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Civil war battles in west virginia map

The Civil War was the bloodiest and most costly war on American soil. See the leaders of the Union and the Confederate armies, and find out what life was like for the soldiers of the North and the South. The American Civil War was the culmination of regional and social tensions in The Americas of the 1800s. It would destroy the nation. Jefferson Davis was President of the Confederacy during the Civil War. See his top general in the next photo. Confederate General Robert E. Lee appears here at his home 11 days after the end of the Civil War. See some of the Union leaders who competed in the next photos. In this photo, Union President Abraham Lincoln (centre) visits a camp with Major Allan Pinkerton (his bodyguard and head of the Intelligence Union) and General John McClelland. President Abraham Lincoln meets with Union General George McClean at the general's tent in Antietam. Lincoln was very unhappy with McClean and later replaced him. General William T. Sherman became a top military leader for the Union. He is best known for his Path to the Sea, a campaign that took him through the southern states. Although most are unaware of General Ambrose E. Burnside's military exploits, his legacy lives on through those who share his distinctive facial hair - sideburns. Get a glimpse of the life of a regular soldier in the next photo. When they weren't advancing or fighting, the soldiers waited. These Union troops spend time in the trenches shortly before the siege of Petersburg. Take a look at the Confederate troops in the next photo. For many soldiers, their uniforms were what they had brought with them. These Confederate volunteers were stationed in Pensacola, Florida, around 1861. See a scene from the first battle in the next image. The attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 was the first major flashpoint in the Civil War. See another battle scene in South Carolina in the next image. These black troops of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fight for the Union during the attack in Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863. The casualties were great for the Union -- who took care of the wounded troops? Clara Barton was a famous Civil War nurse. After the atrocities of the war, he found the American Red Cross. A typical field hospital then appears. Amputations were common during the American Civil War. The limbs were often performed in large piles just outside surgical tents like the one in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863. on the next page to see a scene from Gettysburg. July 3, 1863 brought an intense battle between confederate and Union troops to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months after winning the Union, Lincoln delivered his famous speech. Abraham Lincoln made his famous speech in Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. Although there were still battles ahead, it was an important turning point in the war. Registered in the National Register of Historic Places, Glenfiddich House is with a historical past. Built in 1740, the colonial house (once known as Harrison Hall) served as a headquarters for the Federal Army, as well as a temporary hospital during the Civil War, but its biggest claim to fame may be that it is the area where, in 1862, General Robert E. Lee planned the Confederate invasion of Maryland, which ended in the tide-turning Battle of Antietam. Located in Leesburg, Virginia, the one-acre property is about 33 miles from Washington, D.C. Inside, the home features a formal dining room with pocket doors that open to the living room, a spacious kitchen, and a family room with a floor-to-ceiling brick fireplace. There are eight other fireplaces throughout the house. A spacious covered terrace offers a place to relax and take in the green views. The estate also includes a 2,500-square-foot transportation home and stables with a flexible 2,500-square-foot space on the second floor. Listed for \$3.75 million, this 5,500-square-foot home has 8 bedrooms and 5.5 bathrooms. Contact: Engel & Volkers Lansdowne, 703-626-8594 ; evusa.com Keep up with the latest daily buzz with BuzzFeed's daily newsletter! A glass bottle filled with rusty nails may not sound like much of an archaeological find. But this Artifact of the Civil War could represent a kind of amulet that was popular for deterring evil spirits: a bottle of witch. Investigators found the bottle in an area known as Redubt 9, a fortification built in 1861 by Confederate troops and later occupied by Union forces. The remnants of the defense structure are located on an average highway between exits 238 and 242 at Interstate 64, in York County, Virginia, representatives of the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) said in a statement. The bottle, discovered near a fireplace, measures about 5 inches (13 centimeters) tall and 3 inches (8 cm) wide, and was made in Pennsylvania. This suggests that he was placed there by a Union soldier, most likely at a time when the fort was occupied by the Pennsylvania Cavalry, according to the statement. Related: Busted: 6 Civil War Myths When archaeologists recovered the bottle, we thought it was unusual, but weren't sure what it was, WMCAR director Joe Jones said in the statement. At first, the researchers guessed that Union soldiers had simply used the bottle to store nails to repair the mini-fortress after Attacks by the Confederacy. But the location of the bottle near a fireplace, as well as the nails it contained, hinted that it could There have been many casualties and fear during this period, Jones said. Union troops were an occupying force in enemy territory for most of the war, so there were many evil spirits and energy to repel. Hidden bottles of witches dating back centuries have been found hidden in houses in London: the practice originated in England and then travelled to North America with British immigrants, immigrants, continued on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean in the 20th century, JSTOR Daily reported. These forms of protection for buildings and families were most numerous during the 16th and 17th centuries, when witch hunts and fears of harm through witchcraft reached a frenzied peak, according to the Museum of Archaeology of London (MOLA). If a person thought he had been cursed by a witch, he would fill a glass or ceramic bottle with bent pins and nails, sometimes adding pieces of human hair or even urine, according to MOLA. The victim would buried the bottle down or near the hearth of his home, and the heat of the fireplace would animate the pins or iron nails and force the witch to break the connection or suffer the consequences, wrote anthropologist Christopher Fennell in 2000, in the International Journal of Historical Archaeology. It is said that once the bad-doer was dead, the bottle would break, according to MOLA. Although around 200 bottles of witches have been found in the UK, fewer than a dozen have appeared in the US, according to the WMCAR statement. The discovery of a witch bottle in a 19th-century fortress offers a glimpse of traditional superstitions that may have persisted for a soldier who was far from his family, perhaps an officer who felt particularly threatened occupying enemy territory, Jones said. Given the perceived threat of confederate aggression and general hostility of local residents, he had good reason to pull all the stops and rely on folk traditions from his community in Pennsylvania to help protect his temporary home away from home. Get a subscription to our sister publication How It Works magazine, for the latest amazing science news. (Image credit: Future plc) April 30-May 6, 1863 No Chancellorsville, Virginia Union: Major General Joseph HookerConfederate: General Robert E. Lee, Major General Thomas J. Jackson Confederate Victory, 24,000 casualties of which 14,000 were Union soldiers. This battle was seen by many historians as Lee's greatest victory. At the same time, the South lost one of its greatest strategic minds with the death of Stonewall Jackson. On April 27, 1863, Union Major General Joseph Hooker tried to turn the Confederate left side by leading Corps V, XI and XII across the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers over Fredericksburg, Virginia. Passing the Rapidan through Fords Ely and Germanna, Union forces gathered near Chancellorsville, Virginia on April 30 and May 1. Corps III was to join the army. The VI Corps of General John Sedgewick and the Colonel Randall L. Gibbon remained to maintain their appearances against the Confederate forces gathered in Fredericksburg. Meanwhile, General Robert E. Lee left a cover force commanded by Major General Jubal early in Fredericksburg while he marched with it of the army to meet with Union forces. As Hooker's army worked toward Fredericksburg, they faced growing resistance from the Confederacy. Fearing through reports of great Confederate power, Hooker ordered the army to halt progress and gather again in Chancellorsville. Hooker adopted a defensive stance that gave Lee the initiative. On the morning of 2 May, Major General T.J. Jackson directed his body to move against the left side of the Union, which was reported to have been separated from the rest. The fighting was sporadic all over the field all day when Jackson's column reached its destination. At 5:20 p.m., Jackson's line was launched forward in an attack that crushed the Union Corps XI. Union troops rallied and managed to resist the attack, even their counter-attack. The fighting eventually ended because of darkness and disorganization on both sides. During the night-time reconnaissance, Jackson was fatally wounded by friendly fire. He was transported from the field. J.E.B stuart took over the temporary command of Jackson's men. On May 3, federal forces attacked both sides of the army, gathering their artillery at Hazel Grove. This eventually broke the Union line in the Chancellors. Hooker retired about a mile and consolidated his men by making a defensive U.S. His back was in the river in the United States Ford. Union generals Hiram Gregory Berry and Amiel Wicks Whipple and Confederate General Elisa F. Paxton were killed. Stonewall Jackson soon died of his wounds. During the night between May 5-6 Hooker was re-crossed to the north of Rappahannock because of Union Reverses at Salem Church. Church.

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