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Bow arrow hero archery survival castle war knights

Using bow and arrow of horse this article needs additional quotes for verification. Help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsourced material can be challenged and removed. Search sources: Mounted archery – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Mounted archers in Tibet Japanese-mounted archers in the Gosannen War, 14th century painting by Hidanokami Korehisa A horse archer is a cavalryman armed with an arch, able to shoot while riding horse. Archery is occasionally used from the backs of other mounts. In large open areas, it was a very successful technique for hunting, for the protection of herds, and for war. It was a defining feature of the Eurasian nomads during antiquity and the Middle Ages, as well as the Iranian peoples, (Alans, Scythians, Sarmatians, Parthians, Sassanid Persians) and Indians in ancient times, and by the Hungarians, Chinese and Turkish peoples during the Middle Ages. Through the expansion of these peoples, the practice also spread to Eastern Europe (via the Sarmatians and hunns), Mesopotamia and East Asia. In East Asia, horse archery came to be particularly honored in the samurai tradition of Japan, where horse archery is called Yabusame. The term mounted archer appears in medieval English sources to describe a soldier who drove to battle but who stepped down to shoot. "Horse archer" is the term more specifically used to describe a classic mistake in fighting mounted archers: the Comanches chased in turn, able to shoot what appeared to be clouds of arrows. The Rangers found a ravine where they could shoot from the cover on the Comanche. The horse archers did not charge, but kept the Rangers under siege until seven of them were dead or dying, after which the Rangers withdrew but claimed victory. [4] Heavy horse archers Horse archers can be either light, such as Scythian, Hun, Parthian, Cuman, or Pecheneg riders, or heavy, such as Byzantine kavallarioi, Turkish timariots, Russian druzhina and Japanese samurai. Heavy horse archers fought typically as units formed. Instead of bothering without ever making contact, they shot into volleys, weakening the enemy before being charged. Besides bows, they often also carried close combat weapons, such as lances or spears. Some nations, such as medieval, Hungarian and Cumans field both light and heavy horse archers. In some armies, such as those of the Parthians, Palmyrans, and the Teutonic Order of Knights, the assembled troops consisted of both super-heavy troops (catapults and knights) without bows, and light horse archers. Appearance in history Assyrian relief of a mounted archer This section mentions no sources. Help improve this section by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsourced material can be challenged and removed. (December 2010) (Learn how and when to remove) Parthian horse archer shooting at full gallop, undated relief [clarification needed] at the Palazzo Madama, Turin.Horse archer first developed during the Iron Age, gradually replacing the Bronze Age wagon. The earliest depictions of horse archers can be found in works of art from the Neo-Assyrian Empire of about the 9th century BC reflects the incursions of the early Iranian peoples. Early horse archery, pictured on the Assyrian carvings, involved two riders, one controlling both horses, while the second shot. [quote needed] Heavy horse archers first appeared in the Assyrian Army in the 7th century BC after leaving chariot warfare and formed a link between light skirmishes cavalrymen and heavy kataphract cavalry. The heavy horse archers usually had post or slats armor and helmets, and sometimes even their horses were armored. Skirmishes require vast areas of free space to walk, maneuver and flee, and when the terrain is dense, light horse archers can be easily charged and defeated. Light horse archers are also very vulnerable to foot archers and crossbowmen, who have smaller targets and can shoot out riders. Large armies very rarely rely solely on skirmishes horse archers, but there are many examples of victories in which horse archers played a leading role. The Roman General Crassus led a large army, with inadequate cavalry and rocket troops, to a catastrophe against Parthian horse archers and cataphracts at the Battle of Carrhae. The Persian King Darius the Great led a campaign against the mounted Scythians, who refused to take part in the battle; Darius conquered and occupied land, but lost enough troops and supplies that he was forced to withdraw. Darius, however, led the land he had conquered. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, the Persian general Mardonius used horse archers to attack and harass his opponents during the battle of Plataea.[5] which was won by the Greeks. Philip of Macedon scored an epic victory against the Scythians living north of the Danube, killing their King Ateas and then disassembling their kingdom. Alexander the Great defeated Scythen/Sakas in 329 BC at the Battle of Jaxartes, on the Syr Darya River. Later, Alexander himself used mounted archers recruited under the Scythians and Dahae during the Greek invasion of India. [6] The Roman Empire and its army also had extensive use of horse archers after their conflict with eastern armies that relied heavily on mounted archery in the 1st century BC. They had regiments like the Equites Sagittarii, who acted as Rome's horse archers in battle. [7] The Crusaders used conscript cavalry and horse archers known as Turcopole, made up mostly of Greek and Turkic. [8] Heavy horse archers, instead of skirmish and hit-and-run tactics, formed in disciplined formations and units, sometimes mixed with lancers as in Byzantine and Turkish armies, and shot like volleys instead shooting as individuals. The usual tactic was to first shoot five or six volleys at the enemy to weaken and deorganize him, and then load it. Heavy horse archers often carried spears or lances for close combat, or formed mixed units with lancers. The Mongol armies and others include both heavy and light horse archers. Heavy horse archers can usually outshoot their counterparts, and because of the armor they were wearing, more resistant to return fire. The Russian druzhina cavalry developed as a countermeasure to the Tatar light troops. The Turkish timariots and qapikulu were also often as heavily armored as Western knights, and could match the Hungarian, Albanian and Mongolian archers. 16th-century Muscovite cavalry. Vietnam's mounted archers were first recorded in the 11th century. In 1017, Emperor Lý Công Uẩn of Đàng Việ of Xia dinh (archery school) in southern Hanoi and ordered all children of nobles and mandarins to be trained in set-up archery. During the reign of Lý Thánh Tông, the royal guards had 20 horse archer teams, combined into 5 companies called Ky Xá, Du Nô, Tráng Nô, Kinh Nô, and Thâm Ty, consisting of about 2,000 skilled horse archers. They later effectively participated in the Invasion of Song China (1075 - 1076) and caused heavy casualties to the Song army. [9] The horse archers of the Lý Dynasty also fought against Champa (1069) and the Khmer Empire (1125-1130), both of which were victories for Đàng Việ. Later, after the fall of the Lý dynasty, most horse archer team were disbanded. [10] The German and Scandinavian medieval armies made extensive use of mounted crossbowmen. They would not only act as scouts and skirmishes, but would also protect the flanks of the knights and infantry and drive away enemy light cavalry. When the fight was fully occupied, they would load at the enemy flank, shoot one devastating volley at point-blank range and then attack the enemy with swords, without reloading. In some cases, mounted crossbowmen could also continuously reload and fire on horseback if they used specific weaker crossbows that could be easily reloaded, as mentioned in the 13th-century Norwegian educational text *Konungs skuggsjá*. [11] The invention of stress mechanisms such as goat's foot lever and cranequin allowed mounted crossbowmen to reload and fire heavy crossbows on horseback. [12] [13] Fall Horse archery was usually ineffective against massive footbow shooting. The foot archers or crossbowmen could outshoot horse archers and a man alone is a smaller target than a man and a horse. The Crusaders countered the Turkoman horse archery with their crossbowmen, and Genoese crossbowmen were favorite mercenaries in both Mamluk and Mongolian armies. Likewise, the Chinese armies consisted of mass crossbowmen to counter the nomadic armies. A nomad army that wanted to enter into an archery fair with archers would normally get off. The typical Mongolian archer fired from a sitting position as it disassembled. Another example Combined troops winning against armies mostly from horse archers is the highly successful Han campaign against the mounted Xiongnu nomads. Well-led Roman troops managed to score crushing defeats against the Parthians, including the Roman-Parthian War of 161-66 and Trajan's war against Parthia, and managed to dismiss the Parthian capital on three Horse archers were eventually overtaken by the maturity of firearm technology. In the 16th and subsequent centuries, various cavalry forces armed with firearms gradually began appearing. Because the conventional arquebus and musket were too clumsy for a cavalryman to use, lighter weapons such as the carbine had to be developed, which could be used effectively from horse, much in the same way as the composite recurve arch presumably developed from earlier arches. 16th-century dragoons and carabinieri were heavier cavalry only equipped with firearms, but pistols coexist with the composite arch, often used by the same rider, well into the 17th century in Eastern Europe, especially with the Muscovites, Kalmyks, Turks and Cossacks. For many armies, mounted archery remained an effective tactical system in open land until the introduction of repeating firearms. Qing Dynasty-mounted archers take on Dzungar-mounted musketeers. In the 18th century, firearms had largely moved traditional composite arches in Mongolia, while in Manchuria horse archery was still highly appreciated. At the Battle of Khorgos in 1758, Mongolian Dzungars troops armed with muskets faced the Qing Dynasty, mongolian and Chinese archers armed with Manchu bows. The battle was won by the Qing troops, and the traditional Manchurian archery continued to be practiced in China until the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty in 1911. [14] During the Napoleonic Wars, the Russian Imperial Army deployed Cossacks, Bashkir, and Kalmyk horse archers against the forces of Napoleon. Baron de Marbot writes that on the eve of the Battle of Leipzig, his troops encountered mounted archers: Bashkirs and Cossacks fighting French troops at the Battle of Leipzig (1813). [With a lot of shouting, these barbarians quickly surrounded our squadrons, against which they have thousands of arrows that did very little damage, because the Baskirs, who are completely irregular, do not know how to form in the ranks and they go around in a crowd like a flock of sheep, with the result that the riders can not shoot horizontally without wonder or killing their comrades who are in front of them, but shoot their arrows in the air to describe an arc that will allow them to descend on the enemy. This system does not allow an accurate target, and nine tenths of the arrows miss their target. Those who do arrive have used up in their ascent the impulse given to them by the arch, and fall only under their own weight, which is very small, so as a rule they do not inflict serious injuries. In fact, the Baskirs, who have no other weapons, are undoubtedly the least dangerous troops in the world.— The memoirs of General Baron de Marbot[15] Although General de Marbot the horse gunners in contemptuous terms the general himself was wounded in the leg by an enemy arrow, and Baskir troops were among the occupying forces in Paris in 1814. Bashkir Horse Archers in Paris 1814. It has been proposed firearms began to replace bows in Europe and Russia not because firearms were superior, but because they were easier to use and required less practice. [16] However, discussing buffalo hunting in 1846, Francis Parkman noted that the bows and arrows that Indians use in running buffalo have many advantages over firearms, and even white people occasionally engage them. [17] Comanches of North America found their bows more efficient than muzzle load cannons. After... about 1800, most Comanches began to discard muskets and pistols and rely on their older weapons. [18] The arches were still used by Native Americans in the recent American Indian Wars, but nearly all combatants had used direct access to modern repeating firearms instead. Technology See also: Horse composite bow and Domestication The arm of choice for Eurasian horse archers was mostly a composite recurve bow, because it was compact enough to shoot easily from a horse with retaining sufficient range and penetrating power. North Americans used short wooden arches often supported with tendons, but never developed the full three-layer composite arch. Modern revival Horse archery and associated skills were revived in Mongolia after independence in 1921, and are exhibited at festivals, in particular the Naadam. [19] Despite the formidable history of Mongolian horse archers, the sport is very limited in Mongolia itself today and at most Naadam festivals archery and horse riding competitions are conducted independently; the horses are raced with each other, and archery is traditionally practiced from a standing position rather than mounted. Over the past five years a desire to revive the tradition seems to have been addressed with the establishment of the Mongolian Horseback Archery Association whose members have participated in South Korea and Europe. China Main article: Chinese Archery Wall excerpt from a Chinese tomb, with a carved relief decoration with a hunting scene with mounted archery, Han Dynasty (202 BC) 220 AD) National Museum of Oriental Art, Rome Mathematics, calligraphy, literature, equestrian, archery, music and rites were the Six Arts. [20] In the Guozhjian, law, mathematics, calligraphy, equestrian and archery were emphasized by the Ming Dynasty Hongwu Emperor in addition to Confucian classics and also required in the Imperial Exams. [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] Archery and equestrian sports were added to the exam by Hongwu in 1370 as how archery and equestrian sports were necessary for non-military officials at the College of War in 1162 by the Song Emperor Xiaozong. [27] The area around the Meridian Gate of Nanjing was used for archery by guards and under Hongwu. [28] The Imperial Exam included archery. Archery on horseback was practiced by Chinese who lived near the border. Wang Ju's writings on archery were followed during the Ming and Yuan and the Ming developed new methods of archery. [29] Jining Tuyong showed archery in during the Ming. [30] Contests in archery were held in the capital for the Garrison of Guard soldiers who were singled out. [31] Equestrianism and archery were approved activities of Zhu Di (the Emperor Yongle). [32] Archery and equestrian sports were frequent pursuits by the Emperor Zhengde. [33] He practiced archery and horse riding with eunuchs. [34] Tibetan Buddhist monks, Muslim women and musicians were obtained and provided to Zhengde by his guard Ch'ien Ning, who inform him of ambidextrous archer and military officer Chiang Pin. [35] An accomplished sports commander and archer was demoted to more ordinary status on an unlawful charge of treason was the grandson of the Prince of Lu in 1514. [36] He was disinterested in military affairs but had prowess in archery (Emperor Hongxi). [37] Archery competitions, equestrian and calligraphy were some of the activities of the Wanli Emperor. [38] Football and archery were practiced by the Ming Emperors. [39] [40] Traditional Korean Korea has a tradition of horsebow shooting. In 2007, the Korean government passed a law to preserve and encourage the development of traditional Korean martial arts, including equine archery. [quote needed] In the Korean archery competitions there are five disciplines that are competed separately. The big difference in Korean archery is that all arrows must be stowed somewhere on the archer or horse, unlike the Hungarian style where the archer can take the arrows of the bow hand. Traditionally this is a sleeve on the right thigh, but it can also be done by a belt, a sash, a saddle sleeve or even held in a boot or arm sleeve. The first game is a single shot to the side. The track is 90 meters long (as in the Hungarian method), but carries only one goal back about 5-10m from the track. This has a unique fascia that consists of five square concentric rings that increase in point score from the outer inward; The inside (often decorated with a 'Tiger' face) is worth the maximum five points. Each archer has two passes to complete, and each run must be completed within 16 seconds (or penalty points to be made). The next match is very similar, but is known as the double shot that features a goal in the first 30m, light forward, and a second goal in the last 30m, slightly backwards. The final contest for the static targets is the serial shot that consists of five targets evenly distributed along a 110 meter (360 ft) track, about one target per 20 meters (66 ft) or so. In all three static goal competitions, additional bonus points are awarded for style and form. [41] Another important difference in Korean archery style is the Mogu, or moving target competition. This consists of rider dragging a large cotton-and-bamboo ball behind their horse while another archer tries to shoot the ball (with special turnip-headed arrows submerged in ink). The archer tries to hit the ball as often as possible. A second Mo Gu event consists of A team of two try to hit the target dragged by a third rider. Points are awarded for how many arrows hit the ball (verified by the ink stains on the Mogu). Traditional Japanese Main article: Yabusame Yabusame archer on horseback The history of Japanese horse archery goes back to the 4th century. [42] It became popular in Japan, attracting crowds. The emperor felt that the crowd was not suitable for the solemn and sacred nature of the occasion, and banned public displays in 698. [43] Horse archery was a widely used combat technique from the Heian Period to the Belligerent Period of States. [44] Nasu no Yoichi, a samurai of the Kamakura Period is the most famous horse archer in Japan. Three types of Japanese horse archery (Kasagake, Yabusame, and Inouumono (dog shooting)) were determined. When the arquebus was introduced to Japan by the Portuguese in the 16th century, archery became obsolete. To maintain traditional Japanese horse archery, Tokugawa Yoshimune, the shōgun, ordered the Ogasawara clan to set up a school. Current Japanese horse archery manages to have the technique reformed by the Ogasawara clan. Traditionally, women were barred from performing in yabusame, but in 1963 female archers participated in a yabusame demonstration for the first time. [45] The Yabusame School of Horse Archery has found the following in Australia, with the setting up of the Australian Horse Archery School which today performs public shows in various parts of the world. United States Horse archery is a growing sport in the United States, too. Through the efforts of The Mounted Archery Association of the Americas, there are horsebow shooting clubs across the country. Competitive courses that one might find in the US incorporate the Korean, Hungarian and Persian styles (i.e., the Qabaq). Participants combine the skills of an archer with the skills of a good rider to create this wonderful equestrian sport. The emphasis on care and training of the horse is evident as riders walk down a 90-meter course again, while losing arrows on different target schemes. Surprisingly, as challenging as the sport seems to be, many who have never picked up a bow can achieve great success with some courage and a little practice. MA3 Clubs across the country offer members the opportunity to learn the sport by providing assortments, a ranking system, and competitions. The British Horseback Archery Association was founded in 2007, and is the governing body of horse archery. The first national competition took place in 2010. [46] [47] Since 2013, members represent Great Britain in international team competitions. [48] [49] Postal matches are also held with from all over the UK. Categories for disabled riders and juniors have also been introduced. Hungary's Kassai Lajos created the competitive rule system of horse shooting in the late 1980s, and began to propagate this new sport, first in Hungary, and from the 1990s in the rest of Europe, the United States and His life and work was dramatized by Géza Kaszás in the film A lovasjász (The Horse Archer), which premiered in January 2016. See also Archery Camel Archer Cataphract Composite Arch Eurasian Nomads Horses in East Asian Warfare Hungarian Bow Mongolian Arch Nomadic Empires Parthian Shot Recurve Arch Yabusame Jinba itai References ^ T. R. Fehrenbach. Comanches, the history of a people. Vintage books. London, 2007. ISBN 978-0-09-952055-9. First published in the US by Alfred Knopf, 1974. Page 124. ^ Comanche Indians chasing Buffalo with Lances and bows. George Catlin 1846-1848. Western Landscape [1] Archived 2002-10-02 at the Wayback Machine ^ Carter, Captain R. G. On the border with Mackenzie, or West Texas winning the Comanches. p 289-290. 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