

the divided union 1863 map

the divided union 1863 map is a powerful visual representation of the United States during one of its most tumultuous periods—the height of the Civil War. This article delves deep into how the map illustrates the fractured nation, highlighting the sharp division between Union and Confederate states, the significance of border states, and the impact of pivotal battles and territorial shifts in 1863. Readers will discover how cartographers of the era captured the political and military realities on paper, the strategic importance of key regions, and how these divisions influenced the outcome of the war. We will explore the map's features, its role in shaping public perception, and the enduring legacy of this divided landscape. By examining the divided union 1863 map, this guide provides historical context, analysis, and insight into one of America's defining moments. Whether you are a history enthusiast, educator, or student, this comprehensive overview will enhance your understanding of the Civil War's geography and its lasting impact on the nation.

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Understanding the Divided Union 1863 Map

The divided union 1863 map offers a striking visual of the United States at a pivotal moment in its history. It clearly delineates the boundaries between the Union and Confederate states, providing insight into the nation's fractured political landscape. This map goes beyond mere lines and colors—it encapsulates the tensions, alliances, and contested territories that defined the war. By studying this map, historians and students gain a deeper appreciation of how geography and political divisions shaped military strategy and public sentiment during the Civil War.

The map is a crucial artifact for anyone seeking to understand the era, as it not only marks state allegiances but also highlights important transportation routes, contested regions, and the status of border states. The divided union 1863 map is frequently used in educational contexts to illustrate the broader themes of division and unity that continue to resonate in American history.

Historical Background: America in 1863

In 1863, the United States was engulfed in the Civil War, a conflict that had erupted over issues of states' rights and, most prominently, slavery. By this year, the war had reached its midpoint, with both the Union and the Confederacy experiencing significant victories and losses. The Emancipation Proclamation had recently transformed the nature of the conflict, making the abolition of slavery a central goal for the Union side. Meanwhile, the Confederacy was fighting to maintain its sovereignty and way of life.

The nation was sharply divided, not only geographically but also politically and socially. The divided union 1863 map captures this reality, illustrating the shifting allegiances and the contested status of several regions. Understanding the historical context is essential for interpreting the map's features and appreciating its significance.

Union States, Confederate States, and Border States

The Union States

The Union, often referred to as the North, consisted of states loyal to the federal government. These states were largely industrialized and supported the abolition of slavery. On the divided union 1863 map, Union states are typically colored in shades of blue or gray, reflecting their opposition to the Confederacy.

- New England states
- Midwestern states like Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana
- Western states and territories under Union control

The Confederate States

The Confederacy was made up of eleven Southern states that seceded from the Union, largely over the issue of slavery. On the divided union 1863 map, these states are generally marked in red or another contrasting color to highlight their separation. The Confederacy relied heavily on agriculture and sought to defend its autonomy from federal control.

- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

- Florida
- Alabama
- Mississippi
- Louisiana
- Texas
- Arkansas
- Tennessee

The Border States

Border states were slave states that remained in the Union, creating a complex dynamic on the divided union 1863 map. These states played a pivotal role due to their strategic locations and resources. Their loyalty was often contested, and they were sites of significant military action and political intrigue.

- Maryland
- Kentucky
- Missouri
- Delaware
- West Virginia (which separated from Virginia in 1863)

Key Features of the 1863 Map

The divided union 1863 map is characterized by several prominent features that provide a detailed overview of the era's political and military realities. These features help viewers quickly grasp the complex divisions and shifting front lines of the Civil War.

- State boundaries and color coding for Union and Confederate states
- Special markings for border states and territories
- Locations of major battles and military campaigns

- Important cities, rivers, and transportation routes
- Regions under contested control or military occupation

Many maps from 1863 also include legends, timelines, and annotations explaining key events, making them valuable educational tools for understanding the broader conflict.

The Role of Cartography During the Civil War

Cartography was a vital tool for both military and civilian leaders during the Civil War. The divided union 1863 map was not only used for public information but also for planning military strategies and logistics. Advances in mapmaking allowed for more accurate depictions of terrain, transportation networks, and troop movements.

Military commanders relied on these maps to plan campaigns, coordinate movements, and anticipate enemy actions. For the general public, maps provided a visual narrative of the war's progress and the shifting boundaries between North and South. The distribution of such maps in newspapers and pamphlets helped shape public opinion and morale.

Major Battles and Strategic Regions Highlighted

The divided union 1863 map often highlights the locations of major battles and strategic regions that were crucial to the outcome of the Civil War. In 1863, several key battles took place, influencing the course of the conflict and the territorial control depicted on the map.

1. Battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) - Marked as a significant Union victory and turning point.
2. Siege of Vicksburg (Mississippi) - Critical for Union control of the Mississippi River.
3. Chattanooga Campaign (Tennessee) - Important for control of railroads and supply lines.
4. Chancellorsville (Virginia) - Noted for Confederate tactical victories.
5. Port Hudson (Louisiana) - Another key site in the struggle for the Mississippi River.

These battles and regions are often annotated on the map, offering insight into why certain territories were so fiercely contested.

The Map's Impact on Public Perception and Morale

Maps like the divided union 1863 map played a significant role in shaping public perception and morale during the Civil War. Newspaper and pamphlet maps allowed people to track the progress of the war, understand the stakes, and visualize the nation's divisions. For many, seeing the stark contrast between Union and Confederate regions reinforced the gravity of the conflict and the urgency of victory.

The ability to visualize the war's geography helped both sides maintain support for their respective causes. For the Union, the map underscored the goal of reunification. For the Confederacy, it highlighted the struggle for independence and survival against a larger adversary.

Legacy of the Divided Union 1863 Map

The divided union 1863 map remains a powerful historical artifact, offering insight into the Civil War's impact on America's identity and territorial integrity. Its influence extends beyond the classroom; it is a reminder of the nation's capacity for division and, ultimately, reunification. The map is frequently referenced in historical research, documentaries, and educational materials to illustrate the enduring significance of the Civil War.

Today, the map continues to inform discussions about American history, civil rights, and national unity. It serves as a visual testament to the challenges the United States faced—and overcame—during one of its most defining periods.

Q: What does the divided union 1863 map show?

A: The divided union 1863 map visually represents the political and military divisions in the United States during the Civil War, highlighting Union states, Confederate states, border states, and key contested regions.

Q: Why is the year 1863 significant on Civil War maps?

A: The year 1863 is significant because it marked a turning point in the Civil War, with major battles like Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, all of which greatly influenced the map's divisions.

Q: Which states are shown as border states on the divided union 1863 map?

A: The border states typically depicted are Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and West Virginia, all of which were slave states that stayed in the Union.

Q: How did Civil War maps influence public opinion?

A: Civil War maps like the divided union 1863 map helped the public understand the conflict's scope, track territorial changes, and visualize the stakes, thereby shaping morale and support for each side.

Q: What are some key features found on the divided union 1863 map?

A: Key features include color-coded state boundaries, locations of major battles, strategic transportation routes, important cities, and areas under military occupation or contested control.

Q: How did the map reflect military strategies in 1863?

A: The map highlighted important locations for military campaigns, such as river crossings, railroads, and supply centers, which shaped strategic decisions for both Union and Confederate leaders.

Q: What was the role of cartographers during the Civil War?

A: Cartographers provided vital maps for military planning and public information, using improved techniques to accurately depict terrain, troop movements, and territorial changes.

Q: Why are maps from 1863 still studied today?

A: Maps from 1863 are studied for their historical value, as they provide insight into the Civil War's geography, military campaigns, and the broader social and political divisions of the era.

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

A: Major battles usually marked include Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, and Port Hudson, among others.

Q: How did the divided union 1863 map illustrate the concept of a nation divided?

A: The map visually emphasized the stark separation between Union and Confederate territories, making clear the extent of national division and the challenges of reunification.

[The Divided Union 1863 Map](#)

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

The American Civil War, a brutal conflict that tore the nation apart, is often understood through narratives and statistics. But to truly grasp the geographical reality of this pivotal moment in history, one needs to visualize the stark divisions of 1863. This blog post delves into the significance of "The Divided Union 1863 Map," exploring its creation, its representation of the war's progress, and its lasting importance in understanding the conflict's complexities. We'll examine the key geographical features highlighted on such maps, the strategic implications they reveal, and how they help us interpret the events of that critical year. Prepare to embark on a visual journey back to 1863 and gain a deeper appreciation for the deeply fractured landscape of the United States.

Understanding the Context of 1863

The year 1863 marked a turning point in the Civil War. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued the previous year, had fundamentally altered the conflict's moral and strategic landscape. The Union's victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, though costly, represented significant momentum shifts. A "Divided Union 1863 Map" therefore reflects not just the physical separation of the Confederacy and the Union, but also the evolving political, social, and military dynamics of the war. Analyzing these maps provides invaluable insight into the strategic goals of both sides and the challenges they faced.

Key Features of a Typical "Divided Union 1863 Map"

A typical "Divided Union 1863 Map" will highlight several crucial geographical features:

1. The Mason-Dixon Line and its Significance:

While not a precise military demarcation, the Mason-Dixon Line, historically representing the boundary between free and slave states, remains a potent visual symbol on these maps. Its presence emphasizes the deeply entrenched nature of the sectional divide that fueled the conflict.

2. Union and Confederate Controlled Territories:

The maps clearly delineate the territories controlled by the Union and Confederate armies. These delineations change subtly from map to map depending on the date in 1863 depicted, highlighting the fluid nature of the war's progression and the constant shifting of battle lines.

3. Major Battle Sites:

Significant battles of 1863, such as Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chickamauga, are often prominently marked. This allows for a visual understanding of the key engagements that shaped the year's events and altered the war's trajectory.

4. Major Transportation Networks:

Railroads and waterways, crucial for troop and supply movements, are also frequently depicted. The importance of controlling these networks for strategic advantage becomes readily apparent when studying these maps.

5. Key Cities and Population Centers:

Major cities, reflecting both economic and strategic importance, are highlighted. Observing which cities were under Union or Confederate control provides insight into the control of resources and population.

Interpreting the Strategic Implications

Examining a "Divided Union 1863 Map" allows for strategic analysis. The Confederate control of the Mississippi River's western regions early in the year, for example, highlights their efforts to maintain economic viability through trade. The Union's steady progress in reclaiming territory and severing the Confederacy's vital supply lines through the Mississippi River Campaign becomes clear. The map illustrates the Union's strategic goal of encircling the Confederacy, gradually squeezing its resources and military capabilities.

The Lasting Impact and Accessibility of "The Divided Union 1863 Map"

"The Divided Union 1863 Map," far from being a mere historical artifact, provides a crucial visual tool for understanding the complexities of the Civil War. Its enduring legacy lies in its capacity to illuminate the strategic and geographical realities of the conflict, enriching our comprehension of the era far beyond textual accounts. Today, many such maps are easily accessible online through historical archives and educational resources, enabling a wider audience to engage with this crucial aspect of American history.

Conclusion

The "Divided Union 1863 Map" serves as a powerful visual representation of a pivotal year in American history. By providing a geographical lens through which to view the conflict, these maps offer a deeper understanding of the strategic maneuvering, shifting battle lines, and the ultimate significance of 1863 in shaping the outcome of the Civil War. The accessibility of these resources makes them invaluable tools for both historians and anyone seeking a richer, more nuanced understanding of this critical period.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Where can I find a high-resolution "Divided Union 1863 Map"? Many historical archives, including the Library of Congress and university archives, offer high-resolution digital copies of Civil War maps. A simple online search should yield several results.
2. What are the limitations of using a single "Divided Union 1863 Map"? A single map represents a snapshot in time. To gain a comprehensive understanding, it's crucial to consult several maps representing different points throughout the year 1863, reflecting the dynamic nature of the war.
3. How do these maps compare to similar maps from earlier or later years in the Civil War? Comparing maps from different years helps track the progression of the war, showing Union advances and Confederate retreats or shifts in strategic focus.
4. How do these maps contribute to understanding the social and economic aspects of the Civil War? While primarily depicting military geography, the maps indirectly reveal the economic importance of controlled territories and the social impact of occupation and displacement.
5. Are there interactive "Divided Union 1863 Maps" available online? While not as common, some digital archives might offer interactive map features allowing for zooming and detailed exploration of specific regions and battle sites.

the divided union 1863 map: *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 1863 map: *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

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the divided union 1863 map: *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 1863 map: *Contested Borderland* Brian Dallas McKnight, 2006-01-01 From 1861 to 1865, the border separating eastern Kentucky and south-western Virginia represented a major ideological split. This book shows how military invasion of this region led to increasing guerrilla warfare, and how regular armies and state militias ripped communities along partisan lines, leaving wounds long after the end of the Civil War.

the divided union 1863 map: *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 1863 map: *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 map: *The Maps of Gettysburg* Bradley M. Gottfried, 2010-06-15 A comprehensive collection of Civil War maps and battle plans that brought Union and Confederate forces to the largest battle ever fought on American soil. Thousands of books and articles have been written about Gettysburg—but the military operation itself remains one of the most complex and difficult to understand. Here, Bradley M. Gottfried gives readers a unique and thorough study of the campaign that decided the fate of a nation. Enriched with 144 detailed, full-page color maps comprising the entire campaign, *The Maps of Gettysburg* shows the action as it happened—down to the regimental and battery level, including the marches to and from the battlefield, and virtually every significant event in-between. Paired with each map is a fully detailed text describing the units, personalities, movements, and combat it depicts—including quotes from eyewitnesses—all of which bring the Gettysburg story to life. Perfect for the armchair historian or first-hand visitor to the hallowed ground, “no academic library can afford not to include *The Maps of Gettysburg* as part of their American Civil War Reference collections” (Midwest Book Review).

the divided union 1863 map: *The Gettysburg Address* Abraham Lincoln, 2009-08-27 The Address was delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 19, 1863, during the American Civil War, four and a half months after the Union armies defeated those of the Confederacy at the decisive Battle of Gettysburg. In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as a new birth of freedom that would bring true equality to all of its citizens, and that would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves - and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives - and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

the divided union 1863 map: *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 1863 map: *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.

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Discusses the political, economic, and social reasons that led to the Civil War, including the struggle over slavery and individual states' rights.

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the divided union 1863 map: The Story of Slavery and Abolition in United States History Linda Jacobs Altman, 2014-12-15 Prior to the end of the Civil War in 1865, many considered slavery vital to the economy of the United States, especially in the South. Most people in the North, though, came to reject slavery for moral or political reasons. Influential Northerners spearheaded the abolition movement. In this well-researched account, author Linda Jacobs Altman explores how abolitionists used words, money, violence, or simply courage, to fight to free the slaves. Tracing the history of slavery from its origins in America through its legal end with the Thirteenth Amendment, Altman shows how abolitionists and slaves themselves helped make the Civil War a fight not only to preserve the Union, but to make the nation free.

the divided union 1863 map: The Reconstruction of the South After the Civil War in United States History Marsha Ziff, 2014-07-01 The North had won the Civil War and reunited the Union. African-American slaves were freed and made citizens. The South was in ruins. The period after the Civil War was a troubled time for the United States. Known as Reconstruction, the South, which had fought for its independence, was bitter. Former slaves were freed, made citizens, and granted the right to vote, but still faced terrible discrimination. Author Marsha Ziff highlights the people and events involved in this turbulent period, examining the frustration and the determination of African Americans as they began their journey out of the ruins of slavery and the Civil War toward freedom and equality.

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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.

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the divided union 1863 map: Brigham Young William R. Sanford, Carl R. Green, 2013-01-01 Examines Brigham Young, including his childhood and early life, becoming the leader of the Mormon Church, leading his followers to the Great Salt Lake, his family, and his legacy as an American pioneer--Provided by publisher.

the divided union 1863 map: William S. Rosecrans and the Union Victory David G. Moore, 2014-03-13 This is the first biography of Union General William S. Rosecrans in more than fifty years. It tells the story of his military successes and the important results that led to the Union victory in the Civil War: winning the first major campaign of the war in West Virginia in 1861; victories in northeastern Mississippi that made the Vicksburg Campaign possible; gaining the victory without which Abraham Lincoln said the nation could scarcely have lived over; conducting two brilliant campaigns in Tennessee and fighting the battle of Chickamauga (giving permanent possession of Chattanooga to the federals); defending Missouri from an invasion in 1864. The book also attempts to explain why Rosecrans was removed four times despite his military successes and examines the important part politics played in the war. Additionally it reveals a man who promoted many advances in medical care, transportation and cartography; a man interested in engineering as well as theology.

the divided union 1863 map: Union Heartland Ginette Aley, Joseph L. Anderson, 2013-08-28 The Civil War has historically been viewed somewhat simplistically as a battle between the North and the South. Southern historians have broadened this viewpoint by revealing the "many Souths" that made up the Confederacy, but the "North" has remained largely undifferentiated as a geopolitical term. In this welcome collection, seven Civil War scholars offer a unique regional perspective on the Civil War by examining how a specific group of Northerners—Midwesterners, known as Westerners and Middle Westerners during the 1860s—experienced the war on the home front. Much of the intensifying political and ideological turmoil of the 1850s played out in the Midwest and instilled in its people a powerful sense of connection to this important drama. The 1850 federal Fugitive Slave Law and highly visible efforts to recapture former bondsmen and women who had escaped; underground railroad "stations" and supporters throughout the region; publication of Ohioan Harriet Beecher Stowe's widely-influential and best-selling *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; the

controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854; the murderous abolitionist John Brown, who gained notoriety and hero status attacking proslavery advocates in Kansas; the emergence of the Republican Party and Illinoisan Abraham Lincoln—all placed the Midwest at the center of the rising sectional tensions. From the exploitation of Confederate prisoners in Ohio to wartime college enrollment in Michigan, these essays reveal how Midwestern men, women, families, and communities became engaged in myriad war-related activities and support. Agriculture figures prominently in the collection, with several scholars examining the agricultural power of the region and the impact of the war on farming, farm families, and farm women. Contributors also consider student debates and reactions to questions of patriotism, the effect of the war on military families' relationships, issues of women's loyalty and deference to male authority, as well as the treatment of political dissent and dissenters. Bringing together an assortment of home front topics from a variety of fresh perspectives, this collection offers a view of the Civil War that is unabashedly Midwestern.

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the divided union 1863 map: Civil War Gary Gallagher, Stephen Engle, Robert Krick, Joseph T. Glatthaar, 2014-02-20 This edition from Osprey Publishing presents the full story of the American Civil War. The four long years of Civil War saw fighting across America on an unprecedented scale, incurring losses to both sides to an extent never previously imagined. As the battles raged from east to west, from the First Battle of Bull Run to Sherman's march to the Sea, no part of America remained untouched by the war, with families finding themselves torn and fighting on opposing sides. More than 150 years on, the war continues to fascinate us, and the key commanders, both presidents, and battle sites are forever enshrined in America's history. With a foreword by James McPherson, this volume brings together the work of four leading US historians to provide a thoroughly comprehensive and insightful study of the war, packed with first-hand accounts from soldiers and civilians alike. Superbly illustrated with more than 150 contemporary black-and white and color images, and with 40 specially commissioned full-color maps, this edition provides an analysis of the causes, events, and effects of the Civil War.

the divided union 1863 map: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1960

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Chickamauga battlefield. The objective of this study is to examine the medical structures of both combatants, describe medical actions during the Chickamauga Campaign, from August to October 1863, and evaluate the effectiveness of each. As a result of this analysis appropriate implications are offered to the leadership of the Health Service Support system in the United States Army of 1990. Among the various implications discussed are the need for Health Service Support planning, tactical competence, staff cooperation, unity of command, and understanding of unique casualty care issues. The intended beneficiary of this historical analysis, and its suggested requirement of complete command support and dedicated medical training, is the very essence of an army: the soldier.

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the divided union 1863 map: A Union Woman in Civil War Kentucky Frances Dallam

Peter, 2014-07-11 Frances Peter was one of the eleven children of Dr. Robert Peter, a surgeon for the Union army. The Peter family lived on Gratz Park near downtown Lexington, where nineteen-year-old Frances began recording her impressions of the Civil War. Because of illness, she did not often venture outside her home but was able to gather a remarkable amount of information from friends, neighbors, and newspapers. Peter's candid diary chronicles Kentucky's invasion by Confederates under Gen. Braxton Bragg in 1862, Lexington's month-long occupation by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, and changes in attitude among the slave 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 hated secesh. Her writings articulate 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 towards blacks 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 by epileptic seizure in August 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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