

Militia

Annotation Quantitatively analyzing militia activity in the United States on a state-by-state level, Freilich (sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice) represents the major hypotheses of the birth of the movement in terms of separate variables, seeking to explain differentiated levels of activity among states during the years 1994 and 1995. He finds no support for resource mobilization theory or economic interaction theory in terms of militia formation, suggesting that the cultural thesis fits the data set better. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

The 1994 Rwandan genocide was the last great bloodletting of the century that came to define organised mass killing. 800,000 Tutsis were murdered by their Hutu countrymen, ordinary citizens joining in the killing alongside militia and army. The violence was driven by incendiary politicians and generals. But one global institution stands accused of complicity in the mass killings and protecting some of the murderers to this day. Reviews "An essential and damning work. McGreal's investigation of the priests who took part in the genocide in Rwanda, and of the criminal complicity of the Vatican and other churches that continue to shelter their blood-stained clergy from the law, is a sober and sobering indictment of the betrayal of humanity in the name of God. The story it tells should be read widely." - Philip Gourevitch, author of 'We Wish to Inform You that Tomorrow We Will Be Killed with Our Families: Stories From Rwanda' "The sheer evil of the Rwandan genocide and the hypocrisy, deceit and moral cowardice that defined the world's responses to it are distilled in the story of the extraordinarily sinister Catholic priest around whom this gripping book is built. Chris McGreal, one of the great contemporary reporters on Africa, tracks the priest down and finds that, two decades after a horror in which he bloodily took part, he remains at large in France, still exercising his holy duties with the protection and blessing of his congregation, the Vatican and the French state." - John Carlin, author of Playing the Enemy, basis for the film Invictus The Catholic church should have been at the forefront of moral opposition to the massacres. Instead it was virtually silent as churches across Rwanda were turned into human slaughterhouses, compromised by an archbishop closely allied with the politicians behind the genocide. Some clergy courageously resisted the killers but their bishops were not there to back them. Other priests and nuns joined the murderers, overseeing the torture and slaughter of citizens who had turned to the church for refuge. After the violence ended, the Vatican spirited guilty members of the clergy out of the country, and over time, quietly worked them into parishes across Europe. Chaplains of the Militia is the extraordinary story of those priests accused of complicity in genocide. Chris McGreal takes us from Rwanda in 1994, where he stood among the bodies at one of the many massacres in churches, to modern day France in pursuit of a priest notorious during the genocide for wearing a gun and selecting victims for the machete-waving militia. He investigates the roots of the Catholic church's complicity in the ideology that underpinned the mass killings, confronting bishops and priests with a past some would rather forget. And, in an echo of the scandal over paedophile priests, he exposes the Vatican's continued protection of clergy with blood on their hands. Reviews "An essential and damning work. McGreal's investigation of the priests who took part in the genocide in Rwanda, and of the criminal complicity of the Vatican and other churches that continue to shelter their blood-stained clergy from the law, is a sober and sobering indictment of the betrayal of humanity in the name of God. The story it tells should be read widely." - Philip Gourevitch, author of We Wish to Inform You that Tomorrow We Will Be Killed with Our Families: Stories From Rwanda "The sheer evil of the Rwandan genocide and the hypocrisy, deceit and moral cowardice that defined the world's responses to it are distilled in the story of the extraordinarily sinister Catholic priest around whom this gripping book is built. Chris McGreal, one of the great contemporary reporters on Africa, tracks the priest down and finds that, two decades after a horror in which he bloodily took part, he remains at large in France, still exercising his holy duties with the protection and blessing of his congregation, the Vatican and the French state." - John Carlin, author of Playing the Enemy basis for the film Invictus

From the beginning of our republic the concept of a citizen soldiery, organized through militias, has undergirded American military philosophy. This nation fought the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, and began the Civil War, relying on volunteer militias and only a skeletal professional military force. The Civil War demonstrated the need to adapt state militias to the requirements of modern war, yet the United States retained its original philosophy in what became the National Guard. \emptyset The Rise of the National Guard describes in thorough detail the evolution of the state militia system to a more federally controlled National Guard during the crucial years of development. The subject is important because the "citizen soldier" and "militia-national guard" traditions form one of the two pillars on which American military policy is built; a professional, regular military force is the other. Jerry Cooper's detailed research, unique examination of the experience of individual states, and careful analysis make this work the standard treatment of the subject.

Iran's Organization for the Mobilization of the Oppressed (Sazeman-e Basij-e Mostazafan), commonly known as the Basij, is a paramilitary organization used by the regime to suppress dissidents, vote as a bloc, and indoctrinate Iranian citizens. Captive Society surveys the Basij's history, structure, and sociology, as well as its influence on Iranian society, its economy, and its educational system. Saied Golkar's account draws not only on published materials—including Basij and Revolutionary Guard publications, allied websites, and blogs—but also on his own informal communications with Basij members while studying and teaching in Iranian universities as recently as 2014. In addition, he incorporates findings from surveys and interviews he conducted while in Iran.

DIVProvides a historically grounded examination of the original meaning of the 2nd Amendment and an interpretation of the rights it safeguards (or doesn't) in the light of that historical understanding./div

Hudson's National Guard MilitiaArcadia Publishing

This volume has been designated the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the War of 1812. This was done in error, because by law the active militia of Massachusetts at the present day is so designated. During the War of 1812-14 the militia was simply called Massachusetts Militia, and it should have been so termed in this volume.

A leading constitutional historian argues that the Founding Fathers viewed the right to bear arms as neither an individual nor a collective right, but rather an obligation a citizen owed to the government to arm themselves and participate in a well-regulated militia.

As an outpost of the advancing frontier, Kentucky played a crucial military role. Kentucky's state militia, which, under federal law, enrolled every able-bodied male citizen aged eighteen to forty-five, helped to secure the West for white settlers during the bloody Indian wars. Its members suffered defeat, capture, and death in the War of 1812, but also contributed to victories in the battles of the Thames and New Orleans. Though some Kentucky volunteers campaigned in the Mexican-American War, the general militia was moribund by the middle of the nineteenth century. Its infrequent musters had degenerated into sometimes mirthful and sometimes tragic frolics. *A Brittle Sword* provides a lively interpretation of Kentucky's citizen-soldiers and their role in the military history of both the state and the nation.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 70. Chapters: Massachusetts militiamen in the American Revolution, John Hancock, Paul Revere, William Stacy, Seth Read, Rufus King, Isaac Davis, Benjamin Lincoln, Timothy Pickering, George Robert Twelves Hewes, Joseph Warren, Deborah Sampson, Benjamin Tupper, Anselm Tupper, Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge, Toby Gilmore, Barzillai Lew, Joseph Leavitt, Samuel Osgood, Thaddeus Bowman, Samuel Taft, Joseph Bradley Varnum, William Dawes, Bezaleel Taft, Sr., Peleg Wadsworth, Thomas Carpenter III, Levi Lincoln, Sr., Christian Febiger, Royall Tyler, Stockbridge Militia, Baxter Hall, William Munroe, Lemuel Haynes, Samuel Willard, Simeon Wheelock, Solomon Lovell, Seth Pomeroy, John Brown of Pittsfield, John Parker, Prince Estabrook, Nathaniel Freeman, Salem Poor, George Middleton, John Allan, Joseph Palmer, Aaron Bancroft, Woodbridge's Regiment of Militia, John Nixon, Caleb Rich, Simonds' Regiment of Militia, Russell Sturgis, David Shepard, Thomas Gardner, Thomas Dawes, James Warren, Joseph Frye, Abraham Somes, William Berry, Sparhawk's Regiment of Militia, Asa Pollard, Wells' Regiment of Militia, Stephen Bullock, Reed's Regiment of Militia, Storer's Regiment of Militia, May's Regiment of Militia, Wright's Regiment of Militia, Whitney's Regiment of Militia, Moses Little, Cyprian Howe. Excerpt: John Hancock (January 23, 1737 - October 8, 1793) was a merchant, statesman, and prominent Patriot of the American Revolution. He served as president of the Second Continental Congress and was the first and third Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is remembered for his large and stylish signature on the United States Declaration of Independence, so much so that the term "John Hancock" has become, in the United States, a synonym for signature. Before the American Revolution, Hancock was one of the wealthiest men in the Thirteen Colonies, ...

This book describes historical events in Virginia during the War of 1812, looking specifically at how Virginia's militia was organized, supplied, and financed by the Commonwealth. It discusses the militia's unpreparedness in training, its lack of adequate ordnance, and how the state financed the war.

Historians typically depict nineteenth-century militiamen as drunken buffoons who stumbled into crooked lines, poked each other with cornstalk weapons, and inevitably shot their commander in the backside with a rusty, antiquated musket. *Citizens More than Soldiers* demonstrates that, to the contrary, the militia remained an active civil institution in the early nineteenth century, affecting the era's great social, political, and economic transitions. In fact, given their degree of community involvement, militiamen were more influential in Kentucky's maturation than any other formal community organization. *Citizens More than Soldiers* reveals that the militia was not the atrophied remnant of the Revolution's minutemen but an ongoing organization that maintained an important presence in American society. This study also shows that citizen-soldiers participated in their communities by establishing local, regional, and national identities, reinforcing the social hierarchy, advancing democratization and party politics, keeping the public peace, encouraging economic activity, and defining concepts of masculinity. A more accurate understanding of the militia's contribution to American society extends our comprehension of the evolutionary processes of a maturing nation, showing, for example, how citizen-soldiers promoted nationalism, encouraged democratization, and maintained civil order. *Citizens More than Soldiers* is not a traditional military history of campaigns and battles but rather the story of citizen-soldiers and their contribution to the transformation of American society in the nineteenth century.

A vigilante group is an armed private group that has taken the law into its own hands or that has the announced potential of doing so. There are quite a number of such organisations in the contemporary United States, and many have members who are said to be anti-government, racist or both. There is a strong history of vigilante activity in the United States that is unique in modern world history. In order to avoid civil disturbances, Congress and a number of state legislatures have passed laws governing the organisation, instruction and activities of private groups assembled to drill with, practice with, or demonstrate the used of firearms or explosives. This is a brief overview of those laws.

This series incorporates study of the legislative debate and action, various enactments, attempts to supply equipage, and action in war and peace. It utilizes original source material, primarily state archives, newspapers, and collections of historical societies.

This study uses the participation of free colored men, whether mulattos, pardos, or morenos (i.e., Afro-Spaniards, Afro-Indians, or "pure blacks"), in New Spain's militias as a prism for examining race relations, racial identity, racial categorization, and issues of social mobility for racially stigmatized groups in colonial Mexico. By 1793, nearly 10 percent of New Spain's population was made up of people who could trace some African ancestry—people subject to more legal disabilities and social discrimination than mestizos, who in turn fell below white creoles, who in turn fell below the Spanish-born, in the stratified and caste-like society of colonial Spanish America. The originality of this study lies in approaching race via a single, important institution, the military, rather than via abstractions or examples taken from particular regions or single runs of legal documents. By exploring the lives of tens of thousands of part-time and full-time free colored soldiers, who served the colony as volunteers or conscripts, and by adopting a multi-regional approach, the author is able not only to show how military institutions evolved with reference to race and vice versa, but to do so in a manner that reveals discontinuities and regional differences as well as historical trends. He also is able to examine black lives beyond the institution of slavery and to achieve a more nuanced impression of the meaning of freedom in colonial times. From the 1550s on, free colored forces figured prominently in the colony's military forces, and units of free colored soldiers evolved with increasing autonomy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The author concludes, however, that the Bourbon reforms of the 1760s—which clearly expanded the military establishment and the role of Spanish soldiers born in the New World—came at the expense of free colored companies, which experienced a reduction in both numbers and institutional privileges.

Researchers studying the people and land of east Georgia should always have a ready map reference to watercourses and militia districts. Those two features are used to identify the location of land and residences, where streams often serve as property boundaries and tax and census records are arranged by militia district. This atlas is a functional research aid, with fifty individual

county maps encompassing the entire region granted under the headright land system.

Excerpt from *The Militia System of South-Carolina: Being a Digest of the Acts of Congress Concerning the Militia, Likewise of the Militia Laws of This State, With an Appendix, Containing the Statutes at Large Relating to the Militia, From the 8th May, 1792, to the 17th December, 1834, Inclusive, With The Monday in January, a return of the Militia of the See Appendix, State, and the amount and condition of their arms, page 9. Accoutrements and ammunition. These returns shall be made according to forms to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.*

The Iraq region has witnessed many conflicts and turmoil with the US invasion in 2003. After 2003, many non-state actors other than the legitimate government have emerged and increased their activities in Iraq. The US, which has withdrawn most of its troops from the region, is negotiating the future of its remaining elements with Iraq as of 2021. The future of the US elements in Iraq will be determined not only by the negotiations between the states but also by the state of play in Iraq. The Hashd al-Shaabi, which was established after 2014 with the fatwa of the Shiite authority Sistani, to fight against the terrorist organization ISIS, plays an important role in the US-Iraq relations as it is integrated into Iraqi politics and the army, and is an influential actor in the country. The assassinations by the US of the Quds Force Commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, Qasem Soleimani, and Hashd al-Shaabi Vice President Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis in 2020 made the US troops and bases the targets of Shia militia groups operating in Iraq. Although the connections and capabilities of these groups beyond the geographical borders of Iraq are questionable, their activities in Iraq have reached a level that can directly affect the security environment in the country. It is seen that the recent attacks carried out or thought to be carried out by the Shia militia groups in Iraq were especially against the US military presence there. An evaluation of the attacks in Iraq, which are still relevant as of 2021, reveals that the attacks are political. In the 2020-2021 period, when the details about the withdrawal of US troops from Iraq were being negotiated between the US and Iraqi governments, and the leaders of the Shia militia groups targeted the US elements in Iraq, the Shia militias received the support of Iran against the 'common enemy', the US, and increased their influence in the country. The aggressive attitude of the Shia militia groups towards the US elements and the US confrontation with these groups are of great importance for the security and future of the US forces as well as for the stability of Iraq. It is possible to say that the actions of the militia groups may lead to regional conflicts in Iraq. In this context, this study examines the importance of the attacks on the logistics and strategic regions of Iraq targeted by the Shia militias, for the future of the US forces. In addition, the study attempts to discuss the effects of the Shia militias' attacks on the Iraq-US Strategic Dialogue on the US military pullback, the future of US-based private companies operating in Iraq, and the influence of Iran in Iraq.

American Extremism explains how at the heart of the politics practiced by the militia movement is an attempt to define the nature of 'Americanism', and shows how militia members employ the myths, metaphors and perceived historical lessons of the American Revolution, the constitutional settlement and America's frontier experience to do so. Mulloy argues that militia members' search for the 'authority of history' leads them to a position best characterized as 'ahistorical historicism', in which political interests in the present are given greater weight than the demands of a historically accurate reading of the past. With discussion of such recent events as the Oklahoma City bombing, Waco and the September 11th attacks alongside topical issues including militia conspiracy theories and the origins of Americans' right to keep and bear arms, this work provides the deepest understanding to date of the American militia movement.

Of the many National Guard units in Massachusetts, the Hudson unit is recognized as being one of the best. Since 1866, the unit has participated in each of the combat arms: the infantry, armor, cavalry, and artillery branches. Members of Hudson's National Guard have been automobile mechanics, machinists, shoemakers, draftsmen, furniture builders, carpenters, short-order cooks, factory workers, and farmers, and they all contribute something unique to the company. These men believe in what they do, train hard to perfect their skills, and help the newly commissioned officers learn how to manage personnel.

This guide showing how to research the little-known history of America's militia and National Guard covers the significant literature on the subject and points to fruitful areas for further study.

Excerpt from *Register of the Naval Militia of the States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia: January 1, 1916* New York. Commanding Officer, New York Naval Militia, 2 Rector Street, Naval Militia 2 Rector New York, N Y Street, New York, North Carolina Commanding Officer, North Carolina Naval Militia, Newbern, N N73}; Militia, Newbern, Ohio: First Battalion Commanding Officer, First Battalion, Ohio Naval Militia Calvin Naval Militia, Toledo, Ohio. Building, Toledo, Ohio. Second Battalion.. Commanding Officer, Second Battalion, Ohio Naval Militia, 408 Federal Building Cleveland, Ohio. Oregon. Commanding Officer, Oregon Naval Militia, 640 Morgan Build-1 Portland, ing, Portland, Ore. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

With the events of Ruby Ridge, Waco, and Oklahoma City, the American militia movement emerged from the obscurity of secluded cabins and survivalist meetings into the national media spotlight. Yet how much do we really know about these radical groups determined to wage war against the American government? In this eye-opening look at the militia movement, Captain Robert L. Snow provides a chilling portrayal of the explosive cauldron of hate brewing across our nation. He takes us behind the scenes to expose the militias' extreme military-style training tactics; their trade and sale of banned semi-automatic weapons and explosives; and the often-disturbing beliefs, from anti-government conspiracy theories to end-time prophecies, which motivate them. Filled with firsthand accounts of how the government has already stopped a dozen or more potential attacks,

Terrorists Among Us is an eye-opening exposé of the danger that lurks within our borders.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 23. Chapters: New Hampshire militia units in the American Revolution, New Hampshire militiamen in the American Revolution, John Stark, Josiah Bartlett, Wentworth Cheswell, John Langdon, Lafayette Artillery Company, Nathaniel Folsom, Jonathan Moulton, Jeremy Belknap, New Hampshire Provincial Regiment, Timothy Bedel, John Taylor Gilman, William Whipple, Alexander Scammel, Nichols' Regiment of Militia, Stickney's Regiment of Militia, Prince Whipple, Hale's Regiment of Militia, Chase's Regiment of Militia, Langdon's Company of Light Horse Volunteers, Hercules Mooney, Jonathan Chase, Thomas Stickney, Hobart's Regiment of Militia, John Samuel Sherburne, Jonathan Blanchard, Isaac Wyman, Moore's Regiment of Militia, Evans' Regiment of Militia, Moulton's Regiment of Militia, John Simpson, Drake's Regiment of Militia, Welch's Regiment of Militia, Peabody's New Hampshire State Regiment, Bellow's Regiment of Militia, Abraham Drake, Enoch Hale, Moses Nichols, New Hampshire National Guard. Excerpt: American Revolutionary War John Stark (August 28, 1728 - May 8, 1822) was a New Hampshire native who served as a major general in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He became widely known as the "Hero of Bennington" for his exemplary service at the Battle of Bennington in 1777. John Stark was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire (now part of Derry) in 1728. When he was eight years old, he and his family moved to Derryfield (now Manchester), where he lived for the rest of his long life. Stark was married to Elizabeth "Molly" Page, with whom he had 11 children including his eldest son Caleb Stark. On April 28, 1752, while on a hunting and trapping trip along the Baker River, a tributary of the Pemigewasset River, he was captured by Abenaki warriors and brought back to Canada but not before warning his brother William to paddle away...

In 1949 and 1950, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) expelled many left-wing unions, representing 750,000 workers, because they were supposedly Communist-dominated. This collection of previously unpublished essays explores the history of those eleven left-led unions. Some essays consider specific aspects of several unions--the Longshoremen, the United Electricians (UE), the Fur Workers, and the Food and Tobacco Workers--while others take up the impact of the federal government's and the Catholic church's anticommunism upon the unions as a whole. This collection also addresses central domestic issues of twentieth-century America: race and government policy in the shaping of trade unionism; the impact of anticommunism and the cold war on race relations and working conditions; and the short- and long-range impact of the expulsions upon the labor movement. With groundbreaking essays that also concern the post-World War II period, Southern workers and workers in non-basic industries, this book will appeal to students of radicalism, race relations, anticommunism, and labor history.

The image of the militia as ordinary people coming together in times of crisis to help their fellow citizens is deeply embedded in American society and culture. Recent claimants to the militia title have adopted this image even as they have promoted a radically anti-government, populist conservative political agenda. Rage on the Right explores militia activity and ideology throughout the last decade from Ruby Ridge to Waco to the Oklahoma City bombing. Author Lane Crothers uses social movement theory to illuminate why militia members are enraged by U.S. governmental policies and why their rage is unlikely to coalesce into a large political movement. Looking ahead, the book concludes with an examination of prospects for militia renewal in the U.S. after 9/11.

Reports, orders, journals, and letters of military officials trace frontier history through the Chicimeca War and Peace (1576-1606), early rebellions in the Sierra Madre (1601-1618), mid-century challenges and realignment (1640-1660), and northern rebellions and new presidios (1681-1695).

Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War : Mcallister'S Data by Joseph Thompson McAllister, first published in 1913, is a rare manuscript, the original residing in one of the great libraries of the world. This book is a reproduction of that original, which has been scanned and cleaned by state-of-the-art publishing tools for better readability and enhanced appreciation. Restoration Editors' mission is to bring long out of print manuscripts back to life. Some smudges, annotations or unclear text may still exist, due to permanent damage to the original work. We believe the literary significance of the text justifies offering this reproduction, allowing a new generation to appreciate it.

Examines the antebellum militia as a social and political institution rather than a military one, and argues that it is a key to understanding the political ideology and social values of early 19th century America.

An unsettling look at the history of right-wing political movements in Michigan

This is a comprehensive history of the Georgia Militia from the end of the Revolution in 1783 to Secession in 1861, along with transitional information on the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederate eras. Includes detailed descriptions of the Militia's service during the Oconee Wars, the Embargo Wars, the War of 1812, the First and Second Seminole Wars, the Creek War of 1836, the Cherokee Removal, and the Mexican War. Special emphasis is placed on biographies of ante-bellum Georgians not readily available elsewhere. Other highlights describe participation by Indians, Englishmen, Scots, Frenchmen, Germans, Irishmen, Jews, Greeks, and Negroes in the Georgia Militia; the role of physicians and ministers of the Gospel as combat commanders; and Georgia's participation in campaigns in Florida and Alabama. -- Publisher's website.

Under the leadership of Commodore Alexander Gillon, a prominent Charleston merchant, the South Carolina navy secured the services of the largest warship under any American's command during the American Revolution, the frigate South Carolina. This study examines its design and achievements.

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