

the divided union map 1863

the divided union map 1863 represents a pivotal moment in American history, visually capturing the fractured landscape of the United States during the Civil War. This article explores the significance and details of the divided union map 1863, focusing on the political, social, and military factors that shaped its boundaries. Readers will learn about the context of the Civil War, how the divided union map illustrated the Union and Confederate states, and the impact of border states and territories. We also analyze the key battles and shifting allegiances that influenced the map's evolution. Through a thorough examination of historical data and expert insights, this comprehensive guide will reveal the enduring importance of the divided union map 1863 for historians, educators, and anyone interested in American history.

- Historical Context of the Divided Union Map 1863
- Key Features of the 1863 Map
- Union States: Boundaries and Strengths
- Confederate States: Division and Strategy
- Border States and Their Crucial Role
- Influence of Major Civil War Battles
- Territories and Regions Beyond the States
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Historical Context of the Divided Union Map 1863

The divided union map 1863 emerged at the height of the American Civil War, a conflict that shaped the nation's future. By 1863, the war had reached a critical juncture, with both the Union and Confederate forces entrenched in fierce battles. The divided union map of that year reflected not only political boundaries but also the deep ideological divisions over slavery, states' rights, and federal authority. As President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation at the start of 1863, the map began to symbolize the fight for freedom and unity. Understanding the historical context of the divided union map 1863 is essential for comprehending the social and economic factors that influenced the war's progression and the

evolving boundaries between North and South.

Key Features of the 1863 Map

The divided union map 1863 is distinguished by several defining features that set it apart from earlier and later maps of the United States. It clearly delineates the Union and Confederate states, highlights the strategically significant border states, and presents the territories that were still developing west of the Mississippi River. Military frontlines, major rivers, and railroads are often marked, emphasizing the logistical and tactical considerations that shaped the war's outcome. The map also incorporates color-coding or shading to indicate areas under Union or Confederate control, which shifted frequently due to ongoing battles and campaigns.

- Clear separation of Union and Confederate states
- Identification of border states and contested regions
- Representation of major rivers and railroads
- Depiction of territories outside formal statehood
- Markers for significant battle sites

Union States: Boundaries and Strengths

Geographical Boundaries of the Union

In the divided union map 1863, the Union states are situated primarily in the North and West. These states maintained loyalty to the federal government and supported the war effort against the Confederacy. The Union included states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California, among others. Their geographical boundaries were crucial in organizing military campaigns and supplying troops and resources.

Economic and Industrial Advantages

The Union states possessed significant economic and industrial strengths, which are often reflected in the divided union map 1863. Factories, railroads, and ports provided critical support for the war effort, enabling mass production of weapons, ammunition, and supplies. The map's depiction of these assets highlights why the Union eventually prevailed, as their economic

infrastructure far surpassed that of the Confederacy.

Confederate States: Division and Strategy

List of Confederate States in 1863

The Confederate states, as illustrated on the divided union map 1863, included Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee. These states declared secession from the Union, forming the Confederate States of America and establishing their own government under President Jefferson Davis.

1. Virginia
2. North Carolina
3. South Carolina
4. Georgia
5. Florida
6. Alabama
7. Mississippi
8. Louisiana
9. Texas
10. Arkansas
11. Tennessee

Military Strategy and Regional Challenges

Confederate strategy relied heavily on defending territory and leveraging knowledge of local geography. The divided union map 1863 shows how the South's expansive territory posed both defensive advantages and logistical difficulties. The Confederacy aimed to protect key cities and transportation routes, but persistent Union advances gradually eroded southern control, especially in border and western states.

Border States and Their Crucial Role

Significance of Border States in the War

The divided union map 1863 highlights the unique position of border states such as Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Delaware. These states were geographically and politically caught between North and South, with divided loyalties and populations. Their control was vital for both sides due to resources, transportation networks, and strategic locations near the nation's capital.

Political and Social Dynamics in Border States

Border states experienced internal conflict, with citizens supporting both Union and Confederate causes. The map's representation of these states reflects the complexity of their situation, illustrating areas of occupation, contested control, and shifting allegiances. The divided union map 1863 serves as a visual testament to the importance of border regions in determining the ultimate outcome of the Civil War.

Influence of Major Civil War Battles

Impact of Key Battles on Map Boundaries

The divided union map 1863 was shaped by the outcomes of major battles such as Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga. These engagements altered territorial control and influenced public perception of the war's progress. As Union victories mounted in 1863, the map began to reflect shrinking Confederate territory and expanding Union advances into southern states.

Strategic Locations Highlighted on the Map

Battle sites, fortifications, and key transportation hubs are often marked on the divided union map 1863. These strategic locations were essential for military planning and supply lines. The map's details provide insight into why certain regions were fiercely contested and how victories or defeats shifted the momentum of the conflict.

Territories and Regions Beyond the States

Role of Western Territories in 1863

In addition to established states, the divided union map 1863 features western territories such as Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and the Indian Territory. These regions were not yet granted statehood but played significant roles in the war, serving as recruitment grounds and sites of skirmishes and raids. The map shows these areas as less densely populated but strategically important for future expansion and settlement.

Native American Involvement and Territorial Claims

The divided union map 1863 also reveals the presence of Native American nations and their involvement in the conflict. Some tribes aligned with the Union, others with the Confederacy, and many sought to defend their own lands amid the chaos. Territorial claims and boundaries shifted as battles and treaties altered the landscape, making these regions a complex part of the Civil War's legacy.

Legacy and Impact of the Map Today

Educational and Historical Value

Today, the divided union map 1863 serves as an essential educational tool for teaching about the Civil War. It provides a visual representation of the nation's division, helping students and historians understand the factors that shaped America's development. Museums, textbooks, and digital resources frequently use this map to illustrate the challenges faced during wartime.

Continued Relevance in Modern America

The enduring legacy of the divided union map 1863 can be seen in discussions about national unity, regional identity, and historical memory. It remains a symbol of the resilience and transformation of the United States, reminding Americans of the sacrifices made to preserve the union. The map's impact continues to shape how the Civil War is remembered and studied across generations.

Questions & Answers about the Divided Union Map 1863

Q: What does the divided union map 1863 represent?

A: The divided union map 1863 illustrates the political and military boundaries of the United States during the Civil War, showing the separation between Union and Confederate states, border states, and territories.

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

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

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

A: Border states were crucial because they had divided loyalties, strategic locations, and valuable resources, influencing the outcome of the Civil War and control over vital transportation and supply routes.

Q: How did major battles affect the divided union map 1863?

A: Major battles such as Gettysburg and Vicksburg shifted control of key regions, causing the map's boundaries to change as Union forces gained ground and the Confederacy lost territory.

Q: What role did western territories play in the divided union map 1863?

A: Western territories like Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico were not yet states but played important roles in recruitment, skirmishes, and future expansion, as shown on the map.

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

A: The Emancipation Proclamation, issued in early 1863, redefined the Union's war goals and changed the status of enslaved people in Confederate territories, adding symbolic significance to the map's divisions.

Q: Are Native American lands depicted on the divided union map 1863?

A: Yes, the map often includes Native American territories, showing their involvement in the war and the shifting boundaries resulting from battles and treaties.

Q: What makes the divided union map 1863 significant for historians?

A: The map provides valuable insights into the political, social, and military landscape of the Civil War, helping historians analyze strategies, regional dynamics, and the evolution of the conflict.

Q: How is the divided union map 1863 used in education today?

A: The map is widely used in classrooms, museums, and digital resources to teach about the Civil War, illustrating the division of the nation and the complexity of wartime boundaries.

Q: Did the divided union map 1863 change after the war?

A: After the Civil War ended in 1865, the map's divisions were dissolved as the Confederate states rejoined the Union, but the 1863 map remains a powerful historical artifact of a nation at war.

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The Divided Union Map 1863: A Visual Chronicle of the Civil War

The year is 1863. The American Civil War rages, tearing the nation apart. Imagine trying to grasp

the sheer scale of the conflict, the shifting battle lines, the geographical divisions that defined this pivotal moment in history. This blog post delves into the fascinating world of "The Divided Union Map 1863," exploring its significance, interpreting its visual narrative, and understanding its place in our understanding of the Civil War. We'll examine what these maps reveal about the strategic landscape, the fluctuating fortunes of war, and the profound social and political fractures that characterized this tumultuous era.

Understanding the Context of 1863

1863 marked a crucial turning point in the Civil War. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued the previous year, fundamentally altered the conflict, framing it as a fight for freedom as well as for the Union. Major battles like Gettysburg and Vicksburg shaped the course of the war, significantly impacting the geographical control held by both the Union and Confederate forces. Maps from this period offer invaluable insight into the evolving military strategies and the relentless struggle for territory.

Interpreting "The Divided Union Map 1863": Key Features

Several versions of maps depicting the divided Union in 1863 exist, each potentially showcasing different aspects of the conflict. Common features typically include:

State Boundaries and Control:

The maps clearly delineate the boundaries of the individual states, highlighting which were under Union control, Confederate control, or contested territories. This visual representation immediately underscores the fragmented nature of the nation. Areas changing hands frequently throughout the year would be depicted dynamically, reflecting the fluidity of the war.

Major Cities and Transportation Networks:

Significant cities, vital railroad lines, and navigable rivers are often emphasized. This is crucial because it shows the strategic importance of controlling key transportation hubs and population centers. The ability to move troops and supplies effectively was paramount to success.

Battle Locations and Military Movements:

Many maps will include markers indicating major battles fought throughout the year. This helps contextualize the map within the broader narrative of the war, allowing us to trace the progression of military campaigns and understand their impact on territorial control.

Shading and Color-Coding:

The use of different colors or shading to differentiate Union and Confederate controlled territories is

a crucial element in easily understanding the map's core message. This visual distinction immediately reveals the geographical divisions and the relative strengths of each side.

The Significance of Visualizing the Conflict

The power of "The Divided Union Map 1863" lies in its ability to translate complex historical data into a readily understandable visual narrative. Unlike lengthy textual descriptions, the map provides an immediate and intuitive grasp of the geographical scope and intensity of the war. This visual representation allows us to:

Comprehend the Scale of the Conflict:

The map's visual scale effectively conveys the vastness of the territory involved in the conflict, helping to emphasize the sheer magnitude of the war effort on both sides.

Track the Shifting Battle Lines:

By comparing maps from different points within 1863, we can track the ebb and flow of the war, observing the changing territorial control and the strategic maneuvers employed by both armies.

Understand Strategic Importance of Key Locations:

The maps highlight the importance of key cities, transportation routes, and natural resources in determining the course of the war. This highlights the vital role geography played in the conflict's progression.

Visualize the Human Cost:

While not explicitly showing casualties, the map implicitly conveys the human cost of war by visually representing the areas subjected to conflict and displacement.

Accessing and Utilizing "The Divided Union Map 1863"

Numerous resources are available for accessing various versions of "The Divided Union Map 1863." Online archives like the Library of Congress, university digital libraries, and historical society websites are excellent starting points. Searching for "Civil War maps 1863" or similar keywords will yield a wealth of visual resources.

Conclusion

"The Divided Union Map 1863" offers a powerful and compelling visual representation of a pivotal year in American history. By understanding its key features and interpreting its visual narrative, we gain a deeper appreciation of the complexities, strategic nuances, and human cost of the Civil War. These maps serve as essential tools for understanding this critical period and its lasting impact on the nation.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Where can I find high-resolution versions of "The Divided Union Map 1863"? High-resolution versions can often be found in online archives like the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and university digital libraries. Searching using specific keywords such as "high-resolution Civil War map 1863" may also yield positive results.
2. Are there interactive versions of these maps available? While many historical maps are static images, some digital archives are beginning to offer interactive versions that allow users to zoom in, explore specific locations, and access additional information.
3. How accurate are these maps, considering the limitations of 19th-century cartography? The accuracy varies depending on the map's source and the technology available at the time. While some inaccuracies may exist, these maps remain valuable primary sources offering significant insight into the contemporary understanding of the conflict's geographical scope.
4. How do these maps compare to contemporary depictions of the Civil War? Comparing historical maps with modern interpretations allows for a fascinating study of how historical understanding evolves over time. Modern scholarship, utilizing diverse primary sources and advanced mapping technologies, can refine our understanding of the war's geographical dynamics.
5. Can these maps be used in educational settings? Absolutely! These maps serve as excellent visual aids for teaching the Civil War. They provide students with a tangible representation of the conflict's scope and can stimulate discussions about strategy, geography, and the human impact of war.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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 map 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.

the divided union map 1863: A House Divided Jonathan Daniel Wells, 2016-11-10 Consolidating one of the most complex and multi-faceted eras in American History, this new edition of Jonathan Wells's A House Divided unifies the broad and varied scholarship on the American Civil War. Amassing a variety of research, this accessible and readable text introduces readers to both the war and the Reconstruction period, and how Americans lived during this time of great upheaval in the country's history. Designed for a variety of subjects and teaching styles, this text not only looks at the Civil War from a historical perspective, but also analyzes its ramifications on the United States and American identities through the present day. This second edition has been updated throughout,

incorporating new scholarship from recent studies on the Civil War era, and includes additional photographs and maps (now incorporated throughout the text), updated bibliographies, and a supplementary companion website.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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. Capatious [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.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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 map 1863: A Chronological History of the Civil War in America Richard Swainson Fisher, 1863

the divided union map 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 map 1863: A Diary from Dixie Mary Boykin Chesnut, 1980 In her diary, Mary Boykin Chesnut, the wife of a Confederate general and aid to president Jefferson Davis, James Chestnut, Jr., presents an eyewitness account of the Civil War.

the divided union map 1863: The West Point History of the Civil War United States Military Academy, 2014-10-21 Comprises six chapters of the West Point history of warfare that have been revised and expanded for the general reader--Page vii.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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.”

the divided union map 1863: *Texas Divided* James Marten, 2014-07-11 The Civil War hardly scratched the Confederate state of Texas. Thousands of Texans died on battlefields hundreds of miles to the east, of course, but the war did not destroy Texas's farms or plantations or her few miles of railroads. Although unchallenged from without, Confederate Texans faced challenges from within—from fellow Texans who opposed their cause. Dissension sprang from a multitude of seeds. It emerged from prewar political and ethnic differences; it surfaced after wartime hardships and potential danger wore down the resistance of less-than-enthusiastic rebels; it flourished, as some reaped huge profits from the bizarre war economy of Texas. *Texas Divided* is neither the history of the Civil War in Texas, nor of secession or Reconstruction. Rather, it is the history of men dealing with the sometimes fragmented southern society in which they lived—some fighting to change it, others to preserve it—and an examination of the lines that divided Texas and Texans during the sectional conflict of the nineteenth century.

the divided union map 1863: *With Malice Toward None* Stephen B. Oates, 1994-01-05 The definitive life of Abraham Lincoln, *With Malice Toward None* is historian Stephen B. Oates's acclaimed and enthralling portrait of America's greatest leader. Oates masterfully charts, with the pacing of a novel, Lincoln's rise from bitter poverty in America's midwestern frontier to become a self-made success in business, law, and regional politics. The second half of the book examines his legendary leadership on the national stage as president during one of the country's most tumultuous and bloody periods, the Civil War years, which concluded tragically with Lincoln's assassination. In this award-winning biography, Lincoln steps forward out of the shadow of myth as a recognizable, fully drawn American whose remarkable life continues to inspire and inform us today.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 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.

the divided union map 1863: *The North Carolina Civil War Atlas* Mark Moore, Jessica Bandel, Michael Hill, 2015-03 The *North Carolina Civil War Atlas* is a comprehensive full-color study of the impact of the war on the Tar Heel State, incorporating 97 original maps. The only state-level atlas of its kind, the book is a sesquicentennial project of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History. The large format (11 x 17) volume highlights every significant military engagement and analyzes the war's social, economic, and political consequences through tables, charts, and text. Manuscripts, election returns, newspapers, census records, and other sources were used to prepare the narrative and compile the tabulated data. From the capture of Hatteras Island and the Burnside Expedition through the fall of Fort Fisher and the Carolinas Campaign of 1865, the state's Civil War history is examined in a new light. Groundbreaking information includes updated casualty statistics, General Sherman's route of march, and the role of U.S. Colored Troops. Historic road networks are based on wartime maps created by engineer Jeremy F. Gilmer matched against the earliest modern road surveys. A variety of primary manuscript map resources were used from the State Archives and the University of North Carolina. Thanks to GIS technology, wartime places and landmarks, identified with their contemporary spellings, are presented in their correct geospatial orientation. Rare photographs complete the package. The *North Carolina Civil War Atlas* belongs on the shelves of every serious student of the Civil War in general, and the war in North Carolina in particular. This vital reference work will immediately take its rightful place in libraries alongside other North Carolina studies penned by such scholars as John G. Barrett, Mark Bradley, and Chris Fonvielle.

the divided union map 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.

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