

The Anglo Boer War The Road To Infamy 1899 1900

McCracken (history and humanities, U. of Durban-Westville, South Africa) illuminates the contact between Ireland and South Africa in the age of high imperialism, and the interest aroused in Ireland by developments in South Africa and their effects on Irish politics of the time. The first edition was

Featuring previously unpublished sources, this ‘enjoyable as well as massively impressive’ bestseller is a definitive account of the Boer War (Financial Times) The war declared by the Boers on 11 October 1899 gave the British, as Kipling said, ‘no end of a lesson’. It proved to be the longest, the costliest, the bloodiest and the most humiliating campaign that Britain fought between 1815 and 1914. Thomas Pakenham’s narrative is based on first-hand and largely unpublished sources ranging from the private papers of the leading protagonists to the recollections of survivors from both sides. Mammoth in scope and scholarship, as vivid, fast-moving and breathtakingly compelling as the finest fiction. The Boer War is the definitive account of this extraordinary conflict - a war precipitated by greed and marked by almost inconceivable blundering and brutalities...and whose shattering repercussions can be felt to this very day. ‘Not only a magnum opus, it is a conclusive work...Enjoyable as well as massively impressive’ - Financial Times ‘This is a wonderful book: brilliantly written... the reader turns each page with increasing fascination and admiration’ -A.J.P. Taylor

The devastating war that raged upon the South African veldt between 1899 and 1902 the first of the 20th century wars was small in comparison with the World Wars. Yet it remains a war with many revealing facets with regard to military, political, and social issues. The conflict between the British Empire and the Boer settlers was in many ways a precursor to what was to come. It saw vast changes in the organization, tactics, and weapons used by the British army; it had far-reaching effects on the white political structure in the country; and it stimulated Afrikaner nationalism, which may partly explain the introduction of apartheid. The A to Z of the Anglo-Boer War presents the history of this war, which is also known as "the South African War," "the Boer War," and "the Transvaal War." This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and over 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries covering a wide range of military, social, cultural, and political topics. Whether reading about black involvement in the war or repatriation and compensation after the war, this reference presents the latest in research on this important conflict."

Ireland and the Anglo-Boer War

My Reminiscences of the Anglo-Boer War

The South African War

A Journalist's Experiences of the Anglo-Boer War From the Boer Perspective

A Picture Record of the Movements of the British, Colonial and Boer Forces Engaged in the Conflict. An Album of Inwards of Three Hundred Photographic Engravings

The Anglo-Boer War

Since the start of the Anglo-Boer War today 120 years ago thousands of publications, written or typed reports and other creations have been produced to narrate the war events, express opinions on its origins, causes, course, results and legacy and on participants in the struggle. This process is ongoing, since the debate amongst both professional historians and interested amateurs on exactly what happened and why is still raging and new information on the war still crops up. The history of the Anglo-Boer War is truly a reverending discourse. As the author of a number of books on the war, I have consulted hundreds of both published and unpublished sources. Some were of limited value, but a small percentage of the published books were of such high value that they formed part of a small stack of books that I found a permanent home on my desktop while I was in the writing process. Pieter Cloete's The Anglo-Boer War – A Chronology, both the original English version and the enlarged Afrikaans version published in 2010, was always part of that stack. It is to me a privilege to write a foreword for the user-friendly and meticulously researched book. It not only contains a wealth of information but a detailed source list and an extensive index. There are few, if any, more helpful reference books on the war and thus represents an essential resource to anyone with a more than superficial interest in the Anglo-Boer War. DR JACKIE GROBLER Historian and author Recently retired after 40 years at the Department of Historical and Heritage Studies, The University of Pretoria.

The South African War 1899-1902 (variously known as the *Anglo-Boer*, or *Afrikaners as the English War*, *die Engelsoorlog*, or the *Second War of Freedom*, *Tweede Vryheidsoorlog*) continues to generate considerable interest among authors and readers alike, fascinated by a conflict that embodied human drama, tragedy, heroism and military and political folly on a grand scale.

Innocent Blood recounts the heart-rending stories of Cape rebels and republican soldiers executed by the British during the Anglo Boer War. These previously untold tales evoke vivid scenes of the brutality that accompanied complete lack of justice, while sketching the tragic details of the suffering and emotional devastation that were the real-life stories touched by these executions. Captivating as these stories are, they were researched extensively - the authors spent months travelling to the sites that witnessed the stories. They were then also condoned by two professors of history.

The Anglo-Boer War in 100 Objects

Croats in the Anglo-Boer War

The Concentration Camps of the Anglo-Boer War

Brothers in Arms

The Hall Handbook of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902

Who was Responsible?

Using previously unavailable unique archival materials the authors present an absorbing history of a little known, but very significant aspect of the Anglo-Boer War.

At the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1899, a large number of Hollanders and Dutch expatriates joined the Boers, their reasons ranging from loyalty to their common ancestry to strong anti-British sentiments and a search for adventure. Brothers in Arms documents the trials and tribulations of these volunteers – most of them unaccustomed to the harsh landscape and climate of South Africa. Quotations and personal anecdotes from their diaries and memoirs vividly bring to life their hardships on commando, the thunder and chaos of battle, and the trauma of comrades falling around them. Some of the prominent figures in the book are Cornelius van Gogh, brother of the painter Vincent van Gogh; the Dutch artist Frans Oerder, who became the Transvaal’s first official war artist; Jochem van Bruggen, four-times winner of the coveted Hertzog Prize for Afrikaans literature; and Rev. Herman van Broekhuizen, who played rugby for South Africa in 1896 and later served as South African ambassador in The Hague. Brothers in Arms covers the full spectrum of the Hollanders’ roles as soldiers at the various battle fronts, ambulance personnel and military attach é s, and their life in prisoner-of-war camps overseas.

Excerpt from The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1901: Embodying Some of the War Letters Sent to the 'Morning Post' From South Africa To My Readers, I feel that it is a little presumptuous of me to offer the public a volume on the "Staff Work of the War," and I am all too conscious of its shortcomings. But if my friends and critics come to the conclusion that in spite of its defects, it serves a useful purpose in setting forth the work done by the non-combatant branches of the army, then I shall feel my efforts will not have been quite in vain. I was induced to take up public writing in connection with the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1901, for the Morning Post, by a mis-statement that appeared in the Cape Times as to my duties whilst nursing sick prisoners of war on board the Manila in Simons Bay. My letter to the Editor correcting this error led me to give a short description of the medical work then being done amongst the prisoners, both in the transports and in the hospitals. At that time there were many deaths amongst them from enteric fever, and a feeling of uneasiness was abroad that all was not being done by the authorities for their relief and to combat the disease. My testimony had a decidedly reassuring effect on public opinion, as is proved by many letters that I received from both English and Dutch in the Colony. Since the last Soudan campaign my journalistic propensities had found no outlet, neither had I sought one in South Africa. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Ideology and identity of the Anglo-Boer War. The Afrikaner and the British with Native African labours in Witwatersrand

Innocent Blood

White man's war, black man's war, traumatic war

The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1901

Women and Families in the Anglo-Boer War

Boxed set: The Anglo-Boer War 963 Days / The Anglo-Boer War Maps, Stats & Facts

Based on many years of research with regard to the Anglo-Boer War, this book is essential reading for anyone who would like to know more about the most devastating conflict that has thus far been waged between white people in Southern Africa. However, with due course, this war also involved more and more black, brown and, to some extent, Asian people.

Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 is a study of a group of memorials to soldiers who fought in a now nearly forgotten war, and deals with the many factors influencing why there was such an unprecedented number of memorials compared to those to previous conflicts like the Crimean War, fifty years earlier. One of the most important issues was the impact of changes in the organization of the British Army in the late 1800s, particularly the creation of locally-based regiments, heavily manned by volunteers drawn from local communities. The book includes a detailed commentary on the social conditions in England that also account for the unprecedented number of commemorations of this conflict. It discusses the variety of forms memorials took: informal – drinking fountains, ‘Spion Kop’ stands at football stadiums; formal – stained glass windows, statues, etc., and the numerous and diverse places where they were located: cathedrals, town squares, public schools and universities. The growth of the national press and the rise of literacy is dealt with in detail, as well as the telegraph, whose invention meant that news became available overnight. Space is given to discuss the expression of Victorian prosperity in public works. The part played by the established church is well documented and an insight is given into the contribution of Imperialism, patriotism and jingoism. All these factors explain the motivation for the memorials’ creation. The book is illustrated with photographs and articles from newspapers of the day. Appendices cover those who are not commemorated, lost memorials, those who unveiled the memorials, colonial involvement and more. Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 will appeal particularly to social historians and students of military and social history.

A general history of the concentration camps of the Anglo-Boer War, and the first to make an in-depth use of the very rich and extensive official documents in the South African and British archives, this book provides a fresh perspective on a topic that understandably arouses emotions because of the great numbers of Afrikaners—especially women and children—who died in the camps. Set in the larger context of colonialism at the end of the 19th century, this fascinating account overturns many previously held assumptions and conclusions. Arguing that British views on poverty, poor relief, and the management of colonial societies all shaped administration, this social history also attempts to explain why the camps were so badly administered in the first place and why reform was so slow—suggesting that divided responsibility, ignorance, political opportunism, and a failure to understand the needs of such institutions all played a part.

White Man's War, Black Man's War, Traumatic War

Forgotten Protest

With Lord Methuen and the First Division

Embodying Some of the War Letters Sent to the 'Morning Post' from South Africa (Classic Reprint)

The Anglo-Boer War Respectively the South African War – an Overview

A Social History

War with the Boer forces The Boer War was the last major war of the Victorian age for the British Army and, perhaps more significantly, it was the last conflict that could be said to have its foundations in the practice of warfare as it had been fought for almost 500 years. The wind of change was nevertheless blowing across the South African veldt, for the citizen army of the Boers was employing new, state of the art weaponry—both small arms and artillery—which surpassed in quality and efficiency that of the British. Boer commando fighting was a comparatively new tactic which required major adjustment by the huge and slow moving military machine that the British Army had become. The Boers not only understood considerable difference the vital logistical apparatus of their age, including the railway system, could make to warfare, but also how to effectively neutralise it when used by their enemies. The author of this book was a newspaper correspondent who elected to view this conflict from the Boer side of the lines. Hillegas' is not an especially partisan view, though he finds much to admire in the Boers, and his book enables those interested in this war to understand it from all perspectives. Recommended. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket; our hardbacks are cloth bound and feature gold foil lettering on their spines and fabric head and tail bands.

During the Anglo-Boer War, the conflict between the British and the Boers spilled over from the battlefield to the farmsteads of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The internment of women and children in concentration camps was part of a total war waged by the British Empire not only against the republican forces, but also civilians. The War at Home explores the causes and the character of these tragic wartime experiences.

Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject History - Africa, grade: 1,7, University of Kassel (FB05-Gesellschaftswissenschaften), course: Environmental History of Great Britain, language: English, abstract: This paper is about the question why a war took place in South Africa during the nineteenth and twentieth century between the Boers and the British. It aims at trying to understand and distinguish the different position, ideologies, origins, views and tensions between the “two European participants” of the war. The aim of the paper is to understand and investigate the reason of the European (and Afrikaner) hostility. Eventually, the result of the outbreak of the war. Moreover, the war was mostly interpreted as a “whites man’s war” by historians, in which only the actions and interests of the white communities in South Africa were directly involved. Unfortunately, “one” group was not really taken into consideration. First, the participation of black people in the war.

Secondly, the influence of the Anglo-Boer war to the black (also white) society and environment. And third, the response by black Africans to the conflict which has been passed almost completely over the years. The South African War (known as the Anglo-Boer War) from 1899 to 1902 remains the most destructive and terrible modern armed conflict. South Africa has experienced. The war represented itself as a powerful event, which shaped the history of South Africa in the twentieth century.

The path to a major Anglo-Boer War was tortuous and involved conflicts of interest, ambitiousness and ideologies, especially between the Boer “group” and the British. In order to understand the history of the Anglo-Boer war itself and the participates in the war (the Boers and the British), it is important to know the role of Europeans in South Africa by a historical analysis.

Generals of the Anglo-Boer War

Origin of the Anglo-Boer War Revealed

The Boer War

Artillery of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902

The Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1900

The Russians and the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902

Croats in the Anglo-Boer War, South Africa 1899-1902. Fifty years of the existence of the Boer Republics of the Free State and the Transvaal (Second half of the 19th century), founded by the Boers - white settlers, was filled with whole series of historical events, among which the discoveries of diamonds 1867 and gold 1886 stand out prominently. Discovery of gold in 1886 in the area of present-day Johannesburg elevated Transvaal to the leading position in the world's gold production, surpassing the United States. Gold! Gold! Gold! with some secondary, “ reasons, was the true cause of the war between the Boer Republics and the British Empire. The Croatian immigrant community also found itself in that time frame and events. After individual occasional arrivals first wave of emigration from Croatia began in 1880 and lasted until beginning of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Hardship of the life in a new environment, hard work on the diamond and gold fields were not an obstacle that Croatian community in South Africa was successful. The participation of Croats in the Anglo-Boer War and its consequences for community is unique story

The war in South Africa. A narrative of the Anglo-Boer war from the beginning of hostilities to the fall of Pretoria

This work is a reference for military information regarding opposing forces and other key features of war. The handbook supplies details on subjects including: the Boer forces: the British Army; the Royal Navy; the battles, deployment and reorganization of forces; decorations and medals; casualties and war graves; black, Indian and coloured participation; blockhouses and concentration camps; and accoutrements and cost of the war.

The War at Home

Millitarization of the Landscape: Monuments and Memorials in Britain

The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902: 963 Days

South Africa 1899-1902

Origin of the Anglo-Boer War Revealed, S

The Great Boer War

The Anglo-Boer War in 100 Objects brings the victories and the tragedies and the full extent of the human drama behind this war to life through 100 iconic artifacts.While a Mafeking siege note helps to illustrate the acute shortages caused by the siege, a spade used by a Scottish soldier at Magersfontein and the boots of a Boer soldier who died at Spion Kop tell of the severity of some of the famous battles.The book follows the course of the war but also highlights specific themes, such as British and Boer weaponry, medical services and POW camps, as well as major figures on both sides.The text is interspersed with striking historical images from the museums photographic collection. More than 200 additional objects have been included to help tell the story of a conflict that left an indelible mark on the South African landscape.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject History - Africa, grade: 1,3, University of Osnabrück, 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Boer Wars at the dawn of the century highly influenced not only South African history, especially in terms of the development of the apartheid system, but it additionally changed the possibilities of warfare. These conflicts between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal (South African Republic) took place from 1880 to 1881 and 1899 to 1902. Even though formally there have been two wars in a short period of time, one usually focuses on the Second Boer War, also known as the South African War, Anglo-Boereoorlog (Anglo-Boer War), Tweede Vryheidsoorlog (Second Freedom War) or "Tea-Time War". This paper will mainly concentrate on the South African War, even though background information will be provided. Historians ought not to ask "What if...?", since they have to focus on facts. But ignoring this guideline for a moment, fascinating questions arise: "What if the large deposits of gold and diamonds in the Transvaal were not found in the 1870s and 1880s? Would the British have fought for the rights of the uitlanders nevertheless?" These are two of the questions which will be dealt with (in 2.1) when reasoning the origins / causes of the war. Following, the paper will bring together the facts and some unusual features of the South African War. Its center of attention will be the Guerilla War starting of in September 1900 and lasting till the Treaty of Vereeniging in May 1902, the end of the War.

The Anglo-Boer War was a 'small war', but it left an indelible mark on South Africa and its future and represented a watershed in British Imperialism and the Empire. It was an interesting war with all the elements that makes military history intriguing: David against Goliath, amateurs against professionals, heroes and villains, bravery and cowardice, glory and suffering, brilliant victories and humiliating defeats. Introductory Notes : Essential information required when visiting battle fields or researching campaigns. 3 Coloured Diagrams : The Composition of a British Infantry Division; Anglo-Boer War Rifles; and Artillery. 3 Coloured General Maps : Southern Africa - The seat of the war; The Anglo-Boer War in Global Context. 5 Coloured Battle Maps : The First Republican Offensive; Field Marshal Roberts' Campaign; The Guerrilla Phase. : The Blockhouse System: The Concentration Camps. 25 Coloured Maps : The Famous Sieges; The 'Black Week' Battles and all the Key Battles and Operations of the War. 8 Fact sheets : The Balance Sheet of Forces; The Butcher's Bill (Casualties); The Concentration Camps. : The Republican Forces; The Commandos; The Rank and Command Structure : Notes on Marksmanship. : The British and Imperial Units involved in the War. : The British and Imperial Cemeteries in South Africa.

The Anglo-Boer War 963 Days: Maps, Facts & Stats

The war in South Africa

Neutral Rights and Obligations in the Anglo-Boer War

The Anglo-Boer War: why was it Fought?

With the Boers

Russia and the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902

This bundle e-book volume contains both 'The Anglo-Boer War' and the accompanying 'Maps, Stats & Facts' volume from Pieter G Cloete.

"The Boer War was engaged in by British forces between Waterloo and the First World War. Troops from Britain and the Empire were sent to South Africa and tens of thousands of young men joined volunteer units to serve Queen and Country. This booklet suggests ways of researching the soldiers and sailors who saw action during the war"---Back cover.

The Anglo-Boer War in 100 ObjectsWar Museum of the Boer RepublicsCasemate Publishers

The Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)

War Museum of the Boer Republics

Hollanders in the Anglo-Boer War

Leaders of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902

A Chronology

The story of the battle for independence from the British Empire in South Africa by " a vivid chronicler of military forces, generals, and wars " (Kirkus Reviews). The Great Boer War (1899-1902), more properly known as the Great Anglo-Boer War, was one of the last romantic wars, pitting a sturdy, stubborn pioneer people fighting to establish the independence of their tiny nation against the British Empire at its peak of power and self-confidence. It was fought in the barren vastness of the South African veldt, and it produced in almost equal measure extraordinary feats of personal heroism, unbelievable examples of folly and stupidity, and many incidents of humor and tragedy. Byron Farwell traces the war ' s origins, the slow mounting of the British efforts to overthrow the Afrikaners: the bungling and bickering of the British command, the remarkable series of bloody battles that almost consistently ended in victory for the Boers over the much more numerous British forces; political developments in London and Pretoria; the sieges of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley; the concentration camps into which Boer families were herded; and the exhausting guerrilla warfare of the last few years when the Boer armies were finally driven from the field. The Great Boer War is a definitive history of a dramatic conflict by the author of Queen Victoria ' s Little Wars, " a leading popular military historian " (Publishers Weekly).

"My Reminiscences of the Anglo-Boer War" by Ben J. Viljoen. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten - or yet undiscovered gems - of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

The A to Z of the Anglo-Boer War

The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902

Memorializing the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902

The Conspiracy of the 19th Century Unmasked