

Peninsula & Valley Campaigns (map 260, 263)

Seven Days Battle (map 269)

Lincoln & Politics (ch 16)

Second Bull run

Antietam

Emancipation Proclamation

Review Posted

Peninsula & Valley Campaigns—Southeastern Virginia, to capture Richmond

Things were bleak for the confederates—the blockade, plus capture of the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers put tremendous pressure on Jeff Davis's government.

The McClellan moved, the campaign included 15 engagements from March to July 1862.

First large scale operation in the east. McClellan's goal was to capture Richmond. He used the largest naval armada ever in US history transporting 125, 000 over water.

By May Union men listened to church bells in Richmond.



CSA Joseph E. Johnston was too cautious, and Davis put Lee into the field.

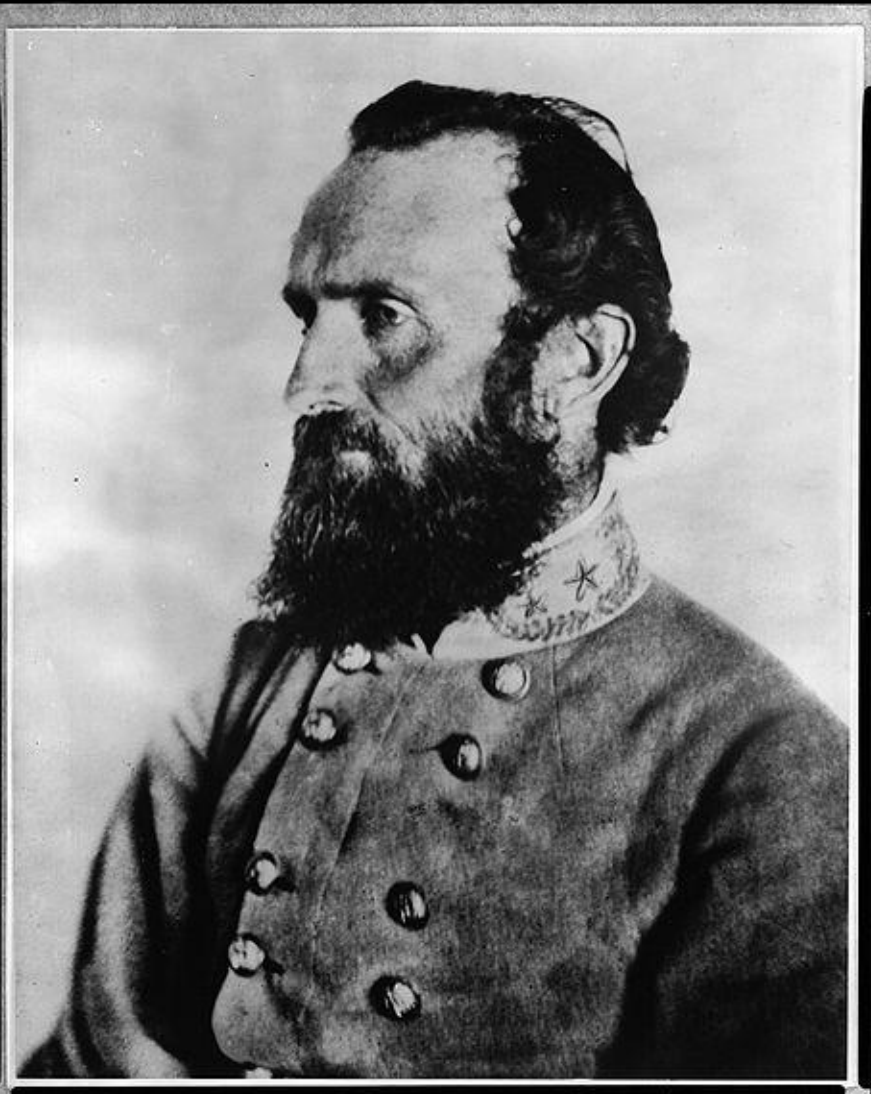
McClellan was successful at first and McClellan was near Richmond.

By the end of May the Union army had built bridges across the Chickahominy River and faced Richmond.

After several smaller battles McClellan and Lee fought the Seven Days Battle (map 269)

Robert E. Lee took over for the wounded Johnston and fought aggressively in the Seven Days Battle—

McClellan expected reinforcements, but the brilliant maneuvers of Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, kept reinforcements to a minimum.



Stonewall Jackson

Jackson seemed aloof to his men and he rarely told his own commanders what he was planning—earning him the cat-call...

“Old Tom Fool”.

He was secretive, but he was good.

Lee ordered Jackson to divert the attention of Union forces in the valley. Jackson put his men on a train going to Richmond, then doubled back to fight. Twice Jackson pitched surprise attacks, often taking leads from local spies. The use of speed and terrain created a new dimension of the war, and probably saved Richmond.

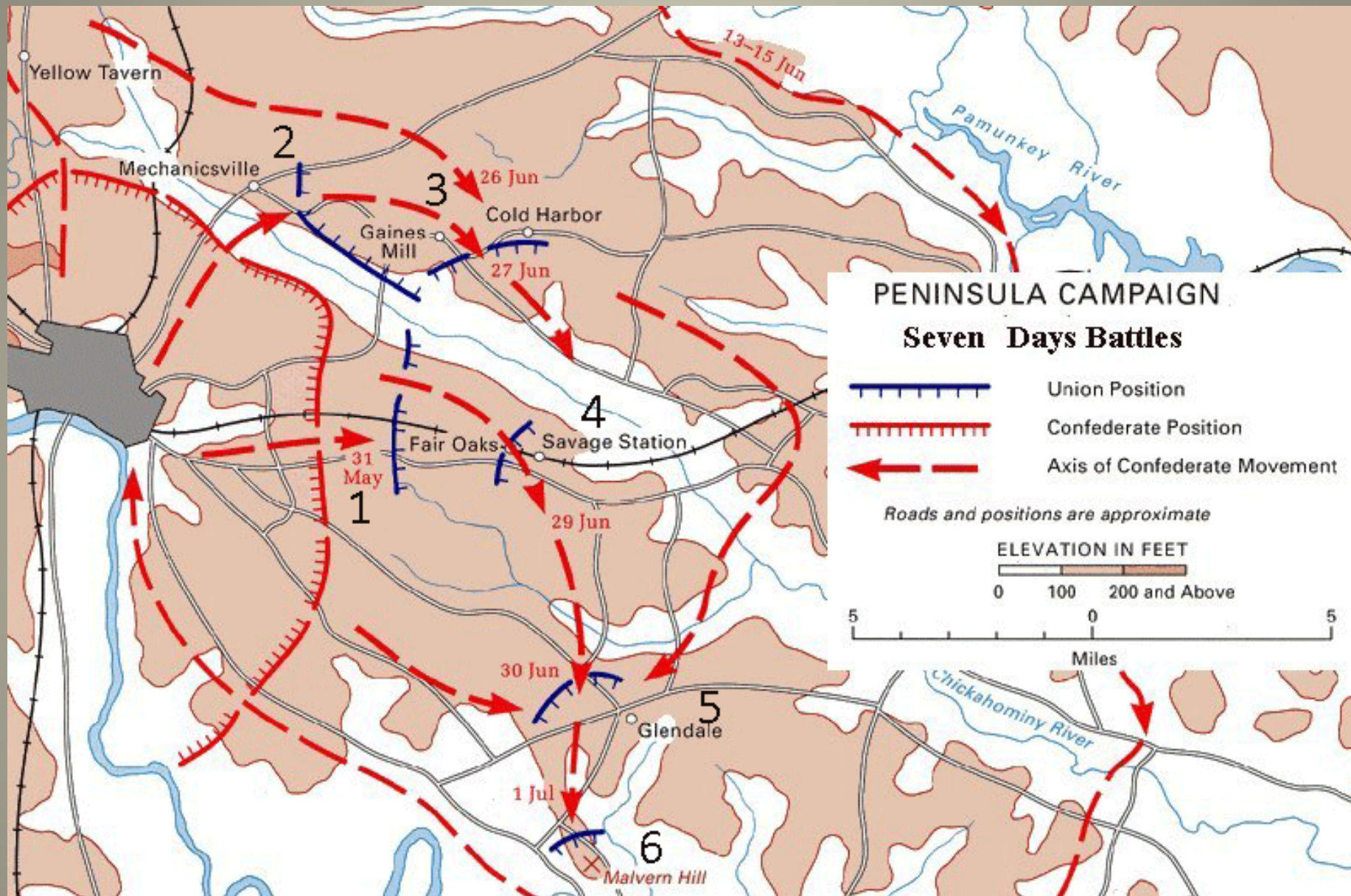
McClellan took sick and as Lee took over the CSA stopped McClellan at the Battle of Seven Pines.

McClellan re-deployed his troops south of Richmond thinking he had time—but he had lost the initiative and never re-gained it.

Between June 25 and July 1, 1862 Lee attacked viciously. Although several engagements were draws, and the Union won at Malvern Hill, the fighting skill of Lee and Jackson forced McClellan to withdraw. Lincoln ordered him home.

USA lost 15,855 & CSA lost 20,204

Lee was in charge from then on. He was surrounded by men who would be become famous—Longstreet, Jackson, AP Hill. He also developed a favor of head long charges (Malvern, Gettysburg)



6/25 Oak Grove(USA); 6/26 Mechanicsville(CSA); 6/27 Gaines Mill(CSA); 6/29 Glendale(USA); and 7/1 Malvern Hill(USA)

Lincoln & Politics

By the Summer of 1862 Congress, the President and others began to harden war goals. But not all agreed. The main debate turned on slavery.

In July new laws allowed the USA to “Enroll persons of African descent” into the Army. Another law allowed field commanders to “Capture escapees, making them forever free”. General Pope over-reacted and ordered his troops to start seizing property. Again, Lincoln had to step in.

By June, Lincoln had decided to issue some type of emancipation proclamation—the trick was how, what and when.

July 1862 Lincoln conferenced with Congressmen from border states, and many agreed

With some type of “compensated” emancipation.

McClellan, however, did not, and even told Lincoln so!

Democrats were splitting into two camps...

Anti-War Democrats; or

Peace Democrats, (Copperheads) who wanted to negotiate a peace.

In the Election of 1862, Africans and slavery was the hot issue. Lincoln, and many others, advocated “colonization”. But efforts to organize colonization failed.

Mid summer riots broke out in 14 cities, especially when free blacks were used in labor disputes. Dems labeled all Republicans “Black” Republicans. Many Rep. became “radical” Republicans demanding freedom. The issue would not go away.

Second Bull Run. After defending Richmond, some of Lee's forces moved north toward Manassas Junction.

The railhead had come under Union forces due to Southern movements, and on August 28, 1862 Stonewall Jackson captured the Union Supply Depot at Manassas and then attacked Maj. Gen Pope's troops.

On the 29th Pope attacked without knowledge that Jackson had been reinforced by Longstreet. The days struggle was bloody and both sides suffered heavy losses.

On the 30th Pope attacked again. He had ordered Fitz John Porter to flank and attack Jackson, but for a variety of reasons Porter failed to do so.

The combined CSA troops smashed Pope and he retreated.

Union losses were over 10,000, and Confederate losses were over 8,000. Pope was relieved of duty, and Porter was Court Marshaled for failing to follow orders. Years later he was exonerated as many agreed that he would have been unable to attack Jackson under any circumstance.

Antietam

- Lee attempts to strike north after several victories
- Union forces engage but hold back superior forces
- Lee retreats, McClellan fails to follow up
- Strategic defeat for South
- Single bloodiest day of American warfare

Emancipation Proclamation

- Discussed at length
- Issued only after “victory” at Antietam
- Freed slaves only in rebel lands





EMANCIPATION



PROCLAMATION



EMANCIPATION

Proclamation

Whereas, on the 1st day of September in the year of our Lord 1862, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following to wit:

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1863 all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of that State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will be so just as to give such persons as many of these as may wish they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will on that first day of January abstain of proclamation towards the States and Territories of any or which the people have not yet declared their allegiance against the United States, and the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1863, shall be so proclaimed on the Congress of the United States by members who in their judgment are in majority of the qualified voters of each State shall have participated, shall in the absence of such participation, returning to such members from whom they shall be so proclaimed, shall in the absence of their consent, shall be so proclaimed.

NOW THEREFORE
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
 BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME DEVISED BY
 CONGRESS IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Inasmuch as actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a full and necessary consequence of suppressing and subduing the same, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in compliance with my pledge to do so, I hereby proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days to wit, on the first day of January in the year of our Lord 1863, that all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of that State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will be so just as to give such persons as many of these as may wish they may make for their actual freedom.

And by virtue of the power in me devolved by Congress in Chief of the Army and Navy, I do hereby proclaim, that all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of that State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will be so just as to give such persons as many of these as may wish they may make for their actual freedom.

And I hereby repeat upon the most solemn oath, that I have no objection to the free and voluntary migration and settlement of any persons who may wish to leave the United States, and who shall be so proclaimed, to any foreign country, and I hereby repeat upon the most solemn oath, that I have no objection to the free and voluntary migration and settlement of any persons who may wish to leave the United States, and who shall be so proclaimed, to any foreign country, and I hereby repeat upon the most solemn oath, that I have no objection to the free and voluntary migration and settlement of any persons who may wish to leave the United States, and who shall be so proclaimed, to any foreign country.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty second.

Abraham Lincoln



PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ken Burns film, *Forever Free*

Note Taking Guide

Why did soldiers take photographs?

What was changing in 1862?

Characterize “Stonewall” Jackson.

What was Confederate Gospel?

Who pressured for Emancipation?

Describe the overall outcome of the Seven Days Battle (and of Lee).

What was the answer to the slave question?

How did Lincoln come to embrace “emancipation”?

What was the outcome of Second Bull Run?

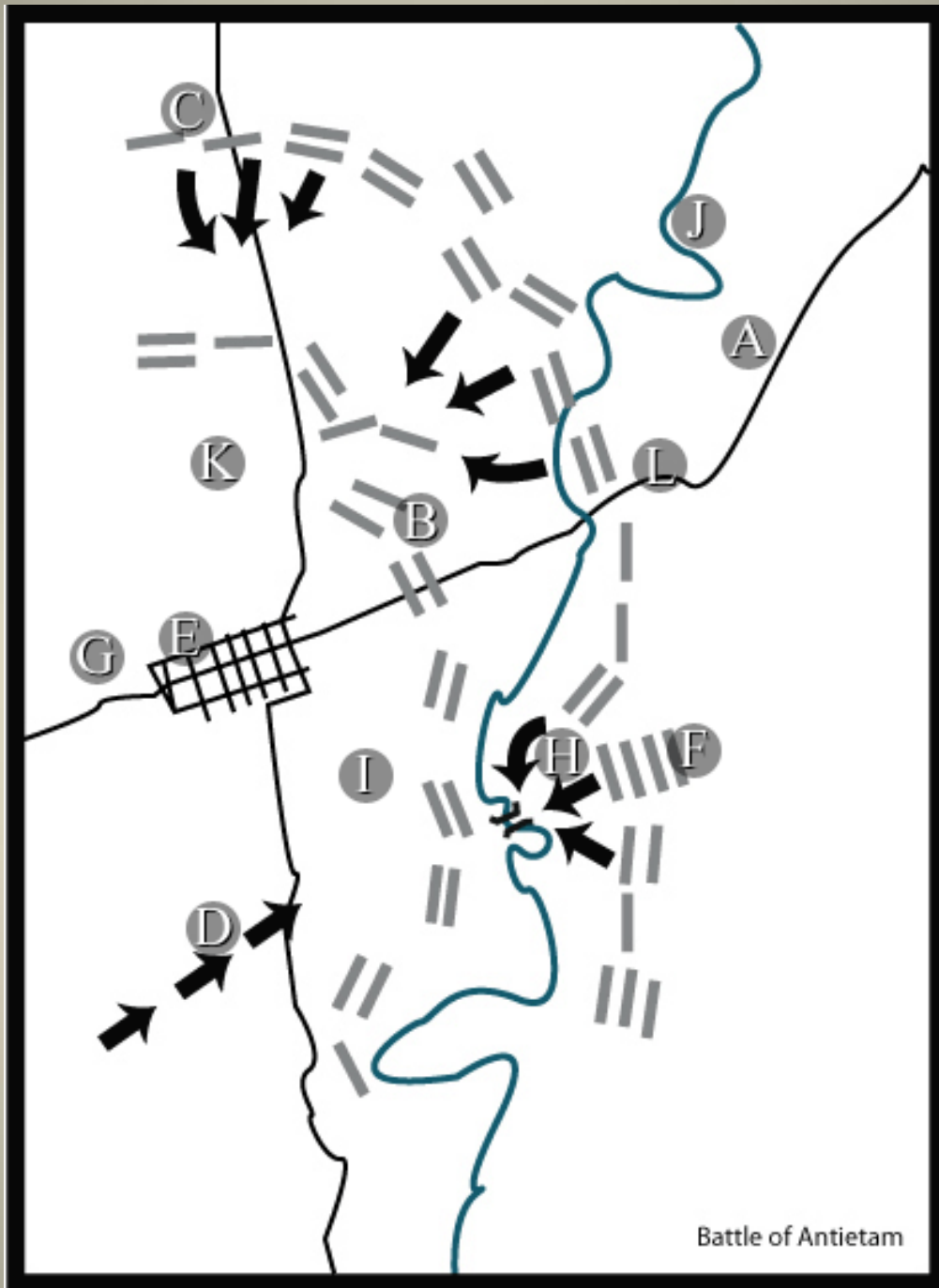
As August approached, why did Lincoln have to have a victory?

What was Lee’s strategy to win a battle worthy of European recognition?

Describe Sharpsburg/Antietam.

(why was it three battles? Hints: Corn field; sunken road [bloody lane]; stone bridge)

What was the outcome, the cost, & why did the Union Army wait?



Battle of Antietam

Conclusions:

Antietam is the first major turning point in the war.

The North has a blockade, wins in the west, control of the upper Mississippi, and now turns Lee back at Antietam.

CSA & Lee win some and are far from defeat—Seven Days Battles, and Second Manassas

But how long can the CSA hold?