

History 225  
Re: BCF, Chpt. 16

Deals with the factors that that around the war aim of the Union.

This shift in attitude or persuasion in the North in a quick turnaround--over three months. MCP correctly identifies it with the failure of the Peninsular Campaign. (Note here: that victory for the North seemed so likely and anticipated without much foreboding, that Lincoln had closed off recruiting in April '62).

Then came the ~~X~~ Days/ and the collapse of the campaign.

\* New recruitment ploys in North. New recruitment needed. Volunteers falling off as the blast of war's realities hit both sides. Terrible casualties in the Peninsular campaign; and sense of lost opportunities discourage Federal enlistments. Feds now recruit for three years. . .

\* Growing influence of abolitionists. Wendell Philipps comes to WDC to give lectures. This was unthinkable a year earlier; he would not have been safe.

\* Congress now takes legislative actions that would have appeared radically off the scale in 1861 but now are not much remaked upon:

--prohibition of slavery in the territories. This overturns the infamous Dred Scott decision of 1857. Note: War speeds up everything and imposes its own priorities and necessities;

--ratification of new treaty w/ Britain to strengthen measures against the international slave trade;

--abolition of slavery in WDC

--forbidding Union officers from returning escaped slaves to their owners. This was affirmation by Congress of Butler's earlier "contraband" policy.

\* Lincoln begins making soft appealing approaches to border state politicians--governors and congressmen to think seriously about compensated emancipation. (He stresses this w/ Delaware especially because it had so few slaves. Get it in motion). Border states do not bite; Lincoln grows increasingly weary with inaction by border states and becomes indifferent to foot dragging. This is another indication of how the war was impacting on North and forcing new attitudes.

\* Pope's draconian measures in Virginia prior to Second Manassas. Orders to offices to seize rebel property without compensation (note here that Lee's family's three estates were not in Federal hands); shoot guerillas on the spot; expell southerners under his command who refuse to take oath of loyaty to the Union. All of this without conferring w/ Lincoln.

History 225  
Re: Notes/Outline w/ Chpt. 16

\* Notes now increase in foraging by Union troops. Develop this idea in lecture notes.

Develops the outpouring of opposition from the Democratic ranks-- both War and Peace Democrats. They make an issue of the growing abolitionist taint to the Union war aim. Make note of McClellan and his lecturing Lincoln at Harrison's Landing. McClellan and political ambitions.

Last item discussed in the issue of colonization. Not much detail. Just that it (was possibly a ploy or a measure to reduce northern racial reactions). Monies appropriated but experiment is a total disaster. Cites Hati (Isle De Vaca) experiment.

History 225  
Re: BCF, Chpt. 17

Discussion of fighting in the West in 1862 prior to the Confederate advance into Maryland in fall of '62.

Notes Union victories in Perryville. A Campaign that pitted Union Buell (a McClellan clone) against Braxton Bragg.

Bragg's invasion of Kentucky failed to bring the Blue Grass state into the Confederacy. Perryville was in this sense a Federal victory; that is, a political victory.

Emerging out of this 1862 warfare in West came new military talent like Phil Sheridan and Rosecrans.

Union victories at Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi, were prelude to Grant's long and frustrating campaign to take Vicksburg.

Narrative shifts to the East/ Lee and Jackson's decision to invade the North.

Why Lee came North. I need to expand a little on this. See addendum notes

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