

The Greek Revolution, War Pensions, and Veteran Affairs (1830s-1850)

Context



THE GREEK REVOLUTION WAS A SUCCESSFUL UPRISING WAGED BY GREEK REVOLUTIONARIES AGAINST THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE BETWEEN 1821 AND 1830. THE GREEKS WERE LATER ASSISTED BY GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA, IN AN EFFORT TO BECOME AN AUTONOMOUS STATE.



THE BORDERS OF THE KINGDOM WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE LONDON PROTOCOL OF 30 AUGUST 1832 SIGNED BY THE GREAT POWERS, WHICH RATIFIED THE TERMS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE ARRANGEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE BORDER BETWEEN GREECE AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. THIS MARKED THE END OF THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, CREATING MODERN GREECE AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE FREE OF TURKISH RULE.

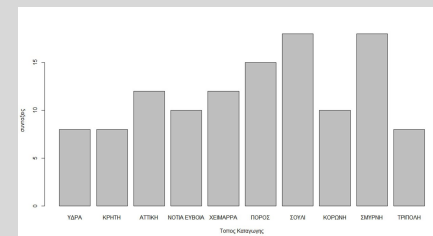


IN 1850 THE PROVISIONAL HELLENIC GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE REGISTRY OF 479 DISABLED (AND/OR SLAIN) VETERANS OF THE 1821 REVOLUTION. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT STIPULATED WHO WAS PERMITTED TO RECEIVE PENSIONS FOR THEIR MARTIAL SERVICE, AND HOW MUCH THEY WERE ENTITLED TO.

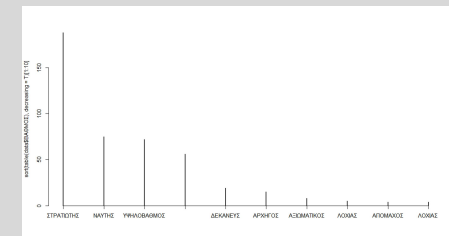
Data Analysis

- This research project focuses on veteran affairs, specifically analyzing the compensation and benefits granted to the widows and orphans of former soldiers who fought in the Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire.

Veterans - number of pensions according to place of origin



Veterans - number of pensions according to rank



Veterans deceased - number of rank and service

