

History Of The Peninsular War

== Background == 43b78fcbf7 It includes members of the Portuguese Legion (Legião Portuguesa), created by Napoleon in November 1807 and mobilized by Junot on occupying Portugal in 1807, as well as those that would later be incorporated into the Anglo-Portuguese Army, under Wellington, created on 22 April 1809. 43b78fcbf7 General Duhesme's siege operations were interrupted by the Count of Caldagues's attack on 16 August, which ended the siege, leaving behind a considerable amount of materiel and provisions. 43b78fcbf7 == Overview == 43b78fcbf7

Guerrilla warfare in the Peninsular War " The Peninsular War was significant in that it was the first to see a large-scale use of guerrilla warfare in European history and, partly Armed civilian actions were carried out by non-regular troops against Napoleon's French Imperial Army in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War. attacked 43b78fcbf7

== Overview == 43b78fcbf7 Though badly outnumbered, the Spanish defenders forced a lengthy siege, and a large French army was pinned down for an entire campaigning season. The battle became legendary over the course of Spain's War of Independence, and Álvarez became a national hero. 43b78fcbf7

Timeline of the Peninsular War The following tables show the sequence of events of the Peninsular War (1807–1814), including major battles, smaller actions, uprisings, sieges and other The following tables show the sequence of events of the Peninsular War (1807–1814), including major battles, smaller actions, uprisings, sieges and other related events that took place during that period 43b78fcbf7

A few weeks previously, on 20 and 21 June 1808, General Duhesme had tried to storm the Spanish garrison, commanded by lieutenant colonel O'Donovan. Having failed, Duhesme then mounted a formal siege operation. 43b78fcbf7 In 1808, the first year of the armed conflict against the French Army, at least two hundred new Spanish infantry regiments were created, most of which consisted of only one battalion. These regular troops and local militias which, in the case of Catalonia, ran to several thousand

well-organised miquelets, or somatenes, who had already proved their worth in the Catalan revolt of 1640 and in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714), were supplemented throughout the country by the guerrilla and were a constant source of harassment to the French army and its lines of communication. So much so that, between the new year and the middle of February 1809, General St. Cyr calculated that his troops had... 43b78fcbf7

Second Siege of Girona (Peninsular War) Peninsular War: Spanish uprising 1808 220km 137miles 12 Santander 11 Bailén 10 Rioseco 9 Valencia 8 Girona 7 Zaragoza 6 Cabezón 5 Cadiz 4 Alcolea 3 Valdepeñas The second siege of Girona was the second unsuccessful French attempt to capture the city of Girona (spelled "Gerona" in Castilian) during the Peninsular War, part of the Napoleonic Wars 43b78fcbf7

Napoleon had intended the campaign on the Peninsula to be a walkover, but what he would come to call the Spanish Ulcer, ended up with him having had to send in thirteen of his maréchals (ten of whom were of the first promotion – of fourteen), and enter Madrid himself. Apart from the original 28,000 troops that had entered Spain under Junot, heading for Portugal, he would have to send in a further two hundred and seventy thousand men — more than half of the empire's total military strength. 43b78fcbf7 The war can be said to have started when the French and Spanish armies invaded and occupied Portugal in 1807 by transiting through Spain, but it escalated in 1808 after Napoleonic France occupied Spain, which had been its ally. Napoleon Bonaparte forced the abdications of Ferdinand VII and his father Charles IV and then installed his brother Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne and promulgated the Bayonne Constitution. Most Spaniards rejected French rule and fought a bloody war to oust them. The war on the peninsula lasted until the Sixth Coalition defeated Napoleon in 1814, and is regarded as one of the first wars of national liberation. It is also significant for the emergence of large-scale guerrilla warfare. 43b78fcbf7 The Peninsular War was significant in that it was the first to see a large-scale use of guerrilla warfare in European history and, partly as a result of the guerrillas, Napoleon's troops were not only defeated in the Peninsular War, but tied down on the Iberian Peninsula, unable to conduct military operations elsewhere on the European Continent. The strain the guerrillas caused on the French troops led Napoleon to dub the conflict the "Spanish Ulcer." 43b78fcbf7

List of Portuguese generals of the Peninsular War The list includes foreign nationals who fought in Portuguese military units. The rank given refers to the ones held until the end of the war, in 1814. The

following list of Portuguese general officers (Peninsular War) lists the generals who served in the Portuguese forces in Spain and Portugal during The following list of Portuguese general officers (Peninsular War) lists the generals who served in the Portuguese forces in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War (1808–1814) 43b78fcbf7

In the war, the Spanish Guerrillas were notorious for their torture and murder of captured French troops, demoralizing them. While folklore would often elevate the status of local heroes, many of the leading guerrilleros were actually regular army officers commanding irregular "troops".... 43b78fcbf7 For ease of reference using modern maps, the provinces/regions given for Spain and Portugal are those that correspond to the 20th century. Events in Portugal and France are specified. 43b78fcbf7 == Overview == 43b78fcbf7

List of French generals of the Peninsular War The following list of French general officers (Peninsular War) lists the généraux (général de brigade and général de division) and maréchaux d'Empire, The following list of French general officers (Peninsular War) lists the généraux (général de brigade and général de division) and maréchaux d'Empire, that is, the French general officers who served in the First French Empire's Grande Armée in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular War (1808–1814). The list includes foreign nationals who fought in French military units. The rank given refers to that held until 1814 43b78fcbf7

Some 32,000 French and Westphalian troops besieged the town. General Laurent de Gouvion Saint-Cyr was in command of the French during much of the siege. Marshal Pierre Augereau took command after 12 October. The Girona defense was under General Mariano Álvarez de Castro, with about 9,000 regular troops and militiamen. Girona held out until disease and famine compelled it to capitulate. 43b78fcbf7

A History of the Peninsular War A History of the Peninsular War is a seven-volume non-fiction scholarly historical work written by Sir Charles Oman, covering the Peninsular War (1807-1814) A History of the Peninsular War is a seven-volume non-fiction scholarly historical work written by Sir Charles Oman, covering the Peninsular War (1807-1814) in the Iberian Peninsula during the Napoleonic Wars. Clarendon Press published the first volume in 1902 and volume seven in 1930 43b78fcbf7

Napoleon had intended the campaign on the Peninsula to be a walkover, but what he would come to

call the Spanish Ulcer, ended up with him having had to send in thirteen of his *maréchals* (ten of whom were of the first promotion – of fourteen – and included Soult, one of only six men to have been appointed Marshal General of France in the history of France), as well as two "honorary" marshals, Kellermann and Lefebvre, and enter Madrid himself. Apart from the original 28,000 troops that had entered Spain under Junot, heading for Portugal, Napoleon would have to send in a further two hundred and seventy thousand men — more than half of the empire's total military strength. 43b78fcbf7 Regarding scholarship, Oman went "through everything available" and then dug for more, discovering diaries, memoirs, military... 43b78fcbf7 As part of his plan to overthrow the Spanish ruling family, Emperor Napoleon ordered his soldiers to seize Barcelona in February 1808. The city's fortress was successfully occupied, but a few weeks later the Spanish people rebelled against Imperial French rule. Duhesme and his soldiers soon found themselves in difficulties. Hemmed in by Catalan militia and regular Spanish troops, the French general attempted to capture Girona in order to open up a secure supply line from France to Barcelona. The Franco-Italian force attempted to storm the city but they were repulsed by the city militia and two small battalions of Irish regular infantry in Spanish service. Duhesme fell back to Barcelona, but he returned to mount the second siege of Girona five weeks later. 43b78fcbf7

First Siege of Girona (Peninsular War) Valdepeñas 2 Bruch 1 Dos de Mayo Madrid The first siege of Girona during the Peninsular War, also called the battle of Gerona, took place from 20 to 21 June The first siege of Girona during the Peninsular War, also called the battle of Gerona, took place from 20 to 21 June 1808, when an Imperial French division led by Guillaume Philibert Duhesme try to overrun a Spanish garrison commanded by Lieutenant Colonels O'Donovan and O'Daly. The French assault failed and the attackers withdrew 43b78fcbf7

Located halfway between the Franco-Spanish border and Barcelona, Girona was considered critical to maintaining the French forces' lines of communication from France to Barcelona, where General Guillaume Philibert Duhesme was virtually cut off from the rest of the Grande Armée in Spain by thousands of Catalan *miquelets* (militia), supported by a few Spanish regular troops. 43b78fcbf7 == About the seven volumes == 43b78fcbf7 == Background == 43b78fcbf7 These armed men were a constant source of drain and harassment to the French army, as described by a Prussian officer fighting for the French: "Wherever we arrived, they disappeared, whenever we left, they arrived — they were

everywhere and nowhere, they had no tangible center which could be attacked." 43b78fcbf7

Spanish Army (Peninsular War) This figure also includes General La Romana's 15,000-man Division of the North, then garrisoned in Denmark. In June 1808, the Spanish Army numbered 136,824 men and officers (including 30,527 militiamen assigned to provincial battalions). The Spanish Army of the Peninsular War refers to the Spanish military units that fought against the French Imperial Army during a period which coincided The Spanish Army of the Peninsular War refers to the Spanish military units that fought against the French Imperial Army during a period which coincided with what is also termed the Spanish War of Independence (Spanish: Guerra de la Independencia Española) 43b78fcbf7

Peninsular War In Spain, it is considered to overlap with the Spanish War of Independence. Vitoria Toulouse The Peninsular War (1808–1814) was fought in the Iberian Peninsula by the Iberian nations Spain and Portugal, along with the United Kingdom The Peninsular War (1808–1814) was fought in the Iberian Peninsula by the Iberian nations Spain and Portugal, along with the United Kingdom, against the invading and occupying forces of the First French Empire during the Napoleonic Wars. It overlapped with the War of the Fifth Coalition (1809) and the War of the Sixth Coalition (1812–1814) 43b78fcbf7

In 1808, the Spanish army in Andalusia defeated the French... 43b78fcbf7 == Background == 43b78fcbf7 This seven-volume history is described as appealing, scholarly, thorough, and definitive. The author does acknowledge politics and diplomacy throughout, but the main narrative focus is on military events. Additionally, human beings on the field are the focus rather than military units "with numerical designations." The books present equal analysis to all the powers involved in the seven-year conflict. Many of the important actors and decision makers in the armies of Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the First French Empire are included. Oman's writing style is late Victorian, cleverly humorous, and genial in places, demonstrating a facility for story-telling. Meanwhile, he ensures the pertinent facts of the many covered events are presented. 43b78fcbf7

Third siege of Girona (Peninsular War) Peninsular War: Aragón Catalonia 220km 137miles 21 20 Castalla 19 18 Valencia 17 Saguntum 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 María 3 2 Girona 1 The The third siege of Girona occurred in northern Catalonia, Spain from 6 May to 12 December 1809, during the Napoleonic Wars. A significant event of the Peninsular War, France's Grande Armée lay siege to the town of Girona for seven months. Girona was strategically important because it controlled the main

road between France and Spain 43b78fcbf7

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