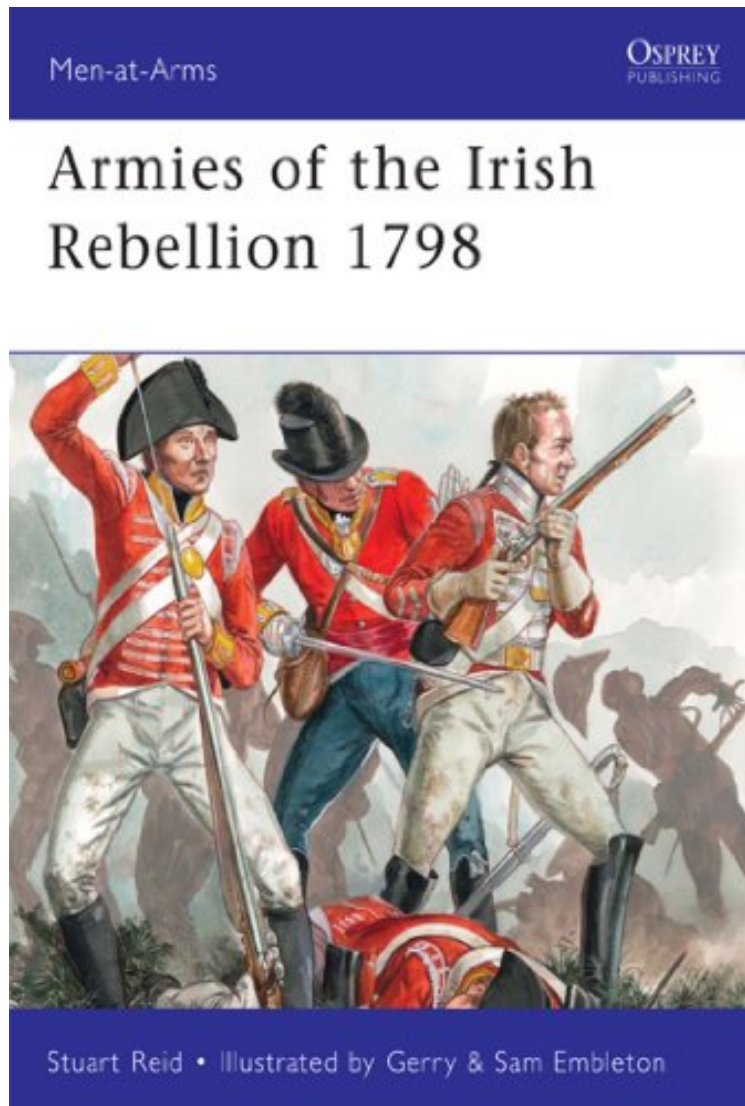


(Download) Armies of the Irish Rebellion 1798 (Men-at-Arms)

## Armies of the Irish Rebellion 1798 (Men-at-Arms)

Von Stuart Reid

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Produktinformation Verffentlicht am: 2011-09-20Erscheinungsdatum: 2011-09-20File Name: B01DPPWIWE | File size: 65.Mb

**Von Stuart Reid : Armies of the Irish Rebellion 1798 (Men-at-Arms)** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Armies of the Irish Rebellion 1798 (Men-at-Arms):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. An Excellent Overview.Von customerThe perfect companion for all military history enthusiasts is the ROMA VICTRIX WINE BEAKERRoma Victrix Wein BecherThe Irish Rebellion of 1798 was meant to have been a three-sided struggle, with the British under attack by the forces of the United Irishmen and a French army at the same time. In the event the leadership of the United Irishmen was disrupted before the revolt began and the French arrived late and in

tiny numbers, but despite this the Irish rebels achieved some startling successes, and a wide range of British and Irish troops were used against them. This entry in the Men-at-Arms series looks at all three of the armies involved in this conflict. The Government forces are the most varied. As well as the regular line infantry, there was an Irish Militia, 15,000 strong (in theory) and open to both Protestants and Catholics by 1798, the volunteers of the Yeomanry (both infantry and cavalry in Ireland) and the Scottish and English Fencibles, home service regiments that by 1798 could be used anywhere in the British Isles. The Irish rebellion was led by the United Irishmen, a vast underground organisation that in theory could have raised an army nearly 280,000 strong. Even if only equipped with pikes, this fast force might have been able to sweep aside the limited British garrison in Ireland and at least capture Dublin (this was indeed the plan for the first day of the uprising). Sadly for the rebels the British authorities sensed trouble and arrested most of the United Irishmen leadership, leaving the movement without many of its most able leaders just when they were most needed. Finally the French contribution was tiny - just over 1,000 strong, but even so if it had arrived when the rebellion was still underway then it might have played a more major role in events. Reid includes a brief narrative of events, which help place these different armies in their context. There is the normal selection of colour plates, with a great deal of information contained in the plate notes. In the case of the illustrations of rebel soldiers many of the notes include an original source, mostly eyewitness accounts. This is a concise and extremely well written work, considering the booklet only weighs in at 48 pages the author packs in an enormous amount of information. This excellent study is backed up sumptuously with the superb artwork of Gerry and Sam Embleton, also many black and white illustrations. Highly recommended.

**Kurzbeschreibung** In 1798, the Irish rose up against the corrupt English government run out of Dublin. Joined by both Protestants and Catholics, the rebellion quickly spread across the country. Although the Irish peasantry were armed mostly with pikes, they were able to overwhelm a number of small, isolated British outposts. However, even with the half-hearted assistance of the French, the Irish could not compete with the organized ranks of the British Army when under competent leadership. In a brutal turning of the tide, the Redcoats plowed through the rebels. In just three months, between 15,000 and 30,000 people died, most of them Irish. This book tells the story of this harsh, but fascinating, period of Irish history and covers the organization and uniforms of the forces involved.

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**ber den Autor und weitere Mitwirkende** Stuart Reid was born in Aberdeen in 1954 and is married with two sons. He has worked as a librarian and a professional soldier and his main focus of interest lies in the 18th and 19th centuries. This interest stems from having ancestors who served in the British Army and the East India Company and who fought at Culloden, Bunker Hill and even in the Texas Revolution. His books for Osprey include the highly acclaimed titles about King George's Army 1740-93 (Men-at-Arms 285, 289 and 292) and the British Redcoat 1740-1815 (Warriors 19 and 20).