

The Role of German Fighters in the American Revolutionary War (1776–1783)

Abbas Khamees Hussein Al-Tamimi¹, Prof. Dr. Kefah Ahmed Mohammed Najjar²

College of Arts - University of Baghdad

Corresponding Author E-mail: abbaskamees172@gmail.com

Second Author E-mail akefah82@yahoo.com

Abstract:

German fighters participated during the American Revolutionary War 1776-1783, on both sides, the British and the American. Britain hired German mercenaries from various German states, such as Hesse and Kassel, to fight in the war. German mercenaries participated in many battles, including the Battle of Long Island and the Battle of Trenton. In addition, many German immigrants served in the American army, especially in Pennsylvania, where German fighters participated in many battles, including the Battle of Fort Mifflin and the Battle of Monmouth.

German fighters in the US Army contributed to the American victory in the war, and the participation of German fighters in the American Revolutionary War left an impact on American history, especially with regard to German immigration and cultural diversity.

*The role of German fighters in the American Revolutionary War 1776-1783

Since the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the dispute between Britain and its North American colonies had been escalating. Questions arose about the authority of the British Parliament in the colonies and who paid the salaries of the approximately 10,000 British soldiers remaining in North America. The war had escalated the conflict into a broader constitutional crisis over taxation and representation. For British officials, it made sense for the colonists to pay for their protection, since London and British taxpayers had borne the brunt of the costs during the war. Likewise, the British insisted on parliamentary supremacy over the North American colonists, which included Britain's right to directly tax the colonies, and were intent on tightening imperial control after the French and Indian War. However, the American colonists saw the situation very differently. They were unconvinced of the necessity of paying for a peacetime army of 10,000 men. The British had no right to directly tax the colonies, especially when they were without direct representation. So there was a "conflict of expectations," and questions about rights were The responsibilities that must be given to the colonizers are essential in the conflict.¹

The situation was not helped by Britain's colonial policies toward the North American colonies. The Stamp Act was passed in 1765, with the express purpose of raising revenue to support the buildup of the army in North America and thus asserting direct authority over the American colonies. The dispute over the status of the American colonists increased when the North administration continued its hardline approach toward the American colonists. It received much criticism for treating the American colonists as foreign enemies rather than British subjects. Grievances against the North American policy centered, in part, on how to view the conflict with the American colonies—as a civil war, a foreign war, or a rebellion—and thus what would be the appropriate response from Britain, and ultimately how and with whom the conflict should be fought.²

⁽¹⁾Helene Olsen, *German Soldiers in British Service during the Eighteenth Century*, In forma UK Limited, London, 2021, PP.9 – 10.

⁽²⁾Macleod Wahrman, *British Visions of America 1775 – 1820*, London, PP.34 – 36.

After the first military confrontation between Britain and its colonies on April 19, 1775, it quickly became clear that the British forces in North America needed additional soldiers. This was due to the shortage of available men, the lukewarm support among the British for the war in the American colonies, the king's reluctance to raise new regiments at home, and the time required to recruit local troops. This explains why King George III decided not to rely on recruiting troops in Britain. On the other hand, large numbers of Protestant German troops were readily available for hire. To this end, Britain turned to the German principalities of Brunswick, Hesse, and Hanau sought help after Russia rejected British pleas for troops. Negotiations with Hesse began during the summer of 1775. When agreements were made with the three German princes: Leopold Philip d'Hister of Hesse-Kassel, Wilhelm von Knyphausen of Richmond, and Johann Rall of Mercer, in early 1776, they were contracted to fight against British subjects within the British Empire. The princes found it profitable to employ their troops, especially since Britain promised protection in the event of an attack on one of the German states.¹

The Duke of Brunswick agreed. On January 9, 1776, Braunschweig officially authorized the recruitment of 4,300 soldiers. On January 15, the Principality of Hesse pledged to recruit 12,394 soldiers. The three-party treaty was signed with Hanau on January 22, which agreed to recruit 2,422 soldiers. This was the first time that German forces served outside Europe.²

Hesse-Kassel was obliged to send 12,000 men out of the total number which the German princes had agreed to send to the American colonies, as a result of these three treaties, together with the subsequent treaties with Waldeck. The Waldeck Treaty, signed on April 20, 1776, the Brandenburg-Ansbach Treaty, signed on February 1, 1777, and the Anhalt-Zerbst Treaty, signed on April 3, 1778, brought the number of German mercenaries sent to join the British army in the American colonies to 29,875 soldiers, and that number constituted 45% of the total British army sent to those colonies.³

Britain's resort to German mercenaries was necessary to protect its interests in the American colonies, but many British thinkers and politicians considered this a form of military weakness and that calling in mercenaries would weaken Britain's reputation and harm its prestige, and that it could not confront a poorly organized local militia, and relied on German mercenaries to confront that militia. But in reality, Britain's reliance on German mercenaries is what enabled Britain to withstand for six years⁴.

The introduction of thousands of German troops not only allowed Britain to fight a long war, but also deepened divisions within the British Empire due to its reliance on a foreign power. Strong opposition arose within Britain, which criticized the introduction of Germans and considered it evidence of a sinister plot to deprive the British of their freedoms in the colonies. The introduction of Germans united the colonists against the British. When copies of the first German agreements reached the colonies in late May 1776, the arrival of an army of foreigners in British service had already become one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the Americans for a complete separation from Britain. Edward Shippen said: Edward Shippen, the well-known American patriot and merchant, in Philadelphia in

⁽¹⁾The Parliamentary History of England, Vol. 18, 1813, p.1160.

⁽²⁾Chen Tzoref – Ashkenazi, "German Voices from India: officers of the Hanoverian Regiments in East India Company Service", *South Asia: Journal of south Asian Studies* 32, No. 2, August 2009, p.189211.

⁽³⁾Olsen, op. Cit., p.10 ; The parliamentary History of England, Op. Cit., p.1171.

⁽⁴⁾ The Parliamentary History of England from the Earliest Period to the Year, Vol. 15, 1803, p700 ; Olasen, op. cit, p10.

January 1776: "The arrival of foreign troops will lead to independence."¹, because the king's plan was not only a definitive act of aggression against them, but: "an indisputable sign that he no longer considered them his subjects, nor the legitimate sovereign. On the one hand, the king's decision to treat the Americans as a foreign enemy could be used against him by a foreign army. He portrayed the colonists as strangers." The opposition insisted that the Americans were subjects with the same rights and privileges as the king's subjects in Britain, and warned that bringing in a foreign army would be a devastating civil war for Britain.².

The introduction of German mercenaries also prompted the American colonists to seek a foreign power to stand with them against the mother country, and France was prepared to stand with the colonists against Britain; therefore, the use of France was discussed in March 1776, and an offer was made. Sterling Landcrafe Landgrave Stirling, in a meeting of the Continental Congress, agreed on the principle of cooperation with France and agreed with it to bring French forces, and considered this as reciprocity. Just as Britain brought German forces, Congress should bring French forces in 1776.³.

The American colonies used the treaty papers to inflame patriotic fervor among the population, thus strengthening the resolve to resist Britain and support independence. The package included copies of the agreements concluded with Hesse-Kassel, Hesse-Hanau, and Braunschweig, outlining British plans for the coming campaign. They stated that 26,000 troops were expected within weeks, joining the 8,000 troops already there, including 7,000 men under Lord Cornwallis.⁴ Cornwallis, 2,000 Highlanders, 12,000 Hessians, and 5,000 men from Braunschweig, Wolfenbüttel, and Waldeck. Within days, extracts from the agreements began to appear in American newspapers. The American public saw for the first time compelling evidence of Britain's plans. Only a few months earlier, there had still been faint hopes of reconciliation, and secession had been seen as a rash move. As one pamphlet explained in late May, "We have since received such indisputable evidence of the determined intention of the British Ministry to enslave us, that we recognize no other alternative."⁵.

Conflicting images of German mercenaries as victims of authoritarian governments, particularly the Hessians, emerged. Prior to the first military confrontation between Americans and Germans in the spring of 1776, Congress's approach to the prospect of confronting German forces was two-fold. First, its members hoped to weaken the enemy by encouraging the Germans to desert, as they believed the Germans lacked loyalty and were therefore likely to desert. They assumed that the Germans would eagerly seize the opportunity

⁽¹⁾Brendan Simms, *three victories and a defeat; the rise and fall of the first British Empire, 1714 – 1783*, NY, 2007, P.592.

⁽²⁾Friederike Baer, *The Decision to Hire German Troops in the War of American Independence Reactions in Britain and North America, 1774 – 1776*, Penn State Abington, P.1121; Max Von Eelking, *The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence, 1776–1783*, Albany, NY, 1893, p.87.

⁽³⁾Olsen, op. Cit., p.141 ; Ludolf Pelizaeus, Op. Cit., p.97.

⁽⁴⁾ Charles Cornwallis: An American military leader and Governor-General of India. Born in 1738 in London, he entered Eton College in 1753 and Clare College, Cambridge, in 1756. However, he chose the army over university. In 1756, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the First Guards, and in August 1759, he became a captain in the 85th Infantry. In 1761, he became a lieutenant colonel in the 12th Infantry, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Kirch-Denkern. In 1762, he served at Wilhelmstadt and Lauterberg. By the end of the Seven Years' War, he was known as an experienced and capable soldier, though he never held a high command. He was one of the most prominent British generals during the American Revolutionary War. He died in 1805. For more, see:

Rodriguez, Emily, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess and 2nd Earl Cornwallis, 2023

⁽⁵⁾Dippel, Op. Cit., p.63 ; Olsen, op. Cit., p.164.

to escape persecution by settling in a land of prosperity and freedom. Continental Congressman Arthur Lee stated: Arthur Lee in 1776: "The whole British army is made up of foreigners who hate the service, so that it is conceivable that if the boycotters were skilled in putting forward useful proposals among themselves, and faithful in carrying them out, desertion would be inevitable."¹ Congress therefore decided that the beneficial suggestions were offers of land and liberty, and there was a message addressed directly to the Germans encouraging them to exchange the land they had left for happier regions, for a land of plenty and hatred of tyranny," and the Americans published several offers of land to soldiers and officers who had deserted the service, and they were printed in German.²

George Washington's description³ The process of bringing the Germans in was a sale carried out by the German princes, and they: "sold their meat while they were still alive and dealt with them as a person deals with livestock."⁴

As for the German mercenaries, they were not given a complete picture of who they would fight, why, and what military objectives they were intended to achieve. This was discussed by the German-American historian Adolf William Ward. Adolphus William Ward, who was informed of the details of the first German military campaign that arrived from Hesse to North America and landed on Staten Island in August 1776, which consisted of 12,974 Hessian soldiers, stated that the German Hessian soldiers imagined that the inhabitants of the colonies were the ones who ate human flesh, and that the Indian tribes also ate human flesh, and that they even took human scalps and used them in their daily affairs.⁵ This was how the German mercenaries had such a distorted image that they believed they were coming to fight savage people who had to be eliminated.

On the other hand, the inhabitants of the colonies were terrified of the arrival of German mercenaries. One of the German officers, Valentin Astruth, described: Valentin Asteroth described their arrival at a Rhode Island port in late 1776, saying: "When the colonists saw us and our fleet coming in, we saw a great crowd of people screaming and running, carrying their luggage and running aimlessly through the streets... After we landed, we learned that they had heard about us that we were not human beings and that we killed everyone, plundered everything, burned everything, and even ate children."⁶

That was the image of the German recruits among the colonists, but the image and ideas that were promoted to the German recruits before their arrival in North America disappeared. They saw with their own eyes weak people, not evil cannibals, and that led the German recruits to believe that they would not find it difficult to defeat those rebels. Some of

⁽¹⁾Dippel, Op. Cit., p. 69.

⁽²⁾Ibid, p. 69.

⁽³⁾ George Washington: An American politician and president, born in 1732 in Pappy's Creek, Westmoreland County, in the British colony of Virginia. He was the first president of the United States and a prominent military leader during the American Revolutionary War. Washington was a pivotal figure in the founding of the United States, leading American forces to victory in the war against the British and later becoming the country's first president after the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. Washington is considered one of the Founding Fathers of the United States and is remembered for his wise leadership and integrity. He died in 1799. For more, see: Abbas Alwan Lafta Al-Shuwaili, George Washington His military and political role in the United States of America (1732-1789), Maj.SUnpublished thesis, College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, 2010.

⁽⁴⁾Rodney Atwood, The Hessians Mercenaries from Hessen – Kassel in the American Revolution, Cambridge University press, New York, 1980, P.3.

⁽⁵⁾Adolphus William Ward, Great Britain and Hanover Haskell, House Publishers, New York, 1971, p.32; Atwood, Op. Cit., p.4.

⁽⁶⁾Ward, Op. Cit., p. 35.

the priests who came with the recruits even wrote that "the rebels defended themselves in a worse way than one would have expected from these freedom enthusiasts."¹

The Germans also despised the guerrilla tactics used by the Americans, a form of warfare to which the Germans were unaccustomed, believing such a strategy to be cowardly. Major Robert Donkin felt Robert Donkin said that the rebels enjoyed killing from woods, walls, and houses more than displaying any genius or knowledge in the art of war, and Captain Von der Maisburg declared that "the enemy ranks are disorderly and undisciplined."²

As professional military men, the officers from Hesse were surprised by the lack of experience in the American army, and after capturing a few rebellious officers, Colonel von Herringen found Von Heeringen states that "many of them were tailors, shoemakers, barbers, and mechanics... Not one of the captured officers who served abroad has been found. They are merely mutineers."³

Not only were there no professional officers in the American colonies, but there were no sovereign honors or arrangements. The German troops had learned that birth, education, and courage were of far less importance than merit and enterprise, Captain Wagner explained. Wagner, "In short, what we have seen so far does us little honor in a fight against these" ⁴, But as the war progressed, many German officers grudgingly acknowledged American skill and courage, and by 1777 Colonel von Loss Von Loos changed his tune and admitted: "I am forced to put aside the Hessian prejudice that the rebels are not brave soldiers. Our losses prove that we were wrong... If they had had better officers our task would have been much more difficult."⁵ Another soldier in Vermont saw Vermont: "In the open field, rebels are of little consequence, but in the jungle they are beyond suspicion. From a military point of view, the rebel officers are not very numerous. You will also find that many individuals in the American army are superior in their positions, and in their private lives, to these superior officers. As most of the German officers were aristocrats, the troops were astonished to find commoners holding commanding positions in the American regiments."⁶

The Hessians were unable to surrender during the ceremony after the Battle of Saratoga.⁷ Battle of Saratoga in October 1777, but they were impressed by the American victory and the way the rebels handled themselves. Afterward, a German soldier reported to his friends at home that although the enemy were inappropriately dressed, "they stood like

⁽¹⁾Atwood, Op. Cit., p. 131.

⁽²⁾Cosby Williams Hall, French and Hessian expressions; Foreign soldiers views of America during the Revolution, Athesispresented to the faculty of the Department of History, the College of William and Mary in Virginia, 2003, P.10.

⁽³⁾Hall, Op. Cit., p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾Dippel, Op. Cit., P.P. 84 – 90.

⁽⁵⁾Hall, Op. Cit., p. 12

⁽⁶⁾Ibid., pp. 12 – 13.

⁽⁷⁾ The Battle of Saratoga: A series of battles that took place in 1777 during the American Revolutionary War between the American revolutionaries and the British army. It was a turning point in the history of the United States of America, as it paved the way for independence for the United States. Its most important outcome was that it boosted the morale of the American revolutionaries and encouraged them to advance and demand independence. The king's army lost a quarter of its capable soldiers. In addition, France ended its hesitation and signed an alliance with the American revolutionaries to defeat its archenemy, England, and in revenge for its defeat in the Seven Years' War. For more, see: Adel Mohammed Hussein Al-Alyan, The American Revolution and the War of Independence: A Study of Their Most Important Motives and Political, Economic, and Social Results 1774-1783, Sirr Man Ra'a Magazine, Samarra University, Issue 28, 2012, p. 158.

soldiers, erect, in decent uniform... you could perceive at first sight the seriousness that led them." He added, "I must still say in praise of the enemy regiments that there was not a man among them who showed the slightest sign of sneer, malicious gaiety, hatred, or any other affront. It seemed as if they wished to do us honor."¹ .

Most German soldiers simply did not understand the real motives or issues of the American Revolution, and they had little awareness of the Anglo-American political tradition of human rights. Their views of life and government were based on honor and service to their princely masters. Although German intellectuals praised the new republic as the fulfillment of Enlightenment ideals, most German soldiers valued the material wealth of the United States and cited individual self-interest as the primary reason for the rebellion. Certainly, the cries of freedom and self-determination were little more than a smokescreen, Captain Hinrichs explained. Hinrichs: The security rule by which one can always be sure whether a man is loyal or a rebel, is to know whether he benefits more from his own interests... when he is on our side or on the enemy's side ² .

Many Germans agreed with General Friedrich Wilhelm von Lossberg. Friedrich Wilhelm Von Lossberg, who declared in late 1778: "Personally, I do not see when the rebellion will end. We have to deal with an entire continent, and as long as one person remains, he will be a rebel with all his heart, even if he is not allowed to show it. There are intelligent men among them... who are learning more and more how to fight."³ "Of course, the German conscripts were fighting only for pay, so their determination to win the war was not as strong as that of the British officers, and invading the USA by force of arms "would remain an unsolvable problem," Colonel Ludwig von Wurmb realized. Ludwig Von Wurmb said, "It will not be easy to subdue the Americans because when people who were shoemakers, tailors, and innkeepers become generals and congressmen, they do not want to practice their old professions again."⁴ .

German Allied forces in Britain as prisoners of war in the American colonies:

On the dawn of December 26, 1776, General George Washington succeeded in capturing a detachment X.5 From Hesse, led by Colonel Rahl, German soldiers in Trenton. Most of these soldiers were taken to Virginia as prisoners of war. On their way there, they were repeatedly threatened with violence by fanatical Americans. At the suggestion of General Washington, the magistrate of Philadelphia issued a proclamation to appease the people. The proclamation read: "Yesterday, one thousand Hessian prisoners arrived in our city, captured by His Excellency General Washington on his successful expedition to New Jersey. The General has directed that council to provide them with suitable quarters, and he earnestly wishes that they be well treated, so that they may gain such an experience during their captivity as will open the eyes of their fellow citizens who serve in the British Royal Army... These unfortunate men deserve our sympathy. They bear no animosity toward us, and did not come of their own volition, but were hired without their consent by their despotic princes to a foreign king."⁵ .

This action of General Washington had good results, although it was not approved by many fanatical Americans. In fact, the longer the war lasted, the more hatred was felt towards the German tenants.⁶ .

⁽¹⁾Hall, op.cit., p.13.

⁽²⁾Atwood, Op. Cit., p. 170.

⁽³⁾Horst Dippel, Germany and American Revolution 1770- 1800, A Socio – Historical Investigation of Late Eighteenth – Century Political Thinking, Steiner, 1978, p.61; Dunlap's Maryland – Gazette, March 5, 1776.

⁽⁴⁾Philipp Waldeck, Eighteenth-century Aentury 1776–1780, Trans, 1995, P.4.

⁽⁵⁾Schuricht, Op. Cit., p. 144.

⁽⁶⁾Ibid., p. 144.

Desertions occurred very early in the war and were encouraged, with one early German immigrant, Christopher Ludwig, suggesting that Christopher Ludwig¹ To Congress as follows: "Bring the prisoners to Philadelphia, show them our fine German churches, let them taste our roast beef and our houses, then send them away again to their families, and you will see how they will do, many will come to us."² Congress was not opposed to the idea, and a congressional committee wrote to General Washington advising against the exchange of the Hessians captured at Trenton. Washington agreed, and provision was made for the transportation of German prisoners to Berks, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties. There were many deserters among the Hessians who were immediately ready to volunteer for American service. A movement was established to establish a regiment of Hessian deserters, but Washington did not initially support it.³

General Burgoyne surrendered. Burgoyne on the Saratoga Plains on October 17, 1777, and the German prisoners of war increased the number of Hessian and Brunswick troops to seven thousand, and were sent to Virginia, then transferred to Winchester, Staunton, and Charlottesville, and the officers to Fredericksburg and Richmond.⁴ Moreover, it must be mentioned that a large number of deserters from the British forces, from Hesse-Kassel, Brunswick, Hesse-Hanau, Waldeck, Nesbach-Bayreuth, and Anhalt-Zerbst, joined the American army, and that the American forces deliberately encouraged the Germans to desert from the British ranks. In 1778, Congress passed a resolution to organize a corps of German deserters. In Virginia, the German prisoner-of-war officers were separated from their men, so that the latter could be more easily persuaded to enter American service. The recruited officers came to the camps, entered the barracks, promised thirty Spanish dollars in hard money, and even brought with them musicians, women, and liquor to help them induce the men to leave their homes.⁵

The Winchester Times reported Winchester Times about the German prisoners held in and near Winchester: "They were hired workers in the leather, stone, and iron industries, built the stone walls and comfortable stone houses, and introduced the pioneer settlers to the advances in agriculture and other fields."⁶

Some German prisoners were allowed to go immediately to work on the neighboring farms. Many of the owners were of German origin, and the German address and hospitality of their fellow citizens gave the prisoners great comfort. Many of them fell in love with the daughters of the old farmers and married. These were allowed to ransom themselves for the fixed sum of eighty Spanish dollars. Those who could not raise the sum and had no friends or relatives in the country to help them usually found Americans offering the money and agreeing to work for it for a certain period of time. These were called "redeemers," and their

⁽¹⁾ Christoph Ludwig: Born in 1720 in Giessen, Germany, he learned his trade from his father at the age of seventeen. He enlisted and fought with Austria against the Ottoman Empire, and later under Frederick the Great against the Austrians. He then became a sailor and spent several years in the East Indies. In 1754, he settled in Philadelphia, established a bakery, and amassed a large fortune. When the Revolution broke out, he was fifty-five years old, but he joined the movement with great enthusiasm. He served on almost all the revolutionary committees, and when he proposed a convention in 1776 to raise money for arms, he said his famous quote above. For more, see:

Dippel, Op. Cit., P.P. 84 – 90.

⁽²⁾ Dippel, Op. Cit., pp. 84-90

⁽³⁾ Albert Bernhardt Faust, Op. Cit., p.3.

⁽⁴⁾ Max Von Eelking, Op. Cit., p.217.

⁽⁵⁾ J. G. Rosengarten, *The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States*, Philadelphia, 1890, P.115.

⁽⁶⁾ Von Eelking, Op. Cit., p. 148.

qualities had a kind of legal sanction, publicly announced in the church, and generally recognized as binding.¹

The German troops who surrendered at Yorktown with Cornwallis included the Crown Prince's Regiment, two other Hessian regiments, and two Rhinemen. General Johann Peter Muhlenberg commanded the small escort that escorted the prisoners to their quarters at Winchester, after which a portion of them were sent to Frederick, Maryland, and Lancaster.²

When the war ended, Congress gave German soldiers every advantage if they remained in the United States, and German princes, wishing to reduce their standing armies, gave their men and officers permission to remain. The historian RosenkreissenRosenkreisen produced an accurate table of the number of auxiliary troops in the service of Britain, showing the number that arrived in the USA and returned to Europe as follows:³

Table No. 1 ⁴

It remains	He came back	number	
3,015	2,708	5728	Brunswick
6500	10492	16992	Hessen Kassel
981	1,441	2422	Hessen-Hanau
1170	1,188	2858	Leave me alone
720	505	1,225	Your parents
176	984	1160	Zerbst fell
12,562	17,818	29875	the total

Therefore, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-two is an accurate estimate of the number of German soldiers who remained in the United States of America, alive or dead, and certainly half the number can be counted as survivors and settlers within the United States of America, and they were good citizens of the country they chose.⁵So the same men who were sent across the ocean to help conquer the rebellious colonies helped increase immigration and promote the development of the new republic, and an age of prosperity followed, with thousands of acres of wide, fertile, unoccupied land waiting for their lot, thousands of acres of timber waiting for the lumberjack's axe, and thousands of veins ofThe precious ores and coal, waiting only for investment and capital, fell to the hardworking German citizens and the large number of German prisoners who remained there afterward. Soon new arrivals from the old homeland joined, giving the old dominion to many prominent families and useful citizens.⁶

CONCLUSION:

The participation of German fighters in the American Revolutionary War 1776-1783 had significant effects on American and German history, including:

Firstly:Effects on the war:

1. Contribution to the American victory: German fighters in the American army contributed to the American victory in the war.
2. Impact on war strategy: The participation of German fighters in the British army affected British war strategy.

(1) Von Eelking, Op. Cit., p. 217.

(2)Ibid., p. 115.

(3)Schuricht, Op. Cit., p. 135.

(4) Schuricht, Op. Cit., p. 138.

(5)Faust, Op. Cit., p. 856.

(6)W. H. Seamon, Albemarle, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1888, PP.9 – 10 ; Waldeck, Op. Cit., p.54.

secondly: Effects on German-American relations:

1. Strengthening German-American relations: The participation of German fighters in the war contributed to strengthening German-American relations.
2. Increased German immigration: The war led to increased German immigration to the United States of America.

Third: Effects on American history:

1. Contribution to the formation of American identity: The participation of German fighters in the war contributed to the formation of American identity.
2. Impact on Cultural Diversity: The participation of German fighters had an impact on cultural diversity in the United States of America.

Fourth: Influences on German history:

1. Impact on German policy: The participation of German fighters in the war influenced German policy at the time.
2. Impact on international relations: The participation of German fighters had an impact on German international relations.

REFERENCES:

First: English documents:

***English Parliamentary Documents:**

1. The Parliamentary History of England from the Earliest Period to the Year, Vol. 15, 1803.
2. The Parliamentary History of England, Vol. 18, 1813.

Second: Theses and dissertations:

***English theses and dissertations:**

1. Cosby Williams Hall, French and Hessian expressions; Foreign soldiers views of America during the Revolution, Athesispresented to the faculty of the Department of History, the College of William and Mary in Virginia, 2003

***Arabic theses and dissertations:**

1. Abbas Alwan Lafta Al-Shuwaili, George Washington and his Military and Political Role in the United States of America 1732-1789, unpublished MA thesis, College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, 2010.

Third: Books in English:

1. Adolphus William Ward, Great Britain and Hanover Haskell, House Publishers, New York, 1971.
2. Brendan Simms, three victories and a defeat; the rise and fall of the first British Empire, 1714 - 1783, NY, 2007.
3. Friederike Baer, The Decision to Hire German Troops in the War of American Independence Reactions in Britain and North America, 1774 - 1776, Penn State Abington
4. Helene Olsen, German Soldiers in British Service during the Eighteenth Century, In forma UK Limited, London, 2021.
5. Horst Dippel, Germany and American Revolution 1770- 1800, A Socio - Historical Investigation of Late Eighteenth - Century Political Thinking, Steiner, 1978
6. J. G. Rosengarten, The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States, Philadelphia, 1890.
7. Macleod Wahrman, British Visions of America 1775 - 1820, London.
8. Max Von Eelking, The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence, 1776 - 1783, Albany, NY, 1893.
9. Philipp Waldeck, Eighteenth-century Aentury 1776 - 1780, Trans, 1995,

10. Rodney Atwood, The Hessians Mercenaries from Hessen – Kassel in the American Revolution, Cambridge University press, New York, 1980.
11. W. H. Seamon, Albemarle, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1888,

Fourth: Research and studies:

***English research and studies:**

Chen Tzoref – Ashkenazi, "German Voices form India: officers of the Hanoverian Regiments in East India Company Service", South Asia: Journal of south Asian Studies 32, No. 2, August 2009, p.189211.

*** Arab research and studies:**

1. Adel Mohammed Hussein Al-Alyan, The American Revolution and the War of Independence: A Study of Their Most Important Motives and Political, Economic, and Social Results 1774-1783, Sirr Man Ra'a Journal, Samarra University, Issue 28, 2012.

English encyclopedias:

1. Rodriguez, Emily, Encyclopedia Britannica, Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess and 2nd Earl Cornwallis, 2023.