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KEY=CONFEDERATE - LILIAN ANAYA

Such Troops as These The Genius and Leadership of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson Penguin Acclaimed military historian Bevin Alexander offers a provocative analysis of Stonewall Jackson's military genius and reveals how the Civil War might have ended differently if Jackson's strategies had been adopted. The Civil War pitted the industrial North against the agricultural South, and remains one of the most catastrophic conflicts in American history. With triple the population and eleven times the industry, the Union had a decided advantage over the Confederacy. But one general had a vision that could win the War for the South—Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Jackson believed invading the eastern states from Baltimore to Maine could divide and cripple the Union, forcing surrender, but failed to convince Confederate president Jefferson Davis or General Robert E. Lee. In Such Troops as These, Bevin Alexander presents a compelling case for Jackson as the greatest general in American history. Fiercely dedicated to the cause of Southern independence, Jackson would not live to see the end of the War. But his military legacy lives on and finds fitting tribute in this book. The Leaders of the Confederacy The Lives and Legacies of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures of each leader, and important people, places, and events in their life. *Includes an original introduction for each leader. *Includes a bibliography for each

leader. Despite the fact that the Civil War began over 150 years ago, it remains one of the most widely discussed topics in America today, with Americans arguing over its causes, reenacting its famous battles, and debating which general was better than others. Americans continue to be fascinated by the Civil War icons who made the difference between victory and defeat in the war's great battles, as well as the presidents who oversaw them. The Confederacy and its leaders continue to be the most popular topics of Civil War history, as historians attempt to analyze exactly why they lost, and how to attribute blame and success to its leaders. Foremost among the South's leaders were President Jefferson Davis and his two most popular and successful generals, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) holds a unique place in American history, as the man best remembered for being the president of the Confederacy during the Civil War. While other famous Confederates like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are still celebrated across the reunited country, Davis continues to be the object of scorn, derided over his attempt to flee after the Civil War and criticized as ineffective by historians. Among the Confederates still lauded by today's Southerners, Davis is well down the list. With the exception of George Washington, perhaps the most famous general in American history is Robert E. Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870), despite the fact he led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against the Union in the Civil War. As the son of U.S. Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, and a relative of Martha Custis Washington, Lee was imbued with a strong sense of honor and duty from the beginning. And as a top graduate of West Point, Lee had distinguished himself so well before the Civil War that President Lincoln asked him to command the entire Union Army. Lee famously declined, serving his home state of Virginia instead after it seceded. Thomas Jonathan Jackson is one of the most famous generals of the Civil War, but many of the people he continues to fascinate probably don't remember his whole name. That's because Jackson earned his famous "Stonewall" moniker at the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, when Brigadier-General Bee told his brigade to rally behind Jackson, whose men were standing like a stone wall. Ironically, it's still unclear whether that was a compliment for standing strong or an insult for not moving his brigade, but the nickname stuck for the brigade and the general itself. **The Leaders of the Confederacy: The Lives and Legacies of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson** analyzes the lives of these three leaders, covering their career and examining their legacies. Along with pictures of the three men, and important people, places, and events in their lives, you will learn about the Leaders of the Confederacy like you never have before, in no time at all. **Study Of The Leadership Displayed By Lieutenant General Thomas Jonathan Jackson During The American Civil War** Pickle Partners Publishing Confederate Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson is considered one of the greatest tacticians who ever lived. His Valley Campaign of 1862 is a classic example of the effective use of

maneuver warfare. While much has been written about Jackson's tactics, very little attention has been paid to his leadership of the soldiers who executed his tactical plans. The United States Army's recent emphasis on maneuver warfare has stressed the importance of leadership in the conduct of such warfare. This study is an analysis of Jackson's military leadership as he commanded units from brigade to corps level in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to determine if he met the requirements of a good leader as those requirements are defined by current US Army doctrine. The study uses current Army doctrine as the basis to judge the effectiveness of Jackson as a leader. It discusses Jackson's background and its effect on the character of his leadership, the leadership that he displayed during the Civil War, and then compares his actions to current doctrine. The study concludes that while some of Jackson's actions deviated significantly from today's doctrinally sound leadership practices, in the aggregate his leadership was congruous with current doctrine and contributed to his success as a field commander.

Confederate Generals: General Thomas Jonathan 'Stonewall' Jackson As part of HistoryCentral.com, MultiEducator, Inc., located in New Rochelle, New York, presents biographical information about U.S. General Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824-1863), who was nicknamed Stonewall. Jackson fought for the Confederacy during the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865). Jackson was involved in the campaigns at the First Bull Run, Shenandoah Valley, Kernstown, Peninsula, Front Royal, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven Pines, Seven Days, and others. He was known for his leadership in the successful Shenandoah Valley campaign. An image of Jackson is available. Stonewall Jackson Carson-Dellosa Publishing Biography Of Stonewall Jackson Who Was A Confederate General During The Civil War. The Civil War: Leaders and Generals ABDO The American Civil War continues to be one of the most significant events in US history. In this title, readers will examine the pivotal commanders of the war both on the homefront and on the battlefield. Engaging text introduces readers to the lives of the most infamous leaders of the Union, including Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and George McClelland, as well as their Confederate counterparts Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson. Chapters also detail the contributions of heroic anti-slavery pioneers Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Abdo & Daughters is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO. The Great Partnership Simon and Schuster Why were Generals Lee and Jackson so successful in their partnership in trying to win the war for the South? What was it about their styles, friendship, even their faith, that cemented them together into a fighting machine that consistently won despite often overwhelming odds against them? The Great Partnership has the power to change how we think about Confederate strategic decision-making and the value of personal relationships among senior leaders responsible for organizational survival. Those relationships in the Confederate high command were particularly critical for victory,

especially the one that existed between the two great Army of Northern Virginia generals. It has been over two decades since any author attempted a joint study of the two generals. At the very least, the book will inspire a very lively debate among the thousands of students of Civil War history. At best, it will significantly revise how we evaluate Confederate strategy during the height of the war and our understanding of why, in the end, the South lost.

All Things for Good: The Steadfast Fidelity of Stonewall Jackson
 Cumberland House Publishing
 Dubbed "Stonewall" after the battle of First Manassas in July 1861, Thomas Jackson has long been revered as a brilliant military leader and tactician and one of the most adroit Confederate commanders. The man himself is a study in contrasts: as feared by his enemies as he was beloved by his men. And in the eyes of some, his humble and sincere Christian faith seemed at odds with his reputation as a ferocious warrior. Jackson was graduated from West Point in 1846, participated in the Mexican War in 1848, and accepted a teaching position at the Virginia Military Institute in 1851, resigning his commission in the army a year later. When he left VMI ten years later to join the Confederate army, immediately he was commissioned a colonel and within months promoted to the rank of brigadier general. His battlefield successes against numerically superior Union armies made him a legend in both the South and the North. Mortally wounded by his own troops in May 1863, he "more than anyone else, personified the compelling and the virtuous in what the subsequent generation would label 'The Lost Cause.'" -- James I. Robertson Jr.

All Things for Good is a thoughtful addition to the **Leaders in Action Series**. In it J. Steven Wilkins challenges some of the myths that surround Jackson and celebrates his devout Christian beliefs.

Book jacket: Stonewall Jackson Confederate General
 Infobase Publishing
Leaders of the Army of Northern Virginia: The Lives and Careers of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, James Longstreet, and Jeb Stuart
 CreateSpace

*Includes pictures of each general, and important people, places, and events in their lives. *Includes an original introduction for each general. *Includes a bibliography for each general.

The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and the men who led it, continue to be among the most popular topics of Civil War history, as historians analyze their battles and the generals' decisions, and how to attribute blame and success to the Army's leaders. With the exception of George Washington, perhaps the most famous general in American history is Robert E. Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870), despite the fact he led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against the Union in the Civil War. As the son of U.S. Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, and a relative of Martha Custis Washington, Lee was imbued with a strong sense of honor and duty from the beginning. And as a top graduate of West Point, Lee had distinguished himself so well before the Civil War that President Lincoln asked him to command the entire Union Army. Lee famously declined, serving his home state of Virginia instead after it seceded. Thomas Jonathan Jackson is one of the most famous generals of the Civil War, but many of the people he

continues to fascinate probably don't remember his whole name. That's because Jackson earned his famous "Stonewall" moniker at the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, when Brigadier-General Bee told his brigade to rally behind Jackson, whose men were standing like a stone wall. Ironically, it's still unclear whether that was a compliment for standing strong or an insult for not moving his brigade, but the nickname stuck for the brigade and the general itself. One of the most important, and controversial, Confederate generals during the Civil War was Lieutenant General James Longstreet, the man Robert E. Lee called his "old war horse." Longstreet was Lee's principal subordinate for most of the war, ably managing a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia and being instrumental in Confederate victories at Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chickamauga. Longstreet was also effective at Antietam and the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was nearly killed by a shot through the neck. Had Longstreet died on the field in early May 1864, he would almost certainly be considered one of the South's biggest heroes. However, it was his performance at Gettysburg and arguments with other Southern generals after the Civil War that tarnished his image. Alongside Lee, no one epitomized the chivalry and heroism celebrated by the Lost Cause more than JEB Stuart (1833-1864), the most famous cavalry officer of the Civil War. Stuart was equal parts great and grandiose, leading the cavalry for the Confederacy in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia until his death at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in May 1864. Stuart was a throwback to the past, colorfully dressing with capes, sashes, and an ostrich plumed hat, while sporting cologne and a heavy beard. But he was also brilliant in conducting reconnaissance, and he proved capable of leading both cavalry and infantry at battles like Chancellorsville. As the eyes and ears of Robert E. Lee's army, none were better, despite the fact that he was only in his late 20s and early 30s during the Civil War, far younger than most men of senior rank. The Leaders of the Army of Northern Virginia comprehensively cover their lives, careers, and legacies of all 4 of its best known and most important leaders. Along with pictures, maps of battles, and bibliographies, you will learn about Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and Stuart like you never have before. Stonewall Jackson Infobase Learning The Influence of Christianity on the Life of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson "The life story of Thomas Jonathan 'Stonewall' Jackson has been thoroughly researched by historians much more competent than myself. To merely write another biography of Stonewall Jackson, I feel, would be a very weak topic for an M.A. thesis. This biography, however, will go deeper into the dynamics which made Jackson the great leader and man that he was. Most historians tell us that the greatness of Jackson, in the Civil War, can be explained by examining his background. He was trained at the United States Military Academy, he received combat experience during the Mexican War, and he grew as a leader while guiding the cadets at the Virginia Military Institute. I ask the question, can this background alone explain the greatness of Stonewall Jackson? I feel that a careful examination of existing documents will reveal

that religion, specifically Christianity, influenced Stonewall Jackson more than anything else. This biography will examine the life of Jackson, but it will also show that his personality, conduct, and his impact upon history cannot be understood apart from an understanding of his Christian faith. The key to Stonewall Jackson was his Christianity. All men wrestle with fundamental questions. The general, the politician, and the diplomat all, in one way or another, ask the following questions: Who am I? What is the world around me like? How can I be happy? Which things are truly important? While the questions are answered differently, the answers affect every decision a person makes. For Confederate Lieutenant General Thomas Jonathan 'Stonewall' Jackson, the answers included his intense faith in Jesus Christ. The promises of Christianity were real to him in a way that a more skeptical age cannot easily comprehend. Jackson's troops observed their commander praying, and this gave them the psychological advantage of knowing that God was on their side. This partially explains why Jackson's troops had such tremendous confidence in him as a leader. The troops felt that God would not abandon the brave, pious General Jackson. Subsequently, victory followed victory. Was this type of leadership taught at West Point? Did he learn it during the Mexican War? Was it part of the curriculum at V.M.I.? The answer is no. To understand the effectiveness of Stonewall Jackson as a military leader we must understand the influence of Christianity on his life. The faith of Stonewall Jackson did not begin with the Civil War. He developed his faith from scratch, and this biography will trace his spiritual pilgrimage. Chapters 1 and 2 will discuss his difficult childhood and his four tough years at West Point. An orphan, Jackson was raised by his uncle. While his mother was a spiritual influence, his uncle was irreligious, and it seems that the primary objects of Jackson's early worship were the twin deities of ambition and determination. As a cadet at West Point, Jackson developed a strict personal moral code. His view of God was a simplistic one. He considered God an impersonal, stern controller of destinies. Upon graduation from West Point, Jackson had an intense understanding of right and wrong, and he had a deep respect for God. His spiritual quest had begun, but he did not yet possess the love and joy that would later characterize his spirituality. Chapters 3 and 4 develop the Christian commitment that Jackson would embrace for the rest of his life. The Mexican War found Jackson under the influence of a Captain Taylor. Taylor was impressed with Jackson's sense of duty, and he suggested that it was every man's duty to investigate the principles of the Bible. This Jackson did. Since he was in Mexico, his search began with an examination of Roman Catholicism. Further study convinced Jackson that he ought to examine other denominations. The more he studied, the more Christianity appealed to him. He faced a dilemma after the war, however. Stationed at frontier posts, Jackson had no opportunity to practice his faith as a member of a church. While stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York, Jackson was baptized in the Episcopal Church, but he was reluctant to actually join this denomination. Quarrels with other officers, and a desire

to develop his fledgling Christian faith, led Jackson to consider a semimilitary civilian position and resign from the Army. Chapters 5 and 6 reveal the day-to-day expression of Jackson's Christian faith. Chapter 5 specifically deals with Jackson's service to the Lexington Presbyterian Church. It is interesting how his first impressions of the Presbyterian denomination were less than favorable. He did, however, join the Presbyterian Church, and he became one of its most diligent members. Jackson not only joined various Christian organizations while serving as a professor at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia, but he also founded and taught a Negro Sunday school and served as a deacon. His Christian commitment was expressed in his family life as well as his church service. Chapter 6 provides insight into the home life of Stonewall Jackson. At home Jackson engaged in personal prayer and Bible study which strengthened and encouraged him for the duties of his church and vocation. This biography concludes with Jackson's involvement in the Civil War. Jackson was known as one of the Confederacy's outstanding officers, but he was also recognized as an unusually devout officer. Chapter 7 will discuss Jackson's Christianity during the war, and it will also evaluate the spiritual influence he had on those he came in contact with. Jackson took special care to assemble a staff sympathetic to his religious views. From Harpers Ferry to Chancellorsville, Jackson's theological views, as they related to war, are cited. Important doctrines to Jackson were the providence of God, predestination, prayer, and the importance of giving credit for battle successes to God. Jackson's religion had matured from the struggling faith of a child into the primary object of his thoughts. As he lay dying of pneumonia, with a recently amputated arm, Jackson comforted those who visited him after he was wounded at Chancellorsville by quoting Romans 8:28: 'And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them that are called according to his purpose.' This verse properly summarizes the level of faith found in the life of Thomas Jonathan 'Stonewall' Jackson. During most of his life, and as he lay dying, thoughts of God were on his mind. To define Jackson in military terms alone is to deny the influence of Christianity on his life. To deny the influence of Christianity on his life is to limit our true understanding of the man."-- Document. Stonewall Jackson, Beresford Hope, and the Meaning of the American Civil War in Britain LSU Press In this comprehensive examination of British sympathy for the South during and after the American Civil War, Michael J. Turner explores the ideas and activities of A. J. Beresford Hope—one of the leaders of the pro-Confederate lobby in Britain—to provide fresh insight into that seemingly curious allegiance. Hope and his associates cast famed Confederate general Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson as the embodiment of southern independence, courage, and honor, elevating him to the status of a hero in Britain. Historians have often noted that economic interest, political attitudes, and concern about Britain's global reach and geostrategic position led many in the country to embrace the Confederate cause, but they have focused less on the social, cultural,

and religious reasons enunciated by Hope and ostensibly represented by Jackson, factors Turner suggests also heightened British affinity for the South. During the war, Hope noticed a tendency among British people to view southerners as heroic warriors in their struggle against the North. He and his pro-southern followers shared and promoted this vision, framing Jackson as the personification of that noble mission and raising the general's profile in Britain so high that they collected enough funds to construct a memorial to him after his death in 1863. Unveiled twelve years later in Richmond, Virginia, the statue stands today as a remarkable artifact of one of the lesser-known strands of British pro-Confederate ideology. *Stonewall Jackson, Beresford Hope, and the Meaning of the American Civil War in Britain* serves as the first in-depth analysis of Hope as a leading pro-southern activist and of Jackson's reputation in Britain during and after the Civil War. It places the conflict in a transnational context that reveals the reasons British citizens formed bonds of solidarity with the southerners whom they perceived shared their social and cultural values. *Rebel Yell The Violence, Passion, and Redemption of Stonewall Jackson* Simon and Schuster An account of General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's rise to prominence during the Civil War. *The Life of Stonewall Jackson Official Papers, Contemporary Narratives, and Personal Acquaintance* Digital Scanning Inc The Life of Stonewall Jackson was written while John Esten Cooke was encamped with General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson and his troops during the Civil War. Based on his personal observations of the General, who was often compared to Napoleon, Cooke combines them with information taken from official papers, contemporary narratives and personal acquaintances. "Stonewall" Jackson is considered by military authorities to have been an outstanding leader, skilled tactician and one of the ablest of the Confederate commanders. He earned his popular nickname at the First Battle of Bull Run (1861), where his troops stood against the Union forces "like a stone wall". John Esten Cooke examines Jackson's life from birth, through his career at West Point, as well as his exploits during the Civil war. He describes how the so-called "Stonewall Brigade", combined with troops led by Robert E. Lee, defeated Gen. George B. McClellan and three Union armies at the Battle of Richmond. He examines how Jackson defeated General John Pope, ensuring a Confederate victory at the Second Battle of Bull Run, on to the battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, where, in a tragic accident, he was shot and fatally wounded by friendly fire. Cooke, a Virginian, tells the fascinating story of Stonewall Jackson, the enigmatic American icon. *Lost Victories The Military Genius of Stonewall Jackson* While studies of the American Civil War generally credit Robert E Lee with military expertise, this account argues that Stonewall Jackson was superior strategist who could have won the war for the South: Had Lee accepted Jackson's plan for an invasion of the North, the South might have surprised and dismayed the Union forces into defeat. Using primary sources, the author reconstructs the battles that demonstrate Jackson's brilliance as a

commander. Stonewall Jackson and Religious Faith in Military Command
McFarland "The book begins with an introduction to the Confederate
general whose testimonies attest to his courage, initiative, innate tactical
talent, deep religious faith, and eccentric personal habits. The author
analyzes the extent to which Jackson's national z The Encyclopedia of
Confederate Generals The Definitive Guide to the 426 Leaders of the
South's War Effort Simon and Schuster A renown military historian and
frequent television commenter brings to life the generalship of the South
during the Civil War in sparkling, information-filled vignettes. For both the
Civil War completist and the general reader! Anyone acquainted with the
American Civil War will readily recognize the names of the Confederacy's
most prominent generals. Robert E. Lee. Stonewall Jackson. James
Longstreet. These men have long been lionized as fearless commanders
and genius tacticians. Yet few have heard of the hundreds of generals who
led under and alongside them. Men whose battlefield resolve spurred the
Confederacy through four years of the bloodiest combat Americans have
ever faced. In The Encyclopedia of Confederate Generals, veteran Civil War
historian, Samuel W. Mitcham, documents the lives of every Confederate
general from birth to death, highlighting their unique contributions to the
battlefield and bringing their personal triumphs and tragedies to life.
Packed with photos and historical briefings, The Encyclopedia of
Confederate Generals belongs on the shelf of every Civil War historian, and
preserves in words the legacies once carved in stone. Stonewall Jackson
and the American Civil War A biography of Lieutenant General Thomas
Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, who fought for the Confederacy during the
U.S. Civil War. Robert E. Lee on Leadership Executive Lessons in Character,
Courage, and Vision Currency Robert E. Lee was a leader for the ages. The
man heralded by Winston Churchill as "one of the noblest Americans who
ever lived" inspired an out-manned, out-gunned army to achieve greatness
on the battlefield. He was a brilliant strategist and a man of unyielding
courage who, in the face of insurmountable odds, nearly changed forever
the course of history. "A masterpiece—the best work of its kind I have ever
read. Crocker's Lee is a Lee for all leaders to study; and to work, quite
deliberately, to emulate." — Major General Josiah Bunting III,
superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute In this remarkable book,
you'll learn the keys to Lee's greatness as a man and a leader. You'll find a
general whose standards for personal excellence was second to none,
whose leadership was founded on the highest moral principles, and whose
character was made of steel. You'll see how he remade a rag-tag bunch of
men into one of the most impressive fighting forces history has ever
known. You'll also discover other sides of Lee—the businessman who
inherited the debt-ridden Arlington plantation and streamlined its
operations, the teacher who took a backwater college and made it into a
prestigious university, and the motivator who inspired those he led to
achieve more than they ever dreamed possible. Each chapter concludes
with the extraordinary lessons learned, which can be applied not only to

your professional life, but also to your private life as well. Today's business world requires leaders of uncommon excellence who can overcome the cold brutality of constant change. Robert E. Lee was such a leader. He triumphed over challenges people in business face every day. Guided by his magnificent example, so can you. Civil War Leaders Teacher Created Materials The leaders of the Civil War were some of the greatest to ever command. This fascinating title introduces readers to leaders of the Union and the Confederate States of America, such as Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, William T. Sherman, General George McClellan, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Jefferson Davis. The interesting facts and detailed images and illustrations work in conjunction with supportive text and an accessible glossary to both entertain and engage readers from cover to cover.

Calamity at Chancellorsville The Wounding and Death of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson Grub Street Publishers "The definitive book on the last days of Stonewall Jackson" (Frank A. O'Reilly, author of *The Fredericksburg Campaign*). On May 2, 1863, Confederate Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson led his Second Corps around the unsuspecting Army of the Potomac on one of the most daring flank marches in history. His surprise flank attack—launched with the five simple words "You can go forward, then"—collapsed a Union corps in one of the most stunning accomplishments of the war. Flushed with victory, Jackson decided to continue attacking into the night. He and members of his staff rode beyond the lines to scout the ground while his units reorganized. However, Southern soldiers mistook the riders for Union cavalry and opened fire, mortally wounding Jackson at the apogee of his military career. One of the rounds broke Jackson's left arm, which required amputation. A week later Old Jack was dead. This is the first full-length examination of Jackson's final days. Contrary to popular belief, eyewitnesses often disagreed regarding key facts of the events. Where was Jackson fatally wounded, and what road was he on when struck? If he wasn't wounded where history has recorded, then who delivered the fatal volley? How many times did he fall from the stretcher? What medical treatment did he receive? What type of amputation did Dr. Hunter McGuire perform? Did Jackson really utter his famous last words, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees?" What was the cause of his death? Author and physician Mathew W. Lively utilizes extensive primary source material and a firm understanding of the area to re-examine the gripping story of the final days of one of the Confederacy's greatest generals.

Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War Library of Alexandria In the first quarter of the century, on the hills which stand above the Ohio River, but in different States of the Union, were born two children, destined, to all appearance, to lives of narrow interests and thankless toil. They were the sons of poor parents, without influence or expectations; their native villages, deep in the solitudes of the West, and remote from the promise and possibilities of great cities, offered no road to fortune. In the days before the railway, escape from the wilderness, except for those with long purses, was very

difficult; and for those who remained, if their means were small, the farm and the store were the only occupations. But a farmer without capital was little better than a hired hand; trade was confined to the petty dealings of a country market; and although thrift and energy, even under such depressing conditions, might eventually win a competence, the most ardent ambition could hardly hope for more. Never was an obscure existence more irretrievably marked out than for these children of the Ohio; and yet, before either had grown grey, the names of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and of Stonewall Jackson, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army, were household words in both America and Europe. Descendants of the pioneers, those hardy borderers, half soldiers and half farmers, who held and reclaimed, through long years of Indian warfare, the valleys and prairies of the West, they inherited the best attributes of a frank and valiant race. Simple yet wise, strong yet gentle, they were gifted with all the qualities which make leaders of men. Actuated by the highest principles, they both ennobled the cause for which they fought; and while the opposition of such kindred natures adds to the dramatic interest of the Civil War, the career of the great soldier, although a theme perhaps less generally attractive, may be followed as profitably as that of the great statesmen. Providence dealt with them very differently. The one was struck down by a mortal wound before his task was well begun; his life, to all human seeming, was given in vain, and his name will ever be associated with the mournful memories of a lost cause and a vanished army. The other, ere he fell beneath the assassin's stroke, had seen the abundant fruits of his mighty labours; his sun set in a cloudless sky. And yet the resemblance between them is very close. Both dared Jackson, in one respect, was more fortunate than Lincoln. Although born to poverty, he came of a Virginia family which was neither unknown nor undistinguished, and as showing the influences which went to form his character, its history and traditions may be briefly related. The Stonewall Brigade LSU Press Here, seen through the eyes of the men themselves, is the story of the Confederacy's legendary Stonewall Brigade. Most Civil War accounts treat of battles and armies. The focus of this exciting account is sharper, narrower: a single brigade, the basic unit of attack of one of those armies. The Stonewall Brigade and its first commander, Thomas J. Jackson, won their nickname at the bloody baptism of First Manassas. Over the next four years "Jackson's foot cavalry" achieved fame and sustained losses matched by few American military units before or since. There were some 2,600 men serving in the brigade at the start of the war. At Appomattox-thirty-nine engagements later-only 210 remained, none above the rank of captain. But these men from out of the Valley of Virginia had written their names upon the pages of history. In The Stonewall Brigade the author, a distinguished scholar of the Civil War, has given equal billing with the immortal Jackson to such soldiers as Lieutenant David Barton, Captain Kyd Douglas, and Private John Casler. He has attempted to capture the camp life, the marches, the personal experiences in battle rather than

concentrate on well-known strategy and familiar Confederate leaders. Similarly, descriptions of battles are written from within the ranks rather than from command posts. The result is a vivid and often moving account of courage and cowardice, triumph and heartbreak-and endurance perhaps without parallel. **Stonewall Jackson At Chancellorsville: The Principles Of War And The Horns Of A Dilemma At The Burton Farm Pickle Partners Publishing The Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863 and particularly the Flank March and Attack under Jackson served as a metaphor for the operational victories the South gained while at the same time signifying why the South could not hope to win strategically based on a policy of accepting greater levels of risk than its Northern opponent. In the spring of 1863 the Federal cause had just recovered from the disasters of the previous year with a resurgent army and leadership...General Hooker headed south to try his hand against the nemeses of the North; General Lee and General Jackson. Initially, Hooker was very successful and essentially "turned" Lee's position at Fredericksburg...Lee, facing defeat in detail as he attempted to hold off two possible Federal thrusts, was galvanized into action that seemed to defy the military principles of the day. Dividing his already heavily outnumbered army Lee attacked the eastern most elements of Hooker's army that was south of the river. The unexpected thrust unnerved Hooker who withdrew back into the Wilderness to fall back on defensive positions in anticipation of further Confederate attacks. Lee and Jackson realized they had no choice but to attack the Federals and decided on yet another division of the army, in further defiance the principles of war. Even though Hooker correctly appreciated Lee's intent he failed to take adequate precautions against a Confederate move from the west. In spite of being observed on several occasions the Second Corps of "Stonewall" Jackson arrived on the flank of the Federal army and delivered one of the most crushing blows of the war. Lee and Jackson's ability to absorb levels of risk that were not feasible for Hooker to accept gave them a distinct advantage over the Federal commander and thus acted as a significant force multiplier. The Stonewall Brigade The History of the Most Famous Confederate Combat Unit of the Civil War Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the battles written by soldiers on both sides *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians." - General Barnard Bee April 18, 1861 marked the date Southern forces started pouring into Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Six days earlier, shots had been fired at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, marking the beginning of the Civil War, and Virginia officially seceded from the Union April 17. The following day, men arrived in the town where John Brown's attempted uprising was quelled less than two years earlier. The men came from all portions of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.) and the border states of Kentucky and Maryland, but the preponderance of volunteers came from Virginia.**

Once the Confederate troops occupied Harper's Ferry, martial law was declared and so-called "feather bed" Confederate military officers, often referred to as "swells," were replaced by professional soldiers with military training. One such man who arrived from the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) was Thomas Jonathan Jackson, who on April 27 was ordered by Virginia Governor John Letcher to take control of the troops converging on Harpers Ferry. He did as ordered and began to form what became the renowned Stonewall Brigade. Jackson and his brigade earned the nickname "Stonewall" at First Manassas by turning the tide of that battle, and they would become known as the legendary foot cavalry by bottling up 3 different Union armies in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862. Although Stonewall Jackson and the Stonewall Brigade may share the most famous nickname to come out of the Civil War, it's still unclear whether Barnard Bee, the general who provided the legendary name at First Manassas, meant it as a complaint that they were not moving or as a compliment for standing resolute in the heat of battle. Regardless, the Stonewall Brigade went on to fight in every major battle in the Eastern theater of the American Civil War, to the extent that of the 6,000 men who fought with the brigade over the course of four years, less than 200 remained by the time General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. They were organized, trained, and mentored by one of the most revered military leaders in American history, and they made a decisive impact on battles like First Manassas, the 1862 Valley Campaign, and Chancellorsville. The brigade was virtually a spent force by the end of the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse in May 1864, which took place nearly a year after Stonewall Jackson himself had been mortally wounded at Chancellorsville. Not only was the Stonewall Brigade present at most of the major engagements in the Eastern theater, more often than not, they were positioned at the edge of the front line of battle. It can be fairly stated that while these men may not have been more heroic or courageous than any other soldiers who fought in the Civil War, they appeared in the first wave of volunteers immediately after Virginia announced secession, were better trained, were more skillfully directed, and showed greater dedication to the cause and their leader than most regiments on either side of the conflict. Stonewall Jackson trusted and relied upon his soldiers of the 1st Brigade, Virginia Volunteers, to a far greater degree than other generals relied on their subordinates, with one possible exception; General Robert E. Lee's reliance on Stonewall Jackson himself. Of course, the brigade itself played a crucial role in making Jackson Lee's "right arm." The Stonewall Brigade: The History of the Most Famous Confederate Combat Unit of the Civil War looks at one of the Civil War's most legendary brigades. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Stonewall Brigade like never before. Stonewall A Biography of General Thomas J. Jackson W. W. Norton & Company Provides an in-depth look at the Civil War general which dispells many of the rumors surrounding him The Greatest Generals of the Civil War The Lives and Legends of Robert E.

Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant, and William Tecumseh Sherman
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conducting total war against the Confederate States, especially in 1864 and 1865. Military historian B. H. Liddell Hart famously declared that Sherman was "the first modern general." Along with pictures of the generals and important people, places, and events in their lives, you will learn about the Civil War's greatest generals like you never have before, in no time at all. Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War Battles and Leaders of the Civil War Being for the Most Part Contributions by Union and Confederate Officers : Based Upon "The Century War Series" The Stonewall Brigade The History of the Most Famous Confederate Combat Unit of the Civil War Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the battles written by soldiers on both sides *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians." - General Barnard Bee April 18, 1861 marked the date Southern forces started pouring into Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Six days earlier, shots had been fired at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, marking the beginning of the Civil War, and Virginia officially seceded from the Union April 17. The following day, men arrived in the town where John Brown's attempted uprising was quelled less than two years earlier. The men came from all portions of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.) and the border states of Kentucky and Maryland, but the preponderance of volunteers came from Virginia. Once the Confederate troops occupied Harper's Ferry, martial law was declared and so-called "feather bed" Confederate military officers, often referred to as "swells," were replaced by professional soldiers with military training. One such man who arrived from the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) was Thomas Jonathan Jackson, who on April 27 was ordered by Virginia Governor John Letcher to take control of the troops converging on Harpers Ferry. He did as ordered and began to form what became the renowned Stonewall Brigade. Jackson and his brigade earned the nickname "Stonewall" at First Manassas by turning the tide of that battle, and they would become known as the legendary foot cavalry by bottling up 3 different Union armies in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862. Although Stonewall Jackson and the Stonewall Brigade may share the most famous nickname to come out of the Civil War, it's still unclear whether Barnard Bee, the general who provided the legendary name at First Manassas, meant it as a complaint that they were not moving or as a compliment for standing resolute in the heat of battle. Regardless, the Stonewall Brigade went on to fight in every major battle in the Eastern theater of the American Civil War, to the extent that of the 6,000 men who fought with the brigade over the course of four years, less than 200 remained by the time General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. They were organized, trained, and mentored by one of the most revered military leaders in American history, and they made a decisive impact on battles like First Manassas, the 1862 Valley Campaign, and Chancellorsville. The brigade was virtually a spent force by the end of the

Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse in May 1864, which took place nearly a year after Stonewall Jackson himself had been mortally wounded at Chancellorsville. Not only was the Stonewall Brigade present at most of the major engagements in the Eastern theater, more often than not, they were positioned at the edge of the front line of battle. It can be fairly stated that while these men may not have been more heroic or courageous than any other soldiers who fought in the Civil War, they appeared in the first wave of volunteers immediately after Virginia announced secession, were better trained, were more skillfully directed, and showed greater dedication to the cause and their leader than most regiments on either side of the conflict. Stonewall Jackson trusted and relied upon his soldiers of the 1st Brigade, Virginia Volunteers, to a far greater degree than other generals relied on their subordinates, with one possible exception; General Robert E. Lee's reliance on Stonewall Jackson himself. Of course, the brigade itself played a crucial role in making Jackson Lee's "right arm." The Stonewall Brigade: The History of the Most Famous Confederate Combat Unit of the Civil War looks at one of the Civil War's most legendary brigades. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Stonewall Brigade like never before. 1824 Births Stonewall Jackson What's so special about Stonewall Jackson? In this new, compelling book from author Arlyne Wong, find out more about Stonewall Jackson ... Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson was a Confederate general during the American Civil War, and one of the best-known Confederate commanders after General Robert E. Lee. His military career includes the Valley Campaign of 1862 and his service as a corps commander in the Army of Northern Virginia under Robert E. Lee. Confederate pickets accidentally shot him at the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863; the general survived with the loss of an arm to amputation. However, he died of complications from pneumonia eight days later. His death was a severe setback for the Confederacy, affecting not only its military prospects, but also the morale of its army and of the general public. Jackson in death became an icon of Southern heroism and commitment, joining Lee in the pantheon of the "Lost Cause". Military historians consider Jackson to be one of the most gifted tactical commanders in the nation's history. His Valley Campaign and his envelopment of the Union Army right wing at Chancellorsville are studied worldwide even today as examples of innovative and bold leadership. He excelled as well in other battles: the First Battle of Bull Run, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. Jackson was not universally successful as a commander, however, as displayed by his weak and confused efforts during the Seven Days Battles around Richmond in 1862. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of Stonewall Jackson, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in "1824 Births - Stonewall Jackson" include -- Stonewall Jackson- Military career of Stonewall Jackson- Winchester in the American Civil War- Valley Campaign Find out more of this subject, it's intricacies and it's nuances.

Discover more about it's importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Arlyne Wong has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "1824 Births - Stonewall Jackson" ...Read this book today ... The Greatest Generals of the Civil War The Lives and Legends of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant, and William Tecumseh Sherman CreateSpace *Includes pictures of each general and important people, places, and events in their lives. *Includes an introduction for each general. *Includes bibliographies for each general. Despite the fact that the Civil War began over 150 years ago, it remains one of the most widely discussed topics in America today, with Americans arguing over its causes, reenacting its famous battles, and debating which general was better than others. Americans continue to be fascinated by the Civil War icons who made the difference between victory and defeat in the war's great battles. Within the pantheon of Civil War greats are the Confederacy's Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and the Union's Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman. With the exception of George Washington, perhaps the most famous general in American history is Robert E. Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870), despite the fact he led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against the Union in the Civil War. Lee is remembered today for constantly defeating the Union's Army of the Potomac in the Eastern theater from 1862-1865, considerably frustrating Lincoln and his generals. His leadership of his army led to him being deified after the war by some of his former subordinates, especially Virginians, and he came to personify the Lost Cause's ideal Southern soldier. His reputation was secured in the decades after the war as a general who brilliantly led his men to amazing victories against all odds. Thomas Jonathan Jackson is one of the most famous generals of the Civil War, but many of the people he continues to fascinate probably don't remember his whole name. That's because Jackson earned his famous "Stonewall" moniker at the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, when Brigadier-General Bee told his brigade to rally behind Jackson, whose men were standing like a stone wall. Ironically, it's still unclear whether that was a compliment for standing strong or an insult for not moving his brigade, but the nickname stuck for the brigade and the general itself. Many still wonder how the outcome of Gettysburg or the Civil War itself may have changed if Jackson had not been mortally wounded at Chancellorsville. While all eyes were fixed on the Eastern theater at places like Manassas, Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley and Antietam, Ulysses S. 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. William Tecumseh Sherman (February 8, 1820 - February 14, 1891) holds a unique position in American history. Synonymous with barbarity in the South, Sherman is lauded as a

war hero in the North, and modern historians consider him the harbinger of total war. As a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861-65), Sherman was recognized for his outstanding command of military strategy but criticized for the harshness of the "scorched earth" policies that he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States, especially in 1864 and 1865. Military historian B. H. Liddell Hart famously declared that Sherman was "the first modern general." Along with pictures of the generals and important people, places, and events in their lives, you will learn about the Civil War's greatest generals like you never have before, in no time at all. Stonewall Jackson's Men The Personal Experiences and Letters of Three Confederate Soldiers of the Stonewall Brigade During the American Civil War-Four Years in the Stonewall Brigade by John O. Casler, Sketches of the Life of Captain Hugh White of Stonewa Leonaur Limited Accounts of three men who served with the elite Virginia infantry regiments No student of the American Civil War can be unaware of the inspirational figure of the Confederate General Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson. His was a superb military mind and an accidental arm wound was such a severe blow to his cause that it prompted the Confederate military commander, Robert E. Lee, to declare: 'He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right.' In fact, more tragically for Lee and the South, the wound proved fatal. Jackson was an inspirational leader of the first rank and the men of his 'foot cavalry' justifiably thought highly of their own reputations and demonstrated their prowess repeatedly on campaign and battlefield. This unique Leonaur edition concerns the service of three of 'Jackson's Men'. The first and largest account by Casler is well known and highly regarded. It tells the story of a confederate soldier at war with few holds barred, for Casler boldly demonstrates that to survive he had to be as much a rogue as he was a rebel. Also included in this book are two smaller accounts concerning two other members of the Stonewall Brigade, Hugh White and Randolph Fairfax, which would have been unlikely to have been republished individually. The Casler edition in this book contains the expanded text of the second edition, published in 1906. This Leonaur edition contains the illustrations which accompanied both versions of Casler's text. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket. The Leaders of the Civil War The Lives of Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures of important people, places, and events. *Includes an original introduction for each leader. *Includes a bibliography for each leader. Despite the fact that the Civil War began over 150 years ago, it remains one of the most widely discussed topics in America today, with Americans arguing over its causes, reenacting its famous battles, and debating which general was better than others. Americans continue to be fascinated by the Civil War leaders who made the difference between victory and defeat. Abraham Lincoln

(1809-1865) is one of the most famous Americans in history and one of the country's most revered presidents. Schoolchildren can recite the life story of Lincoln, the "Westerner" who educated himself and became a self made man, rising from lawyer to leader of the new Republican Party before becoming the 16th President of the United States. Lincoln successfully navigated the Union through the Civil War but didn't live to witness his crowning achievement, becoming the first president assassinated when he was shot at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865. 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. William Tecumseh Sherman (February 8, 1820 - February 14, 1891) holds a unique position in American history. Synonymous with barbarity in the South, Sherman is lauded as a war hero in the North, and modern historians consider him the harbinger of total war. As a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861-65), Sherman was recognized for his outstanding command of military strategy but criticized for the harshness of the "scorched earth" policies that he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States, especially in 1864 and 1865. Military historian B. H. Liddell Hart famously declared that Sherman was "the first modern general." Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) holds a unique place in American history, as the man best remembered for being the president of the Confederacy during the Civil War. While other famous Confederates like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are still celebrated across the reunited country, Davis continues to be the object of scorn, derided over his attempt to flee after the Civil War and criticized as ineffective by historians. Among the Confederates still lauded by today's Southerners, Davis is well down the list. With the exception of George Washington, perhaps the most famous general in American history is Robert E. Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870), despite the fact he led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against the Union in the Civil War. As the son of U.S. Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, and a relative of Martha Custis Washington, Lee was imbued with a strong sense of honor and duty from the beginning. And as a top graduate of West Point, Lee had distinguished himself so well before the Civil War that President Lincoln asked him to command the entire Union Army. Lee famously declined, serving his home state of Virginia instead after it seceded. Thomas Jonathan Jackson is one of the most famous generals of the Civil War, but many of the people he continues to fascinate probably don't remember his whole name. That's because Jackson earned his famous "Stonewall" moniker at the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, when Brigadier-General Bee told his brigade to rally behind Jackson, whose men were standing like a stone wall. Ironically, it's still unclear whether that was a compliment for standing strong or an insult for not moving his

brigade, but the nickname stuck for the brigade and the general itself. The Civil War Da Capo Press, Incorporated Col. G.F.R. Henderson (1854-1903), one of Britain's most outstanding military historians, is no stranger to those interested in the Civil War. His *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War* (also available from Da Capo Press) has been universally recognized as the best biography of the famous Confederate general and a classic in military literature. Yet Henderson's other writings on the Civil War, though equally astute and provocative, have been exceedingly difficult to find. This volume gathers together all of his seminal writings on that bloody, fratricidal conflict: the rare classic, *The Campaign of Fredericksburg*, complete; his lengthy critique of the *Battles and Leaders* series; his remarkable tribute, "Stonewall Jackson's Place in History"; and much more. In his skilled hands these essays transcend the confines of tactical studies to address the broader issues of leadership and strategy. Superbly edited by Jay Luvaas, Professor of Military History at the U. S. Army War College, *The Civil War* is a brilliant companion to Henderson's enduring *Stonewall Jackson* biography. *Stonewall Jackson, Beresford Hope, and the Meaning of the American Civil War in Britain* LSU Press In this comprehensive examination of British sympathy for the South during and after the American Civil War, Michael J. Turner explores the ideas and activities of A. J. Beresford Hope—one of the leaders of the pro-Confederate lobby in Britain—to provide fresh insight into that seemingly curious allegiance. Hope and his associates cast famed Confederate general Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson as the embodiment of southern independence, courage, and honor, elevating him to the status of a hero in Britain. Historians have often noted that economic interest, political attitudes, and concern about Britain's global reach and geostrategic position led many in the country to embrace the Confederate cause, but they have focused less on the social, cultural, and religious reasons enunciated by Hope and ostensibly represented by Jackson, factors Turner suggests also heightened British affinity for the South. During the war, Hope noticed a tendency among British people to view southerners as heroic warriors in their struggle against the North. He and his pro-southern followers shared and promoted this vision, framing Jackson as the personification of that noble mission and raising the general's profile in Britain so high that they collected enough funds to construct a memorial to him after his death in 1863. Unveiled twelve years later in Richmond, Virginia, the statue stands today as a remarkable artifact of one of the lesser-known strands of British pro-Confederate ideology. *Stonewall Jackson, Beresford Hope, and the Meaning of the American Civil War in Britain* serves as the first in-depth analysis of Hope as a leading pro-southern activist and of Jackson's reputation in Britain during and after the Civil War. It places the conflict in a transnational context that reveals the reasons British citizens formed bonds of solidarity with the southerners whom they perceived shared their social and cultural values. *Inventing Stonewall Jackson A Civil War Hero in History and Memory* LSU Press

Historians' attempts to understand legendary Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson have proved uneven at best and often contentious. An occasionally enigmatic and eccentric college professor before the Civil War, Jackson died midway through the conflict, leaving behind no memoirs and relatively few surviving letters or documents. In *Inventing Stonewall Jackson*, Wallace Hettle offers an innovative and distinctive approach to interpreting Stonewall by examining the lives and agendas of those authors who shape our current understanding of General Jackson. Newspaper reporters, friends, relatives, and fellow soldiers first wrote about Jackson immediately following the Civil War. Most of them, according to Hettle, used portions of their own life stories to frame that of the mythic general. Hettle argues that the legend of Jackson's rise from poverty to power was likely inspired by the rags-to-riches history of his first biographer, Robert Lewis Dabney. Dabney's own successes and Presbyterian beliefs probably shaped his account of Jackson's life as much as any factual research. Many other authors inserted personal values into their stories of Stonewall, perplexing generations of historians and writers. Subsequent biographers contributed their own layers to Jackson's myth and eventually a composite history of the general came to exist in the popular imagination. Later writers, such as the liberal suffragist Mary Johnston, who wrote a novel about Jackson, and the literary critic Allen Tate, who penned a laudatory biography, further shaped Stonewall's myth. As recently as 2003, the film *Gods and Generals*, which featured Jackson as the key protagonist, affirmed the longevity and power of his image. Impeccable research and nuanced analysis enable Hettle to use American culture and memory to reframe the Stonewall Jackson narrative and provide new ways to understand the long and contended legacy of one of the Civil War's most popular Confederate heroes. *Whatever You Resolve to Be: Essays on Stonewall Jackson* : with a New Introduction Univ. of Tennessee Press When A. Wilson Greene released his respected *Whatever You Resolve to Be: Essays on Stonewall Jackson* in 1992, he little realized the interest in the popular Southern general that would explode in its wake. In recent years, Jackson has been the subject of biographies, military studies, and a major motion picture, *Gods and Generals*. Interpretations and perceptions of Jackson have changed as a result. In response to this interest, Greene's outstanding look at Stonewall Jackson is once again available. *Whatever You Resolve to Be* contains five essays exploring both the personal and the military sides of the legendary military leader. A new introductory essay by Greene is also included. In that introduction, Greene surveys the research on Jackson that followed the initial release of his book. He includes his frank observations about how this recent scholarship has both vindicated and sometimes called into question his original assertions about the general. He also discusses the depiction of Jackson in *Gods and Generals*. The essays cover three primary topics: Jackson's life, his gifts and flaws as a military commander, and his performance in three battles—the Seven Days, Second Manassas, and Fredericksburg. Greene's

portrayal is a balanced, extensively researched study of this most praised of Civil War heroes. *Whatever You Resolve to Be* remains as relevant today as when it was first published. Greene stays primarily true to his original observations on the general, despite new revisionist interpretations. For scholars and non-scholars alike, this book should be the starting point for any understanding of Stonewall Jackson. *The Heroes of the Lost Cause: The Lives and Legacies of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Jeb Stuart* Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures of each general and important people, places, and events in their lives. *Includes a Bibliography on each man for further reading. In 1867, Edward Pollard, an editor for a Richmond newspaper, published *The Lost Cause*, championing his voluminous book as a "New Southern history" of the war. Pollard's work poignantly reflected the sentiments of unrepentant rebels clinging to their ideology. Pollard explicitly explained the motivation behind what he termed the "Lost Cause." Although the South had lost the Civil War, he argued that the South could still wage and win the "war of ideas." Henceforth, the Lost Cause remembered the Confederacy and their leaders as a doomed cause that was justly and heroically fought for by noble, chivalrous, virtuous men. The ideal Southern soldier, of course, was the "Marble Man". With the exception of George Washington, perhaps the most famous general in American history is Robert E. Lee (January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870), despite the fact he led the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia against the Union in the Civil War. As the son of U.S. Revolutionary War hero Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee III, and a relative of Martha Custis Washington, Lee was imbued with a strong sense of honor and duty from the beginning. And as a top graduate of West Point, Lee had distinguished himself so well before the Civil War that President Lincoln asked him to command the entire Union Army. Lee famously declined, serving his home state of Virginia instead after it seceded. Nobody personified the virtuous Christian soldier of the Lost Cause quite like Thomas Jonathan Jackson, who became one of the most famous generals of the Civil War, even if many of the people he continues to fascinate probably don't remember his whole name. That's because Jackson earned his famous "Stonewall" moniker at the First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, when Brigadier-General Bee told his brigade to rally behind Jackson, whose men were standing like a stone wall. Ironically, it's still unclear whether that was a compliment for standing strong or an insult for not moving his brigade, but the nickname stuck for the brigade and the general. Alongside Lee, no one epitomized the chivalry and heroism celebrated by the Lost Cause more than JEB Stuart (1833-1864), the most famous cavalry officer of the Civil War. Stuart was equal parts great and grandiose, leading the cavalry for the Confederacy in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia until his death at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in May 1864. Stuart was a throwback to the past, colorfully dressing with capes, sashes, and an ostrich plumed hat, while sporting cologne and a heavy beard. But he was also brilliant in conducting reconnaissance, and he proved capable of leading both cavalry

and infantry at battles like Chancellorsville. As the eyes and ears of Robert E. Lee's army, none were better, despite the fact that he was only in his late 20s and early 30s during the Civil War, far younger than most men of senior rank. The Heroes of the Lost Cause chronicles the lives, battles, and legacies of the Confederacy's most famous and popular generals, while humanizing the men whose legends have often obscured the fact that they were mere mortals. Along with pictures of Lee, Jackson, Stuart and other important people, places and events in their lives, you will learn about the icons of the Lost Cause like you never have before, in no time at all.