

Online Library The Road To Revolution 1745 1776 Pearson School

Yeah, reviewing a books **The Road To Revolution 1745 1776 Pearson School** could amass your close associates listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, finishing does not suggest that you have fabulous points.

Comprehending as with ease as settlement even more than supplementary will allow each success. bordering to, the statement as skillfully as perception of this The Road To Revolution 1745 1776 Pearson School can be taken as without difficulty as picked to act.

73B8SW - MARQUEZ COOPER

A history of U.S. Army medical activities from the Revolutionary War to 1818, the year in which congressional legislation instituted the modern Medical Department.

The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. This collection reveals the history of English common law and Empire law in a vastly changing world of British expansion. Dominating the legal field is the Commentaries of the Law of England by Sir William Blackstone, which first appeared in 1765. Reference works such as almanacs and catalogues continue to educate us by revealing the day-to-day workings of society. + + + + The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: + + + + British Library T140412 Drop-head title. With a docket title. Enacted as 18 Geo.II.c.8. [London, 1745]. 23, [1]p.; 2°

Richly researched and engagingly written, Political Affairs of the Heart traces the emergence of female sentimental travel writing in late eighteenth-century Britain, and posits its centrality to women's engagement with national and gender politics. This study examines four travel narratives written by women between 1774 and 1795, convincingly arguing that they effectively deploy the discourse of sensibility to engage with debates around Britain's national identity during the French and American Revolutions. Van Netten Blimke contends that Laurence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey* (1768)—which first introduced sentimental discourse to the travelogue—facilitated women's gradual inclusion into this previously male-dominated genre, effectively paving the way for women to influence the country's sociopolitical transformation. These four previously understudied works successfully combine eyewitness authority with the language of sensibility to mount impassioned interventions in their nation's perception and practice of revolutionary politics, at a time when its national identity was most in flux.

Britain has not been successfully invaded since 1066; nor, in nearly 1,000 years, has it known a true revolution -- one that brings radical, systemic and enduring change. The contrast with her European neighbours -- with France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece and Russia -- is dramatic. All have been convulsed by external warfare, revolution and civil war - all have experienced fundamental change to their ruling elites or their social and economic structures. In *The Road Not Taken*, Frank McLynn investigates the seven occasions when England came closest to revolution: the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, the Jack Cade rising of 1450, the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, the English Civil War of the 1640s, the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6, the Chartist Movement of 1838-50 and the General Strike of 1926. Mixing narrative and analysis, he vividly recreates each episode and provides compelling explanations of why social turbulence stopped short of revolution. McLynn takes issue with those who argue that great events do not have great causes -- that they happen not because of some titanic clash of systems -- the bourgeoisie versus the landed aristocracy or the oligarchy versus the gentry - - but because of accident -- the blunders and miscalculations of individual human beings. As well as suggesting causes for these seismic events and reasons for their ultimate collapse, he examines the underlying currents which have allowed England (and, since 1707, Scotland) to enjoy a continuity and stability unknown in almost every other country. - Publisher.

Winner of the George Washington Prize Winner of the Barbara and David Zalaznick Book Prize in American History Winner of the Excellence in American History Book Award Winner of the Fraunces Tavern Museum Book Award From the bestselling author of the Liberation Trilogy comes the extraordinary first volume of his new trilogy about the American Revolution Rick Atkinson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *An Army at Dawn* and two other superb books about World War II, has long been admired for his deeply researched, stunningly vivid narrative histories. Now he turns his attention to a new war, and in the initial volume of the *Revolution Trilogy* he recounts the first twenty-one months of America's violent war for independence. From the battles at Lexington and Concord in spring 1775 to those at Trenton and Princeton in winter 1777, American militiamen and then the ragged Continental Army take on the world's most formidable fighting force. It is a gripping saga alive with astonishing characters: Henry Knox, the former bookseller with an uncanny understanding of artillery; Nathanael Greene, the blue-eyed bumpkin who becomes a brilliant battle captain; Benjamin Franklin, the self-made man who proves to be the wiliest of diplomats; George Washington, the commander in chief who learns the difficult art of leadership when the war seems all but lost. The story is also told from the British perspective, making the mortal conflict between the redcoats and the rebels all the more compelling. Full of riveting details and untold stories, *The British Are Coming* is a tale of heroes and knaves, of sacrifice and blunder, of redemption and profound suffering. Rick Atkinson has given stirring new life to the first act of our country's creation drama.

On July 9, 1755, British and colonial troops under the command of General Edward Braddock suffered a crushing defeat to French and Native American enemy forces in Ohio Country. Known as the Battle of the Monongahela, the loss altered the trajectory of the Seven Years' War in America, escalating the fighting and shifting the balance of power. An unprecedented rout of a modern and powerful British army by a predominantly Indian force, Monongahela shocked the colonial world--and also planted the first seeds of an independent American consciousness. The culmination of a failed attempt to capture Fort Duquesne from the French, Braddock's Defeat was a pivotal moment in American and world history. While the defeat is often blamed on blundering and arrogance on the part of General Braddock--who was wounded in battle and died the next day--David Preston's gripping new work argues that such a claim diminishes the victory that Indian and French forces won by their superior discipline and leadership. In fact, the French Canadian officer Captain Beaujeu had greater tactical skill, reconnaissance, and execution, and his Indian allies were the most effective and disciplined troops on the field. Preston also explores the long shadow cast by Braddock's Defeat over the 18th century and the American Revolution two decades later. The campaign had been an awakening to empire for many British Americans, spawning ideas of American identity and anticipating many of the political and social divisions that would erupt with the outbreak of the Revolution. Braddock's Defeat was the defining generational experience for many British and American officers, including Thomas Gage, Horatio Gates, and perhaps most significantly, George Washington. A rich battle history driven by a gripping narrative and an abundance of new evidence, Braddock's Defeat presents the fullest account yet of this defining moment in early American history.

First published in 1927. John Macdonald (1741-96) was born, and died, a Scottish Highlander. First published at the time of the French Revolution, these memoirs of his days in service provide a rich panorama of life in the company of blind fiddlers, maid-servants, the Scottish aristocracy, soldiers, historians, Oriental Princes, servants of the East India Company and men of great wealth, including James Coutts the banker. In 1768 - as the result of an errand - it fell to Macdonald to witness the death of Laurence Sterne. 'Simply packed with interest' Sunday Times '...a model of genuine writing' Evening Standard 'Deserves a high place among autobiographies.' Nation A study of the sieges of eight fortresses in Scotland and England during the Jacobite rebellion of 1745-1746.

This book presents a translation of the diary written by Hessian mercenary Captain Johann Ewald during his service in the American Revolutionary war. Written with humanity, sensitivity, and humor, Ewald's diary discloses many previously unknown facts. His opinions of the British generals and his discussions of their operations, tactics and mistakes are both revealing and entertaining.

The fourth annual compilation of selected articles from the online Journal of the American Revolution.

As 1753 came to a close, European empires were set on a collision course for a triangular piece of land known as the Forks of the Ohio. The valuable patch of land, now known as Point State Park, is located at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers; the navigable waterways were valuable to the French to complete their control of the Ohio Valley as the British looked to create a center for their booming fur trade and westward expansion. Former soldier turned trader William Trent set out for the untamed wilderness to stake Britain's claim, and he would build the first fort to form the humble beginnings of Pittsburgh and to set the stage for the French and Indian War. Author Jason A. Cherry details the history of William Trent and Pittsburgh's forgotten first outpost.

'Hangman Hawley' is one of the villains of the '45 and holds a prominent place in Jacobite demonology but was also held in contempt by those who hated the Jacobite cause. He is reputed to have been a man who enjoyed hanging his own soldiers, looting from his enemies, and harrying defeated foes, yet he was defeated in the only battle that he ever held command. No one has come forward to defend his reputation. However, the Duke of Cumberland, commander in chief of the British army in the 1740s and 1750s declared him to be a highly capable cavalry officer. He certainly had the experience; being given his first command when less than ten years old and who fought in Spain, Flanders, Scotland and Germany, rising from ensign to lieutenant general, being wounded in the process. This book covers both Hawley's professional and personal life. In both he was a figure of controversy. Many hated him - especially Jacobites and civilians - but among soldiers his reputation was more mixed. Drawing on numerous sources this is the first attempt to provide a full length study on an important and controversial figure in eighteenth century British history.

The bid of Bonnie Prince Charlie and his Jacobites for the throne of Britain has never lost its grip on the popular imagination. In July 1745 he and a tiny group of companions arrived in Scotland. They came unannounced and unsupported, and yet within less than five months Charles was able to lead an army to within marching distance of London and make King George II fear for this throne. Afterwards the Highland Army continued to out-fight the redcoats in every encounter, except its very last. These were not the achievements of a backward-looking cause, and this ground-breaking study is the first to explain exactly why. Almost to the very end the Jacobites had the literal and metaphorical 'edge' over their enemies, thanks to the terror-inspiring highland charge, and also, as this book is the first to reveal, to the highly-advanced organization of their forces in 'divisions' - miniature armies that allowed them to out-manoeuvre their enemies on the strategic plane. At the same time Prince Charles made a credible bid for the political and ideological high ground, an appeal based on religious toleration, and a monarchy working in cooperation with an empowered and accountable Parliament. The Prince therefore not only drew on traditional loyalties, but attracted the support of heavy-weights of the new 'Enlightenment'. It all made a telling contrast to the demeaning nature of the Hanoverian government in Britain, which was mired deep in corruption. The Hanoverian politicians in London and Scotland, who had honed their skills in petty advantage, were now all of a sudden called upon to act as strategists, and they failed completely. The prime minister lost the Carlisle to the Jacobites simply because he refused to pay the cost of a courier. These revelations, which show the Jacobite enterprise of 1745 as a potent and modernizing force, turn the accepted interpretation of this episode on its head. As an impartial historian Christopher Duffy deals comprehensively with the reasons for ultimate triumph of the Hanoverian cause in 1746. Due credit is given to the Duke of Cumberland, he was an inspirational leader. He had the measure of the strength and weaknesses of the British Army, and he evolved the cautious and systematic kind of war that helped to bring him victory at Culloden on 16 April 1746. Conversely the Jacobites had been dogged even from the start of the Rising by their failure to reconcile two perspectives - that of Prince Charles, who was striving to reclaim the crown for the Stuarts in London, and the narrower visions of the more overtly Scottish party. It led to the contentious turn-around of the Jacobites at Derby, and finally and fatally to the dispersal and exhaustion of the Highland Army before Culloden. These assertions rest on the recent advances by other historians in 'Jacobite studies', and the author's continuing researches in to unexploited primary sources. His documentary finds extend to the autobiography of Lieutenant-General Hawley, Lord George Murray's explanations of key episodes of the Rising (and his detailed accompanying map of Culloden), the material collected by the restored Whig administration in Edinburgh towards an 'official' history of the Rising, the Reverend John Home's detailed questioning of survivors, and much more. Lastly Duffy returns to his starting point, the enduring appeal of the '45 to our instincts. He concludes that it comes from the elusive nature of the episode, recognised by tough-minded men of the time as something 'epic' and 'miraculous' - literally beyond rational explanation, and capable ever since of being refashioned according to our imaginings.

From unpromising beginnings as a small fishing port with only one church, Liverpool grew to be a city of churches and chapels. By 1900 a Liverpool resident need walk no more than a couple of streets from home in order to go to church. While the Church of England built the most ambitious buildings on the most prominent sites, the Nonconformist denominations were all well represented by the end of the 18th century. It was also in 18th century that this Christian predominance diversified, as Jewish merchants and traders settled in the town in significant numbers, becoming rapidly anglicised and assimilated. In the 20th century some of the most exciting English churches of the period were built in Liverpool, reflecting the vitality of its School of Architecture, and some of Liverpool's 20th-century churches were among the first to be listed. However, the depopulation of the inner city, shrinking and aging congregations and the decline in clergy numbers have all taken their toll on Liv-

erpool's aging places of worship. Many have been declared redundant, closed and even demolished. Those that remain face many challenges - crumbling fabric in need of expensive restoration, and fewer people to pay for it. With energy, imagination and the right kind of help, these obstacles can be overcome, and as Liverpool prepares to take on the role of European city of culture, its places of worship, celebrated in this profusely illustrated book, remain one of the most beautiful, exciting and diverse aspects of its historic environment.

A provocative new account of Scotland's history across a century of revolution and political instability. This edition in the New History of Scotland series radically updates Rosalind Mitchison's *Lordship to Patronage* (1983), covering Scotland's history, 1625-1745. Union, war, conquest, revolution, attempted invasions, and armed rebellions: this was an eventful time even by the standards of Scotland's turbulent history. At the same time, traditional notions of kinship and community came under strain as profound economic changes reshaped social relations and created new opportunities. Laura A. M. Stewart and Janay Nugent explore the creative volatility of the Anglo-Scottish relationship within a European and transatlantic context. Scotland's integration into the burgeoning British imperial state proved easier for some than others; it also drew Scots into the global slave trade. This is an accessible and stimulating account of a contentious period, knowledge of which is crucial for an understanding of British history and the politics of today. Key features: - modernised edition in classic series - provides an accessible guide to recent scholarly debates - relates Scotland's political, socio-economic, and cultural development to the formation of the British imperial state, European and transatlantic migration, and the expansion of global trade - encourages students and general readers to consider a wholistic view of early modern Scotland including community, household, gender and age of all social ranks Laura A.M. Stewart is professor of early modern British history at the University of York. Janay Nugent is Associate Professor of History at the University of Lethbridge in Canada.

Britain has not been successfully invaded since 1066; nor, in nearly 1,000 years has it known a true revolution - one that brings radical, systemic and enduring change. The contrast with Britain's European neighbours, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Russia, is dramatic - all have been convulsed by external warfare, revolution and civil war and experienced fundamental change to their ruling elites or social and economic structures. Frank McLynn takes seven occasions when Britain came closest to revolution: the Peasants' Revolt of 1381; the Jack Cade rebellion of 1450; the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536; the English Civil Wars of the 1640s; the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6; the Chartist Movement of 1838-48; and the General Strike of 1926. Why, at these dramatic turning points, did history finally fail to turn? McLynn examines Britain's history and themes of social, religious and political change to explain why social turbulence stopped short of revolution on so many occasions.

Examination of how and why the British Army became a world-operating force, able to beat varied enemies, written by acclaimed historian and commentator Jeremy Black. Between 1760 and 1815, British troops campaigned from Manila to Montreal, Cape Town to Copenhagen, Washington to Waterloo. The naval dimension of Britain's expansion has been superbly covered by a number of excellent studies, but there has not been a single volume that does the same for the army and, in particular, looks at how and why it became a world-operating force, one capable of beating the Marathas as well as the French. This book will both offer a new perspective, one that concentrates on the global role of the army and its central part in imperial expansion and preservation, and as such will be a major book for military history and world history. There will be a focus on what the army brought to power equations and how this made it a world-level force. The multipurpose character of the army emerges as the key point, one seen in particular in the career of Wellington: while referred to disparagingly by Napoleon as a 'sepoy general,' Wellington's ability to operate successfully in India and Europe was not only impressive but also reflected synergies in experience and acquired skill that characterized the British army. No other army matched this. The closest capability was that of Russia able, in 1806-14, to defeat both the Turks and Napoleon, but without having the transoceanic capability and experience enjoyed by the British army. The experience was a matter in part of debate, including over doctrine, as in the tension between the 'Americans' and 'Germans,' a reference to fields of British campaigning concentration during the Seven Years War. This synergy proved best developed in the operations in Iberia in 1809-14, with logistical and combat skills utilized in India employed in a European context in which they were of particular value. The book aims to further address the question of how this army was achieved despite the strong anti-army ideology/practice derived from the hostile response to Oliver Cromwell and to James II. Thus, perception and politics are both part of the story, as well as the exigencies and practicalities of conflict, including force structure, command issues, and institutional developments. At the same time, there was no inevitability about British success over this period, and it is necessary to consider developments in the context of other states and, in particular, the reasons why British forces did well and that Britain was not dependent alone on naval effectiveness.

In this powerful narrative, Nick Bunker tells the story of the last three years of mutual embitterment that preceded the outbreak of America's war for independence in 1775. It was a tragedy of errors, in which both sides shared responsibility for a conflict that cost the lives of at least twenty thousand Britons and a still larger number of Americans. Drawing on careful study of primary sources from Britain and the United States, *An Empire on the Edge* sheds new light on the Tea Party's origins and on the roles of such familiar characters as Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, and Thomas Hutchinson. At the heart of the book lies the Boston Tea Party, an event that arose from fundamental flaws in the way the British managed their affairs. With lawyers in London calling the Tea Party treason, and with hawks in Parliament crying out for revenge, the British opted for punitive reprisals without foreseeing the resistance they would arouse. For their part, the Americans underestimated Britain's determination not to give way. By the late summer of 1774, the descent into war had become irreversible.

In *English Explorers in the East (1738-1745)*. The Travels of Thomas Shaw, Charles Pery and Richard Pococke, Rachel Finnegan examines the influential travel writings of three rival explorers, whose eastern travel books were printed within a decade of each other.

The English revolution is one of the most intensely-debated events in history; parallel events in Scotland have never attracted the same degree of interest. Rethinking the Scottish Revolution argues for a new interpretation of the seventeenth-century Scottish revolution that goes beyond questions about its radicalism, and reconsiders its place within an overarching 'British' narrative. Laura Stewart analyses how interactions between print and manuscript polemic, crowds, and political performances enabled protestors against a Prayer Book to destroy Charles I's Scottish government. Particular attention is given to the way in which debate in Scotland was affected by the emergence of London as a major publishing centre. The subscription of the 1638 National Covenant occurred within this context and further politicized subordinate social groups that included women. Unlike in England, however, public debate was contained. A remodelled constitution revived the institutions of civil and ecclesiastical governance, enabling Covenanted Scotland to pursue interventionist policies in Ireland and England - albeit at terrible cost to the Scottish people. War transformed the nature of state power in Scotland, but this achievement was contentious and fragile. A key weakness lay in the separation of ecclesiastical and civil authority, which justified for some a strictly conditional understanding of obedience to temporal authority. Rethinking the Scottish Revolution explores challenges to legitimacy of the Covenanted constitution, but qualifies the idea that Scotland was set on a course to destruction as a result. Covenanted government was overthrown by the new model army in 1651, but its ideals persisted. In Scotland as well as England, the language of liberty, true religion,

and the public interest had justified resistance to Charles I. The Scottish revolution embedded a distinctive and durable political culture that ultimately proved resistant to assimilation into the nascent British state.

A fresh introductory study of late medieval Scotland. Includes: expert assessment of the period arranged in thematic chapters; fresh insights into the period that draw on a wide range of sources; extensive further reading lists.

A study of Britain's best-documented but least studied battle, Prestonpans 1745, fought during the Jacobite Rebellion.

This edition was developed specifically for courses covering up to the Civil War or Reconstruction. The text can also be used for the first part of a two-year American history course.

"This monumental work consists of court records pertaining to the Scotch-Irish pioneers who first breached the mountain barrier sealing off the Atlantic seaboard from the country west of the Blue Ridge. In 1745, when Augusta County, Virginia was erected, its domain extended from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi River, and from the northern part of Tennessee to the Great Lakes. So, this stands as the supreme source of genealogical information for hundreds of thousands who trace their ancestry to Augusta County, and the Great Valley of Virginia. The first volume has abstracts of court order books (1745-1799), plus notes from county court judgments, original papers on suits (1745-1825), and petitions filed in court from 1745 on. Volume II has records of the circuit and district courts, marriage bonds, licenses and returns (1748-1800), land entries (1744-1751), guardians' bonds (1782-1801), administrators' bonds (1776-1810), tax delinquents (1748-1804), proceedings of the Vestry of Augusta Parish (1746-1799), and records of military service in colonial wars and the Revolution. Volume III has will abstracts (1745-1818) and deed abstracts (1745-1792). Each volume is indexed, and the combined total of names is over 50,000!"--Genealogical.

Perhaps no other revolt against the mother country, giving birth to a land, parallels the American Revolution. For, from this revolution on a land separated by thousands of miles and an ocean, new ideas and identities were born. These ideas have sparked the call of freedom around the world as the American Revolution has inspired self-determination seekers for over two hundred years. We hear their voices as we read their words, untainted by historical speculation of scholars and promoters of historical theories. Their words and actions set the stage for the making of the American government, and the creation of the single most important documents offering freedom to its citizens ever put by men into words on paper; the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America. Included Works: (over 80 accounts) Two Sieges of Louisbourg by Bradley Washington's Expedition to the Ohio by Washington Benjamin Franklin's Plan of Union by Franklin Braddock's Defeat by Washington Deportation of the Acadians of Nova Scotia by Bradley Wolfe Defeats Montcalm at Quebec by Captain Knox In Opposition to Writs of Assistance by Otis Stamp Act and its Repeal by Lechy Pitt's Protest Against the Stamp Act by Pitt Declaration of Rights by Delegates from Nine Colonies Repeal of the Stamp Act by Secretary Conway Brant to Lord Germaine by Brant Examination Before the House of Commons by Franklin Daniel Boone Migrates to Kentucky Spanish Settle in California by Royce An Eye-witness Describes the Boston Massacre by Tudor Indentured "White Slaves" in the Colonies by Eddis Boston Tea Party by Hutchinson First Continental Congress by Adams Logan to Lord Dunmore by Logan Patrick Henry's Call to Arms by Wirt "Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death" Speech by Henry Washington's Appointment as Commander-in-chief by Irving Washington Speech of Acceptance by Washington Battle of Lexington Battle of Concord by The Reverend Emerson Farewell to Mrs. Washington Washington at Cambridge Battle of Bunker Hill Paul Revere Tells of His Midnight Ride by Revere Dramatic Capture of Ticonderoga by Allen Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Washington's Capture of Boston by Washington Writing of The Declaration of Independence by Jefferson Jefferson's Original Draft of The Declaration by Jefferson Declaration of Independence by Jefferson Why Jefferson Was Chosen To Write The Declaration by Adams A Call For Independence by Paine Siege and Capture of Boston by Washington Evacuation of New York by General Clinton Battle of White Plains by General Heath Washington, Discouraged, Appeals to Congress by Washington Battles of Trenton and Princeton by General Washington Samuel Adams on American Independence by Adams Battles of Trenton and Princeton by Lecky Defeat and Surrender of Burgoyne Lafayette in the American Revolution Washington at Valley Forge by Waldo Letters of Lafayette and Washington France Recognizes American Independence by Franklin Warning Against Conciliation by Henry Capture of Vincennes by Clark Wayne Surprises and Storms Stony Point by Washington Capture of the Serapis by the Bon Homme Richard Arnold's Treason by Washington and Greene Andre, Facing Execution, Writes to Washington Execution of Andre by General Heath Last Days of the Revolution by Madison Washington's Services in the War by Lecky Battle of Yorktown by General Cornwallis Washington Reports the Yorktown Surrender by Washington Articles of Capitulation, Yorktown Explaining the Treaty of Paris by Adams, Franklin, Jay and Laurens Meaning of American Democracy by Jean and de Chastellux Washington Resigns His Commission To Congress by Rev. Gordon Washington Bids His Army Farewell by Washington Treaty of Paris Negotiations

Part biography and part microhistory, Jacob Green's *Revolution* focuses on two key figures in New Jersey's revolutionary drama—Jacob Green, a radical Presbyterian minister who advocated revolution, and Thomas Bradbury Chandler, a conservative Anglican minister from Elizabeth Town who was a leading loyalist spokesman in America. Both men were towering intellects who were shaped by Puritan culture and the Enlightenment, and both became acclaimed writers and leading figures in New Jersey—Green for the rebelling colonists, Chandler for the king. Through their stories, this book examines the ways in which religion influenced reform during a pivotal time in American history.

This reference work on the American Revolution consists of three parts--a brief narrative history of war, a chronology of military events, and a bibliography.

A dialogue between "Jack Anvil the blacksmith," a conservative supporter of the existing order, and "Tom Hod the mason," who has developed desires for reform.

This remarkably comprehensive anthology brings new life to the rich and turbulent late 18th-century period in New Jersey. Originally conceived for the state's 225th Anniversary of the Revolution Celebration Commission.

A narrative analysis of the complex evolution of the Continental Army, with the lineages of the 177 individual units that comprised the Army, and fourteen charts depicting regimental organization.

The Wild Geese, Irish soldiers exiled in France at the end of the seventeenth century, gained fame fighting for France on the battlefields of Europe, India and America in the eighteenth century.

When Charles Edward Stuart launched the last, and perhaps most famous, of the Jacobite Risings in the late summer of 1745, the British Army found itself ill-placed to respond. Its most effective troops were on the continent; regular units at home were weak, inexperienced or both; the Militia system was moribund and politically suspect. When the opposing forces first met in the field, the result was ignominious rout and retreat. Nevertheless, eight months after the Rising began, the Jacobite cause went down in crushing defeat at Culloden. This collection of essays examines in detail some of the units that marched and fought for George II during this tumultuous period. Consideration is given to regular regiments of foot and dragoons as well as to the additional units raised for the emergency. In the latter category, different chapters examine the 'noblemen's regiments' added to the regular line as a piece of political jobbery, the militias raised by clans loyal to the House of Hanover, and the bluecoated volunteer regiments fielded to resist the Jacobite invasion of England. Emphasising the

fact that this was a civil war, three of the units that are considered were Scottish-raised, whilst others contained substantial numbers of Scotsmen in their ranks. The experiences of the units in question varied greatly; some took part in the pivotal battles of Prestonpans, Falkirk, and Culloden whilst others never fired a shot in anger. Taken together, however, these studies provide a new and fascinating insight into the military response to the Jacobite '45.