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John Quincy Adams Campbell 2005 Only rarely does a Civil War diarist come to light that provides events with an intelligent understanding of their significance. John Campbell, a newspaperman before the war, left such a legacy. A politically aware Union soldier with strong moral and abolitionist beliefs, Campbell recorded not only his own observations but those of his companions--soldiers, civilians, and slaves--that he encountered. Campbell served in the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry from 1861 to 1864. He participated in the war's major battles and saw early action at Island No. 10, looks for Cairo, and Fort Donelson. In this diary, Campbell's perspective on the Civil War's desolation and brutality is poignant and deeply felt.

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When Sherman Marched North from the Sea—Jacqueline Glass Campbell 2006-05-26 Home front and battle front merged in 1865 when General William T. Sherman occupied Savannah and then marched his armies north through Georgia. Although much has been written about the military aspects of Sherman’s March, Jacqueline Campbell reveals a more complex story. Integrating evidence from Northern soldiers and from South, Campbell describes the black and white aspects of Sherman’s March in their own words. Campbell documents their efforts of conquering the enemy, determining the limits of war and how it is fought. Sherman’s March was an invasion of both geographical and psychological space. The Union army moved the Southern landscape as military terrain but when they brought it into the Southern home it was frequently domesticated by the homes with which many white Southern women defended their homes. Campbell argues that in the household-centered South, Confederate women were forced to find new ways to negotiate family material resources. Authoritative in its documentation, this expanded bibliography, others argued such behavior as inappropriate and unbecoming. Campbell also investigates the consequences behind the battle of Atlanta and the North’s desire to “free” the South to win the war. Black Southerners’ delight at the coming of the army of “emancipation” often turned to terror as Yankees plundered their homes and associated black women. Ultimately, when Sherman Marched North from the Sea called into question the idea that the North was a malepreserve and Confederate women for their “feminine” qualities of sentimentiality, patience, and endurance. Campbell suggests that the war’s so-called “emancipation” provided a new interpretation— that Yankee depredations seemed more outrageous when portrayed as an attack on defenseless women and children. Campbell convincingly restores these women to their role as vital players in the fight for a Confederate nation, as models of self-assurance rather than passive self-sacrifices.

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