

marching toward war

Marching Toward War: Understanding the Precursors and Perils

marching toward war is a phrase that evokes images of immense human suffering, societal upheaval, and global instability. This article delves into the complex tapestry of factors that lead nations and alliances to the brink of armed conflict, exploring the historical, political, economic, and psychological dimensions. We will examine the insidious build-up of tensions, the role of rhetoric and propaganda, the economic drivers, and the critical decision-making processes that can escalate from diplomatic friction to full-scale war. Understanding these precursors is vital to appreciating the fragility of peace and the immense responsibility that leaders bear in averting catastrophic outcomes.

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The Shifting Sands of International Relations

The landscape of global power is perpetually in flux, and these shifts often sow the seeds for future conflicts. When the balance of power is disrupted, whether through the rise of new powers, the decline of established ones, or the formation of new alliances, existing frameworks of international

cooperation can be strained. This can lead to increased suspicion, competition, and a sense of insecurity among states. The historical record is replete with examples of major wars that followed periods of significant geopolitical realignment, as nations vie for influence and security in a changing world order. Recognizing these subtle yet powerful movements is a crucial first step in anticipating the potential for nations to begin marching toward war.

The Balance of Power Dynamics

The concept of the balance of power is central to understanding international relations. When power is perceived to be unevenly distributed, or when a rising power challenges the established hegemon, it can create instability. States may form counter-alliances to prevent any single entity from becoming too dominant, or they may engage in preemptive actions to secure their perceived interests. This delicate equilibrium, when tipped too far in one direction, can significantly increase the likelihood of a nation or group of nations marching toward war.

Alliances and Entanglements

The intricate web of alliances can be a double-edged sword. While intended to deter aggression and provide collective security, they can also drag nations into conflicts that might not directly involve their core interests. A minor dispute between two allied nations can quickly escalate into a wider confrontation if treaty obligations compel other states to intervene. The domino effect, where the activation of one alliance triggers the response of another, is a well-documented phenomenon in the history of wars.

Escalating Tensions and the Breakdown of Diplomacy

As geopolitical shifts occur, or as existing grievances fester, diplomatic channels often become the first casualty. When dialogue falters and communication breaks down, misunderstandings can be amplified, and mistrust deepens. The initial stages of marching toward war are often characterized by a gradual erosion of diplomatic norms, a refusal to compromise, and an increasing reliance on confrontational rhetoric. Each failed negotiation, each unmet demand, pushes the parties further away from peaceful resolution and closer to the precipice of conflict.

The Failure of Negotiation and Mediation

Effective diplomacy requires a willingness from all parties to engage in good-faith negotiations and to consider compromise. When one or more actors

refuse to negotiate meaningfully, or when external mediators are unable to bridge the divide, the path toward conflict becomes more probable. The absence of a viable diplomatic off-ramp is a significant indicator that the international community is marching toward war rather than away from it.

Incidents and Provocations

Small-scale incidents or provocations can often serve as flashpoints, igniting pre-existing tensions into open hostility. These could range from border skirmishes and naval encounters to cyberattacks and espionage. The way these incidents are perceived and responded to by the involved parties can either de-escalate the situation or become the immediate catalyst for a larger conflict, accelerating the process of marching toward war.

The Role of Ideology and National Identity

Deep-seated ideological differences or fervent nationalistic sentiments can be powerful drivers of conflict. When ideologies clash, and when national identity is perceived to be under threat or is promoted in an expansionist manner, it can create an environment where war is seen as a legitimate or even necessary tool. The demonization of the "other" and the glorification of one's own nation are potent forces that can pave the way for marching toward war.

Ideological Clashes

Conflicting political, religious, or economic ideologies can create irreconcilable differences between states. When one ideology seeks to impose its worldview on another, or when the perceived values of a nation are fundamentally opposed, it can lead to sustained animosity and a willingness to resort to force to defend or propagate those beliefs. This ideological chasm often makes peaceful coexistence a distant dream, pushing nations toward a path of marching toward war.

Nationalism and Expansionism

Extreme nationalism, particularly when coupled with expansionist ambitions, can be a dangerous precursor to war. A belief in national superiority, a desire to reclaim perceived historical territories, or a drive to secure resources or influence for the nation can lead to aggressive foreign policies. This can manifest as irredentist claims, territorial disputes, or a general predisposition to assert national interests through military means, ultimately contributing to a nation or coalition marching toward war.

Economic Pressures and Resource Competition

Economic factors frequently play a significant role in the lead-up to war. Competition for vital resources, trade disputes, economic sanctions, and the desire for economic dominance can all create friction between nations. When economic interests are threatened, or when one nation perceives another as an obstacle to its economic prosperity, it can create a powerful incentive to resolve these issues through military means. The pursuit of economic advantage can thus be a silent, yet potent, force marching toward war.

Competition for Scarce Resources

Access to critical resources such as oil, water, minerals, and arable land has historically been a major driver of conflict. When these resources become scarce, or when their distribution is perceived as inequitable, nations may resort to military action to secure their access or to deny them to rivals. This competition for vital commodities can be a primary engine propelling nations marching toward war.

Trade Disputes and Economic Sanctions

Protracted trade disputes or the imposition of severe economic sanctions can also escalate tensions to dangerous levels. When a nation's economy is significantly harmed by another's policies, or when sanctions are perceived as acts of aggression, it can provoke retaliatory measures, potentially including military action. These economic pressures can create a fertile ground for the emergence of scenarios where marching toward war becomes a perceived necessity.

The Influence of Military Buildup and Doctrine

A significant factor that can contribute to the outbreak of war is the unchecked military buildup by one or more states. When nations perceive a threat, they may increase their military spending and develop more sophisticated weaponry. This can, in turn, be perceived as a threat by their rivals, leading to a security dilemma where each side's efforts to enhance its security inadvertently decrease the security of the other. The emphasis on military solutions and the development of offensive doctrines can normalize the idea of conflict, making marching toward war a more palatable option.

Arms Races and Military Modernization

A rapid increase in military spending and the acquisition of advanced weaponry by one state can trigger an arms race, as other states feel

compelled to match or exceed these capabilities. This competitive military modernization can create an environment of heightened tension and suspicion, where the potential for miscalculation or accidental escalation increases significantly. The ongoing cycle of military enhancement signals a dangerous trajectory marching toward war.

Military Doctrine and Strategic Postures

The military doctrines and strategic postures adopted by nations can also influence their propensity for war. Doctrines that emphasize preemptive strikes, offensive operations, or the early use of force can create a more volatile international environment. When military leaders and policymakers become accustomed to thinking in terms of military solutions, it can lower the threshold for engaging in armed conflict, making the process of marching toward war seem less daunting.

Propaganda, Information Warfare, and Public Opinion

The manipulation of information and public opinion plays a critical role in preparing a population for war. Propaganda campaigns can be used to demonize an adversary, foster patriotism, and create a sense of existential threat that justifies military action. Information warfare, including cyberattacks and the spread of disinformation, can further destabilize an opponent and polarize domestic opinion, making peaceful resolutions more difficult and paving the way for marching toward war.

The Power of Propaganda

Effective propaganda can shape perceptions, inflame emotions, and create a collective narrative that supports a war effort. By controlling the flow of information and framing events in a particular light, governments can build public support for military intervention, even in the face of significant costs and risks. This ideological conditioning is often a crucial element in any deliberate strategy of marching toward war.

Disinformation and Cyber Warfare

In the modern era, disinformation campaigns and cyber warfare have become potent tools for destabilizing adversaries and influencing public opinion. The deliberate spread of false narratives or the disruption of critical infrastructure can create chaos and erode trust, making it easier for leaders to justify military action. These tactics can sow the seeds of conflict and accelerate the momentum marching toward war.

The Moment of Decision: Thresholds to Conflict

While the build-up to war is often a gradual process, there are specific moments or thresholds where the decision to engage in armed conflict becomes imminent. These are critical junctures where leaders weigh the perceived costs and benefits of war against the alternatives. The analysis of historical conflicts reveals patterns in these decision-making processes, highlighting the psychological pressures, perceived inevitabilities, and strategic calculations that can lead to the final commitment to war. Understanding these tipping points is essential for comprehending how nations end up marching toward war.

Perceived Inevitability and the Security Dilemma

At times, a perceived inevitability of conflict can become a self-fulfilling prophecy. If leaders believe that war is unavoidable, they may be more inclined to strike first or to adopt more aggressive stances, thus increasing the likelihood of the very conflict they sought to avoid. The security dilemma, where defensive actions are perceived as offensive, can trap nations in a cycle marching toward war.

Leadership and Decision-Making Under Pressure

The quality of leadership and the decision-making processes within governments are paramount. Leaders facing immense pressure, armed with incomplete information, and influenced by domestic political considerations may make choices that escalate tensions rather than de-escalate them. The psychology of decision-making in crisis situations, including the potential for groupthink and the desire to appear strong, can be significant factors when nations are marching toward war.

Consequences and the Long Shadow of War

The act of marching toward war is only the beginning of a destructive process. The consequences of armed conflict are far-reaching and devastating, impacting not only the direct combatants but also global stability, economies, and humanitarian conditions. The scars of war can endure for generations, influencing international relations and perpetuating cycles of violence. Acknowledging these profound and lasting repercussions is crucial for understanding the gravity of any nation or alliance marching toward war.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the current geopolitical flashpoints that are most concerning for potential escalation into conflict?

Several regions are under intense scrutiny. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine, coupled with increased tensions between Russia and NATO, remains a primary concern. The Indo-Pacific, particularly the South China Sea and Taiwan Strait, sees heightened activity from China and the US, raising fears of a regional conflict. Additionally, instability in the Middle East, with its complex web of alliances and proxy conflicts, continues to be a volatile area.

How is the rhetoric of national leaders influencing public perception and the likelihood of conflict?

Leaders' rhetoric plays a significant role in shaping public opinion and creating an environment conducive to or resistant to war. Strong, often nationalistic, language can rally domestic support for aggressive stances and demonize adversaries, making diplomatic solutions seem less appealing. Conversely, de-escalatory language and emphasis on dialogue can foster a more peaceful climate. The current global landscape sees a mix of assertive and conciliatory tones, with heated rhetoric in some areas amplifying anxieties.

What are the economic indicators that suggest a world 'marching toward war'?

Several economic indicators can signal increasing global instability and a potential move towards conflict. These include rising defense budgets worldwide, as nations increase military spending in anticipation of or response to threats. Fluctuations in global commodity prices, particularly oil, can be exacerbated by geopolitical tensions, impacting economies. Increased sanctions and trade wars can also indicate escalating disputes between nations. Furthermore, a decline in international cooperation and a rise in protectionist economic policies can signal a fracturing of the global order.

How do technological advancements, such as AI and cyber warfare, change the nature of 'marching toward war'?

Advanced technologies like AI and cyber warfare are fundamentally altering how conflicts might unfold. AI can accelerate decision-making cycles, potentially leading to faster escalation, and can be used in autonomous weapon systems. Cyber warfare can destabilize critical infrastructure, disrupt communications, and undermine trust before any kinetic engagement. These technologies blur the lines between peace and war, creating new arenas for conflict and presenting unique challenges for deterrence and de-

escalation, making the path to war potentially faster and more unpredictable.

What role do international organizations and diplomacy play in preventing nations from 'marching toward war'?

International organizations like the UN and regional bodies are crucial in preventing conflict by providing platforms for dialogue, mediation, and the establishment of international norms. Diplomacy, through negotiations, treaties, and sanctions, aims to resolve disputes peacefully and de-escalate tensions. However, their effectiveness can be hampered by geopolitical rivalries, the veto power of permanent Security Council members, and a lack of universal adherence to international law. Currently, the effectiveness of these bodies is being tested by the rise of multipolarity and challenges to the existing world order.

Additional Resources

Here is a numbered list of 9 book titles related to marching toward war, with descriptions:

1. The Guns of August

This seminal work by Barbara W. Tuchman vividly reconstructs the opening month of World War I, detailing the intricate web of alliances, strategic miscalculations, and sheer momentum that propelled Europe into catastrophic conflict. Tuchman's prose makes the unfolding disaster feel both inevitable and tragically avoidable. It captures the hubris and misplaced optimism that characterized the pre-war atmosphere.

2. Inventing the Modern War: The U.S. Army in the First World War

Richard Holmes examines how the American military, largely unprepared for the scale and nature of industrial warfare, rapidly transformed during World War I. The book explores the technological, tactical, and logistical innovations that reshaped the Army's approach to combat. It highlights the steep learning curve and immense human cost of modern warfare's inception.

3. To End All Wars: A Story of Loyalty and Rebellion, 1914-1918

This gripping narrative by Adam Hochschild delves into the lives of individuals who, in the midst of fervent patriotism and widespread support for the war, dared to question the conflict's righteousness. It tells the stories of conscientious objectors, anti-war activists, and those who suffered for their dissenting views. The book provides a powerful counterpoint to the prevailing war fever of the era.

4. The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914

Christopher Clark's monumental study meticulously dissects the complex diplomatic machinations and the decisions made by key figures in the lead-up to World War I. He argues against a single perpetrator, instead highlighting

a confluence of factors, misjudgments, and a prevailing belief in the inevitability of conflict. The book paints a grim picture of a continent sleepwalking into a devastating war.

5. A Storm in Flanders: The Triumph and Tragedy of the British Expeditionary Force, 1914

Winfried H. Habel details the harrowing early campaigns of the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front during World War I. The book focuses on the desperate battles of Mons and the Marne, showcasing the bravery and immense sacrifices of the soldiers. It underscores the brutal reality of trench warfare and the crushing initial losses.

6. The Second World War: Volume I: The Gathering Storm

While encompassing more than just the march to war, Winston Churchill's opening volume of his monumental history provides unparalleled insight into the interwar period and the escalating tensions that led to World War II. Churchill, as a key participant, offers a unique perspective on the appeasement policies, the rise of totalitarian regimes, and the diplomatic failures that paved the way for global conflict. It vividly portrays the growing dread and sense of impending doom.

7. Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin

Timothy Snyder's harrowing account focuses on the vast territories in Eastern Europe that became the killing fields of the 20th century, caught between the genocidal regimes of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. The book powerfully illustrates how these competing totalitarianisms led to the mass deaths of millions in the years surrounding World War II. It chronicles the suffering and systematic destruction that characterized the era.

8. The Road to War: The Battle of France, 1940

This book by Michael D. Roberts offers a detailed account of the swift and devastating German invasion of France in 1940, a pivotal moment that dramatically reshaped World War II. It examines the strategic blunders of the Allied forces and the effectiveness of the German Blitzkrieg tactics. The book underscores the shock and rapid collapse that characterized the initial phase of this phase of the war.

9. War and Peace

Leo Tolstoy's epic novel, while fictional, provides a profound exploration of the impact of war on individual lives and the fate of nations, particularly during Napoleon's invasion of Russia. The book contrasts the grand historical movements with the personal experiences of characters grappling with love, loss, and the immense forces of history. It offers a timeless perspective on the human cost and complexities of warfare.

[Marching Toward War](#)

Name: The Inevitable March: Understanding the Dynamics of War and Conflict

Outline:

Introduction: Defining "marching toward war" and its multifaceted nature. Establishing the scope and importance of the topic.

Chapter 1: The Seeds of Conflict: Exploring the root causes of war, including ideological clashes, resource scarcity, political instability, and historical grievances.

Chapter 2: The Escalation Ladder: Analyzing the stages of conflict escalation, from diplomatic tensions to armed conflict, highlighting key decision-making points and tipping points.

Chapter 3: The Role of Propaganda and Media: Examining how propaganda and media shape public opinion, influence political decisions, and contribute to the escalation of conflict.

Chapter 4: The Human Cost of War: Exploring the devastating impact of war on civilians, soldiers, and the environment, including physical, psychological, and economic consequences.

Chapter 5: Preventing War: Discussing strategies for conflict prevention and resolution, encompassing diplomacy, international law, peacekeeping operations, and conflict transformation.

Chapter 6: Case Studies: Examining specific historical and contemporary examples of "marching toward war," analyzing the factors that led to conflict and the consequences that followed.

Conclusion: Synthesizing key findings and offering reflections on the ongoing challenges of preventing war in the 21st century.

Marching Toward War: A Comprehensive Exploration

Introduction: The Shadow of War

The phrase "marching toward war" evokes a sense of inexorable momentum, a trajectory seemingly destined for armed conflict. This isn't simply a metaphorical expression; it reflects a complex reality where escalating tensions, fueled by a myriad of factors, can propel nations and groups toward violent confrontation. Understanding this process—the subtle shifts, the critical decisions, the cascading effects—is crucial for preventing future conflicts and mitigating the devastating consequences of war. This exploration delves into the multifaceted nature of "marching toward war," examining the underlying causes, the stages of escalation, the role of media and propaganda, the human cost, and strategies for prevention. We will analyze this phenomenon through historical lenses and contemporary case studies, providing a framework for comprehension and action.

Chapter 1: The Seeds of Conflict: Sowing the Ground for War

Wars don't erupt spontaneously. They are the culmination of long-term processes, often rooted in deep-seated grievances and conflicting interests. Several key factors contribute to the creation of a climate ripe for conflict:

Ideological Clashes: Fundamental disagreements over political ideologies, religious beliefs, or national identities can fuel intense animosity and create an environment where violence is seen as a legitimate means of resolving differences. The Cold War, for example, was largely driven by the ideological struggle between communism and capitalism.

Resource Scarcity: Competition over scarce resources, such as water, land, minerals, or energy, can

trigger conflicts, especially in regions already facing political instability or weak governance. The ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, often linked to oil resources, exemplify this dynamic.

Political Instability: Weak or failing states, characterized by corruption, lack of legitimacy, and internal divisions, are more vulnerable to conflict. Power vacuums and the absence of effective governance often create opportunities for armed groups to seize control, leading to civil wars and regional instability.

Historical Grievances: Past injustices, unresolved territorial disputes, or historical traumas can fester for generations, creating deep-seated resentment and providing fertile ground for renewed conflict. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, rooted in historical claims and unresolved territorial issues, is a poignant example.

Chapter 2: The Escalation Ladder: A Step-by-Step Descent into War

The path to war is rarely a sudden leap. It's often a gradual escalation, marked by distinct stages:

Diplomatic Tensions: Initial disagreements and disputes are often handled through diplomatic channels, but if these efforts fail, tensions can rise. Accusations, threats, and retaliatory actions can further escalate the situation.

Military Buildup: As tensions intensify, nations may begin to increase their military spending, mobilize troops, and engage in military exercises, signaling their willingness to use force.

Proxy Conflicts: Indirect conflicts, where opposing sides support different factions within a third country, can escalate tensions and increase the likelihood of direct confrontation.

Acts of Aggression: Minor acts of aggression, such as border incursions or attacks on civilian infrastructure, can quickly escalate into full-scale conflict.

Full-Scale War: If diplomatic efforts fail and the escalation continues unchecked, the conflict can escalate into a full-scale war, involving large-scale military operations and widespread destruction.

Chapter 3: The Role of Propaganda and Media: Shaping Perceptions and Fueling Conflict

Propaganda and media play a significant role in shaping public opinion and influencing political decisions during times of heightened tension. Governments and other actors often use propaganda to demonize their adversaries, justify their actions, and rally support for war. Media coverage, whether biased or objective, can also influence public perception and contribute to the escalation of conflict. Understanding the dynamics of media manipulation and propaganda is crucial for navigating the complexities of "marching toward war."

Chapter 4: The Human Cost of War: Devastation and Suffering

The human cost of war is immeasurable. Beyond the immediate casualties, war inflicts long-term suffering on civilians and soldiers alike:

Physical Injuries and Death: The most immediate and devastating consequences are the physical injuries and deaths inflicted on combatants and civilians.

Psychological Trauma: War often leads to severe psychological trauma, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression.

Displacement and Refugee Crises: Millions of people are displaced from their homes, becoming refugees and facing immense hardship.

Economic Devastation: Wars destroy infrastructure, disrupt economies, and impoverish entire

populations.

Environmental Damage: Conflicts often cause widespread environmental damage, polluting land and water resources and disrupting ecosystems.

Chapter 5: Preventing War: Strategies for Peace and Security

Preventing war requires a multifaceted approach encompassing diplomatic efforts, international cooperation, and structural reforms:

Diplomacy and Negotiation: Early intervention and diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts peacefully are crucial. This includes mediation, arbitration, and other forms of conflict resolution.

International Law and Institutions: Strengthening international law and institutions, such as the United Nations, can contribute to preventing conflict and promoting peaceful resolution.

Peacekeeping Operations: Deploying peacekeeping forces to maintain peace and security in conflict zones can help to stabilize the situation and prevent further escalation.

Conflict Transformation: Addressing the root causes of conflict through long-term initiatives focused on sustainable development, poverty reduction, and good governance is essential for lasting peace.

Chapter 6: Case Studies: Lessons from History and Contemporary Conflicts

Examining specific historical and contemporary cases illuminates the dynamics of "marching toward war." Analysis of these cases allows us to identify common patterns, assess the effectiveness of different strategies, and draw valuable lessons for future conflict prevention. Examples could include the lead-up to World War I, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and current conflicts in various regions.

Conclusion: The Ongoing Struggle for Peace

"Marching toward war" is a persistent threat in the 21st century. Understanding the complex interplay of factors that contribute to conflict, recognizing the warning signs, and implementing effective prevention strategies are essential for creating a more peaceful and secure world. This requires a commitment from individuals, governments, and international organizations to prioritize diplomacy, address the root causes of conflict, and invest in peacebuilding initiatives.

FAQs:

1. What are the most common causes of war? Ideological clashes, resource scarcity, political instability, and historical grievances are among the most significant.
2. How can we identify the early warning signs of a potential conflict? Increased military buildup, heightened diplomatic tensions, and acts of aggression are key indicators.
3. What role does propaganda play in escalating conflict? Propaganda shapes public opinion, justifies aggressive actions, and demonizes opponents.
4. What is the long-term impact of war on societies? War inflicts lasting physical, psychological, and economic damage, often spanning generations.
5. What are some effective strategies for preventing war? Diplomacy, international cooperation, conflict resolution mechanisms, and addressing root causes are crucial.
6. How can international organizations contribute to peace? They can facilitate diplomacy, mediate disputes, provide peacekeeping forces, and promote development.

7. What is the difference between a proxy war and a direct war? Proxy wars involve indirect confrontation through support of opposing factions, while direct wars involve direct military engagement between states.
8. What is the role of media in shaping perceptions of war? Media coverage, both biased and unbiased, significantly shapes public understanding and influences political decisions.
9. How can individuals contribute to peacebuilding efforts? By advocating for peaceful solutions, supporting humanitarian aid, and promoting intercultural understanding.

Related Articles:

1. The Psychology of War: Exploring the psychological factors influencing decision-making during conflict.
2. The Economics of War: Analyzing the economic costs and consequences of armed conflict.
3. International Law and the Prevention of War: Examining the role of international legal frameworks in preventing conflicts.
4. The Role of the United Nations in Peacekeeping: Assessing the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations.
5. Conflict Resolution Strategies: A detailed examination of various conflict resolution techniques.
6. The Impact of War on Children: Focusing on the specific consequences of war on child development and well-being.
7. Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development: Exploring the challenges and strategies for rebuilding war-torn societies.
8. Cyber Warfare and its Implications for International Security: Examining the growing threat of cyberattacks and its role in international relations.
9. Arms Control and Disarmament Treaties: Analyzing the effectiveness of international agreements aimed at limiting weapons proliferation.

marching toward war: Marching Toward Hell Michael Scheuer, 2009-02-10 A veteran CIA counter-terrorism analyst provides a sobering analysis of the U.S. Iraqi War policy while making unsettling predictions about how American security will be affected by the conflict, in a report that reveals how America's foreign policy is undermining key national goals and rendering the country vulnerable to terrorism. Reprint. 50,000 first printing.

marching toward war: Marching into Darkness Waitman Wade Beorn, 2014-01-06 On October 10, 1941, the Jewish population of the Belarusian village of Krucha was rounded up and shot. This atrocity was not the routine work of the SS but was committed by a regular German army unit acting on its own initiative. *Marching into Darkness* is a bone-chilling exposé of the ordinary footsoldiers who participated in the Final Solution on a daily basis. Although scholars have exploded the myth that the Wehrmacht played no significant part in the Holocaust, a concrete picture of its involvement has been lacking. *Marching into Darkness* reveals in detail how the army willingly fulfilled its role as an agent of murder on a massive scale. Waitman Wade Beorn unearths forced labor, sexual violence, and grave robbing, though a few soldiers refused to participate and even helped Jews. Improvised extermination progressively became methodical, with some army units going so far as to organize Jew hunts. The Wehrmacht also used the pretense of Jewish anti-partisan warfare as a subterfuge by reporting murdered Jews as partisans. Through military and legal records, survivor testimonies, and eyewitness interviews, Beorn paints a searing portrait of an army's descent into ever more intimate participation in genocide.

marching toward war: *Marching Home* Kevin Coyne, 2003 A sailor faces a kamikaze hurtling at his ship, then walks a police beat back home, trying to keep the peace.--BOOK JACKET.

marching toward war: Marching Toward Freedom James M. McPherson, 1991 Using a wide

variety of primary sources, examines the role of Afro-Americans in contributing to the Union and Confederacy during the Civil War and the resulting change in their position as citizens.

marching toward war: *I Ain't Marching Anymore* Chris Lombardi, 2020-11-10 A sweeping history of the passionate men and women in uniform who have bravely and courageously exercised the power of dissent Before the U.S. Constitution had even been signed, soldiers and new veterans protested. Dissent, the hallowed expression of disagreement and refusal to comply with the government's wishes, has a long history in the United States. Soldier dissenters, outraged by the country's wars or egregious violations in conduct, speak out and change U.S. politics, social welfare systems, and histories. *I Ain't Marching Anymore* carefully traces soldier dissent from the early days of the republic through the wars that followed, including the genocidal "Indian Wars," the Civil War, long battles against slavery and racism that continue today, both World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, the Cold War, and contemporary military imbroglios. Acclaimed journalist Chris Lombardi presents a soaring history valorizing the brave men and women who spoke up, spoke out, and talked back to national power. Inviting readers to understand the texture of dissent and its evolving and ongoing meaning, *I Ain't Marching Anymore* profiles conscientious objectors including Frederick Douglass's son Lewis, Evan Thomas, Howard Zinn, William Kunstler, and Chelsea Manning, adding human dimensions to debates about war and peace. Meticulously researched, rich in characters, and vivid in storytelling, *I Ain't Marching Anymore* celebrates the sweeping spirit of dissent in the American tradition and invigorates its meaning for new risk-taking dissenters.

marching toward war: Marching Masters Colin Edward Woodward, 2014-03-05 The Confederate army went to war to defend a nation of slaveholding states, and although men rushed to recruiting stations for many reasons, they understood that the fundamental political issue at stake in the conflict was the future of slavery. Most Confederate soldiers were not slaveholders themselves, but they were products of the largest and most prosperous slaveholding civilization the world had ever seen, and they sought to maintain clear divisions between black and white, master and servant, free and slave. In *Marching Masters* Colin Woodward explores not only the importance of slavery in the minds of Confederate soldiers but also its effects on military policy and decision making. Beyond showing how essential the defense of slavery was in motivating Confederate troops to fight, Woodward examines the Rebels' persistent belief in the need to defend slavery and deploy it militarily as the war raged on. Slavery proved essential to the Confederate war machine, and Rebels strove to protect it just as they did Southern cities, towns, and railroads. Slaves served by the tens of thousands in the Southern armies—never as soldiers, but as menial laborers who cooked meals, washed horses, and dug ditches. By following Rebel troops' continued adherence to notions of white supremacy into the Reconstruction and Jim Crow eras, the book carries the story beyond the Confederacy's surrender. Drawing upon hundreds of soldiers' letters, diaries, and memoirs, *Marching Masters* combines the latest social and military history in its compelling examination of the last bloody years of slavery in the United States.

marching toward war: *On War* Carl von Clausewitz, 1908

marching toward war: *Marching Home: Union Veterans and Their Unending Civil War* Brian Matthew Jordan, 2015-01-26 Finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History Winner of the Gov. John Andrew Award (Union Club of Boston) An acclaimed, groundbreaking, and "powerful exploration" (Washington Post) of the fate of Union veterans, who won the war but couldn't bear the peace. For well over a century, traditional Civil War histories have concluded in 1865, with a bitterly won peace and Union soldiers returning triumphantly home. In a landmark work that challenges sterilized portraits accepted for generations, Civil War historian Brian Matthew Jordan creates an entirely new narrative. These veterans—tending rotting wounds, battling alcoholism, campaigning for paltry pensions—tragically realized that they stood as unwelcome reminders to a new America eager to heal, forget, and embrace the freewheeling bounty of the Gilded Age. Mining previously untapped archives, Jordan uncovers anguished letters and diaries, essays by amputees, and gruesome medical reports, all deeply revealing of the American psyche. In the model of twenty-first-century histories like Drew Gilpin Faust's *This Republic of Suffering* or Maya Jasanoff's *Liberty's Exiles* that

illuminate the plight of the common man, *Marching Home* makes almost unbearably personal the rage and regret of Union veterans. Their untold stories are critically relevant today.

marching toward war: The March E. L. Doctorow, 2005 In the last years of the Civil War, General William Tecumseh Sherman marched 60,000 Union troops through Georgia and the Carolinas, cutting a 60-mile wide swath of pillage and destruction. That event comes back in this magisterial novel. High school & older.

marching toward war: Valley of Death Ted Morgan, 2010-02-23 Pulitzer Prize-winning author Ted Morgan has now written a rich and definitive account of the fateful battle that ended French rule in Indochina—and led inexorably to America's Vietnam War. Dien Bien Phu was a remote valley on the border of Laos along a simple rural trade route. But it would also be where a great European power fell to an underestimated insurgent army and lost control of a crucial colony. Valley of Death is the untold story of the 1954 battle that, in six weeks, changed the course of history. A veteran of the French Army, Ted Morgan has made use of exclusive firsthand reports to create the most complete and dramatic telling of the conflict ever written. Here is the history of the Vietminh liberation movement's rebellion against French occupation after World War II and its growth as an adversary, eventually backed by Communist China. Here too is the ill-fated French plan to build a base in Dien Bien Phu and draw the Vietminh into a debilitating defeat—which instead led to the Europeans being encircled in the surrounding hills, besieged by heavy artillery, overrun, and defeated. Making expert use of recently unearthed or released information, Morgan reveals the inner workings of the American effort to aid France, with Eisenhower secretly disdainful of the French effort and prophetically worried that “no military victory was possible in that type of theater.” Morgan paints indelible portraits of all the major players, from Henri Navarre, head of the French Union forces, a rigid professional unprepared for an enemy fortified by rice carried on bicycles, to his commander, General Christian de Castries, a privileged, miscast cavalry officer, and General Vo Nguyen Giap, a master of guerrilla warfare working out of a one-room hut on the side of a hill. Most devastatingly, Morgan sets the stage for the Vietnam quagmire that was to come. Superbly researched and powerfully written, Valley of Death is the crowning achievement of an author whose work has always been as compulsively readable as it is important.

marching toward war: When Books Went to War Molly Gupitll Manning, 2014-12-02 This New York Times bestselling account of books parachuted to soldiers during WWII is a “cultural history that does much to explain modern America” (USA Today). When America entered World War II in 1941, we faced an enemy that had banned and burned 100 million books. Outraged librarians launched a campaign to send free books to American troops, gathering 20 million hardcover donations. Two years later, the War Department and the publishing industry stepped in with an extraordinary program: 120 million specially printed paperbacks designed for troops to carry in their pockets and rucksacks in every theater of war. These small, lightweight Armed Services Editions were beloved by the troops and are still fondly remembered today. Soldiers read them while waiting to land at Normandy, in hellish trenches in the midst of battles in the Pacific, in field hospitals, and on long bombing flights. This pioneering project not only lifted soldiers' spirits, but also helped rescue *The Great Gatsby* from obscurity and made Betty Smith, author of *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, into a national icon. “A thoroughly engaging, enlightening, and often uplifting account . . . I was enthralled and moved.” — Tim O'Brien, author of *The Things They Carried* “Whether or not you're a book lover, you'll be moved.” — Entertainment Weekly

marching toward war: Marching to Appomattox Ken Stark, 2015-03 Tells the tale of the seven day campaign that culminated in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox and the end of the Civil War.

marching toward war: *World History Grades 9-12* , 2007-04-30

marching toward war: *Toward Combined Arms Warfare* Jonathan Mallory House, 1985

marching toward war: Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Towards the Somme Frank McGuinness, 2004 *Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Towards the Somme* was revived by the Abbey Theatre, Dublin in 1994 as part of an acknowledgement of the peace process. The production

was subsequently taken to the Edinburgh Festival in 1995 and opened at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Barbican Theatre, London, in March 1996.

marching toward war: *When Johnny Went Marching* G. Clifton Wisler, 2001-09 Presents the stories and photographs of a few dozen underage boys who enlisted in the Civil War as drummers, hospital orderlies, drivers, musicians, and often full-fledged fighting men.

marching toward war: The War That Ended Peace Margaret MacMillan, 2013-10-29 NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New York Times Book Review • The Economist • The Christian Science Monitor • Bloomberg Businessweek • The Globe and Mail From the bestselling and award-winning author of *Paris 1919* comes a masterpiece of narrative nonfiction, a fascinating portrait of Europe from 1900 up to the outbreak of World War I. The century since the end of the Napoleonic wars had been the most peaceful era Europe had known since the fall of the Roman Empire. In the first years of the twentieth century, Europe believed it was marching to a golden, happy, and prosperous future. But instead, complex personalities and rivalries, colonialism and ethnic nationalisms, and shifting alliances helped to bring about the failure of the long peace and the outbreak of a war that transformed Europe and the world. *The War That Ended Peace* brings vividly to life the military leaders, politicians, diplomats, bankers, and the extended, interrelated family of crowned heads across Europe who failed to stop the descent into war: in Germany, the mercurial Kaiser Wilhelm II and the chief of the German general staff, Von Moltke the Younger; in Austria-Hungary, Emperor Franz Joseph, a man who tried, through sheer hard work, to stave off the coming chaos in his empire; in Russia, Tsar Nicholas II and his wife; in Britain, King Edward VII, Prime Minister Herbert Asquith, and British admiral Jacky Fisher, the fierce advocate of naval reform who entered into the arms race with Germany that pushed the continent toward confrontation on land and sea. There are the would-be peacemakers as well, among them prophets of the horrors of future wars whose warnings went unheeded: Alfred Nobel, who donated his fortune to the cause of international understanding, and Bertha von Suttner, a writer and activist who was the first woman awarded Nobel's new Peace Prize. Here too we meet the urbane and cosmopolitan Count Harry Kessler, who noticed many of the early signs that something was stirring in Europe; the young Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty and a rising figure in British politics; Madame Caillaux, who shot a man who might have been a force for peace; and more. With indelible portraits, MacMillan shows how the fateful decisions of a few powerful people changed the course of history. Taut, suspenseful, and impossible to put down, *The War That Ended Peace* is also a wise cautionary reminder of how wars happen in spite of the near-universal desire to keep the peace. Destined to become a classic in the tradition of Barbara Tuchman's *The Guns of August*, *The War That Ended Peace* enriches our understanding of one of the defining periods and events of the twentieth century. Praise for *The War That Ended Peace* "Magnificent . . . *The War That Ended Peace* will certainly rank among the best books of the centennial crop."—The Economist "Superb."—The New York Times Book Review "Masterly . . . marvelous . . . Those looking to understand why World War I happened will have a hard time finding a better place to start."—The Christian Science Monitor "The debate over the war's origins has raged for years. Ms. MacMillan's explanation goes straight to the heart of political fallibility. . . . Elegantly written, with wonderful character sketches of the key players, this is a book to be treasured."—The Wall Street Journal "A magisterial 600-page panorama."—Christopher Clark, London Review of Books

marching toward war: Gambling with Armageddon Martin J. Sherwin, 2020-10-13 From the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *American Prometheus* comes the first effort to set the Cuban Missile Crisis, with its potential for nuclear holocaust, in a wider historical narrative of the Cold War—how such a crisis arose, and why at the very last possible moment it didn't happen. In this groundbreaking look at the Cuban Missile Crisis, Martin Sherwin not only gives us a riveting sometimes hour-by-hour explanation of the crisis itself, but also explores the origins, scope, and consequences of the evolving place of nuclear weapons in the post-World War II world. Mining new sources and materials, and going far beyond the scope of earlier works on this critical face-off between the United States and the Soviet Union—triggered when Khrushchev began installing

missiles in Cuba at Castro's behest—Sherwin shows how this volatile event was an integral part of the wider Cold War and was a consequence of nuclear arms. *Gambling with Armageddon* looks in particular at the original debate in the Truman Administration about using the Atomic Bomb; the way in which President Eisenhower relied on the threat of massive retaliation to project U.S. power in the early Cold War era; and how President Kennedy, though unprepared to deal with the Bay of Pigs debacle, came of age during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Here too is a clarifying picture of what was going on in Khrushchev's Soviet Union. Martin Sherwin has spent his career in the study of nuclear weapons and how they have shaped our world. *Gambling with Armageddon* is an outstanding capstone to his work thus far.

marching toward war: *Marching as to War* Pierre Berton, 2001 Canada's twentieth century can be divided roughly into two halves. All the wars and all the unnecessary battles in which Canadian youth was squandered belong to the first -- from the autumn of 1899 to the summer of 1953. From the mid-1950s on, Canada has concerned itself not with war but with peace. The first war of the century, which took Canadian soldiers to South Africa, and the last, which sent them to Korea, bracket the bookends on the shelf of history. They have a good deal in common with, these two minor conflicts, whose chronicles pale when compared to the bloodbaths of the two world wars. Canada's wartime days are long past, and for many, the scars of war have healed. Vimy has been manicured clean, its pockmarked slopes softened by a green mantle of Canadian pines. Dieppe has reverted to a resort town, its beaches long since washed free of Canadian blood. Nowadays, Canadians are proud of their role as Peacekeepers, from which they have gained a modicum of international acclaim the nation has always craved, with precious little blood wasted in the process. In this monumental work, Pierre Berton brings Canadian history to life once again, relying on a host of sources, including newspaper accounts and first-hand reports, to tell the story of these four wars through the eyes of the privates in the trenches, the generals at the front, and the politicians and families back home. By profiling the interwar years, Berton traces how one war led to the next, and how the country was changed in the process.

marching toward war: *Marching to Armageddon* Desmond Morton, J. L. Granatstein, 1989 This military history examines the blunders, heroism, battles and suffering of World War I, as well as the effects of the war years on ordinary Canadians at home.

marching toward war: *On Guerrilla Warfare* Mao Tse-tung, 2012-03-06 The first documented, systematic study of a truly revolutionary subject, this 1937 text remains the definitive guide to guerrilla warfare. It concisely explains unorthodox strategies that transform disadvantages into benefits.

marching toward war: *His Truth Is Marching On* Jon Meacham, 2020-08-25 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • An intimate and revealing portrait of civil rights icon and longtime U.S. congressman John Lewis, linking his life to the painful quest for justice in America from the 1950s to the present—from the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Soul of America* “An extraordinary man who deserves our everlasting admiration and gratitude.”—The Washington Post ONE OF THE WASHINGTON POST AND COSMOPOLITAN’S BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR John Lewis, who at age twenty-five marched in Selma, Alabama, and was beaten on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, was a visionary and a man of faith. Drawing on decades of wide-ranging interviews with Lewis, Jon Meacham writes of how this great-grandson of a slave and son of an Alabama tenant farmer was inspired by the Bible and his teachers in nonviolence, Reverend James Lawson and Martin Luther King, Jr., to put his life on the line in the service of what Abraham Lincoln called “the better angels of our nature.” From an early age, Lewis learned that nonviolence was not only a tactic but a philosophy, a biblical imperative, and a transforming reality. At the age of four, Lewis, ambitious to become a minister, practiced by preaching to his family’s chickens. When his mother cooked one of the chickens, the boy refused to eat it—his first act, he wryly recalled, of nonviolent protest. Integral to Lewis’s commitment to bettering the nation was his faith in humanity and in God—and an unshakable belief in the power of hope. Meacham calls Lewis “as important to the founding of a modern and multiethnic twentieth- and twenty-first-century America as Thomas Jefferson and James

Madison and Samuel Adams were to the initial creation of the Republic itself in the eighteenth century." A believer in the injunction that one should love one's neighbor as oneself, Lewis was arguably a saint in our time, risking limb and life to bear witness for the powerless in the face of the powerful. In many ways he brought a still-evolving nation closer to realizing its ideals, and his story offers inspiration and illumination for Americans today who are working for social and political change.

marching toward war: *Red War* Vince Flynn, Kyle Mills, 2018-09-25 This instant #1 New York Times bestseller and "modern techno-thriller" (New York Journal of Books) follows covert operative Mitch Rapp in a terrifying race to stop Russia's gravely ill leader from starting a full-scale war with NATO. When Russian president Maxim Krupin discovers that he has inoperable brain cancer, he's determined to cling to power. His first task is to kill or imprison any countrymen threatening him. But when his illness becomes increasingly serious, he decides on a dramatic diversion—war with the West. Upon learning of Krupin's condition, CIA director Irene Kennedy understands that the US is facing an opponent who has nothing to lose. The only way to avoid a confrontation that could leave millions dead is to send Mitch Rapp to Russia under impossibly dangerous orders. With the Kremlin's entire security apparatus hunting him, he must find and kill a man many have deemed the most powerful in the world. The fate of the free world hangs in the balance in this "timely, explosive novel that shows yet again why Mitch Rapp is the best hero the thriller genre has to offer" (The Real Book Spy).

marching toward war: *My Desire for History* Allan Bérubé, 2011-06-01 This anthology pays tribute to Allan Berube (1946-2007), a self-taught historian and MacArthur Fellow who was a pioneer in the study of lesbian and gay history in the United States. Best known for his Lambda Literary Award-winning book *Coming Out Under Fire: The History of Gay Men and Women in World War II* (1990), Berube also wrote extensively on the history of sexual politics in San Francisco and on the relationship between sexuality, class, and race. John D'Emilio and Estelle Freedman, who were close colleagues and friends of Berube, have selected sixteen of his most important essays, including hard-to-access articles and unpublished writing. The book provides a retrospective on Berube's life and work while it documents the emergence of a grassroots lesbian and gay community history movement in the 1970s and 1980s. Taken together, the essays attest to the power of history to mobilize individuals and communities to create social change.

marching toward war: *Dear Bess* Harry S. Truman, 1998 This correspondence, which encompasses Truman's courtship of his wife, his service in the senate, his presidency, and after, reveals not only the character of Truman's mind but also a shrewd observer's view of American politics.

marching toward war: *Marching Orders* Bruce Lee, 1995 First time in paperback: A myth-shattering book on codes and codebreaking that no one with the slightest interest in World War II or in the origins of the Cold War can afford to ignore.-Robin W. Winks

marching toward war: *One Nation Divided by Slavery* Michael F. Conlin, 2015 The centrality of the American Revolution in the antebellum slavery controversy In the two decades before the Civil War, free Americans engaged in history wars every bit as ferocious as those waged today over the proposed National History Standards or the commemoration at the Smithsonian Institution of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. In *One Nation Divided by Slavery*, author Michael F. Conlin investigates the different ways antebellum Americans celebrated civic holidays, read the Declaration of Independence, and commemorated Revolutionary War battles, revealing much about their contrasting views of American nationalism. While antebellum Americans agreed on many elements of national identity--in particular that their republic was the special abode of liberty on earth--they disagreed on the role of slavery. The historic truths that many of the founders were slaveholders who had doubts about the morality of slavery, and that all thirteen original states practiced slavery to some extent in 1776, offered plenty of ambiguity for Americans to remember selectively. Fire-Eaters defended Jefferson, Washington, and other leading patriots as paternalistic slaveholders, if not positive good apologists for the institution, who founded a slaveholding republic.

In contrast, abolitionists cited the same slaveholders as opponents of bondage, who took steps to end slavery and establish a free republic. Moderates in the North and the South took solace in the fact that the North had managed to end slavery in its own way through gradual emancipation while allowing the South to continue to practice slavery. They believed that the founders had established a nation that balanced free and slave labor. Because the American Revolution and the American Civil War were pivotal and crucial elements in shaping the United States, the intertwined themes in *One Nation Divided By Slavery* provide a new lens through which to view American history and national identity.

marching toward war: Infantry in Battle Infantry School (U.S.), 1934

marching toward war: As We Go Marching John T. Flynn, 1973

marching toward war: *Command Of The Air* General Giulio Douhet, 2014-08-15 In the pantheon of air power spokesmen, Giulio Douhet holds center stage. His writings, more often cited than perhaps actually read, appear as excerpts and aphorisms in the writings of numerous other air power spokesmen, advocates-and critics. Though a highly controversial figure, the very controversy that surrounds him offers to us a testimonial of the value and depth of his work, and the need for airmen today to become familiar with his thought. The progressive development of air power to the point where, today, it is more correct to refer to aerospace power has not outdated the notions of Douhet in the slightest In fact, in many ways, the kinds of technological capabilities that we enjoy as a global air power provider attest to the breadth of his vision. Douhet, together with Hugh "Boom" Trenchard of Great Britain and William "Billy" Mitchell of the United States, is justly recognized as one of the three great spokesmen of the early air power era. This reprint is offered in the spirit of continuing the dialogue that Douhet himself so perceptively began with the first edition of this book, published in 1921. Readers may well find much that they disagree with in this book, but also much that is of enduring value. The vital necessity of Douhet's central vision-that command of the air is all important in modern warfare-has been proven throughout the history of wars in this century, from the fighting over the Somme to the air war over Kuwait and Iraq.

marching toward war: War: How Conflict Shaped Us Margaret MacMillan, 2020-10-06 Is peace an aberration? The New York Times bestselling author of *Paris 1919* offers a provocative view of war as an essential component of humanity. NAMED ONE OF THE TEN BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW "Margaret MacMillan has produced another seminal work. . . . She is right that we must, more than ever, think about war. And she has shown us how in this brilliant, elegantly written book."—H.R. McMaster, author of *Dereliction of Duty* and *Battlegrounds: The Fight to Defend the Free World* The instinct to fight may be innate in human nature, but war—organized violence—comes with organized society. War has shaped humanity's history, its social and political institutions, its values and ideas. Our very language, our public spaces, our private memories, and some of our greatest cultural treasures reflect the glory and the misery of war. War is an uncomfortable and challenging subject not least because it brings out both the vilest and the noblest aspects of humanity. Margaret MacMillan looks at the ways in which war has influenced human society and how, in turn, changes in political organization, technology, or ideologies have affected how and why we fight. *War: How Conflict Shaped Us* explores such much-debated and controversial questions as: When did war first start? Does human nature doom us to fight one another? Why has war been described as the most organized of all human activities? Why are warriors almost always men? Is war ever within our control? Drawing on lessons from wars throughout the past, from classical history to the present day, MacMillan reveals the many faces of war—the way it has determined our past, our future, our views of the world, and our very conception of ourselves.

marching toward war: Marching to the Drums John Norris, 2012-02-29 Military drummers have played a crucial role in warfare throughout history. Soldiers marched to battle to the sound of the drums and used the beat to regulate the loading and re-loading of their weapons during the battle. Drummers were also used to raise morale during the fight. This is the first work to chart the rise of drums in military use and how they came to be used on the battlefield as a means of

signalling. This use was to last for almost 4,000 years when modern warfare with communications rendered them obsolete. Even so, drummers continued to serve in the armies of the world and performed many acts of heroism as they served as stretcher bearers to rescue the wounded from the battlefield. From ancient China, Egypt and the Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan the drum was used on the battlefield. The 12th century Crusaders helped re-introduce the drum to Europe and during the Napoleonic Wars of the 18th and 19th centuries the drum was to be heard resonating across Europe. Drummers had to flog their comrades and beat their drums on drill parade. Today they are ceremonial but this work tells how they had to face enemies across the battlefield with only their drum.

marching toward war: *To the Last Man* : Jonathan D. Bratten, 2020

marching toward war: *War Made New* Max Boot, 2006-10-19 A monumental, groundbreaking work, now in paperback, that shows how technological and strategic revolutions have transformed the battlefield Combining gripping narrative history with wide-ranging analysis, *War Made New* focuses on four revolutions in military affairs and describes how inventions ranging from gunpowder to GPS-guided air strikes have remade the field of battle—and shaped the rise and fall of empires. *War Made New* begins with the Gunpowder Revolution and explains warfare's evolution from ritualistic, drawn-out engagements to much deadlier events, precipitating the rise of the modern nation-state. He next explores the triumph of steel and steam during the Industrial Revolution, showing how it powered the spread of European colonial empires. Moving into the twentieth century and the Second Industrial Revolution, Boot examines three critical clashes of World War II to illustrate how new technology such as the tank, radio, and airplane ushered in terrifying new forms of warfare and the rise of centralized, and even totalitarian, world powers. Finally, Boot focuses on the Gulf War, the invasion of Afghanistan, and the Iraq War—arguing that even as cutting-edge technologies have made America the greatest military power in world history, advanced communications systems have allowed decentralized, irregular forces to become an increasingly significant threat.

marching toward war: *War As They Knew It* Michael Rosenberg, 2008-09-10 Award-winning sports columnist Michael Rosenberg chronicles the extraordinary days of campus unrest and civil turmoil during the Vietnam War years as seen through the prism of two legendary (and highly conservative) college football coaches, Ohio State's Woody Hayes and Michigan's Bo Schembechler. *The Vietnam War . . . Nixon . . . Kent State . . .* The late 1960s and early 1970s were a time of total turmoil in America—the country was being torn apart by a war most people didn't support, young men were being taken away by the draft, and racial tensions were high. Nowhere was this turmoil more evident than on college campuses, the epicenters of the protest movement. The uncertain times presented a challenge to two of the greatest football coaches of all time. Woody Hayes, the legendary archconservative coach of Ohio State, feared for the future of America. His protégé and rival, Bo Schembechler of the University of Michigan, didn't want to be bothered by these distractions. Hayes worshipped General George S. Patton and was friends with President Richard Nixon. Schembechler befriended President Gerald Ford, a former captain and team MVP for the Wolverines. In this enthralling book, Michael Rosenberg dramatically weaves the campus unrest and political upheaval into the story of Hayes and Schembechler. Their rivalry began with Schembechler arriving in protest-heavy Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the height of the Vietnam War. It ended with Hayes wondering what had happened to his country. *War As They Knew It* is a sobering and fascinating look at two iconic coaches and a different generation.

marching toward war: *The Great Lakes Water Wars* Peter Annin, 2009-08-25 The Great Lakes are the largest collection of fresh surface water on earth, and more than 40 million Americans and Canadians live in their basin. Will we divert water from the Great Lakes, causing them to end up like Central Asia's Aral Sea, which has lost 90 percent of its surface area and 75 percent of its volume since 1960? Or will we come to see that unregulated water withdrawals are ultimately catastrophic? Peter Annin writes a fast-paced account of the people and stories behind these upcoming battles. Destined to be the definitive story for the general public as well as policymakers,

The Great Lakes Water Wars is a balanced, comprehensive look behind the scenes at the conflicts and compromises that are the past-and future-of this unique resource.

marching toward war: *Marching Across the Color Line* David Welky, 2013 Once labeled the most dangerous black man in America, A. Philip Randolph was a tireless crusader for civil rights and economic justice. In *Marching Across the Color Line: A. Philip Randolph and Civil Rights in the World War II Era*, author David Welky examines Randolph's central role in the African American struggle for equality during the World War II era. Frustrated by unequal treatment in the military and civilian life, Randolph threatened to march 100,000 African Americans to Washington, DC, unless President Franklin Roosevelt expanded employment opportunities for blacks. Roosevelt backed down following a tense standoff, issuing an executive order guaranteeing equal opportunities for all Americans to get jobs in the growing defense industry. Armed with this victory, Randolph led wartime charges to integrate the military, further expand job opportunities, and end discrimination against minorities. He staged massive rallies, badgered political leaders, and pricked the conscience of a nation fighting for democracy overseas while reluctant to create it at home. A lively, engaging narrative set against a turbulent backdrop of political maneuvering, race riots, and the largest war in human history, *Marching Across the Color Line* exposes students to an array of fascinating characters who wrote the dramatic opening chapters in America's civil rights saga.

marching toward war: *The Secret Way to War* Mark Danner, 2006 Publisher Description

marching toward war: *With Our Backs to the Wall* David Stevenson, 2011-09-19 With so much at stake and so much already lost, why did World War I end with a whimper-an arrangement between two weary opponents to suspend hostilities? After more than four years of desperate fighting, with victories sometimes measured in feet and inches, why did the Allies reject the option of advancing into Germany in 1918 and taking Berlin? Most histories of the Great War focus on the avoidability of its beginning. This book brings a laser-like focus to its ominous end-the Allies' incomplete victory, and the tragic ramifications for world peace just two decades later. In the most comprehensive account to date of the conflict's endgame, David Stevenson approaches the events of 1918 from a truly international perspective, examining the positions and perspectives of combatants on both sides, as well as the impact of the Russian Revolution. Stevenson pays close attention to America's effort in its first twentieth-century war, including its naval and military contribution, army recruitment, industrial mobilization, and home-front politics. Alongside military and political developments, he adds new information about the crucial role of economics and logistics. The Allies' eventual success, Stevenson shows, was due to new organizational methods of managing men and materiel and to increased combat effectiveness resulting partly from technological innovation. These factors, combined with Germany's disastrous military offensive in spring 1918, ensured an Allied victory-but not a conclusive German defeat.

marching toward war: *Drummer Boy* Ann Turner Warren, 2014-06-30 A thirteen-year old boy lies about his age to join the Union forces during America's bloodiest war. No matter what happens, a drummer boy in the Civil War must keep playing his drum to relay orders and rally spirits.

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