

# **Wars and Conflicts**

## **Wars and Their Battles**

### **Egyptian Battles**

Kadesh (1274 BC, Syria) - Ramses II (Egypt) defeated Muwatallis (Hittite)  
Carchemish (605 BC, Turkey) - Nebuchadnezzar II (Babylon) defeated Egyptians

### **Persian Wars**

Marathon (490 BC, Greece) - Miltiades (Greece) defeated Darius (Persia) near Athens;  
Pheidippides ran to Athens with the news  
Thermopylae (480 BC, Greece) - Leonidas I (Sparta) delayed Xerxes I's (Persia) advance at a narrow mountain path  
Salamis (480 BC, Greece) - Themistocles's (Athens) navy defeated Xerxes I (Persia) near Athens  
Plataea (479 BC, Greece) - Greeks defeated Persian infantry

### **Peloponnesian War**

Mantinea (418 BC, Greece) - Sparta defeated Alcibiades (Athens)  
Aegospotomai (405 BC, Dardanelles) - Lysander (Sparta) defeated Athenians in the Hellespont

### **Thebes - Sparta War**

Leuctra (371 BC, Greece) - Epaminondas (Thebes) defeated Sparta  
Mantinea (362 BC, Greece) - Epaminondas (Thebes) defeated Sparta and Athens but was killed

### **Macedonian Battles**

Chaeronea (338 BC, Greece) - Philip II (Macedonia) defeated Athens and Thebes  
Granicus (334 BC, Asia Minor) - Alexander the Great (Macedonia) defeated Persians  
Issus (333 BC, Syria) - Alexander the Great (Macedonia) defeated Darius III (Persia), who had massacred Alexander's injured soldiers at Issus  
Gaugamela (Oct. 1, 331 BC, Iraq) - also Arbela; Alexander the Great (Macedonia) defeated Darius III (Persia)  
Hydaspes (326 BC, India) - Alexander the Great (Macedonia) defeated King Porus  
Ipsus (301 BC, Asia Minor) - Antigonos I was killed, and Alexander's empire was split among Ptolemy I, Seleucus I, and Antigonos's descendants

### **Second Punic War**

Cannae (216 BC, Italy) - Hannibal (Carthage) destroyed the army of Varro and Paulus Aemilius (Rome)  
Zama (202 BC, Tunisia) - Scipio Africanus (Rome) defeated Hannibal, ending the war

### **Roman Battles**

Carrhae (53 BC, Turkey) - Orontes (Parthia) defeated Crassus (Rome), and executed him  
Alesia (52 BC, France) - Julius Caesar (Rome) defeated Vercingetorix (Gaul)  
Pharsalus (48 BC, Italy) - Julius Caesar defeated Pompey the Great  
Philippi (42 BC, Greece) - Antony and Octavian defeated Brutus and Cassius, who had assassinated Julius Caesar  
Actium (Sept. 2, 31 BC) - Octavian and Agrippa defeated Antony and Cleopatra (Egypt)  
Teutoburg Forest (9, Germany) - Arminius (Cherusci) defeated Varus (Rome)  
Milvian Bridge (312, Italy) - Constantine the Great, after seeing a vision of a cross, defeated Maxentius near Rome, converted to Christianity, and became emperor  
Adrianople (378, Turkey) - Visigoths destroyed the Eastern Romans under Valens near Edirne  
Chalons (451, Gaul) - Flavius Aetius (Rome) and Theodoric I (Visigoths) defeated Attila the Hun

and Gaiseric (Vandal)

#### Muslim Battles

Uhud (625, Arabia) - Khalid (Mecca) defeated Muhammad

Yarmuk (637, Syria) - Khalid (Muslim) defeated Byzantines and captured Damascus

#### Medieval Battles

Tours (732, France) - also Poitiers; Charles Martel (Frank) stopped Moor invasion

Stamford Bridge (Sept. 25, 1066) - Harold II (England) defeated Tostig and Harold III (Norway)

Hastings (Oct. 14, 1066, East Sussex England) - William of Normandy defeated Harold II

(England) at Senlac Hill; Harold was killed; battle depicted in Bayeux Tapestry

Manzikert (1071, Turkey) - Alp-Arslan (Seljuks) defeated Romanus IV Diogenes (Byzantium);

led to Seljuk conquest of Anatolia

Bouvines (July 27, 1214, Lille France) - Philip II (France) defeated John (England) and Otto IV

(HRE), forcing England out of northern France

Dunbar (1296, Scotland) - England defeated Baliol (Scotland), who had allied with France

Stirling Bridge (Sept. 11, 1297, Scotland) - Wallace (Scotland) defeated Earl of Surrey (England)

Bannockburn (June 24, 1314, Scotland) - Robert I (Scotland) defeated Edward II (England) at

Stirling Castle

Tannenberg (July 15, 1410, Poland) - also Grunwald; Witold and Ladislav (Poland and Lithuania)

defeated von Jungingen (Teutonic Knights)

Flodden Field (Sept. 9, 1513, England) - Earl of Surrey (England), leading Henry VIII's army,

defeated and killed James IV (Scotland)

Pavia (1525, Italy) - Charles V (HRE) defeated Francis I (France)

#### Crusades

First (1095 - 1099) - called by Urban II at Council of Clermont; led by Robert of Flanders, Bohemond of Taranto, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Raymond of Toulouse; captured Jerusalem; set up Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, and Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem states in "Outremer"

Second (1144 - 1148) - called by Eugenius III; led by Louis VII (France) and Conrad III (HRE);

lost at Dorylaeum and Damascus; freed Lisbon from Moors

Third (1187 - 1192) - after Saladin retook Jerusalem, Richard I (England), Philip II (France), and Frederick I (HRE) reestablished Latin Kingdom but failed to take Jerusalem; Frederick drowned in Calycadnus River

Fourth (1199 - 1204) - called by Innocent III; Venetians took Zara in Hungary and

Constantinople

Albigensian (1208 - 1229) - called by Innocent III and Gregory IX; Louis XIII persecuted

believers in dualism (Cathars) in southern France

Children's (1212) - led by Stephen of Cloyes and Nicholas of Cologne; never reached Holy Land

Fifth (1228) - called by Gregory IX; Frederick II (HRE) negotiated for control of Jerusalem

Seventh (1248 - 1250) - Louis IX (France) captured Damietta in Egypt but lost at Cairo

#### Hundred Years War

Crecy (Aug. 26, 1346, France) - Edward III and son Edward the Black Prince (England) defeated Philip VI (France); English longbow very effective

Poitiers (Sept. 19, 1356, France) - Edward the Black Prince (England) captured John II the Good (France), who was held for ransom

Agincourt (Oct. 25, 1415, France) - Henry V (England) defeated D'Albret (France); French troops trapped in mud slaughtered by English bowmen

#### Wars of the Roses (English Civil War)

St. Albans (1455, England) - Margaret of Anjou (Lancaster), wife of Henry VI, defeated Earl of Warwick (York)

Northampton (1460, England)

Towton (Mar. 29, 1461, England) - Earl of Warwick (York) and duke of York defeated Duke of Somerset (Lancaster); replaced Henry VI with Edward IV as king; bloodiest battle in England  
Barnet (Mar. 1471, England) - Duke of Clarence and Edward IV (Lancaster) defeated Earl of Warwick (York), who was killed  
Tewkesbury (1471, England) - Edward IV (York) defeated Margaret of Anjou (Lancaster), wife of Henry VI; Henry was murdered in the Tower  
Bosworth Field (Aug. 22, 1485, Leicestershire) - Henry Tudor (Lancaster) defeated Richard III (York); Thomas and William Stanley joined Henry; Richard III was unhorsed and killed

#### Mughal Battles

Panipat (1526, India) - Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established Mughal Dynasty.

#### Ottoman Battles

First Kosovo (June 15, 1389, Serbia) - Murad I (Ottoman) defeated Lazar (Serbia) on the "Field of Blackbirds"; Murad was killed but his son Bayazid I led Ottomans to victory  
Ankara (1402, Turkey) - Tamerlane captured Bayazid I (Ottoman)  
Second Kosovo (1448, Serbia) - Murad II (Ottoman) defeated Hunyadi (Hungary)  
Constantinople (1453, Turkey) - Muhammad II captured Byzantine capital  
Mohacs (Aug. 29, 1526, Hungary) - Suleiman I (Ottoman) defeated and killed Louis II (Hungary)  
Vienna (1529, Austria) - Ferdinand I (HRE) ended Suleiman I's siege of Vienna  
Lepanto (Oct. 7, 1571, Greece) - Don Juan's (Austria) navy defeated Ali Pasha (Ottomans)

#### Thirty Years War

White Mountain (1620, Germany) - von Tilly (Catholic), under Ferdinand II (HRE), defeated Frederick V (Bohemia)  
Breitenfeld (Sept. 17, 1631, Germany) - Gustavus Adolphus (Sweden) defeated von Tilly (Catholic)  
Lutzen (Nov. 6, 1632, Germany) - Gustavus Adolphus (Sweden) and Bernard (Protestant) defeated Wallenstein (Catholic) near Leipzig, but Gustavus was killed

#### English Revolution

Edgehill (Oct. 23, 1642, England) - indecisive battle between Cavaliers (King) and Roundheads (Parliament)  
Marston Moor (July 2, 1644, England) - Cromwell (Parliament) defeated Cavaliers  
Naseby (June 14, 1645, England) - Cromwell's New Model Army defeated Graham (Scottish Highlanders) and Cavaliers  
Preston (Aug. 17 - 19, 1648, England) - Cromwell defeated Scots  
Dunbar (1650, England) - Cromwell defeated Scots

#### Glorious Revolution

Boyne (July 11, 1690, Drogheda Ireland) - William III (new Protestant English king) defeated James II (deposed Catholic English king)

#### War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's War)

Blenheim (Aug. 13, 1704, Bavaria) - Duke of Marlborough (England) and Eugene of Savoy (Austria) defeated French  
Ramillies (1706, Belgium) - Duke of Marlborough (England) defeated France, forcing them out of the Netherlands  
Oudenaarde (1708, Europe) - Duke of Marlborough (England) and Eugene of Savoy (Austria) defeated the Duke of Vendome (France), forcing Louis XIV to sue for peace  
Malplaquet (1709, France) - Duke of Marlborough (England) and Eugene of Savoy (Austria) defeated French; bloodiest battle of the war

#### Great Northern War

Narva (1704, Estonia) - Russians took city from Sweden  
Poltava (July 8, 1709, Ukraine) - Peter I (Russia) defeated Charles XII (Sweden)

#### War of the Polish Succession

Danzig (1733 - 1734, Poland) - Stanislaw (Poland) surrendered to Russia, allowing Augustus III to be king of Poland

#### War of the Austrian Succession (King George's War)

Dettingen (June 27, 1743, Bavaria) - George II (British) defeated French; last monarch to personally lead troops in battle

#### Seven Years War (French and Indian War)

Rosbach (1757, Europe) - Seydlitz (Prussia) defeated France  
Plassey (1757, India) - Clive (British) defeated Bengal  
Plains of Abraham (Sept. 13, 1759, Quebec) - Wolfe (British) defeated Montcalm (France); both commanders were mortally wounded

#### American Revolution

Lexington and Concord (Apr. 1775, MA) - Francis Smith, under Gage (British), tried to seize colonists' gunpowder; Paul Revere warned of his advance  
Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775, MA) - Howe (British) dislodged Prescott and Putnam (US) but endured heavy casualties; Ward (US) had ordered fortification of Bunker Hill but Americans actually located at Breed's Hill  
Quebec (Dec. 30-31, 1775, Quebec) - Carleton (Canada) defeated Arnold and Montgomery (US), who had captured Montreal but was killed here; ended US invasion of Canada  
Long Island (Aug. 27, 1776, NY) - Howe (British) defeated Washington (US) in Brooklyn; first large battle of the war  
Harlem Heights (Sept. 16, 1776, NY) - Washington (US) forced Howe (British) to retreat in Manhattan  
Trenton (Dec. 26, 1776, NJ) - Washington (US) crossed Delaware River and defeated Rall (Hessian)  
Princeton (Jan. 3, 1777, NJ) - Washington (US) defeated Cornwallis (British); Mercer (US) was killed  
Saratoga (June - Oct. 1777, NY) - Burgoyne (British) surrendered to Gates, Arnold, and Morgan (US); two battles fought at Freeman's Farm  
Oriskany (Aug. 6, 1777, NY) - Herkimer (US) helped Gansevoort (US) hold onto Fort Stanwix, under siege by St. Leger (British) and Brant (Mohawk)  
Bennington (Aug. 16, 1777, VT) - Stark (US) defeated Burgoyne (British) and Hessians Baum and Breyman  
Brandywine (Sept. 11, 1777, PA) - Howe (British) continued advance from Chesapeake to Philadelphia despite Washington's (US) resistance  
Germantown (Oct. 4, 1777, PA) - Washington's (US) attack on Howe's (British) troops near Philadelphia failed; Greene (US) arrived late  
Monmouth (June 28, 1778, NJ) - draw between Washington (US) and Clinton (British), who continued march to NYC; Charles Lee (US) disobeyed orders and retreated; Molly Pitcher legend  
Vincennes (Feb. 23, 1779, IL) - Clark (US) recaptured city and Fort Sackville from Hamilton (British)  
Savannah (Oct. 9, 1779, GA) - Lincoln (US) and d'Estaing (France) failed to recapture Savannah from Prevost (British)  
Camden (Aug. 16, 1780, SC) - Cornwallis (British) defeated Gates (US) and de Kalb (France)  
King's Mountain (Oct. 7, 1780, SC) - Americans defeated Ferguson (British)  
Cowpens (Jan. 17, 1781, SC) - Morgan (US) defeated Tarleton (British)  
Guilford Courthouse (Mar. 15, 1781, NC) - Cornwallis (British) defeated Greene (US) but

sustained heavy losses

Yorktown (Oct. 19, 1781, VG) - Cornwallis (British) surrendered to Washington (US), Comte de Grasse, and Comte de Rochambeau (France)

#### Indian Wars

Fallen Timbers (Aug. 20, 1794, OH) - Wayne defeated Little Turtle (Indian), Indians were forced to sign the Treaty of Greenville the next year

Tippecanoe (Nov. 7, 1811, IN) - WH Harrison (US) fought the Prophet (Shawnees), brother of Tecumseh

Rosebud (June 17, 1866, US) - Crazy Horse (Oglala Sioux) defeated Crook (US)

Little Bighorn (June 25, 1876, MT) - Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse (Sioux) defeated Custer (US); "Custer's Last Stand"; all 225 soldiers killed

#### Napoleonic Wars

Nile (Aug. 1-2, 1798, Egypt) - Nelson in the *Vanguard* defeated the French in naval battle

Marengo (June 14, 1800, Italy) - Napoleon (France) defeated von Melas (Austria), gaining Italy

Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805, near Spain) - Nelson (British) defeated Villeneuve (France) in naval battle, preventing invasion of England; Nelson said "England expects that every man will do his duty" and was killed

Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805, Moravia) - Napoleon had just captured Vienna; he defeated Austrians and Russians

Borodino (Sept. 7, 1812, Russia) - Kutuzov (Russia) stopped Napoleon's (France) advance 70 miles west of Moscow; described in Tolstoi's *War and Peace*

Leipzig (Oct. 16-19, 1813, Germany) - also Battle of the Nations; Sixth Coalition (Russia, Prussia, Britain, Sweden, Austria) defeated Napoleon; largest battle of the war

Waterloo (June 18, 1815, Belgium) - duke of Wellington (British) and Blucher (Prussia) defeated Napoleon and Ney (France); attack at La Haye Sainte

#### War of 1812

Queenston Heights (Oct. 13, 1812, Ontario) - Van Rensselaer's (US) troops refused to reinforce Scott (US), who was forced to surrender

Thames (Oct. 5, 1813, Ontario) - WH Harrison (US) defeated Proctor (British) at the Moravian Mission; RM Johnson (US) killed Tecumseh (Shawnee)

Chateauguay (Oct. 26, 1813, Quebec) - de Salaberry (Canada) turned back Purdy (US), an advance unit of Hampton's force advancing to Montreal

Lundy's Lane (July 25, 1814, Ontario) - draw between Brown (US) and Drummond (British) near Niagara Falls; bloodiest battle of the war

Plattsburgh (Sept. 11, 1814, NY) - also Battle of Lake Champlain; Macdonough (US) defeated Downie (British) in naval battle; Prevost (Canada) withdrew from NY

Bladensburg (1814, DC) - led to Cockburn (British) burning DC, including the White House

New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815, LA) - Jackson (US) defeated Pakenham (British); war had actually ended two weeks earlier with Treaty of Ghent

#### Creek War

Horseshoe Bend (Mar. 27, 1814, AL) - Jackson (US) defeated Creeks; led to Treaty of Fort Jackson, ceding land in AL and GA

#### South American Independence Battles

Chacabuco (Feb. 12, 1817, Chile) - San Martin and O'Higgins defeated Maroto (Spain) near Santiago

Boyaca (Aug. 7, 1819, Colombia) - Bolivar defeated Spanish

Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824, Peru) - Sucre defeated La Serna (Spain), ending Spanish control in South America

### Greek Independence

Navarino (Oct. 20, 1827, Greece) - British, French, and Russian navy defeated Ibrahim Pasha (Ottoman) near Pylos

### Texas Revolution

Gonzales (Oct. 2, 1835, TX) - Texans defeated Mexicans; "Come and Take It" flag

Alamo (Feb. 23 - Mar. 6, 1836, TX) - Santa Anna (Mexico) captured fort in San Antonio under Travis, Bowie, and Crockett (Texas)

San Jacinto (Apr. 21, 1836, TX) - Houston (Texas) forced surrender of Santa Anna (Mexico); "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" battle cry

### Mexican-American War

Palo Alto (May 8, 1846, TX) - Taylor defeated Arista (Mexico) near Brownsville

Buena Vista (Feb. 22-23, 1847, Saltillo Mexico) - Taylor (US) defeated Santa Anna (Mexico); Davis led the "MS Rifles"

Vera Cruz (Mar. 9, 1847, Mexico) - Scott (US) landed at Vera Cruz and began march to Mexico City

Cerro Gordo (Apr. 17-18, 1847, Mexico) - Scott (US) continued advance from Veracruz to Mexico City despite resistance of Santa Anna (Mexico)

Contreras (Aug. 19-20, 1847, Mexico) - Valencia (Mexico) repelled Pillow's (US) advance unit of Scott's army, but Lee (US) regrouped and captured the hill guarding the route to Texcoco

Chapultepec (Sept. 12-13, 1847, Mexico) - Scott (US) captured inner defenses of Mexico City from Santa Anna (Mexico)

### Crimean War

Balaklava (Oct. 25, 1854, Russia) - Russian attempted to raise siege of Sevastopol failed; "Charge of the Light Brigade" under earl of Cardigan commemorated in a Tennyson poem

### Italian Independence

Magenta (June 4, 1859, Italy) - Napoleon III (France) and Sardinia defeated Franz Cyulai (Austria)

Solferino (June 24, 1859, Italy) - Napoleon III (France) and Sardinia defeated Francis Joseph I (Austria); inspired Dunant to found Red Cross

### American Civil War

Fort Sumter (Apr. 12-14, 1861, SC) - Anderson (Union) surrendered to Beauregard (Confederate) near Charleston

First Bull Run (July 21, 1861, VG) - also First Manassas; Beauregard (Confederate), reinforced by JE Johnston, stopped McDowell's (Union) advance to Richmond; Bee gave Jackson "Stonewall" nickname

Pea Ridge (Mar 7-8, 1862, AR) - also Elkhorn Tavern; Curtis (Union) defeated Van Dorn (Confederate), protecting MO

Hampton Roads (Mar. 8-9, 1862, VG) - *Virginia* (Confederate) sunk *Congress* and *Cumberland* (Union) but was stopped by the *Monitor* (designed by Ericsson); first ironclads battle

Shiloh (Apr. 6-7, 1862, TN) - also Pittsburg Landing; draw between Grant (Union) and AS Johnston (Confederate); Johnston was killed and Beauregard took over; Buell reinforced Grant; Grant was advancing towards Corinth MS; "Hornet's Nest"; Sarah Bell's Peach Orchard, Owl Creek

Harpers Ferry (1862, VG) - Jackson (Confederate) defeated Miles (Union); largest Union surrender of the war

Seven Days Battles (June 25 - July 1, 1862, VG) - Lee (Confederate) stopped McClellan's (Union) Peninsular Campaign; battles included Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Harrison's Landing, Garnett's Farm, Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, Allen's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill

Second Bull Run (Aug. 29-30, 1862, VG) - also Second Manassas; Lee (Confederate), with Longstreet and Jackson, defeated Pope (Union); forced Union out of VG; Chantilly Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862, MD) - McClellan (Union) forced Lee (Confederate) to retreat to VG; Union success led to Emancipation Proclamation; French and Richardson (Union) drove Hill (Confederate) out of "Sunken Road" or "Bloody Lane"; Burnside fought Hill  
 Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862, VG) - Lee (Confederate) stopped Burnside's (Union) drive to Richmond; Burnside had just replaced McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac  
 Stones River (Dec. 31 1862 - Jan. 2 1863, TN) - also Murfreesboro; draw between Rosecrans (Union) and Bragg (Confederate); highest casualty rate of the war  
 Vicksburg (Apr. - July 1863, MS) - Grant (Union) laid siege to and captured Vicksburg, defended by Pemberton (Confederate); battles at Champion Hill and Big Black River  
 Chancellorsville (May 1-3, 1863, VG) - Jackson (Confederate) stopped Hooker's (Union) advance on Richmond; Jackson was accidentally killed by his men while spying  
 Brandy Station (June 9, 1863, VG) - also Battle of Fleetwood Hill; largest Civil War cavalry fight; Stuart (Confederate) forced retreat of Pleasonton (Union)  
 Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863, PA) - Meade (Union) defeated Lee (Confederate); Longstreet (Confederate) attacked Union's left; Pickett (Confederate) charged Cemetery Ridge at Little Round Top, defended by Sickles and Sykes  
 Chattanooga (Sept. - Nov. 1863, GA & TN) - Bragg (Confederate) defeated Rosecrans (Union) at Chickamauga GA Sept. 19-20, but Thomas and Grant (Union) defeated Bragg at Lookout Mountain (Battle above the Clouds, led by Hooker) and Missionary Ridge Nov 24-25; Union gained control of TN  
 Wilderness (May 5 - 8, 1864, VG) - draw between Grant and Meade (Union) and Lee (Confederate); Grant suffered greater casualties but continued towards Spotsylvania  
 Spotsylvania (May 8-18, 1864, VG) - Lee (Confederate) stopped Meade (Union), but Grant continued drive to Richmond; attack on "Bloody Angle", center of Lee's line  
 Cold Harbor (June 3, 1864, VG) - Lee (Confederate) defeated Grant (Union) decisively  
 Cherbourg (June 19, 1864, France) - Winslow, captain of the *Kearsarge* (Union) sunk *Alabama* (Confederate), captained by Semmes  
 Kennesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864, GA) - JE Johnston (Confederate) failed to stop Sherman's (Union) Atlanta campaign  
 Winchester (Sept. 19, 1864, VG) - Rodes (Confederate) failed to stop Sheridan's (Union) Shenandoah Valley Campaign  
 Cedar Creek (Oct. 19, 1864, VG) - Sheridan (Union) returned from a conference in Washington to lead a counterattack defeating Early (Confederate)  
 Franklin (Nov. 30, 1864, TN) - Schofield (Union) continued advance to Nashville despite resistance of Hood (Confederate), who tried to get Sherman to follow him into TN  
 Nashville (Dec. 15-16, 1864, TN) - Thomas (Union) forced Hood (Confederate) to retreat to MS  
 Appomattox Courthouse (Apr. 9, 1865, VG) - Lee (Confederate) surrendered to Grant (Union)

#### French Invasion of Mexico

Puebla (May 5, 1862, Mexico) - Zaragoza (Mexico) defeated invading French forces  
 Queretaro (1867, Mexico) - Maximilian surrendered to Diaz and Juarez

#### War of the Triple Alliance (Paraguayan War)

Cerro Cora (1870, South America) - Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay defeated Lopez (Paraguay)

#### Seven Weeks War (Austro-Prussian War)

Koniggratz (July 3, 1866, Austria) - also Sadowa; von Moltke (Prussia) defeated Austria

#### Franco-Prussian War

Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870) - von Moltke (Prussia) defeated Maurice de MacMahon and Felix de Wimpffen (France), and captured Napoleon III

## War of the Pacific

Point Angamos (1879, South America) - Chile, which had captured Antofagasta, defeated Daza (Bolivia) and Peru; Chile then occupied Tacna and Arica, gaining nitrate-rich Atacama

## African Colonial Battles

Blood River (Dec. 16, 1838, South Africa) - Afrikaners defeated Zulus during Great Trek

Adowa (March 1, 1896, Ethiopia) - Menelek II (Ethiopia) defeated Italy

Khartoum (1898, Sudan) - Kitchener (British) defeated Mahdi (Sudan), who had massacred Gordon's forces there in 1885

Fashoda (1898, Sudan) - Kitchener (British) captured fort from Marchand (France)

## Spanish-American War

Manila Bay (May 1, 1898, Philippines) - Dewey (US) defeated Spain in naval battle

San Juan Hill (July 1, 1898, Cuba) - Shafter (US) and T Roosevelt's Rough Riders captured hill

## Russo-Japanese War

Port Arthur (1904, Russia) - Russians surrendered after Japanese shelling

Mukden (1905, China) - largest land battle of the war

Tsushima (May 27-28, 1905, Sea of Japan) - Japan defeated Russia in naval battle; first time an Asian nation defeated a modern European nation

## World War I

Tannenberg (Aug. 1914, East Prussia) - von Hindenburg and Ludendorff (Germany) defeated Samsonov (Russia), who committed suicide

First Marne (Sept. 5-10, 1914, France) - Joffre (France), along with Foch, d'Esperey (France), and French (British), forced retreat of Kluck, von Bulow, and von Moltke (Germany); battles included Ourcq, Petit Morin, Gond Marshes, and Vitry le Francois

First Ypres (Oct. - Nov. 1914, Belgium) - French (British) stopped German drive to capture French ports; it ended the "race to the sea" after First Marne

Coronel (Nov. 1, 1914, near Chile) - von Spee (Germany) decisively defeated Cradock (Britain), who had wanted to protect trade routes off South America

Second Ypres (Apr. 22 - May 25, 1915, Belgium) - draw between Allies and Germany; first use of poison gas by Germany

Gallipoli (Apr. 25 1915 - Jan. 8 1916, Turkey) - Ataturk (Turkey) and von Sanders (Germany) prevented Hamilton (British) from advancing; Monro (British) evacuated; physicist Moseley killed

Verdun (Feb. 21 - Nov. 26, 1916, France) - Petain, Nivelle, and Mangin (France) stopped von Falkenhayn's (Germany) advance; Petain said "they shall not pass"

Jutland (May 31 - June 1, 1916, North Sea) - draw between Jellicoe (British) and Scheer (Germany); only major naval battle of WWI; German fleet never again left port

First Somme (June 24 - Nov. 13, 1916, France) - draw between Haig (British) and Germans; largest one-day casualties in British history; last use of cavalry in W Europe; first use of tanks by British

Vimy Ridge (Apr. 1917, France) - Byng (British) captured the ridge from Germans

Caporetto (Nov. 1917, Italy) - also 12<sup>th</sup> Battle of Isonzo; von Below (Germany) and Austria forced retreat of Cadorna (Italy)

Cambrai (Nov. 20 - Dec. 3, 1917, France) - Byng (British) advanced against Germans along Hindenberg / Siegfried Line, but was then driven back; first large-scale use of tanks

Second Somme (Mar. 21 - Apr. 5, 1918, France) - Haig (British) and Foch (French) stopped Ludendorff's (Germany) advance, at high cost

Second Marne (July 15-17, 1918, France) - Allies stopped Ludendorff's (Germany) offensive

Chateau-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne (fall 1918, France) - large American involvement under Mitchell; Meuse-Argonne was largest US involvement in the war



## Chaco War

Ballivian (1934, Bolivia) - Paraguay defeated Bolivia

## Spanish Civil War

First Battle for Madrid (1936-1937, Spain) - Republicans, aided by USSR and the International Brigades, defended Madrid against fascist Falangists and Nationalists under Franco

Guernica (Apr. 26, 1937, Spain) - German planes of the Condor Legion bombed Basque town of Guernica; commemorated by Picasso painting

May Events (May 1937, Spain) - infighting among Republican forces in Barcelona; socialists gained control

Battle of Brunete (July 1937, Spain) - Republicans indecisively attacked Nationalists near Madrid

Battle of the Ebro (July - Nov. 1938, Spain) - Nationalists inflicted heavy losses on Republicans

## World War II

Britain (1940-1941, Britain) - Royal Air Force (British) stopped Goering's Luftwaffe (Germany); prevented German invasion of Britain

Leningrad (Sept. 1941 - Jan. 1944, USSR) - Germans and Finns laid siege to Leningrad; part of Operation Barbarossa (invasion of Russia); supply lines across Lake Ladoga

Coral Sea (May 4-8, 1942, near New Guinea) - Nimitz (US) stopped Japanese advance on Port Moresby; *Lexington* sunk; first Japanese setback and first naval battle fought entirely by carrier-based aircraft

Midway (June 4-7, 1942, Pacific) - Nimitz (US) defeated Yamamoto Isoroku (Japan); *Yorktown* and four Japanese carriers sunk

Stalingrad (July 17 - Nov. 18, 1942, USSR) - Chuikov (USSR) defended Stalingrad (Volgograd) against von Paulus (Germany); Zhukov (USSR) finally forced German surrender

Guadalcanal (Aug. 7 1942 - Feb 7 1943, Solomon Islands) - US captured island from Japanese; battles at Santa Cruz Islands and Tassafongga

El Alamein (Nov. 4, 1942, Egypt) - Montgomery (British) defeated Rommel's (Germany) Afrika Korps; followed by Operation Torch amphibious assault on North Africa

Kasserine Pass (Feb. 14, 1943, Tunisia) - Rommel (Germany) advanced but then was stopped by Fredendall and Eisenhower (US)

Kursk (July 5 - Aug. 6, 1943, USSR) - Popov (USSR) defeated von Kluge (Germany); greatest tank battle in history

Tarawa (Nov. 20-23, 1943, Gilbert Islands Kiribati) - US took island from Japan

D-Day (June 6, 1944, France) - Normandy invaded by British (Gold and Sword Beaches) under Montgomery, Canadians (Juno Beach), and Americans (Utah and Omaha Beaches) under Bradley; Germans had expected attack on Calais by Patton

Philippine Sea (June 19-20, 1944, Philippines) - US decisively defeated Japan; "Great Marianas Turkey Shoot"; largest carrier battle of the war

Leyte Gulf (Oct. 23-26, 1944, Philippines) - Halsey (US) defeated Kurita and Toyoda Soemu (Japan); first use of kamikazes; largest naval battle ever; *Princeton* and *Musashi* sunk

Bulge (Dec. 16 1944 - Jan 31 1945, Belgium) - also Battle of the Ardennes; Patton (US) defeated von Rundstedt and von Manteuffel (Germany), who had driven a wedge into Allied lines

Iwo Jima (Feb. - Mar. 1945, Japan) - name means "Sulfur Island", US captured island after bloody battle; Rosenthal photographed raising of flag at Mount Suribachi

Okinawa (Apr. - June 1945, Japan) - Geiger (US) captured island from Ushijima (Japan); *Yamato* sunk; largest land battle in the Pacific in the war

## Korean War

Inchon Invasion (Sept. 15, 1950, Korea) - MacArthur (US) broke out of Pusan Perimeter; Ridgway later replaced MacArthur

## First Indochina War

Dien Bien Phu (Mar. 13 - May 7, 1954, Vietnam) - Vo Nguyen Giap (Viet Minh) defeated de

Castrie (France), leading to Geneva Accords and ending French empire in Indochina

#### Second Indochina War

Tet Offensive (Jan. - Feb. 1968, Vietnam) - NLR diverted attention to Khe Sanh, then invaded many cities before being driven back; Westmoreland (US) was replaced the next month by Abrams

### Other Wars

Messenian War (668 BC, Greece) - Sparta rebelled against Messenia; Aristomenes was betrayed by King Aristocrates of Arcadia at the Battle of the Great Trench

First Punic War (264-241 BC, Mediterranean) - Hamilcar Barca (Carthage) conquered Spain but lost to Romans in Sicily

Third Punic War (149-146 BC, Mediterranean) - Scipio Aemilianus Africanus (Rome) destroyed Carthage, as Cato the Elder had encouraged

Jugurthine War (111-106 BC, North Africa) - Sulla (Rome) defeated Jugurtha (Numidia)

Gempei War (1180-1185, Japan) - Minamoto Yoritomo (Minamoto clan) defeated Taira Kiyomori (Taira clan) at Battle of Dannoura and established Kamakura Shogunate

Eighty Years War (1568 - 1648, Europe) - Netherlands gained independence from Spain

War of the Three Henrys (1587 - 1589, France) - French religious war; included battles at Auneau and Coutras; ended by Edict of Union

King Philip's War (1675 - 1676, MA) - Winslow (Plymouth) defeated King Philip (Wampanoag Indians); battles included Great Swamp and Hadley

War of the Devolution (1667 - 1668, Europe) - Louis XIV (France) demanded the Spanish Netherlands as a dowry for Philip IV's (Spain) daughter Marie-Therese

War of the League of Augsburg (1688 - 1697, Europe) - Louis XIV (France) fought the League of Augsburg (also called the Grand Alliance; England, Holland, Denmark, Austria), mainly in the Spanish Netherlands; battle in North America at Port Royal

War of Jenkins's Ear (1739 - 1741, Americas) - trade war between Britain and Spain; ignited by Spanish seizure of Jenkins's ship *Rebecca*; merged with War of Austrian Succession

French Revolution (1789-1799, France) - Third Estate of the Estates-General formed National Assembly and swore in Tennis Court Oath to create a constitution; stormed Bastille July 14 1789; radicals gained control in 1792, establishing National Convention; guillotined Louis XVI and wife Marie Antoinette; Vendee peasants rebelled against conscription; established Committee of Public Safety; Maximilien Robespierre, leader of the Jacobins, led Reign of Terror; crushed Royalist and Girondist (moderates, Corday stabbed Marat) insurrections; Robespierre beheaded Danton; Thermidoreans beheaded Robespierre; Directory of five members established 1795; launched Napoleonic Wars; 1799 coup established Consulate; Napoleon Bonaparte became dictator

Tripolitan War (1801 - 1805, North Africa) - Decatur and Eaton (US) forced pasha of Tripoli to retract demand for tribute after capturing the *Philadelphia*

Peninsular War (1808 - 1814, Spain) - part of Napoleonic Wars; Napoleon tried to make his brother Joseph king of Spain; battles at Vitoria, Badajoz, and Salamanca

Mexican Independence (1810 - 1821, Mexico) - led by Hidalgo, then Morelos, then Guerrero and Iturbide

Second Seminole War (1835 - 1842, FL) - Osceola led Seminoles against US

First Opium War (1839-1843, China) - China confiscated opium in Guangzhou; Britain sent warships and made China cede Hong Kong and open ports for trade

War of the Axe (1846 - 1847, Africa) - British fought Kaffirs

Second Opium War (1856-1860, China) - Guangzhou police boarded the *Arrow*; British burned Summer Palace in Beijing

Boshin Civil War (1868 - 1869, Japan) - Meiji overthrew Tokugawa shogunate

Russo-Turkish War (1877 - 1878, Eastern Europe) - Alexander II (Russia) defeated Abd Al-Hamid II (Ottoman Empire); independence gained for Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria

First Sino-Japanese War (1894, Asia) - Japan quickly defeated China

Boer War (1899 - 1902, South Africa) - British Cape Colony, led by Alfred Milner, defeated South African Republic, under Paul Kruger, leader of the Afrikaners (Boers)

War of a Thousand Days (1899 - 1902, Colombia) - civil war in Colombia

Mexican Revolution (1910 - 1920, Mexico) - Diaz was ousted by Madero, who was ousted by Huerta, who was ousted by Carranza; Carranza and Obregon battled Zapata (an Indian from Morelos demanding "Land and Liberty") and Villa (from Chihuahua); Villa raided Columbus NM after Wilson recognized Carranza as president; Pershing was sent to Mexico but couldn't capture Villa

Balkan Wars (1912 - 1913, Balkans) - in First Balkan War Greece, Bulgaria, and Montenegro defeated Ottoman Empire; in Second Balkan War Greece and Serbia defeated Bulgaria

Russian Revolution (1917, Russia) - provisional government under Lvov established after ousting Czar Nicholas II in February Revolution; Kerensky assumed control after July Uprising; Bolsheviks under Lenin gained control in October Revolution

Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1938, China) - Japan invaded China and took Nanjing; merged with WWII

Suez-Sinai War (1956, Egypt) - Israel, supported by France and Britain, occupied the Suez Peninsula after Nasser (Egypt) nationalized; they were replaced by UN peacekeepers; Prime Minister Eden (British) resigned

Six-Day War (June 1967, Middle East) - Israel defeated Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, taking the Golan Heights, Suez Peninsula, West Bank, and Gaza Strip; "War of Attrition" continued for years

Soccer War (June 1969, Central America) - El Salvador invaded Honduras in a border dispute following riots at a World Cup qualifying match

Arab-Israeli War (Oct. 1973, Middle East) - also Yom Kippur or Ramadan War; al-Sadat (Egypt) and al-Assad (Syria) failed to retake lands Israel had occupied in Six Day War; Prime Minister Meir (Israel) resigned

Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990, Lebanon) - Christian Phalangists fought PLO; Israel invaded in 1982 to aid Christians and Syrian troops aided Palestinians; US embassy and military base bombed in 1983; Israel withdrew 1985 and Hezbollah began raids; former allies Aoun and Kataib leader Geagea fought in Beirut

Nicaraguan Revolution (1978-1990, Nicaragua) - Sandinistas led by Ortega ousted Somoza; contras supported by US staged counterrevolution

El Salvador Civil War (1979-1992, El Salvador) - Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and military death squads ravaged El Salvador as Duarte was president; Cristiani negotiated an end to fighting

Iran-Iraq War (1980 - 1988, Middle East) - Iraq led by Hussein invaded Iran led by Khomeini

Falklands War (1982, South America) - Galtieri (Argentina) order invasion of Falkland Islands, but the British retook them; called Islas Malvinas in Argentina

Persian Gulf War (1990 - 1991, Middle East) - Hussein (Iraq) ordered invasion of Kuwait, led by Sheikh Jaber; UN force freed Kuwait

Wars of Yugoslav Succession (1991 - 1995, Yugoslavia) - Slovenia and Macedonia succeeded with little fighting; Tudjman and the Croats fought Serb-controlled Krajina in Croatia; Muslims (led by Izetbegovic), Croats, and Serbs (led by Karadzic) fought in Bosnia; Bosnian Serbs supported by Serbian President Milosevic "ethnic cleansed" and massacred Muslims in Srebrenica; NATO peacekeepers sent in; UN set up war crimes tribunal in The Hague; ethnic Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army fought for independence in Serbia, supported by NATO airstrikes

## **Rebellions, Revolts, Riots, Strikes, Mutinies, Movements, and Uprisings**

Maccabee Revolt (168 - 163 BC, Palestine) - Mattathias and then his son Judas Maccabee led Jewish revolt against Antiochus IV (Syria); commemorated by Hanukkah

Third Servile War (73 - 71 BC, Roman Empire) - Spartacus led escaped slaves but was defeated by Crassus at Lucania

Red Eyebrows (c. 0, China) - Liu led uprising against Wang Mang's H'sin Dynasty

Yellow Turbans (100s, China) - followers of Chang's Way of the Great Peace revolted against Han

## Dynasty

Nika Rebellion (532, Constantinople) - Belisarius, Justinian's general, and Narses put down revolt by the Blue and Green parties

An Lushan Rebellion (755, China) - General An Lushan led revolt against Tang emperor Xuanzong

Jokyu Disturbance (1221, Japan) - Hojo family defeated Go-Toba's rebellion

Baron's Revolt (1265, England) - Henry III defeated revolt under Simon de Montfort at Battle of Evesham

Kemmu Restoration (1333, Japan) - Go-Daigo and Ashikaga overthrew Kamakura Shogunate

Jacquerie (1358, France) - Count Phoebeus de Foix and Charles II crushed revolt led by Cale and Marcel, upset about taxes to ransom John II the Good, captured at Poitiers; name comes from Jacquerie

Bonhomme, collective name of the peasantry

Ciampi Rebellion (1378, Italy) - day laborers revolted in Florence; Walter of Brienne

Peasant's Revolt (June 1381, England) - Tyler rebelled against Richard II's poll tax but was killed

Peasant's War (1524 - 1526, Germany) - peasants led by Anabaptist Munzer were defeated by noble Swabian League in southern Germany and Austria

Fronde (1648 - 1653, France) - revolt against high taxes instituted by Louis XIV's minister Mazarin; started at Parlement of Paris; ended by the Prince de Conde; name means "slingshot"

Bacon's Rebellion (1676, VG) - Nathaniel Bacon took Jamestown and defeated Indians at the Battle of Bloody Run, but he died and the rebellion was crushed by Berkeley

Culpepper's Rebellion (1677, NC) - residents of Albemarle region of Carolina protested trade laws

Jacobite Rebellion (1745 - 1746, England) - rebellion by "The Forty-Five", adherents to the exiled House of Stuart after the Glorious Revolution; Duke of Cumberland (British), son of George II, defeated Charles Edward Stuart (pretender to throne) and his Highlanders at the Battle of Culloden Moor (Apr. 16, 1746, Scotland)

Pontiac's Revolt (1763 - 1765, US) - Ottawa chief Pontiac led attacks on British forts, including Detroit

Regulators (1771, NC) - Tyron (British) defeated the Regulators, led by Husband, at Alamance Creek

Pugachev's Rebellion (1773 - 1774, Russia) - Cossack Pugachev proclaimed himself Emperor Peter III and rebelled against Catherine the Great

Shay's Rebellion (1786 - 1787, MA) - Shays was defeated by Benjamin Lincoln at Petersham near Springfield; most rebels were later pardoned

Haitian Slave Revolt (1791, Haiti) - L'Ouverture led slave revolt against French

Whiskey Rebellion (1794, PA) - West PA farmers protested Hamilton's excise tax on whiskey and killed Miller; Gov. Mifflin refused action; Washington ordered Harry Lee to end the rebellion; most rebels were released

White Lotus Rebellion (1796 - 1803, China) - revolts by religious White Lotus Society against Manchus

Fries' Rebellion (1798, PA) - Fries led PA Germans in protest against tax for potential war with France; Adams later pardoned most rebels

Prosser's Conspiracy (1800, VG) - slave revolt planned to seize James Madison, betrayed by informants

Vesey's Conspiracy (1822, SC) - planned slave revolt

Decembrist Uprising (1825, Russia) - officers wanted Constantine, not Nicholas I, to become czar after Alexander I's death

July Revolution (1830, France) - forced Charles X to abdicate in favor of Louis Philippe

Nat Turner's Revolt (1831, VG) - Turner led slaves in killing 50 whites, but revolt was crushed and most hanged

Dorr's Rebellion (1842, RI) - Dorr, leader of the People's Party, wanted to extend suffrage to more citizens in the new RI constitution

Bear Flag Revolt (1846, CA) - Ide and Fremont led revolt in Sonoma, capturing Vallejo (Mexico)

Caste War of the Yucatan (1847 - 1853, Mexico) - Mayans revolted but were driven to Quintana Roo

Revolutions of 1848 (1848, Europe) - Blanc ousted Louis Philippe in France but Napoleon III became president; Ferdinand I was ousted in Austria; Kossuth came to power in Hungary; unification movements failed in Germany (March Days, Frankfurt Assembly) and Italy

Great Taiping Rebellion (1851 - 1864, China) - Hong, self-proclaimed brother of Jesus, was defeated by the Ever-Victorious Army of Ward (US) and Gordon (British)

Sepoy Rebellion (1857 - 1859, India) - Indian soldiers in Meerut employed by English East India Company refused to bite cow or pig greased Lee-Enfield rifle cartridges and tried to reinstate

Muhammad Bahadur Shah as Mughal emperor

Draft Riots (1863, NYC) - rioters protesting institution of a draft burned the draft headquarters and a black orphanage in NYC

People's Will (Narodnaya Volya) (1867, Russia) - assassinated Czar Alexander II

Red River Rebellion (1869, Canada) - Riel led French-speaking Metis opposing Canadian expansion west; Red River was admitted as Manitoba

Paris Commune (1871, France) - followers of Blanqui and Proudhon established proletarian dictatorship in Paris after Napoleon III lost to Prussia at Sedan; crushed by National Assembly and Thiers in Bloody Week

Kulturkampf (1871 - 1883, Germany) - von Bismarck attempted to reduce power of the church in Germany; opposed by Pius IX

Satsuma Rebellion (1877, Japan) - rebellion of samurai under Saigo Takamori, defeated by Meiji rulers

Northwest Rebellion (1885, Canada) - Riel led French-speaking Metis in Saskatchewan; Dumont defeated Mounties at Duck Lake but lost at Batoche

Haymarket Square Riot (1886, Chicago) - employees of McCormack reaper plant protested police violence; a bomb was thrown; eight anarchists arrested; led by Spies; some later pardoned by IL Gov. Altgeld

Young Turks (1889-1909, Ottoman Empire) - Enver Pasha and the Committee for Union and Progress (CUP) rebelled against Abd al-Hamid II, wanting to restore reforms of Selim III to modernize and Westernize the Ottoman Empire; deposed al-Hamid but ended after defeat in WWI

Homestead Strike (1892, PN) - strike of workers at Carnegie's Homestead Steel Works; some workers shot by Pinkerton Detectives ordered in by Frick

Hawaiian Revolt (1893, Hawaii) - Dole, supported by US minister Stevens, overthrew Queen Liliuokalani

Pullman Palace Car Strike (1894, US) - Cleveland sent troops to end strike at Pullman

Coxey's Army (1894, DC) - Coxey led group from Massillon OH to DC, demanding federal relief

War of 1895 (1895 - 1898, Cuba) - Cubans fought for independence from Spain; poet Marti killed at Dos Rios; Spanish sent "Butcher" Weyer; US intervened in Spanish-American War

Philippine Rebellion (1898-1902, Philippines) - guerrillas led by Aguinaldo opposed US control

Boxer Uprising (1900, China) - revolt against foreigners in China by Boxer Society and Dowager Empress Cixi

*Potemkin* Mutiny (1905, Russia) - Black Sea sailors mutinied during Russo-Japanese War

Easter Rebellion (1916, Ireland) - Pearce, Casement, and MacDonagh led rebellion against British rule in Dublin, seizing post office, but were defeated and executed

May Fourth Movement (1919, China) - students protested in Tiananmen Square against Treaty of Versailles, which gave Germany's Shandong to Japan instead of Germany

Rand Revolt (1922, South Africa) - miners strike; put down by Smuts

Cristero Rebellion (1926, Mexico) - Catholics rebelled against Calles's anticlerical policies

Bonus Army (1932, DC) - Waters founded Bonus Army in Portland OR and led group to Anacostia near DC, demanding immediate payment of a bonus for WWI vets promised for 1945; Hoover sent MacArthur to disperse them

Zoot Suit Riots (1943, CA) - Navy sailors fought Mexican-Americans in East Los Angeles

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (April 1943, Poland) - Polish Jews revolted against Nazis

Anti-Apartheid (1950s-1990s, South Africa) - African National Congress (Luthuli, Mandela), Pan-Africanist Congress (Sobukwe), Black Consciousness Movement (Biko), and Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party (Buthelezi) opposed South African apartheid policies

Mau Mau Rebellion (1952-1955, Kenya) - secret society of Kikuyu people rebelled against British rule; Kenyatta was jailed

Hungarian Revolt of 1956 (1956, Hungary) - Nagy instituted reforms, but Khrushchev (USSR) sent in troops and replaced him with Kadar

ETA (1959 - present) - Basque Homeland and Liberty movement used terrorism to try to gain independence of Basque Country from Spain

Katanga (1960-1963, Congo) - Katanga region led by Tshombe attempted to succeed from the Congo

Civil Rights Movement (1960s, US) - included Montgomery bus boycotts (1955, Parks), Greensboro sit-ins (1960), March on Washington (1963, King's "I Have a Dream"), Selma to Montgomery marches

(1965), school integrations (Meredith at Ole Miss opposed by George Wallace, Little Rock Central High opposed by Faubus)

Quiet Revolution (1960-present, Canada) - French Canadian nationalism; led by Lesage, Bourassa, Levesque; Quebec Liberation Front and later Bloc Quebecois political parties

Bay of Pigs Invasion (Apr. 1961, Cuba) - "La Brigada" Cuban refugees failed to overthrow Castro; CIA director Dulles fired; code named Operation Zapata

South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) (1966-1988, Namibia) - Marxist group fought guerrilla warfare for independence of Namibia from South Africa; Angolan and Cuban troops were involved

Biafra (1967-1970, Nigeria) - Ojukwu led succession attempt of Igbo people in east Nigeria

Prague Spring (1968, Czechoslovakia) - Dubcek instituted reforms, but Brezhnev (USSR) sent in troops and replaced him with Husak

Chicago Seven (1968, Chicago) - seven people (including Hayden and Hoffman) tried for inciting riots against the Vietnam War at the Democratic Convention; Seale was tried separately

American Indian Movement (1968-1975, US) - organized in Minnesota; took over Alcatraz, military facility in Davis (establishing D-Q University), Mount Rushmore, Plymouth, BIA Office, and Wounded Knee; "Trail of Broken Treaties"

Irish Republican Army (1972 - present, Northern Ireland) - wanted to reunite Northern Ireland with Ireland; led by Adams; retaliated for "Bloody Sunday" with "Bloody Friday" (1972)

Soweto Riots (1976, South Africa) - high school students protested near Johannesburg

UNITA (1975 - 1997, Angola) - Savimbi (UNITA) opposed Angolan President dos Santos (MPLA)

Solidarity (1980, Poland) - Walesa led strikers at Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk

Shining Path (1980 - present, Peru) - Mao-style Communists; formed at university in Ayacucho by Abimael Guzman Reynoso, imprisoned by Fujimori in 1992

Tupac Amaru (1980 - present, Peru) - (MRTA) Castro-style Communists; leader Nestor Cerpas Cartolini was killed in raid after taking hostages at Japanese embassy in 1997

Tamil Tigers (1983 - present, Sri Lanka) - Tamil minority fought Sinhalese government; Tamil Tigers (LTTE) carried out many terrorist acts and assassinations

Kurdistan Workers Party (1984 - present, Turkey) - Kurds led by Ocalan (arrested 1999) wanted independent state

Intifada (1987 - 1988, Israel) - Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank protested against Israel

Tiananmen Square Protest (June 1989, China) - Li Peng and Deng ordered troops to crush protestors in Beijing, who had assembled after the death of reformer Hu Yaobang

Timisoara Demonstrations (Dec. 1989, Romania) - army joined rebellion against Communist Ceausescu, who was executed with wife Elena on Christmas

Zapatistas (1994, Mexico) - Indians in Chiapas protested NAFTA and PRI policies; led by Marcos

Chechnya (1994 - 1996, 1999 - 2000, Russia) - Chechnya, led by Dudayev, fought for independence from Russia; capital at Grozny

Supreme Truth (Aum Shinrikyo) (1995, Japan) - Buddhist group that released nerve gas in Tokyo subway

EPR (1996, Mexico) - Popular Revolutionary Army revolt in Guerrero state

## Massacres

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (Aug. 24, 1572, France) - encouraged by his mother Catherine de Medici, Charles IX ordered massacre of Huguenots, including Coligny

Glencoe Massacre (Feb. 13, 1692, Scotland) - English soldiers killed members of the MacDonald clan, who they believed had not sworn an oath to William III

Boston Massacre (Mar. 5, 1770, MA) - five colonists including leader Attucks killed by British troops; John Adams and Josiah Quincy defended the soldiers in murder trial

Fort Mims Massacre (Aug. 30, 1813, AL) - Red Eagle (Creek) killed 250 settlers; led to Creek War

Peterloo Massacre (Aug. 1819, England) - members of Manchester Patriotic Union Society killed; led by Hunt; led to passage of the Six Acts

Massacre at Chios (1822, Greece) - Turks massacred Greeks during Greek war for independence; commemorated in Delacroix's *Massacre at Chios*

Goliad Massacre (Mar. 1836, TX) - Santa Anna (Mexico) executed most of Fannin's (Texas) men

Myall Creek Massacre (June 1838, New South Wales) - settlers massacred Aboriginies

Pottawatomie Massacre (May 24, 1856, KS) - Brown killed five proslavery men, avenging murders in Lawrence

Mountain Meadows Massacre (1857, UT) - John Lee and Mormons and Paiute Indians massacred 137 near Cedar City

Fort Pillow Massacre (Apr. 12, 1864, TN) - Forrest (Confederate) massacred black Union troops defending the fort

Sand Creek Massacre (Nov. 29, 1864, CO) - Chivington (US) massacred Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians under Black Kettle

Wounded Knee Massacre (Dec. 29, 1890, SD) - US army massacred Sioux under Big Foot, who had practiced Ghost Dance taught by Wovoka (Pauite), after arrest of Sitting Bull

Bloody Sunday (Jan. 22, 1905, Russia) - protestors led by Gapon outside Nicholas II's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg were killed by the Russian Imperial Guard

Amritsar Massacre (Apr. 13, 1919, India) - also Jallianwala Bagh Massacre; Dyer (British) ordered shooting of many protesting Rowlatt Acts in Amritsar's Golden Temple

Bloody Sunday (Nov. 21, 1920, Ireland) - Irish killed British agents

St. Valentine's Day Massacre (Feb. 1929, IL) - Capone's men killed six of Moran's men and bystander Schwimmer in Chicago

Night of the Long Knives (1934, Germany) - Hitler had many SA leaders killed, including Rohm

Catavi Massacre (Dec. 21, 1942, Bolivia) - soldiers killed protesting tin miners

Sharpeville Massacre (Mar. 21, 1960, South Africa) - police killed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) protestors

My Lai 4 Massacre (Mar. 1968, Vietnam) - Calley (US) massacred Vietnamese civilians; journalist Hersh broke the story

Plaza of the Three Cultures (Oct. 2, 1968, Mexico) - student protestors in Tlateloco shot by police; Diaz Ordaz feared protestors could mar the Mexico City Olympics

Kent State Massacre (May 4, 1970, OH) - National Guard killed 4 anti-Vietnam student protestors

Bloody Sunday (Jan. 30, 1972, Ireland) - British shot Irish in Londonderry

Saturday Night Massacre (Oct. 20, 1973) - Attorney General Richardson and his deputy Ruckelshaus resigned, refusing Nixon's order to fire Special Prosecutor Cox; Solicitor General Bork fired Cox; Jaworski replaced Cox

Jonestown (1974, Guyana) - people following Jones' People's Temple Sect drank cyanide after shooting a visiting US congressman

## Plots, Conspiracies, and Cabals

Harem Conspiracy (1100s BC, Egypt) - conspiracy against Ramses III

Pazzi Conspiracy (1478, Italy) - Pazzi family tried to assassinate Lorenzo de' Medici's

Babington Plot (1586, England) - Mary's page Babington planned to kill Elizabeth I and crown Mary

Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5, 1605, England) - Catesby, Fawkes, and others planned to kill James I and members of Parliament by exploding gunpowder under the House of Lords

Popish Plot (1678, England) - Oates and Tonge testified falsely that Catholics were planning to kill Charles II and replace him with his brother James

Rye House Plot (1683, England) - Whigs plotted to kill Charles II and Duke of York (James II) on road from London to Newmarket but they never made the trip; Russell and Sidney were executed; Duke of Monmouth was pardoned

Conway Cabal (1777, US) - plot to replace Washington with Gates as commander of American forces, named for Irish general who wrote a letter criticizing Washington

## Other Hostile Incidents

Defenestration of Prague (1618, Bohemia) - Bohemian rebels threw two of Ferdinand II's ministers (Martinic and Slawata) out the window of Hradcany Castle

Pride's Purge (Dec. 1648, England) - Pride removed Presbyterian and royalist members of the Long Parliament; led to Rump Parliament and High Court of Justice, that executed Charles I during English Revolution

Black Hole of Calcutta (June 20, 1756, India) - British soldiers died in airless dungeon

*Gaspee* (June 1772, RI) - colonists burned *Gaspee*, commanded by Dudingston (British)

Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16, 1773, MA) - colonists, led by Samuel Adams and disguised as Indians, emptied tea on British ships into the harbor; MA Gov. Hutchinson

XYZ Affair (Oct. 1797) - Talleyrand (France) demanded \$10 million loan and \$250,000 gift to negotiate with Americans Gerry, Pinckney ("not one cent for tribute"), and Marshall

Great Trek (1835 - 1843, South Africa) - Dutch Afrikaner settlers migrated and established Natal, Orange Free State, and South African Republic

*Caroline* (Dec. 29, 1837, NY) - Canadians destroyed American ship *Caroline* that was aiding rebels on the Niagara River

*Creole* (1841, US) - ship carrying slaves from VG to LA was seized by the slaves and taken to Nassau

*Arrow* (1856, China) - Guangzhou police stopped British ship *Arrow*, leading to Second Opium War

Senate floor clubbing (1856, DC) - Sumner (MA) insulted Butler (SC) in "Crime Against Kansas" speech in the Senate, so Butler's representative nephew Brooks clubbed him

Lecompton Constitution (1858, KS) - pro-slavery settlers tried to establish pro-slavery constitution in KS

Harpers Ferry (Oct. 1859, VG) - John Brown raided armory; was captured and hanged

*Trent* Affair (Nov. 8, 1861, Atlantic) - Wilkes in the *San Jacinto* captured Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, on the *Trent*, nearly leading to war with Britain

Ems Dispatch - 1870, von Bismarck edited a report of Napoleon III's demands and William I's rejection so as to incite the Franco-Prussian War, unifying Germany

Jameson Raid (Dec. 1895, South Africa) - Kruger (Boer) defeated Jameson (British), who had hoped to aid a revolt by the Uitlanders, but it never occurred; planned by Rhodes; Wilhelm II (Germany) sent congratulatory telegram

Kruger Telegram - 1896, Wilhelm II congratulated Boer Kruger for repelling British Jameson Raid

*Agadir* Incident - 1911, French sent warship to Morocco; led towards WWI

*Lusitania* (May 7, 1915, Ireland) - Cunard Line's *Lusitania* torpedoed by German U-boat

Zimmerman Telegram (1917, Mexico) - Germany proposed allying with Mexico in WWI, allowing Mexico to retake TX, NM, and AZ

Palmer Raids (1918 - 1921, US) - Wilson's Sec. of State Palmer deported many Communists, including 249 on the *Bluford*

Long March (1934 - 1935, China) - Mao led communists on 6000 mile march to Yan'an, fleeing the Kuomintang

Kristallnacht (Nov. 9, 1938, Germany) - Nazis looted Jewish stores and killed many Jews

Cuban Missile Crisis (Oct. 16 - 28, 1962, Cuba) - Khrushchev (USSR) sent nuclear missiles to Castro's Cuba, but withdrew them after a US blockade and Kennedy's secret promise to remove missiles in Turkey

*Maddox* and *C. Turner Joy* (1964, Vietnam) - two US ships attacked, leading to Gulf of Tonkin resolution

Iran Hostage Crisis (Nov. 1979 - Mar. 1981, Iran) - students supported by Khomeini took 66 from American embassy; held 53 for 444 days; Carter's rescue attempt failed and Vance resigned; released as Reagan was inaugurated

*Mayaguez* (May 1975, Cambodia) - Communists seized American vessel *Mayaguez* in Gulf of Siam; Cambodia was bombed and the crew was rescued

## Scandals



Peggy O'Neill (also Margaret Eaton) - 1829, wife of Jackson's Secretary of War Eaton was ostracized by wives of most cabinet members; most of cabinet resigned; Van Buren replaced Calhoun as VP

Black Friday - 1869, Fiske and Gould tried to corner the gold market

Credit Mobilier - 1872, Ames (MA congressman) organized Credit Mobilier construction, contracted by Union Pacific, which inflated costs, and offered bribes to other congressmen; Garfield, Blaine, Babcock (Grant's secretary), Henry Wilson, and VP Colfax were implicated

Pacific Scandal - 1872 - 1873, Prime Minister Macdonald accepted bribes from Allen for railroad contract

Whiskey Ring - 1875, Treasury Secretary Bristow investigated distillers and politicians involved in tax fraud, including Grant's secretary Babcock

Dreyfus Affair - 1894-1899, Henry forged documents implicating Jewish Dreyfus as a spy for Germany and he was court-martialed; Picquart discovered real spy was Esterhazy; Zola wrote "J'accuse" in Clemenceau's *L'Aurore*; Loubet pardoned Dreyfus

Taft's Interior Department - 1909, US Forestry Head Pinchot accused Taft's Secretary of the Interior Ballinger of accepting bribes for mining in AK; Taft dismissed conservationist Pinchot

Teapot Dome - 1923, Harding's Interior Secretary Fall accepted bribes from Doheney and Sinclair for leasing naval oil reserves in Elk Hills CA and Teapot Dome WY

Profumo Scandal - 1963, MacMillan's (British) War Secretary Profumo may have given secrets to mistress Philby

Spy Scandal - 1963, British intelligence liaison Philby defected to CIA; had warned Burgess and MacLean about impending arrests in 1951

Watergate - 1972 - 1974, five men burglarized DNC headquarters at Watergate Complex; Haldeman (Chief of Staff), Kleindienst (Attorney General) and Ehrlichman (Special Assistant) resigned; Dean (Counsel) dismissed; investigated by Senator Earvin, Judge Sirica, and Special Prosecutor Cox; in Saturday Night Massacre Richardson and Ruckelshaus were dismissed before Bork replaced Cox with Jaworski; "plumbers" had also broken into psychiatrist's office of Ellsberg, who had leaked Pentagon Papers; story broken by Woodward and Bernstein of *Washington Post* with Deep Throat

Tanaka - 1974, Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka and others in the Liberal Democratic Party accepted bribes from Lockheed Martin

Iran Contra Affair - 1980s, NSC directors McFarlane and Poindexter, and aide North, sold weapons to Iran and sent profits to contras battling Sandinistas in Nicaragua; investigated by Senator Tower and Special Prosecutor Walsh

Whitewater - 1990s, Special Prosecutors Fiske, Starr, and Ray investigated Clinton, Jim and Susan McDougal, Hubbell, and Tucker for land dealings and failed savings and loan; Clinton was impeached for perjury relating to affair with Lewinsky

## Disasters

Aug. 24, 79 - Vesuvius volcano

Nov. 1, 1755 - Lisbon earthquake

Feb. 28, 1844 - Canon exploded on *USS Princeton*, killing Sec. of State Upshur and Sec. of Navy Gilmer

Apr. 27, 1865 - *Sultana* explosion killed Union soldiers headed home from Vicksburg

Oct. 8, 1871 - Chicago fire

May 3, 1889 - Johnstown PA flood

Sept. 8, 1900 - Galveston TX hurricane

Dec. 30, 1903 - fire in Iroquois Theater, Chicago

Apr. 18 - 19, 1906 - San Francisco earthquake and fire

Mar. 25, 1911 - fire at Triangle Shirtwaist factory in NYC; investigated by Al Smith

Apr. 14 - 15, 1912 - White Star's *Titanic* hits iceberg in North Atlantic; killed 1503 including Astor and Benjamin Guggenheim

Dec. 6, 1917 - explosion in Halifax Harbor

Aug. 1931 - Huang He River flooding killed 3.7 million in China

May 6, 1937 - German zeppelin *Hindenburg* burned at mooring in Lakehurst NJ

Apr. 6, 1947 - French *Grandcamp* exploded in Texas City harbor  
 July 26, 1956 - Italian *Andrea Doria* and Swedish *Stockholm* collided off Nantucket  
 Mar. 28, 1979 - partial meltdown at Three Mile Island PA  
 May 18, 1980 - Mt. St. Helens volcano  
 Sept. 1, 1983 - Soviets shot down South Korean passenger plane  
 Dec. 3, 1984 - explosion at Union Carbide plant in Bhopal India  
 Sept. 19, 1985 - Michoacan - Mexico City earthquake  
 Apr. 26, 1986 - Chernobyl nuclear accident near Kiev  
 July 3, 1988 - *USS Vincennes* shot down Iranian passenger plane  
 Dec. 21, 1988 - Pan Am Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie Scotland; Abdel Basset Ali al-Meghri convicted  
 Mar. 24, 1989 - Exxon *Valdez*, captained by Hazelwood, spills oil in Prince William Sound AK  
 Apr. 19, 1989 - explosion in gun turret of *USS Iowa*  
 Sept. 16 - 19, 1989 - Hurricane *Hugo* hit Caribbean and US  
 Oct. 17, 1989 - San Francisco "World Series" earthquake  
 Aug. 24 - 26, 1992 - Hurricane *Andrew* hit FL and LA  
 Jan. 17, 1994 - Northridge CA earthquake  
 Apr. 19, 1995 - Murray Federal Building in Oklahoma City bombed by McVeigh  
 Aug. 7, 1998 - bombing of US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam  
 Oct. 27 - 29, 1998 - Hurricane *Mitch* hit Central America  
 Dec. 1999 - flooding in Venezuela  
 Aug. 12, 2000 - Russian sub *Kursk* sunk in Barents Sea  
 Oct. 12, 2000 - bombing of *USS Cole* in Yemen  
 Sept. 11, 2001 - terrorist attacks by bin Laden's Al Qaeda; planes crash into World Trade Center in NYC (AA 11 North, UAL 175 South), Pentagon (AA 77), and near Shanksville PA (UAL 93, Beamer possibly leads revolt against terrorists); led by Atta

## Assassinations

1865 - Lincoln (US) by Booth  
 1881 - Alexander II (Russia) by People's Will revolutionaries  
 1881 - Garfield (US) by Guiteau  
 1900 - Umberto I (Italy)  
 1901 - McKinley (US) by Czolgosz  
 1912 - attempt on Theodore Roosevelt (US) in Milwaukee  
 1914 - Franz Ferdinand (Austria-Hungary) by Princip  
 1916 - Rasputin (Russian monk)  
 1918 - Nicholas II (Russia) and family by Bolsheviks  
 1934 - Dollfuss (Austria) by Nazis  
 1935 - Long (LA senator) by Weiss  
 1940 - Trotsky (Russian exile) by Mercador del Rio  
 1948 - Mohandas Gandhi (Indian nonviolent resistor) by Godse  
 1950 - attempt on Truman (US) by Puerto Rican nationalists Torresola and Collazo  
 1956 - Somoza (Nicaragua)  
 1958 - Faisal (Iraq)  
 1961 - Lumumba (Congo)  
 1963 - Evers (US NAACP member) by De La Beckwith  
 1963 - Diem (South Vietnam) by brother Nhu  
 1963 - Kennedy (US) by Oswald  
 1963 - Oswald (US assassin) by Ruby  
 1965 - Malcolm X (US black nationalist)  
 1968 - King Jr (US civil rights leader) by Ray

1968 - Robert Kennedy (NY senator) by Sirhan  
1972 - attempt on George Wallace (AL governor) by Bremer  
1975 - Faisal (Saudi Arabia)  
1975 - attempt on Ford (US) by Fromme, and again by Moore  
1980 - Lennon (Beatle) by Chapman  
1981 - al-Sadat (Egypt)  
1981 - attempt on Reagan (US) and Brady (Press Secretary) by Hinckley  
1981 - attempt on John Paul II (Pope) by Agca  
1982 - Gemayel (Lebanon)  
1983 - Aquino (Philippine opposition leader)  
1984 - Indira Gandhi (India) by her Sikh bodyguards  
1986 - Palme (Sweden)  
1987 - Karami (Lebanon)  
1991 - Rajiv Gandhi (India)  
1994 - Colosio (Mexican presidential candidate)  
1995 - Rabin (Israel) by Amir  
1999 - Sarkissian (Armenia)  
2001 - Kabila (Congo)  
2001 - Birendra (Nepal) by son Dipendra