

The Siege Of Kut Al Amara At War In Mesopotamia 1915 1916 Twentieth Century Battles

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Siege of Kut - Wikipedia
The siege of Kut Al Amara (7 December 1915 – 29 April 1916), also known as the First Battle of Kut, was the besieging of an 8,000 strong British-Indian garrison in the town of Kut, 100 miles south of Baghdad, by the Ottoman Army. In 1915, its population was around 6,500. Following the surrender of the garrison on 29 April 1916, the survivors of the siege were marched to Aleppo.

Siege of Kut | Military Wiki | Fandom
The Siege of Kut-al-Amara will prove a useful starting point for students and scholars wishing to explore the first half of Britain’s campaig in Mesopotamia and raises challenging questions about the difficulties of battlefield command, even if some of the strategic avenues are left unexplored., Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research

The Siege of Kut-al-Amara: At War in Mesopotamia, 1915 ...
The World War I Ottoman siege of Kut (Al Kumt, Kut-Al-Amara, Kut El Amara) in Mesopotamia ended in a major British military defeat. The great plain of Mesopotamia that comprises present-day Iraq is drained by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which in 1914 provided the region ’ s chief avenues of communication.

Siege of Kut - HISTORY THRILL
The town of Kut-al-Amara had been under siege for nearly five months and on 29 April 1916, 13,000 soldiers were taken into captivity. A third of the prisoners were to die. This was a major disaster. The human stories of imprisonment are all but forgotten.

The History Press | The siege of Kut-al-Amara, 1916
Battles - The Siege of Kut-al-Amara, 1916 Following the signal (and, to the British at least, unexpected) failure of the Anglo-Indian attack upon Ctesiphon in November 1915 Sir Charles Townshend led his infantry force, the 6th (Poona) Division, on a wearisome retreat back to Kut-al-Amara, arriving in early December.

First World War.com - Battles - The Siege of Kut-al-Amara ...
The Siege of Kut al-Amara between 3 December 1915 and 29 April 1916 is an important episode of the war between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain. The surrender of approximately 13,000 British-Indian soldiers after 147 days of siege was the worst surrender in the history of the British army up to that point, and a great victory for the Ottomans.

Kut al-Amara | International Encyclopedia of the First ...
Kut-al-Amara was the site of one of the longest sieges ever endured by British forces. On December 3, 1915, the 6th Indian Division under Charles Townshend sought refuge from pursuing Turkish forces inside the walled town.

Amazon.com: The Siege of Kut-al-Amara: At War in ...
This article examines the role of Indian soldiers and camp followers during the siege of Kut-al-Amara, from December 1915 to April 1916. Historians have traditionally attributed the demise of the British garrison at Kut to the suspect decisions of its commander, Charles Townshend, and his superiors. This article argues that the conduct of the Indians attached to Towns-hend ’ s force contributed significantly to its defeat.

Sepoys and the Siege of Kut-al-Amara, December 1915-April ...
Following a battle there, the British forces withdrew back to Kut. On December 7, 1915, the Turks, under their commander, the German Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, arrived at Kut and began a siege. The British cavalry under Colonel Gerard Leachman succeeded in breaking out, but Townshend and the bulk of the force remained besieged. Many attempts were made to relieve Townshend’s forces, but all were defeated.

Kut - Wikipedia
The Battle of Ctesiphon and the Siege of Kut Al Amara Townshend advanced in the direction of Ctesiphon on November 20. On November 22, he engaged in a new battle with the Turkish forces, which were under Colonel Nurettin ’ s command. It was a bloody battle and both sides suffered great losses (Karatl 1996: 487).

THE SIEGE OF KUT AL AMARA ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY AND THE ...
Kut-al-Amara was the site of the longest siege ever endured by British forces. On December 3, 1915, the 6th Indian Division under Charles Townshend sought refuge from pursuing Turkish forces inside the walled town.

The Siege of Kut-Al-Amara: At War in Mesopotamia, 1915 ...
GET 15% OFF IN OUR BRAND NEW MERCH STORE: http://bit.ly/1SPERCENTOFF Peter Hart’s Gallipoli in our Amazon Store [AFFILIATE LINK]: http://bit.ly/PeterHartGall...

Britain On The Run - The Siege of Kut Al Amara | THE GREAT ...
LIGHTBOBS EXTRACTED FROM THE REGIMENTAL CHRONICLES OF THE OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. THE SIEGE OF KUT-AL-AMARA. Lieut. Haswood’s Narrative. With the first week of January came the news of the first failure of the relief force. From what we heard they appear to have fought a sort of general encounter battle at Sheikh Saad, and gained a victory at the expense of heavy casualties.

1916 SIEGE OF KUT-AL-AMARA - LIGHTBOBS
Siege of Kut al-Amara and the role of Iraqi Shiite clans: The sequence of events before and after The Turkish army was defeated in several battles, and the results of the surrender of the Turkish leader, Halim Bey, with 40 officers, despite the support and tribal support of the Shiite

Siege of Kut al-Amara and the role of Iraqi Shiite clans ...
Dan Snow hears the recollections of those who were present during the siege of Kut-al-Amara, situated on a loop of the River Tigris between Baghdad and Basra...

Voices of the First World War - Episode 20 - Kut: Sand ...
The siege of Kut-al-Amara is over. General Townshend has surrendered unconditionally to the Turks under Halil Pasha. The Turks take some 13,000 prisoners. These include nearly 2,800 British soldiers, of whom 277 are officers, and around 10,500 Indians, of whom 204 are officers.

Siege of Kut | World War I Live
The Siege of Kut Al Amara (7 December 1915 – 29 April 1916), also known as the First Battle of Kut, was the besieging of an 8,000 strong British-Indian garrison in the town of Kut, 160 kilometres (100 mi) south of Baghdad, by the Ottoman Army. In 1915 its population was around 6,500.

Kut-al-Amara was the site of one of the longest sieges ever endured by British forces. On December 3, 1915, the 6th Indian Division under Charles Townshend sought refuge from pursuing Turkish forces inside the walled town. With no heavy artillery to destroy fortifications, the Turks circled the town, subjecting it to intermittent shelling, small arms fire, and infantry attacks. British relief units made repeated attempts to break through the Turkish lines. Meanwhile, within Kut-al-Amara a different sort of war was going on. Townshend’s division was made up of Muslim sepoys, who had misgivings about fighting the Turks. Not only were the Turks fellow Muslims but they served the Ottoman Sultan, recognized by many as the Caliph, the spiritual and temporal head of Islam. The Turks played upon this potentially divided loyalty with a propaganda campaign intended to encourage desertion. Then, when a shortage of food forced the garrison to supplement its rations with horsemeat, Muslim and Hindu soldiers were faced with violating dietary restrictions in order to survive. For British officers, prolonging the defense of Kut was complicated by the need to combat disaffection and starvation among the Indian rank and file. A significant event in the British campaign in Mesopotamia, the Siege of Kut-al-Amara offers important insights into Britain’s imperial army and its role in the Middle East during World War I.

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