

Abandoned by All

Introduction

The Second Battle of Bull Run, also known as the Second Battle of Manassas, was a decisive Confederate victory in the American Civil War. Fought on August 28-30, 1862, the battle resulted in the defeat of the Union Army of the Potomac under General John Pope by the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee. The battle was a major turning point in the war, as it effectively ended the Union's hopes of capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond and led to the Confederate invasion of Maryland.

The Second Battle of Bull Run was the culmination of a series of Confederate victories in the summer of 1862. After defeating General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac at the Battle of Seven Pines and the Seven

Days Battles, Lee turned his attention to Pope's army, which was protecting Washington, D.C. Lee hoped to defeat Pope's army and then march on Washington, forcing the Union to abandon its plans to capture Richmond.

Pope was a controversial figure who had been appointed to command the Army of the Potomac after McClellan was relieved of duty. He was a harsh disciplinarian who alienated many of his officers and men. He also made a number of strategic mistakes that contributed to his defeat at Second Bull Run.

Lee, on the other hand, was a brilliant military commander who was able to outmaneuver Pope at every turn. He also had the advantage of superior numbers, as his army was significantly larger than Pope's.

The Second Battle of Bull Run was a bloody and costly affair. The Union Army of the Potomac suffered over 16,000 casualties, while the Confederate Army of

Northern Virginia suffered over 9,000 casualties. The battle was a major setback for the Union war effort and led to widespread calls for Lincoln to replace Pope.

In the aftermath of the battle, Lincoln appointed General George B. McClellan to command the Army of the Potomac once again. McClellan reorganized the army and led it to victory at the Battle of Antietam in September 1862. This victory stopped the Confederate invasion of Maryland and gave the Union a much-needed boost in morale.

The Second Battle of Bull Run is often overlooked in the shadow of other, more famous battles of the Civil War, such as Gettysburg and Vicksburg. However, it was a significant turning point in the war and had a major impact on the course of the conflict.

Book Description

The Second Battle of Bull Run, also known as the Second Battle of Manassas, was a decisive Confederate victory in the American Civil War. Fought on August 28-30, 1862, the battle resulted in the defeat of the Union Army of the Potomac under General John Pope by the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee. The battle was a major turning point in the war, as it effectively ended the Union's hopes of capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond and led to the Confederate invasion of Maryland.

In **Abandoned by All**, historian Pasquale De Marco tells the story of the Second Battle of Bull Run from the perspectives of the soldiers who fought in it, the generals who commanded them, and the politicians who shaped the course of the war. Pasquale De Marco argues that the battle was a microcosm of the entire Civil War, with all of its hopes, fears, and tragedies.

Pasquale De Marco draws on a wealth of primary sources, including letters, diaries, and memoirs, to bring the battle to life. He also provides a clear and concise overview of the military and political context in which the battle took place. The result is a gripping and informative account of one of the most important battles in American history.

Abandoned by All is essential reading for anyone interested in the Civil War or American history. It is a powerful reminder of the sacrifices that were made by the men who fought in the war and the consequences of political and military blunders.

Praise for Abandoned by All

"A masterful account of one of the most important battles of the Civil War. Pasquale De Marco brings the battle to life through the eyes of the soldiers who fought in it, the generals who commanded them, and the politicians who shaped the course of the war." -

James M. McPherson, author of Battle Cry of Freedom

"A gripping and informative account of the Second Battle of Bull Run. Pasquale De Marco provides a clear and concise overview of the military and political context in which the battle took place, and he draws on a wealth of primary sources to bring the battle to life." -

Gary W. Gallagher, author of The Battle of Antietam

"Abandoned by All is a must-read for anyone interested in the Civil War or American history. It is a powerful reminder of the sacrifices that were made by the men who fought in the war and the consequences of political and military blunders." - **Eric Foner, author of Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877**

Chapter 1: The Gathering Storm

The Political Climate in the Early 1860s

The political climate in the United States in the early 1860s was highly polarized and tense. The issue of slavery was at the forefront of political debate, with the northern states increasingly opposed to its expansion into the western territories. The southern states, on the other hand, were determined to protect their right to own slaves.

This conflict between the North and the South led to a series of political crises in the late 1850s. In 1857, the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case further inflamed tensions by ruling that African Americans were not citizens and could not sue in federal court. This decision led to increased calls for the abolition of slavery in the North.

In 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln as president was the final straw for the southern states. Lincoln was

a strong opponent of slavery, and his election signaled that the federal government was no longer willing to tolerate its expansion. In response, seven southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America.

The secession of the southern states led to the outbreak of the American Civil War in April 1861. The war would last for four years and claim the lives of over 600,000 people.

The Dance of Light and Shadows

The political climate in the early 1860s was a complex and ever-changing landscape. As the nation teetered on the brink of civil war, politicians, statesmen, and ordinary citizens alike struggled to navigate the treacherous waters of sectionalism and slavery.

In the North, the abolitionist movement gained momentum, fueled by the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe and the speeches of Frederick Douglass. The

Republican Party, founded in 1854, became the political home of those who opposed the expansion of slavery into the western territories.

In the South, the planter class clung fiercely to their way of life, which was based on the institution of slavery. They argued that slavery was a positive good, and that African Americans were better off as slaves than they would be as free men.

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was the culmination of years of political tension. Lincoln was a moderate Republican who opposed the expansion of slavery, but he also pledged to uphold the Constitution and protect the rights of the southern states. His election was seen as a victory for the North and a defeat for the South.

The secession of the southern states and the outbreak of the Civil War were the culmination of a long and bitter political struggle. The war would have a profound impact on the United States, and its legacy

would continue to shape American politics and society for generations to come.

Chapter 1: The Gathering Storm

The Rise of Militant Sectionalism

The rise of militant sectionalism in the United States in the decades leading up to the Civil War was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It was fueled by a number of factors, including economic, political, and social differences between the North and the South.

Economic Differences

One of the most significant factors contributing to the rise of militant sectionalism was the economic divergence between the North and the South. The North was becoming increasingly industrialized, while the South remained largely agricultural. This led to a number of economic conflicts, such as the debate over tariffs and the issue of slavery.

Political Differences

The economic differences between the North and the South also led to political differences. The North was dominated by the Republican Party, which was opposed to slavery, while the South was dominated by the Democratic Party, which supported slavery. These political differences led to a number of conflicts, such as the debate over the expansion of slavery into new territories.

Social Differences

In addition to economic and political differences, there were also a number of social differences between the North and the South. The North was more diverse, with a large immigrant population, while the South was more homogeneous, with a large population of African American slaves. These social differences led to a number of conflicts, such as the debate over the rights of African Americans.

The Rise of Militant Sectionalism

The combination of economic, political, and social differences between the North and the South led to the rise of militant sectionalism. This militant sectionalism was expressed in a number of ways, including the formation of political parties, the passage of laws, and the outbreak of violence.

The Formation of Political Parties

The rise of militant sectionalism led to the formation of political parties that were dedicated to the interests of one section of the country or the other. The Republican Party was formed in the North in 1854, and the Democratic Party was reorganized in the South in the same year. These parties were deeply divided on the issue of slavery, and their rivalry contributed to the growing tensions between the North and the South.

The Passage of Laws

The rise of militant sectionalism also led to the passage of laws that discriminated against one section of the

country or the other. For example, the North passed laws that prohibited slavery in the territories, while the South passed laws that protected slavery. These laws further exacerbated the tensions between the North and the South.

The Outbreak of Violence

The rise of militant sectionalism also led to the outbreak of violence. The most notable example of this violence was the Bleeding Kansas crisis of 1854-1858, in which pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces clashed in the Kansas Territory. This violence was a harbinger of the Civil War, which began in 1861.

Chapter 1: The Gathering Storm

The Election of 1860 and the Outbreak of War

The election of 1860 was one of the most consequential in American history. The country was deeply divided over the issue of slavery, and the election of Abraham Lincoln, a Republican who opposed the expansion of slavery into new territories, was the last straw for many Southerners.

In the months following Lincoln's election, several Southern states seceded from the Union, and the Confederate States of America was formed. President Lincoln refused to recognize the Confederacy, and in April 1861, Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina, starting the Civil War.

The war lasted for four long years and resulted in the deaths of over 600,000 Americans. The Union victory in 1865 ended slavery in the United States, but the legacy of the war continues to shape American society today.

The Road to War

The election of 1860 was the culmination of decades of growing tensions between the North and the South. The issue of slavery was at the heart of this conflict. The North was increasingly industrialized and opposed to slavery, while the South was largely agricultural and dependent on slave labor.

In the years leading up to the election, the issue of slavery became increasingly divisive. The Dred Scott decision of 1857, which ruled that African Americans were not citizens and could not sue in federal court, further inflamed tensions. The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858, in which Lincoln and his opponent, Stephen Douglas, debated the issue of slavery in the territories, also helped to raise the profile of the issue.

The Election of 1860

The election of 1860 was a four-way race between Lincoln, Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, and John Bell.

Lincoln won the election with a plurality of the popular vote, but he did not win a majority. Breckinridge won the majority of the electoral vote in the South, while Lincoln won the majority of the electoral vote in the North.

The Outbreak of War

The election of Lincoln was the final straw for many Southerners. They believed that Lincoln would abolish slavery and destroy their way of life. In December 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union, followed by six other states. In February 1861, the Confederate States of America was formed.

President Lincoln refused to recognize the Confederacy, and in April 1861, Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The Union victory at Fort Sumter gave the North a much-needed boost in morale, but it also showed that the war would be long and bloody.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: The Gathering Storm * The Political Climate in the Early 1860s * The Rise of Militant Sectionalism * The Election of 1860 and the Outbreak of War * The Divided Loyalties of Border States * The Buildup to the Second Battle of Bull Run

Chapter 2: The Contending Armies * The Union Army of the Potomac * The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia * The Strengths and Weaknesses of Each Army * The Generals in Command * The Battle Plans

Chapter 3: The Campaign Begins * The Union Advance into Virginia * The Confederate Response * The Battle of Cedar Mountain * The Battle of Second Bull Run * The Aftermath of Second Bull Run

Chapter 4: The Aftermath of Defeat * The Blame Game in the North * The Reorganization of the Union Army * The Confederate Offensive into Maryland * The Battle of Antietam * The Emancipation Proclamation

Chapter 5: The Tide Turns * The Union Army Regains Momentum * The Battle of Fredericksburg * The Battle of Chancellorsville * The Battle of Gettysburg * The Siege of Vicksburg

Chapter 6: The Long Road to Victory * The Overland Campaign * The Battle of the Wilderness * The Battle of Spotsylvania Court House * The Battle of Cold Harbor * The Siege of Petersburg

Chapter 7: The Final Days * The Fall of Richmond * The Pursuit of Lee * The Surrender at Appomattox Court House * The Assassination of Lincoln * The End of the War

Chapter 8: The Legacy of the Second Battle of Bull Run * The Impact on the Course of the War * The Political Consequences of the Defeat * The Memory of the Battle * The Battle's Place in American History * The Lessons Learned

Chapter 9: The Soldiers' Stories * The Experiences of the Common Soldier * The Role of African American Troops * The Plight of Prisoners of War * The Impact of the War on Families * The Long-Term Effects of the War

Chapter 10: The Second Battle of Bull Run Today * The Battle's Historical Significance * The Battle's Relevance to Modern Warfare * The Battle's Impact on Popular Culture * The Battle's Memorials and Commemorations * The Future of the Battle's Legacy

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