

The War Between the States: America's Uncivil War

Chapter 16 – Emancipation (1862/II)

Summary:

As the war churned through its blood-drenched second year, the outnumbered, out-supplied Confederacy won a series of stunning military victories in the Eastern Theater. The industrial and material might of the United States, however, coupled with the determined leadership of President Abraham Lincoln, and the South's own dearth of resources, prevented the Confederates from translating their victories into the independence they so desperately wanted. Frustration at Confederate successes contributed to an ominous shift in official Federal war policy toward a strategy of total war, wherein the civilian population joined its soldiers as military targets. Other voices—by the thousands, especially in the Midwestern “Lincoln Country”—rose in the North not against the United States or the Union of all the states, but against the centralizing moves of the Republican National government, including its policy of war to preserve the Union.

Toward the end of the year, Lincoln electrified the world with his announcement of an Emancipation Proclamation that would free certain of the black slaves in America, effective January 1, 1863. After the war, the Emancipation Proclamation grew embedded into the American memory as a single-minded act of charity and mercy on the part of Abraham Lincoln. Close examination of the circumstances surrounding it, including Lincoln's motivations, as well as the social and political temper of the U.S. public and its national government, suggest a much more complex—and intriguing—set of explanations.

Identification:

1. John Pope
2. James Longstreet
3. Clement Vallandigham
4. Copperheads
5. Emancipation Proclamation

Completion:

1. Before McClellan's repulsed Federal army even returned to Washington following the Seven Days Campaign, another enormous Federal army, the Army

- of Virginia, was gathering under the command of General _____ for another march on the Confederate capital of Richmond.
2. The Confederates crushed this latest Federal invasion of the South in August, 1862, at the Second Battle of _____, also called the Second Battle of _____.
 3. After that victory, the Army of Northern Virginia campaigned north into the Federally-held state of _____.
 4. The day of the Battle of _____, also called the Battle of _____, was the bloodiest single day in American history.
 5. The Federal commander at that battle was _____. The Confederate commander was _____.
 6. When told he had no authority to free slaves, Lincoln claimed emancipation as a _____ powers act that he as Commander-in-Chief could employ for _____ purposes.
 7. Clement Vallandigham's outspoken views prompted the Lincoln Administration to send him to _____ during the war.
 8. Later in the war, Vallandigham campaigned for the office of _____ of the state of _____, launching his campaign with a speech delivered in the nation of _____.
 9. The year of 1862 ended with yet another decisive _____ victory in the Eastern Theater, at the Battle of _____, where nearly _____ soldiers of the _____ were killed, wounded, or missing.

Thought Questions:

1. Why did the Confederates invade the North in the fall of 1862? Was their campaign successful? Why or why not? What might have been the implications for the course of the war had the campaign fared differently?
2. Discuss who the Emancipation Proclamation freed and who it did not, and why it might have been issued as such.
3. Explain the various objectives President Lincoln may have had for bringing forth the Emancipation Proclamation.

4. Describe the reaction(s) to the Emancipation Proclamation among the Northern people.
5. List and discuss the typical beliefs of the Copperheads.