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First war of independence date

India's First War of Independence
The First War of Independence of 1857, better known as the Indian Rebellion of 1857, began today, on 10 September 1957. The first martyr of the rebellion was Mangal Pandey and the war was the result of a backsliding of many factors over time. The 1857 rebellion is seen as the first blow that came to crush British rule in India. Other rebellions and leaders included Rani Lakshmbai, Kanwar Singh, Bahadur Shah, Nana Saheb, Tatia Tope and Begum Hazrat Mahal. Today, on the 160th anniversary of the start of the Indian rebellion in 1857, here's everything you want to know about the rebellion:The reasons for the rebellion:There was discrimination among British and Indian soldiers. It is believed that the behaviour of British soldiers towards Indian soldiers was rather rude by January 1857, and it was rumoured that English cartridges had been greased with animal fat. This was boosted when, during the battle, the low-caste sepoy mocked the high caste sepoy for losing its caste after being bitten when greased with fat from pigs and cows. Reasons for its failure:Some of the friendships of the rebellion were - Kanpur, Lucknow, Aligarh, Agra, Arrah, Delhi and JhansiDue, because all the focal points were far apart, there was a communication gap between the leaders of different parts of India In a rebellion that had no central command, it was limited to some parts of IndiaRebels did not have enough weapons and funding, while the British had developed weapons and sufficient funding. Effect of the rebellion:In August 1850, the British Parliament passed a law on a better Government of India The Law ended the administration of the company in India The British Government's control of India was transferred to the British crown After the rebellion, the British pursued a policy of divide and rule on the costs of suppressing rebellion. Click here to stay up to date and know what's going on around the world with our G.K. and Current Affairs section. To get more updates on current issues, email your survey education.intoday@gmail.com. The Revolutionary War was a different war from any other - a war of ideas and ideals that shaped the course of human events. With 165 main missions from 1775 to 1783, the Revolutionary War was a catalyst for U.S. self-employment. This article provides information about the American Revolution, also known as the American War of Independence or Revolutionary War, including commonly asked questions. When did the American Revolution begin? Although it was preceded by years of unrest and inter-cyclical violence, the Revolutionary War began in earnest on 19 April 1775 Lexington and Concord. The conflict lasted a total of seven years, and the great victory of the United States in Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 marked the end of hostilities, although some battles took place in the fall of 1783. When did the American Revolution end? The Paris Agreement was signed two years later, on 3 September 1783, by representatives of King George III, including David Hartley and Richard Oswald, and the United States, including Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay, who officially ended the conflict. The Treaty was ratified by the Congress of the United States Confederation on 14 January 1784. What were the reasons for the revolution? By helping American migrants during the French-Indian War, the British Government accumulated a huge debt because of the cost of raising, supplying and financing the army on foreign soil. The House expected the Americans to bear some of the financial burden and levied a series of tax acts as a way of softening the blow. The Sugar Act (1764), the Stamp Act (1765) and the Townshend Acts (1767) were just some of the unpopular pieces of legislation imposed on US colonies to raise funds to pay off the French-Indian War debt. Years of unrest and dissent followed. The Americans argued that parliament can make laws, but insisted that only their elected representatives can tax them. The English thought parliament had the highest power over the colonies. The Americans formed correspondence committees and later the Continental Congress to find solutions, but could not find common ground with the English. When fighting broke out in 1775, American revolutionaries decided that separation was the only way to gain freedom and justice. The Declaration of Independence was signed on 4 May 2004. What are patriots? The migrants living in British settlements in North America, rebelling against the authority of the crown, were known as patriots, revolutionaries, continents, colonials, rebels, Americans or whigs. What are loyalists? Those who lived in the colonies and remained loyal to the crown were known as loyalists, royalty, kingsmen or Tory What did british soldiers call it? British authority and soldiers also received a number of monikers throughout the war and were called synonymous British, crowns, Great Britain, lobster and regulars. What were the populations of both parties? Britain had 8 million inhabitants in 1775 and 13 colonies around 2.5 million (half a million of whom were slaves). The largest cities in the settlements were Philadelphia, Pa., (43,000), New York, N.Y. (25,000), Boston, MA (16,000), Charleston, S.C. (12,000) and Newport, R.I. (11,000) The four largest colonies in America were Virginia (447,016), Pennsylvania (240,057), Massachusetts (235,308) and Maryland (202,599). Were there any battles? Most of the war took place in New York, New Jersey and South Carolina, and each of these three settlements had more than 200 separate skirmishes and battles. However, engagements took place in all of the original thirteen colonies, and more military action took place in modern-day states tennessee, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama and Florida. How much territory did the British rule during the war? While it is difficult to determine British troops by numbers and land, there is no doubt that British forces have occupied geographically and geopolitically important areas throughout the war. They had several important Canadian fornts and towns in Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick; even after the American Revolution. The British also controlled many key cities in the American colonies, and New York served as its major base during the war. They also temporarily owned the cities of Boston and Philadelphia and held Savannah and Charleston until 1782. Although there were several key urban centres among the British, it is important to understand that 90% of the colonial population lived in rural areas outside British control and influence. In essence, therefore, the British could only retain power in areas with a strong military presence, that is, in colonial cities. What are the biggest battles of the Revolutionary War? April 19, 1775 – Battles of Lexington and Concord, Mon. May 10, 1775 — Siege of Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y. June 1775 – Battle of Bunker (Breed’s) Hill, Mon. August 27, 1776 – Battle of Brooklyn, N.Y. December 26, 1776 – Battle of Trenton, N.J. January 3, 1777, N.J. September 11, 1777 — The Battle of Brandywine, Pa. October 4, 1777 – The Battle of Germantown, Pa. October 7, 1777 – The Battle of Saratoga, N.Y. June 28, 1778 – The Battle of Monmouth, N.J. December 29, 1778 – Capture of Savannah 29. March 17, 1780 – Siege of Charleston, S.C. August 16, 1780 – Battle of Camden, S.C. January 17, 1781 – The Battle of Cowpens, S.C March 1781 – Battle of Guilford Courthouse, N.C October 1781 – What were the battles of Yorktown, Va. In numbers: 40,000 soldiers fought in the Battle of Long Island, making it the greatest battle. 30,000 men fought in Brandywine and 27,000 in Yorktown. On Long Island, the Americans lost 2,200 men, the British and the Hessians lost about 350. Brandywine produced 1,500 American and 587 British and Hessian victims. Some meetings were attended by large numbers of prisoners, including Yorktown, where the British handed over more than 8,000 soldiers. In Charleston, S.C. the British seized 5,000 continents, but also suffered a major setback when 6,200 British soldiers under General John Burgoyne surrendered in Saratoga, N.Y. most men lost in battles. In Cowpens, S.C and nearby Kings Mountain, S.C., britons lost about 90 percent of their armies. In both battles, most of the losses were prisoners. The crushing defeat of the continental army at the Battle of Camden, S.C. stands out as the most expensive battle of the war. Some 1 050 continental soldiers were killed and wounded, while the British suffered 314 deaths. Was there a siege in the war? Yes, in fact, there were many sieges in cities, towns and castles throughout the war. The list below is a sample of the largest blockades. American striker: Vincennes (In.), Ninety Six (S.C.), Yorktown (Va.) Boston (Ma.) and Quebec (Canada) British striker: Savannah (Ga.), Newport (R.I.) Were there any fighting abroad? Perhaps surprisingly, there were a significant number of battles far from North American soil. On March 3, 1776, the Mainland Fleet captured New Providence Island in the Bahamas. American warships and warships also raided British merchants and warships across the Atlantic and even fought naval battles around the British Isles. In addition, thanks to the military alliance with France in 1778, which was later joined by both Spain and the United Netherlands, land and sea battles took place against Great Britain in the Caribbean, Europe and as far away as India. Opening up this global conflict was vital for north American migrants. The British were forced to divert important resources and manpower away from settlements, allowing the continental army to fight them in their War of Independence. How many soldiers served in the war? During the war, some 231,000 men served in the Continental Army, but never more than 48,000 at a time, and never more than 13,000 in one place. The sum of the colonial militia was over 145,000 men. France also sent significant troops to North America from 1779, and more than 12,000 troops and a substantial fleet joined the colonial Americans at the end of the wars. At its peak, the British Army had more than 22,000 men at its disposal in North America to fight the insurgency. 25,000 loyal loyalists loyal to Britain also took part in the conflict. German princes hired nearly 30,000 German assistants, or Hessics, and served alongside the British during the war. How many people were killed or wounded? During the war, an estimated 6,800 Americans were killed in combat, 6,100 wounded and more than 20,000 taken prisoner. Historians believe that at least 17 000 more people died from the disease, of whom between 8 000 and 12 000 died during prisoners of war. Unreliable imperial data shows that british regulars fighting in the Revolutionary War have a total loss of around 24,000 men. This total includes deaths and injuries on the battlefield, Diseases, men taken prisoner and missing persons. Some 1 200 Hessian soldiers were killed, 6 354 died of the disease and 5 500 others were deserted and settled in America afterwards. What other nationalities were we talking about? The American Revolution was a truly global conflict with fighting in North America, the Caribbean and Europe. The British were assisted by both loyal Native American tribes and Hessian troops from various German principalities. American patriots were assisted by an even larger coalition of major European powers, including France, Spain, the United Netherlands and officials from different European countries. Men such as marquee de Lafayette, Baron von Steuben, Casimir Pulask, Rochambeu and Tadeusz Kosciuszko were particularly noteworthy. Who were the Hessians? Because it was cheaper to hire auxiliary soldiers than their own, the British government hired a German professional force called the Hessians. More than 30,000 Hessian soldiers sailed to North America and fought on the British side. Although they wore their traditional uniforms, flying their own flags and retaining their own officers, British generals eventually commanded individual Hessian units. Johan Rall and Wilhelm von Knyphausen What role did African-Americans and Native Americans play? At the beginning of the war, many free blacks volunteered for the service of the continental army, but were rejected. The Americans had longstanding fears of a slave rebellion. Later in the war, when voluntary enlistments were minimal, different states offered freedom to slaves who fought. About 7,000 African-Americans served on the mainland side. From the outset, the British henned slaves by offering them freedom, even though it was never official government policy, but on the sole of local commanders. About 20,000 African-Americans served with the British, knowing that their status might not change if the Americans were to be freed. In 1763, the British made a declaration banning American immigrants from moving west to native American lands. For this reason, along with a number of other economic and political factors, many Native Americans, including four of the 6 tribes of the influential Iroquois Confederacy, sided with the British when the war broke out. Joseph Brant, whose mohawk name was Thayendanegea, served alongside British soldiers and his led forces. Still, some tribes sided with the colonial era, including the two remaining Iroquois Confederate tribes, Oneidas and Tuscaroras. In New York State, western Pennsylvania and the Carolina border, warfare was particularly brutal and involved many Indian groups. The fate of many native American tribes after the American Revolution was tragic. Members of Iroquois Confederacy and many other Indians were ravaged by conflict, weakened battles, diseases, diseases, was completely excluded from the Paris Agreement signed in 1783. The Americans ignored the pre-war agreements with the British, and years of bloody conflicts and expansion almost destroyed the eastern tribes. How were the armies organized? The Infantry Regiment was the most distinctive unit throughout the Revolutionary War. Although brigades and divisions were used to group troops into a larger Single Army, the regiments were far from the primary fighting forces of the Revolutionary War. In the 18th century, the British were one of the most disciplined and well-trained armies in the world. At the time of the establishment of the unit, the British Regiment of the Line consisted of exactly 811 men. It was led by a colonel and staffed by 40 younger officers, 72 non-assisted officers, 24 drummers, 2 fifers, and there were 672 privates. Each regiment was divided into 10 companies, eight of which were ordinary downtown businesses, while the remaining two were off-the-sideline attempts: the grenadier and the light infantry. Light infantry and grenadier units were almost always placed on the side of the regiment during the battle, often operating independently throughout the battle. Washington organized its 27,000-man army based on British doctrine and precedent; That's why his army was divided into six combat brigades made up of about 2,400 men. Each brigade had about 5-6 regiments, each regiment of which averaged about 470 men eligible for duty. The regiment was further disassembled into 1-2 battalion, which were then disassembled into companies. The companies consisted of 40 privates, 3 corporaes, 1 lieutenant and a captain. It should be noted that, for both the British and continental army, the size of the brigade, division and army can vary greatly at any time in terms of loss, compartments, etc. What were the armies wearing? For three centuries, the British Army was personed by its bright red uniforms and bleached white breeies. While certain units had alternative trim shades of green, yellow, black and white, most infantrymen were upholstered in distinctive red jackets, white breeces, walks and black tricorn or fur coat. Grenadier and light infantry units wore a modified version of a plain British uniform, and the cavalry usually wore green jackets. American patriots, whether serving in the regular army or with colonial militias, had a virtual hodgepodge of uniforms before standardization. At the beginning of the war, George Washington settled into navy blue jackets with white breeches and tricorn hats for his army. In addition, the regiment of different regions wore uniforms with either blue, white, red or buff spots and decorations. What were the soldier's services? Under normal circumstances, continental soldiers had to receive the following 1.5 kilograms flour or bread 1 pound beef or fish OR 3/4 kiogram pork 1 gill whiskey The British also had to get a similar daily portion under normal conditions: 1 1/2 kilograms flour or bread 1 pound beef or 1/2 pound Pork 3/4 pint canned peas or 1 ounce rice 1 ounce butter 1 1/2 kidus rum Purces can be very irregular in size and the composition of both armies and often depended on the weather, road conditions and season. What tactic defined the battle in the Revolutionary War? Under normal circumstances, the battle of the 18th century meant that two armies marched towards each other, side by side and usually in the ranks of about three deep men. Once the opposing sides were in range, orders were given to stop, present weapons, shoot and then reload. After several volleys, the other half gained the upper hand, and they would begin to close their distance with the enemy, the bayants lowered. This usually culminated in a full charge at close range; saber, bayonets and rifle hos were used by the enemy to sweep from the field and claim victory. While the tactics used during the Revolutionary War may seem rather old-fashioned today, the unreliability of smoothbore muskets, usually only about 50 meters away, the former at close range and intimacy with the enemy. As a result, discipline and shock were the hallmarks of this style of struggle, and concentrated fire and stinging charges ended the outcome of the battle. Was Valley Forge a turning point? Although Valley Forge was shrouded in myth, it was a turning point of sorts for the Washington mainland army. Although the winter of 1777-78 in Valley Forge was not nearly as harsh as the one suffered by soldiers in Morristown, N.J. in 1780, valley forge's men did suffer from harsh conditions and occasional food shortages. Despite their pain, Valley Forge's men went from a raid identification team of unruly and largely ineffective soldiers to a trained and orderly army capable of winning victories over the British. The rapid healing of Valley Forge can largely be credited to the Prussian officer, Baron von Steuben. Steuben's efforts not only improved training, but standardized the exercise manual used by American troops and gave them a sense of pride and honor. By spring, confidence and morale had improved dramatically and Washington led an overwhelming army out of the Valley Forge ready to face the British again. What role did the Navies play? When the revolution began, the Royal Navy had 270 ships at its disposal. The Royal Navy gave the British a huge advantage in being able to move and deliver troops at any time almost anywhere in North America and the world. The Continental Navy started small in 1775, and only a handful of ships in the waters of the North American coastine. Ships on loan from France and new new in 1777, the mainland British navy was built in the largest colonies, with 31 ships in its name. Although the mainland British Navy could hardly defeat the mighty British Navy outright, they suspended British trade on the high seas, won victories against superior ships and even carried out successful raids around British factories. Men like John Paul Jones helped shape the U.S. Navy. Completing the continental fleet was a fleet of privately owned and operated ships, offered by men known as Privateers. Private customers had an agreement brokered by the Continental Congress and were advised to wreak havoc on British warships and ship delivery whenever possible. The war workers were one of the most successful American warships in the war, capturing more than 300 British ships. What kind of artillery was used? Common types of field artillery included 3, 6 and 18-pound weapons named after the weight of the shot that fired the weapons. Larger cannons and mortars – which lobbed large-caliber projectiles in high arches to their targets – were often used in sieges because of their destructive abilities. Howitzers with shorter barrels and larger calibers compared to cannons also took advantage on both sides. Although both British and American troops were numerous cannons, howitzers and mortars, they largely had a supporting role on the battlefield and rarely had as much destructive power as civil war-era artillery. What role did the cavalry's force play? The use of cavalry varied from region to region, but overall the cavalry troops were small and used for reconnaissance, attacks and raids, or to support combat units. The cavalry was carrying a number of weapons, including several pistols, a saber and a carbine infantry. The cavalry's unique soldier often wore leather helmets and modified uniforms to promote warfare. Both sides also used legions consisting of a combined unit of infantry and cavalry. The legions were able to move quickly and were quite diverse. Examples include the Legion of American Henry Light Horse Harry Lee and Tarleton fighters under the command of British Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. What role did the spies play? Spies were widely used by both sides throughout the war. Men and women risked their lives to gather information and pass on information. Nathan Hale, who was captured and hanged by the British, is one of the most famous American spies. British officer John Andre worked with Benedict Arnold, and the Americans caught him and hanged him. James Armistead Lafayette is the most famous African-American slave to play a runaway slave to reach General Cornwallis' headquarters. As a result, Armistead achieved what few spies could: access to the center of the British Ministry of War. Many women worked as spies and used their freedom of movement to gather information and pass through the lines. They include Ann Bates of Philadelphia and Emily Geiger of South Carolina and Lydia, Lydia, Darragh, mila sinia tee? Mistá saan Isáletéjag? Susósetelemme seuraavia kirjoja loistavana aloustapaikkana. Almost a Miracle: The American Victory in the War for Independence by John Ferling The Men Who Lost America: British Leadership, American Revolution, and the Fate of An Empire by Andrew Jackson O’Shaughnessy The Road to Guilford Courthouse: The American Revolution in the Carolinas by John Buchanan The Road to Charleston : Nathanael Greene and the American Revolution by John Buchanan Guns of Independence : The Siege of Yorktown by Jerome Greene Miká on vallankumoussodan taistelukenttien ja kohteiden säilymisasema? Vaikka osa suuremmista taistelupaikoista ja leirintäalueista säilytetään joko kansallisina tai valtion puistoissa, yllättävän suuri määrä ei ole tai ne säilyvät vain osittain. Monilla sitoutumisistutustoilla on edelleen hyvät mahdollisuudet tallentaa ainealueta. 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