

# **ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM**

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## **The Army of the Cumberland**

By **David A. Powell**,

### **Resources**

**If you can read only one book**

Daniel, Larry	<i>Days of Glory: The Army of the Cumberland, 1861-1865</i> . Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2006.
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### **Books and Articles**

Cozzens, Peter.	<i>No Better Place to Die</i> . Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1990.
_____.	<i>This Terrible Sound</i> . Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1992.
_____.	<i>The Shipwreck of their Hopes</i> . Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1994.
Fitch, John.	<i>Annals of the Army of the Cumberland</i> . New York: Lippincott, 1864.
Powell, David A.	<i>The Chickamauga Campaign, vol. 1. A Mad Irregular Battle</i> . El Dorado Hills, CA: Savas Beatie, 2014.
_____.	<i>The Chickamauga Campaign, vol. 2. Glory or the Grave</i> . El Dorado Hills, CA: Savas Beatie, 2015.
Van Horne, Thomas B.	<i>History of the Army of the Cumberland</i> , Cincinnati: Robert Clark, 1875.

## Organizations

## Web Resources

URL	Name and description
<a href="http://americanhistory.si.edu/westpoint/disc-over-travis.html">http://americanhistory.si.edu/westpoint/disc-over-travis.html</a>	Near the end of the Civil War, veterans of the Army of the Cumberland commissioned the artist William D. T. Travis to memorialize the career of General William Starke Rosecrans and his campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee. The panorama was shown from 1865 to 1871. Today it is too fragile for display. The Smithsonian has created a video showing the panorama and recreating how it would have been presented using the original narration.
<a href="http://www.aotc.net/">http://www.aotc.net/</a>	Major General George H. Thomas and The Army of the Cumberland is a website devoted to exploring the history of the army and the personalities that served in its ranks.

## Other Sources

Name	Description, Contact information including address, email
Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park	The National Park Service operates the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. The Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and the Lookout Mountain Battlefield Visitor Center is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Both Visitor Centers are closed on Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The park is located at 3370 LaFayette Road, Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742. The Park website is: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/chch/index.htm">http://www.nps.gov/chch/index.htm</a>

Stones River National Battlefield Park	<p>The National Park Service operates the Stones River National Battlefield Park. The Visitor Center is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and is closed for Thanksgiving and Christmas. The park is located at 3501 Old Nashville Highway, Murfreesboro, TN 37129. The park website is: <a href="http://www.nps.gov/stri/index.htm">http://www.nps.gov/stri/index.htm</a></p>
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**Google Keywords**

Union Major General William S. Rosecrans was the first commander of the Army of the Cumberland when it was formed on October 24, 1862. The army defeated a Confederate army under Braxton Bragg at the Battle of Stones River (December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863). The army remained static, camped at Murfreesboro Tennessee for six months. In June 1863 Rosecrans began a campaign of manoeuver to drive Bragg from Tennessee which culminated in the Battle of Chickamauga on September 18-20, 1863. A fatal misstep by Rosecrans allowed Confederates under James Longstreet to route a third of the Army of the Cumberland, total defeat only being staved off by a desperate defense by George Thomas, “the Rock of Chickamauga”. The army retreated to Chattanooga where it was besieged by Confederates under Braxton Bragg. Rosecrans was relieved and replaced by Thomas. A relief force was sent to Chattanooga and lifted the siege, with the Army of the Cumberland redeeming itself by a spectacular attack on Confederate positions in the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863. Rebuilding in the spring of 1864 the Army of the Cumberland participated in Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign. At the end of the Atlanta Campaign the Army of the Cumberland ceased to exist as a separate organization and its units became part of Sherman’s army in the March to the Sea.

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