

# DOWNLOAD PDF LITTLE BIGHORN ISANDLWANA; KINDRED FIGHTS, KINDRED FOLLIES

## Chapter 1 : Eleven Mile Creek: August

*LITTLE BIGHORN & ISANDLWANA; Kindred Fights, Kindred Follies [Paul Williams] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. In Custer's 7th Cavalry was savagely defeated during an unprovoked war to seize the Sioux hunting grounds.*

The ability to manufacture weapons and maintain armies in the field were the decisive advantages that the British and Americans held over the Sioux and Zulu nations. This combined with the almost total determination by Britain and the United States to conquer and dominate the West and South Africa would provide them to overcome any advantage that modern guerilla warfare could muster. While these battles have many similarities, there are some significant differences, with the main one being the fate of the two native nations. While both are totally subjugated by the Western forces, the fates of the Sioux and Zulu are totally different. The Zulu did gain some respect in British eyes, going from the dirt under their feet to the grass growing on the dirt under their feet. They became a source of cheap labor for the British and later South Africans. The Sioux would be marginalized by an American economy that had little or no need of them. University of Nebraska Press, These battles occurred in the context of late nineteenth century imperialism, an era when the less technologically developed nations were subjected by the great global economic expansion of the time. Gump, 3 The setbacks suffered by Western forces in these battles makes them different from other colonial wars and gave rise to many myths and legends. They mark the high point for both Sioux and Zulu forces and the Western nations responded with brutal campaigns that led to the total defeat of both native nations. The victories of the Sioux and Zulu at the Little Bighorn and Isandhlwana set the stage for the final defeat of these native people by the Western powers in the late nineteenth century. Despite achieving total victory over Western armies the battles marked the beginning of the end of independence for both of the native nations. While technology and tactics played a part in the final defeat, the inability of either native nation to maintain an army in the field for an extended period would prove to be the most decisive factor in the final victory of the British and American forces in these imperial wars. To see how this inability to maintain troops in the field played a decisive role in the fates of these native nations, one must first look at what led up and happened in these battles. The similarities are striking, but the differences shows the weaknesses of both native forces. First to be considered is the South African battle of Isandhlwana, a small terminal spur near the Buffalo River in southern Africa said to resemble a crouching sphinx. The Zulu said it resembled the second stomach of a ruminant, thus it was called Isandlwana. The British saw it a an excellent camp to begin their invasion of Zululand. Three forces operating in the area caused the British invasion during the s. The Zulu King Shaka had carved out and empire by brute force and the Zulu became feared and hated by all the tribes in South Africa. Shaka was killed by his successor Dingane, setting a precedent for violence in the Zulu kingdom. With this empire a reputation of violence allowed Dingane to approach the British from a position of strength. Gump, 54 The existence of a powerful, respected, feared, and independent black empire in South Africa was a matter of great concern to the British. Gump, 86 Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary of Native Affairs, argued that the existence of a strong independent Zulu nation could cause wider conflict. Clammer, 19 Ferer feared that it would cause other natives to rise up against white civilization in all of South Africa and interfere with British plans to use the natives as a cheap labor pool. For the Americans the reasons were much simpler; the railroad barons wanted to complete the Northern Pacific along the Yellowstone and through Montana to the Pacific, and gold had been found in the Black Hills. Gray, 23 Britain also opted for the military solution to the native problem, but with some reluctance. The spectre of an European war with Russia over problems in Afghanistan and the financial problems of the current British government who feared a costly war would force tax increases that could cost them the election. Clammer, 28 The opportunity to do just that was not long in coming. The first attempt ended in failure as the Great Wife and another wife, also involved in these affairs, escaped into Natal with their lovers. The Zulu responded by crossing over into the

## DOWNLOAD PDF LITTLE BIGHORN ISANDLWANA; KINDRED FIGHTS, KINDRED FOLLIES

Natal and returned the offenders to Zululand for execution. When the British confronted Cetshwayo about the incident, he reminded the British that under Zulu law he could have ordered the execution of the male lovers as well. He further asserted that out of respect for the Natal he had only executed the wives. The King offered to pay a fine, which the British rejected and sent the king an ultimatum to return the offenders or risk war. The Zulu rejected the ultimatum, and Frere had his war. Morris, Grant also had to do some maneuvering to make his war in Montana legal. First, he decided to stop enforcing the orders forbidding trespassing in the Black Hills, but not to rescind the order. Banking on an uproar over the killing of trespassing miners, he could claim he needed more land from the Indians to alleviate the situation. He then would be able to turn over any off-reservation Indians to the army in an effort to maintain control of this vast area. In this vein, on November 9. Using this report as justification, the government sent a ultimatum to the non-reservation Sioux: The deadline was ignored, the Great Sioux War of had begun. Gray, The biggest fear of both the British and American high command was not meeting a force that might defeat them, but that the natives would run away and escape the advancing armies. To combat this, each plan called for three columns of soldiers to advance to a central point. The Zulu capital of Ulundi was the goal of the British forces while the Americans decided to advance into the Little Bighorn Valley were they thought the Sioux were encamped. British commander Lord Chelmsford plan was for three columns to advance into Zululand from the following areas: The number two column under Col. Durnford was to be held in reserve while the number 5 column was to patrol the border and prevent incursions from the north. Clammer, American commander William T. Sheridan came up with a very similar plan as his British counterpart, calling for three columns to move toward a central point. The plan was as follows: General George Crook was to move north from Ft. Fetterman in eastern Wyoming. Colonel George Gibbon was to move east from Montana. He was confident that this would force the Indians back to the reservation. To keep them there he would construct two more post and have all the native leaders exiled far from the Montana territory. Gray, 95 The plan began to quickly unravel as the Sioux did not act as expected. Gray, The British had no such problems early on. With this in mind, Chelmsford did not fortify the camp or send out pickets, as they would be on the move soon. Gump, 16 Teh camp was left under the command of Lt. Henry Pullein and Brevet Col. Anthony William Durnford; both were given orders to defend the camp. Morris, When scouts spotted some Zulu Durnford took troops out of the camp, a further reduction of forces at the British position. The Battle of Isandhlwana was about to begin. Morris, Shepstone was ahead of the column scouring the plains for Zulu and soon spotted some. He quickly dispatched Lt. Charles Raw to capture them. When Raw and his men got to the ravine, he discovered that he had not found a few Zulu, but the entire 20, man Zulu Impi army. Morris, Not anticipating an attack the British had spread themselves thin in the valley and Pulleine compounded the problem by spreading his lines over a one mile front. Thus the British stood in two lines defending a large amount of unnecessary land. Pulleine place a regiment of local South African troops Natal Kaffirs in the center of the lines forming a connecting angle between the two British forces. While Pulleine spread himself thin and used troops who had a low reputation for fighting to anchor his center, his messages to Chelmsford conveyed almost no alarm in his situation. Pulliene had set in motion the forces that would cause disaster for the British in the battle. Morris, Unaware that Crook had been turned back, Terry put the rest of the military plan into action. The only concern that the Americans had been to find the village and prevent any Indians from getting away. To prevent an escape, Terry split his column and moved his infantry down the valley and sent Custer and the Seventh Calvary to search and strike the village with Terry blocking any escape. With rations for fifteen days and a well supplied ammunition pack train, Custer was expected to locate and strike any Indian force. Gray, To make himself as mobile as possible Custer turned down any additional Calvary units as well as a gatling gun. Traveling light he left his sabers behind and refused to save any Indians for the other troops. Feeling that Custer could handle any situation, Terry expected the 7th to find, meet, and take action against any hostile camp. There they found many signs of a large Sioux gathering and a very large village on the move. Custer, fearing that the village might be scattering, ordered his scouts to pay close attention to any diverging trails. By the time the soldiers reached Busby Bend, Lt. Charles

## DOWNLOAD PDF LITTLE BIGHORN ISANDLWANA; KINDRED FIGHTS, KINDRED FOLLIES

Varnum, commander of the scouts, reported they had found a large village. Here Custer and his scouts argued over whether or not he had been observed by the Sioux; many modern scholars believe that all three columns had been under observation by the Sioux for days. Once convinced that he, Custer, had been spotted, and fearing the Indians would scatter, he moved quickly. He had planned to use the tactics he used at the Battle of Washita and camp for the day and attack in the morning, but now he felt that was no longer an option. He would attack immediately, and at Gump, The Zulu did not have any overall commander, other than Cetshwayo himself, who did not accompany the impi. These men acted as a council for the impi as it converged on Isandhlwana. Morris, Pulleine sent notes to Chelmsford, but never informed him that he had been attacked by the main impi of the Zulu. Pulleine had one safe option, that was to form a compact mass line in front of his wagons. Morris, Durnford had further stretched the line by leading his Natal horsemen out to meet the Zulu. When Durnford realized the size of the impi, he stationed his troops in a rift with a sharp lip facing the attacking Zulu. The Zulu line stretched across the entire valley. The troops on the left under Youghusband, Mostyn, and Cavaye faced the umKhulutshane and the isaNgyu. The center of the impi was made up of the umCijo who advanced on the Natal Kaffirs. Morris, The line held up for some time, as the British were trained for this kind of fight, a fight where troops used volley fire against attacking forces. While the battle was static, some uneasiness was creeping into many of the officers minds.

## DOWNLOAD PDF LITTLE BIGHORN ISANDLWANA; KINDRED FIGHTS, KINDRED FOLLIES

### Chapter 2 : Paul Williams | Open Library

*Try our new marketplace! It has a wider selection of products, easy-to find store events, and amazing rare and collectible treasures. Fun new features like staff reviews will help you discover your next great find.*

A Faithful Two Die Justice Will be Done Retribution Index Here is the information from the book about the author: He became involved in animated film production as a writer, producer and director. Kindred Fights, Kindred Follies. Now on to my review: Kindred Spirits, Kindred Lives. In short, I really enjoyed it! Before reading this, I knew practically nothing about Matthew Brady beyond the fact that he was an early bushranger. As a funny aside, when I had first begun to get interested in Ned Kelly and bushrangers in general and had heard the name Matthew Brady, I was under the false impression that he was the very famous American Civil War photographer of the same name except later I found that the photographer spelled his name with only one t. My husband said he also thought that was who the book was about when I showed the cover to him! But no, this about the "prince of bushrangers" who died in the early 19th Century long before the American Civil War. Williams has a very lively literary style that practically transports you back to the era of which writes. I found myself being drawn in to the narrative, I felt like I was not just a reader but was almost an onlooker to history! He had the same style with The Shenandoah Affair. He has that very rare talent to make history come alive! What a saga and I learned so much! The Ned Kelly portions of the book was like preaching to the choir to me as I basically know the story chapter and verse. I only found one or two slight errors in the Kelly portion such as Nicolson being spelled as Nicholson, and it being said that Mrs. This book serves as a good primer for those who may not be familiar with the lives and careers of either or both of these men. Kindred Spirits, Kindred Lives is laid out nicely in that each chapter has alternating sections on Brady and Kelly. It is interesting how the two bushrangers had such parallel lives and Mr. Williams was quite astute in making the connections he presents in the book. Then there were times that the traps who were in pursuit of both gangs were in civilian clothes, leading to traps challenging traps and sometimes firing on "brother officers" in the confusion. There were mysterious weapon misfires that saved the lives of both of the bushrangers. There were many more instances given. But Brady himself seemed to always "save" people from his gang. In the first chapter there was a very telling bit about how Brady stepped between an innocent doctor and an escaped convict set on flogging him. Brady himself had suffered terrible and frequent floggings at the hands of the authorities and this very doctor was the one who tended to him afterwards, so he felt loyalty to him and would not let him suffer as he had. Another bit that was really imaginative was where Brady and his gang rigged up a bushranger scarecrow complete with wooden "gun" as a decoy that fooled some pursuers. All said, this book was really good and thought provoking and I guarantee that anyone who picks this up will not be disappointed. These two men truly did lead kindred lives and shared a kindred spirit and we can be grateful to Paul Williams for chronicling so well the careers of these dual flames who were extinguished far too early. My interview with Paul Williams: Tell us about when you had first started recognising the "kindred spirits" of these men and what prompted you to write about it. Kindred Spirits, Kindred Lives" rather than just "sitting on them" like so many others do! I was surprised his name was not better known like Ned Kelly and Ben Hall. Being basically a filmmaker, I originally started researching Brady with a TV dramatised documentary in mind. The original trigger for the noting of similarities was both bushrangers executing a traitor just two days before they fought their last stand, and then I noticed both being captured and hanged because of gunshot wounds to the leg. I thought this was a remarkable coincidence so naturally started looking for other similarities and they quickly fell in place, such as both being Catholics of Irish descent, and on and on it went. I soon realised that the only way this topic could be fully treated was in book form. When you actually start writing the focus is intense and other similarities fell into place which would go unnoticed to the casual reader. I wrote this book just before starting on another duplication of history Little Bighorn and Isandlwana; Kindred Fights, Kindred Follies, currently available at Amazon. Constable Fitzpatrick attempts to arrest Ned with his weapon, a giant

## DOWNLOAD PDF LITTLE BIGHORN ISANDLWANA; KINDRED FIGHTS, KINDRED FOLLIES

can-opener. I think in Australia he is so ingrained in our folklore you are expected to actually be born with a knowledge of Ned Kelly. Now the reason I chose Ned for a topic at that time meant that I could have Ned talking in his helmet without worrying about synchronizing speech and lip movement! I used that film to get government funding for a second Kelly cartoon and also to get into the Swinburne Film School which launched my professional filmmaking career, so I have a lot to thank Ned for. The mentioning in my novel *The Shenandoah* of people also connected with Kelly is simply because they are seen in their correct historic context, being policemen, politicians etc. Did you actually get to visit the North East of Victoria at some point to walk where Ned Kelly boldly strode over a hundred and thirty some years ago? A period "policeman" asked me if I would like to sit without knowing the book was about to come out and naturally I jumped at the chance. It was good to be a participant. Ned certainly has left a big footprint on our minds regardless of the degree of interest. Every adult Australian knows about him and seems to have an opinion, hero or rogue, the Robin Hood and Rob Roy of Australian culture. I personally see Ned as a flawed hero. No one can doubt his bravery and leadership skills, but the shooting of a defenceless Aaron Sherritt on his orders I see as a blotch on his career. Other less violent means could have drawn the police train from Melbourne. As for Stringybark Creek, the police had the option of "bailing up" but chose to fight and suffered the consequences. There were no witnesses and he could simply have said the final shot was exchanged as part of the gun battle. No one would have been the wiser. Can you give us an update on how things are progressing on that? It was a comedy about the energy crisis and the space race. Any closing thoughts re Ned Kelly or anything else you would like to mention?

### Chapter 3 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com):Customer reviews: Little Bighorn & Isandlwana; Kindred Fights, Kindred Follies

*This title is a comparative history by Paul Williams. I wondered if the author was here in order to ask how he came by making this comparison to actually write this book, as the senior officer at Isandhlwana Col. Durnford isn't as well known, but also, I find curiously missing from front covers of all Zulu War books, or historical paintings of his similar last stand.*

### Chapter 4 : Paul Williams (Author of *The Crowdaddy!* Book)

*Buy Little Bighorn & Isandlwana; Kindred Fights, Kindred Follies (Paperback) - Common by By (author) Paul Williams (ISBN: ) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.*

### Chapter 5 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) :: View topic - Little Big Horn & Isandlwana

*Hunting for Little Bighorn And Isandlwana Kindred Fights Kindred Follies Ebook Download Do you really need this ebook of Little Bighorn And Isandlwana Kindred Fights Kindred Follies Ebook Download It takes me 64 hours just to acquire the right download link.*

### Chapter 6 : The comparison of the battles of the Little Bighorn and Isandlwana

*The Paperback of the LITTLE BIGHORN and ISANDLWANA; Kindred Fights, Kindred Follies by Paul Williams at Barnes & Noble. FREE Shipping on \$ or more!*

### Chapter 7 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com): Sitemap

*Pursuing for Little Bighorn And Isandlwana Kindred Fights Kindred Follies Full Online Do you really need this ebook of Little Bighorn And Isandlwana Kindred Fights Kindred Follies Full Online It takes me 68 hours just to attain the right download link, and another 4 hours to.*