

Seven Years War



WARHAMMER HISTORICAL

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

INTRODUCTION

SPECIAL RULES

BATTALION GUN (75pts)

Counts as Light Cannon (see below) but must be attached to a *Line Infantry* unit (left or right flank). Must move like the unit, but is unable to fast march. Cannot move and shoot. Must stay at one flank of the unit. Have to shoot at the same target as the unit, but normal cannon restrictions apply. The battalion gun is able to perform a *Canister Shot* as charge reaction if the unit the gun is attached at will be attacked.

CHARACTERS EQUIPMENT

Characters may have the equipment of the unit they join at the start of the battle (free). Any additional equipment available for that unit can also be taken but the points are doubled which have to be paid for the character.

DRAGOONS

- counts as Light Infantry/Cavalry mixture with a movement rate of 8
- fear formed units
- cannot charge formed enemy units in the front

CANISTER SHOT

If not fired last turn a cannon is able to choose stand and shoot as charge reaction with a canister shot at the charger. In such a case roll the artillery dice for how many S4 hits the enemy unit get.

CARBINES

- range 16", S3, save modifier -1
- mounted troops (except Dragoons) may not move and shoot

ELITE

Can re-roll failed panic tests caused by friendly non-elite units.

FIELD GUN (75pts)

(See rulesbook page 130). Each machine has a four man crew.

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	7	-
Canon	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	75

Equipment: Hand weapon.

The crew may have light armour (+6).

Range 48", S7, no save, D6 wounds per hit

Special Rules: *Cannon*

GALLOPPER GUN (60pts)

Count as *Light Cannon* with M8.

HOWITZER (100pts)

Count as *Stone Thrower*, see rulesbook page.126

LIGHT CANNON (50pts)

(See rulesbook page 130). Each machine has a three man crew.

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Crew	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	7	-
Canon	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	50

Equipment: Hand weapon. The crew may have light armour (+6).

Range 36", S6, no save, D6 wounds per hit

Special Rules: *Cannon*

LINE INFANTRY

- count as open order
- no rank bonus
- able to perform an order

- able to reform into a *Square*

- can choose to reform as charge reaction, Ld-test needed, -1 if attacked in flank, -2 in rear

- in case they are charged in the flank and a *Battalion Gun* is attached, simply ignore the gun and it's crew

LINE CAVALRY

- count as open order
- may add rank bonus up to +1
- able to perform an order

MUSKETS

- range 24", S3, S4 at short range
- one rank may fire
- if not moved last turn two ranks may shoot (salvoe), but no further salvoe including next round, enemy units have to make a panic test immediately if they have casualties from the salvoe

ORDERS

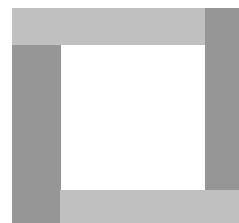
Each character model enables one line infantry or line cavalry unit with a successful Ld-test to have extra movement or a reform before the normal movement phase. The extra movement does include a march move. In case the Ld-test of the unit is not successful the unit have to remain stationary for this turn, is not able to shoot and count as moved. Range: Division General 18", Brigade General 12", Officer 6" (also Ld)

PISTOLS

- range 12", S3, save modifier -1
- models armed with pistols count as armed with an additional hand weapon in melee
- cavalry armed with pistols may fire twice per turn, 180° arc of sight
- do not suffer penalties for move&shoot or long range

SQUARE

Line Infantry units of at least 16 models may reform into a Square with 4 models per side looking in the same direction. This formation is useful in case of a charge from a cavalry unit. A Square don't has a flank or rear, can stand and shoot as charge reaction at unengaged sides and against cavalry it negates Feroocious Charge. A unit in square formation is not allowed to pursue. Additional models are placed in the center. As soon as the unit has less than 18 models the Square is canceled and the normal formation takes place immediately.



UNITS

All units may have a leader, standard and musician for 5pts each. All limits for units (like 0-1) are written for armies of 2000 points or less. If you play with armies that have more points simply take those units as 0-1 for each 2000 points e.g.. Always round down if you have an odd number. Exception is the wagon tabor which is 0-1 regardless of size.

VETERANS

Additional to the rule they can re-roll failed panic tests caused by missiles.

WAGON TABOR

See WAB Errata for details:

<http://warhammer-historical.com/PDF/WAB2%20Errata.pdf>

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SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The **Seven Years' War** was a global military conflict between 1756 and 1763, involving most of the great powers of the time and affecting Europe, North America, Central America, the West African coast, India, and the Philippines. In the historiography of some countries, the war is alternatively named after combats in the respective theaters: the French and Indian War (North America, 1754–63), Pomeranian War (Sweden and the northern Germanies, 1757–62), Third Carnatic War (Indian subcontinent, 1757–63), and Third Silesian War (Prussia and Austria, 1756–63).

The war was driven by the antagonism between Great Britain (in personal union with Hanover) and the Bourbons (in France and Spain), resulting from overlapping interests in their colonial and trade empires, and by the antagonism between the Hohenzollerns (in Prussia) and Habsburgs (Holy Roman Emperors and archdukes in Austria), resulting from territorial and hegemonial conflicts in the Holy Roman Empire. The Diplomatic Revolution established an Anglo-Prussian camp, allied with some smaller German states and later Portugal, as well as an Austro-French camp, allied with Sweden, Saxony and later Spain. The Russian Empire left its offensive alliance with the Habsburgs on the succession of Peter III, and like Sweden concluded a separate peace with Prussia in 1762. The war ended with the peace treaties of Paris (Bourbon France and Spain, Great Britain) and of Hubertusburg (Hohenzollerns, Habsburgs, Saxon elector) in 1763. The war was characterized by sieges and arson of towns as well as open battles involving extremely heavy losses; overall, some 900,000 to 1,400,000 people died.

Great Britain excelled her Bourbon rivals in the contested overseas territories, gaining the bulk of New France, Spanish Florida, some Caribbean islands, Senegal and superiority over the French outposts on the Indian subcontinent. The native American tribes were excluded from the peace settlement, and were unable to return to their former status after the resulting Pontiac's rebellion. In Europe, Frederick II of Prussia failed to complete a preemptive strike against Austria, and his numerically superior opponents repulsed and nearly annihilated his forces at Kunersdorf. Frederick however recovered, regained ground and managed to avoid any concessions in Hubertusburg, where the status quo ante bellum was restored. William Pitt's saying that "America was won in Germany" referred to the Prussian war effort, which enabled Great Britain to keep her continental commitment limited and focus on her "blue water policy," successfully establishing naval supremacy. French and allied forces were able to occupy Prussian and Hanoverian territories up to East Frisia. French ambitions to invade Britain and to continue with their *guerre de course* were thwarted by a British naval blockade, which also impaired French supply routes to the colonies. The involvement of Portugal, Spain and Sweden did not return them to their former status as great powers. Spain's short intervention resulted in the loss of Florida, though she gained French Louisiana west of the

Mississippi in exchange and Britain returned Cuba as well as the Philippines.

Nomenclature

In Canada, France, and the United Kingdom, the name *Seven Years' War* is used to describe the North American conflict as well as the European and Asian conflicts, as the name *Nine Years' War* was already taken.¹ This conflict lasted seven years from 1756 to 1763.

In the United States, however, the North American portion of the war, which started in 1754, is popularly known as the *French and Indian War*.² Many scholars and professional historians in America, such as Fred Anderson, however, follow the example of their colleagues in other countries and refer to the conflict as the "Seven Years' War," regardless of the theatre.

In French Canada, the conflict is sometimes referred to as *La Guerre de la Conquête*, meaning *The War of the Conquest*.²

The conflict in India is termed the *Third Carnatic War* while the fighting between Prussia and Austria is called the *Third Silesian War*.² In Swedish historiography, the name *Pommerska kriget* (Pomeranian War) is used,² as Swedish involvement was limited to Pomerania.

The war was described as the first "world war",³ though this label was also given to various earlier conflicts such as the Eighty Years' War, the Thirty Years' War, the Spanish War of Succession and the Austrian War of Succession, and to later conflicts such as the Napoleonic Wars.⁴ As a partially Anglo-French conflict involving developing empires, the war was one of the most significant phases of the 18th century Second Hundred Years' War.⁵

Background

This war is often said to be a continuation of the War of the Austrian Succession that had lasted between 1740 and 1748, in which King Frederick II of Prussia, known as Frederick the Great, had gained the rich province of Silesia from Austria. Empress Maria Theresa of Austria had signed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle only in order to gain time to rebuild her military forces and to forge new alliances, which she did with remarkable success. The political map of Europe had been redrawn in a few years as Austria abandoned its twenty-five year alliance with Britain. During the so-called Diplomatic Revolution of 1756, the centuries-old enemies of France, Austria, and Russia formed a single alliance against Prussia.



All the participants of the Seven Years' War. Blue: Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal with allies. Green: France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden with allies.

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Prussia's only major assistance came from Great Britain, their newfound allies, whose ruling dynasty saw its ancestral Hanoverian possession as being threatened by France. In many respects the two powers' forces complemented each other excellently. The British had the largest, most effective navy in the world, while Prussia had the most formidable land force on continental Europe, allowing Great Britain to focus its soldiers towards colonial expeditions. The British hoped that the new series of alliances that had been formed during the Diplomatic Revolution would allow peace to continue, but they in fact provided the catalyst for the eruption of war in 1756.

The Austrian army had undergone an overhaul according to the Prussian system. Maria Theresa, whose knowledge of military affairs shamed many of her generals, had pressed relentlessly for reform. Her interest in the welfare of the soldiers had gained her their undivided respect. Austria had suffered several humiliating defeats to Prussia in the previous war, and strongly dissatisfied with the limited help they had received from the British, they now saw France as the only ally who could help them retake Silesia and check Prussia's expansion.

The second cause for war arose from the heated colonial struggle between the British Empire and French Empire which, as they expanded, met and clashed with one another on two continents. Of particular dispute was control of the Ohio Country which was central to both countries' ambitions of further expansion and development in North America. The two countries had been in a *de facto* state of war since 1754, but these military clashes remained confined to the American theatre.

Strategies

For much of the eighteenth century, France approached its wars in the same way: it would let its colonies defend themselves, sending them only small numbers of troops—or perhaps inexperienced soldiers—anticipating that fights for the colonies would likely be lost anyway. This strategy was to a degree forced upon France: geography coupled with the superiority of the British navy made it difficult for the French navy to provide significant supplies and support to French colonies. Similarly, several long land borders made an effective domestic army imperative for any ruler of France. Given these military necessities, the French government, unsurprisingly, based its strategy overwhelmingly on the army in Europe: it would keep most of its army on the European continent, hoping that such a force would be victorious closer to home. The plan was to fight to the end of the war and then, in treaty negotiations, to trade territorial acquisitions in Europe in order to regain overseas possessions lost. This approach did not serve France well in the war, as the colonies were indeed lost, but France had few counterbalancing European successes.

The British—by inclination as well as for pragmatic reasons—had tended to avoid large-scale commitments of troops on the Continent. They sought to offset the disadvantage this created in Europe by allying themselves with one or more Continental powers whose interests were

antithetical to those of their enemies, particularly France. For the Seven Years' War, the British chose as their principal partner the greatest military strategist of the day, Frederick the Great, and his kingdom, Prussia, then the rising power in central Europe, and paid Frederick substantial subsidies to support his campaigns. In marked contrast to France, Britain strove to actively prosecute the war in the colonies, taking full advantage of its naval power. The British pursued a dual strategy of naval blockade and bombardment of enemy ports, and also utilized their ability to move troops by sea to the utmost. They would harass enemy shipping and attack enemy colonies, frequently using colonists from nearby British colonies in the effort.

The formal opening of hostilities in Europe was preceded by fighting in North America, where the westward expansion of the British colonies located along the eastern seaboard began to run afoul of French claims to the Mississippi valley in the late 1740s and early 1750s. In order to forestall the expansion of Virginia and Pennsylvania, in particular, the French built a line of forts in what is now western Pennsylvania in the mid-1750s, and British efforts to dislodge them led to conflicts generally considered to be part of the French and Indian War, as the Seven Years' War is known in the United States.

Europe

1756

The British Prime Minister, the Duke of Newcastle, remained optimistic that war could be prevented from breaking out in Europe by the new series of alliances.⁶ However a large French force was assembled at Toulon, and the French opened the campaign against the British by an attack on Minorca in the Mediterranean. A British attempt at relief was foiled at the Battle of Minorca and the island was captured on 28 June (for which Admiral Byng was court-martialed and executed).⁷ War between Britain and France had been formally declared on 18 May⁸ nearly two years after the first fighting had broken out in the Ohio Country.



Battle of Lobositz. Austria: blue; Prussia: red.

Having received reports of the clashes in North America, and having secured the support of Great Britain with an Anglo-Prussian alliance, Frederick II of Prussia crossed the border of Saxony on 29 August 1756, one of the small

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German states in league with Austria. He intended this as a bold pre-emption of an anticipated Austro-French invasion of Silesia. The Saxon and Austrian armies were unprepared, and their forces were scattered. At the Battle of Lobositz, King Frederick prevented the isolated Saxon army from being reinforced by an Austrian army under General Browne. The Prussians then overran the Electorate, resulting in the Prussian occupation of Saxony and the surrender of the Saxon Army at Pirna in October 1756 which was then forcibly incorporated into the Prussian forces. The attack on the neutral Electorate of Saxony caused outrage across Europe and led to the strengthening of the anti-Prussian coalition.⁹ The only significant Austrian success was the partial occupation of Silesia.

Britain had been surprised by the sudden Prussian offensive, but now began shipping supplies and money to their allies. A combined German force was organised under the Duke of Cumberland to protect Hanover from a French invasion. The British attempted to persuade the Dutch Republic to join the alliance, but the request was rejected as the Dutch wished to remain fully neutral.¹⁰ Despite the huge disparity in numbers, the year had been a successful one for the Prussian-led forces on the continent, in contrast to disappointing British campaigns in North America.

1757



Battle of Kolin

In early 1757, Frederick II again took the initiative by marching into the Kingdom of Bohemia, hoping to inflict a decisive defeat on the Austrian forces. After the bloody Battle of Prague, the Prussians laid siege to the city, but had to lift the siege after a major Austrian counter-attack and Frederick's first defeat at the Battle of Kolin. That summer, the Russians had invaded East Prussia and defeated a smaller Prussian force in the fiercely contested Battle of Gross-Jägersdorf. Further defeats followed. Frederick was forced to break off his invasion of Bohemia, and withdraw back into Prussian-controlled territory.¹¹ Things were looking very grim for Prussia at this time, with the Austrians mobilising to attack Prussian-controlled soil and a French army under Soubise approaching from the west. In November and December the whole situation in Germany was reversed. Frederick devastated first Soubise's French force at the Battle of Rossbach and then

routed a vastly superior Austrian force at the Battle of Leuthen. With these great victories, Frederick once again established himself as Europe's finest general and his men as Europe's finest soldiers. In spite of these successes, the Prussians were now facing the prospect of four major powers attacking on four fronts (France from the West, Austria from the South, Russia from the East and Sweden from the North). Meanwhile a combined force from smaller German states, such as Bavaria, had established under Austrian leadership—and this threatened Prussian control of Saxony.



Battle of Leuthen by Carl Röchling

This problem was compounded when the main Hanoverian army under Cumberland was defeated at the Battle of Hastenbeck and then forced to surrender entirely at the Convention of Klosterzeven following a French Invasion of Hanover.¹² The Convention removed Hanover and Brunswick from the war, leaving the Western approach to Prussian territory extremely vulnerable. Frederick sent urgent requests to Britain for more substantial assistance, as he was now without any military support for his forces in Germany.

The British had suffered further defeats in North America, particularly at Fort William Henry. At home however stability had been established. Since 1756, successive governments led by Newcastle and William Pitt had both fallen. In August 1757, the two men agreed to a political partnership and formed a coalition government which gave new, firmer direction to the British war effort. The new strategy emphasised both Newcastle's commitment to British involvement on the European continent particularly in defence of Germany and William Pitt's determination to use British naval power to launch expeditions to seize French colonies around the globe. The "dual strategy" would dominate British policy for the next five years.

In late 1757, thanks to the Prussian victories at Rossbach and Leuthen, the situation appeared to have swung in Frederick's favour and the sudden decision of the Russian Empire to withdraw its troops from East Prussia offered further relief. Frederick calculating that no further Russian advance was likely until 1758, then moved the bulk of his eastern forces to Pomerania to repel a Swedish invasion.

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Within a short period they had driven the Swedes back, occupied most of Swedish Pomerania and blockaded its capital Stralsund. George II of Great Britain, on the advice of his British ministers, revoked the convention of Klosterzeven and Hanover re-entered the war.¹⁴ Over the winter the new commander of the Hanoverian forces, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, regrouped his army and launched a series of offensives that drove the French back across the River Rhine.

1758



Battle of Zorndorf in August 1758 where Russian and Prussian armies suffered heavy casualties and both claimed a victory.

In early 1758, Frederick launched an invasion of Moravia, and laid siege to Olomouc. Following the Battle of Domstadt, Frederick broke off the siege and withdrew from Moravia. It marked the end of his final attempt to launch a major invasion of Austrian territory.¹⁵ East Prussia had been occupied by Russian forces over the winter, and would remain under their control until 1762, although Frederick did not see the Russians as an immediate threat and instead entertained hopes of first fighting a decisive battle against Austria that would knock them out of the war.

In April 1758, the British concluded the Anglo-Prussian Convention with Frederick, in which they committed to pay him an annual subsidy of £670,000. Britain also dispatched a force of 9,000 troops to reinforce Ferdinand's Hanoverian army, the first British troop commitment on the continent and a reversal in the policy of Pitt who had previously opposed such a move. Ferdinand had succeeded in driving the French from Hanover and Westphalia and re-captured the port of Emden in March 1758, before crossing the Rhine with his own forces which caused alarm in France. Despite Ferdinand's victory over the French at the Battle of Krefeld and the brief occupation of Düsseldorf, he was then forced to withdraw across the Rhine by successful manoeuvring by larger French forces. By this point Frederick had grown increasingly concerned about the Russian advance from the east and marched to counter it. In August 1758, at the Battle of Zorndorf a

Prussian army of 35,000 men under Frederick fought to a standstill a Russian army of 43,000 commanded by Count Fermor. Although both sides suffered heavy casualties and the Russians withdrew from the field in good order, Frederick claimed a victory.¹⁷ In the undecided Battle of Tornow on 25 September, a Swedish army repulsed six assaults by a Prussian army, but did not push home an attempt to move on Berlin following the Battle of Fehrbellin.

The back-and-forth nature of the war continued as on 14 October, Marshal Daun's Austrians surprised the main Prussian army at the Battle of Hochkirch in Saxony. Frederick lost much of his artillery but retreated in good order, helped by the densely wooded landscape. The Austrians had ultimately made little progress in the campaign in Saxony despite Hochkirch and had failed to achieve a decisive breakthrough. After a thwarted attempt to take Dresden, Daun's troops were forced to withdraw to Austrian territory for the winter, so that Saxony remained under Prussian occupation.¹⁸

In France, 1758 had been a disappointing year and in the wake of this a new Chief Minister, the Duc de Choiseul was appointed. Choiseul planned to end the war in 1759 by making strong attacks on Britain and Hanover.



Operations of Russian army from Polish-Lithuanian territory during Seven Years' War 1756–1763. The green arrows are Russian movements, and green circles are Russian bases

1759–60

The year 1759 saw some severe Prussian defeats. At the Battle of Kay, or Paltzig, the Russian Count Saltykov with 47,000 Russians defeated 26,000 Prussian troops commanded by General Carl Heinrich von Wedel. Though the Hanoverians defeated an army of 60,000 French at Minden, Austrian general Daun forced the surrender of an entire Prussian corps of 13,000 men in the Battle of Maxen. Frederick himself lost half his army in the Battle of Kunersdorf, the worst defeat in his military career, and one that drove him to the brink of abdication and suicide. The disaster resulted partly from his misjudgment of the

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Russians, who had already demonstrated their strength at Zorndorf and at Gross-Jägersdorf.



Battle of Kunersdorf

The French planned to invade the British Isles during 1759 by accumulating troops near the mouth of the Loire and concentrating their Brest and Toulon fleets. However, two sea defeats prevented this. In August, the Mediterranean fleet under Jean-François de La Clue-Sabran was scattered by a larger British fleet under Edward Boscawen at the Battle of Lagos. In the Battle of Quiberon Bay on 20 November, the British admiral Edward Hawke with 23 ships of the line caught the French Brest fleet with 21 ships of the line under Marshal de Conflans and sank, captured or forced aground many of them, putting an end to the French plans.



Battle of Liegnitz (1760)

1760 brought even more disasters to the Prussians. The Prussian general Fouqué was defeated in the Battle of Landshut. The French captured Marburg, and the Swedes part of Brandenburg-Prussian Pomerania. The Hanoverians were victorious over the French at the Battle of Warburg, their continued success preventing France from sending troops to aid the Austrians against Prussia in the east. Despite this the Austrians, under the command of General Laudon captured Glatz (now Kłodzko) in Silesia. In the Battle of Liegnitz Frederick scored a victory despite being outnumbered three to one. The Russians under General Saltykov and Austrians under General Lacy

briefly occupied his capital, Berlin, in October. The end of that year saw Frederick once more victorious, defeating the able Daun in the Battle of Torgau, but he suffered heavy casualties and the Austrians retreated in good order.

1761–62



Siege of Kolberg (1761)

Prussia began the 1761 campaign with just 100,000 available troops, many of them new recruits.¹⁹ 1762 brought two new countries into the war. Britain declared war against Spain on 4 January 1762; Spain reacted by issuing their own declaration of war against Britain on 18 January.²⁰ Portugal followed by joining the war on Britain's side. Spain launched an invasion of Portugal and succeeded in capturing Almeida. The arrival of British reinforcements stalled a further Spanish advance, and the Battle of Valencia de Alcántara saw British forces overrun a major Spanish supply base.

At the Battle of Villinghausen, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated a 92,000-man French army. The Russians under Zakhar Chernyshev and Pyotr Rumyantsev stormed Kolberg in Pomerania, while the Austrians captured Schweidnitz. The loss of Kolberg had seen Prussia lose its last port on the Baltic Sea.²¹ In Britain, it was speculated that a total Prussian collapse was now imminent.

Britain now threatened to withdraw its subsidies if Prussia didn't seriously consider offering to make concessions to secure peace. As the Prussian armies had dwindled to just 60,000 men Frederick's survival was severely threatened. Then on 5 January 1762 the Russian Empress Elizabeth died. Her Prussophile successor, Peter III, at once recalled Russian armies from Berlin (see: the Treaty of Saint Petersburg (1762)) and mediated Frederick's truce with Sweden. This turn of events has become known as the miracle of the House of Brandenburg. In the aftermath, Frederick was able to drive the Austrians from Silesia in the Battle of Freiberg (29 October 1762), while his Brunswick allies captured the key town of Göttingen and compounded it by taking Cassel.

The long British naval blockade of French ports had sapped the morale of the French populace. The French will to continue collapsed yet further when news of a French failure in Newfoundland reached Paris.²² Feelers for peace were now extended to the British.

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1763



Treaty of Hubertusburg

By 1763 Frederick had Silesia under his control and had occupied parts of Austria. The British subsidies had been withdrawn by the new Prime Minister Lord Bute, and the Russian Emperor had been overthrown by his wife Catherine the Great who now switched Russian support back to Austria and launched fresh attacks on Prussia. Austria, however, had been weakened from the war and like most participants they were facing a severe financial crisis. In 1763 a peace settlement was reached at the Treaty of Hubertusburg ending the war in central Europe.

British amphibious "descents"

Great Britain planned a "descent" (an amphibious demonstration or raid) on Rochefort, a joint operation to overrun the town and burn the shipping in the Charente. The expedition set out on 8 September 1757, Sir John Mordaunt commanding the troops and Sir Edward Hawke the fleet. On 23 September, the Isle d'Aix was taken, but due to dithering by military staff such time was lost that Rochefort became unassailable,²³ and the expedition abandoned the Isle d'Aix, returning to Great Britain on 1 October.

Despite the operational failure and debated strategic success of the descent on Rochefort, William Pitt—who saw purpose in this type of asymmetric enterprise—prepared to continue such operations.²³ An army was assembled under the command of Charles Spencer, 3rd Duke of Marlborough; he was aided by Lord George Sackville. The naval escorts for the expedition were commanded by Anson, Hawke, and Howe. The army landed on 5 June 1758 at Cancalle Bay, proceeded to St. Malo, and burned the shipping in the harbor; the arrival of French relief forces caused the British to avoid a siege, and the troops re-embarked. An attack on Havre de Grace was called off, and the fleet sailed on to Cherbourg; but the weather being bad and provisions low, that too was abandoned, and the expedition returned, having damaged French privateering and provided a further strategic demonstration against the French coast.

Pitt now prepared to send troops into Germany; and both Marlborough and Sackville, disgusted by what they perceived as the futility of the "descents", obtained commissions in that army. The elderly General Bligh was appointed to command a new "descent", escorted by Howe. The campaign began propitiously with the Raid on Cherbourg. With the support of the navy to bombard Cherbourg and cover their landing, the army drove off the French force detailed to oppose their landing, captured Cherbourg, and destroyed its fortifications, docks, and shipping.



William Pitt, lauded British leader during the war, confirming Britain's status as the world's dominant colonial power

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The troops were re-embarked and the fleet moved them to the Bay of St. Lunaire in Brittany where, on 3 September, they were landed to again operate against St. Malo, however, this action proved impractical. Worsening weather forced the two armies to separate: the ships sailed for the safer anchorage of St. Cast, while the army proceeded overland. The tardiness of Bligh in moving his forces allowed a French force of 10,000 men from Brest to catch up with him and open fire on the re-embarkation troops. A rear-guard of 1,400 under General Dury held off the French while the rest of the army embarked; they could not be saved, 750, including Dury, were killed and the rest captured.

Colonies

The colonial conflict mainly between France and Britain occurred in India, North America, Europe, the Caribbean isles, the Philippines and coastal Africa. During the course of the war, Great Britain gained enormous areas of land and influence at the expense of the French.

Great Britain lost Minorca in the Mediterranean to the French in 1756 but captured the French colonies in Senegal on the African continent in 1758. The British Royal Navy captured the French sugar colonies of Guadeloupe in 1759 and Martinique in 1762, as well as the Spanish cities of Havana in Cuba, and Manila in the Philippines, both prominent Spanish colonial cities.

North America



French and British positions during the first four years of the war.

The campaign began with an attack led by George Washington, then a lieutenant colonel in the British colonial militia Virginia Regiment, at Jumonville Glen in 1754. The British attacked with bayonets the 31 French-Canadians sleeping in the early morning hours. Ten were killed, including commander Jumonville, whose brother pursued Washington. The latter surrendered at the Battle of Fort Necessity.²⁴ Both France and Britain then sent troops in strength to North America. In June of 1755, British Major General Edward Braddock, led about 2,000 army troops and provincial militia on an expedition to take

Fort Duquesne but the expedition was a disaster. In a second British act of aggression, Admiral Edward Boscawen fired on the French ship *Alcide* on 8 June 1755, capturing her and two troop ships. The British harassed French shipping throughout 1755, seizing ships and capturing seamen. In September 1755, French and British troops met in the inconclusive Battle of Lake George.

The third British act of aggression was the assault on Acadia in the Battle of Beausejour, which was immediately followed by their expulsion of the Acadians. These acts of aggression contributed to the formal declarations of war in spring 1756.

During the war, the Seven Nations of Canada were allied with the French; they were Native American groups living in the Laurentian valley. Throughout New England, New York and the Northwest, Native American tribes formed differing alliances with the major protagonists, with many siding with the French. They hoped to push out the British colonial settlers for good. The Iroquois, dominant in what is now Upstate New York, sided with the British but did not play a large role in the war.

In 1756 and 1757 the French won major victories at Oswego and Fort William Henry, although the latter win was tainted when France's native allies broke the terms of capitulation and attacked the retreating British column, slaughtering wounded soldiers and taking captives. French naval deployments in 1757 also successfully defended the key fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, securing the approaches to Quebec.

William Pitt's focus on the colonies for the 1758 campaign paid off with the taking of Louisbourg after French reinforcements were blocked by the Battle of Cartagena, and the successful capture of capture of Fort Duquesne and Fort Frontenac. The British also continued the process of deporting the Acadian population with a wave of major operations against Ile Saint-Jean (present-day Prince Edward Island), the St. John River valley, and the Petitcodiac River valley. The British successes were overshadowed by their embarrassing defeat in the Battle of Carillon, in which 4,000 French troops repulsed 16,000 British troops.

All of Britain's campaigns against New France succeeded in 1759, part of what became known as an *Annus Mirabilis*. Fort Niagara and Fort Carillon fell to sizable British forces, cutting off French frontier forts further west. On 13 September 1759, following a three-month siege of Quebec, General James Wolfe defeated the French at the Plains of Abraham outside the city. The French staged a counteroffensive in the spring of 1760, with some success in a victory at the Battle of Sainte-Foy, but failed to retake Quebec due to a lack of naval support. French forces retreated to Montreal, where on 8 September they surrendered in the face of overwhelming British numerical superiority. This defeat has had serious ramifications in Canada to this day. The Quebec sovereignty movement sees this as their nation's defining moment.

Seeing French defeat, in 1760 the Seven Nations of Canada resigned from the war and negotiated the Treaty of Kahnawake with the British. Among its conditions was their unrestricted travel between Canada and New York, as

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the nations had extensive trade between Montreal and Albany, as well as populations living throughout the area. In 1762, toward the end of the war, French forces attacked St. John's, Newfoundland. If successful, the expedition would have strengthened France's hand at the negotiating table. Though they took St. John's and raided nearby settlements, the French forces were eventually defeated by British troops at the Battle of Signal Hill. This was the final battle of the war in North America, and it forced the French to surrender to the British under Lieutenant Colonel William Amherst. The victorious British now controlled all of eastern North America.

The history of the Seven Years' War, particularly the expulsion of the Acadians, siege of Quebec and the death of Wolfe, generated a vast number of ballads, broadsides, images (see Longfellow's *Evangeline* and "The Death of General Wolfe"; Wood), maps and other printed materials, which testify to how this event captured the imagination of the British public long after Wolfe's death in 1759.

India



Lord Clive meeting with Mir Jafar at the Battle of Plassey in 1757, painted by Francis Hayman

In India the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in Europe resulted in a renewal of the long running conflict between French and British trading companies in the region for influence. The war spread beyond southern India and into Bengal, where British forces under Robert Clive recaptured Calcutta from the Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah, a French ally, and ousted him from his throne at the Battle of Plassey. In the same year the British also captured the French settlement in Bengal at Chandernagar.

However, the war was decided in the south. Although the French captured Cuddalore, their Siege of Madras failed, while the British commander Sir Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French under the Comte de Lally at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 and overran the French territory of the Northern Circars. The French capital of Pondicherry fell to the British in 1761; together with the fall of the lesser French settlements of Karikal and Mahé this effectively eliminated French power from India.

West Africa

In 1758 at the urging of an American merchant Thomas Cumming, Pitt dispatched an expedition to take the French settlement at Saint Louis. The British captured Senegal with ease in May 1758 and brought home large amounts of captured goods. The success of the mission convinced Pitt to launch two further expeditions to take the island of Gorée and the French trading post on the Gambia. The loss of these valuable colonies further weakened the French economy.

Outcome

The Anglo-French hostilities were ended in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris, which involved a complex series of land exchanges, the most important being France's cession to Spain of Louisiana, and to Great Britain the rest of New France except for the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. France was given the choice of retrieving either New France or its Caribbean island colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique, and chose the latter to retain these lucrative sources of sugar,²⁸ writing off New France as an unproductive, costly territory.²⁹ France also returned Minorca to the British. Spain lost control of Florida to Great Britain, but received part of New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi River from the French. The exchanges suited the British as well, as their own Caribbean islands already supplied ample sugar, and with the acquisition of New France and Florida, they now controlled all of North America east of the Mississippi.

In India, the British retained the Northern Circars, but returned all the French trading ports. The treaty, however, required that the fortifications of these settlements must be destroyed and never rebuilt, while only minimal garrisons could be maintained there, thus rendering them worthless as military bases. Combined with the loss of France's ally in Bengal and the defection of Hyderabad to the British side as a result of the war, this effectively brought French power in India to an end, making way for British hegemony and eventual control of the subcontinent.



A battle during the Seven Years' War between British and Indians in North America

European boundaries were returned to their status quo ante bellum by the Treaty of Hubertusburg (February 1763). Prussia thus maintained its possession of Silesia, having survived the combined assault of three neighbours, each

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larger than itself. Prussia gained enormously in influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire. This increase in Prussian influence, it is argued, marks the beginning of the modern German state, an event at least as influential as the colonial empire Great Britain had gained. Others, including Fred Anderson, author of *Crucible of War*, believe the war was needless and overly costly.³⁰

France's navy was crippled by the war. Only after an ambitious rebuilding program by France in combination with Spain was it again able to challenge Britain's command of the sea.³¹

However, Britain now faced the delicate task of pacifying its new French-Canadian subjects, as well as the many American Indian tribes who had supported France. George III's Proclamation of 1763, which forbade white settlement beyond the crest of the Appalachians, was intended to appease the latter, but led to considerable outrage in the Thirteen Colonies whose inhabitants were eager to acquire native lands. The Quebec Act of 1774, similarly intended to win over the loyalty of French Canadians, also spurred resentment among American colonists. Victorious in 1763, Great Britain would soon face another military threat in North America—this time from its longtime subjects, who no longer had to fear a hostile neighboring power.

The Seven Years' War was the last major military conflict fought primarily on the European continent before the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1792.

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ARMY LISTS

VI/10. ALLIES (UP TO 1758)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

HORSE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horseman	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Bayreuth Dragoons are *Veterans*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

0-1 HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	17
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Brunswicker	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Veterans* and *Elite*

Braunschweiger are *Levies*.

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Jager	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Flintlocks*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

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VI/11. ALLIES (1759 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30
British	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

British Guard cuirassiers are *Elite*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*, *Ferocious Charge*

HORSE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26
Horsemen	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

British Guard horse are *Elite* and only can be taken if no British Guard cuirassiers are present.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Prussian	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
0-1 Light	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Prussian-Dragoons are *Veterans*.

Light Dragoons are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Line Cavalry*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Prussian	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	26
Luckners	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Prussian and Luckners Hussars are *Veterans*

Prussian Hussars are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Skirmishers*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Brit/Han	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	11
Hes/Braun	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
0-1 Highland.	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards, Grenadiers and Brits/Hanoverians are *Veterans*

Guards and Grenadiers are *Elite*

Highlander are *Levies*.

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Jager	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Chasseur	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Jager have *Flintlocks* and may have *Riding Horses* (+1)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/12. AUSTRIANS

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30
Curassier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Carabineer Guard cuirassiers are *Elite*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*, *Ferocious Charge*

0-1 MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*, *Elite*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVAULEGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chevauleger	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, Only after 1758

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	26
Grenze	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Hussars are *Veterans*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
Fusilier	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Wurt/Bav	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Elite* and *Veterans*

Wurtemberg/Bavarians are *Levies*.

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

0-1 unit may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
G.Grenze	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	8	17
Grenze	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15
Jager	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Freikorps	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Jagers not before 1760, have *Rifle*

Grenadier Grenzer and Grenzer are *Veterans* and have *Flintlocks*

Grenadier Grenzer are *Elite*.

Freikorps are *Unreliable*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

Only after 1761: May have 0-1 Galloper gun regiment (1-3) instead of Light Cannons Battery

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/13. BRITISH

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken.
May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30
Horsemen	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Guard cuirassiers are *Elite*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*, *Ferocious Charge*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
Light	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	18

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Light Dragoons are *Light Cavalry* instead of *Line Cavalry*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Line	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	11
0-1 Highland.	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards, Grenadiers and Line are *Veterans*

Guards and Grenadiers are *Elite*

Highlander are *Levies*.

May have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chasseur	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/14. FRENCH

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30
Carabineers	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28
Horsemen	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Gendarmerie Guard cuirassiers are *Elite*.

Gendarmerie Guard and Carabineers cuirassiers are *Veterans*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

HORSE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horsemen	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Levies*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
Sw/Ir/Sc/Ger	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	11
Line	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Elite and Veterans*

Line are *Levies*.

Every second non-Line unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Sw/Ir/Sc/Ger = Swiss, Irish, Scottish/German

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chasseur	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/15. PRUSSIANS (UP TO 1759)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30
Cuirassier	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Garde du Corps cuirassiers are *Elite*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*, *Ferocious Charge*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Bayreuth	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	26
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Bayreuth Dragoons are *Veterans*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Black	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	24
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
0-1 Frei	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Black Hussars are *Veterans*, Frei-Hussars are *Levies*

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	11
Fusilier	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	9

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards, Grenadiers and Musketeers are *Veterans*

Guards and Grenadiers are *Elite*

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Jager	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Freikorps	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Jager have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Unreliable*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Galloper Gun Regiment (1-3)

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/16. PRUSSIANS (1760 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	30
Cuirassier	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Garde du Corps cuirassiers are *Elite*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*, *Ferocious Charge*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Bayreuth	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	26
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
0-1 Frei	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	13

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Bayreuth-Dragoons are *Veterans*.

Frei-Dragoons are *Levies*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Black	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	24
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
Frei	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Black Hussars are *Veterans*, Frei-Hussars are *Levies*

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

BOSNIAK LANCERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Bosniak	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, lance, carbine

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*, *Levies*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Fusilier	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	9
Garrison	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards, Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Guards are *Elite*

Garrison are *Levies*.

May have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Jager	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Freikorp	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Jager have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Unreliable*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-2 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Galloper Gun Regiment (1-3)

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/17. ARMY OF PRINCE HENRY

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Cuirassier	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	22
0-1 Frei	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei Dragoons are *Levies*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
Frei	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Frei-Hussars are *Levies*

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Fusilier	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	7
Free	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Fusiliers and Free Regiments are *Levies*

Free Regiment is *Light Infantry*.

May have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Freikorp	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Freikorps are *Unreliable*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-2 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/18. REICHSARMEE (UP TO 1759)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Carabineer	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24
Curassier	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Levies*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Line	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Line are *Levies*.

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Freikorps	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Unreliable*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4)

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/19. REICHSARMEE (1760 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

LEVIES: At least 50%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken.

May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Carabineer	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24
Reich	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
Reich	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Reich-Dragoons are *Levies*

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20
Reich	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

Reich-Hussars are *Levies*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Line	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Line are *Levies*.

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

0-1 unit may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenzer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Freikorp	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Freikorps are *Unreliable*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/20. RUSSIANS (UP TO 1760)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Curassier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Levies*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	16

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

COSSACKS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Cossack	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, *Levies*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
Line	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Observer	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Observation Corps are *Levies*.

May have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

0-3 units may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

ARTILLERY

0-2 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4)

0-1 Galloper Gun Regiment (1-3)

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/21. RUSSIANS (1761 ONWARDS)

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Curassier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Veterans*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Levies*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

COSSACKS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Cossack	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	15

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	8	17
Musketeer	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	7	15
Line	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Grenadiers are *Veterans and Elite*

Musketeers are *Veterans*.

May have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

0-2 units may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chasseur	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10

Equipment: Musket

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*, Only from 1761

ARTILLERY

0-2 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4)

0-1 Galloper Gun Regiment (1-3)

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/22. SAXONS

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite, Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	8	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	28
Cuirassier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	26

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Garde du Corps cuirassiers are *Veterans*.

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Ferocious Charge*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

CHEVAULEGERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Chevauleger	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine, thrusting spear

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Light Cavalry*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Guard	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Musketeer	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Line	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Line are *Levies*

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

0-1 unit may have *Stakes* (+20)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/23. SWEDES

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite, Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken. May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

LIV GARDE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Cuirassier	8	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	28

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Veterans, Ferocious Charge*

RYTTARE

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Horsemen	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	6	13

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry, Levies*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	14

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers, Levies*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
0-1 Livgardet	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	1	7	15
0-1 Grenadier	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
0-2 Varvade	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Indelta	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Guards and Grenadiers are *Veterans*

Indelta are *Levies*.

Every second unit may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

0-1 SKIRMISHERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Jager	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	12
Freikorps	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	6	5

Equipment: Musket

Jager have *Flintlocks*

Freikorps are *Unreliable*

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

0-1 Battery of Field Guns (2-4), 0-1 howitzer may be attached

WAB FORUM SUPPLEMENT

SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

VI/24. WURTTMBERG

CHARACTERS: Up to 25%

CAVALRY: Up to 25%

INFANTRY: At least 50%

ARTILLERY: Up to 25%

CHARACTERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
General	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	9	130
0-2 Officer	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	2	8	75

Equipment: Sabre, light armour

Special Rules: *Elite*, *Orders*, General is *Army General* (Brigade General) and may be upgraded to Division General with Ld10 (+50). One Officer can be designated as *Army General* (+25) if no General is taken.

May ride a horse (+8, M8).

CAVALRY

CUIRASSIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Curassier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	24

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*, *Ferocious Charge*

MOUNTED GRENADIERS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	22

Equipment: Hand weapon, heavy armour, carbine.

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

DRAGOONS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Dragoon	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Line Cavalry*

HUSSARS

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Hussar	8	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	20

Equipment: Hand weapon, carbine

May have pistols instead of carbine (free)

Special Rules: *Skirmishers*

INFANTRY

LINE INFANTRY

	M	WS	BS	S	T	W	I	A	Ld	Pts
Grenadier	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	7	10
Fusilier	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	5	6

Equipment: Musket, bayonet

Fusiliers are *Levies*.

0-2 units may have a *Battalion Gun* (+75)

Special Rules: *Line Infantry*

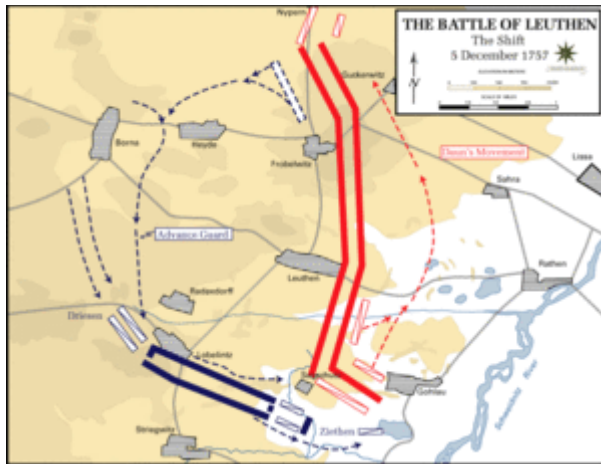
ARTILLERY

0-1 Battery of Light Cannons (2-4)

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SEVEN YEARS WAR 1756 – 1763 AD

Battle of Leuthen



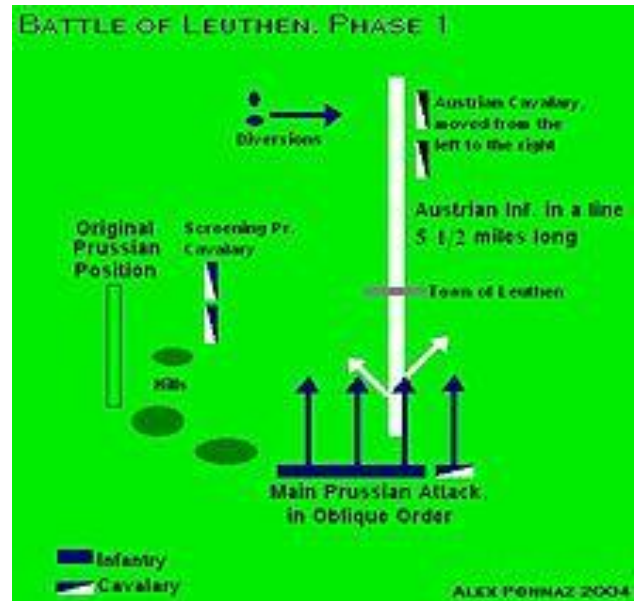
In the **Battle of Leuthen** or **Lissa**, fought on 5 December 1757, Frederick the Great's Prussian army used maneuver and terrain to decisively defeat a much larger Austrian army under Charles of Lorraine, thus ensuring Prussian control of Silesia during the Seven Years' War.

Background

While Frederick the Great was campaigning out in central Germany defeating a combined Franco-Imperial army at the Battle of Rossbach, the Austrians had managed to slowly retake Silesia. Frederick had arrived on November 28 to find that the primary city in Silesia, Breslau (Wrocław), had just fallen to the Austrians. He arrived near Leuthen (Lutynia) to find an army that was twice his size. He realized that he must either win a great victory or suffer a horrible defeat. The commanders in charge of the Austrian army had earlier argued about whether to march out of Breslau to face Frederick, and Prince Charles of Lorraine had won the argument. The weather was foggy and the entire area had once been a training ground for the Prussian army, and so Frederick the Great knew the terrain intimately.

Diversion

Frederick marched directly toward the Austrian army with its center at Leuthen, its front stretching an amazing 4 miles, quite larger than the average front of the time. Until the Napoleonic Wars the European armies were quite small for a number of reasons: disease, quality of food and medicine and the levée en masse had not yet been introduced. The Austrian army was stretched out to such an incredible length in order to prevent it from being flanked by Frederick, as it was his favorite tactic to apply, but this would ultimately be a massive mistake. Frederick had his cavalry launch an assault on Born as a feint and then face the Austrian right flank, appearing as though it would act as a spearhead for a right flank attack. Screening his army with his cavalry, Frederick moved his well-disciplined infantry toward the Austrian left in columns.



Maneuver



The infantry marched to the south, out of sight of the Austrians, behind a line of low hills. Prince Charles Alexander of Lorraine, although in the tower of the church at Leuthen, could see nothing and responded by moving his reserve to his right flank instead of the soon-to-be imperilled left. The Prussian army had seemed to simply vanish, appearing to the Austrians as nothing but a mere retreat, and Prince Charles of Lorraine was heard to say "The good fellows are leaving, let's let them go." But when the heads of the two superbly drilled Prussian columns, the distances between the marching platoons remaining exactly the width of each platoon's front, had passed the Austrian left flank, the columns veered left toward the enemy and continued their march until the heads of the two columns had passed beyond the left Austrian flank. Then, on command, the platoons of the columns turned left

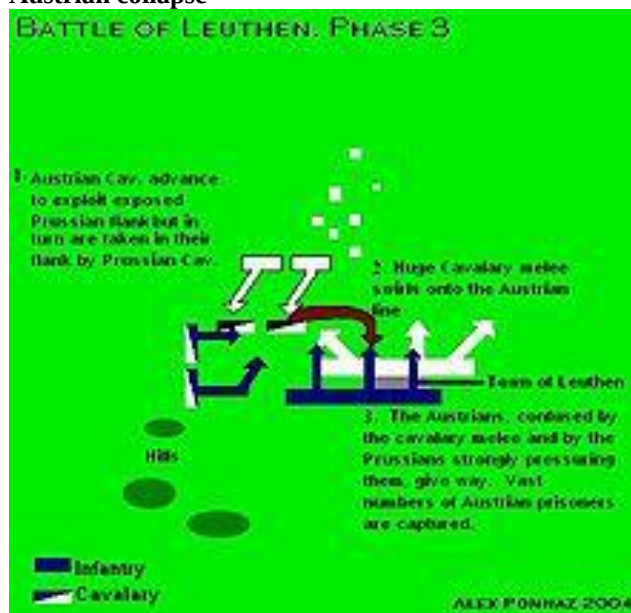
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at Lobetin, and the whole Prussian army lay in line of battle at nearly a right angle to the left flank of the Austrian position. The Prussians had carried out with their whole army a maneuver to attack their enemy in flank. This is often compared with the tactic used by Epaminondas against the Spartans at the Battle of Leuctra in 371 BC,¹ although there the flank attack was accomplished through force disposition more than through movement.

In the age of linear tactics, as in the days of Epaminondas, such a flanking maneuver can be lethal to the victim. The weakest soldiers of the Austrian army had been put on the left flank in a position protected by the hills as their fighting ability was doubted.

Austrian collapse



The Prussian infantry, arrayed in the conventional two lines of battle, then advanced and rolled up the Austrian flank. Frederick was superbly lucky that day; not only had Prince Charles moved the cavalry from his army's left to the right, but the infantry on the left were Protestant Wurttemberg troops sympathetic to the similarly Protestant Prussians. After firing a few half-hearted volleys, they broke ranks in front of the advancing Prussian line. The other Austrian infantry on their left, when beset with murderous 12 pounder Prussian artillery and devastating volleys from the advancing Prussians, quickly broke ranks as well. Prince Charles rushed troops from his right to his left, forming a hastily-made line along the town of Leuthen (formerly the Austrian center). The Austrians desperately attempted to realign themselves, but since their line of battle was so long, it took soldiers from the right flank one and a half hours to get into place. The long Prussian line did not halt their advance, assaulting Leuthen with artillery support. The determined Prussians, in forty minutes of hell, took the village while both armies' artillery pounded away at each other. Now the Austrian cavalry, seeing the exposed Prussian line, hurried to take them in the flank and win the battle. Unfortunately for

them, the Prussian cavalry intercepted them in a devastating charge. The cavalry melee soon swirled into the Austrian line behind Leuthen, causing widespread confusion and havoc. The Austrian line then broke; the battle lasted a little more than three hours. After seeing his army defeated, Prince Charles of Lorraine was heard to have said "I can't believe it!"

Aftermath

The key to victory in this battle was the pre-battle operational maneuvers. Frederick the Great was able to hide his intentions, achieve complete surprise, and strike a massive blow on the enemy's weakest point, a tactic reminiscent of *Bewegungskrieg*, or more commonly known as *Blitzkrieg*. The Austrians fell back into Bohemia, saving Silesia for the Prussian state. It was Frederick the Great's greatest victory ever, and again showed the world of the superiority of Prussian infantry at the time. Soon after, Maria Theresa demanded the resignation of Prince Charles, her inept double brother-in-law.

Battle of Minden



The **Battle of Minden**—or **Tho(r)nhausen**—was fought on 1 August 1759, during the Seven Years' War. An army fielded by the Anglo-German alliance commanded by Field Marshal Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, defeated a French army commanded by Marshal of France Louis, Marquis de Contades. In Britain, the victory was considered one of several fortuitous events that constituted the *Annus Mirabilis* of 1759.

Background

The western German-speaking states of Europe had been a major theatre of the Seven Years' War since 1757, when the French had launched an invasion of Hanover. This culminated in a decisive victory for the French at the Battle of Hastenbeck and the attempted imposition of the Convention of Klosterzeven upon the defeated allies: Hanover, Prussia and Britain.³ Prussia and Britain refused to ratify the convention; and, in 1758, a counter-offensive

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commanded by Ferdinand saw French forces first driven back across the Rhine, and then beaten at the Battle of Krefeld. The Prussian port of Emden was also recaptured, securing allied supply from Britain. In fact, the British government, who had previously been opposed to any direct involvement on the continent, took the opportunity of the 1758–59 winter break in fighting to send nine thousand British troops to reinforce Ferdinand.⁴ The French crown also sent a reinforcing army, under Contades, hoping this would help to soon secure a decisive victory, swiftly concluding the costly war, and forcing the allies to, this time, accept the peace terms France was seeking.

In an attempt to defeat the French before their reinforcements arrived, Ferdinand decided to launch a fresh counter-offensive, and quit his winter quarters early. In April, however, Victor-François, Duke de Broglie and the French withstood Ferdinand's attack at the Battle of Bergen, and de Broglie was promoted to Marshal of France. Ferdinand was forced to retreat northwards in the face of the now reinforced French army. Contades, senior of the two French marshals, resumed the advance, occupying a number of towns and cities including the strategic fortress at Minden, which fell to the French on the 10th of July.⁵ Ferdinand was criticised for his failure to check the French offensive. His celebrated brother-in-law, Frederick the Great, is reported as suggesting, since his loss at Bergen, Ferdinand had come to believe the French to be invincible.⁶ Irrespective of any presumed crisis of confidence, however, Ferdinand did ultimately decide to confront the French, near Minden.

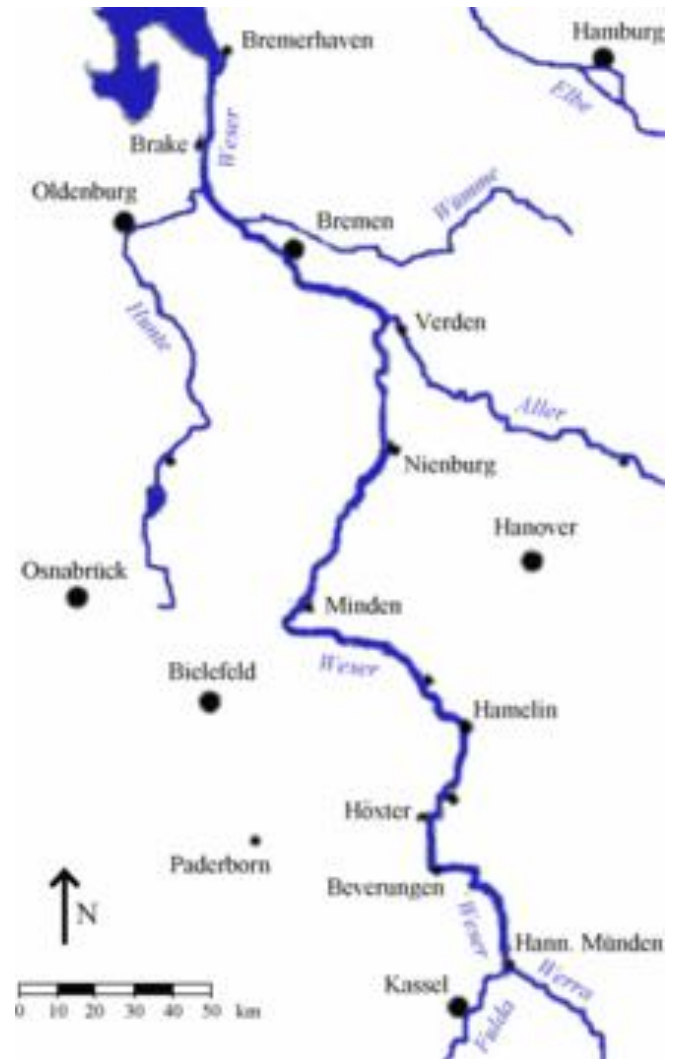
Contades had taken up a strong defensive position along the Weser around Minden, where he had paused to regroup before he continued his advance. He initially resisted the opportunity to abandon this strong position to attack Ferdinand. Ferdinand instead formulated a plan that involved splitting his force into several groups to threaten Contades' lines of supply. Perceiving Ferdinand's forces to be over-extended, Contades thought he saw a chance of the desired decisive victory. He ordered his men to quit their defensive encampments and advance into positions on the plain west of Minden during the night of the 31st of July and early morning of the 1st of August.

Topography

In 1759, the fortified city of Minden, now the Innenstadt (inner city) of modern Minden, was situated at the confluence of the Weser, which flows from south to north, and the Bastau, a marshy tributary rivulette. The Bastau drains into the Weser from west to east, roughly parallel with, and south of, the western arm of modern Germany's Midland Canal, where it crosses the Weser at Minden, north of the Innenstadt (see de:Wasserstraßenkreuz Minden, the second largest water bridge in Europe). The Battle of Minden took place on the plain immediately in front of the city and its fortifications, to its northwest, with the Weser and Bastau lying behind the city to its east and south respectively.

On the 31st, the French troops under Contades direct command had their positions west of the Weser and south

of the Bastau, crossing to the north over five pontoons during the night and early morning of the 1st. The French under the junior marshal, de Broglie, were stationed astride the Weser. Some were occupying Minden on the 31st, while the remainder, stationed east of the Weser, crossed over to join them during the night.



The river, Weser

Battle

In an exception to the norm of the era, Contades placed his artillery in the centre protected only by the cavalry, with his infantry on either flank. The battle began on the French right flank, where Marshal de Broglie, who commanded the reserve, began an artillery duel against the allied left. The decisive action of the battle took place in the centre, famously due to a misunderstanding of orders. Friedrich von Spörcken's division, composed of the infantry of the British contingent of the allied army (two brigades under Waldegrave and Kingsley) and supported by the Hanoverian Guards, actually advanced to attack the French *cavalry*. It is reported that they had been ordered "to advance up-on the beating of drums", misunderstanding this as "to advance to the beating of drums". Despite being under constant artillery fire, the six British and two

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Hannovarian battalions drove off repeated cavalry charges with musket fire and inflicted serious casualties on the French.

Supported by the well-served British and Hanoverian artillery, the entire allied line eventually advanced against the French army and sent it fleeing from the field. The only French troops capable of mounting any significant resistance were those of de Broglie, who formed a fighting rear guard.

Aftermath

Prince Ferdinand's army suffered 2,800 fatalities; the French lost between 10,000 and 11,000 men. In the wake of the battle the French retreated southwards to Kassel. The defeat ended the French threat to Hanover for the remainder of that year.

Ferdinand's cavalry commander, Lieutenant General Lord George Sackville, was accused of ignoring repeated orders to bring up his troopers and charge the enemy until it was too late to make a difference. In order to clear his name he requested a court martial, but the evidence against him was substantial and the court martial declared him "...unfit to serve His Majesty in any capacity whatsoever."⁹ Sackville would later reappear as Lord George Germain and bear a major portion of the blame for the outcome of the American Revolution while Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In Britain the result at Minden was widely celebrated and was seen as part of Britain's Annus Mirabilis of 1759 also known as the "Year of Victories", although there was some criticism of Ferdinand for not following up his victory more aggressively. When George II learned of the victory, he awarded Ferdinand £20,000 and the Order of the Garter.¹⁰ Minden further boosted British support for the war on the continent - and the following year a "glorious reinforcement" was sent, swelling the size of the British contingent in Ferdinand's army.¹¹

In France the reaction to the result was severe. The Duc de Choiseul, the French Chief Minister, wrote "I blush when I speak of our army. I simply cannot get it into my head, much less into my heart, that a pack of Hanoverians could defeat the army of the King". To discover how the defeat had occurred and to establish the general condition of the army, Marshal d'Estrées was sent on a tour of inspection. Marshal de Contades was subsequently relieved of his command and replaced by the Duc de Broglie.

Michel Louis Christophe Roch Gilbert Paulette du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette and *colonel aux Grenadiers de France*, was killed when he was hit by a cannonball in this battle.¹³ La Fayette's son, Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, was not even two years old at that time. Jean Thurel, the 59 year-old French fusilier, was severely wounded, receiving seven sword slashes, including six to the head.¹⁴

BATTLE REPORT

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