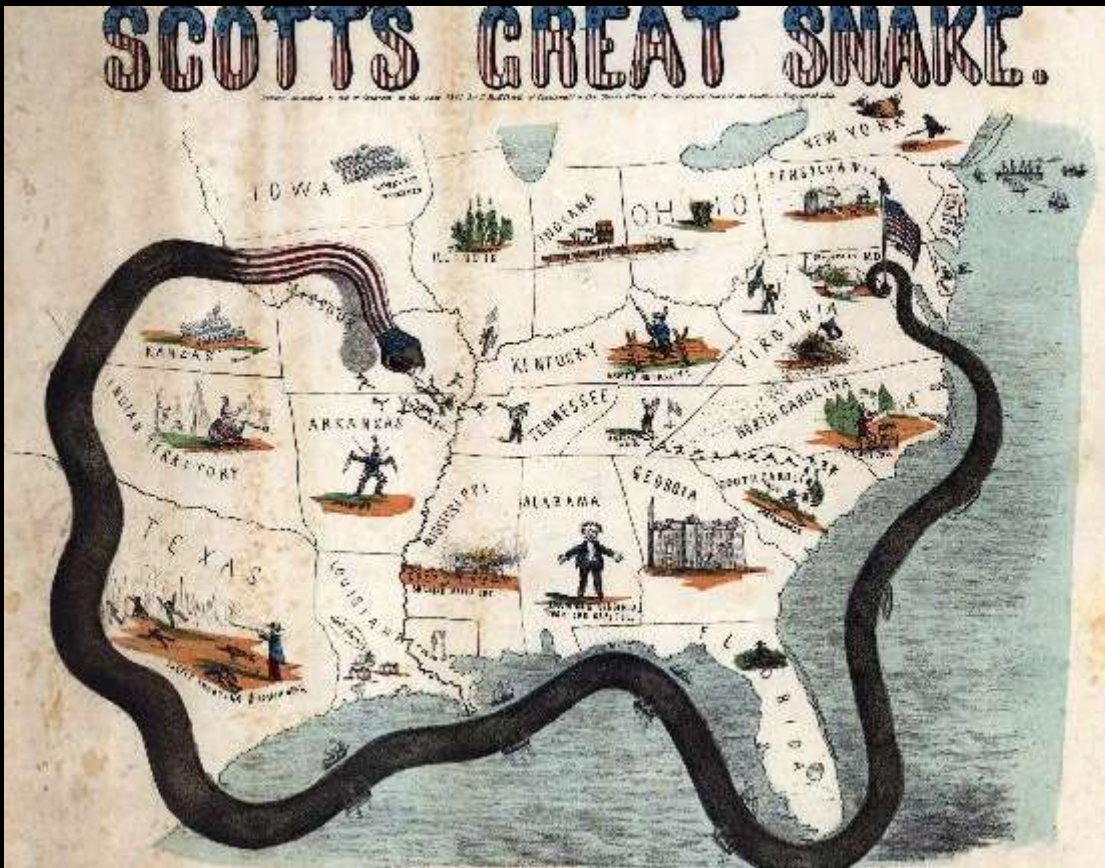


A New Birth of Freedom: The Civil War

Chapter 14
AP US History



Union War Strategy:

Early Failures:

- Bull Run and the Peninsula Campaign

Four-Phase Anaconda Plan:

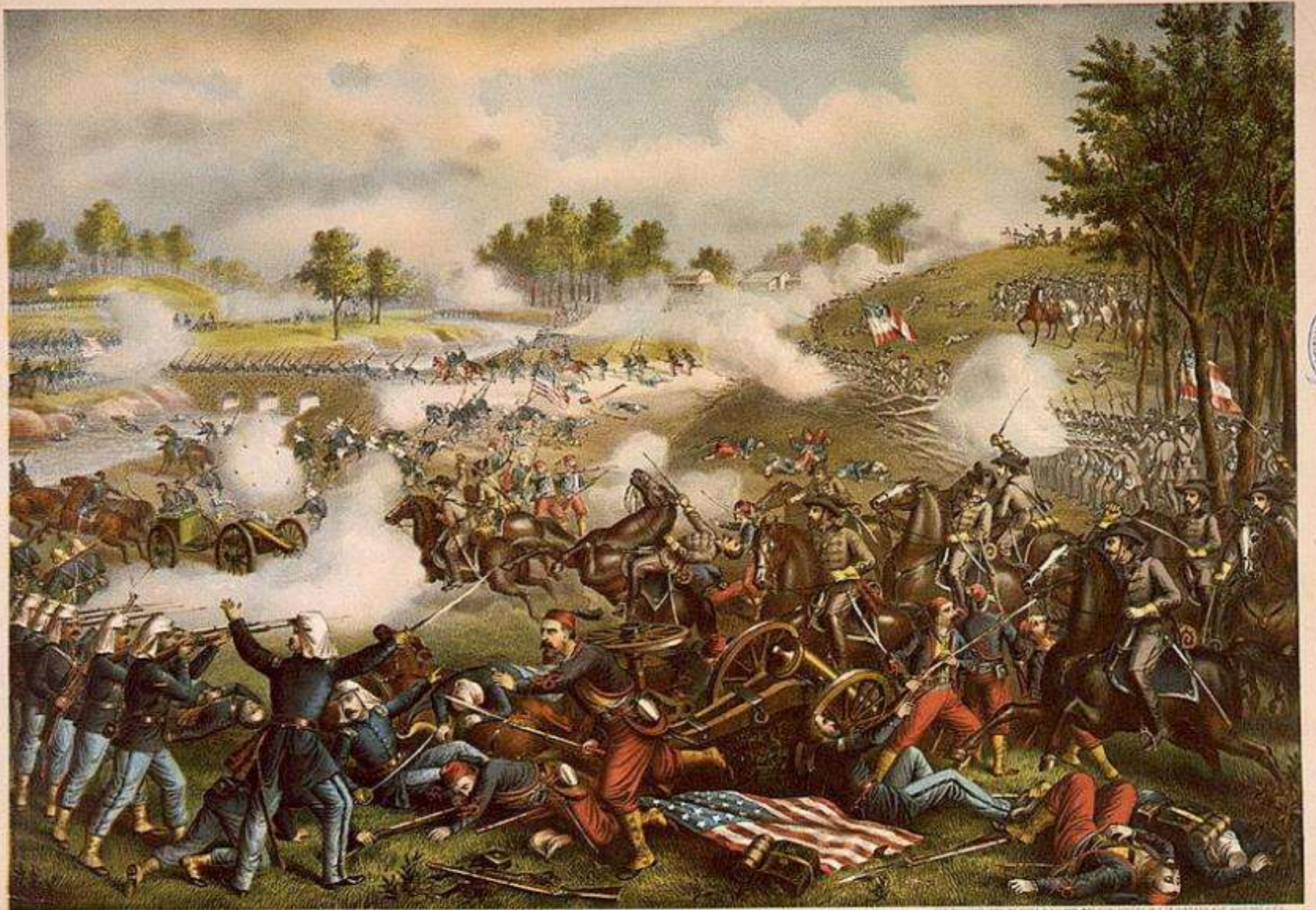
1. Blockade the South
2. Control the Mississippi River/ cut the Confederacy in half
3. Devastate the South (Sherman's March).
4. Capture Richmond



War in the East:

1861

- **Bull Run (First Manassas) July 21, 1861: a lovely afternoon for a battle!**
 - **The public urged a quick decisive battle.**
 - **This battle initially went well for the Union forces – BUT Confederate reinforcements surprised the Union.**
 - **Union forces (and observers) retreat toward Washington DC.**
 - **Casualties: Union – 2,896
Confederates – 1,982**
 - **Psychological impact:**
 - **The North: this will be a LONG war!**
 - **Southern enlistments dropped – they misunderstood the retreat!**

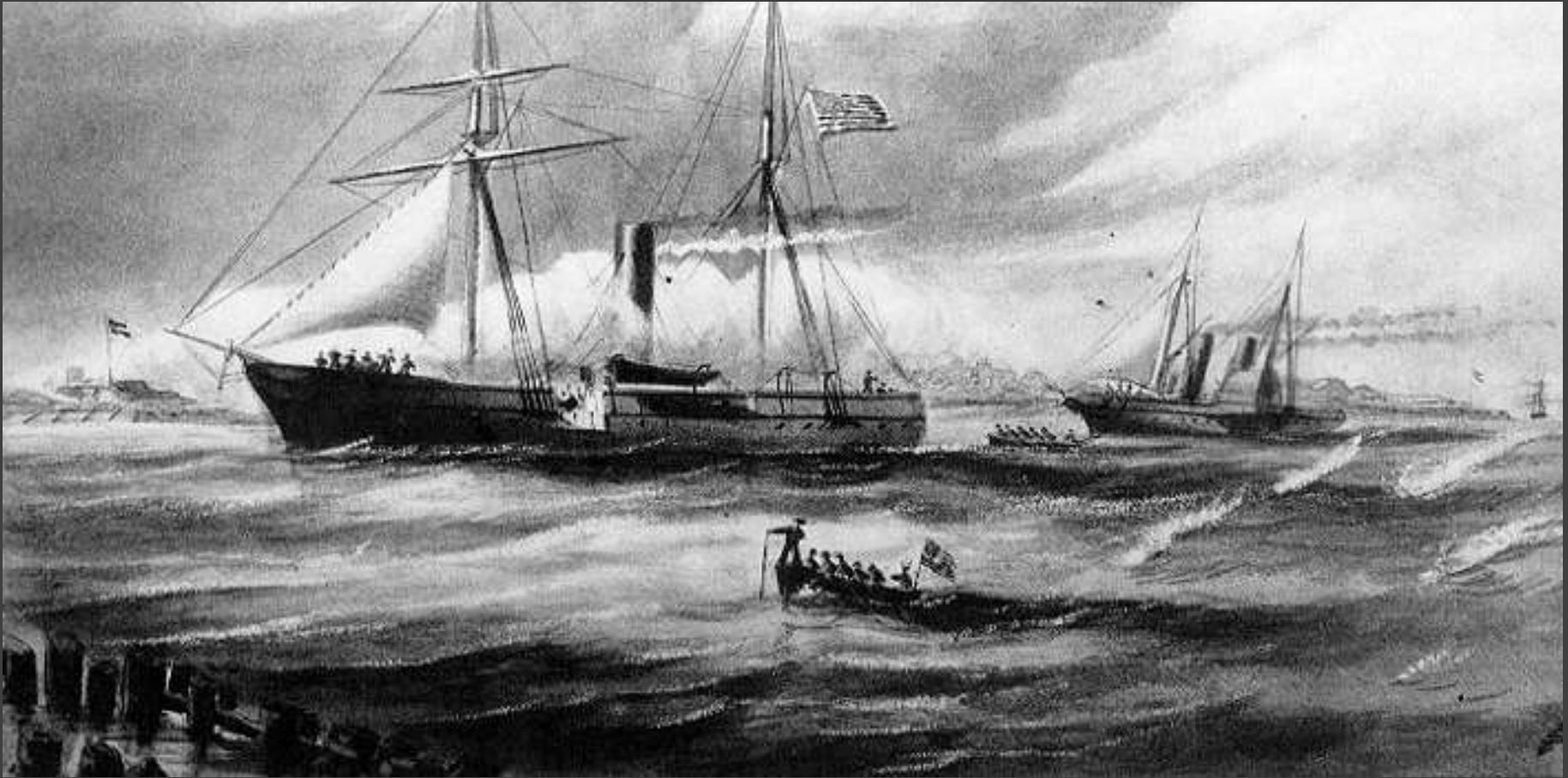


BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Who was George B. McClellan?

- Lincoln gave McClellan command of the Army of the Potomac in late 1861.
- McClellan was a brilliant strategist and leader, 34-years-old, West Point graduate!
- What is his fatal flaw? He is overly cautious!
- ALWAYS felt he was outnumbered – even when he had the advantage.





The Union Blockade: “Anaconda Plan”

- Initially this was ineffective – blockading 3,500 miles of coastline is a daunting task for the underdeveloped navy!
- This blockade was respected by England – since they might want to utilize the strategy later.
- What MIGHT pose a threat to the plan? Ironclad vessels

- **What is the Union response?**
 - Build the Monitor
- **Was the Monitor effective?**
 - The Monitor engaged the Virginia at Hampton Roads on March 8-9, 1862.
 - After 4 hours of battle neither side won!
 - Both sides claimed the victory!
 - The *Merrimack* was NEVER again a serious threat, and eventually blown up at Norfolk by the Confederates – the ship was in danger of falling into Union hands.



The War in the Eastern Theater: 1862

- **The Peninsula Campaign (April 5-June 16, 1862)**
 - McClellan persuaded Lincoln to abandon a direct frontal assault by land and try a flanking approach to Richmond by moving up the peninsula between the James and York Rivers.
 - It took a month to take Yorktown and move to a few miles of Richmond.
- **The Seven Days Battles (June 25-July 1, 1862)**
 - After Johnstone was injured, Lee took command of the Confederate army.
 - McClellan withdrew down the peninsula (later retreating) after an unsuccessful battle.
 - This was Robert E. Lee's first victory over the Union.
- The Peninsula campaign was abandoned by Lincoln and McClellan was replaced by Gen. John Pope

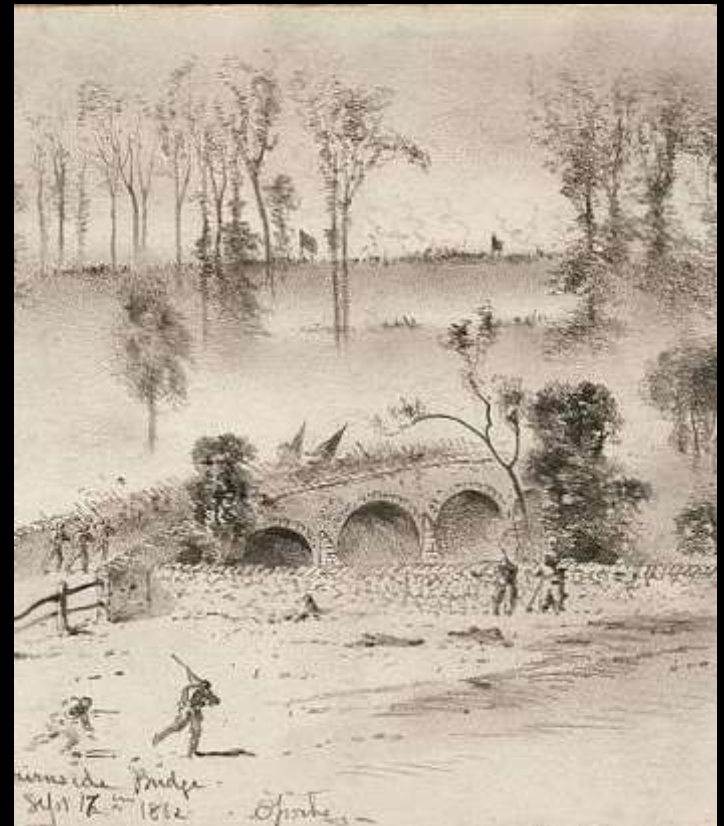


2nd Battle of Bull Run (Manassas Junction) July 14-August 30, 1862

- General Pope would lead the Union forces
- Confederate forces led by Lee, Jackson, Longstreet
- The Union lost here.
- Some blame McClellan for not supporting Pope more rapidly!
- Casualties:
 - Union – 16,054
 - Confederates – 9,197
- Lincoln returned command of the Army of the Potomac to McClellan.

Antietam: September 17, 1862


- **What does Lee want from this battle?**
 - Get Maryland (a border state) to secede!
 - Increase the chance at foreign help.
- **What happened at this battle?**
 - A full day of attacks and counterattacks which ended in a stalemate.
 - McClellan did not pursue withdrawing Confederate troops.
 - McClellan was replaced by General Ambrose Burnside
- **Casualties: USA – 12,401 CSA – 10,700**
 - This remains the bloodiest single day of fighting in American history.



Why is this battle significant?

- Considered one of the MOST decisive battles in world history!
- The South was never again this close to victory!
- Foreign powers decided not to intervene in support of the South.
- Southern military capacity was now questioned – the North was seen as powerful!
- Lincoln received the critical victory to issue the Emancipation Proclamation – making this a moral war!





The Emancipation Proclamation Reading

Read the Emancipation
Proclamation in the Enduring
Voice Vol. 1 Reader (pg. 305)

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of
September, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation
was issued by the President of the United States,
relating, among other things, to the following
to-wit:

That on the first day of January in the
present year, he would emancipate all persons held as slaves within
any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the
United States, should he then have remained a
loyal State, and that he would do so by the
United States, including the military and naval
authorities, will recognize and maintain
the freedom of such persons, and will do so
as to the receipt and care of any of them,
and will do so to the best of his power for their actual
benefit.

The Emancipation Proclamation

- Issued September 22, 1862
- Effective January 1, 1863!
- **How does this document transition the war?**
 - The Civil war is now a moral crusade: there is a “higher purpose” to the fighting!
 - This cause weakened the South!
 - Lincoln’s immediate goal was not so much to free the slaves as to strengthen the moral cause of the Union at home and abroad.
- **Was the Emancipation landmark legislation?**
 - Not really! This did not go as far as Congress’ existing legislation for freeing enemy-owned slaves!
 - The Constitutionality of this document was also questionable at this time – did the president have the authority to free slaves without ratifying the Constitution?
 - The 13th Amendment makes this document legal in 1865!

- Many abolitionists complained that Lincoln did not go far enough with the Emancipation!
- Most moderates and some abolitionists were pleased with the initial document: including Horace Greeley and Frederick Douglass!
- The South accused Lincoln of trying to stir up slave insurrection.
 - European aristocrats sympathized with southern aristocrats as the proclamation only applied to Southern slaves.
 - The European working class sympathized with the proclamation – the diplomatic condition of the Union improved with the proclamation!

