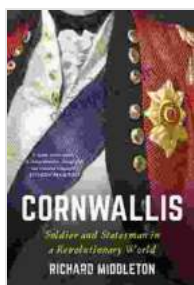


Charles Cornwallis: Soldier and Statesman in a Revolutionary World

Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis, was a British general and statesman who played a significant role in the American Revolutionary War. He was born in 1738 and joined the British Army at a young age. He fought in the Seven Years' War and later served as governor of Nova Scotia. In 1775, he was appointed to command British forces in North America during the American Revolutionary War.

Early Life and Career

Charles Cornwallis was born on December 31, 1738, in London, England. He was the seventh son of Charles Cornwallis, 5th Baron Cornwallis, and Elizabeth Townshend. He was educated at Eton College and Clare College, Cambridge. In 1756, he joined the British Army as a cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He fought in the Seven Years' War and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1761.



Cornwallis: Soldier and Statesman in a Revolutionary

World by Richard Middleton

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

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In 1766, Cornwallis was appointed governor of Nova Scotia. He served in this position until 1774, when he was recalled to England to command a brigade of troops in the American colonies.

American Revolutionary War

In 1775, Cornwallis was appointed to command British forces in North America during the American Revolutionary War. He arrived in Boston in May 1775 and took command of the British troops there. He led the British to victory at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775, but the victory came at a high cost. The British suffered over 1,000 casualties, including many officers.

In 1776, Cornwallis was sent to New York City to take command of the British forces there. He led the British to victory at the Battle of Long Island in August 1776, but he was defeated at the Battle of Trenton in December 1776 and the Battle of Princeton in January 1777.

In 1777, Cornwallis was sent to Pennsylvania to take command of the British forces there. He led the British to victory at the Battle of Brandywine Creek in September 1777 and the Battle of Germantown in October 1777. However, he was defeated at the Battle of Saratoga in October 1777. The defeat at Saratoga was a turning point in the war, and it led to the French entering the war on the side of the Americans.

In 1778, Cornwallis was sent to South Carolina to take command of the British forces there. He led the British to victory at the Battle of Camden in August 1780, but he was defeated at the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781 and the Battle of Guilford Court House in March 1781. In October

1781, Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. The surrender at Yorktown was the effective end of the war.

Later Career

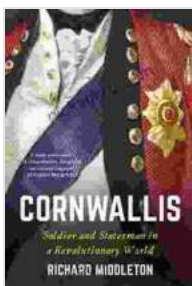
After the war, Cornwallis returned to England. He served as governor of Gibraltar from 1785 to 1794. In 1798, he was appointed governor-general of India. He served in this position until 1805. He died in 1805 at the age of 66.

Legacy

Charles Cornwallis was a skilled general and a respected statesman. He was a loyal servant of the British Crown, and he fought bravely for his country. He was a controversial figure in his own time, and he remains a controversial figure today. However, there is no doubt that he was one of the most important figures in the American Revolutionary War.

Image Credits

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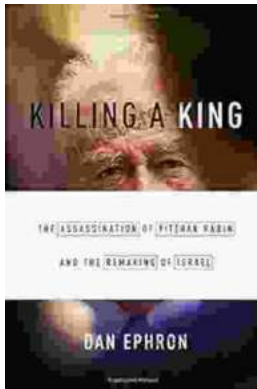
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