

## ARMIES AND REGIMENTS

		<i>Commanded by</i>
Army Group	A rare grouping of two more armies e.g., the 21st Army Group of WWII with about 600,000 men.	General or Field Marshal
Army	Two or more corps (e.g. 8th Army in WW2 with about 150,000 men).	General or Field Marshal
Corps	Two or three divisions, so large that they usually exist only in large war operations.	Lieutenant-General or General
Division	(Usually) three infantry or cavalry/armoured brigades, equipped to operate independently in the field, and so with supporting reconnaissance (one or two light cavalry regiments), artillery (three or four regiments), engineers (three squadrons), medical, supply and transport, etc. A Division in WW2 had about 16,000 men.	Lieutenant-General or Major-General
Brigade	(Usually) three infantry battalions and/or cavalry/armoured regiments. Infantry battalions in a brigade are usually not from the same regimental family.	Major-General, Brigadier or Colonel
Regiment	The largest permanently established unit.	Colonel (appointment not rank) or Colonel-in-Chief
Battalion	Infantry – four or more companies. A tactical group of battalions is a brigade.	Lieutenant-Colonel
Company (Squadron, Battery)	The basic tactical unit of 100-200 soldiers. During 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, there were ten companies in an infantry battalion including two elite flank. Now composed of three platoons.	Captain or Major
Platoon (Troop)	Originally 40-50 men in square formation. Revived in 1913 as a sub-unit of an infantry company (equivalent to a troop of cavalry or artillery), with about 30 personnel. Troop – Sub-unit of a squadron of cavalry, engineers or signals, or of a battery of artillery.	Lieutenant or 2nd Lieutenant
Section	There are three sections of seven to ten soldiers per platoon or troop.	