantles the argument long established in Civil War scholarship that the survival of the party system in the North contributed to its victory.

the divided union 1863: *Bitterly Divided* David Williams, 2010-04-16 The little-known history of anti-secession Southerners: "Absolutely essential Civil War reading." —Booklist, starred review *Bitterly Divided* reveals that the South was in fact fighting two civil wars—the external one that we know so much about, and an internal one about which there is scant literature and virtually no public awareness. In this fascinating look at a hidden side of the South's history, David Williams shows the powerful and little-understood impact of the thousands of draft resisters, Southern Unionists, fugitive slaves, and other Southerners who opposed the Confederate cause. "This fast-paced book will be a revelation even to professional historians. . . . His astonishing story details the deep, often murderous divisions in Southern society. Southerners took up arms against each other, engaged in massacres, guerrilla warfare, vigilante justice and lynchings, and deserted in droves from the Confederate army . . . Some counties and regions even seceded from the secessionists . . . With this book, the history of the Civil War will never be the same again." —Publishers Weekly, starred review "Most Southerners looked on the conflict with the North as 'a rich man's war and a poor man's fight,' especially because owners of 20 or more slaves and all planters and public officials were exempt from military service . . . The Confederacy lost, it seems, because it was precisely the kind of house divided against itself that Lincoln famously said could not stand." —Booklist, starred review

the divided union 1863: *Divided Loyalties* Digby Gordon Seymour, 1982

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.

the divided union 1863: *The Divided Family in Civil War America* Amy Murrell Taylor, 2009-11-04 The Civil War has long been described as a war pitting brother against brother. The divided family is an enduring metaphor for the divided nation, but it also accurately reflects the reality of America's bloodiest war. Connecting the metaphor to the real experiences of families whose households were split by conflicting opinions about the war, Amy Murrell Taylor provides a social and cultural history of the divided family in Civil War America. In hundreds of border state households, brothers--and sisters--really did fight one another, while fathers and sons argued over secession and husbands and wives struggled with opposing national loyalties. Even enslaved men and women found themselves divided over how to respond to the war. Taylor studies letters, diaries, newspapers, and government documents to understand how families coped with the unprecedented intrusion of war into their private lives. Family divisions inflamed the national crisis while simultaneously embodying it on a small scale--something noticed by writers of popular fiction and political rhetoric, who drew explicit connections between the ordeal of divided families and that of the nation. Weaving together an analysis of this popular imagery with the experiences of real families, Taylor demonstrates how the effects of the Civil War went far beyond the battlefield to penetrate many facets of everyday life.

the divided union 1863: Lincolmites and Rebels Robert Tracy McKenzie, 2006-11-09 At the start of the Civil War, Knoxville, Tennessee, with a population of just over 4,000, was considered a prosperous metropolis little reliant on slavery. Although the surrounding countryside was predominantly Unionist in sympathy, Knoxville itself was split down the middle, with Union and Confederate supporters even holding simultaneous political rallies at opposite ends of the town's main street. Following Tennessee's secession, Knoxville soon became famous (or infamous) as a stronghold of stalwart Unionism, thanks to the efforts of a small cadre who persisted in openly denouncing the Confederacy. Throughout the course of the Civil War, Knoxville endured military occupation for all but three days, hosting Confederate troops during the first half of the conflict and Union forces throughout the remainder, with the transition punctuated by an extended siege and bloody battle during which nearly forty thousand soldiers fought over the town. In *Lincolmites and Rebels*, Robert Tracy McKenzie tells the story of Civil War Knoxville--a perpetually occupied, bitterly divided Southern town where neighbor fought against neighbor. Mining a treasure-trove of manuscript collections and civil and military records, McKenzie reveals the complex ways in which allegiance altered the daily routine of a town gripped in a civil war within the Civil War and explores the agonizing personal decisions that war made inescapable. Following the course of events leading up to the war, occupation by Confederate and then Union soldiers, and the troubled peace that followed the war, *Lincolmites and Rebels* details in microcosm the conflict and paints a complex portrait of a border state, neither wholly North nor South.

the divided union 1863: *A Hope Divided* Alyssa Cole, 2017-11-28 The Civil War has turned neighbor against neighbor--but for one scientist spy and her philosopher soldier, war could bind them together ...--Page 4 of cover.

the divided union 1863: *The Divided Union* Peter Batty, Peter J Parish, 2011-11-08 The Divided Union is an account of five of the most dramatic and tragic years in the history of the United States of America. The fledgling superpower pitted families and neighbours against each other in a war concerned with the most fundamental of human motivations: freedom, identity and nation. While great leaders like Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant found their moment, millions of ordinary Americans suffered terribly, and more were killed than during the First and Second World Wars combined. The victory of the North determined the indivisibility of the Union and ensured its development as a nation, yet deep scars remained, and the ideals outlined by Lincoln in the

Gettysburg Address failed to become a blueprint for the modern USA. This is an accessible and compelling account both of the conflict itself and of its wider implications.

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the divided union 1863: A House Divided Eric Foner, Olivia Mahoney, 1990 In conjunction with a ten-year exhibit at the Chicago Historical Society, beginning January 1990.

the divided union 1863: A Union Woman in Civil War Kentucky Frances Dallam Peter, 2021-12-21 Frances Dallam Peter was one of the eleven children of Union army surgeon Dr. Robert Peter. Her candid diary chronicles Kentucky's invasion by Confederates under General Braxton Bragg in 1862, Lexington's monthlong occupation by General Edmund Kirby Smith, and changes in attitude among the enslaved population following the Emancipation Proclamation. As troops from both North and South took turns holding the city, she repeatedly emphasized the rightness of the Union cause and minced no words in expressing her disdain for the secesh. Peter articulates many concerns common to Kentucky Unionists. Though she was an ardent supporter of the war against the Confederacy, Peter also worried that Lincoln's use of authority exceeded his constitutional rights. Her own attitudes toward Black people were ambiguous, as was the case with many people in that time. Peter's descriptions of daily events in an occupied city provide valuable insights and a unique feminine perspective on an underappreciated aspect of the war. Until her death in 1864, Peter conscientiously recorded the position and deportment of both Union and Confederate soldiers, incidents at the military hospitals, and stories from the countryside. Her account of a torn and divided region is a window to the war through the gaze of a young woman of intelligence and substance.

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Vicksburg the key, and indeed it was as control of the Mississippi River depended entirely on the taking of this Confederate stronghold.

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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.

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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."

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.

the divided union 1863: *Meade at Gettysburg* Kent Masterson Brown, Esq., 2021-05-03 Although he took command of the Army of the Potomac only three days before the first shots were fired at Gettysburg, Union general George G. Meade guided his forces to victory in the Civil War's most pivotal battle. Commentators often dismiss Meade when discussing the great leaders of the Civil War. But in this long-anticipated book, Kent Masterson Brown draws on an expansive archive to reappraise Meade's leadership during the Battle of Gettysburg. Using Meade's published and unpublished papers alongside diaries, letters, and memoirs of fellow officers and enlisted men, Brown highlights how Meade's rapid advance of the army to Gettysburg on July 1, his tactical control and coordination of the army in the desperate fighting on July 2, and his determination to hold his positions on July 3 insured victory. Brown argues that supply deficiencies, brought about by the army's unexpected need to advance to Gettysburg, were crippling. In spite of that, Meade pursued Lee's retreating army rapidly, and his decision not to blindly attack Lee's formidable defenses near Williamsport on July 13 was entirely correct in spite of subsequent harsh criticism. Combining compelling narrative with incisive analysis, this finely rendered work of military history deepens our understanding of the Army of the Potomac as well as the machinations of the Gettysburg Campaign, restoring Meade to his rightful place in the Gettysburg narrative.

the divided union 1863: An Extraordinary Union Alyssa Cole, 2017-03-28 A former slave finds danger, intrigue, and passion undercover as a spy in first of this Civil War-era romance series from an award-winning author. Elle Burns is a former slave with a passion for justice and an eidetic memory. Trading in her life of freedom in Massachusetts, she returns to the indignity of slavery in the South—to spy for the Union Army. Malcolm McCall is a detective for Pinkerton's Secret Service. Subterfuge is his calling, but he's facing his deadliest mission yet—risking his life to infiltrate a Rebel enclave in Virginia. Two undercover agents who share a common cause—and an undeniable attraction—Malcolm and Elle join forces when they discover a plot that could turn the tide of the war in the Confederacy's favor. Caught in a tightening web of wartime intrigue, and fighting a fiery and forbidden love, Malcolm and Elle must make their boldest move to preserve the Union at any cost—even if it means losing each other. . . . An Entertainment Weekly TOP 10 ROMANCE BOOKS OF THE YEAR A Bookpage TOP PICK A Kirkus BEST BOOKS OF 2017 A Vulture TOP 10 ROMANCE BOOKS OF 2017 A Publishers Weekly BEST BOOKS OF 2017 A Booklist TOP 10 ROMANCE FICTION 2017 "Richly detailed setting, heart-stopping plot, and unforgettable characters." —Deanna Raybourn, New York Times bestselling author "You should absolutely read this book, immediately, if you haven't already. . . . This book is a marvelous, intelligent, respectful, breathtaking treat for your brain." —Smart Bitches, Trashy Books

the divided union 1863: Patriotism by Proxy Colleen Glenney Boggs, 2020-08-03 At the height of the Civil War in 1863, the Union instated the first-ever federal draft. *Patriotism By Proxy*

develops a new understanding of the connections between American literature and American lives by focusing on this historic moment when the military transformed both. Paired with the Emancipation Proclamation, the 1863 draft inaugurated new relationships between the nation and its citizens. A massive bureaucratic undertaking, it redefined the American people as a population, laying bare social divisions as wealthy draftees hired substitutes to serve in their stead. The draft is the context in which American politics met and also transformed into a new kind of biopolitics, and these substitutes reflect the transformation of how the state governed American life. Censorship and the suspension of habeas corpus prohibited free discussions over the draft's significance, making literary devices and genres the primary means for deliberating over the changing meanings of political representation and citizenship. Assembling an extensive textual and visual archive, *Patriotism by Proxy* examines the draft as a cultural formation that operated at the nexus of political abstraction and embodied specificity, where the definition of national subjectivity was negotiated in the interstices of what it means to be a citizen-soldier. It brings together novels, poems, letters, and newspaper editorials that show how Americans discussed the draft at a time of censorship, and how the federal draft changed the way that Americans related to the state and to each other.

the divided union 1863: Lincoln's Tragic Admiral Kevin John Weddle, 2005 Weddle reveals that the admiral was the victim of a double irony: although Du Pont championed technological innovation, he outspokenly opposed the use of the new ironclads to attack Charleston. Only when his objections were overridden did his use of these modern vessels bring his career to an end. Weddle exposes this historical misunderstanding, while also pinpointing Du Pont's crucial role in the development of United States naval strategy, his work in modernizing the navy between the Mexican War and the Civil War, and his push for the navy's technological transition from wood to iron..

the divided union 1863: Embattled Freedom Amy Murrell Taylor, 2018-10-26 The Civil War was just days old when the first enslaved men, women, and children began fleeing their plantations to seek refuge inside the lines of the Union army as it moved deep into the heart of the Confederacy. In the years that followed, hundreds of thousands more followed in a mass exodus from slavery that would destroy the system once and for all. Drawing on an extraordinary survey of slave refugee camps throughout the country, *Embattled Freedom* reveals as never before the everyday experiences of these refugees from slavery as they made their way through the vast landscape of army-supervised camps that emerged during the war. Amy Murrell Taylor vividly reconstructs the human world of wartime emancipation, taking readers inside military-issued tents and makeshift towns, through commissary warehouses and active combat, and into the realities of individuals and families struggling to survive physically as well as spiritually. Narrating their journeys in and out of the confines of the camps, Taylor shows in often gripping detail how the most basic necessities of life were elemental to a former slave's quest for freedom and full citizenship. The stories of individuals--storekeepers, a laundress, and a minister among them--anchor this ambitious and wide-ranging history and demonstrate with new clarity how contingent the slaves' pursuit of freedom was on the rhythms and culture of military life. Taylor brings new insight into the enormous risks taken by formerly enslaved people to find freedom in the midst of the nation's most destructive war.

the divided union 1863: Soldiering For Freedom Bob Luke, John David Smith, 2014-06-06 This Civil War history provides an in-depth look at the impact and experiences of African American men fighting in the Union Army. After President Lincoln issued the final Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, many enslaved people in the Confederate south made the perilous journey north—then put their lives at risk again by joining the Union army. These U.S. Colored Troops, as the War Department designated most black units, performed a variety of duties, fought in significant battles, and played a vital part in winning the Civil War. And yet white civilian and military authorities often regarded the African American soldiers with contempt. In *Soldiering for Freedom*, historians John David Smith and Bob Luke examine how Lincoln's administration came to the decision to arm free black Americans, how these men found their way to recruiting centers, and how they influenced the Union army and the war itself. The authors show how the white commanders

deployed the black troops, and how the courage of the African American soldiers gave hope for their full citizenship after the war. Including twelve evocative historical engravings and photographs, this engaging and meticulously researched book provides a fresh perspective on a fascinating topic.

the divided union 1863: War's Desolating Scourge Joseph W. Danielson, 2012-05-31 When General Ormsby Mitchel and his Third Division, Army of the Ohio, marched into North Alabama in April 1862, they initiated the first occupation of an inland region in the Deep South during the Civil War. As an occupying force, soldiers were expected to adhere to President Lincoln's policy of conciliation, a conservative strategy based on the belief that most southerners were loyal to the Union. Confederate civilians in North Alabama not only rejected their occupiers' conciliatory overtures, but they began sabotaging Union telegraph lines and trains, conducting guerrilla operations, and even verbally abusing troops. Confederates' dogged resistance compelled Mitchel and his men to jettison conciliation in favor of a hard war approach to restoring Federal authority in the region. This occupation turned out to be the first of a handful of instances where Union soldiers occupied North Alabama. In this first book-length account of the occupations of North Alabama, Joseph Danielson opens a new window on the strength of Confederate nationalism in the region, the Union's evolving policies toward defiant civilians, and African Americans' efforts to achieve lasting freedom. His study reveals that Federal troops' creation of punitive civil-military policies—arrests, compulsory loyalty oaths, censorship, confiscation of provisions, and the destruction of civilian property—started much earlier than previous accounts have suggested. Over the course of the various occupations, Danielson shows Union soldiers becoming increasingly hardened in their interactions with Confederates, even to the point of targeting Rebel women. During General William T. Sherman's time in North Alabama, he implemented his destructive policies on local Confederates a few months before beginning his March to the Sea. As Union soldiers sought to pacify rebellious civilians, African Americans engaged in a host of actions to undermine the institution of slavery and the Confederacy. While Confederate civilians did their best to remain committed to the cause, Danielson argues that battlefield losses and seemingly unending punitive policies by their occupiers led to the collapse of the Confederate home front in North Alabama. In the immediate post-war period, however, ex-Confederates were largely able to define the limits of Reconstruction and restore the South's caste system. *War's Desolating Scourge* is the definitive account of this stressful chapter of the war and of the determination of Confederate civilians to remain ideologically committed to independence—a determination that reverberates to this day.

the divided union 1863: Battle of Big Bethel J. Michael Cobb, Edward B. Hicks, Wythe Holt, 2013-10-19 “A comprehensive study of the Civil War’s first major battle . . . well leavened with strategic and political context” (Robert E. L. Krick, author of *Staff Officers in Gray*). Battle of Big Bethel is the first full-length treatment of the small but consequential June 1861 Virginia battle that reshaped perceptions about what lay in store for the divided nation. The successful Confederate defense reinforced the belief most Southerners held that their martial invincibility and protection of home and hearth were divinely inspired. After initial disbelief and shame, the defeat hardened Northern resolution to preserve their sacred Union. The notion began to take hold that, contrary to popular belief, the war would be difficult and protracted—a belief that was cemented in reality the following month on the plains of Manassas. Years in the making, Battle of Big Bethel relies upon letters, diaries, newspapers, reminiscences, official records, and period images—some used for the first time. The authors detail the events leading up to the encounter, survey the personalities as well as the contributions of the participants, set forth a nuanced description of the confusion-ridden field of battle, and elaborate upon its consequences. Here, finally, the story of Big Bethel is colorfully and compellingly brought to life through the words and deeds of a fascinating array of soldiers, civilians, contraband slaves, and politicians whose lives intersected on that fateful day in the early summer of 1861. “The authors do a wonderful job of describing the motivations and mindsets of both the U.S. and Confederate soldiers at the outset of the conflict and handle slavery very effectively throughout.” —Edward L. Ayers, author of *The Thin Light of*

the divided union 1863: Rise to Greatness David Von Drehle, 2012-10-30 Von Drehle has

chosen a critical year ('the most eventful year in American history' and the year Lincoln rose to greatness), done his homework, and written a spirited account. *N*Publishers Weekly.

the divided union 1863: *1863* Harold Holzer, Sara Vaughn Gabbard, 2013-02-25 Only hours into the new year of 1863, Abraham Lincoln performed perhaps his most famous action as president by signing the Emancipation Proclamation. Rather than remaining the highlight of the coming months, however, this monumental act marked only the beginning of the most pivotal year of Lincoln's presidency and the most revolutionary twelve months of the entire Civil War. In recognition of the sesquicentennial of this tumultuous time, prominent Civil War scholars explore the events and personalities that dominated 1863 in this enlightening volume, providing a unique historical perspective on a critical period in American history. Several defining moments of Lincoln's presidency took place in 1863, including the most titanic battle ever to shake the American continent, which soon inspired the most famous presidential speech in American history. The ten essays in this book explore the year's important events and developments, including the response to the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation; the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and other less-well-known confrontations; the New York City draft riots; several constitutional issues involving the war powers of President Lincoln; and the Gettysburg Address and its continued impact on American thought. Other topics include the adaptation of photography for war coverage; the critical use of images; the military role of the navy; and Lincoln's family life during this fiery trial. With an informative introduction by noted Lincoln scholar Harold Holzer and a chronology that places the high-profile events of 1863 in context with cultural and domestic policy advances of the day, this remarkable compendium opens a window into a year that proved decisive not only for the Civil War and Lincoln's presidency but also for the entire course of American history.

the divided union 1863: *Starving the South* Andrew F. Smith, 2011-04-12 'From the first shot fired at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, to the last shot fired at Appomattox, food played a crucial role in the Civil War. In *Starving the South*, culinary historian Andrew Smith takes a fascinating gastronomical look at the war and its aftermath. At the time, the North mobilized its agricultural resources, fed its civilians and military, and still had massive amounts of food to export to Europe. The South did not; while people starved, the morale of their soldiers waned and desertions from the Army of the Confederacy increased.....' (Book Jacket)

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.

the divided union 1863: *A World on Fire* Amanda Foreman, 2012-06-12 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER 10 BEST BOOKS • THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW • 2011 NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The Washington Post • The New Yorker • Chicago Tribune • The Economist • Nancy Pearl, NPR • Bloomberg.com • Library Journal • Publishers Weekly In this brilliant narrative, Amanda Foreman tells the fascinating story of the American Civil War—and the major role played by Britain and its citizens in that epic struggle. Between 1861 and 1865, thousands of British citizens volunteered for service on both sides of the Civil War. From the first cannon blasts on Fort Sumter to Lee's surrender at Appomattox, they served as officers and infantrymen, sailors and nurses, blockade runners and spies. Through personal letters, diaries, and journals, Foreman introduces characters both humble and grand, while crafting a panoramic yet intimate view of the war on the front lines, in the prison camps, and in the great cities of both the Union and the Confederacy. In the drawing rooms of London and the offices of Washington, on muddy fields and aboard packed ships, Foreman reveals the decisions made, the beliefs held and contested, and the personal triumphs and sacrifices that ultimately led to the reunification of

America. "Engrossing . . . a sprawling drama."—The Washington Post "Eye-opening . . . immensely ambitious and immensely accomplished."—The New Yorker WINNER OF THE FLETCHER PRATT AWARD FOR CIVIL WAR HISTORY

the divided union 1863: The War Hits Home Brian Steel Wills, 2001 In 1863 Confederate forces confronted the Union garrison at Suffolk Virginia, and an exhausting and deadly campaign followed. Wills (history and philosophy, U. of Virginia-Wise) focuses on how the ordinary people of the region responded to the war. He finds that many remained devoted to the Confederate cause, while others found the demands too difficult and opted in a number of ways not to carry them any longer. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

the divided union 1863: Household War Lisa Tendrich Frank, LeeAnn Whites, 2020 Household War is a collection of essays that explores the Civil War through the household. According to the editors, the household served as 'the basic building block for American politics, economics, and social relations.' As such, the scholars of this volume make the case that the Civil War can be understood as a revolutionary moment in the transformation of the household order. From this vantage point, they look at the interplay of family and politics, studying the ways in which the Civil War shaped and was shaped by the American household. The volume offers a unique approach to the study of the Civil War that allows an inclusive examination of how the war 'flowed from, required, and . . . resulted in the restructuring of the household' between regions and those enslaved and free. This volume seeks to address how households redefined and reordered themselves as a result of the changes stemming from the Civil War. Scholars of this volume provide compelling histories of the myriad ways in which the household played a central role during an era of social upheaval and transformation--

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.

the divided union 1863: The Gettysburg Gospel Gabor Boritt, 2008-02-05 Describes the events surrounding Abraham Lincoln's historic speech following the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, how he responded to the politics of the time, and the importance of that speech.

the divided union 1863: Vicksburg Donald L. Miller, 2019-10-29 Winner of the Civil War Round Table of New York's Fletcher Pratt Literary Award Winner of the Austin Civil War Round Table's Daniel M. & Marilyn W. Laney Book Prize Winner of an Army Historical Foundation Distinguished Writing Award "A superb account" (The Wall Street Journal) of the longest and most decisive military campaign of the Civil War in Vicksburg, Mississippi, which opened the Mississippi River, split the Confederacy, freed tens of thousands of slaves, and made Ulysses S. Grant the most important general of the war. Vicksburg, Mississippi, was the last stronghold of the Confederacy on the Mississippi River. It prevented the Union from using the river for shipping between the Union-controlled Midwest and New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. The Union navy tried to take Vicksburg, which sat on a high bluff overlooking the river, but couldn't do it. It took Grant's army and Admiral David Porter's navy to successfully invade Mississippi and lay siege to Vicksburg, forcing the city to surrender. In this "elegant...enlightening...well-researched and well-told" (Publishers Weekly) work, Donald L. Miller tells the full story of this year-long campaign to win the city "with probing intelligence and irresistible passion" (Booklist). He brings to life all the drama, characters, and significance of Vicksburg, a historic moment that rivals any war story in history. In the course of the campaign, tens of thousands of slaves fled to the Union lines, where more than twenty thousand became soldiers, while others seized the plantations they had been forced to work on, destroying the economy of a large part of Mississippi and creating a social revolution. With Vicksburg "Miller has produced a model work that ties together military and social history" (Civil

War Times). Vicksburg solidified Grant's reputation as the Union's most capable general. Today no general would ever be permitted to fail as often as Grant did, but ultimately he succeeded in what he himself called the most important battle of the war—the one that all but sealed the fate of the Confederacy.

the divided union 1863: Strike Them a Blow Chris Mackowski, 2015-05-19 The Civil War historian and author of *A Season of Slaughter* continues his engaging account of the Overland Campaign in this vivid chronicle. By May of 1864, Federal commander Ulysses S. Grant had resolved to destroy his Confederate adversaries through attrition if by no other means. Meanwhile, his Confederate counterpart, Robert E. Lee, looked for an opportunity to regain the offensive initiative. "We must strike them a blow," he told his lieutenants. But Grant's war of attrition began to take its toll in a more insidious way. Both army commanders—exhausted and fighting off illness—began to feel the continuous, merciless grind of combat in very personal ways. Punch-drunk tired, they began to second-guess themselves, missing opportunities and making mistakes. As a result, along the banks of the North Anna River, commanders on both sides brought their armies to the brink of destruction without even knowing it.

the divided union 1863: A House Divided Ben McNitt, 2021-06-01 Slavery is one of the central, most enduringly significant facts of U.S. history. It loomed like a dark cloud over the country's birth at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and shaped the most important nodes of American history before the Civil War. Even today, the country continues to debate its past as it relates to slavery, and the political and geographic contours of human bondage endure into the twenty-first century. In a deeply researched, wide-ranging book, retired journalist Ben McNitt tells the story of how slavery shaped American politics—and indeed the American story—from the Founding until the Civil War. McNitt's sharp narrative covers people and events that still resonate: Thomas Jefferson, John Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, the slave revolts of Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner, the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, John Brown and Harpers Ferry, fire-eating secessionists, and the rise of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. No other single work covers this topic as comprehensively and accessibly.

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