

*Includes pictures of the generals and important people in their lives.*Includes maps of the battles they fought in.*Includes quotes from each general's memoirs describing their participation in battles like Antietam, Gettysburg and the Atlanta Campaign.*Discusses their relationships with each other and their superiors. *Includes a Bibliography on each general for further reading.*Includes a Table of Contents. During the Civil War, one of the tales that was often told among Confederate soldiers was that Joseph E. Johnston was a crack shot who was a better bird hunter than just about everyone else in the South. However, as the story went, Johnston would never take the shot when asked to, complaining that something was wrong with the situation that prevented him from being able to shoot the bird when it was time. The story is almost certainly apocryphal, but it was aptly used to demonstrate the Confederates' frustration with a man who everyone regarded as a capable general. Johnston would become known more for losing by not winning. Johnston was never badly beaten in battle, but he had a habit of strategically withdrawing until he had nowhere left to retreat. Johnston and Confederate President Jefferson Davis had a volatile relationship throughout the war, but Johnston was too valuable to leave out of service and at the beginning of 1864 he was given command of the Army of Tennessee. When Johnston gradually retreated in the face of Sherman's massive army (which outnumbered his 2-1) before Atlanta in 1864, Davis removed Johnston from command of the Army of Tennessee and gave it to John Bell Hood. Hood was one of the most tenacious generals in the Confederacy, for better and worse. The intimidating Texan began to make a name for himself as a brigade commander in the Army of Northern Virginia under new commander Robert E. Lee during the Seven Days Battles in 1862, after which he was promoted to division command. For the next several campaigns, he led a division under General James Longstreet's I Corps., fighting at places like Antietam and Fredericksburg. Hood was in the thick of the action on Day 2 at Gettysburg, suffering a bad wound that left his left arm permanently disabled. When Longstreet's command headed west, Hood suffered another wound at Chickamauga, leading to the amputation of his right leg. However, his reputation took an extreme hit in the final years of the war. In 1864, Joseph E. Johnston continued to move in the face of Sherman's armies back toward Atlanta, eventually leading to Hood's promotion to command of the Army of Tennessee. At this point, Hood was so damaged by his wounds that he needed assistance to even get on a horse. Nevertheless, Hood aggressively led a series of offensive attacks, failing to dislodge Sherman and only damaging his own army. Sherman eventually took Atlanta anyway. Hood's leadership only got worse during the final months of 1864, culminating in the Franklin-Nashville campaign in which he ordered a massive frontal attack at the Battle of Franklin that left many of his top officers, like Patrick Cleburne, dead on the field. Civil War historian Wiley Ford noted of the campaign, "Never had there been such an overwhelming victory during the Civil War" indeed, never in American military history. After the war, the two generals wrote memoirs in which they blamed each other for Atlanta and defended their own records against the allegations made by their critics. *Playing the Confederate Blame Game* chronicles the lives and careers of both men, examines their feuding, and analyzes their lasting legacies. Along with pictures, you will learn about Johnston and Hood like you never have before.

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John Bell Hood and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. . The Lost Papers of Confederate General John Bell Hood by Stephen M. .. the always retreating and lamentable General Joe Johnston with Hood and and the blame game against Hood commenced and has been going strong ever since. Confederacy propagandists, found convenient villains to blame for the southern defeat. One of these, Confederate General John Bell Hood, plays an .. 23 Brain Steel Wills, A Battle from the Start: The Life of Nathan . details the controversy surrounding Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, and how.

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On the second day of battle Hood's division played a major part in At one point Lee had to remind Major General John B. Hood that the General and sent to command a corps in Joseph E. Johnston's army south of Chattanooga. Before the finger of blame is pointed at Hood for his complex battle plans.

Reckless Bravery: The Life and Career of John Bell Hood. Hood was one of the most tenacious generals in the Confederacy, for better and worse. In , Joseph E. Johnston continued to move in the face of Shermans armies back his record while pinning the blame for the Atlanta campaign on General Johnston .

Playing the Confederate Blame Game: The Lives and Legacies of Joseph E. Johnston and John Bell Hood - Â· Pe Lesson Plans Year R. Professor Brian Craig Miller talked about Confederate General John Bell Hood's Tennessee Campaign, also known as the Franklin-Nashville.

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