

Militia

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A militia (mil-ISH-) is a military or paramilitary force that comprises civilian members, as opposed to a professional standing army of regular, full-time military personnel. Militias may be raised in times of need to support regular troops or serve as a pool of available manpower for regular forces to draw from.

When acting independently, militias are generally unable to hold ground against regular forces. Militias commonly support regular troops by skirmishing, holding fortifications, or conducting irregular warfare, instead of undertaking offensive campaigns by themselves. However, militias may also engage in defense activities to protect a community, its territory, property, and laws. For example, naval militias may comprise fishermen and other civilians which are organized and sanctioned by a state to enforce its maritime boundaries.

Beginning in the late 20th century, some militias (in particular officially recognized and sanctioned militias of a government) act as professional forces, while still being part-time or on-call organizations. For instance, members of the part-time United States National Guard militia are considered professional soldiers, as they are trained to the same standards that their full-time, active duty counterparts are. Militias may nonetheless operate outside of a state's legal jurisdiction, taking the form of a private military force, irregular military, or guerilla forces.

In countries with conscription, the term "militia" may refer to the entire able-bodied population available, legally obliged, or who actually respond to be called to arms. In Russia and some countries of the former Soviet Union, an official reserve army composed of citizen soldiers is known as the militsiya.

American militia movement

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American militia movement is a term used by law enforcement and security analysts to refer to a number of private organizations that include paramilitary or similar elements. These groups may refer to themselves as militia, unorganized militia, and constitutional militia. While groups such as the Posse Comitatus existed as early as the 1980s, the movement gained momentum only after standoffs with government agents in the early 1990s. By the mid-1990s, such groups were active in all 50 US states, with membership estimated at between 20,000 and 60,000. The movement is most closely associated with the American right-wing. Most modern organizations calling themselves militias are illegal private paramilitary organizations that would require official sanctioning of a state government in order to be constitutional.

Royal Alderney Militia

The Royal Alderney Militia (French: Milice d'Aurigny) was the reserve defence force of the Channel Island of Alderney, part of the British Crown Dependency

The Royal Alderney Militia (French: Milice d'Aurigny) was the reserve defence force of the Channel Island of Alderney, part of the British Crown Dependency of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. The raising of a militia was authorised by Edward III in 1337 but the first known appointment of a commander did not come until 1657. The unit was formalised in 1777 and received its first uniforms in 1781. Its main role was to man coastal

fortifications around the island and a small party successfully repelled a French invasion in 1780 or 1781. The unit was granted the right to use the "royal" title in 1831. Some members served in the Royal Garrison Artillery during the First World War but British funding ceased in 1928 and the militia was disbanded the following year. The name was reused in 1984 for a newly raised unit of the Army Cadet Force.

Bolivarian Militia of Venezuela

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The Bolivarian Militia of Venezuela is a militia branch of the National Bolivarian Armed Forces of Venezuela. Its headquarters is at the National Military Museum, Fort Montana, Caracas. The Commanding General of the National Militia is Major General Javier José Marcano Tábata, as of August 2024. The National Militia celebrates its anniversary every April 13 yearly.

Militia (United States)

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The militia of the United States, as defined by the U.S. Congress, has changed over time. During colonial America, all able-bodied men of a certain age range were members of the militia, depending on each colony's rule. Individual towns formed local independent militias for their own defense. The year before the U.S. Constitution was ratified, The Federalist Papers detailed the Founding Fathers' paramount vision of the militia in 1787. The new Constitution empowered Congress to "organize, arm, and discipline" this national military force, leaving significant control in the hands of each state government.

Today, as defined by the Militia Act of 1903, the term "militia" is used to describe two classes within the United States:

Organized militia – consisting of the National Guard and Naval Militia.

Unorganized militia – comprising the reserve militia: every able-bodied man of at least 17 and under 45 years of age, who are not members of the National Guard or the Naval Militia. These are militia that are under control of the State Governors.

Congress chose to organize militias for the interests of organizing reserve military units which were not limited in deployment by the strictures of its power over the constitutional militia, which can be called forth only "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

Militia Act

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Militia Ordinance, or Militia Bill, proposed in 1642 in England

The King's Sole Right over the Militia Act 1661 (13 Cha. 2 St. 1. c. 6), England

Militia Act 1662 (14 Cha. 2. c. 3), England, defining lord-lieutenants powers to raise militia

Militia Act 1745 (19 Geo. 2. c. 2), Kingdom of Great Britain

Militia Act 1757, creating a militia to defend Britain during the Seven Years' War, leading to the creation of The Poker Club in Scotland

Militia Act 1786 (26 Geo. 3. c. 107), an act of the Parliament of Great Britain

Militia Acts of 1792 (Uniform Militia Act), two acts passed by the United States Federal government

Militia Act (Ireland) 1793 (33 Geo. 3. c. 22 (I))

Militia Act 1797, to create a uniform Scottish militia

Militia Act of 1808, United States

Militia Act of 1855, Canada

Militia Act of 1862, United States

Militia Act of 1903 (Dick Act), United States

Militia Act 1802 (42 Geo. 3. c. 90), United Kingdom

Militia Act 1803 (43 Geo. 3. c. 50) Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom

Militia Act of 1845, to create the Nelson Battalion of Militia in New Zealand

Militia Act 1882, United Kingdom, amended by the Reserve Forces and Militia Act 1898

Militia (disambiguation)

Look up militia in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. A militia is an army or other fighting organization of non-professional soldiers. Militia may also

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Militia may also refer to:

People's Militia

People's Militia may refer to: People's Militia (Burkina Faso) People's Militias (Czechoslovakia) People's Militia (Ethiopia) Russian people's militias in Ukraine

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People's Militia (Burkina Faso)

People's Militias (Czechoslovakia)

People's Militia (Ethiopia)

Russian people's militias in Ukraine, now the 1st Army Corps (DNR) and 2nd Army Corps (LNR) of Russia

Ukrainian People's Militsiya

Militia (China)

Narodnoe Opolcheniye, the people's militia of the Soviet Union

Peoples' Militia of Bulgaria, now National Police Service (Bulgaria)

People's Militia of Eritrea, part of Eritrean Defence Forces

People's Militia of Libya, part of the Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Militia curfew

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Sussex Militia

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The Sussex Militia was an auxiliary military force in Sussex on the South Coast of England. From their formal organisation as Trained Bands in 1572 they defended the coastline, watched the Spanish Armada and took an active part in the English Civil War. It was the Sussex Militia who captured the Duke of Monmouth after his unsuccessful Rebellion in 1685. After a long hiatus, the Sussex Militia was reformed in 1778 and provided internal security and home defence in all of Britain's major wars thereafter. It eventually became the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia (RSLIM) and also formed the Royal Sussex Militia Artillery. After the Cardwell Reforms the RSLIM became a battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment and saw active service in the Second Boer War. It served as a Special Reserve training unit in World War I. After 1921 the militia had only a shadowy existence until its final abolition in 1953.

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