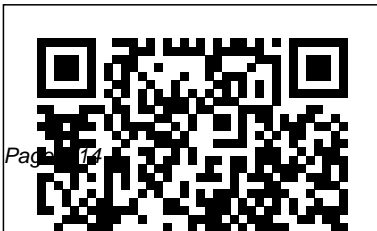

THE CIVIL WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA

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University of Illinois Press
Fateful Lightning is a mid-length survey of the American Civil War. In this revision of his 1994 *The Crisis of the American Republic*, leading Civil War scholar Allen C. Guelzo covers a broad range of topics, including politics, religion, gender, race, diplomacy, and technology. Unlike other Civil War surveys, the book concludes with substantial coverage of the postwar Reconstruction and the modern-day legacy of the Civil War in American literature and popular culture.
Writing the Civil War Government Printing Office

A collection of essays describing the Union's view of the Civil War.

Fateful Lightning Historical Publications Section

To understand the long march of events in North Carolina from secession to surrender is to understand the entire Civil War--a personal war waged by Confederates and Unionists, free blacks and the enslaved, farm women and plantation belles, Cherokees and mountaineers, conscripts and volunteers, gentleman officers and poor privates. In the state's complex loyalties, its sprawling and diverse geography, and its dual role as a home front and a battlefield, North Carolina embodies the essence of the whole epic struggle in all its terrible glory. Philip Gerard presents this dramatic convergence of events

through the stories of the individuals who endured them--reporting the war as if it were happening in the present rather than with settled hindsight--to capture the dreadful suspense of lives caught up in a conflict whose ending had not yet been written. As Gerard reveals, whatever the grand political causes for war, whatever great battles decided its outcome, and however abstract it might seem to readers a century and a half later, the war was always personal.

A Great Sacrifice UNC Press Books
?The best general account of politics in the North,? as David Herbert Donald calls this book, is also the first one-volume history of its subject. Abraham Lincoln?s single goal of saving the Union required not simply subduing

the South but contending as well with divisiveness in the North?with refractory state officials, draft resisters, peace advocates, secret organizations, with Northern Democrats (too often seen only as Copperheads or as traitors to the Union), and with powerful Republicans who often vocally disagreed with Lincoln?s policies. In this account, Radical Republicans represent consensus with Lincoln more than conflict, sectional more than economic interests, and party over faction. Largely, dissent was heard and accommodated; and, if the federal legislation of the time did amount to a Second American Revolution, it emerged from the conflicts, within the

North as well as against the South, of a nation at war. The outcome was a nation not only saved but strengthened and slavery ended.

The Great Task Remaining Before Us Arcadia Publishing

A look at the generals who were either born in the state or directly commanded its troops, including Braxton Bragg, Louis Addison Armistead, and others. *Confederate Generals of North Carolina* provides a brief but compelling biography of each of the forty-six Confederate Generals who served from North Carolina during the Civil War. Each biography includes, in addition to the war service, a summary of a general's prewar and postwar careers. Author Joe Mobley (editor of the *North Carolina Historical Review*) also discusses the generals collectively: how many were killed or wounded, who attended West Point before the war, who achieved the

highest levels of success both on and off the battlefield, and more. "The Old North State could also boast some of the finest general officers in the Confederate army. Mobley provides a biographical sketch of each general's life with emphasis on his Confederate service record—as well as a wartime image of each." —Civil War News

The Civil War Begins Arcadia Publishing

Civil War scholar Michael Hardy delves into the story of North Carolina's Confederate past, from civilians to soldiers, as these Tar Heels proved they were a force to be reckoned with. "First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg and Chickamauga and last at Appomattox" is a phrase that is often used to encapsulate the role of North Carolina's Confederate soldiers. Tar Heels witnessed the pitched battles of New Bern, Averysboro and Bentonville, as well as

incursions like Sherman's March and Stoneman's Raid. The state was one of the last to leave the Union but contributed more men and sustained more dead than any other Southern state. This inclusive history of the Old North State is a must-read for any Civil War buff!

Starving the South Univ of North Carolina Press

In June 1862, James J. Archer was promoted to the rank of brigadier general by Robert E. Lee. Serving with distinction in prominent battles such as those at Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Harpers Ferry, this lawyer-turned-general earned not only the respect of his superiors but the esteem and admiration of his men. Imprisoned first at Fort Delaware and then at Johnson's Island, Archer was one of the "First Fifty" (and as it turned out only) officers to be part of a Confederate/Union

prisoner exchange. Upon returning to the Confederacy, Archer resumed command and served until his death from battle wounds in October 1864. From doctors to lawyers and privates to generals, this volume records the stories of a few special people--such as General James Archer--who chose to serve their country during the Civil War. Twenty-four individuals from both sides of the Mason-Dixon line are remembered for their extraordinary and often little known contributions to the Confederate and Union causes. These include Colonel Thomas Rose, who was in charge of the Libby Prison tunnel; Colonel John R. Winston, who was one of the few to escape from the Federal prison on Johnson's Island; Sally Tompkins, who ran a private hospital in Richmond; and Sergeant Richard Kirkland, who risked his life to take water to the Federal troops at Fredericksburg. Other featured individuals include Susie Baker King Taylor,

Colonel Hector McKethan, Dr. Mary Walker and Richard Thomas Zarvona. Contemporary sources include a variety of correspondence and diaries from these subjects and those who knew them. Appendices contain a roll of participants in the Great Locomotive Chase; a list of Federal prisoners who escaped through the Libby Prison tunnel; a directory of Confederate officers on board the Maple Leaf; and the history of the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Confederate Roll of Honor. A number of contemporary photographs are also included.

Bodies in Blue U of Nebraska Press

More than one hundred and fifty years after Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, the Civil War still occupies a prominent place in the national collective memory. Paintings and photographs, plays and movies, novels, poetry, and songs portray the war as a battle over the future of slavery, often focusing on highlighting the brutality of brother fighting brother. Battles and battlefields occupy us, too: Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg all conjure up images of desolate landscapes strewn with war dead. Yet the frontlines were not the only landscapes of the war. Countless civilians saw their daily lives upended while the entire nation suffered. Home Front: Daily Life in the Civil War North reveals this side of the war as it happened, comprehensively examining the visual culture of the Northern home front. Through contributions from leading scholars from across the humanities, we discover how the war influenced household economies and the cotton economy; how the absence of young men from the home changed daily life; how war relief work linked home fronts and battle fronts; why Indians on the frontier were pushed out of the riven nation's consciousness during the war years; and how wartime landscape

paintings illuminated the nation's past, present, and future. A companion volume to a collaborative exhibition organized by the Newberry Library and the Terra Foundation for American Art, *Home Front* is the first book to expose the visual culture of a world far removed from the horror of war yet intimately bound to it.

Freedom for Themselves Greenwood Publishing Group

Although rarely discussed by historians, events on North Carolina's southeastern coast during the months of January to April 1861 challenge the popular narrative that the Civil War began with President Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers following the attack on Fort Sumter. *Treason on the Cape Fear* demonstrates that hostilities were already in progress well before Lincoln's

inauguration on March 4, 1861. Shortly after South Carolina's secession on December 20, 1860, President James Buchanan announced his intention to strengthen southern coastal forts. This agitated North Carolina's southeastern coastal residents' already tense mood, with fears of imminent invasion. However, when the *Wilmington Journal* falsely reported that Buchanan had sent two U.S. steamers carrying heavy artillery and soldiers to secure Fort Caswell, located south of the port city on the Cape Fear River, tensions escalated to the point of no return. On January 10, 1861, Wilmington city leaders ordered three hundred local militia deemed "The Cape Fear Minutemen" to capture Fort Caswell and Fort Johnston, without authorization from the Federal government, a blatant act

of treason. Despite this, no legal action was taken as North Carolina Governor John W. Ellis simply apologized to President Buchanan and ordered the militia to immediately surrender the forts. Following the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, however, Ellis ordered the militia to recapture the forts, and this time no apology was given.

An Environmental History of the Civil War
Fordham University Press

Examines the popular songs of the Civil War and those who composed and played them, includes biographies of musicians of the era and a dictionary of Civil War music.

The Heart of Confederate Appalachia OUP
USA

Introducing readers to women whose Civil War experiences have long been ignored, Judith Giesberg examines the lives of

working-class women in the North, for whom home front was a battlefield of its own. Black and white working-class women managed

North Carolina and the Coming of the Civil War Penguin

In the mountains of western North Carolina, the Civil War was fought on different terms than those found throughout most of the South. Though relatively minor strategically, incursions by both Confederate and Union troops disrupted life and threatened the

How the North Won McFarland

Despite the massive volume of writing on the American Civil War, one of the fundamental questions about it continues to bedevil us. Why did non slave holders sacrifice so much to build

a slave republic? Non slave holders commitment was not marginal; they formed the vast majority of soldiers who fought on behalf of the Confederacy. Nor was slavery a tangential concern to the conflict; the political debate over slavery and its expansion drove the North and South to arms, and the shift to emancipation by the North ensured a desolating war. Though relatively brief in comparison to other nineteenth-century wars, the Civil War generated catastrophic losses for both sides. What facilitated the level of division and destruction witnessed in this war? In what follows, I answer this question by exploring the inspirations that compelled Confederate soldiers into the war and sustained them in the face of horrific losses. Inspirations is not too strong or romantic a word; southern white men felt moved to enlist by a host of personal, familial, communal, religious, and national obligations. Similarly, the decision to reenlist or remain in service was not undertaken lightly. Southern men drew on a variety of motivations when they considered why they needed to resist the Norths efforts to recreate the Union. Understanding how those motivations developed offers insight into what leads human beings to support a war and fight in it.

Treason on the Cape Fear UNC Press Books
This is an account of the seven military operations conducted by the Confederacy

against deserters and disloyalists and the concomitant internal war between secessionists and those who opposed secession in the Quaker Belt of central North Carolina. It explains how the "outliers" (deserters and draft-dodgers) managed to elude capture and survive despite extensive efforts by Confederate authorities to hunt them down and return them to the army. The author discusses the development of the secret underground pro-Union organization the Heroes of America, and how its members utilized the Underground Railroad, dug-out caves, and an elaborate system of secret signals and communications to elude the "hunters." Numerous instances of murder, rape, torture and other brutal acts and many skirmishes between gangs of deserters and Confederate and state troops are recounted. In a revisionist interpretation of the Tar Heel wartime peace movement, the author argues

that William Holden's peace crusade was in fact a Copperhead insurgency in which peace agitators strove for a return of North Carolina and the South to the Union on the Copperhead basis--that is, with the institution of slavery protected by the Constitution in the returning states.

Tales from the North and the South
McFarland

Details the events leading up to North Carolina's secession from the Union on 20 May 1861 and provides a concise explanation of the state's political, social, and economic landscape in the antebellum era.

North Carolina in the Civil War Pickle
Partners Publishing

The Civil War retains a powerful hold on the American imagination, with each generation since 1865 reassessing its

meaning and importance in American life.

This volume collects twelve essays by leading Civil War scholars who demonstrate how the meanings o

Sketches from the Civil War in North America, 1861, '62, '63

ReadHowYouWant.com

Although over one hundred fifty years have passed since the start of the American Civil War, that titanic conflict continues to matter. The forces unleashed by that war were immensely destructive because of the significant issues involved: the existence of the Union, the end of slavery, and the very future of the nation. The war remains our most contentious, and our bloodiest, with over six hundred thousand killed in

the course of the four-year struggle.

Most civil wars do not spring up overnight, and the American Civil War was no exception. The seeds of the conflict were sown in the earliest days of the republic's founding, primarily over the existence of slavery and the slave trade. Although no conflict can begin without the conscious decisions of those engaged in the debates at that moment, in the end, there was simply no way to paper over the division of the country into two camps: one that was dominated by slavery and the other that sought first to limit its spread and then to abolish it. Our nation was indeed "half slave and half free," and that could not stand. Regardless of the factors tearing the

nation asunder, the soldiers on each side of the struggle went to war for personal reasons: looking for adventure, being caught up in the passions and emotions of their peers, believing in the Union, favoring states' rights, or even justifying the simple schoolyard dynamic of being convinced that they were "worth" three of the soldiers on the other side. Nor can we overlook the factor that some went to war to prove their manhood. This has been, and continues to be, a key dynamic in understanding combat and the profession of arms. Soldiers join for many reasons but often stay in the fight because of their comrades and because they do not want to seem like cowards.

Whatever the reasons, the struggle was long and costly and only culminated with the conquest of the rebellious Confederacy, the preservation of the Union, and the end of slavery. These campaign pamphlets on the American Civil War, prepared in commemoration of our national sacrifices, seek to remember that war and honor those in the United States Army who died to preserve the Union and free the slaves as well as to tell the story of those American soldiers who fought for the Confederacy despite the inherently flawed nature of their cause. The Civil War was our greatest struggle and continues to deserve our deep study and contemplation.

Ways and Means Oxford University Press, USA

"This well-researched and well-argued book should stand as the definitive history of North Carolina's four black regiments in the Civil War. Reid is the first scholar to examine several USCT regiments from one state and utilize them collectively to sketch a composite view of black troops recruited in the South during the Civil War. *Freedom for Themselves* offers much new detail that completes our understanding of who constituted the men of the USCT, how they experienced the war and its immediate aftermath, and the impact of their service on their families." - John David Smith, editor of *Black Soldiers in*

Blue: African American Troops in the Civil War Era

The Last Battleground UNC Press Books

A Great Sacrifice is an in-depth analysis of the effects of the Civil War on northern black families carried out using letters from northern black women—mothers, wives, sisters, and female family friends—addressed to a number of Union military officials. Collectively, the letters give a voice to the black family members left on the northern homefront. Through their explanations and requests, readers obtain a greater apprehension of the struggles African American families faced during the war, and their conditions as the war progressed. The original letters that were received by government agencies, as well as many of the copies of the letters

sent in response, are held by the National Archives in Washington, D.C. This study is unique because it examines the effects of the war specifically on northern black families. Most other studies on African Americans during the Civil War focused almost exclusively on the soldiers.

Music of the Civil War Era Fordham Univ Press

"The Last Battleground presents this dramatic convergence of great events through the personal stories of the individuals who endured them, reporting the war as if it were happening in present time rather than with settled hindsight--to capture the terrible suspense of lives caught up in a conflict whose ending had not yet been written"--