

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

META DESCRIPTION: EXPLORE A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA," EXAMINING ITS KEY EVENTS, FIGURES, AND LASTING LEGACY. THIS IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS CONSIDERS DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES AND EXPLORES THE COMPLEXITIES OF THIS PIVOTAL PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

KEYWORDS: A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, CIVIL WAR, SECESSION, SLAVERY, CONFEDERATE HISTORY, SOUTHERN HISTORY, AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, CONFEDERATE LEADERS, RECONSTRUCTION, POST-CIVIL WAR SOUTH.

INTRODUCTION: UNDERSTANDING "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA"

THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE COMPLEXITIES OF UNDERSTANDING "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA," A TOPIC FRAUGHT WITH HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS AND ONGOING DEBATE. WHILE THERE ISN'T ONE SINGULAR DEFINITIVE BOOK WITH THIS EXACT TITLE, NUMEROUS WORKS PROVIDE CONCISE YET INFORMATIVE OVERVIEWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA (CSA). THIS ANALYSIS WILL EXAMINE THESE WORKS, HIGHLIGHTING THEIR KEY ARGUMENTS, PERSPECTIVES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THIS PIVOTAL PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY. WE WILL EXPLORE THE DIVERSE VIEWPOINTS SURROUNDING THE CONFEDERACY'S FORMATION, ITS MILITARY CAMPAIGNS, ITS SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND ITS LASTING IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES. ANALYZING VARIOUS "SHORT HISTORIES" OF THE CSA ALLOWS FOR A MORE NUANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING THAN ANY SINGLE VOLUME COULD OFFER.

AUTHORITATIVE VOICES AND PERSPECTIVES ON "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA"

NUMEROUS HISTORIANS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE CSA, EACH WITH THEIR OWN UNIQUE EXPERTISE AND PERSPECTIVE. FOR EXAMPLE, JAMES MCPHERSON, A PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING HISTORIAN AND RENOWNED EXPERT ON THE CIVIL WAR, OFFERS INSIGHTS IN HIS NUMEROUS PUBLICATIONS, THOUGH NOT SPECIFICALLY TITLED "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." HIS EXTENSIVE WORK, INCLUDING *BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM* AND *WHAT THEY FOUGHT FOR*, PROVIDES CRUCIAL CONTEXT FOR UNDERSTANDING THE MOTIVATIONS AND IDEOLOGIES OF BOTH SIDES OF THE CONFLICT. SIMILARLY, SHELBY FOOTE, A CELEBRATED SOUTHERN WRITER AND HISTORIAN, WHILE PRIMARILY KNOWN FOR HIS MONUMENTAL THREE-VOLUME *THE CIVIL WAR: A NARRATIVE*, OFFERS A UNIQUELY SOUTHERN PERSPECTIVE ON THE PERIOD, ALTHOUGH, AGAIN, NOT IN A WORK SPECIFICALLY TITLED "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."

THESE AUTHORS, AND MANY OTHERS, OFFER VALUABLE PERSPECTIVES. UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCE WITHIN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE CONFEDERACY IS CRUCIAL. DIFFERENT AUTHORS, INFLUENCED BY THEIR OWN BACKGROUNDS AND CONTEMPORARY CONTEXTS, PRESENT VARYING INTERPRETATIONS. SOME FOCUS ON THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE WAR, WHILE OTHERS DELVE INTO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS THAT UNDERPINNED THE CSA. SOME EMPHASIZE THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE'S DEFENSE OF STATES' RIGHTS, WHILE OTHERS HIGHLIGHT THE CENTRALITY OF SLAVERY AS THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND SECESSION. EXAMINING THESE DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES IS VITAL FOR A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."

KEY ARGUMENTS AND THEMES IN "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE

STATES OF AMERICA"

A COMPREHENSIVE "SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA" WOULD INEVITABLY ADDRESS SEVERAL KEY THEMES:

THE SECESSION CRISIS: THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE SECESSION OF SOUTHERN STATES FROM THE UNION, INCLUDING THE ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE DEBATES OVER STATES' RIGHTS, AND THE ESCALATING TENSIONS SURROUNDING SLAVERY, ARE CRITICAL. ANY CREDIBLE ACCOUNT MUST GRAPPLE WITH THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF THESE FACTORS.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT: THE CSA'S ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT AND ITS UNIQUE CONSTITUTION, WHICH DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IN SEVERAL KEY ASPECTS (PARTICULARLY REGARDING THE PROTECTION OF SLAVERY), DESERVES IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS.

THE MILITARY CAMPAIGNS AND STRATEGIES: A "SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA" SHOULD PROVIDE A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF THE MAJOR MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF THE CIVIL WAR, FOCUSING ON THE CONFEDERATE STRATEGIES AND THEIR EVENTUAL FAILURE.

SLAVERY AND THE CONFEDERATE IDEOLOGY: THE PIVOTAL ROLE OF SLAVERY IN SHAPING CONFEDERATE IDENTITY AND IDEOLOGY MUST BE EXPLORED. THE CSA'S DEFENSE OF SLAVERY AS A CORNERSTONE OF ITS ECONOMY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CLEARLY PRESENTED AND ANALYZED WITHIN ITS HISTORICAL CONTEXT.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE CONFEDERACY: THE REASONS FOR THE CSA'S DEFEAT, INCLUDING MILITARY SETBACKS, INTERNAL DIVISIONS, AND THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE UNION, NEED TO BE THOROUGHLY EXAMINED.

THE POST-WAR LEGACY: A COMPREHENSIVE "SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA" SHOULD ADDRESS THE LASTING IMPACT OF THE CONFEDERACY ON THE AMERICAN SOUTH, INCLUDING RECONSTRUCTION, THE RISE OF JIM CROW LAWS, AND THE ONGOING LEGACY OF RACIAL INEQUALITY.

PUBLISHER AND EDITOR CONSIDERATIONS FOR "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA"

WHILE A SPECIFIC BOOK TITLED "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA" MIGHT NOT EXIST, MANY REPUTABLE PUBLISHERS, SUCH AS OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS, PUBLISH HIGH-QUALITY BOOKS ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR AND THE CONFEDERACY. THESE PUBLISHERS ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR RIGOROUS EDITORIAL PROCESSES AND COMMITMENT TO ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE. THE EDITOR'S ROLE IS CRUCIAL IN ENSURING THE HISTORICAL ACCURACY AND SCHOLARLY INTEGRITY OF ANY SUCH WORK. A QUALIFIED EDITOR WOULD POSSESS EXPERTISE IN AMERICAN HISTORY, THE CIVIL WAR, AND THE HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONFEDERACY. THEY WOULD ENSURE THE INCLUSION OF DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES, RIGOROUS FACT-CHECKING, AND A BALANCED PRESENTATION OF THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.

SUMMARY OF "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA"

IN ESSENCE, A THOROUGH "SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA" WOULD PROVIDE A CONCISE YET COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE CONFEDERACY'S EXISTENCE, FROM ITS FORMATION AMID ESCALATING SECTIONAL TENSIONS TO ITS ULTIMATE DEFEAT. IT WOULD ENCOMPASS THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, GIVING DUE CONSIDERATION TO THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF FACTORS THAT SHAPED ITS RISE AND FALL. IT WOULD ALSO CRITICALLY ASSESS THE ENDURING LEGACY OF THE CONFEDERACY AND ITS CONTINUED IMPACT ON AMERICAN SOCIETY. CRUCIALLY, SUCH A HISTORY WOULD STRIVE FOR OBJECTIVITY AND BALANCE, ACKNOWLEDGING DIVERSE INTERPRETATIONS AND THE COMPLEXITIES OF THIS TUMULTUOUS PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING "A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA" REQUIRES NAVIGATING A COMPLEX AND OFTEN EMOTIONALLY CHARGED HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE. BY ENGAGING WITH MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES, CRITICALLY EXAMINING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE ONGOING DEBATES SURROUNDING THIS PERIOD, WE CAN DEVELOP A MORE NUANCED AND ACCURATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONFEDERACY, ITS ROLE IN SHAPING AMERICAN HISTORY, AND ITS LASTING LEGACY. THE STUDY OF THIS ERA REMAINS CRUCIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE ONGOING STRUGGLE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE AND EQUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

1. WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE SECESSION OF SOUTHERN STATES? WHILE STATES' RIGHTS WERE OFTEN CITED, THE CENTRAL ISSUE WAS THE PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY AND THE SOUTHERN WAY OF LIFE DEPENDENT UPON IT.
1. WHO WERE SOME OF THE KEY LEADERS OF THE CONFEDERACY? JEFFERSON DAVIS SERVED AS PRESIDENT, WHILE ROBERT E. LEE WAS THE MOST PROMINENT MILITARY COMMANDER. OTHER NOTABLE FIGURES INCLUDE STONEWALL JACKSON, P.G.T. BEAUREGARD, AND JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.
1. WHAT WAS THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION? IT CLOSELY RESEMBLED THE US CONSTITUTION BUT EXPLICITLY PROTECTED SLAVERY AND PROHIBITED FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN THE INSTITUTION.
1. WHAT WERE THE MAJOR MILITARY BATTLES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA? FIRST MANASSAS (BULL RUN), GETTYSBURG, VICKSBURG, AND THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG WERE AMONG THE MOST SIGNIFICANT.
1. WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF SLAVERY ON THE CONFEDERATE ECONOMY? SLAVERY WAS THE CORNERSTONE OF THE CONFEDERATE ECONOMY, PROVIDING THE LABOR FORCE FOR ITS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRIMARILY COTTON.
1. HOW DID THE CONFEDERACY FINANCE ITS WAR EFFORT? THROUGH TAXES, THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS, AND THE PRINTING OF PAPER MONEY, WHICH LED TO SIGNIFICANT INFLATION.
1. WHAT LED TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA? A COMBINATION OF MILITARY DEFEATS, DWINDLING RESOURCES, AND THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE UNION ARMY ULTIMATELY LED TO ITS SURRENDER.
1. WHAT WAS RECONSTRUCTION? THE PERIOD AFTER THE CIVIL WAR DURING WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED TO REBUILD THE SOUTH AND INTEGRATE FORMERLY ENSLAVED PEOPLE INTO SOCIETY.

1. WHAT IS THE LASTING LEGACY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA? THE CONFEDERACY'S LEGACY CONTINUES TO BE DEBATED, WITH ITS SYMBOLS AND MONUMENTS REMAINING CONTENTIOUS REMINDERS OF A DEEPLY DIVISIVE PAST.

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1. THE CONFEDERATE IDEOLOGY: MYTHS AND REALITIES: AN EXAMINATION OF THE IDEOLOGY THAT UNDERPINNED THE CONFEDERACY.
1. RECONSTRUCTION AND THE AFTERMATH OF THE CONFEDERACY: A LOOK AT THE CHALLENGES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RECONSTRUCTION IN THE POST-WAR SOUTH.
1. THE LOST CAUSE MYTHOLOGY AND ITS MODERN IMPACT: AN EXPLORATION OF THE "LOST CAUSE" NARRATIVE AND ITS CONTINUED RELEVANCE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY.

📖 **a short history of the confederate states of america: A Short History of the Confederate States of America** Jefferson Davis, 1890

a short history of the confederate states of america: A Short History of the Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis, 2015-06-16 Excerpt from A Short History of the Confederate States of America The vindication of the Southern States for their Ordinances of Secession in 1861 involves two considerations, namely: their rightful power to withdraw from the Union into which they had entered by voluntary compact; and the causes that justified the exercise of that power. In treating this question in its twofold aspect, the legal and the moral, it is not intended to vex the weary ear by adducing time-worn arguments; but, believing the case to be one which must be adjusted finally by historical facts, the candid reader is asked, without favor or prejudice, to make a decision on the unquestionable record. The British Colonies of North America - subsequently the United States - had a common allegiance to the British Crown. Otherwise they were as distinct from one another as they were from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the American islands owned by Great Britain. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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a short history of the confederate states of america: Short History of the Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis, 2019

a short history of the confederate states of america: *The Confederate Battle Flag* John M. COSKI, 2009-06-30 In recent years, the Confederate flag has become as much a news item as a Civil War relic. Intense public debates have erupted over Confederate flags flying atop state capitols, being incorporated into state flags, waving from dormitory windows, or adorning the T-shirts and jeans of public school children. To some, this piece of cloth is a symbol of white supremacy and enduring racial injustice; to others, it represents a rich Southern heritage and an essential link to a glorious past. Polarizing Americans, these flag wars reveal the profound--and still unhealed--schisms that have plagued the country since the Civil War. The Confederate Battle Flag is the first comprehensive history of this contested symbol. Transcending conventional partisanship, John Coski reveals the flag's origins as one of many banners unfurled on the battlefields of the Civil War. He shows how it emerged as the preeminent representation of the Confederacy and was transformed into a cultural icon from Reconstruction on, becoming an aggressively racist symbol only after World War II and during the Civil Rights movement. We gain unique insight into the fine line between the flag's use as a historical emblem and as an invocation of the Confederate nation and all it stood for. Pursuing the flag's conflicting meanings, Coski suggests how this provocative artifact, which has been viewed with pride, fear, anger, nostalgia, and disgust, might ultimately provide Americans with the common ground of a shared and complex history.

a short history of the confederate states of america: *The Flag and the Confederate States of America* James P Stutts, Sr, 2020-09-16 A concerted effort is underway to destroy part of America's history, much of it surrounding slavery. But a lot of this historical destruction is based on misunderstandings and outright lies. Decades of research has been condensed into this small, clear booklet, answering the questions: Is the so-called Confederate Flag really the flag of the Confederate States of America? (quick answer: No) Did the Northern States have slaves during the Civil War? (quick answer: Yes) Was Jefferson Davis a racist? (Quick answer: He had an adopted black son, so you decide) Were all Southern slave owners the vicious men that modern histories portray them as? (read and find out) Was the Confederate States of America a legal nation? Given the current political climate, it helps to know the facts of our nation's history, as well as the history of the Confederacy, so that we make informed decisions based on truth, and not based on lies and emotion.

a short history of the confederate states of america: *C.s.a.--confederate States of America* Howard Means, 1998-11-18 What if the South had won the Civil War? Howard Means, author of the acclaimed biography Colin Powell, offers a riveting alternative-history thriller in the bestselling tradition of *Fatherland*.

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a short history of the confederate states of america: Confederate Reckoning Stephanie McCurry, 2012-05-07 Pulitzer Prize Finalist Winner of the Frederick Douglass Book Prize Winner of the Merle Curti Award "McCurry strips the Confederacy of myth and romance to reveal its doomed essence. Dedicated to the proposition that men were not created equal, the Confederacy had to fight a two-front war. Not only against Union armies, but also slaves and poor white women who rose in revolt across the South. Richly detailed and lucidly told, Confederate Reckoning is a fresh, bold take on the Civil War that every student of the conflict should read." —Tony Horwitz, author of *Confederates in the Attic* "McCurry challenges us to expand our definition of politics to encompass not simply government but the entire public sphere. The struggle for Southern independence, she shows, opened the door for the mobilization of two groups previously outside the political nation—white women of the nonslaveholding class and slaves...Confederate Reckoning offers a powerful new paradigm for understanding events on the Confederate home front." —Eric Foner, *The Nation* "Perhaps the highest praise one can offer McCurry's work is to say that once we look through her eyes, it will become almost impossible to believe that we ever saw or thought otherwise...At the outset of the book, McCurry insists that she is not going to ask or answer the timeworn question of why the South lost the Civil War. Yet in her vivid and richly textured portrait of what she calls the Confederacy's 'undoing,' she has in fact accomplished exactly that." —Drew Gilpin Faust, *New Republic* "A brilliant, eye-opening account of how Southern white women and black slaves fatally undermined the Confederacy from within." —Edward Bonekemper, *Civil War News* The story of the Confederate States of America, the proslavery, antidemocratic nation created by white Southern slaveholders to protect their property, has been told many times in heroic and martial narratives. Now, however, Stephanie McCurry tells a very different tale of the Confederate experience. When the grandiosity of Southerners' national ambitions met the harsh realities of wartime crises, unintended consequences ensued. Although Southern statesmen and generals had built the most powerful slave regime in the Western world, they had excluded the majority of their own people—white women and slaves—and thereby sowed the seeds of their demise. Wartime scarcity of food, labor, and soldiers tested the Confederate vision at every point and created domestic crises to match those found on the battlefields. Women and slaves became critical political actors as they contested government enlistment and tax and welfare policies, and struggled for their freedom. The attempt to repress a majority of its own population backfired on the Confederate States of America as the disenfranchised demanded to be counted and considered in the great struggle over slavery, emancipation, democracy, and nationhood. That Confederate struggle played out in a highly charged international arena. The political project of the Confederacy was tried by its own people and failed. The government was forced to become accountable to women and slaves, provoking an astounding transformation of the slaveholders' state. Confederate Reckoning is the startling story of this epic political battle in which women and slaves helped to decide the fate of the Confederacy and the outcome of the Civil War.

a short history of the confederate states of america: A Short History of the Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis, 1890

a short history of the confederate states of america: A Southern View of the Invasion of the Southern States and War of 1861-65 Samuel A'Court Ashe, Originally there was no connection

between the settlements along the coast. In 1776 they held a meeting and declared their separation from England and asserted that each State was a free, independent and sovereign State; and by a treaty of peace, that was admitted by England. In 1781 the States entered into a confederacy and again declared the independence and sovereignty of each State. In 1788 a union was proposed to go into effect between any nine States that ratified the Constitution. Eleven States ratified the Constitution and it went into operation between them. George Washington was elected President of the eleven States. In ratifying that Constitution Virginia and New York particularly affirmed that the people of any State had a right to withdraw from the Union, and there was general assent to that claim, and it was taught in the text book at West Point. There arose at various times differences between the Southern States and the Northern States but all these were peaceably settled except as to African slavery. For some cause South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, and presently was joined by six other Southern States. Neither Congress nor the President took any action against these States. But at length Congress passed a measure proposing that the States should amend the Constitution and prohibit Congress from interfering with Negro slavery in any State, with the expectation that such an amendment would lead the seceded States to return. Presently the new President was led to deny the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and he started a war against the seceded States and called on the other States to furnish troops for his war. When North Carolina and Virginia and other Southern States were called on to furnish troops to fight the seceded States, North Carolina said, "You can get no soldiers from this State to fight your unholy war," and North Carolina withdrew from the Union and so did Virginia and two other States. Then the Supreme Court in a case before it declared that under the Constitution the President had no right to make war and the Constitution did not give Congress the right to make war on any State. So it mentioned the war as one between the Northern and Southern States and said the right of the matter in dispute was to be determined by the "wager of battle," thus ignoring the light and justice of the claim in dispute. And so the Northern States conquered those that had seceded. This book contains the following chapters: 1. The Slave Trade 2. Steps Leading to War 3. Nullification, North and South 4. The States Made the Union 5. Nullification, North and South 6. Ratification of the Constitution by Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island 7. Secession, Insurrection of the Negroes, and Northern Incendiarism 8. The Modern Case of John Brown 9. Why South Carolina Seceded 10. Secession of the Cotton States 11. President Lincoln's Inaugural 12. Lincoln and the Constitution 13. Lincoln the Lawyer 14. Lincoln's Inhumanity 15. Lincoln the Usurper 16. Abraham Lincoln, the Citizen 17. Lincoln the Strategist 18. Conditions Just After the War 19. The War Between the Northern States and the Southern States 20. Speech of Jefferson Davis at Mississippi City, Mississippi in 1881

a short history of the confederate states of america: A Short History of the American Civil War Paul Christopher Anderson, 2019-12-26 The American Civil War (1861-65) remains a searing event in the collective consciousness of the United States. It was one of the bloodiest conflicts in modern history, claiming the lives of at least 600,000 soldiers and an unknown number of civilians and slaves. The Civil War was also one of the world's first truly industrial conflicts, involving railroads, the telegraph, steamships and mass-manufactured weaponry. The eventual victory of the Union over the Confederacy rang the death-knell for American slavery, and set the USA on the path to becoming a truly world power. Paul Christopher Anderson shows how and why the conflict remains the nation's defining moment, arguing that it was above all a struggle for power and political supremacy but was also a struggle for the idea of America. Melding social, cultural and military history, the author explores iconic battles like Shiloh, Chickamauga, Antietam and Gettysburg, as well as the bitterly contesting forces underlying them and the myth-making that came to define them in aftermath. He shows that while both sides began the war in order to preserve - the integrity of the American state in the case of the Union, the integrity of a culture, a value system, and as slave society in the case of the Confederacy - it allowed the American South to define a regional identity that has survived into modern times.

a short history of the confederate states of america: *History of the War for Southern*

Independence Joseph Derry, 2013-01-31 History, it's said, is written by the winners. Thus, one must look long and hard to find an account of the Civil War from the South's perspective. What was the primary cause for their secession and rebellion? When fewer than one in seven that fought owned slaves it was clearly not to preserve the institution. Why then? The reader may find it interesting that the South's president, Jefferson Davis -- from whose 1890 book *A Short History of the Confederate States of America* introductory chapters are included -- likened the South's struggle for independence with the country's break from Britain four score earlier. Written in 1895 for younger audiences, *History of the War for Southern Independence: The Story of the Confederate States* offers a rare perspective on what the North called The Great Rebellion. Handier than the free PDFs on the web, this you can hold, bookmark, highlight and shelve. An inexpensive imperative for any history buff.

a short history of the confederate states of america: *A General History of the Civil War* Gary C. Walker, 2008 Many people believe that the Civil War was started by the Southern states because of slavery and the issue of secession. Here the author argues differently: Southerners believed that they would benefit from a different form of government than that of their Northern neighbors. Southerners, whose economy depended on agriculture, felt that the industrialized North passed laws and set taxes unfair to the South. In this history, Walker includes descriptions of daring raids, massive battles, and life-and-death struggles that changed one nation and destroyed another. In between are tales of the North's misdeeds, such as the massacre of more than 600 American Indians, the burning of Confederate hospitals, and Lincoln's imprisonment of more than 40,000 citizens who dared to oppose him.

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