

**Chapter 1 : USGA and Fox Sports Announce Premiere of " U.S. Open: Spieth's Northwest Conquest"**

*The U.S. Open Championship was the first to be contested in the Pacific Northwest region, and it would play out on a grand stage: Chambers Bay, an 8-year-old public golf course built from a.*

Background[ edit ] The Illinois Country was a vaguely defined region which included much of the present U. In , the population of the Illinois Country consisted of about 1, people of European descent, mostly French-speaking , and about African-American slaves. The British military presence was sparse: Rocheblave reported to Hamilton at Fort Detroit , and frequently complained that he lacked the money, resources, and troops needed to administer and protect the French villages and forts, from internal and external enemies, within the region. The British had originally sought to keep American Indians out of the war, but in Lieutenant Governor Hamilton received instructions to recruit and arm Indian war parties to raid the Kentucky settlements, opening a western front in the war with the rebel colonists. Clark believed that he could end the raids on Kentucky by capturing the British posts in the Illinois Country and then moving against Detroit. In April , Clark sent two spies into the Illinois country. Clark wrote a letter to Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia in which he outlined a plan to capture Kaskaskia. Planning the campaign[ edit ] Because the Kentucky settlers lacked the authority, manpower, and supplies to launch the expedition themselves, in October Clark traveled to Williamsburg via the Wilderness Road to meet with Governor Henry, joining along the way a party of about settlers who were leaving Kentucky because of the Indian raids. Although Henry initially expressed doubts about whether the campaign was feasible, Clark managed to win the confidence of Henry and the others. The plan was approved by the members of the Virginia General Assembly , who were only given vague details about the expedition. Publicly, Clark was authorized to raise men for the defense of Kentucky. In a secret set of instructions from Governor Henry, Clark was instructed to capture Kaskaskia and then proceed as he saw fit. His recruiters had to compete with recruiters from the Continental Army and from other militia units. Some believed that Kentucky was too sparsely inhabited to warrant the diversion of manpower, and recommended that it should be evacuated rather than defended. This portrait of an older Clark was painted by Matthew Harris Jouett in , after the death of Clark. He set up a base camp on a small island in the midst of the rapids, later known as Corn Island. When the additional recruits from Kentucky and Holston finally arrived, Clark added 20 of these men to his force, and sent the others back to Kentucky to help defend the settlements. The new recruits were placed in a company under Captain John Montgomery. The news was greeted with enthusiasm by many, but some of the Holston men deserted that night; seven or eight were caught and brought back, but others eluded capture and returned to their homes. France had signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States. Clark hoped that this information would be useful in securing the allegiance of the Canadien inhabitants of the Illinois country. These men stayed with the families on the island and guarded the provisions stored there. They passed over the whitewater of the falls during a total solar eclipse , which some of the men regarded as a good omen. Normally, travelers going to Kaskaskia would continue to the Mississippi River , and then paddle upstream to the village. That evening, Clark and his troops landed their vessels on the north side of the Ohio River, near the ruins of Fort Massac , a French fort abandoned after the French and Indian War near present Metropolis, Illinois. When a guide announced that he was lost, Clark suspected treachery and threatened to kill the man unless he found the way. The guide regained his bearings, and the trek resumed. They arrived outside Kaskaskia on the night of July 4. Thinking they would have arrived sooner, the men had carried only four days worth of rations; they had gone without food for the last two days of the six-day march. At Fort Gage , the Virginians captured Rocheblave, who was sleeping in his bed when the Americans burst into the lightly guarded fort. Residents were asked to take oath of loyalty to Virginia and the United States. Father Pierre Gibault , the village priest, was won over after Clark assured him that the Catholic Church would be protected under the laws of Virginia. Rocheblave and several others deemed hostile to the Americans were kept as prisoners and later sent to Virginia. On the afternoon of July 5, Captain Bowman was sent with 30 mounted men, along with some citizens of Kaskaskia, to secure Prairie du Rocher , St. Philippe , and Cahokia. The towns offered no resistance, and within 10 days more than people had taken

the American oath of allegiance. On July 14, Gibault and a few companions set out on horseback for Vincennes. There, most of the citizens agreed to take the oath of allegiance, and the local militia garrisoned Fort Sackville. Gibault returned to Clark in early August to report that Vincennes had been won over and that the American flag was now flying at Fort Sackville. Clark dispatched Captain Helm to Vincennes to take command of the Canadien militia. Determined to retake Vincennes, Hamilton gathered about 30 British soldiers, Canadien militiamen, and 60 American Indians under Egushawa, the influential Odawa war leader. By the time Hamilton entered Vincennes on December 17, so many Indians had joined the expedition that his force had increased to men. As Hamilton approached Fort Sackville, the Canadien militia under Captain Helm deserted, leaving the American commander and a few soldiers to surrender. The townsfolk promptly renounced their allegiance to the United States and renewed their oaths to King George. Hamilton settled in at Fort Sackville, for the winter, with a garrison of about 90 soldiers, planning to retake the remaining Illinois towns, along the Mississippi River, in the spring. Clark decided that he needed to launch a surprise winter attack on Vincennes before Hamilton could recapture the Illinois country in the spring. He wrote to Governor Henry: I know the case is desperate; but, sir, we must either quit the country or attack Mr. No time is to be lost. Were I sure of a reinforcement, I should not attempt it. Who knows what fortune will do for us? Great things have been effected by a few men well conducted. Perhaps we may be fortunate. We have this consolation, that our cause is just, and that our country will be grateful and not condemn our conduct in case we fall through. If we fail, the Illinois as well as Kentucky, I believe, is lost. They built a large canoe to shuttle men and supplies across. The next few days were especially trying: They followed the Embarras down to the Wabash River, where the next day they began to build boats. They told Clark that his little army had not yet been detected, and that the people of Vincennes were still sympathetic to the Americans. The next day, Clark and his men crossed the Wabash by canoe, leaving their packhorses behind. They marched towards Vincennes, sometimes in water up to their shoulders. The last few days were the hardest: Clark sent the man ahead with a letter to the inhabitants of Vincennes, warning them that he was just about to arrive with an army, and that everyone should stay in their homes unless they wanted to be considered an enemy. The message was read in the public square. No one went to the fort to warn Hamilton. Taking advantage of a slight elevation of land which concealed his men but allowed their flags to be seen, Clark maneuvered his troops to create the impression that 1, men were approaching. Despite the commotion, Hamilton did not realize the fort was under attack until one of his men was wounded by a bullet coming through a window. The British fired their cannon, destroying a few houses in the city but doing little damage to the besiegers. Meanwhile, Clark received local help: Hamilton declined, and the firing continued for another two hours until Hamilton sent out his prisoner, Captain Helm, to offer terms. Clark sent Helm back with a demand of unconditional surrender within 30 minutes, or else he would storm the fort. This too was rejected, but Clark agreed to meet Hamilton at the village church. Clark decided to make an example of the remaining four Indian prisoners. They were made to sit down in view of the fort and then tomahawked to death; the bodies were scalped and then thrown into the river. Although Hamilton did not witness the executions, he later wrote that Clark had killed one or more of the Indians with his own hands. Some historians believe that Hamilton exaggerated because, after being imprisoned by the Americans, for war crimes, he had motivation to make his captors seem even worse. Clark did not claim to have been one of the executioners, but he wrote about the killings without apology, believing them to be justifiable revenge for murdered Kentucky settlers and a means to intimidate Indians into stopping their raids. Clark sent Hamilton, seven of his officers, and 18 other prisoners to Williamsburg. Canadiens who had accompanied Hamilton were paroled after taking an oath of neutrality. Army painting by Don Troiani. A fictional scene from *Alice of Old Vincennes*: Clark had high hopes after his recapture of Vincennes. In , Virginia opened a land office to register claims in Kentucky, and settlements such as Louisville were established. These lands became the Northwest Territory of the United States. The Illinois campaign was funded in large part by local residents and merchants of the Illinois country. Although Clark submitted his receipts to Virginia, many of these men were never reimbursed. In , Clark began to write an account of the Illinois campaign at the request of John Brown and other members of the United States Congress, who were then deliberating how to administer the Northwest Territory. In July , Governor Benjamin Harrison thanked

Clark for "wresting so great and valuable a territory out of the hands of the British Enemy In the 20th century, however, some historians began to doubt that interpretation, arguing that because resource shortages compelled Clark to recall his troops from the Illinois Country before the end of the war, and because most American Indians remained undefeated, there was no "conquest" of the Northwest. It would be more accurate to say that he assisted the French and Indian inhabitants of that region to remove themselves from the very shadowy political rule of the British. In one account Clark wrote that men went with him on the Vincennes expedition, but this appears to have been an error. The issue is complicated by the fact that it is not always clear in the primary sources if the total given includes the 40 men on the galley. Butterfield concluded that the total number of men involved was probably, as Clark once wrote, "a little over two hundred": Primary sources Clark, George Rogers. Published under various titles, including Col. Detroit to Fort Sackville, The Journal of Normand MacLeod. Wayne State University Press,

### Chapter 2 : Northwest FightScene - Conquest of the Cage - November 11th Recap and Photos

*Spieth's Northwest Conquest chronicles the U.S. Open from the players' arrival through the final putt on the 72nd hole. With skillful storytelling and expert photography, the film blends behind-the-scenes footage with exclusive player-caddie conversations and media center interviews to provide an exciting and entertaining recap of one.*

In the main event, crowd-favorite Joel Thomas returned to the cage after nearly 3 years out of competition, taking on long-time veteran of the NW circuit Charon Spain. Early on, Thomas was the first to press forward to engage on the feet, getting Spain backpedalling away from him. The Co-main event was in the amateur ranks and featured two up-and-coming female fighters in Gillian Noll and Lenae Gilbert. The pair came out swinging, both throwing and landing numerous punches in an extended standup exchange. Noll then drove hard for a takedown and on the ground, dished out some good shots. Gilbert caught Noll in an armbar attempt that looked dangerous but she was unable to finish against the fence. In the 2nd, Noll charged out determined, took Gilbert to the canvas and finished with a rear naked choke at 32 seconds into the round. Dempsey twisted away from the cage and the punishment, using his legs to defend. Dempsey scrambled out but McGuire was right on him, gaining full mount and letting his fists fly with the occasional elbow, until Dempsey tapped at 2: The pair clinched up in the center of the cage and Hodges went for and successfully got a trip takedown. Jokela though immediately reversed and put Hodges against the cage. Jokela went for a takedown but Hodges grabbed the cage on the way down and wound up in top position. Referee Anthony Hamlet called a timeout and warned Hodges about the fence grab, restarting the pair standing. Working from a North-south position, Jokela punished Hodges with hard strike before transitioning to Hodges back. The pair circled each other early before Cleveland charged forward and got a takedown against the cage. Sly defended from the bottom as Cleveland worked in some ground strikes from the top. Sly looked to escape, but in doing so, left his arm exposed to Cleveland who made no mistake in quickly securing the armbar finish at 2: Thompson ducked under a Shaw punch and got another big takedown. Ref Anthony Hamlett called a timeout but Shaw was unable to continue. The blow was deemed accidental and the bout declared a no-contest. Bolen came out aggressive and connected with numerous punches on the feet that had Mendoza on the defensive. The fight went to the mat and Bolen worked from top position to throw strikes. Mendoza was able to defend for awhile but Bolen eventually was able to get himself in full mount and land hard shots which Mendoza tapped to at 2: Main tapped to the strikes at 42 seconds in. Jacobsen scored first with some good high kicks as well connecting with a couple punches in an exchange. Lopez caught a Jacobsen kick and took him down. Jacobsen was defending from the bottom with submission attempts so Lopez disengaged and started to rain big bombs down. Jacobsen scrambled to his feet but Lopez was right on top of him where he connected flush with a big right hand that dropped Jacobsen. Lopez swarmed in with punches and got the ref stoppage at 1: Adedeji got a big slam early and then scored with some damaging punches on the ground before Elder was able to scramble back to the feet. Elder kept his distance and Adedeji stayed patient for much of the rest of the round to the point where referee Anthony Hamlett threatened point deductions unless they started to engage. In the 2nd, Elder came out scoring with some big high kicks but it was Adedeji again connecting with big power punches that soon had Elder retreating. Adedeji pursued and took Elder down to the mat, got top position and punished Elder with hard punches until the end of the round. Elder was unable to answer the bell for round three giving Adedeji the TKO victory. In the first round, Marena scored early with some hard kicks to Richarts left leg. The pair clinched up against the cage where Richart eventually got the takedown. On the mat, Richart scored with a few big knees to the body and it went to the end of the round with Richart maintaining side control. In the 2nd, Marena again found success utilizing his kicks before Richart clinched up and looked for the takedown. Marena though fought it off and won the round by dint of his offensive output. In the final frame, it was Marena charging and pushing Richart into a clinch against the cage. Marena had hold of Richarts neck and snuck in a couple of short shots before Richart turned him against the cage and got a double leg takedown. As Richart went to pass from side control, Marena turned and exposed his back which Richart gladly took. Marena defended the choke for awhile but Richart would not be denied and finally got the tap from Marena at

2: Petersen eventually used the cage to reverse and take Jenks back, and then transition to an armbar. Jenks escaped and finished the round on top throwing down a couple shots before the bell. In the 2nd, Petersen scored with a nice combo that forced Jenks to drop levels and go for a takedown. It went to the canvas with the pair scrambling for position. Petersen grabbed Jenks leg going briefly for a submission before sitting up and forcing Jenks into a bad spot against the cage. Petersen proceeded to fire down a series of unanswered punches that forced the ref to step in and end it at 1: Schnall connected with a big right hand early that staggered Bacon, and soon after swarmed Bacon against the cage, landing a series of hard rights that forced the ref stoppage at 28 seconds in. Learn more about the promotion at [excitefight](http://excitefight.com). Report any errors to webmaster [nwfightscene](mailto:nwfightscene.com).

**Chapter 3 : Illinois campaign - Wikipedia**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Introduction Native Americans long dominated the vastness of the American West. Linked culturally and geographically by trade, travel, and warfare, various indigenous groups controlled most of the continent west of the Mississippi River deep into the nineteenth century. Spanish, French, British, and later American traders had integrated themselves into many regional economies, and American emigrants pushed ever westward, but no imperial power had yet achieved anything approximating political or military control over the great bulk of the continent. But then the Civil War came and went and decoupled the West from the question of slavery just as the United States industrialized and laid down rails and pushed its ever-expanding population ever farther west. Indigenous Americans had lived in North America for over ten millennia and, into the late nineteenth century, perhaps as many as , Natives still inhabited the American West. The United States removed Native groups to ever-shrinking reservations, incorporated the West first as territories and then as states, and, for the first time in its history, controlled the enormity of land between the two oceans. The history of the late-nineteenth-century West is many-sided. Tragedy for some, triumph for others, the many intertwined histories of the American West marked a pivotal transformation in the history of the United States. No longer simply crossing over the continent for new imagined Edens in California or Oregon, they settled now in the vast heart of the continent. Many of the first American migrants had come to the West in search of quick profits during the midcentury gold and silver rushes. As in the California rush of 1849, droves of prospectors poured in after precious-metal strikes in Colorado in 1859, Nevada in 1846, Idaho in 1860, Montana in 1864, and the Black Hills in 1874. While women often performed housework that allowed mining families to subsist in often difficult conditions, a significant portion of the mining workforce were single men without families dependent on service industries in nearby towns and cities. There, working-class women worked in shops, saloons, boardinghouses, and brothels. Many of these ancillary operations profited from the mining boom: Millions of animals had roamed the Plains, but their tough leather supplied industrial belting in eastern factories and raw material for the booming clothing industry. Specialized teams took down and skinned the herds. The infamous American bison slaughter peaked in the early 1870s. The number of American bison plummeted from over ten million at midcentury to only a few hundred by the early 1880s. The expansion of the railroads allowed ranching to replace the bison with cattle on the American grasslands. This 1871 photograph illustrates the massive number of bison killed for these and other reasons including sport in the second half of the nineteenth century. Photograph of a pile of American bison skulls waiting to be ground for fertilizer, 1871. The nearly seventy thousand members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints more commonly called Mormons who migrated west between 1840 and 1850 were similar to other Americans traveling west on the overland trails. They faced many of the same problems, but unlike most other American migrants, Mormons were fleeing from religious persecution. Mormons believed that Americans were exceptional—chosen by God to spread truth across the world and to build utopia, a New Jerusalem in North America. However, many Americans were suspicious of the Latter-Day Saint movement and its unusual rituals, especially the practice of polygamy, and most Mormons found it difficult to practice their faith in the eastern United States. Thus began a series of migrations in the midnineteenth century, first to Illinois, then Missouri and Nebraska, and finally into Utah Territory. Once in the west, Mormon settlements served as important supply points for other emigrants heading on to California and Oregon. Brigham Young, the leader of the Church after the death of Joseph Smith, was appointed governor of the Utah Territory by the federal government in 1849. He encouraged Mormon residents of the territory to engage in agricultural pursuits and be cautious of the outsiders who arrived as the mining and railroad industries developed in the region. Family farms were the backbone of the agricultural economy that expanded in the West after the Civil War. In 1862, northerners in Congress passed the Homestead Act, which allowed male citizens or those who declared their intent to become citizens to claim federally

owned lands in the West. Hundreds of thousands of Americans used the Homestead Act to acquire land. The treeless plains that had been considered unfit for settlement became the new agricultural mecca for land-hungry Americans. Some unmarried women filed claims on their own, but single farmers male or female were hard-pressed to run a farm and they were a small minority. Most farm households adopted traditional divisions of labor: Second or third sons who did not inherit land in Scandinavia, for instance, founded farm communities in Minnesota, Dakota, and other Midwestern territories in the s. The Plains were transformed. In , for example, Kansas had about 10, farms; in it had , Texas saw enormous population growth. The federal government counted , people in Texas in , 1,, in , and 3,, in , making it the sixth most populous state in the nation. The more sustained and more impactful conflict, meanwhile, was economic and cultural. The vast and cyclical movement across the Great Plains to hunt buffalo, raid enemies, and trade goods was incompatible with new patterns of American settlement and railroad construction. Political, economic, and even humanitarian concerns intensified American efforts to isolate Indians on reservations. Although Indian removal had long been a part of federal Indian policy, following the Civil War the U. If treaties and other forms of persistent coercion would not work, more drastic measures were deemed necessary. Against the threat of confinement and the extinction of traditional ways of life, Native Americans battled the American army and the encroaching lines of American settlement. In one of the earliest western engagements, in , while the Civil War still consumed the nation, tensions erupted between Dakota Sioux and white settlers in Minnesota and the Dakota Territory. Hunting became unsustainable and those Sioux who had taken up farming found only poverty. Then, on August 17, , four young men of the Santees, a Sioux tribe, killed five white settlers near the Redwood Agency, an American administrative office. In the face of an inevitable American retaliation, and over the protests of many members, the tribe chose war. On the following day, Sioux warriors attacked settlements near the Agency. They killed thirty-one men, women, and children. They then ambushed a U. The governor of Minnesota called up militia and several thousand Americans waged war against the Sioux insurgents. These soldiers regularly confronted racial prejudice from other Army members and civilians, but were an essential part of American victories during the Indian Wars of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. More than two thousand Sioux had been taken prisoner during the fighting. Many were tried at federal forts for murder, rape, and other atrocities. Military tribunals convicted Sioux and sentenced them to hang. At the last minute, President Lincoln commuted all but thirty eight of the sentences. Terrified Minnesota settlers and government officials insisted not only that the Sioux lose much of their reservation lands and be removed farther west, but that those who had fled be hunted down and placed on reservations as well. The American military gave chase and, on September 3, , after a year of attrition, American military units surrounded a large encampment of Dakota Sioux. American troops killed an estimated three hundred men, women, and children. Dozens more were taken prisoner. Troops spent the next two days burning winter food and supply stores to starve out the Sioux resistance, which would continue to smolder. Farther south, tensions flared in Colorado. In , the Treaty of Fort Laramie had secured right-of-way access for Americans passing through on their way to California and Oregon. But a gold rush in drew approximately , white gold seekers, and they demanded new treaties be made with local Indian groups to secure land rights in the newly created Colorado Territory. Cheyenne bands splintered over the possibility of signing a new treaty that would confine them to a reservation. Settlers, already wary of raids by powerful groups of Cheyennes, Arapahos, and Comanches, meanwhile read in their local newspapers sensationalist accounts of the Sioux uprising in Minnesota. Militia leader John M. Chivington warned settlers in the summer of that the Cheyenne were dangerous savages, urged war, and promised a swift military victory. Sporadic fighting broke out. Although Chivington warned of Cheyenne savagery, the aged Cheyenne chief Black Kettle, believing that a peace treaty would be best for his people, traveled to Denver to arrange for peace talks. He and his followers traveled toward Fort Lyon in accordance with government instructions, but on November 29, , Chivington ordered his seven hundred militiamen to move on the Cheyenne camp near Fort Lyon at Sand Creek. It was a slaughter. About two hundred men, women, and children were killed. News of the massacre reached other Native groups and the American frontier erupted into conflict. After the inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant the following spring, Congress allied with prominent philanthropists to create the Board of Indian

Commissioners, a permanent advisory body to oversee Indian affairs and prevent the further outbreak of violence. The board effectively Christianized American Indian policy. Much of the reservation system was handed over to Protestant churches, which were tasked with finding agents and missionaries to manage reservation life. Congress hoped that religiously minded men might fare better at creating just assimilation policies and persuading Indians to accept them. Many female Christian missionaries played a central role in cultural reeducation programs that attempted to not only instill Protestant religion but also impose traditional American gender roles and family structures. Fieldwork, the traditional domain of white males, was primarily performed by Native women, who also usually controlled the products of their labor, if not the land that was worked, giving them status in society as laborers and food providers. Christian missionaries performed much as secular federal agents had. Few American agents could meet Native Americans on their own terms. Most viewed reservation Indians as lazy and thought of Native cultures as inferior to their own. The views of J. Broaddus, appointed to oversee several small Indian tribes on the Hoopa Valley reservation in California, are illustrative: They seem to take no thought about provision for the future, and many of them would not work at all if they were not compelled to do so. They would rather live upon the roots and acorns gathered by their women than to work for flour and beef. In Texas and the Southern Plains, the Comanche, the Kiowa, and their allies had wielded enormous influence. The Comanche in particular controlled huge swaths of territory and raided vast areas, inspiring terror from the Rocky Mountains to the interior of northern Mexico to the Texas Gulf Coast. But after the Civil War, the U. The American military first sent messengers to the Plains to find the elusive Comanche bands and ask them to come to peace negotiations at Medicine Lodge Creek in the fall of But terms were muddled: American officials believed that Comanche bands had accepted reservation life, while Comanche leaders believed they were guaranteed vast lands for buffalo hunting. Comanche bands used designated reservation lands as a base from which to collect supplies and federal annuity goods while continuing to hunt, trade, and raid American settlements in Texas. Confronted with renewed Comanche raiding, particularly by the famed war leader Quanah Parker, the U.

**Chapter 4 : The Mongols in World History | Asia Topics in World History**

*The Maratha Conquest of North-west India, occurred between and Though it was short-lived, it had long-lasting effects upon the politics of the Indian subcontinent.*

They conquered Gujarat , the whole of Central India and Orissa , subdued Rajputana and raided into Bengal and Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu , and imposed chauth upon these areas. Their ambition pushed them further northwards than Delhi into Punjab , which collided with the ambitions of Ahmad Shah Abdali , the founder of Durrani Empire. The Marathas captured Delhi in August They decisively defeated the Rohillas and Afghans near Delhi in The defeat was so decisive that Najib Khan surrendered to the Marathas and became their prisoner. He decided to call Marathas for help. A concerted attack on the fort of Sirhind was made by the Marathas and their associates on 8 March Ahmad Samad Khan, with his 10, Afghan troops, held out for about two weeks before his capitulation on 21 March. After the victory, the town was thoroughly sacked by the victors. The Afghan chiefs lost their heart and fled to Peshawar , leaving behind their troops in Lahore under Aziz Khan. Thereafter a strong body of Maratha troops, commanded by Dattaji Shinde was left on the bank of Indus to protect the Indian borders from Afghan intruders before Raghunathrao and Adina Beg Khan returned to Lahore with the bulk of their armies. Both of them have now reached Peshawar with a few broken troops. So Ahmad Shah Durrani has returned to Kandahar with some thousand broken troops.. Thus all have risen against Ahmad who has lost control over the region. We have decided to extend our rule up to Kandahar. As regards as Sikhs, the Marathas left it to Adina to deal with them as pleased. Several junior Maratha officers were also appointed for his assistance in governance. Adina Beg, therefore, entrusted his administration of Lahore to his son-in law Khwaja Mirza and set up his own headquarters in Batala. Adina Beg died on 15 September Many of his soldiers, particularly Afghan mercenaries deserted his army camp and added to the number of freebooters, thus creating chaos and anarchy everywhere. Sikhs too started revolt against Muslim ruling elite, which had failed to make any permanent settlement with them. Khwaja Mirza who was now the Maratha governor of Punjab could not cope with the situation. He sent an express appeal to the Peshwa for reinforcements, alerted all the junior Maratha officers to help him restoring law and order in the state and recalled Maratha detachments from Peshawar and Attock to safeguard his position in Lahore. Tukoji Holkar and Narsoji Pandit, the Maratha commandants of Attock and Peshawar had to withdraw their troops from the frontier posts. Sabbaji Patil was now given the charge of Peshawar. On their request, Peshwa had to find their substitutes. He gave supreme command of north India to Dattaji Scindia , while Jankoji Scindia was appointed his deputy. They proceeded towards Delhi separately at different times. The new Maratha commanders were not familiar with the topology, climate and political conditions of Delhi and Punjab. After deliberations with his advisors, Dattaji deputed Sabbaji to take care of Punjab and Nwfp along with assistance of Bapu Rao, Dadu Rao and Sena Pandit for time being and himself left Punjab for the suppression of Najib-ud-Daula in the Ganga valley. Bapu Rao took the charge of Rohtas Fort , while other officers were appointed on the frontier posts. The Peshawar fort was taken by Afghans with heavy losses to the besieged Maratha garrison. By that time, Sabaji Patil Sabaji Scindia reached the place in the Battle of Lahore, with fresh troops and a large number of Sikh fighters, who had once again allied with Marathas. The combined forces of Marathas and Sikhs defeated Afghan garrison in which Jahan lost his son and was himself wounded. The Afghans quickly vacated the forts of Attock and Peshawar and retreated west to Afghanistan. So, Peshawar once again fell to Marathas. The Rohilla chief Najib Khan invited Abdali to avenge his defeat. He, along with his commander Jahan Khan invaded Punjab for the fifth time with a massive force of 60, accompanied by heavy field-guns. The small garrisons of Marathas in Peshawar and Multan were defeated and Abdali moved inwards towards southern Punjab. Lahore , the capital of Punjab was also fell to Afghans. The remaining Marathas retreated straight to Batala. Jahan Khan captured Sirhind on 27 November defeating the small Maratha garrison. As a consequence of victory, Abdali managed to join forces with Najib-ud-Daula. Marathas treated Sikhs as a non-entity in Punjab affairs. According to an assessment, the Sikhs were ever ready to co-operate with the Marathas, but it goes to the discredit of the Marathas that they could not make a proper confederacy with

Sikhs. They failed to distinguish between friends and foes in the Punjab. Finding the Maratha leadership completely off guard against their political foes, many Afghans who were earlier taken captives by Marathas quickly changed their loyalty towards Adina Beg and were recruited in his army. Peshwa , again and again ordered retirement of experienced Maratha generals from Punjab with their troops as he considered Deccan more important than distant Punjab. The Peshwa was alarmed by the growing French and British influence in the Deccan. Ten years after Panipat, he sent a large Maratha army into northern India in an expedition that was meant to re-establish Maratha domination in that area and punish refractory powers that had either sided with the Afghans, such as the Rohillas, or had shaken off Maratha domination after Panipat, the result of which was the Maratha Resurrection resulting in the Capture of Delhi in and the capture of Nazibabad in and the installation of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to the nominal throne under Maratha suzerainty. The success of this campaign can be seen as the last chapter of the long story of Panipat.

### Chapter 5 : Full text of "Northwest Conquest"

*Open Library is an initiative of the Internet Archive, a (c)(3) non-profit, building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form.*

Perhaps best known for the Whig slogan in "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" Harrison used his efforts to pacify Native Americans and defeat the British in the War of 1812 to promote a political career that eventually elevated him to the presidency. Harrison exemplified the citizen-soldier on the Ohio frontier in the days when white men settled on the western side of the Appalachian Mountains at their peril. Punctuated by almost continuous small-scale operations and sporadic larger engagements, warfare in this region revolved around a shifting system of alliances among various Indian tribes, government figures, white settlers, and business leaders. He explores how the military and its leaders performed in the age of a small standing army and part-time, Cincinnatus-like forces. This richly detailed work reveals how the military and Indian policies of the early republic played out on the frontier, freshly revisiting a subject central to American history: He is author or coauthor of twelve books, including *Oliver Hazard Perry: Honor, Courage, and Patriotism in the Early U. S.*, *Master of Command in the Early U. S. Navy*; and *A Signal to Victory: The Lake Erie Campaign*. I know of no other book that rivals this blow-by-blow account of the tactics and logistics of the War of 1812. So many current books focus on the cultural, political, global, and diplomatic dimensions of war that it is refreshing to read a straightforward military narrative. It was thoroughly researched and is filled with new insights about Harrison, and the editors at Johns Hopkins University Press did a wonderful job editing the book. An excellent contribution to the literature on Harrison and the army during the War of 1812. Feenstra - Northwest Ohio History "In *William Henry Harrison and the Conquest of the Ohio Country*, David Curtis Skaggs sets out to craft a definitive assessment of the military career of Harrison from his initiation into the American army as an ensign in the summer of 1802 up to the resignation of his appointment as a Major General in May 1812. Indeed, for any reader unfamiliar with the on-the-ground realities of logistics, military strategy, and wartime outcomes on land and lake in the War of 1812 in the Old Northwest, this book is an important read. Bowes - Michigan Historical Review "Scholars and general readers alike will benefit from his impressive knowledge of military operations. *William Henry Harrison and the Conquest of the Ohio Country* is a long overdue and insightful reinterpretation of an important chapter in the history of the Midwest. He also engages well with the enormous body of secondary literature. The volume also includes numerous helpful maps. Skaggs has included multiple maps, and a bibliographical essay which will benefit any scholar interested in beginning their own study of the period.

### Chapter 6 : Conquering the West | THE AMERICAN YAWP

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