Demonstrating that the decisive "Seven Years War" changed the balance of power between the British and French in North America, the author argues that this conflict destroyed the delicate balance of power that gave Native people a voice in the affairs of the continent while creating an "American generation." Reprint, 25.00 first printing.

This book is the first study to engage with the relationship between cosmopolitan political thought and the history of global conflicts. Accompanied by visual material ranging from critical battle painting to the photographic representation of ruins, it showcases established as well as emerging interdisciplinary scholarship in global political thought and cultural history. Touching on the progressive globalization of conflicts between the eighteenth and the twentieth century, including the War of the Spanish Succession, the Seven Years' War, the Napoleonic wars, the two World Wars, as well as seemingly 'internal' civil wars in eastern Europe's imperial frontiers, it shows how these struggles formed new networks of cultural contact. The authors build on a rich foundation of unpublished sources drawn from public institutions as well as private archives, allowing them to shed new light on the British, Russian, German, Ottoman, American, and transnational history of international thought and political engagement.

In November 1758 Brigadier General John Forbes's army expelled the French army from Fort Duquesne at the forks of the Ohio River. Over seven months Forbes had co-ordinated three obstructive and competitive colonies, managed Indian diplomacy, and cut a road through over a hundred miles of mountain and forest. This is the first full biography of Forbes, which traces his rise from seafarer in the Scots Grey to distinguished service in War of the Austrian Succession before his 1757 posting to North America. John Oliphant puts Forbes's life and career in this wider context of the social and military world of the 18th century and offers important insights into the Seven Years' War in North America.

The closest thing to total war before the First World War, the Seven Years' War was fought in North America, Europe, the Caribbean and India with major consequences for all parties involved. This fascinating book is the first to truly review the grand strategies of the combatants and examine the differing styles of warfare used in the many campaigns. These methods ranged from the large-scale battles and sieges of the European campaigns to the ambush and skullduggery tactics used in the forests of North America. Daniel Marston's engaging narrative is supported by personal diaries, memoirs, and official reports. The Seven Years' War (1756-1763), known as the French and Indian War in North America, was perhaps the first war that might be called a world war. It involved the major European countries, North and Central America, the coast of West Africa, the Philippines, and India. A major event was the French investment of the city of Philadelphia (1772-1773), which was captured by the British in 1777. This volume tells the story of this famous siege, and of the Seven Years' War in general. The author demonstrates how warfare played a vital role in shaping strategy and campaigning, British state policy, and imperial relations during the Seven Years' War.

Emphasizes the role of teamwork in the British government's conduct of the Seven-Year's War. This study examines the political controversies of the Seven Years War as reflected in contemporary British poetry, ballads, fiction, drama, and prose satire. It investigates their authorship, patronage, publication, and distribution, including dissemination through the press and via political prints. The literary works in question demonstrate a great diversity in authorship and political sophistication, with patrons and writers extending from members of the parliamentary classes through the professional and commercial orders, to semiliterate ballad-singers. Genres range from high political satire and parodies of parliamentary debates to popular ballads and verse graffiti; in all they reveal a thriving literary-political culture, which embraced all stations of society. Protagonists featured include William Pitt, Henry Fox, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Bute, George II & III, and Britain's ally Frederick II of Prussia.

Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712-86) is unquestionably one of history's great battle captains. In this volume, which is part of a set, he presents a new interpretation of the Seven Years War. The author demonstrates how disease played a vital role in shaping strategy and campaigning, British state policy, and imperial relations during the Seven Years' War.

This major reference work, in addition to closely following all of the war campaigns (1754-1763) in the colonies and in Canada, also documents the conflict in Europe and other regions of the world, including the battles on the high seas in the West Indies, Europe, India, and Africa—Provided by publisher.
The Seven Years War in Europe 1756-1763 was a global conflict that shaped the modern world. It was a truly global conflict fought not just on European soil, but also in North America, India, the West Indies, and the Pacific. The war began in 1756 and lasted until 1763, involving many major powers of the time, including Britain, France, and Spain. The war was fought on land and sea, with battles and engagements taking place in various parts of the world. The war was marked by the use of new technologies, such as the use of rifles and cannons, and the development of new strategies and tactics. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which saw Britain emerge as a global power, with control over territories in North America, India, and the West Indies. The war was also significant in the development of new alliances and the formation of new political blocs, such as the British-led Quadruple Alliance and the French-led Tripartite Alliance. The war was a key factor in shaping the modern world, and its legacy can still be felt in the political and economic relationships of today.
Drawn from many international sources, many not employed before in English-language publications, Armies of the Seven Years War is the finest reference work on this most complex of conflicts. It details the senior commanders, uniforms, weapons, equipment, artillery, strategy and tactics (military and naval) of the forces that fought – in effect – for world supremacy from 1756 to 1763. States involved included Austria, Sardinia, Britain, Brunswick, Hanover, Hessen-Cassel, France, the Palatinate, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Wurttemberg and the minor states of the Holy Roman Empire. The colonial struggle in North America is not neglected. Coverage of the uniforms and colours is in depth. The tactics of the ‘horse and musket’ era are examined, as are Frederick the Great’s abilities as a war leader who led his armies against the rest of continental Europe. With over 280 illustrations and specially commissioned battle maps, Armies of the Seven Years War is an invaluable resource for the modeller and wargamer, as well as a clear analysis of an extraordinary period of international conflict for all those with an interest in the history of empire. William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham, Britain’s war leader, stated that ‘America was won in Germany.’ How could Prussian successes on the continent of Europe have sounded the death knell for New France and Spanish ambitions in North America? Armies of the Seven Years War explains the connection and the outcomes of all the complex alliances that led to the ‘first world war’.

Among the great wars of history there are few, if any, instances of so long and successfully sustained a struggle, against enormous odds, as that of the Seven Years’ War, maintained by Prussia—then a small and comparatively insignificant kingdom—against Russia, Austria, and France simultaneously, who were aided also by the forces of most of the minor principalities of Germany.

Between the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 and the American Declaration of Independence, London artists transformed themselves from loosely organized professionals into one of the most progressive schools of art in Europe. In British Art and the Seven Years’ War Douglas Fordham argues that war and political dissent provided potent catalysts for the creation of a national school of art. Over the course of three tumultuous decades marked by foreign wars and domestic political dissent, metropolitan artists—especially the founding members of the Royal Academy, including Joshua Reynolds, Paul Sandby, Joseph Wilton, Francis Hayman, and Benjamin West—creatively and assiduously placed fine art on a solid footing within an expansive British state. London artists entered into a golden age of art as they established strategic alliances with the state, even while insisting on the autonomy of fine art. The active marginalization of William Hogarth’s mercantile aesthetic reflects this sea change as a newer generation sought to represent the British state in a series of guises and genres, including monumental sculpture, history painting, graphic satire, and state portraiture. In these allegories of state formation, artists struggled to give form to shifting notions of national, religious, and political allegiance in the British Empire. These allegiances found provocative expression in the contemporary history paintings of the American-born artists Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley, who managed to carve a patriotic niche out of the apolitical mandate of the Royal Academy of Arts.