

1: Searching for George Brinton McClellan | Emerging Civil War

George McClellan was a U.S. Army engineer, railroad president and politician who served as a major general during the Civil War. McClellan was well liked by his men, but his reticence to attack.

McClellan attended the University of Pennsylvania in at age twelve, resigning himself to the study of law. After two years, he changed his goal to military service. These associations gave McClellan what he considered to be an appreciation of the Southern mind and an understanding of the political and military implications of the sectional differences in the United States that led to the Civil War. Army Corps of Engineers. He arrived near the mouth of the Rio Grande in October , well prepared for action with a double-barreled shotgun, two pistols, a saber, a dress sword, and a Bowie knife. He complained that he had arrived too late to take any part in the American victory at Monterrey in September. During a temporary armistice in which the forces of Gen. Zachary Taylor awaited action, McClellan was stricken with dysentery and malaria , which kept him in the hospital for nearly a month. The malaria would recur in later yearsâ€”he called it his "Mexican disease". He learned that flanking movements used by Scott at Cerro Gordo are often better than frontal assaults, and the value of siege operations Veracruz. McClellan also developed a disdain for volunteer soldiers and officers, particularly politicians who cared nothing for discipline and training. He chafed at the boredom of peacetime garrison service, although he greatly enjoyed the social life. In March , he was ordered to report to Capt. Marcy at Fort Smith , Arkansas , to serve as second-in-command on an expedition to discover the sources of the Red River. Upon their return to civilization on July 28, they were astonished to find that they had been given up for dead. A sensational story had reached the press that the expedition had been ambushed by 2, Comanches and killed to the last man. McClellan blamed the story on "a set of scoundrels, who seek to keep up agitation on the frontier in order to get employment from the Govt. He also received an assignment to the Department of Texas, with orders to perform a survey of Texas rivers and harbors. In he participated in the Pacific Railroad surveys , ordered by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis , to select an appropriate route for the planned transcontinental railroad. McClellan surveyed the western portion of the northern corridor along the 47th and 49th parallels from St. Paul to the Puget Sound. In doing so, he demonstrated a tendency for insubordination toward senior political figures. In so doing, he missed three greatly superior passes in the near vicinity, which were eventually used for railroads and interstate highways. The governor ordered McClellan to turn over his expedition logbooks, but McClellan steadfastly refused, most likely because of embarrassing personal comments that he had made throughout his adventures. McClellan assessed local defensive capabilities for the secretary. The information was not used until , when President Ulysses S. Grant unsuccessfully attempted to annex the Dominican Republic. Traveling widely, and interacting with the highest military commands and royal families, McClellan observed the siege of Sevastopol. Upon his return to the United States in he requested assignment in Philadelphia to prepare his report, which contained a critical analysis of the siege and a lengthy description of the organization of the European armies. He also wrote a manual on cavalry tactics that was based on Russian cavalry regulations. Like other observers, though, McClellan did not appreciate the importance of the emergence of rifled muskets in the Crimean War, and the fundamental changes in warfare tactics it would require. It became standard issue for as long as the U. McClellan and Mary Ellen Marcy Nelly McClellan McClellan resigned his commission January 16, , and, capitalizing on his experience with railroad assessment, became chief engineer and vice president of the Illinois Central Railroad , and then president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in He performed well in both jobs, expanding the Illinois Central toward New Orleans and helping the Ohio and Mississippi recover from the Panic of During the Utah War against the Mormons , he considered rejoining the Army. Douglas in the election. He claimed to have defeated an attempt at vote fraud by Republicans by ordering the delay of a train that was carrying men to vote illegally in another county, enabling Douglas to win the county. This placed him in great demand as the Union mobilized. Ohio Governor William Dennison was the most persistent, so McClellan was commissioned a major general of volunteers and took command of the Ohio militia on April 23, Unlike some of his fellow Union officers who came from abolitionist families, he

was opposed to federal interference with slavery. For this reason, some of his Southern colleagues approached him informally about siding with the Confederacy, but he could not accept the concept of secession. On May 14, he was commissioned a major general in the regular army. At age 34, he outranked everyone in the Army except Lt. Winfield Scott, the general-in-chief. Chase, Treasury Secretary and former Ohio governor and senator. He wrote a letter to Gen. Scott on April 27, four days after assuming command in Ohio, that presented the first proposal for a strategy for the war. It contained two alternatives, each envisioning a prominent role for himself as commander. The first would use 80,000 men to invade Virginia through the Kanawha Valley toward Richmond. The second would use the same force to drive south instead, crossing the Ohio River into Kentucky and Tennessee. Scott rejected both plans as logistically unfeasible. Although he complimented McClellan and expressed his "great confidence in your intelligence, zeal, science, and energy", he replied by letter that the 80,000 men would be better used on a river-based expedition to control the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy, accompanied by a strong Union blockade of Southern ports. This plan, which would require considerable patience of the Northern public, was derided in newspapers as the Anaconda Plan, but eventually proved to be the outline of the successful prosecution of the war. Relations between the two generals became increasingly strained over the summer and fall. He had received intelligence reports on May 26 that the critical Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges in that portion of the state were being burned. As he quickly implemented plans to invade the region, he triggered his first serious political controversy by proclaiming to the citizens there that his forces had no intentions of interfering with personal property—including slaves. His first personal command in battle was at Rich Mountain, which he also won, but only after displaying a strong sense of caution and a reluctance to commit reserve forces that would be his hallmark for the rest of his career. His subordinate commander, William S. Rosecrans, bitterly complained that his attack was not reinforced as McClellan had agreed. McClellan, the Napoleon of the Present War". McClellan in Washington, D. He traveled by special train on the main Pennsylvania line from Wheeling through Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and on to Washington City, and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds that met his train along the way. On August 20, several military units in Virginia were consolidated into his department and he immediately formed the Army of the Potomac, with himself as its first commander. It was a remarkable achievement, in which he came to personify the Army of the Potomac and reaped the adulation of his men. Scott, on matters of strategy. He proposed that his army should be expanded to 100,000 men and guns and "crush the rebels in one campaign". He favored a war that would impose little impact on civilian populations and require no emancipation of slaves. But he made no secret of his opposition to the radical Republicans. He told Ellen, "I will not fight for the abolitionists. On August 8, believing that the Confederacy had over 100,000 troops facing him in contrast to the 35,000 they had actually deployed at Bull Run a few weeks earlier, he declared a state of emergency in the capital. By August 19, he estimated 100,000 rebel soldiers on his front. Historian and biographer Stephen W. That fall, for example, Confederate forces ranged from 35,000 to 60,000, whereas the Army of the Potomac in September numbered 100,000 men; in early December, 100,000; by year end, 100,000. Scott as well as many in the War Department was outraged that McClellan refused to divulge any details about his strategic planning, or even such basic information as the strengths and dispositions of his units. McClellan claimed he could not trust anyone in the administration to keep his plans secret from the press, and thus the enemy. In the course of a disagreement about defensive forces on the Potomac River, McClellan wrote to his wife on August 10, "I have to fight my way against him. Rumors traveled through the capital that McClellan might resign, or instigate a military coup, if Scott were not removed. Many historians argue that he was talented in this aspect. General-in-chief [edit] "Quaker guns" logs used as ruses to imitate cannons in former Confederate fortifications at Manassas Junction On November 1, 1861, Winfield Scott retired and McClellan became general-in-chief of all the Union armies. The president expressed his concern about the "vast labor" involved in the dual role of army commander and general-in-chief, but McClellan responded, "I can do it all. In December, the Congress formed a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, which became a thorn in the side of many generals throughout the war, accusing them of incompetence and, in some cases, treason. McClellan was called as the first witness on December 23, but he contracted typhoid fever and could not attend. He privately referred to Lincoln, whom he had known before the war as a lawyer for the Illinois

Central, as "nothing more than a well-meaning baboon", a "gorilla", and "ever unworthy of He refused to give any specific details of the proposed campaign, even to his friend, newly appointed War Secretary Edwin M. On January 31, he issued a supplementary order for the Army of the Potomac to move overland to attack the Confederates at Manassas Junction and Centreville. Although Lincoln believed his plan was superior, he was relieved that McClellan finally agreed to begin moving, and reluctantly approved. They expressed their confidence to varying degrees. The Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston withdrew from their positions before Washington, assuming new positions south of the Rappahannock, which completely nullified the Urbanna strategy. McClellan revised his plans to have his troops disembark at Fort Monroe , Virginia , and advance up the Virginia Peninsula to Richmond, an operation that would be known as the Peninsula Campaign. On March 11, , Lincoln removed McClellan as general-in-chief, leaving him in command of only the Army of the Potomac, ostensibly so that McClellan would be free to devote all his attention to the move on Richmond. In fact, the general-in-chief position was left unfilled. Lincoln, Stanton, and a group of officers who formed the "War Board" directed the strategic actions of the Union armies that spring. Although McClellan was assuaged by supportive comments Lincoln made to him, in time he saw the change of command very differently, describing it as a part of an intrigue "to secure the failure of the approaching campaign". It was an armada that dwarfed all previous American expeditions, transporting , men, 44 artillery batteries, 1, wagons, over 15, horses, and tons of equipment and supplies. An English observer remarked that it was the "stride of a giant". McClellan continued to believe intelligence reports that credited the Confederates with two or three times the men they actually had. Early in the campaign, Confederate General John B.

2: George B. McClellan | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

George Brinton McClellan (December 3, - October 29,) was an American soldier, civil engineer, railroad executive, and politician. A graduate of West Point, McClellan served with distinction during the Mexican War (), and later left the Army to work in railroads until the outbreak of the Civil War ().

A graduate of West Point , McClellan served with distinction during the Mexican War “ , and later left the Army to work in railroads until the outbreak of the Civil War “ Early in the war, McClellan was appointed to the rank of major general and played an important role in raising a well-trained and organized army, which would become the Army of the Potomac in the Eastern Theater ; he served a brief period November to March as general-in-chief of the Union Army. Although McClellan was meticulous in his planning and preparations, these very characteristics hampered his ability to challenge aggressive opponents in a fast-moving battlefield environment. He chronically overestimated the strength of enemy units and was reluctant to apply principles of mass, frequently leaving large portions of his army unengaged at decisive points. It was the first large-scale offensive in the Eastern Theater. Johnston , but the military emergence of General Robert E. He did not trust his commander-in-chief and was privately derisive of him. He served as the 24th Governor of New Jersey from to , and eventually became a writer, and vigorously defended his Civil War conduct. Most modern authorities have assessed McClellan as a poor battlefield general. After the war, subsequent commanding general and 18th President Ulysses S. Grant was asked for his opinion of McClellan as a general; he replied, "McClellan is to me one of the mysteries of the war. McClellan attended the University of Pennsylvania in at age twelve, resigning himself to the study of law. After two years, he changed his goal to military service. These associations gave McClellan what he considered to be an appreciation of the Southern mind and an understanding of the political and military implications of the sectional differences in the United States that led to the Civil War. Army Corps of Engineers. He arrived near the mouth of the Rio Grande in October , well prepared for action with a double-barreled shotgun, two pistols, a saber, a dress sword, and a Bowie knife. He complained that he had arrived too late to take any part in the American victory at Monterrey in September. During a temporary armistice in which the forces of Gen. Zachary Taylor awaited action, McClellan was stricken with dysentery and malaria , which kept him in the hospital for nearly a month. The malaria would recur in later years“he called it his "Mexican disease". He learned that flanking movements used by Scott at Cerro Gordo are often better than frontal assaults, and the value of siege operations Veracruz. McClellan also developed a disdain for volunteer soldiers and officers, particularly politicians who cared nothing for discipline and training. He chafed at the boredom of peacetime garrison service, although he greatly enjoyed the social life. In March , he was ordered to report to Capt. Marcy at Fort Smith , Arkansas , to serve as second-in-command on an expedition to discover the sources of the Red River. Upon their return to civilization on July 28, they were astonished to find that they had been given up for dead. A sensational story had reached the press that the expedition had been ambushed by 2, Comanches and killed to the last man. McClellan blamed the story on "a set of scoundrels, who seek to keep up agitation on the frontier in order to get employment from the Govt. He also received an assignment to the Department of Texas, with orders to perform a survey of Texas rivers and harbors. In he participated in the Pacific Railroad surveys , ordered by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis , to select an appropriate route for the planned transcontinental railroad. McClellan surveyed the western portion of the northern corridor along the 47th and 49th parallels from St. Paul to the Puget Sound. In doing so, he demonstrated a tendency for insubordination toward senior political figures. In so doing, he missed three greatly superior passes in the near vicinity, which were eventually used for railroads and interstate highways. The governor ordered McClellan to turn over his expedition logbooks, but McClellan steadfastly refused, most likely because of embarrassing personal comments that he had made throughout his adventures. McClellan assessed local defensive capabilities for the secretary. The information was not used until , when President Ulysses S. Grant unsuccessfully attempted to annex the Dominican Republic. Traveling widely, and interacting with the highest military commands and royal families, McClellan observed the siege of Sevastopol. Upon his return to the United States in he requested assignment in

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3: McClellan, George B. (George Brinton) [WorldCat Identities]

Lincoln elected president, -- Southern states secede, / -- Confederacy takes shape, -- Attack on Fort Sumter, -- Preparing for war, -- Battle of First Bull Run, -- Trent affair, -- West Virginia becomes a state, / -- Liberties, / -- Emancipation Proclamation, / -- George McClellan.

Officers How to judge his victory twelve days later at Sharpsburg, Maryland, depends on how one judges McClellan himself. A day later, Lee established a defensive position across Antietam Creek, urging his generals Jackson and A. Hill to join him on the double. That he drove Lee from Maryland when he finally did attackâ€”at dawn on September 17, in what was the bloodiest single day of the warâ€”is itself a significant achievement. Many generals could have benefited from such caution. McClellan, in turn, was disappointed that the president had used Antietam as an excuse to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Two days later, Ambrose Burnsideâ€”having already turned down the position twice, partly out of loyalty to his old friendâ€”took over the Army of the Potomac. Unlike the politicians, the soldiers in the army he created were still intensely loyal to their "Little Mac. Presidential Election Approached by the Democrats as a presidential candidate in , McClellan accepted the nomination despite a platform declaring that the "War is a failure," a view the general did not actually hold. After losing the election to Lincoln, McClellan lived in Europe from until , for a time occupying a villa he named "Antietam" in Nice, France. He was elected and served creditably as governor of New Jersey from until , and then served on the Board of Directors for the National Home for Disabled Soldiers. While his military caution led to speculation that his political sympathies were not solidly pro-war and pro-Union, it also defined the nature of conflict in Virginia. McClellan clashed with Lincoln over war strategy and even challenged him for office, and he has been accused of everything from paranoid delusions to disloyalty. He has not, however, been given enough credit for his successes, the most notable of which was expelling Lee from Maryland. The first is by the soldiers who served under him, who almost without exception loved him. His departure from the Army of the Potomac even led to suggestions that he install himself in Washington as a dictator. McClellan adamantly repudiated such talk. The other endorsement came after the war, when a relative of Robert E. Thumping the table emphatically, Lee replied, "McClellan, by all odds! McClellan is born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. McClellan graduates from the U. Military Academy at West Point, second in a class of fifty-nine. His classmates include Thomas J. McClellan serves in the Mexican War. Lee and Pierre G. He receives two brevets for his service. McClellan translates a French bayonet manual into English for the Army. McClellan works as an Army surveyor on the Red River, in western territories, and on railroad routes. McClellan begins to court Ellen Marcy, whose father is his former commander. She is also courted by A. McClellan produces a cavalry manual and recommends a new saddle for the cavalry, the so-called McClellan saddle, that will be in use until the twentieth century. McClellan opens his Chicago home to Ambrose Burnside, an old West Point friend who had been left destitute by a business failure. McClellan arranges a job for him at the Illinois Central Railroad. McClellan supports the conservative Democrat Stephen A. Douglas in his successful run for the U. Senate against Republican Abraham Lincoln. January - George B. McClellan is promoted to vice president of the Illinois Central Railroad. McClellan becomes president of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. May 22, - George B. April 23, - George B. May 3, - George B. McClellan reenters the regular U. Army and takes command of the Department of Ohio. May 14, - George B. McClellan is commissioned a major general in the U. Army, second in rank only to his former Mexican War commander, Winfield Scott. Juneâ€”July - George B. Union forces defeat a smaller Confederate army under Robert S. Garnett, who is killed in the fighting. July 26, - George B. McClellan, having been summoned to Washington, D. August 20, - George B. He becomes its first, best-loved, and most controversial commander. November 1, - Winfield Scott resigns as general-in-chief of Union armies. President Abraham Lincoln immediately replaces him with George B. December - George B. McClellan contracts typhoid fever while under pressure to submit war plans to President Abraham Lincoln. McClellan of his status as general-in-chief of Union armies, while allowing him to retain command of the Army of the Potomac. McClellan leads the Army of the Potomac toward the Confederate capital at Richmond

from the southeast. Johnston takes advantage of a flooding Chickahominy River and attacks a split Union army under George B. Only stubborn fighting and timely reinforcements save McClellan from disaster. Johnston is severely wounded in the fighting. Lee defeats George B. McClellan in a series of fierce engagements. McClellan is ordered back to Washington, D. McClellan in command of the defenses of Washington, D. September 5, - Following Confederate general Robert E. McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Mitchell of the 27th Indiana finds a stray copy of Robert E. September 17, - In the bloodiest single day of the war, George B. McClellan attacks Confederates under Robert E. Lee at Antietam Creek in Maryland. The battle ends in a stalemate, but Lee is forced to retreat south to Virginia. He is transferred to duty in Trenton, New Jersey. November 8, - Abraham Lincoln is reelected president of the United States. McClellan, having been defeated in his bid for U. McClellan serves as governor of New Jersey. October 29, - George B. He is buried in Trenton.

4: George McClellan - HISTORY

George B. McClellan was a major general in the Union army during the American Civil War (). Styled the "Young Napoleon" by the press, his battlefield successes and failures were eclipsed by controversies that arose between him and his superiors, especially U.S. president Abraham Lincoln.

After the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives, you may win Southern independence if God be not against you, but I doubt itâ€¦[Northerners] are not a fiery, impulsive people as you are, for they live in colder climates. But when they begin to move in a given direction, they move with the steady momentum and perseverance of a mighty avalanche; and what I fear is, they will overwhelm the South. When they broke away to start their own nation, Lincoln used force to keep them in the United States against their will. Southern secession set off a chain of events leading to the Civil War. This key fort was one of the installations Lincoln pointed to as having shared history and ownership, North and South, from two wars against the British. The South offered compensation for the property and munitions, but Lincoln wanted to protect them for the U. They chose the former and won control after a hour casualty-free bombardment led by Brigadier General Pierre G. Lincoln saw the Confederate attack on Sumter as a traitorous act of aggression against the U. When both sides see themselves as victims defending themselves, wars happen. At issue here was whether the South could secede from the United States. In that regard, it was a success for Lincoln. The Union had to fight or acquiesce in secession. Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. Lee Lincoln hoped Robert E. The president had pegged him because of his exemplary duty in the Mexican War, after which the head of the Mexican campaign, Winfield Scott, called the engineer the best soldier in the army. Contested Area Between Richmond, Va. However, the CSA growing to eleven states, no less or more, made for a tragically even match geographically, lengthening the war. Lincoln imposed martial law in the four slave states remaining in the Union: Confederates ran a shadow government in Kentucky while the Union barely hung onto Maryland. At the beginning of the war, there was a violent clash in Baltimore, Maryland between Union troops Massachusetts 6th coming through town on the railroad and pro-Confederate Marylanders. Lincoln plausibly argued that without those actions the U. Article 1, Section 9 justifies suspending habeas corpus in the case of rebellion or invasion; this was rebellion. That might have compelled the Union to give up. The military backdrop to the Civil War was similar to the Revolutionary War insofar as the North had to invade and hold territory to subdue the South â€” an area approximately the size of Western Europe â€” in the same way the British had to with the colonies. Likewise, just as the Rebels had to hang on in the Revolution and not lose, so too, the Confederacy just had to survive until the North gave up. They had no pressing need to invade the North, nor even the need to necessarily win battle after battle in the South. The South enjoyed a friendly civilian population and knew their terrain better than Union soldiers aka Blues or Federals. Confederate forces aka Grays, Johnny Rebs , or Secessionists lived off the land and civilian support, making them nimbler and more mobile than the unwieldy Union Army, that prior to moved slowly and surely, careful not to break its supply lines to the North. Moreover, superior size, equipment, and numbers can be a double-edged sword. Battle of Mobile Bay, , Julian Davidson Also similar to the Revolution, the Union employed an enclave strategy of taking and holding key ports. The Union controlled New Orleans by and the latter three in Additionally, a small amount of cotton conveniently made its way north out of south Texas for Union uniforms, though the Union eventually relied mainly on wool, making it easier to identify dead bodies after big battles since the Confederates wore cotton. The South enjoyed a stronger martial tradition of soldiers having trained not just at West Point, but also Southern academies like the Citadel in Charleston, S. Most Southern boys were adept at handling horses and firearms. In fact, the North used its strong agricultural base to feed itself better than the South could and to export more food to Europe than the South did cotton, turning the diplomatic tide in their favor. As is typical of most wars, both sides were sure that God was rooting for their side and were over-confident at the start. Presumably, the two armies would meet between the two cities and settle their score there. When each side requested volunteers, they arranged for day enlistments. The American Civil War had higher casualties than any American war and was fought in thousands of battles over

four years. Established surgeons and theologians alike railed against hand-washing and clean operating tools. Today, medics still divide patients into those requiring immediate attention, those that will live but can wait, and those without hope. But rifles and cannons were too strong in relation to the proximity of their opposing formations. As they built more rifles and rifled existing smooth-bored muskets, guns could drop a man from yards, in comparison to 50 yards during the War of 1812. With so many faces blown off, they invented dog tags to identify bodies. Being wounded often meant lingering infections like gangrene and having limbs sawed off under only a mild anesthetic. Surgeons often stuck unclean fingers into wounds to see if the bullet or musket ball was still there, while later some used porcelain balls on the end of sticks and checked for tell-tale lead marks. Onlookers walking past fly-infested limb piles outside medic tents could distinguish those of infantrymen from cavalymen because their calves were thicker. Our friend from the previous chapter, Confederate Samuel Watkins author of *Company Aytch*, attested that field hospitals were worse even than the battlefields, and he saw plenty of both. [Antique Bottles of Chloroform, Chickamauga, Tennessee, WikiCommons](#) Toward the beginning, the Union branded cowards with a C on their hip, then on their forehead when they realized some preferred the hip tattoo to fighting. Some medics worked full-time branding cowards and deserters. Now, young men were dying suddenly and violently, hundreds of miles from home. Nor did governments on either side have any system in place to deal with corpses. Louis and Cleveland, mailmen pioneered home deliveries rather than using P. Turkey buzzards followed armies, awaiting their next meal. Northern Virginia, between Washington and Richmond, was the most contested territory of the war. Most Civil War battles have two names. The Union named them after landmarks whereas the Confederacy named them after the nearest town. Their victory was so decisive that many Confederates just deserted, thinking the war was over. Samuel Watkins wrote of how disappointed he and his Tennessee Regiment were to arrive late on the train, having missed out: We felt that the war was over, and we would have to return home without even seeing a Yankee soldier. Ah, how we envied those that were wounded. We thought at that time that we would have given a thousand dollars to have been in the battle, and to have had our arm shot off, so we could have returned home with an empty sleeve. Jackson, along with Robert E. Lee, formed a nearly unbeatable combination in Virginia over the next couple years that kept Union forces from taking Richmond. Home field advantage can be a disadvantage. Fresh off a Second Bull Run win and a successful invasion of Union-held Kentucky where Confederates seated their own governor in the capital of Frankfort Lee hoped he could demoralize Northerners, making them want to give up and, in the meantime, circle around and get into Washington from the north. Maybe he could burn Philadelphia or Baltimore while he was at it from a northern standpoint, Baltimore already seemed like a Confederate outpost. Confederate troops could live on northern food for a while, too, helping to ration supplies back home. There were railroads and factories to capture, with supplies like shoes. The other, Gettysburg in 1863, nearly broke Robert E. Lee, you may remember, was involved in arresting Brown there in 1862. Confederates also made gunpowder at a secret hideout directly under a Union camp at Organ Cave, West Virginia. The Union surrendered at Vicksburg While he frittered away the hours, mistakenly thinking his own army was outnumbered, Lee sent for reinforcements. By the time McClellan finally engaged Lee outside Sharpsburg, Maryland near Antietam Creek, it was too late and the sides were equally matched. The Confederates staved off annihilation for hours along a four-mile front. The Battle of Antietam was the single bloodiest day in American military history, with 23k casualties mostly injuries in the span of a few hours more than the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War combined. Ambrose Burnside, he of the famously thick mutton chops, was the opposite of McClellan, courageous but reckless, and led the Union to a resounding defeat at Fredericksburg, Virginia at the end of 1862. America had added two important words to its vocabulary, sideburns and hooker, but the Union was no closer to victory. For one, European countries began to distance themselves from the CSA after the debacle. Moreover, the bloodletting at Antietam gave Congressional Republicans and Lincoln a cause for reframing the war as an abolitionist crusade. He needed to frame the war in a more meaningful way and that meant the goal of abolishing slavery. Congress led the way, making their case to the skeptical Lincoln that, given the limited aim of preserving the Union, even a victory would only result in returning things to the status quo, the way they were before. The South would still have slavery and it still might spread west. By seceding, the

Confederacy was technically forfeiting its claims on western territories that were part of the U. This time, he proposed an amendment to buy and deport slaves, to be completed and phased out by Real abolitionists were outraged. Congressional Republicans pushed for a more immediate solution. It was time to merge military and political goals and rid the country of slavery, the institution that caused the war. People then and now have criticized Lincoln for waffling on slavery, but what he was really doing was staying consistent in trying to preserve the Union. These contraband camps suffered from the same diseases as army camps, with thousands experiencing freedom for the first time only to die of typhoid or dysentery, far from home. With the Second Confiscation Act, the Union resolved to free all slaves in the Confederacy, but not until Lincoln made the South one last offer to give up on independence. This Emancipation Proclamation would result in a constructive outcome if the North won, maybe preventing another war. For pragmatic reasons, Lincoln preserved slavery for the time being in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, the four slave states remaining in the Union — an offset to his suspension of habeas corpus. Almost no slaves were freed on January 1st, , the day the three-month offer expired and emancipation kicked in. Still, the Union would continue to free slaves in the Confederacy in most places they ran across them. Most importantly, all slaves would be freed if the Union won the war, a promise Congress helped secure by passing the Thirteenth Amendment in Freed slaves would remain and work in the U. Another underrated feature of the Proclamation was that it called on Blacks to fight.

5: McClellan, George B. (â€“)

The Civil War: - !Round One of a Three Round Fight George McClellan John Pope Ambrose Burnside Confederate Generals in the East Robert E. Lee.

This placed him in great demand as the Union mobilized. Ohio Governor William Dennison was the most persistent, so McClellan was commissioned a major general of volunteers and took command of the Ohio militia on April 23. Unlike some of his fellow Union officers who came from abolitionist families, he was opposed to federal interference with slavery. So some of his Southern colleagues approached him informally about siding with the Confederacy, but he could not accept the concept of secession. On May 14, he was commissioned a major general in the regular army. At age 34 he now outranked everyone in the Army other than Lt. Winfield Scott, the general-in-chief. Chase, Treasury Secretary and former Ohio governor and senator. He wrote a letter to Gen. Scott on April 27, four days after assuming command in Ohio, that was the first proposal for a unified strategy for the war. It contained two alternatives, both with a prominent role for himself as commander. The first called for 80,000 men to invade Virginia through the Kanawha Valley toward Richmond. The second called for those same men to drive south instead across the Ohio River into Kentucky and Tennessee. Scott dismissed both plans as being logistically infeasible. Although he complimented McClellan and expressed his "great confidence in your intelligence, zeal, science, and energy", he replied by letter that the 80,000 men would be better used on a river-based expedition to control the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy, accompanied by a strong Union blockade of Southern ports. This plan, which would have demanded considerable patience on the part of the Northern public, was derided in newspapers as the Anaconda Plan, but eventually proved to be the successful outline used to prosecute the war. Relations between the two generals became increasingly strained over the summer and fall. He had received intelligence reports on May 26 that the critical Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges in that portion of the state were being burned. As he quickly implemented plans to invade the region, he triggered his first serious political controversy by proclaiming to the citizens there that his forces had no intentions of interfering with personal propertyâ€”including slaves. His first personal command in battle was at Rich Mountain, which he also won, but only after displaying a strong sense of caution and a reluctance to commit reserve forces that would be his hallmark for the rest of his career. His subordinate commander, William S. Rosecrans, bitterly complained that his attack was not reinforced as McClellan had agreed. McClellan, the Napoleon of the Present War. McClellan in Washington, D. After the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run on July 21, Lincoln summoned McClellan from western Virginia, where McClellan had given the North the only actions thus far having a semblance of military victories. He traveled by special train on the main Pennsylvania line from Wheeling through Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and on to Washington, D. On August 20, several military units in Virginia were consolidated into his department and he immediately formed the Army of the Potomac, with himself as its first commander. During the summer and fall, McClellan brought a high degree of organization to his new army, and greatly improved its morale by his frequent trips to review and encourage his units. It was a remarkable achievement, in which he came to personify the Army of the Potomac and reaped the adulation of his men. Scott, on matters of strategy. He proposed that his army should be expanded to 100,000 men and guns and "crush the rebels in one campaign. But he made no secret of his opposition to the radical Republicans. He told Ellen, "I will not fight for the abolitionists. On August 8, believing that the Confederates had over 100,000 troops facing him in contrast to the 35,000 they actually deployed at Bull Run a few weeks earlier, he declared a state of emergency in the capital. By August 19, he estimated 100,000 enemy to his front. Historian and biographer Stephen W. That fall, for example, Confederate forces ranged from 35,000 to 60,000, whereas the Army of the Potomac in September numbered 50,000 men; in early December, 60,000; by year end, 70,000. Scott along with many in the War Department was outraged that McClellan refused to divulge any details about his strategic planning, or even mundane details such as troop strengths and dispositions. For his part, McClellan claimed not to trust anyone in the administration to keep his plans secret from the press, and thus the enemy. During disagreements about defensive forces on the Potomac River, McClellan wrote to his wife on August 10 in a

manner that would characterize some of his more private correspondence: I have to fight my way against him. Rumors traveled through the capital that McClellan might resign, or instigate a military coup, if Scott were not removed. The president expressed his concern about the "vast labor" involved in the dual role of army commander and general-in-chief, but McClellan responded, "I can do it all. In December, the Congress formed a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War , which became a thorn in the side of many generals throughout the war, accusing them of incompetence and, in some cases, treason. McClellan was called as the first witness on December 23, but he contracted typhoid fever and could not attend. He privately referred to Lincoln, whom he had known before the war as a lawyer for the Illinois Central, as "nothing more than a well-meaning baboon", a "gorilla", and "ever unworthy of He refused to give any specific details of the proposed campaign, even to his friend, newly appointed War Secretary Edwin M. On January 31, he issued a supplementary order for the Army of the Potomac to move overland to attack the Confederates at Manassas Junction and Centreville. Although Lincoln believed his plan was superior, he was relieved that McClellan finally agreed to begin moving, and reluctantly approved. They expressed their confidence to varying degrees. The Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston withdrew from their positions before Washington, assuming new positions south of the Rappahannock, which completely nullified the Urbanna strategy. McClellan retooled his plan so that his troops would disembark at Fort Monroe , Virginia, and advance up the Virginia Peninsula to Richmond, an operation that would be known as the Peninsula Campaign. On March 11, , Lincoln removed McClellan as general-in-chief, leaving him in command of only the Army of the Potomac, ostensibly so that McClellan would be free to devote all his attention to the move on Richmond. In fact, his position was not filled by another officer. Lincoln, Stanton, and a group of officers called the "War Board" directed the strategic actions of the Union armies that spring. Although McClellan was assuaged by supportive comments Lincoln made to him, in time he saw the change of command very differently, describing it as a part of an intrigue "to secure the failure of the approaching campaign. It was an armada that dwarfed all previous American expeditions, transporting , men, 44 artillery batteries, 1, wagons, over 15, horses, and tons of equipment and supplies. An English observer remarked that it was the "stride of a giant. McClellan continued to believe intelligence reports that credited the Confederates with two or three times the men they actually had. Early in the campaign, Confederate General John B. He created a false impression of many troops behind the lines and of even more troops arriving. He accomplished this by marching small groups of men repeatedly past places where they could be observed at a distance or were just out of sight, accompanied by great noise and fanfare. After a month of preparation, just before he was to assault the Confederate works at Yorktown, McClellan learned that Johnston had withdrawn up the Peninsula towards Williamsburg. McClellan was thus required to give chase without any benefit of the heavy artillery so carefully amassed in front of Yorktown.

6: report of maj gen george b mccllellan aug 4 | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

George B. McClellan, in full George Brinton McClellan, (born December 3, , Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.â€”died October 29, , Orange, New Jersey), general who skillfully reorganized Union forces in the first year of the American Civil War () but drew wide criticism for repeatedly failing to press his advantage over Confederate troops.

A Guide to the Maryland Campaign, , we closed the books and hit the trails and cement roads zigzagging through northern Virginia and central and western Maryland. At the end of one particular long day soon to be even longer since we were squarely on the wrong side of rush-hour traffic , we made our last stop in the middle of bustling Rockville, Maryland. Our destination was the home of the Montgomery County Historical Society. None of them had anything to do with why we were there. They made no mention of the Maryland Campaign, only the Gettysburg Campaign that eclipses all others in public memory. Despite the setback, there was no mistaking why we were there. McClellan slept there his first night in the fieldâ€”September 7â€”during his campaign to rid Maryland of the invading Confederate army. But still, no mention. It was not always so. In the fallout of the Federal defeat at First Bull Run, a desperate Lincoln administration handed the year-old general almost everything. Sixteen months after McClellan arrived in the eastern seat of war, raised the Army of the Potomac from the ashes, and crafted it in his image, the relationship between McClellan, Lincoln, and some members of Congress dropped out the bottom. McClellan lost his job and never again rose to the pedestal he had occupied in the summer of Grant tried to dodge the debate entirely: To have an unbiased discussion of McClellan is a rare occurrence at all. By that time, Lincoln had become a well-seated martyr for the Union cause and was well on his way to being memorialized on the National Mall in a temple of stone. Anyone anti-Lincoln was undoubtedly not a fan favorite. On the flip side of that equation, McClellan sparred against a general viewed with much admiration throughout American historyâ€”Robert E. Additionally, his meteoric rise to fame and power followed by his corresponding fall from grace is something not easily equaled in the annals of history. Like any career, his had its ebbs and flows. But for a time, perhaps George B. Despite this, he, like George Gordon Meade, appears to have been left behind it all. I guess they both shared the same first name, right?

7: Early Years () - Unit VII: The U.S. Civil War

George Brinton McClellan was born December 23, in Philadelphia, PA. The third child of Dr. George McClellan and Elizabeth Brinton, McClellan briefly attended the University of Pennsylvania in before leaving to pursue legal studies.

President Abraham Lincoln , who eventually removed him from command, first as general-in-chief, then from the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln famously quoted, "If General McClellan does not want to use the army, I would like to borrow it for a time. Early life and career McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to a prominent surgical ophthalmologist, Dr. The couple had five children: Two girls and three sons. As a child, McClellan was a precocious student and attended private schooling. In , at 13 years old, McClellan entered the University of Pennsylvania , to study law. After two years, he changed his academic goals. The academy waived the normal minimum age of 16 years old by two years. He was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the U. Army Corps of Engineers. He arrived near the Rio Grande River in October , well prepared for action, carrying a double-barreled shotgun , two pistols, a saber, a Bowie knife, and his dress sword. Despite these preparations, he arrived too late to take part in the American victory at the Battle of Monterrey. During a temporary armistice, McClellan was stricken with dysentery and malaria, which hospitalized him. The malaria would recur in later yearsâ€”he called it his "Mexican disease. He was brevetted to first lieutenant following the Battle of Contreras and Battle of Churubusco and then to captain after the Battle of Chapultepec, [2] but his reputation for performing reconnaissance missions for Lt. Winfield Scott was overshadowed by the more daring engineering captain, Robert E. In June, he was ordered to Fort Delaware, a masonry construction on an island in the Delaware River, 40 miles south of Philadelphia. In March, he was ordered to report to Capt. Marcy at Fort Smith, Arkansas , as second-in-command for an expedition to discover the sources of the Red River. Upon their return July 28, they were astonished to find that they had been given up for dead. A sensational story had reached the press, that the expedition had been ambushed by Comanches and slaughtered to the last man. McClellan blamed this on "a set of scoundrels, who seek to keep up agitation on the frontier in order to get employment from the Govt. He next received an assignment to the Department of Texas, ordered to perform a survey of Texas rivers and harbors. In he participated in the Pacific Railroad surveys, ordered by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis , to select an appropriate route for the upcoming transcontinental railroad. McClellan surveyed the northern corridor along the 47th and 49th parallels from St. Paul, Minnesota to the Puget Sound in Washington territory. During this assignment, he demonstrated a tendency for insubordination toward senior political figures. He also neglected to find three greatly superior passes in the near vicinity, which would be the ones eventually used for railroads and interstate highways. The governor ordered McClellan to turn over his expedition logbooks, but McClellan steadfastly refused, some believe because of embarrassing personal comments that he had made throughout. There he began courting Ellen Mary Marcy â€” , daughter of his former commander. McClellan assessed local defensive capabilities for the secretary. The information was not used until , when President Ulysses S. Grant attempted unsuccessfully to annex the Dominican Republic. Here he experienced firsthand the tactics of warfare employed by the English and French against their Russian foes. Upon his return to the United States in he requested assignment in Philadelphia to prepare his report, which contained a critical analysis of the siege and a lengthy description of the organization of the European armies. He also wrote a manual on cavalry tactics that was based on Russian cavalry operations. A notable failure of the observers, including McClellan, was that they neglected to explain the importance of the emergence of rifled muskets in the Crimean War , and how that emergence would require fundamental changes in tactics to prepare for their common usage in the American Civil War. It became standard issue for as long as the U. McClellan and Ellen Mary Marcy McClellan McClellan resigned his commission January 16, , and capitalizing on his experience with railroad assessment, became chief engineer and vice president of the Illinois Central Railroad when he was only 30 years old. He performed well in both jobs, expanding the Illinois Central toward New Orleans and helping the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad company recover from the Panic of During the Utah War against the [[Mormons , he considered rejoining the Army. Douglas in the election. He claimed to have disclosed and

disrupted attempted vote fraud by Republicans when he ordered a train delayed that was carrying men to vote illegally in another county, and thus enabled Douglas to win the election cleanly. Viewing him as an ideal commander, he was pursued by the governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, was the most persistent, and McClellan was commissioned a major general of volunteers and given command of the Ohio militia on April 23. Unlike some of his fellow Union officers who came from abolitionist families, McClellan was opposed to federal interference with slavery and believed in white supremacy. Some of his Southern colleagues also approached him informally about siding with the Confederacy, but he could not accept the concept of secession. McClellan hoped to preserve the Union, keeping intact the system of slavery if possible. On May 14, he was commissioned a major general in the regular army, and at 34 years old, outranked everyone in the Army other than Lt. Winfield Scott, general in chief. Chase, Treasury Secretary and former Ohio governor and senator. By July, he was appointed as field commander of the Union army. As McClellan scrambled to process and train the thousands of men volunteering for service, he also set his mind toward grand strategy. Within four days of assuming command of the Union volunteers in Ohio, he wrote a letter to General Scott. That was the first proposal for a unified strategy for the war. It contained two alternatives, both with a prominent role for himself as commander. The first called for 80,000 men to invade Virginia through the Kanawha Valley toward Richmond. The second called for those same men to drive south instead across the Ohio River into Kentucky and Tennessee. Scott dismissed both plans as being logistically infeasible. Although he complimented McClellan and expressed his "great confidence in your intelligence, zeal, science, and energy," he replied by letter that the 80,000 men would be better used on a river-based expedition to control the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy, accompanied by a strong Union blockade of Southern ports. This plan, which would have demanded considerable patience on the part of the Northern public, was derided in newspapers as the Anaconda Plan, but eventually proved to be the exact and successful outline used to prosecute the war. The relations between the two generals became increasingly strained into the summer and fall seasons of 1861. He received intelligence reports on May 26, 1861, that the critical Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges in that portion of the state were being burned. As he quickly implemented plans to invade the region, he triggered his first serious political controversy, by proclaiming to the citizens there that his forces had no intentions of interfering with personal property. His first personal command in battle was at Battle of Rich Mountain, which he also won, but after displaying a strong sense of caution and a reluctance to commit reserve forces that would be his hallmark for the rest of his career. His subordinate commander, William S. Rosecrans, bitterly complained that his attack was not reinforced as McClellan had agreed. Union supporters in the area had been protected and later western Virginia came to the Union as a separate Northern, non-slave state. McClellan, the Napoleon of the Present War. He traveled by special train on the main Pennsylvania line from Wheeling through Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and on to Washington, D. On August 20, several military units in Virginia were consolidated into his department and he immediately formed the Army of the Potomac, with himself as its first commander. McClellan, letter to Ellen, July 26, 1861. During the summer and fall, McClellan brought a high degree of organization to his new army, and greatly improved its morale by his frequent trips to review and encourage his units. It was a remarkable achievement, in which he came to personify the Army of the Potomac and reaped the adulation of his men. He proposed that his army should be expanded to 100,000 men and guns and "crush the rebels in one campaign. His writings after the war were typical of many Northerners: He made no secret of his opposition to the Radical Republicans. He told Ellen, "I will not fight for the abolitionists. On August 8, 1861, believing that the Confederates had over 100,000 troops facing him in contrast to the 35,000 they actually deployed at Bull Run a few weeks earlier, he declared a state of emergency in the capital. By August 19, he perceived the enemy to his front. Historian and biographer Stephen W. That fall, for example, Confederate forces ranged from 35,000 to 60,000, whereas the Army of the Potomac in September numbered 45,000 men. By early December, and by year end, there were 100,000 trained Union soldiers. McClellan conferred directly with President Abraham Lincoln, bypassing Scott whenever his plans were voiced. For his part, McClellan claimed not to trust anyone in the administration to keep his plans secret from the press, and thus the enemy. During disagreements about defensive forces on the Potomac River, McClellan wrote to his wife on August 10, 1861, in a manner that would

characterize some of his more private correspondence: I have to fight my way against him. Rumors traveled through the capital that McClellan might resign, or instigate a military coup, if Scott were not removed. Lincoln attempted futilely to forge a reconciliation between the two generals, instead only staving off the split for a temporary period. The president expressed his concern about the "vast labor" involved in the dual role of army commander and general in chief, but McClellan responded, "I can do it all. This committee became a thorn in the side of many generals throughout the war, accusing them of incompetence and, in some cases, treason. McClellan was called as the first witness on December 23, , but he contracted typhoid fever and could not attend. He privately referred to Lincoln, whom he had known before the war as a lawyer for the Illinois Central Railroad, as "nothing more than a well-meaning baboon," a "gorilla," and "ever unworthy of his high position. For the first time, he revealed his intentions to transport the Army of the Potomac by ship to Urbanna, Virginia , on the Rappahannock River, outflanking the Confederate forces near Washington, D. He refused to give any specific details of the proposed campaign, even to his friend, newly appointed War Secretary Edwin M. On January 31, , Lincoln issued a supplementary order that directed the Army of the Potomac to move overland to attack the Confederates at Manassas Junction and Centreville. Although Lincoln believed that his plan was superior, he was relieved that McClellan finally agreed to begin movement and reluctantly approved. His subordinate officers expressed their confidence to varying degrees. After the meeting, Lincoln issued another order, naming specific officers as corps commanders.

8: Table of contents for The Civil War

But for a time, perhaps George B. McClellan was the right man for the job, coming to Washington's rescue in July and again when he rode through the night to reach his army's camps around Rockville in September

The New York Times reported that the hall which the convention organizers had planned to use had been double-booked by an opera troupe. Various estimates of the number of delegates were reported in the press; The New York Times reported delegates, but the number generally reported elsewhere was delegates. The delegates came from 15 states and the District of Columbia. They adopted the name "Radical Democracy Party". The platform was passed with little discussion, and a series of resolutions that bogged down the convention proceedings were voted down decisively. In his letter, he stated that he would step aside if the National Union Convention would nominate someone other than Lincoln. John Cochrane was nominated for vice-president. The election was the first time since that a presidential election took place during a war. For much of , Lincoln himself believed he had little chance of being re-elected. The prospect of a long and bloody war started to make the idea of "peace at all cost" offered by the Copperheads look more desirable. Because of this, McClellan was thought to be a heavy favorite to win the election. In the first place, the Democrats had to confront the severe internal strains within their party at the Democratic National Convention. Although he still felt that Lincoln was not going far enough, the defeat of McClellan was of the greatest necessity. Results by county explicitly indicating the percentage of the winning candidate in each county. Lastly, with the fall of Atlanta on September 2, there was no longer any question that a Union military victory was inevitable and close at hand. Three new states participated for the first time: Kansas, West Virginia, and Nevada. The reconstructed portions of Louisiana and Tennessee chose presidential electors, although Congress did not count their votes. McClellan won just three states: Kentucky, Delaware, and his home state of New Jersey. Lincoln won in every state he carried in except New Jersey, and also carried a state won four years earlier by Stephen Douglas Missouri , one carried by John C. Altogether, electoral votes were counted in Congress for Lincoln " more than enough to win the presidency even if all of the states in rebellion had participated. Lincoln was highly popular with soldiers and they in turn recommended him to their families back home. Out of the 40, army votes cast, Lincoln received 30, Only soldiers from Kentucky gave McClellan a majority of their votes, and he carried the army vote in the state by a vote of 2, This was the last election when the Republicans won Maryland until

9: George B. McClellan | United States general | www.enganchecubano.com

This biography of the controversial Union general George B. McClellan examines the influences and political antecedents that shaped his behavior on the battlefield, behavior that so frustrated Lincoln and others in Washington that he was removed from his command soon after the Union loss at Antietam.

Visit Website He returned to West Point after the war and continued to serve as an engineer for three years before being transferred to the western frontier. Following a trip to Europe in , McClellan designed a horse saddle based upon a popular Russian model used in the Crimean War. War Department and remained standard issue equipment for the cavalry until it was disbanded in World War II. Railroad Career McClellan left the military in and became chief engineer of the newly constructed Illinois Central Railroad. By , he had become president of the Ohio and Mississippi River Railroad, headquartered in Cincinnati. During this time, McClellan met and wed Mary Ellen Marcy, the daughter of one of his former commanders. The couple would go on to have two children: Civil War Breaks Out Like many people at the time, McClellan opposed the outright abolition of slavery, though he was committed to the preservation of the Union. At the outbreak of the Civil War in , he accepted command of the volunteer army of the state of Ohio. His skill at training the Ohio Volunteers won him favor in Washington , and he was soon promoted to the rank of major general in the regular army. McClellan once again demonstrated his skill at marshalling his troops into a solid fighting unit, and his early command was marked by a period of high morale. By November , McClellan had assembled an army of , troops and fortified the capital of Washington, D. Despite having assembled a massive fighting force, McClellan was wary of the Confederate Army—“which he believed, through faulty intelligence, to be much stronger than it actually was”—and was reluctant to mount a mass offensive. His inaction annoyed President Abraham Lincoln and newly appointed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, and in January they issued a general order instructing the Army of the Potomac to move south into Confederate territory. Lincoln removed McClellan as general-in-chief in March of , stating that McClellan needed to focus his full attention on an attack on the South. Peninsula Campaign Lincoln preferred an overland campaign toward Richmond, but McClellan proposed an amphibious maneuver in which the Union Army would land on the Virginia Peninsula, effectively circumventing the rebels under General Joseph E. McClellan put his Peninsula Campaign into action in March , landing over , men on the coast and proceeding east toward the Confederate capital. Despite his strong position, McClellan failed to capitalize on his tactical advantage, once again believing that he might be outnumbered. When General Robert E. Lee took control of Confederate forces on June 1, he launched a series of bold offensives that culminated in the Seven Days Battles. Aggravated at what he saw as indecisiveness on the part of McClellan, Lincoln had grown dissatisfied with his most famous general. The Battle of Antietam was the single bloodiest day of combat in the Civil War, and while it was presented as a Union victory in the Northern press, it was in effect a tactical draw. His campaign was marred by a schism that split the Democratic vote along pro- and anti-war lines. Governor McClellan Following his presidential defeat, McClellan resigned from the army and spent several years in Europe. He would return to the railroad business in as president of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. From to , he served one term as the governor of New Jersey.

Monocle guide to good business The development of the post-Keynesian research programme The winds of winter chapters Toward a natural history of the present Abigail Adams A Biography Think like a billionaire trump From Heartland Profiles O Teaching cues for sport skills for secondary school students Financial accounting and ratio analysis Advocacy for school libraries JoAnn Moore With Dersu the hunter Six ideas that shaped physics unit e electromagnetic fields Contagious laughter and the brain Basic concepts of topology Milwaukee television history Self-revelations: / Golden science class 9 Transas edis user manual Weapons and terror Computer applications and facilities for science and technology in the Asian and Pacific region Electrical measurement and instrumentation notes The story of england christopher hibbert Martha mier romantic impressions book 2 Downsized Luxury Home Plans And everyone shall praise Green but for a season Ultrasonic Diagnosis of Cerebrovascular Disease Patent Information Study Team in Europe and America Chapter 18 raman spectroscopy lecture How to build use greenhouses New Amsterdam; old Holland in the New World Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and Corinth, Mississippi battlefields and Civil War sites advisory commissio Interpreting Canadas Past: Volume I V. 2. Geneva and France Peter Christians recipes Fit multiple of the same onto one sheet Good news Bible with Deuterocanonicals Mr. Giles from the committee to whom was referred the bill entitled An Act for the Regulation of Seamen . Taming of romanticism Exploring Machine Trapunto