

1: Soldiers and Statesmen | HistoryNet

Soldier-statesmen are easiest to find on the Conservative side. Tom Tugendhat served in the Territorial Army in Iraq and Afghanistan, and ended up as military assistant to the chief of the defence.

Edward Burleson, soldier and statesman, son of Capt. On October 20, , Burleson was appointed a captain of militia in Howard County, Missouri; he was commissioned colonel on June 13, , in Saline County, and was colonel of militia from to in Hardeman County, Tennessee. He arrived in Texas on May 1, , and applied for land in March ; title was issued on April 4, On August 11, , he was a member of the ayuntamiento at San Felipe de Austin. On December 7, , he was elected lieutenant colonel of the militia of Austin Municipality. In he was elected a delegate to the Second Convention in Mina. From to he defended settlers in numerous engagements with hostile Indians. On May 17, , in Bastrop he was elected to the committee of safety and was therefore unable to attend the Consultation of , although he had been elected a delegate. On October 10, , in Gonzales he was elected lieutenant colonel of the infantry in Gen. On November 24, , Burleson became general of the volunteer army and replaced Austin. On November 26, , he fought in the Grass Fight during the siege of Bexar. His father was active in this battle, which was won by the Texans. On December 1, , Burleson was commissioned commander in chief of the volunteer army by the provisional government. On December 6 he entered Bexar and, with Benjamin R. Milam , wrote a report to the provisional government. On December 14, , he reported on the success at Bexar to the provisional governor, Henry Smith. The volunteer army disbanded on December 20, , and Burleson raised a company and rode to Gonzales in February By March 10, in Gonzales, he was officially elected colonel of the infantry, First Regiment. On April 21, , at the battle of San Jacinto , he commanded the First Regiment, which was placed opposite Mexican breastworks and was the first to charge them. Burleson accepted the sword and surrender of Gen. From July 12 to December he was colonel of the frontier rangers. On June 12, , he became brigadier general of the militia established by the First Congress of the Republic of Texas. In the spring of that year Burleson laid out the town of Waterloo, the original settlement of the city of Austin. He defeated the Cherokees under Chief Bowl in July On October 17, , Burleson was in command of the ceremonies establishing Austin as the capital of the Republic of Texas. In he was elected vice president of the republic. Houston sent Alexander Somervell to take over, and Burleson handed the command to him. Burleson then made his famous speech before the Alamo: Burleson raised troops for defense and again yielded the command to General Somervell, sent by Houston. In Burleson made an unsuccessful bid for the presidency against Anson Jones. He was unanimously elected president pro tem. In March Burleson, Eli T. Merriman , and William Lindsey surveyed and laid out the town of San Marcos. In Burleson introduced a resolution to establish Hays County and donated the land for the courthouse. Burleson died of pneumonia on December 26, , in Austin, while serving as senator from the Twenty-first District. He was still president pro tem. He was given a Masonic burial at the site of the future State Cemetery , the land for which was purchased by the state of Texas in his honor in Burleson was a Methodist. Jenkins and Kenneth Kesselus, Edward Burleson: Texas Frontier Leader Austin: Johnson, A History of Texas and Texans 5 vols. Winkler [Chicago and New York: American Historical Society, ; rpt. Frances Stovall et al. Hays County Historical Commission, Dudley Goodall Wooten, ed. Texas State Historical Association,

2: Wavell: Soldier & Statesman by Victoria Schofield

KS1 History Soldiers and statesmen learning resources for adults, children, parents and teachers.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Carroll and the University of Texas Press have performed an important service for military historians by once again making its valuable data convenient to students of this discipline. The book is especially useful when used with R. Thian was born in France sometime in or This son of a soldier of Napoleon was destined for a military career, but instead of serving his native country he sailed for America in , going first to Canada. It includes the dates of their creation, their commanders, and their geographical boundaries. It associates states and territories of the United States with the military departments or districts appropriate to them. It includes a list of executive officers, secretaries of war, generals-in-chief, and adjutant generals, and has an index of commands and an index of their commanders. It also contains four fold-out charts. Three are devoted to a chronological scale of all military divisions, districts, and departments from to that show the month and year of the creation of all military divisions, their commanders, and other data. The fourth chart shows states and territories of the United States with the date each ratified the Constitution or attempted to secede from the Union. The bulk of the work is a chronological exhibit of military commands and a brief sketch of each. This is a highly specialized reference work but most military historians will find it a useful addition to their arsenal as they campaign to unlock the secrets of our military history. Austin State University Sul Ross: By Judith Ann Benner. Fort Stockton and the Trans-Pecos, By Clayton W Williams. Edited by Ernest Wallace. Guild and Harvey L. University of Nebraska Press, After his death, a ten-foot bronze statue was unveiled in front of the Academic Building, and in Sul Ross Normal University opened its doors at Alpine. Ross was promoted to brigadier in time to play an active role in the Atlanta Campaign. Later with Hood, he saw limited service during the Franklin-Nashville Campaign. Although the author admits that Ross "lacked both the formal military training and the natural brilliance necessary for a successful corps commander," it is evident that she, like many other biographers, has come to love her subject. During Reconstruction, Ross became sheriff of McClellan County where, according to the author, he arrested some seven hundred outlaws, a questionable accomplishment for an army of lawmen. In Texas politics during Reconstruction, Ross was up against E. Although Ross was not a strong leader and certainly not a reformer, he worked hard for the Texas Constitution of You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

3: Sam Houston: American Statesman, Soldier, and Pioneer () - IMDb

Introduction. Beginning in the s and continuing into the s, the United States Army acted as the federal government's principal agent of expansion into the western frontier.

George Crook was an American military leader whose career spanned the era from the American Civil War to the closing of the Western frontier. Crook was born on September 8, , in Montgomery County, Ohio. In , Crook enrolled at West Point. He graduated in and served as a second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry. He participated in numerous battles with American Indians in the West and he was severely wounded in one of these skirmishes. By , Crook attained the rank of captain. Due to his heroism in this battle, Crook was appointed to the rank of brigadier-general of United States volunteers and to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular army. Crook led the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland throughout the Chickamauga campaign in the fall of . For the next several months, Crook battled against Confederate forces in West Virginia and in southwestern Virginia. He was quite successful against his foes during these various movements. His men had marched approximately nine hundred miles; defeated Confederate forces at five major battles; killed, wounded, or captured more than two thousand enemy soldiers; and captured ten pieces of Southern artillery. He took command of the entire Department of West Virginia. Ohioan Philip Sheridan took command of the Army of West Virginia and combined it with other units to create the Army of the Shenandoah. Crook remained in command of the Department of West Virginia but served under Sheridan on the battlefield. He spent the winter of and with his army at Cumberland, Maryland. Crook remained a prisoner of war until March 20, , when Confederate authorities exchanged him. He resumed command of the Department of West Virginia. He eventually joined the Department of North Carolina and headed the District of Wilmington until he was mustered out of the volunteer army on January 15, . While Crook left the volunteer service during , he remained in the regular army for the remainder of his life. He served as a lieutenant colonel at first but eventually earned the rank of major general. As the United States expanded westward, Crook spent most of the s and the s staging offensives against the Apache and Sioux people in the American West. Crook was well-known in his time for his prowess in these campaigns. In , Crook became commander of the Division of Missouri, a position he retained until his death on March 21, . During the later years of his life, Crook became a staunch defender of American Indian rights and sought better treatment for American Indians -- especially those who assisted the United States Army in the so-called "Indian Wars"-- from the federal government.

4: BBC Bitesize - KS1 History - Soldiers and statesmen

84 SoldierS and StateSmen before him had been soldiers, his father a graduate of West Point. Terry was born in at Fort Douglas, Utah, near Salt Lake City. His mother, Con-

The plethora of war veterans produced candidates for political office on every level through the 19th century and into the 20th. The new 14th Amendment to the Constitution—which gave citizenship to former slaves—prohibited former Confederates from holding political office without the direct consent of Congress. Reconstruction, industrialization, expansion in the West and new waves of immigration—as well as the evolution of the political parties themselves—weighed heavily on these soldier-statesmen in a country trying to reinvent itself. They faced the challenge not only of representing localized interests, but determining what kind of nation the re-United States would be. His moderate views earned the ire of Radical Republicans, and he rejoined the Democrats. Hayes Republican candidate for president Result: Tilden, governor of New York, had been a Democrat since before the war and had past ties to Tammany Hall. But he had gained fame as a reformer while governor. Hayes, on the other hand, had been wounded at South Mountain and ended the war as a brigadier general. After the war, he served in Congress and as governor of Ohio. But disputed votes in the Electoral College resulted in the creation of a special commission that eventually awarded the win to Hayes—by one electoral vote. In return, Hayes agreed to remove Federal troops from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction. Hancock Democratic candidate for president Result: Lost A career military man, Hancock had seen some of the most vicious fighting in the Eastern Theater—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor—and distinguished himself as a brave and gifted officer. What he was not, however, was a talented politician. Our only controversy is with the party that nominated him. But he lost a squeaker to fellow veteran James A. Garfield Republican candidate for president Result: Garfield was a reluctant candidate, however; former President Ulysses S. Grant and former House Speaker James G. Blaine were backed by different factions, dividing the party. He nonetheless engaged the campaign, maintaining ties with party leaders and in some cases even choosing them. Only a few months into his term, Garfield was assassinated. Arthur Republican candidate for vice president Result: Won As a young New York attorney, Arthur was involved in high-profile civil rights cases before the war. During the war, he was appointed quartermaster general in the New York Volunteers with the rank of brigadier general. He never saw combat, but proved himself as an administrator. President Grant appointed him collector of the Port of New York. Citing political patronage, President Hayes removed him. Thrust into the White House upon the death of James Garfield, Arthur surprised everyone by committing to civil service reform. He served only one term. Logan Republican candidate for vice president Result: Lost Logan entered Illinois state politics as a Democrat before the war, and was elected to Congress in Congressman Logan followed the Union Army onto the field at First Manassas, shot at the enemy and aided the wounded. He then officially joined the Army, serving in the West with William T. He was elected to Congress again, this time as a Radical Republican, and pursued the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. A cofounder of the Grand Army of the Republic and proponent of a national Memorial Day, he was elected three times to the Senate and easily won the Republican nomination for vice president with nominee James G. In one of the muddiest election seasons to that time, Blaine, tainted by questionable business dealings, narrowly lost to reformer Grover Cleveland, who had hired a substitute to serve in the Army for him. Benjamin Butler Greenback Party candidate for president Result: Lost Like many other pre-war Northern Democrats, Butler believed secession was a step too far for Southern states. Switching parties after the war, he was elected to Congress as a Radical Republican. He served five terms in Congress and one as governor of Massachusetts—once again a Democrat—and in was the nominee of the fledgling Greenback-Labor Party. Polling fewer than , votes, he hoped to disrupt the election of Grover Cleveland by throwing his votes to James G. Benjamin Harrison and Republican candidate for president Result: Serving with Sherman in the Atlanta and Carolinas campaigns, he was breveted brigadier general in He unsuccessfully ran for governor in , but was elected to the Senate in and became an advocate for Native Americans and veterans. In , Republicans nominated Harrison and spent unprecedented sums to take the White House back

from Grover Cleveland and the Democrats. He still won the popular vote, but Harrison netted more electoral votes. Cleveland, however, won a rematch in Fisk Prohibition Party candidate for president Result: A leader in the temperance movement, Fisk placed third behind Harrison and Cleveland in William McKinley and Republican candidate for president Result: Hayes in the 23rd Ohio, and was remembered at Antietam for feeding troops under fire as commissary sergeant. By , the nation was reeling from a depression that had especially gripped the South and West. But the Democrats were outspent and McKinley, hero of the protective tariff while in Congress, easily defeated Bryan both in and when they met again in

5: Sul Ross, Soldier, Statesman, Educator - Judith Ann Benner - Google Books

Lawrence Sullivan Ross, born in Iowa Territory, served Texas with a zeal unmatched by many of its native sons, devoting most of his life to the Lone Star State as Indian fighter, Texas Ranger, Confederate soldier, sheriff, constitution framer, state senator, governor, and president of Texas A & M College.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Many of the division staff were veterans of two and a half years of hard combat in the Mediterranean and northern Europe, and I surmised that many were murmuring silent prayers of thanks for having survived. Others were looking skyward, laughing, where some enterprising American pilot in a German Me 262 jet was performing wild acrobatics, confirming that the war in Europe was over. As a newcomer to the Big Red One, I gazed around, taking everything in. My eye fell on an odd sight. In the front yard of the small hotel that housed division headquarters stood a large oak tree on which had been nailed a four-foot sign in the form of the division shoulder patch. After two and a half years of war, this was the souvenir that Knight wanted to keep. Roosevelt had been assistant division commander under Major General Terry Allen for only a year, from mid to July. Together they made perhaps the most colorful pair of characters of the Second World War. They were rivals for the esteem of the men of the division, and they did not particularly like each other. Yet they worked together in harmony and mutual confidence. For some reason Roosevelt seems to have captured the imagination of the division more than the division commander, but Allen was definitely the boss. Otherwise, their backgrounds could not have been more different. He had the right credentials. Born in at Sagamore Hill, the family home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, he attended the right schools, including Harvard, and in his early adult years he exhibited a genius for making money in various enterprises on Wall Street and in industry. By , at age thirty, he had amassed a fortune. At the same time, however, Roosevelt had always taken a keen interest in the military. Even though sickly as a child, he had been strongly encouraged by his father to take military training. Roosevelt eagerly accepted a commission. Former president Theodore Roosevelt did all he could to encourage Ted and his brothers to do their parts. Pershing, who was then organizing the American Expeditionary Force, offering the services of all four of his sons to go overseas as privates in the 1st Division. Pershing accepted the two oldest, Theodore and Archibald, but not as privates. Ted, the elder, went in as a major, Archie as a lieutenant. Both were assigned as combat infantrymen. The 1st Division, which represented almost the entire Regular Army, was being sent almost untrained to France as a token force. The Saint-Mihiel sector, devoid of action since , was chosen. By May the division was ready for full-scale battle , first at Cantigny, north of Paris, then Soissons, and even later in the Meuse-Argonne. Ted Roosevelt grew along with the rest of them. He was wounded in the attack on Soissons in July and You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

6: George Crook - Ohio History Central

Soldiers and Statesmen: Reflections on Leadership, by John S.D. Eisenhower, is among the now relatively rare books preserving that tradition. John S.D. Eisenhower, former Ambassador to Belgium, is the son of President Dwight David Eisenhower.

7: Project MUSE - Soldiers and Statesmen

Faces of the Frontier showcases more than photographic portraits of leaders, statesmen, soldiers, laborers, activists, criminals, and others, all posed before the cameras that made their way to nearly every mining shantytown and frontier outpost on the prairie.

8: Faces of the Frontier | National Portrait Gallery

FRONTIER SOLDIERS AND STATESMEN. pdf

*A detailed study of the interactions within this invidious triangle over six decades of war, conspiracy, and sociopolitical transformation, *Soldiers, Spies, and Statesmen* is the first systematic analysis of how Egypt metamorphosed from a military into a police state—and what that means for the future of its revolution.*

9: BURLESON, EDWARD | The Handbook of Texas Online | Texas State Historical Association (TSHA)

Soldier-Statesmen of the Constitution. by Robert K. Wright, Jr. and Morris J. MacGregor, Jr. Center of Military History United States Army Washington, D.C.,

Buffalo Bills Life Story, an Autobiography Eurogel 91: Progress in Research and Development of Processes and Products from Sols and Gels The Diary of George a Lucas Faeries, Bears, and Leathermen Hyperiid amphipods (Amphipoda, Hyperiiidea of the world oceans Arco Everything You Need to Score High on the Toefl 1999 Alistair smith accelerated learning cycle Dynamic regression models for survival data The Magic of Happiness Kat von d books Manipulative materials in the tutoring process Goldstein physics book The Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann, Volume I (Large Print Edition) What Mad Universe Die Ballade vom Zuchthause zu Reading Cultural anthropology 11th edition serena nanda Study Guide to Accompany American Government Essentials (OConnor and Sabato) Blueprints Clinical Cases in Obstetrics and Gynecology Oracle 11g sql fundamentals practice questions V. 2. Chart of accounts for dental practices Nonlinear Analysis and Control of Physical Processes and Fields (Data and Knowledge in a Changing World) Evidence and objections The Germantown story. Fourier Analysis and Its Applications (Graduate Texts in Mathematics) Beverly Hills, 90210 factfile Track two diplomacy, Philippine foreign policy, and regional politics Thought and phrase (Guide to modern English series) Part six: What is the structure of justification and knowledge? That Was Some War Exploring geometry second edition The Skull Beneath the Skin (Cordelia Gray Mysteries) A Wisconsin River almanac Law and recovery from disaster Partition and the South Asian Diaspora Islam without extremes Popular religion and irreligion in countryside and town David M. Thompson Learn ms office Anton chekhov three sisters Images as beings in early modern Spain William A. Christian, Jr. Christ bearing the cross (Jerusalem detail Flemish painter