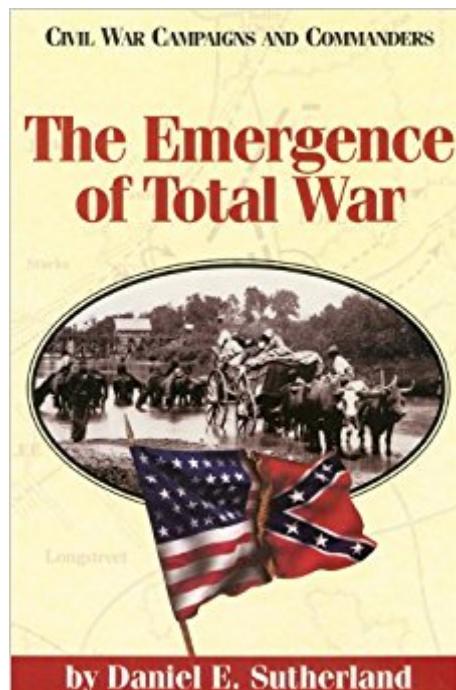The book was found

The Emergence Of Total War (Civil War Campaigns And Commanders Series)

Synopsis

Summer 1862. The Confederacy has suffered several important defeats in the Western Theater and faces a serious threat to Richmond in the East. Federal politicians and citizenry, perplexed that fighting has continued into a second year, want an end to the war. Abraham Lincoln asks his battlefield commanders to develop a winning strategy in the East, a strategy that will not spare resources, terrain, nor the well being of private citizensâ "a strategy that would come to be known as "total war." The plan, implemented in 1862, proves a failure, mostly because of the man charged with carrying it out: Gen. John Pope. Pope's defeat is the story of the Second Manassas campaign. While Pope's demise gives new life to the Confederacy and emboldens Robert E. Lee to invade Maryland, Lincoln remains convinced that a strategy of total war represents the North's best chance for victory. In 1864â "1865, Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman will prove him right. A vivid account of how Civil War campaigns foreshadowed total war.

Book Information

Age Range: 4 and up

Lexile Measure: 1200L (What's this?)

Series: Civil War Campaigns and Commanders Series

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Average Customer Review: 4.0 out of 5 stars   1 customer review

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Customer Reviews

In 1862, President Lincoln decided the only way to defeat the Confederacy was to wage "total war" against the South's land, civilians, and soldiers. For this task he chose Gen. John Pope. Egocentric and abrasive, Pope took the war to the rebels in Virginia. There, the Federals were defeated with

heavy losses, opening the door for Gen. Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North. Sutherland (Seasons of War, LJ 11/1/95) intends his highly readable narrative for the novice Civil War student. Interspersed throughout the text are biographies of leaders on both sides. The appendixes list the order of battle, which includes the military units involved. While this is important for detailed histories, its usefulness to the likely reader of this book is negligible. Nonetheless, Sutherland has written a fine history for the series. Recommended for public libraries, especially those with small budgets.Grant A. Fredericksen, Illinois Prairie Dist. P.L., MetamoraCopyright 1996 Reed Business Information, Inc.

"an excellent series [that] should be in every Texas school!" -- Empire Books

"The Emergence of Total War" by Daniel E. Sutherland is a short (119 pages text/128 pages total), informative and well written account of the realization by U.S. president Abraham Lincoln during the summer of 1862 that the implementation of a "total war" that targeted the southern states resources and civilian morale as well as Confederate military forces, was an absolute necessity if the Union was to achieve victory in the American Civil War. The book goes on to explain Lincolns selection of General John Pope from the western theater to supercede General George B. McClellan as the top Union military leader in Virginia based not just on Pope's competent service and victories in the West (New Madrid, Island No. 10) but also because of the harsh policies Pope implemented to counter the guerilla warfare his troops encountered in Missouri in 1861-1862. Pope's "total war" measures, their effect on the civilian population of north central Virgina, the reaction of the Confederate government and military leaders to them, and Pope's defeat in the campaign and battle of Second Manassas/Bull Run by Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia are all explained and the rivalry between McClellan/Army of the Potomac and Pope's Army of Virginia and the consequences this had on subsequent events are also touched on.The book has two good area of operations maps, one showing north central Virginia in 1862, the other showing the the positions of Union and Confederate forces along the Rappahannock River on August 22, 1862 that sets the stage for the movements that lead the armies back to the plains of Manassas. These two maps would have been enhanced, especially for casual readers, by the addition of a theater of operations map showing more of Virginia and the eastern theater, including the location of the Confederate capitol at Richmond. Four servicable battle maps help the reader understand the action for the battles of Cedar Mountain (August 9, 1862), Groveton (August 28, 1862) and Second Manassas (August 29/30, 1862) but like all military histories, the book could have used more (especially a map

for the battle that ended the campaighn, Chantilly, September 1, 1862). Also included are 26 period photos of people and places relevant to the events detailed in the book. Twenty two of these photos are of civilian/military leaders both North and South and are accompanied by short bios (including "angel of the battlefield" Clara Barton). Two appendices showing the Order of Battle for Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas, as well as a further reading list are also included. Unfortanetely, there are no notes and sources sections.All things considered, a solid and consise introduction to this part of the Civil War.

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