

Chapter 1 : Napoleon Series Reviews: An Atlas of the Peninsular War

Now back in print, this new and revised edition of The Peninsular War Atlas has added new and updated maps and content to reflect the latest research into the long struggle for control of the Iberian Peninsula, all in an attractive slip case gift package.

What Was The Peninsular War? The Peninsular War was a military conflict that took place between and A monument to the Peninsula War in Cascais, Portugal. The Peninsular War was a battle fought from to The center of interest was the control of the Iberian Peninsula. Warfare engagement escalated when the French army turned against their ally Spain. On the other hand, the British army supported Portugal and opposed French and Spain. With the Pact, Napoleon embarked on a mission to make economic war against the British by striking at its trade base. The Portuguese were to close the British ports. Portuguese did not comply making Napoleon order General Andoche Junot mobilize an army of 30, to march through Spain into Portugal. Napoleon and his army occupied Spain appointed his brother Joseph Bonaparte as the ruler. However, the Spanish rose against the invaders in Madrid leading to the commencement of Spanish Independent War. Frenchmen ruthlessly suppressed the Madrid revolt. Spaniards resulted in guerilla warfare and succeeded in expelling Joseph Bonaparte in August. The Peninsula could have finally submitted at that time were it not for guerillas and dissensions among the French. The British forces had by then conquered Lisbon. Wellington led more successful combats through Northern Spain and entered France. By March , French army which by now had lost many soldiers and other resources was defeated. On April 13, , report of the capture of Paris and abdication of Napoleon reached the already demotivated soldiers. On April 18, Wellington and Soult signed a convention. Peace negotiations started taking place leading to the signing of the Peace of Paris agreement on May 30, Aftermath Of The War All the countries involved in the war had been pillaged and ruins were all over. There was political, economic, and social turbulence. The French Empire lost an estimated , men. King Joseph was welcomed by the Spanish who wanted to work with him to bring liberty and modernization. The war led to emergence of large-scale guerrilla warfare tactic. For the first time, the British troops were involved in the war on land. The consequence of the war led to the Spanish Constitution of Brazil also gained independence from Portugal. A stage that led to the rise of the Duke of Wellington to prominence nationally and internationally was set. This page was last updated on June 4,

Chapter 2 : Book The Peninsular War Atlas PDF Free Download

The Peninsular War saw some of the bloodiest fighting of the Napoleonic Wars. Over a period of five years, it is estimated that half a million soldiers and civilians were killed. The battles, however, are less well-known than those of other Napoleonic battles; despite the exposure give to this.

The Peninsular War Atlas. An Atlas of the Peninsular War, Yale University Press, Two atlases of the Peninsular War have been published during and this review compares the two. The Peninsular War Atlas by Colonel Nick Lipscombe, hereafter referred to as the Lipscombe Atlas, is an impressive size and weight with a slip-in cover. It comprises pages and contains maps in a format of alternating text on the left page and maps on the right page. There are also 27 pages of introduction and 34 pages of appendices, glossary and bibliography. Nick Lipscombe is the Chairman of Peninsular War , which is commemorating the events of years ago and the Atlas has been published in collaboration with that organisation. The Atlas contains a foreword by the current Duke of Wellington and acknowledgements to a great many distinguished military historians, including several contributors to the Napoleon Series. The preface to the Lipscombe Atlas outlines the history of military mapping of the Peninsula and states that the aim was to produce a set of maps in a common style in which precedence is given to military detail, whilst topographical detail is kept to a minimum. Most of the maps are universally pale green for land, grey for buildings and pale blue for rivers or sea. Contours and woods are shown but there is no other colouration of the topography. NATO standard symbols i. There are five exceptions to this general style of presentation, where an angled panoramic relief view is shown and the troops are depicted as coloured blocks. The introduction also makes it clear that the atlas covers all of operations of not only the Anglo-Portuguese army but also those of the various Spanish armies in what was very much a coalition war. The Lipscombe Atlas succeeds in providing a very comprehensive set of maps and explanatory text for all of the war in Spain and Portugal, including many actions between the Spanish and French hardly mentioned at all by some English-speaking historians. The major battles have more than one map to show the sequence of events. I personally think that the maps would have been clearer if there had been a gradation of colours from green to brown to show hills, rather than just relying on contour lines. I also think that the reliance on NATO standard symbols alone was a mistake. Such a system is fine for strategic movements of armies and can even work at the operational level of Corps and Divisions. It is far less satisfactory at the tactical level of Brigades and Battalions, which would be much clearer if represented by coloured blocks of an appropriate frontage for the scale of the map. There is finally one conventional map of Salamanca which uses a combination of both systems, showing individual battalions as coloured blocks, and the area occupied by each battalion and brigade is much clearer than the equivalent maps of many other battles where battalions and brigades are standard NATO symbols. Clarity is not helped by the choice of colours for these NATO standard symbols. British are shown in red and Portuguese in green, both of which are fine, but Spanish are shown in black and French in a dark blue which is virtually purple , so it is very difficult to distinguish between Spanish and French troops on the maps. The text accompanying the maps is very detailed and seems to me to be consistent with other sources. The atlas has some very useful appendices showing Strengths and Dispositions of the contending armies at various dates. Much of the British, Portuguese and French is standard stuff as in the similar tables in Oman but the Spanish Orders of Battle are largely derived from Spanish sources and are much more detailed ie down to battalion level than others I have previously seen. It comprises pages and contains 53 maps. In his preface Ian Robertson states that he lives in Southern France with his Basque wife and has spent fifty years studying the Peninsular War. His acknowledgements include many of the same experts as the Lipscombe Atlas, again including several contributors to the Napoleon Series. In his introduction he also covers the history of military mapping of the Peninsula. What some may find less satisfactory is that he makes it clear that his view of the Peninsular War is entirely from an Anglo-centric point of view and the actions of the Spanish are only covered when they were co-operating in a joint action with a British or Anglo-Portuguese army. The maps themselves were drawn by Martin Brown and have more colour in them than those in the Lipscombe Atlas, using a standard cartography system of

increasingly darker shades of brown to represent higher ground. The troops are shown as coloured blocks, in line, column or square, using red for British, brown for Portuguese, yellow probably more orange for Spanish and blue for French. This is also much clearer than in the Lipscombe Atlas. I found both the maps and the symbols used in the Robertson Atlas to be excellent. The text descriptions of the various battles seemed to me to be consistent with other accounts I have read, although I cannot pretend to be an expert on every battle in the war, and there is much controversy to this day over many aspects. I did note that there were differences in the detail of the maps in the two atlases, particularly regarding minor tracks and roads. I tried to compare those at Albuera and Salamanca with other sources and got even more variations, so I have absolutely no idea which is correct. In conclusion, it depends what you want. The Lipscombe Atlas covers all the battles of the Peninsular War, as opposed to the Robertson Atlas which covers just those involving British forces. The Lipscombe Atlas also has much more detailed text and very useful appendices. In my opinion the maps in the Robertson Atlas are superior to those in the Lipscombe Atlas. If you are happy to have maps covering only battles involving British forces then I would recommend the Robertson Atlas for the quality of the maps assuming you can use Oman for the text. If you want to cover Franco-Spanish battles as well, then you need the Lipscombe Atlas. Personally I am happy that I have both. Placed on the Napoleon Series:

Chapter 3 : The Peninsular War Atlas - Nick Lipscombe - Google Books

The Peninsular War Atlas has been published in collaboration with Peninsular War , the organisation established 'to commemorate in a spirit of respect to all and malice to none the 40, British (including Irish and foreign-auxiliary) service personnel who lost their lives in the Peninsular War of '.

An Atlas of the Peninsular War. An Atlas of the Peninsular War begins with a fascinating history of the cartography of the Peninsular War, from its earliest beginnings to the end of the 19th Century. Robertson also illustrates the book with contemporary images and maps that permits the reader to compare his maps with how the area was portrayed two hundred years ago. The book also has several 19th Century photographs of some of the battlefields, which helps prove the old adage that a picture is worth a thousand words. Except for the initial maps, the Atlas is organized chronologically and follows the advances and retreats of the Anglo-Allied Armies from to the end of the war in The maps are colorful and the contours are clearly marked and delineated. It was likewise for unit identifications. At the smaller battles, such as Barrosa and Corunna, Mr. Robertson identified individual battalions, while the larger battles, such as Vitoria, only divisions were identified. A sample chapter can be seen at: The Battle of Sorrauren An Atlas of the Peninsular War has a uniform organization that makes finding information quite easy. Each battle or major operation has a separate chapter. Each chapter begins on the left page and there is a generic map of the Iberian Peninsula which shows where the action takes place. It is then followed by a one-page summary of the major events that are depicted on the map, which is on the right page. This layout allows the reader to follow the events on the map without flipping back and forth through the book. Major battles have multiple chapters and several maps. A key to the cartographic symbols used on the maps is included. Robertson does not neglect the strategic aspects of the War. An Atlas of the Peninsular War is a remarkable effort and is well worth the money. Both the author and the cartographer should be commended -- Ian Robertson for the preciseness and clarity of the text that permits the reader to understand what is being shown on the map; and Martin Brown for the beauty and accuracy of his maps! My only criticism of the work is that it only covers the part of the Peninsular War that the British fought. There is no maps of the numerous battles fought by the Spanish against the French. Hopefully this will be remedied in a future volume. I strongly recommend it for all those interested in the Peninsular War! Placed on the Napoleon Series:

Chapter 4 : The Peninsular War Atlas by Col Nick Lipscombe

The Peninsular War Atlas (Revised) by Nick Lipscombe Now back in print, this new and revised edition of The Peninsular War Atlas has added new and updated maps and content to reflect the latest research into the long struggle for control of the Iberian Peninsula, all in an attractive slip case gift package.

Chapter 5 : The Peninsular War Atlas by Nick Lipscombe

The Peninsular War was a military conflict that took place between and A monument to the Peninsula War in Cascais, Portugal. Editorial credit: Benny Marty / calendrierdelascience.com The Peninsular War was a battle fought from to The continuous military conflict was between Napoleon.

Chapter 6 : The Peninsular War Atlas (Revised) : Nick Lipscombe :

The Peninsular War Atlas presents a well-researched cartographic examination of the war, with text and maps that complement each other, and a wealth of detail that makes this book stand out as an excellent reference work on the campaign.

Chapter 7 : Napoleon Series Reviews: A Pair of Peninsular War Atlases

DOWNLOAD PDF THE PENINSULAR WAR ATLAS

This is the perfect compliment to A Military History and Atlas of the Napoleonic Wars by Vincent J. Esposito and John R. Elting as that equally excellent volume does not cover the Peninsular War in detail because Napoleon's personal involvement only lasted from late to early

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From the publishers: The Peninsular War saw some of the bloodiest fighting of the Napoleonic Wars. Over a period of five years, it is estimated that half a million soldiers and civilians were killed.

Chapter 9 : The Peninsular War Atlas : Nick Lipscombe :

The Peninsular War saw some of the bloodiest fighting of the Napoleonic Wars. Despite the exposure given this theatre the soldiers who fought there have received little public recognition. This title features the maps that are accompanied by a text narrating the entire war.