

## Lord Charles Cornwallis

[#Lord Charles Cornwallis](#) [#American Revolutionary War](#) [#Yorktown surrender](#) [#British General](#) [#Governor-General of India](#)

Lord Charles Cornwallis was a prominent British general and colonial administrator, best known for his pivotal role in the American Revolutionary War where he famously surrendered his army at Yorktown in 1781. His distinguished career also included significant service as Governor-General of India and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, implementing key reforms and leading military campaigns across the British Empire.

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### Lord Cornwallis

Lord Cornwallis was still considered one of England's best military leaders after the devastating loss by British soldiers to the Americans at Yorktown.

### Memoirs of the Life of the Most Noble Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, etc

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### Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis of Cornwallis

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### Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis

These volumes contain the personal letters of the first Marquis Cornwallis (1738-1805) during his long military and political career.

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### Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis

Profiles the life of General Lord Charles Cornwallis and his role in the Revolutionary War.

### Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis

The first biography of Charles Cornwallis in forty years—the soldier, governor, and statesman whose career covered America, India, Britain, and Ireland Charles, First Marquis of Cornwallis (1738–1805), was a leading figure in late eighteenth-century Britain. His career spanned the American War of Independence, Irish Union, the French Revolutionary Wars, and the building of the Second British Empire in India—and he has long been associated with the unacceptable face of Britain's colonial past. In this vivid new biography, Richard Middleton shows that this portrait is far from accurate. Cornwallis emerges as a reformer who had deep empathy for those under his authority, and was clear about his obligation to govern justly. He sought to protect the population of Bengal with a constitution of written laws, insisted on Catholic emancipation in Ireland, and recognized the limitations of British power after the American war. Middleton reveals how Cornwallis' rewarding of merit, search for economy, and elimination of corruption helped improve the machinery of British government into the nineteenth century.

### Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis

On October 19, 1781, British general Charles Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army at Yorktown, effectively ending the Revolutionary War and conceding the independence of the United States of America. Britain soon overcame the humiliation of defeat by expanding its empire elsewhere. Five years after Yorktown, Cornwallis was installed as governor and commander of the army in India, determined to make the subcontinent the brightest jewel in the British crown. Officers who served under him during the War rose to high positions in the British army and navy. Emulating Cornwallis's deep sense of duty to king and country, they vigorously pursued the conquest of India, put down the 1798 Irish Rebellion, defended Canada, defeated the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, occupied Ceylon and battled Napoleon. Prominent among them was General Sir James Henry Craig, governor of Canada, whose clumsy attempt to spy on the U.S. was a factor in setting off the War of 1812.

### Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis

Originally published in Brazil in 1993, this award-winning book explores the traditions and beliefs--African, Portuguese, and Brazilian--surrounding death and burial in early 19th century Brazil.

Correspondence of Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis. Edited, with notes, by Charles Ross. With a portrait and maps

An Answer to that Part of the Narrative of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., which relates to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, during the campaign in North-America, in the year 1781. By Earl Cornwallis. [Consisting of correspondence between Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis in 1781, with an introduction by Lord Cornwallis.].

### Correspondence Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis

Lord Charles Cornwallis' failure to exercise the competencies expected of senior strategic leaders resulted in the loss of the American colonies to the British Empire. Why did Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown in October of 1781 when a large British relief force (under Sir Henry Clinton) was in route from New York? Is it possible that Cornwallis, regarded as the best British commander in America, simply did not comprehend the strategic importance of this battle in determining the outcome of the war and American independence? The purpose of this study is to examine Lord Charles Cornwallis as a "failed" practitioner of the strategic leadership competencies as they are defined in the U.S. Army War College's Strategic Leadership Primer. Using the framework of the competencies overlaid on Cornwallis' Revolutionary War career, this study will illustrate that the development of great strategic leaders can be a dangerous learning process fraught with costly errors in judgment, particularly while operating within the fog of war. The relevance of this examination is that it provides a vehicle from which

developing senior leaders can gain insight into the strategic leadership competencies by studying the early strategic failures of a future British military/political "superstar" who was thrust into a volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous environment in the American colonies.

As Great a Man as Nelson! ... The life of the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, etc. [With a portrait.]

Profiles the life of the British general who lost to the American forces at Yorktown during the Revolutionary War.

### Charles Cornwallis

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### Cornwallis

The story of the Revolutionary War in the Northern colonies is well known but the war that raged across the South in 1780-1781--considered by some the "unknown Revolution"--included some of the most important yet least studied engagements. Drawing extensively on their letters, this book follows the campaigns of General Nathanael Greene and Lord Charles Cornwallis as they fought across the Carolinas, and offers a compelling look at their leadership. The theater of war in which the two commanders operated was populated by various ethnic and religious groups and separated geographically, economically and politically into the low country and the simmering backcountry, setting the stage for what was to come.

### Losing America, Conquering India

Gain a new perspective on the complex history of British colonialism in India through the life and career of Charles Cornwallis. From his early military service to his controversial tenure as Governor-General, this detailed account sheds light on the challenges and contradictions of British rule, as well as the role of individuals in shaping its trajectory. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain" in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Eminent British Military Commanders: Robert Lord Clive. Charles Marquis Cornwallis. Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercomby, K.B. Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.B

Charles Cornwallis, 1738-1805, 1st Marquess.

### Correspondence

Reports on the movement of the British armies in the 1790 and 1791 campaigns against Seringapatam in the Third Anglo-Mysore War, 1790-1792.

Lord Cornwallis's Plan for Transferring the India Army from the Service of the Company to that of His Majesty

Contains correspondence between Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis in 1781, with an introduction by Lord Cornwallis.

### Cornwallis, the Imperial Years

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Articles from the Reviews and Magazines Relating to Charles Cornwallis, Second Earl and First Marquis Cornwallis, British General in the Revolution, Governor-General of India, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1738-1805

"This work deals with Britain's last throw of the dice in the American Revolutionary War. Comprising six volumes, it contains a fully edited transcript of almost all the papers that were written by, or came before, Lord Cornwallis during his command in the south. The papers cover the siege of Charlestown, his tenuous occupation of South Carolina and Georgia, the autumn, winter and Virginia campaigns, and ultimately his capitulation at Yorktown. Among a mass of matters that are also covered are Craig's occupation of Wilmington, his operations there, the Spanish threat to East Florida, and the eventual collapse of British authority elsewhere in the south. The papers are arranged in 14 parts and 68 chapters. In view of the numberless inaccuracies published about the war most parts begin with an introductory chapter, the purpose of which is to present the papers in an accurate, balanced and dispassionate way. Whether such chapters are seen to succeed will, inevitably, depend to a degree on the perspective from which the papers are viewed. The papers open the door to re-evaluating certain aspects of the war. The introductory chapters very briefly provide pointers besides addressing certain important considerations that have long gone by default"--Publisher's description.

An Answer to that Part of the Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. which Relates to the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, During the Campaign in North-America, in the Year 1781

Lord Charles Cornwallis