

"bravo for joe hooker!" In which we talk about how the Army of the Potomac came to look at Fighting Joe Hooker as the best thing since sliced bread. Our book recommendation for this episode is "Lincoln's Men: How President Lincoln Became Father to an Army and a Nation" by William C. Davis.

Early years[edit] Hooker was born in Hadley, Massachusetts , the grandson of a captain in the American Revolutionary War. He was of entirely English ancestry, all of which had been in New England since the early s. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in , ranked 29th out of a class of 50, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st U. He received brevet promotions for his staff leadership and gallantry in three battles: Monterrey to captain , National Bridge major , and Chapultepec lieutenant colonel. Floyd to request that his name "be presented to the president Buchanan as a candidate for a lieutenant colonelcy", but nothing came of his request. From to , he held a commission as a colonel in the California militia. He commanded a brigade and then division around Washington, D. He led his division with distinction at Williamsburg and at Seven Pines. He chafed at the cautious generalship of McClellan and openly criticized his failure to capture Richmond. Of his commander, Hooker said, "He is not only not a soldier, but he does not know what soldiership is. On July 26, Hooker was promoted to major general, to rank from May 5. During the Maryland Campaign, Hooker led the I Corps at South Mountain and at Antietam, his corps launched the first assault of the bloodiest day in American history, driving south into the corps of Lt. Stonewall Jackson , where they fought each other to a standstill. Hooker, aggressive and inspiring to his men, left the battle early in the morning with a foot wound. Although Hooker had criticized McClellan persistently, the latter was apparently unaware of it and in early October, shortly before his termination, had recommended that Hooker receive a promotion to brigadier general in the regular army. This promotion ensured that he would remain a general after the war was over and not revert to the rank of captain or lieutenant colonel. The December Battle of Fredericksburg was another Union debacle. Upon recovering from his foot wound, Hooker was briefly made commander of V Corps , but was then promoted to "Grand Division" command, with a command that consisted of both III and V Corps. He described Burnside as a "wretch He stated that Hooker was "unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present. During the "Mud March" Hooker was quoted by a New York Times army correspondent as saying that "Nothing would go right until we had a dictator, and the sooner the better. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain success can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. Among his changes were fixes to the daily diet of the troops, camp sanitary changes, improvements and accountability of the quartermaster system, addition of and monitoring of company cooks, several hospital reforms, and an improved furlough system one man per company by turn, 10 days each. He also implemented corps badges as a means of identifying units during battle or when marching and to instill unit pride in the men. Other orders addressed the need to stem rising desertion one from Lincoln combined with incoming mail review, the ability to shoot deserters, and better camp picket lines , more and better drills, stronger officer training, and for the first time, combining the federal cavalry into a single corps. I have the finest army on the planet. I have the finest army the sun ever shone on. If the enemy does not run, God help them. May God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none. Also during this winter Hooker made several high-level command changes, including with his corps commanders. Both "Left Grand Division" commander Maj. Both Franklin and Smith were considered suspect by Hooker because of their previous political maneuvering against Burnside and on behalf of McClellan. Charles Stone , however this was denied. Stone did not receive a command upon his release, mostly due to political pressures, which left him militarily exiled and disgraced. Army of the Potomac historian and author Bruce Catton termed this request by Hooker "a strange and seemingly uncharacteristic thing" and "one of the most interesting things he ever did. It is a point to remember, because to speak up for General Stone took moral courage, a quality which Joe Hooker is rarely accused of possessing. His headquarters in Falmouth, Virginia , was described by cavalry officer Charles F. Dan Butterfield for chief of staff, and the notorious political general , Maj. Sickles , for command

of the III Corps. He would pin down Robert E. Defeating Lee, he could move on to seize Richmond. Unfortunately for Hooker and the Union, the execution of his plan did not match the elegance of the plan itself. The cavalry raid was conducted cautiously by its commander, Brig. George Stoneman , and met none of its objectives. From there, Hooker pulled his army back to Chancellorsville and waited for Lee to attack. The Army of the Potomac dropped into a purely defensive mode and eventually was forced to retreat. Despite his incapacitation, he refused entreaties to turn over temporary command of the army to his second-in-command, Maj. Several of his subordinate generals, including Couch and Maj. Couch was so disgusted that he refused to ever serve under Hooker again. Political winds blew strongly in the following weeks as generals maneuvered to overthrow Hooker or to position themselves if Lincoln decided on his own to do so. Lee once again began an invasion of the North, in June , and Lincoln urged Hooker to pursue and defeat him. Unfortunately, Lincoln was losing any remaining confidence he had in Hooker. Hooker received the Thanks of Congress for his role at the start of the Gettysburg Campaign , [17] but the glory would go to Meade. Hooker was in command at the Battle of Lookout Mountain , playing an important role in Lt. Hooker led his corps now designated the XX Corps competently in the Atlanta Campaign under Sherman, but asked to be relieved before the capture of the city because of his dissatisfaction with the promotion of Maj. Howard to command of the Army of the Tennessee , upon the death of Maj. However, due to "obvious gaps" in the Official Records , the story cannot be verified. He served in command of the Department of the East and Department of the Lakes following the war. His postbellum life was marred by poor health and he was partially paralyzed by a stroke. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on September 1, , and retired from the U. Army on October 15, , with the regular army rank of major general. Legacy[edit] Hooker was popularly known as "Fighting Joe" Hooker, a nickname he regretted deeply; he said, "People will think I am a highwayman or a bandit. Lee occasionally referred to him as "Mr. Hooker" in a mildly sarcastic jab at his opponent. His men parodied Hooker in the popular war song Marching Along.

Chapter 2 : The Civil War (): A History Podcast

A man of honor, a soldier of genius --On the brink of greatness --Officer and gambler --Bravo for Joe Hooker --Plans and preparations --Crossing over --A most extraordinary twenty-four hours --Confidence lost --Trusting to an ever kind providence --My God, here they come!

He later participated in the Mexican-American War as a staff officer, serving under the likes of famed General Winfield Scott and future U. A highly capable soldier, Hooker earned numerous accolades for bravery and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the war, he served as assistant adjutant general of the Pacific Division in California. Visit Website Hooker resigned from the military in and settled in Sonoma, California, to pursue a career as a farmer and timber merchant. For the next several years he struggled to earn a living and "outside of a failed run for local political office" was known to devote much of his time to drinking and gambling. In he made an attempt to rejoin the military, but a request for a position as a lieutenant colonel was ignored by the War Department. Civil War Service Hooker lived in relative obscurity in California and Oregon until the outbreak of the Civil War offered him a chance to return to the field. In August he was commissioned as a brigadier general and began service with General George B. Hooker displayed a natural confidence in command, serving with distinction during the Battle of Williamsburg and the subsequent Seven Days Battles and earning a promotion to major general of volunteers. He first led his corps during the Union victory at the Battle of South Mountain, and his units later spearheaded the first Union assault during the stalemate at the Battle of Antietam. By late Hooker had assumed command of a grand division under General Ambrose Burnside. Instead it was Burnside who was relieved from duty, and in January President Abraham Lincoln selected Hooker as the new commander of the Army of the Potomac. Command of the Army of the Potomac After taking command, Hooker immediately went about reorganizing the Army of the Potomac. He arranged for amnesty for deserters and cleaned up corruption among officers. He also raised morale by improving medical aid, rations and furlough lengths. While these changes earned Hooker a reputation as a capable field administrator, his supposed history of hard living "in particular rumors that he drank on the job" also persisted. Under heavy pressure, Hooker elected not to counterattack and instead ordered a retreat back across the Rappahannock River in order to shield Washington, D. In June he offered his resignation to President Lincoln. In November Hooker worked to revive his reputation by executing an aggressive assault that drove Confederate forces off Lookout Mountain and helped end a siege on Union forces in Chattanooga. Hooker went on to serve under General William T. Sherman during the Atlanta Campaign in mid The two generals were constantly at odds, and when Sherman passed him over for a promotion, Hooker protested by asking to be relieved from duty. He officially left the field in the summer of In September Lincoln placed him in charge of the Northern Department, a command that encompassed the states of Indiana , Illinois , Michigan and Ohio. Hooker would spend the rest of the war working in an administrative capacity in Cincinnati. Later Life After Robert E. In September he married Olivia Groesbeck, sister of an Ohio congressman, but their marriage ended three years later when she died in That same year, Hooker retired from the military. His own health had declined significantly in the years after the war, and two strokes eventually left him partially paralyzed. He died in Garden City, Long Island, in at the age of

Chapter 3 : Columbo (TV Series ") - Cast - IMDb

"bravo for joe hooker!" October 14th, In which we look at how the Army of the Potomac came to look at Fighting Joe Hooker as the best thing since sliced bread.

Chapter 4 : Joseph Hooker - HISTORY

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DOWNLOAD PDF BRAVO FOR JOE HOOKER

Seven: A Most Extraordinary Twenty-Four Hours Eight: Confidence Lost Nine: Trusting to an Ever Kind Providence Ten: My God, Here.

Chapter 5 : The Civil War (): A History Podcast - Richard Youngdahl | Listen Notes

I know Rich & Tracy also have an interest in World War II history, so: consider this a suggestion for a potential members-only episode- something exploring high ranking or famous WWII figures who were descendants of Civil War figures.

Chapter 6 : Civil War Podcast, Episode |

A man of honor, a soldier of genius -- On the brink of greatness -- Officer and gambler -- Bravo for Joe Hooker -- Plans and preparations -- Crossing over -- A most.

Chapter 7 : Frank, detailed picture of a Union soldier's life - Washington Times

During the period between and the battle on December 15, none-other than Gen. Hooker arranged for entertainment for his troops. The white tents on the hillside around the capitol can be seen in several contemporary photographs.

Chapter 8 : The Civil War (): A History Podcast Feed

In which we look at how the Army of the Potomac came to look at Fighting Joe Hooker as the best thing since sliced bread. # "BRAVO FOR JOE HOOKER!" In which we look at how Fighting Joe Hooker came to be given command of the Army of the Potomac in January,

Chapter 9 : Best Military History Podcasts ()

Over years ago, thousands of Christians invaded the Middle East, intent on taking the Holy Land from the Muslims. The following years were marked by a series of military campaigns known as the calendrierdelascience.com us to follow the history of the Crusades from onwards.