Peninsula & Valley Campaigns (map 260, 263)

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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.
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
Ken urns 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?
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 lone can the CSA hold?