

## The Regimental History Of Cromwells Army

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The first detailed scholarly study of this evocative period in Irish history, Cromwellian Ireland is now reissued in paperback with a new historiographical essay.

This is one of the most valuable books in the armoury of the serious student of British Military history. It is a new and revised edition of Arthur White's much sought-after bibliography of regimental, battalion and other histories of all regiments and Corps that have ever existed in the British Army. This new edition includes an enlarged addendum to that given in the 1988 reprint. It is, quite simply, indispensable.

In Cromwell, award-winning biographer Antonia Fraser tells of one of England's most celebrated and controversial figures, often misunderstood and demonized as a puritanical zealot. Oliver Cromwell rose from humble beginnings to spearhead the rebellion against King Charles I, who was beheaded in 1649, and led his soldiers into the last battle against the Royalists and King Charles II at Worcester, ending the civil war in 1651. Fraser shows how England's prestige and prosperity grew under Cromwell, reversing the decline it had suffered since Queen Elizabeth I's death.

The gripping story of the Levellers, the radical movement at the heart of the English Revolution The Levellers, formed out of the explosive tumult of the 1640s and the battlefields of the Civil War, are central figures in the history of democracy. In this thrilling narrative, John Rees brings to life the men—including John Lilburne, Richard Overton and Thomas Rainsborough—and women who ensured victory and became an inspiration to republicans of many nations. From the raucous streets of London and the clattering printers' workshops that stoked the uprising, to the rank and file of the New Model Army and the furious Putney debates where the Levellers argued with Oliver Cromwell for the future of English democracy, this story reasserts the revolutionary nature of the 1642–51 wars and the role of ordinary people in this pivotal moment in history. In particular Rees places the Levellers at the centre of the debates of 1647 when the nation was gripped by the question of what to do with the defeated Charles I. Without the Levellers and Agitators' fortitude and well-organised opposition history may have avoided the regicide and missed its revolutionary moment. The legacy of the Levellers can be seen in the modern struggles for freedom and democracy across the world.

This book brings together eight of the most influential recent articles on Oliver Cromwell and the Interregnum. Brings together seminal articles on Oliver Cromwell and the Interregnum. Illuminates the personality of Cromwell and his achievements. Includes treatments of Ireland and Scotland alongside discussion of England. Editorial material introduces students to the historiographical issues. Regimentshistorien i den engelske hær under Cromwell, efter de store hærreformer

han gennemførte. De enkelte regimenter kan findes i stikordsindgangene til hvert kapitel, forrest i hvert bind, og personregister, bl.a. med regimentschefer, bag i bd. 2. Hezekiah Haynes was shaped by the Puritanism of his father's network and experienced emigration to New England as part of a community removing themselves from Charles I's Laudianism. Returning to fight in the British Civil Wars, Haynes rose to become Cromwell's ruler of the east of England, tasked with bringing about a godly revolution, and in rising to prominence he became the centre of his own developing political and religious network, which included a kin link to Cromwell himself. As one of Cromwell's Major-Generals Haynes was tasked with security and a reformation of manners, but he was hampered by the limits of the early modern state and Cromwell's own contradictory political and religious ideas. The Restoration saw Haynes imprisoned in the Tower before emerging to return to the community in which he had been raised, and continuing the links with some of those he had worked with for Cromwell and the kin he had left behind in New England in dealing with the norms of early modern life. This book will appeal to specialists in the area and students taking courses on early modern English and American history, as well as those with a more general interest in the period.

Regicide, military dictatorship, war and rumors of war, opposition from all sides and collapse of a 'failed state': such is the story of Oliver Cromwell's unique experiment in the governance of Britain, following the English-British Civil Wars. The British state of the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland were united in the Protectorate, with Cromwell as Lord Protector, 1649 to 1660, but collapsed under the weight of huge turbulence and problems from all sides - political and religious, constitutional, foreign military and naval threat, even from the Dutch, the Protectorate's natural ally. Finally, with Cromwell's death in 1658 - the 'heroic' Cromwell - and succession of the hapless Richard Cromwell, the 'failed state' collapsed with the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, in 1660 and royal, aristocratic and gentry rule.

This book contains some 600 entries on a range of topics from ancient Chinese warfare to late 20th-century intervention operations. Designed for a wide variety of users, it encompasses general reviews of aspects of military organization and science, as well as specific wars and conflicts. The book examines naval and air warfare, as well as significant individuals, including commanders, theorists, and war leaders. Each entry includes a listing of additional publications on the topic, accompanied by an article discussing these publications with reference to their particular emphases, strengths, and limitations.

The first volume in a pioneering account of Oliver Cromwell—providing a major new interpretation of one of the greatest figures in history Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658)—the only English commoner to become the overall head of state—is one of the great figures of history, but his character was very complex. He was at once courageous and devout, devious and self-serving; as a parliamentarian, he was devoted to his cause; as a soldier, he was ruthless. Cromwell's speeches and writings surpass in quantity those of any other ruler of England before Victoria and, for those seeking to understand him, he has usually been taken at his word. In this remarkable new work, Ronald Hutton untangles the facts from the fiction. Cromwell, pursuing his devotion to God and cementing his Puritan support base, quickly transformed from obscure provincial to military victor. At the end of the first English Civil War, he was poised to take power.

Hutton reveals a man who was both genuine in his faith and deliberate in his dishonesty—and uncovers the inner workings of the man who has puzzled biographers for centuries.

The Regimental History of Cromwell's Army Oxford University Press

Designed to fill an overlooked gap, this book, originally published in 1972, provides a single unified introduction to bibliographical sources of British military history. Moreover it includes guidance in a number of fields in which no similar source is available at all, giving information on how to obtain access to special collections and private archives, and links military history, especially during peacetime, with the development of science and technology.

Here is a new approach to the historical study of literature. A leading historian of the English civil wars looks at the writings of the two great poets of the time. John Milton and Andrew Marvell, and relates them as never before to the dramatic developments which brought about the execution of King Charles and the rise of Oliver Cromwell.

This innovative study offers the first-ever comparison of the military roles played by commissars, political officers, and chaplains in military settings ranging from the armies of Cromwell, the Jacobins, the Nazis, the Soviets, and the United States. Despite the stark differences in the political systems of the countries of these disparate armed forces, Dale R. Herspring argues that there are certain critical functions that must be fulfilled in every military, regardless of its ideological orientation. Most vital are motivation, morale boosting, and political socialization. In addition, Herspring's comparative historical analysis decisively demonstrates that the roles of commissars, political officers, and chaplains alike have evolved in ways that are crucial yet rarely understood either by policymakers or scholars.

A historical survey of the social, political, military, and technological aspects of warfare from the Renaissance to the Cold War. Originally published by Duke University Press in 1959. Annotation c. Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com) -- Distributed by Syndetic Solutions, LLC.

The victory at Dunbar of Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army over the Scots under David Leslie merits a major place in the long succession of Anglo-Scottish battles. The Scots had brought Cromwell's invading army to its knees, but Cromwell took the offensive and, in one of the great upsets of military history, the Scots army was routed. The triumph secured Cromwell's reputation as the outstanding general of the age and demonstrated the toughness and flair of the New Model Army he commanded. Peter Reese's exciting account of this extraordinary battle is the first full-length study to be published.

In this collection of essays, a range of established and early-career scholars explore a variety of different perspectives on Oliver Cromwell's involvement with Ireland, in particular his military campaign of 1649-1650. In England and Wales Cromwell is regarded as a figure of national importance; in Ireland his reputation remains highly controversial. The essays gathered together here provide a fresh

take on his Irish campaign, reassessing the backdrop and context of the prevailing siege warfare strategy and offering new insights into other major players such as Henry Ireton and the Marquis of Ormond. Other topics include, but are not limited to, the Cromwellian land settlement, deportation of prisoners and popular memory of Cromwell in Ireland. CONTRIBUTORS: Martyn Bennett, Heidi J. Coburn, Sarah Covington, John Cunningham, Eamon Darcy, David Farr, Padraig Lenihan, Alan Marshall, Nick Poyntz, Tom Reilly, James Scott Wheeler

Crown, Covenant and Cromwell is a groundbreaking military history of the Great Civil War or rather the last Anglo-Scottish War as it was fought in Scotland and by Scottish armies in England between 1639 and 1651. While the politics of the time are necessarily touched upon, it is above all the story of those armies and the men who marched in them under generals such as Alexander Leslie, the illiterate soldier of fortune who became Earl of Leven, James Graham, Marquis of Montrose and of course Oliver Cromwell, the fenland farmer and Lord Protector of England. Historians sometimes seem to regard battles as rather too exciting to be a respectable field of study, but determining just how that battle was won or lost is often just as important as unraveling the underlying reasons why it came to be fought in the first place or the consequences that followed. Here, Stuart Reid, one of Scotlands leading military historians, brings the campaigns and battles of those far off unhappy times to life in a fast-paced and authoritative narrative as never before.

The origin of this book explains its character. It grew up gradually and not of set purpose In endeavouring to write lives of the soldiers and politicians of the seventeenth century and to make clearer some of the battles of the Civil War, I was obliged to inquire into the history of the Cromwellian army. Since the regiments of which it was composed were not designated by numbers, but known by the names of their colonels, it was essential to ascertain the changes which took place in the command of the various units.

Between 1737 and 1746, James Knight—a merchant, planter, and sometime Crown official and legislator in Jamaica—wrote a massive two-volume history of the island. The first volume provided a narrative of the colony's development up to the mid-1740s, while the second offered a broad survey of most aspects of Jamaican life as it had developed by the third and fourth decades of the eighteenth century. Completed not long before his death in the winter of 1746–47 and held in the British Library, this work is now published for the first time. Well researched and intelligently critical, Knight's work is not only the most comprehensive account of Jamaica's ninety years as an English colony ever written; it is also one of the best representations of the provincial mentality as it had emerged in colonial British America between the founding of Virginia and 1750. Expertly edited and introduced by renowned scholar Jack Greene, this volume represents a colonial Caribbean history unique in its contemporary perspective, detail, and scope.

From 1649 to 1660 England was ruled by a standing army for the only time in its history. This is the first study to describe the nature of that experience, both for members of the army and for civilian society. It offers new perspectives on Oliver Cromwell, the Major-Generals, and the reasons for the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1660.

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han gennemførte. De enkelte regimenter kan findes i stikordsindgangene til hvert kapitel, forrest i hvert bind, og personregister, bl.a. med regimentschefer, bag i bd.2. A re-evaluation of the career of Cromwell's trusted lieutenant Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill.

Cromwell hath the honor, but Lamberts discreet, humble, ingenious, sweet and civil deportment gains him more hugs and ingenious respect. Much has been written about the first Civil War and the triumphs of Oliver Cromwell. Less is known, however, of the skirmishes of the second Civil War, especially in the north, or of the role and military prowess of the excellent young Parliamentarian commander Major-General John Lambert. Not only was Lambert a brilliant general who demonstrated exceptional tactical skills but he was also a brave and humane leader who was well liked by his men and merciful to his captured enemies, refusing to undertake the harsh actions indulged in by Cromwell. This carefully researched and highly readable new account reexamines contemporary sources to shed new light on Lamberts decisive northern campaign of 1648-1649. Remarkably detailed and supported by maps and photographs, this is an important source for the general reader and military historian alike. Although also known as the Third English Civil War, the author makes it clear that this was the last war between the Scots and English as separate states. He narrates in detail the events following the exiled King Charles II's landing in Scotland and his alliance with the Scots Covenanters, erstwhile allies of the English Parliamentarians. Cromwell's preemptive invasion of Scotland led to the Battle of Dunbar, a crushing defeat for the Scots under David Leslie, though this only unified the Scottish cause and led to the levying of the Army of the Kingdom under Charles II himself. Charles II led a desperate counter-invasion over the border, hoping to raise a royalist rebellion and forcing Cromwell to follow him, though he left Monck to complete the pacification of Scotland. Cromwell caught up with Charles II at Worcester, where the Scots/Royalist army was decisively defeated and destroyed, thousands of the prisoners being sold into slavery in the West Indies and the American colonies. This revised and updated edition contains an expanded chapter on the aftermath of the war and the fate of the POWs, drawing on major new archaeological evidence, as well as an expanded Conclusion. Christopher Durston's full-scale study ambitiously documents the history behind what remains today, a powerful symbol of military rule. He explores the motivations behind the decisions to appoint the major-generals, looking at their careers and personalities. Durston pays particular attention to the collection of the decimation tax, the attempt to improve the security of the regime, and the struggle to build a godly nation. He concludes with an investigation of the 1656 election and the major-generals' subsequent fall from power.

Presents an alphabetical arrangement of historical topics specific to this time period, with entries on political, military and religious leaders, nobles, battles, treaties, locations, and events. Little integrates the latest research from younger and established scholars to provide a new evaluation and 'biography' of Cromwell. The book challenges received wisdom about Cromwell's rise to power, his political and religious beliefs, his relationship with various communities across the British Isles and his role as Lord Protector.

The Stories of Cromwell in Ireland are the stuff of Myths and Legends. This book factually disputes some of the spin and legend created about Cromwell in Ireland, and reflects some of interests of the parties involved. It shows that some of the controversy surrounding Cromwell is to say the least not factually based, and perhaps may be biased reflecting the opinions of the Catholic Church, Rich and wealthy landowners, and the Governments of England, Ireland. This book although sympathetic to the Parliamentary cause, bases its arguments on the factual historiography of the time, rather than the myths and legends that were created and developed to support alternative views and perspectives. One of the main points ignored by most historians is the commercial view taken by Cromwell in not killing Irish people, but rather selling them into Slavery in the English Colonies of America to repay the Treasury to offset the costs

of the Wars in Ireland.

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