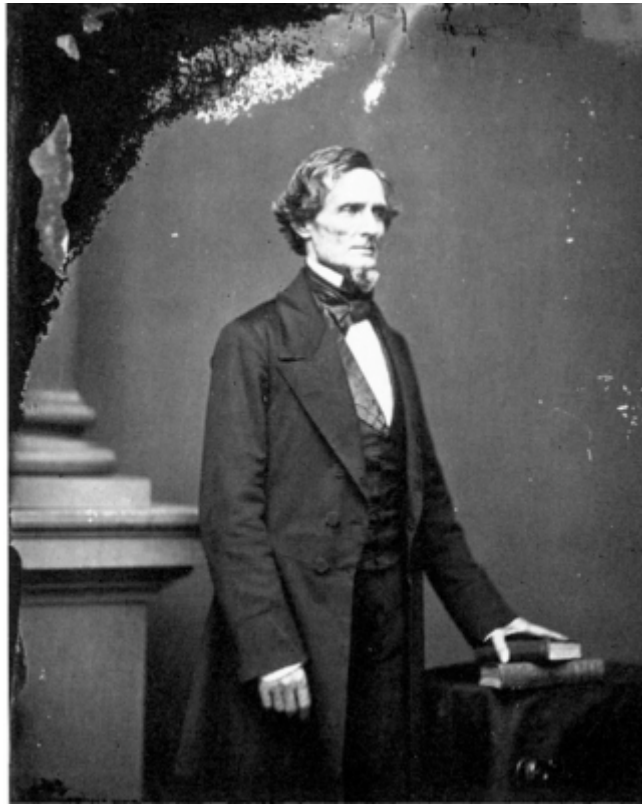


THE SOUTH: ITS LEADERS AND MILITARY

Politicians

Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) – A veteran of the Mexican War, he served President Franklin Pierce as Secretary of War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a US Senator representing Mississippi, but he resigned that office and was commissioned a major general. By February, he was made provisional President of the Confederacy, a six-year office to which he was finally elected in November of 1861. His first major act was to set up a Peace Commission to negotiate the terms of secession with the federal government. At the same time he ordered General Beauregard to Charleston, South Carolina, where the general initiated the Civil War when he fired on Fort Sumter under government orders. Directing war strategy with the help of a very small number of advisors, Davis did not accept the imminent fall of the Confederacy and fled Richmond when it became apparent that Lee would lose to Grant. He and his Cabinet officially dissolved the Confederate government on May 5, 1865. He was indicted for treason but was never convicted. (Interestingly, early in the war Davis anticipated a Confederate victory and made plans for capturing Cuba.) <http://www.tulane.edu/~latner/Davis.html>



President Jefferson Davis. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:President-Jefferson-Davis.jpg>

Judah P. Benjamin (1811-1884) – Though a former slave owner, he was the only member of the Confederate Cabinet who did not own slaves, having sold his when he sold his plantation. The first Jewish man to hold a Cabinet-level position in America, Benjamin was a brilliant and loyal man who took responsibility for the Jefferson Davis's decision not to defend Roanoke Island and reveal the weakness of Confederate forces. Having stepped down as Secretary of War in that case, Davis made him Secretary of State and probably his closest and most trusted advisor. Recognizing the impending end of the Confederacy, Benjamin promulgated the idea of emancipating any slave who would take

up arms to defend the Confederacy. Though Lee agreed, the idea was not made official until a month before the war ended and saw very few slaves accept. Throughout the war, Benjamin attempted to bring in Great Britain as an ally.

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/Benjamin.html>



Judah P. Benjamin. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Judah_Benjamin.jpg

Stephen Russell Malory (1813-1873) – He served as Confederate Secretary of the Navy, negotiating the acquisition of ships from Great Britain and championing – though not successfully – the building of ironclads. He also pushed for other experimental weapons, including torpedoes and submarines. Following the end of the war, he was incarcerated from 1865 to 1866. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=M000084>

James Murray Mason (1798-1871) – Having served in the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy, he was appointed commissioner to Great Britain and France. Bound for Europe, he was taken from the *Trent* and held for about two months. He later did go to London to serve the Confederacy until it fell. Following the collapse of the Confederacy, he fled to Canada and lived there until 1868.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=m000216>

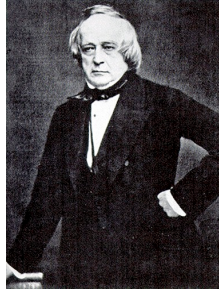


James Murray Mason. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.

<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:JMMason.jpg>>

John Slidell (1793-1871) – He accompanied James Murray Mason on the diplomatic mission to Europe that was interrupted by the *Trent* Affair.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=s000487>



John Slidell. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:JSlidell.jpg>>

Military Leaders

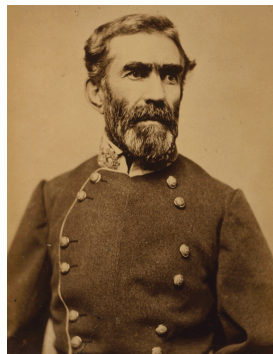
Pierre G. T. Beauregard (1818-1893) – He ordered the bombardment of Fort Sumter which started the Civil War. His expertise contributed to the Confederate victory at the first Battle of Bull Run where he used logs painted and positioned to look like cannon to deceive Union troops regarding Confederate preparedness to fight. He also contributed to the creation of the Confederate battle flag. His contentious relationship with Jefferson Davis and the fact that he irritated Lee lead to his assignment to the West where he had too few resources to fight. Along with General Johnston, he surrendered to Sherman in April of 1865.



Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Pgt_beauregard.jpg>

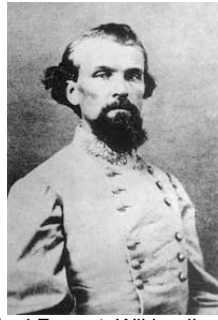
Braxton Bragg (1817-1876) – A veteran of the Mexican War, he entered the Confederate Army as a brigadier general. He was successful at Shiloh, and – though he defeated Union General Rosecrans at Chickamauga, he lost at Chattanooga. At the end of the war, he too was defeated by General Sherman.

<http://www.bragg.army.mil/History/BraxtonBragg.htm>



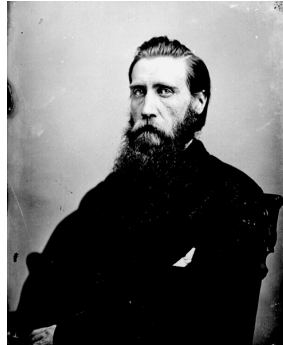
Braxton Bragg. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/49/Braxton_Bragg.png>

Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-1877) – A successful cavalry and guerilla commander during the war, he founded the Ku Klux Klan after the war.



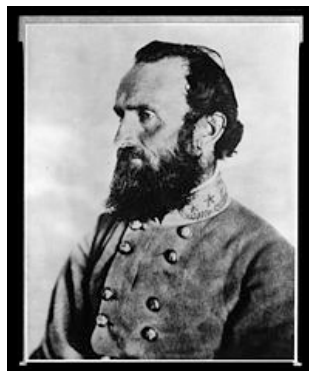
Nathan Bedford Forrest. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/07/NathanBedfordForrest.jpg>>

John Bell Hood (1831-1879) – An aggressive fighter, he often led his troops into battle. As a result he was seriously wounded at both Gettysburg (where his arm was injured) and Chickamauga (where a wound led to the amputation of his leg). He was unsuccessful in his attempts to distract Sherman from his March to the Sea.
<http://www.johnbellhood.org/menu.htm>



John Bell Hood. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:John_Bell_Hood.jpg>

Thomas Jonathon Jackson (1824-1863) – He is widely regarded as among America's greatest tacticians. His long list of successes includes the first Battle of Bull Run, the Valley Campaign, the Peninsular Campaign, the second Battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburg. Accidentally shot by Confederate troops at the Battle of Chancellorsville, he died of complications. <http://www.vmi.edu/archives.aspx?id=4933>



Thomas Jonathon Jackson. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Jackson-Stonewall-LOC.jpg>>

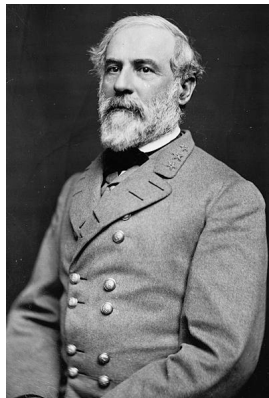
Albert Sidney Johnston (1803-1862) – Charged with the war in the West, Johnston established a line that ran from central Kentucky to western Tennessee, but it did not hold. Consolidating his forces, he moved toward Grant's western headquarters and surprised

Union troop. However, he was mortally wounded and bled to death.
<http://ehistory.osu.edu/uscw/features/people/bio.cfm?PID=45>



Albert Sidney Johnston. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:ASJohnston.jpg>>

Robert E. Lee (1807-1870) – General-in-chief of the Union Army Winfield Scott invited Lee to take command of the Union Army in 1861, but Lee declined because Virginia – his home state – was seceding from the Union. He served as Jefferson Davis's chief military advisor and took command of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1862. Lee enjoyed numerous victories but never successfully invaded the North. Though he inflicted great Union losses, his own Confederate forces could not match Union numbers. Eventually, Grant finally persuaded Lee to surrender to avoid further bloodshed.



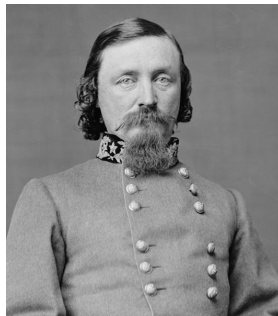
Robert E. Lee. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Robert_Edward_Lee.jpg>

James Longstreet (1821-1904) – He saw many successes in battle during the war and came to be Lee's closest subordinate though they did not agree on strategy at Gettysburg where he opposed Pickett's Charge – a significant Confederate defeat. After the war, he reintegrated with the North and revived his friendship with Ulysses S. Grant, moves that earned him bitter criticism from former Confederates, leading many to blame him for the loss of the war. <http://www.longstreetchronicles.org/>



James Longstreet. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:James_Longstreet.jpg>>

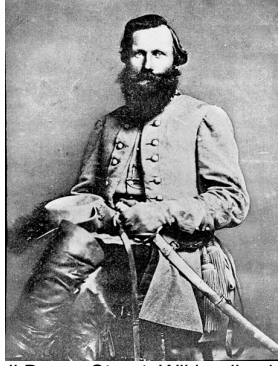
George F. Pickett (125-1875) – Like Lee, he disapproved of slavery but loved his home state of Virginia. He had successes as a general in the Peninsular Campaign. However, the near annihilation of his division in Pickett's Charge during the Battle of Gettysburg broke his spirit and drove an irremovable wedge between him and Lee. His loss of the Battle at Five Forks resulted in his being relieved of command.



Major General George Pickett. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:GeorgePickett.jpeg>>

Raphael Semmes (1809-1877) – At the commencement of the war, he resigned his federal commission and joined the Confederacy. He became the most successful blockade runner of the war. He brought the *Alabama* from England and continued his activities until – in need of repairs – he was blockaded in France by the USS *Kearsarge* which sank the *Alabama*. Semmes was rescued by a British ship, and he eventually returned to the Confederacy where he was made a rear admiral. Just before the end of the war, he was made a general, and his sailor became soldiers.
<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-s/r-semmes.htm>

James Ewell Brown Stuart (1833-1864) – Despite his somewhat flamboyant costume, Stuart was a serious cavalry officer. His greatest failure was at Gettysburg where he did not keep Lee informed of troop movements. At the Battle of Yellow Tavern, Sheridan defeated Stuart who died from a shot from a pistol fired by a Union cavalryman.



James Ewell Brown Stuart. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Jeb_stuart.jpg>