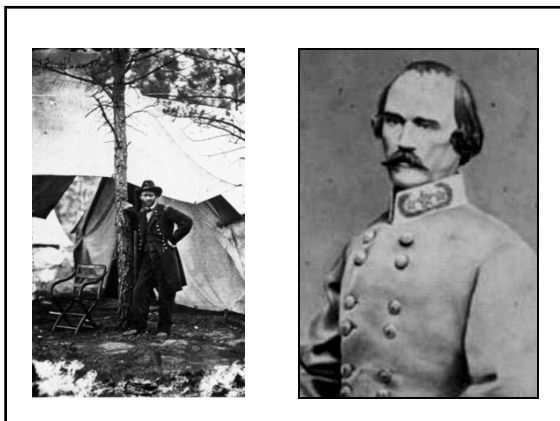
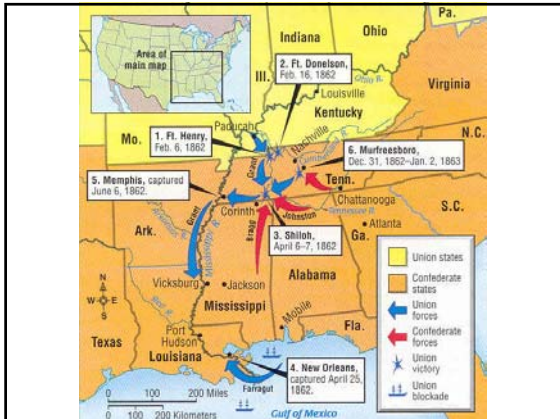


A Long, Difficult Struggle and a Promise of Freedom

Chapter 15, Section 2

War in the West

- **Fort Henry and Fort Donelson**
 - Captured by **Ulysses S. Grant** in Feb. 1862
- **Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing)**—April 6-7, 1862
 - Near Corinth, Miss.
 - Important rail junction seized by Grant
 - **Albert Sidney Johnston**
 - CSA commander
 - Surprised Grant's forces and held field after 1st day
 - Eventually won by Grant
 - By bringing in reinforcements
 - Led to Grant being relieved of command
 - Eventually spared by Lincoln
 - "I can't spare the man, he fights."
 - "Find me the brand [of whiskey Grant drinks], and I'll send a barrel to each of my other generals."
 - Bloodiest battle of the war
 - More Americans killed in these 2 days than in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined!
- Capture of **New Orleans**—Spring 1862
 - Fell to **David M. Farragut**
 - Left only **Vicksburg** stopping the Union from control of the entire **Miss. R.**



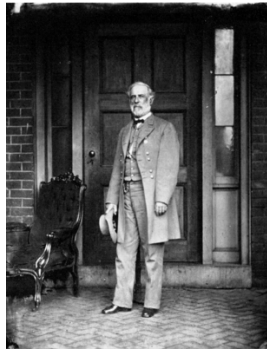
George B. McClellan: "The Young Napoleon"



- Helped restore morale of the Army of the Potomac after Bull Run
 - Great organizer and drillmaster
 - Idolized by his men
 - Who called him "Little Mac"
- Was a hesitant and over cautious warrior
 - Accused by Lincoln of having "the slows"
 - Believed the enemy outnumbered him
 - B/c of reports of Pinkerton's Detective Agency

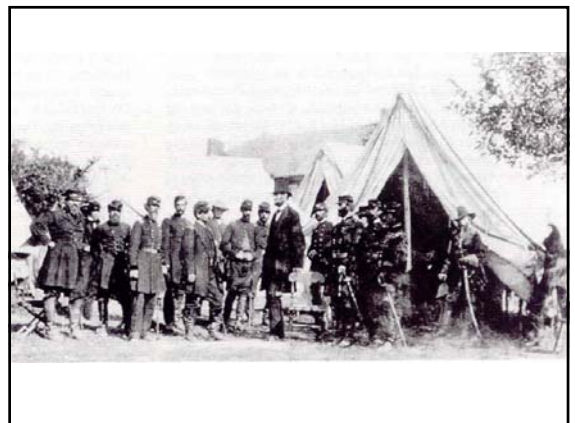
Peninsular Campaign

- Plan to capture Richmond from the S.
- Named after peninsula formed by the York and James rivers
- Joseph E. Johnston
 - Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia
 - Wounded during Battle of Seven Pines
 - Replaced by Robert E. Lee
- Shenandoah Valley
 - Site of diversionary raids by "Stonewall" Jackson
 - Intended to threaten Washington
 - To keep troops from being sent to reinforce McClellan
- Ultimately failed
 - Army of the Potomac recalled to defend Washington.
 - McClellan relieved of command.
 - Replaced by Henry W. Halleck as general-in-chief
 - Replaced by John Pope as commander of the Army of the Potomac
 - Who was defeated by Lee at the 2nd Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)
 - Replaced by McClellan



Antietam (Sharpsburg)— Sept. 17, 1862

- Lee attempted to thrust into Maryland.
- McClellan stopped Lee's thrust.
 - After capturing a copy of Lee's plans
 - Resulted in the bloodiest day of the war
 - 22,000 soldiers killed
- Lee retired back across the Potomac.
 - McClellan let him escape.
 - Causing Lincoln to relieve him a 2nd and final time



Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln had made the objective of the war to preserve the Union, not to end slavery:
 - "If I could save the Union w/o freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."
- Lincoln hesitated to free the slaves so as not to alienate the border states.
- Lincoln wrote the Proclamation in the summer of 1862.
 - But waited to issue the Proclamation
 - The war was going badly for the Union.
 - He didn't want it to look like an act of desperation.
 - Antietam gave Lincoln the victory he needed.
 - Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued on Sept. 22, 1862

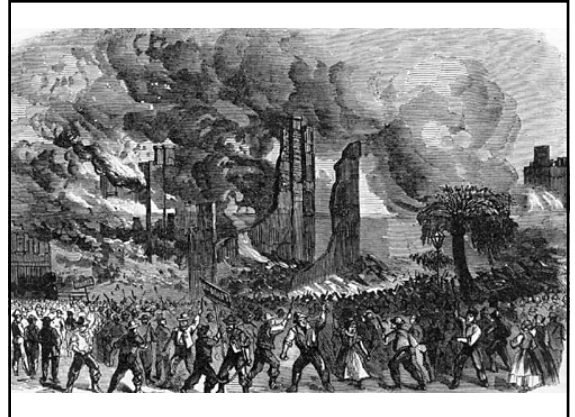
Emancipation Proclamation

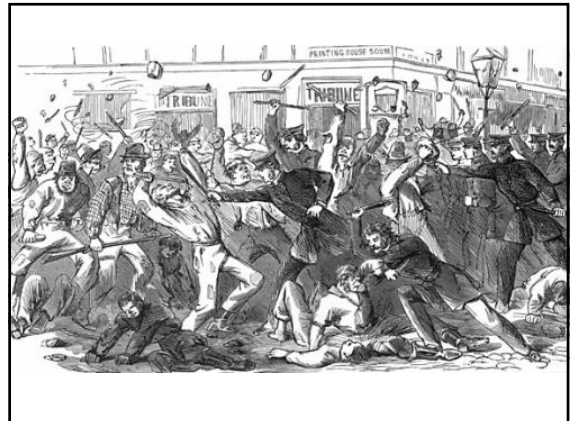
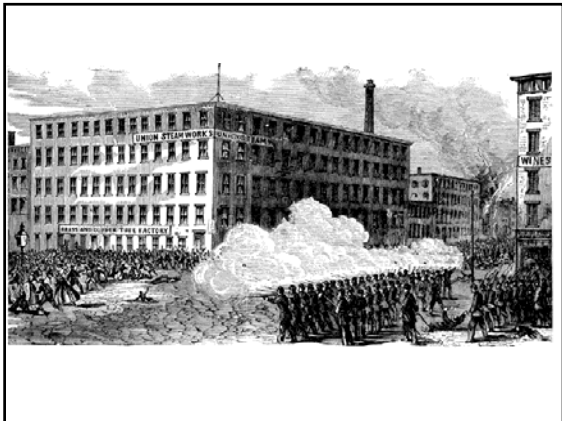
- Formal Emancipation Proclamation issued on Jan. 1, 1863.
 - "... all persons held as slaves w/in any state or ... part of a state [whose] people ... shall then be in rebellion against the U.S., shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."
- Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation
 - Did not free the slaves in the border states or any areas already occupied by Union forces
 - Freed only those slaves in areas still in rebellion
 - Which the Union had no control over
 - So really freed no slaves
- Motives for the Emancipation Proclamation
 - Gave the Union a clearer objective for fighting the war
 - Undermined the war effort for the CSA
 - Depended upon slave labor to grow food
 - Kept the British out of the war
 - They were the 1st nation to outlaw slavery.



Conscription

- The draft
- 1st implemented by the CSA in April 1862
 - Applied to men btw the ages of 17 and 50
 - Allowed draftees to hire substitutes
 - Exempted planters who owned 20 or more slaves
 - Led to the complaint that it was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight"
- Implemented in the N. in March 1863
 - Applied to men btw the ages of 20 and 45
 - Allowed draftees to hire substitutes
 - Allowed exemptions to be bought for \$300
 - Led to draft riots in many northern cities
 - Most significant of which was in NYC
 - Mainly incited by immigrants, esp. the Irish
 - Too poor to hire substitutes or buy an exemption
 - Resented risking life to fight for the blacks
 - ◊ Who would just compete for jobs w/ them





Black Soldiers

- Initially refused for military service
- Accepted for services after Aug. 1862
 - When # of volunteers started to fall off
 - Forced to serve in segregated units w/ white officers
 - Received only \$7/month
 - About half of what white soldiers were pd.
 - Initially served in non-combatant support roles
- 54th Mass. Regiment
 - Most famous black unit in the Union army
- Faced retaliation by the CSA
 - Black soldiers treated more cruelly in prison camps.
 - Black soldiers often executed if they surrendered.



