

Iron And Heavy Guns Duel Between The Monitor And The Merrimac

Duel Between the First Ironclads Ships of Oak, Guns of Iron American Naval History, 1607-1865 New Interpretations in Naval History Last Stand at Mobile Encyclopedia of the American Civil War Jefferson Davis's Greatest General Vicksburg A Thinker's Journal for College Freshmen Reign of Iron Colburn's United Service Magazine and Naval and Military Journal Iron Dawn The Railroad and Engineering Journal Literary Digest The Literary Digest Death in September The Last Stronghold Handbook of 19th Century Naval Warfare George Gordon Meade and the War in the East Sherman's March to the Sea The United Service Magazine Iron and Heavy Guns The Civil War The Civil War Round Table American Civil War: A State-by-State Encyclopedia [2 volumes] The National Review After Lewis & Clark Famous Duels of the Fleet and Their Lessons Famous Men and Great Events of the Nineteenth Century The Literary Digest The Human Interest Library: Our country in romance Rutherford B. Hayes Campaign for Corinth Winfield Scott Hancock The United Service Magazine John Bell Hood and the Struggle for Atlanta Scientific American The First Iron-clad Naval Engagement in the World The Most Promising Young Man of the South A. E. Brooks's Collection of Antique Guns, Pistols, Etc..

Duel Between the First Ironclads

In 1862 the sleepy town of Corinth, Mississippi, was transformed into one of the South's most strategic strongholds. At Corinth, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, creating a crucial nexus for the transport of supplies, material, and men throughout the western Confederacy. Following the battle of Shiloh, a vast Federal army under Gen. Henry Halleck captured the town after an extended siege. But by summer, Confederate forces began a broad offensive. In the East, Gen. Robert E. Lee invaded Maryland, while in the West, Gen. Braxton Bragg led an incursion into Kentucky. In support of Bragg, Generals Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price were ordered to drive back the Union forces under Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William S. Rosecrans and seize control of northern Mississippi. The action began in earnest in September, as Price fought Rosecrans to a bloody standoff at Iuka, Mississippi. Price then combined his forces with Van Dorn, who, in early October turned his attention to the effort of regaining Corinth. The campaign for Corinth reached a crescendo in one of the Civil War's most violent and bloody assaults, setting the stage for Grant's Vicksburg campaign and ultimately deciding the fate of the Confederacy in the Mississippi Valley.

Ships of Oak, Guns of Iron

From the beginning of the Civil War the Confederate bastion at Vicksburg thwarted Federal hopes for gaining control of the Mississippi River and cutting the Confederacy in half. This is the story of one of the war's longest and most decisive campaigns, told by one of its foremost authorities. Photos. Drawings. Maps.

American Naval History, 1607-1865

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More than sixty paintings, drawings, and prints inspired during the sixty-five years of exploration in the West after the Corps of Discovery completed its epic journey are featured in this collection of historical artwork by George Catlin, Karl Bodmer, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Moran, Seth Eastman, Charles Bird King, and other notable artists of the nineteenth-century American West.

New Interpretations in Naval History

For its first eighty-five years, the United States was only a minor naval power. Its fledgling fleet had been virtually annihilated during the War of Independence and was mostly trapped in port by the end of the War of 1812. How this meager presence became the major naval power it remains to this day is the subject of *American Naval History, 1607-1865: Overcoming the Colonial Legacy*. A wide-ranging yet concise survey of the U.S. Navy from the colonial era through the Civil War, the book draws on American, British, and French history to reveal how navies reflect diplomatic, political, economic, and social developments and to show how the foundation of America's future naval greatness was laid during the Civil War. Award-winning author Jonathan R. Dull documents the remarkable transformation of the U.S. Navy between 1861 and 1865, thanks largely to brilliant naval officers like David Farragut, David D. Porter, and Andrew Foote; visionary politicians like Abraham Lincoln and Gideon Welles; and progressive industrialists like James Eads and John Ericsson. But only by understanding the failings of the antebellum navy can the accomplishments of Lincoln's navy be fully appreciated. Exploring such topics as delays in American naval development, differences between the U.S. and European fleets, and the effect that the country's colonial past had on its naval policies, Dull offers a new perspective on both American naval history and the history of the developing republic.

Last Stand at Mobile

Encyclopedia of the American Civil War

As the nineteenth president of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes brought an end to Reconstruction and returned order to the White House. But it was his service as a volunteer officer in the Union army during the Civil War that provided the most glorious years of his life and made his post-war political accomplishments possible. Although he spent much of the war on the periphery, away from the major centers of activity, Hayes performed conspicuously whenever called upon. He participated in the repulse of dreaded Confederate raider John Hunt Morgan's Ohio Raid and, although only a colonel, commanded a division in General Philip Sheridan's devastating Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864. No professional soldier, Hayes was nonetheless a natural warrior. Another future president, William McKinley, wrote of his fellow Ohioan, His whole nature seemed to change when in battle. Normally kind and agreeable, Hayes grew intense and ferocious during a fight. In all, he was wounded five times and had four horses shot from under him. And while he ended the war as a brevet major general, Hayes noted that he never fought a battle as a general. He was, by his own reckoning, simply one of the good colonels in the great army.

Jefferson Davis's Greatest General

This two-volume encyclopedia offers a unique insight into the Civil War from a state and local perspective, showing how the American experience of the conflict varied significantly based on location. Intended for general-interest readers and high school and college students, *American Civil War: A State-by-State Encyclopedia* serves as a unique ready reference that documents the important contributions of each individual state to the American Civil War and underscores the similarities and differences between the states, both in the North and the South. Each state chapter leads off with an overview essay about that state's involvement in the war and then presents entries on prominent population centers, manufacturing facilities, and military posts within each state; important battles or other notable events that occurred within that state during the war; and key individuals from each state, both civilian and military. The A-Z entries within each state chapter enable readers to understand how the specific contributions and political climate of states resulted in the very different situations each state found itself in throughout the war. The set also provides a detailed chronology that will help students place important events in proper order.

- Presents coverage of all U.S. states and territories from 1861 to 1865 and addresses important cities, towns, military posts, and manufacturing centers
- Enables readers to understand the tremendous influence of the Civil War on civilians as well as on military personnel directly involved with the conflict
- Explains the critical roles played by manufacturing and agriculture in the events and outcome of the Civil War

Vicksburg

A Thinker's Journal for College Freshmen

Monthly magazine devoted to topics of general scientific interest.

Reign of Iron

Acclaimed historian Grady McWhiney presents a concise, well-balanced guide to the principal issues and personalities of America's most painful period--The Civil War.

Colburn's United Service Magazine and Naval and Military Journal

At the outbreak of the Civil War, North and South quickly saw the need to develop the latest technology in naval warfare, the ironclad ship. After a year-long scramble to finish first, in a race filled with intrigue and second guessing, blundering and genius, the two ships -- the Monitor and the Merrimack -- after a four-hour battle, ended the three-thousand-year tradition of wooden men-of-war and ushered in "the reign of iron." In the first major work on the subject in thirty-five years, novelist, historian, and tall-ship sailor James L. Nelson, acclaimed author of the *Brethren of the Coast* trilogy, brilliantly recounts the story of these magnificent ships, the men who built and fought them, and the extraordinary

battle that made them legend.

Iron Dawn

The Railroad and Engineering Journal

After yielding Forts Henry and Donelson, and the city of Nashville, the Confederates fell back into Mississippi, where Johnston rallied his forces for a surprise attack against General U.S. Grant's Federal army in western Tennessee."

Literary Digest

The busy port of Wilmington, North Carolina, was a key city linking the Confederacy to the goods and the weapons merchants of Europe and the world. By late 1864, the port city had become an important target for Federal military leaders. To keep the city from falling, the Confederacy relied on a strong system of fortifications, the most formidable of which was Fort Fisher. The Federal Army in late 1864 and early 1865 made the fort the target of the largest amphibious operation prior to World War II. The successful reduction of the post sounded the knell for the brief life of the Confederacy and brought to a close one of the most interesting eras in Wilmington history.

The Literary Digest

Even though he defeated Robert E. Lee in the Civil War's greatest battle, George Gordon Meade has never enjoyed a prominent place in the pantheon of Union war heroes. To most students of the Civil War, he is merely the man who was lucky enough to benefit from Confederate mistakes at Gettysburg, but whose shortcomings as a commander compelled Abraham Lincoln to bring in Ulysses S. Grant from the West to achieve victory. In this, the first book-length study of the general to appear in a generation, Ethan S. Rafuse challenges the notion that Meade was simply the last in a long line of failed Union commanders in the East. Instead, *George Gordon Meade and the War in the East* offers a balanced, informative, and complete, yet concise, reconsideration of the general's life and career. It also provides keen analysis of the military and political factors that shaped operations in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and delineates the sources of tension between Washington and the Army of the Potomac high command that played such an important role in shaping the war in the Eastern Theater. This study will appeal to anyone with an interest in Meade and the politics of command in the Civil War, and encourage reconsideration of traditional interpretations of the Union war effort in the East.

Death in September

The Last Stronghold

"In addition to the Civil War, Hancock's military service included memorable

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experience during the Mexican-American War, Reconstruction, and the Indian Wars. He also pursued a political career, which ended in an unsuccessful try for the presidency in 1880"--Jacket.

Handbook of 19th Century Naval Warfare

In the fall of 1864 after his triumphant capture of Atlanta, Union Gen. William T. Sherman mobilized 62,000 of his veteran troops and waged destructive war across Georgia, from Atlanta to Savannah. Unhappy with the killing and maiming of Union and Confederate soldiers in combat blood baths. Sherman decided on purposeful destruction, hoping to insure fewer casualties while helping bring the war to an end as quickly as possible. He repeatedly promised Southerners that he would wage a hard war but would tender a soft peace once the South stopped fighting. The general was true to his word on both counts. In studying a main element of the Lost Cause view of the Civil War, award-winning author John F. Marszalek recounts the march's destructive details, analyzes William T. Sherman's strategy, and describes white and black southern reaction. The result is a gripping tale which demonstrates both how the march affected the Confederacy's last days and how it continues to influence Americans at the beginning of the twenty-first century. John F. Marszalek is Giles Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at Mississippi State University. He is the author of twelve books and numerous articles, including *Commander of All Lincoln's Armies, A Life of Henry W. Halleck* (2004).

George Gordon Meade and the War in the East

Sherman's March to the Sea

The United Service Magazine

Iron and Heavy Guns

Describes the battle of Hampton Roads during the Civil War.

The Civil War

The Civil War Round Table

American Civil War: A State-by-State Encyclopedia [2 volumes]

The National Review

Held every two years at the U.S. Naval Academy, the Naval History Symposium

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draws together top naval historians and analysts from around the world to exchange research and theories about far-reaching topics in naval history. These volumes contain the best papers presented at the symposiums.

After Lewis & Clark

The War of 1812 is typically noted for a handful of events: the burning of the White House, the rise of the Star Spangled Banner, and the battle of New Orleans. But in fact the greatest consequence of that distant conflict was the birth of the U.S. Navy. During the War of 1812, America's tiny fleet took on the mightiest naval power on earth, besting the British in a string of victories that stunned both nations. In his new book, *Ships of Oak and Guns of Iron: The War of 1812 and the Birth of the American Navy*, author Dr. Ronald Utt not only sheds new light on the naval battles of the War of 1812 and how they gave birth to our nation's great navy, but tells the story of the War of 1812 through the portraits of famous American war heroes. From the cunning Stephen Decatur to the fierce David Porter, *Ships of Oak and Guns of Iron* relates how thousands of American men and boys gave better than they got against the British Navy. The great age of fighting sail is as rich in heroic drama as any epoch. Dr. Utt's *Ships of Oak and Guns of Iron* retrieves the American chapter of that epoch from unjustified obscurity, and offers readers an intriguing chronicle of the War of 1812 as well as a unique perspective on the birth of the U.S. Navy.

Famous Duels of the Fleet and Their Lessons

Describes the naval battle that changed the course of the Civil War and the future of sea power, when the North built a complicated, innovative warship out of iron, the Monitor, in record time, to combat the Merrimack.

Famous Men and Great Events of the Nineteenth Century

The 19th century was a crucial period in naval history when great technological advances were made in almost every area of maritime military activity. This illustrated account of the period follows a summary of technology, tactics and strategy with accounts of warfare in the Napoleonic era and the factors that led to British naval supremacy. With the background to change now established, he proceeds to describe the revolutions that followed in naval ordnance, propulsion, iron hulls and underwater warfare, and how these were used in practice mid-century in the Crimean and American Civil Wars. He reviews the naval situation before World War I, examining naval thought and international attitudes towards battleship size, and speed versus armour, and shows how these important changes were put into practice in the Sino-Japanese, Russo-Japanese and Spanish-American wars. He concludes with an overview of the world naval balance on the eve of World War I.

The Literary Digest

A new tool to help students meet the academic challenges of college life.

The Human Interest Library: Our country in romance

Civil War Campaigns and commanders, The Antietam Campaign.

Rutherford B. Hayes

Campaign for Corinth

Winfield Scott Hancock

The study of history, especially in our schools, is increasingly fragmented or, in cases, ignored. Civil war Campaigns and Commanders.

The United Service Magazine

John Bell Hood and the Struggle for Atlanta

Scientific American

The First Iron-clad Naval Engagement in the World

The Most Promising Young Man of the South

"At thirty-three years of age, Hood became the eighth and youngest of the Confederate Army's generals of full rank. He had risen through the commissioned ranks, from first lieutenant to full general, in only three years, a feat achieved by no other man during the Civil War. . . . Ultimately, Hood was selected for one reason--to fight--and no other available officer was better suited for the challenge." David Coffey's words give a succinct portrait of the ascent of John Bell Hood. His book delivers a clear and riveting evaluation of Hood's service in and command of the Western Army in Northern Georgia. The Atlanta Campaign ground on for more than four months and proved one of the most decisive of the Civil War. Cautious General Joseph Johnston was popular with the troops but, from the government's viewpoint, produced no results. Confederate President Jefferson Davis searched for a replacement with a less deliberate strategy and a more aggressive style. In short, a fighter. John Bell Hood was such a man, having led troops in battle, fighting and bleeding on behalf of the cause. He was Johnston's chief subordinate and the natural candidate as his replacement. Even so, Sherman eventually captured Atlanta and contributed to Abraham Lincoln's reelection. Hood's effort to save the railroad and manufacturing center has historically been considered a failure, with his selection as Johnston's replacement considered extremely controversial. Coffey tackles this issue, and argues for the necessity of replacing

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General Johnston with the most logical choice, Hood. The author also explains that, despite his scrappy reputation and aggressive style, Hood had inherited a near impossible situation in trying to save Atlanta but, according to this book, his performance was praiseworthy.

A. E. Brooks's Collection of Antique Guns, Pistols, Etc..

The editor of the papers of John C. Calhoun and biographer of James Johnston Pettigrew focuses his attention on the activities of this leader, his command, and their campaign as part of the killing machine that was the Army of Northern Virginia. 19 photos. 2 maps.

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