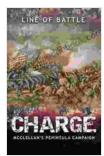
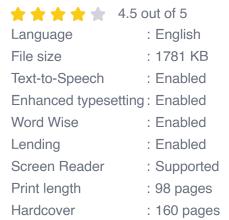
Charge! McClellan's Peninsula Campaign Line of Battle



Charge: McClellan's Peninsula Campaign (Line of

Battle Book 7) by Jack Wiley



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George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign was a major offensive by the Union Army during the American Civil War. The campaign began in March 1862 and ended in July 1862. The Union Army landed on the Virginia Peninsula and advanced towards Richmond, the Confederate capital. The campaign was marked by a series of bloody battles, including the Battle of Seven Pines and the Battle of Gaines' Mill. The Union Army was eventually defeated and forced to retreat.

Background

After the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that all slaves in Confederate-held territory would be free. This move angered many Southerners and led to increased support for the Confederacy.

In response to the Emancipation Proclamation, Confederate President Jefferson Davis ordered General Robert E. Lee to invade the North. Lee's army crossed the Potomac River into Maryland in September 1862. The two armies met at the Battle of Antietam, which was a bloody draw. However, Lee's army was forced to retreat back into Virginia.

The Peninsula Campaign

In March 1862, General George McClellan launched the Peninsula Campaign. McClellan's plan was to land his army on the Virginia Peninsula and advance towards Richmond. He believed that this would force Lee to withdraw from Maryland and defend the Confederate capital.

McClellan's army landed on the Virginia Peninsula in April 1862. The Union army advanced slowly towards Richmond, fighting a series of bloody battles along the way. The most significant battles of the campaign were the Battle of Seven Pines and the Battle of Gaines' Mill.

The Battle of Seven Pines was fought on May 31, 1862. The Union army was defeated by the Confederate army, led by General Joseph E. Johnston. The Union army lost over 10,000 men in the battle, while the Confederate army lost over 6,000 men.

The Battle of Gaines' Mill was fought on June 27, 1862. The Union army was again defeated by the Confederate army, led by General Robert E. Lee. The Union army lost over 8,000 men in the battle, while the Confederate army lost over 5,000 men.

The Union Retreat

After the Battle of Gaines' Mill, McClellan's army was forced to retreat. The Union army retreated back to the James River and then to Harrison's Landing. McClellan's retreat marked the end of the Peninsula Campaign.

Aftermath

The Peninsula Campaign was a major defeat for the Union Army. The campaign cost the Union army over 50,000 men in casualties. The defeat also boosted the morale of the Confederate army and led to increased support for the Confederacy.

McClellan was relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac after the Peninsula Campaign. He was replaced by General Ambrose Burnside. Burnside's army was defeated at the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862.

Legacy

The Peninsula Campaign is often seen as a turning point in the American Civil War. The campaign showed that the Union Army was not invincible and that the Confederate Army was capable of winning major battles. The campaign also led to the removal of McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Peninsula Campaign was a major offensive by the Union Army during the American Civil War. The campaign was marked by a series of bloody battles, including the Battle of Seven Pines and the Battle of Gaines' Mill. The Union Army was eventually defeated and forced to retreat. The campaign is often seen as a turning point in the war, as it showed that the

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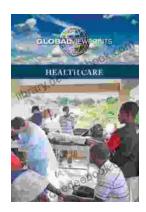
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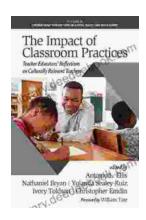


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