The confrontation with Indonesia testifies to the heart of Britain's desire to retain global power status in the 1960s and was central to decolonisation and British defence policy across South-East Asia. Factors such as the need to maintain a military base in Singapore drove strategy and this confrontation became a major commitment - close at times...

British involvement in the American Civil War - HST 325...
The American colonists rebelled against the British primarily because they felt they were being unfairly taxed and had no voice in their governance. Although they were British subjects, they were controlled by Crown-appointed governors who spoke for them in Britain, not elected representatives.

Why Did the Colonists Fight the British?
One of the remarkable things about the War of Independence was the degree of sympathy for the colonists that existed in Britain, especially, of course, in the Whig Party. Edmund Burke and others in...

Did the confrontation at Lexington and Concord make war...
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Iran—United Kingdom relations - Wikipedia
Britain and the Confrontation with Indonesia, 1960-1966.

Indonesia—Malaysia confrontation - Wikipedia
Result: Pyrrhic Victory for British East India Company with Treaty of Sugauli, (March 4, 1816), agreement between the Gurkha chiefs of Nepal and the British Indian government that ended the Anglo-Nepalese War. By the treaty, Nepal renounced all claim to the disputed Terai, or lowland country, and ceded its conquests west of the Kali River and extending to the Sutlej River.

Anglo-Nepalese War - Wikipedia
The “rock-solid” relationship between the United States and Great Britain that President Barack Obama described during his March 2012 meetings with British Prime Minister David Cameron was, in part, forged in the fires of World Wars I and II. Despite fervent wishes to remain neutral in both conflicts, the U.S. allied with Great Britain both times.

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CONFRONTATION | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary

The Oregon boundary dispute or the Oregon Question was a 19th-century territorial dispute over the political division of the Pacific Northwest of North America between several nations that had competing territorial and commercial aspirations over the region. Expansionist competition into the region began in the 18th century, with participants including the Russian Empire, the United Kingdom ...