

100 Decisive Battles From Ancient Times To The Present Paul K Davis

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome is the clearest and most accessible guide to the world of classical antiquity ever produced. This multivolume reference work is a comprehensive overview of the major cultures of the classical Mediterranean world--Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman--from the Bronze Age to the fifth century CE. It also covers the legacy of the classical world and its interpretation and influence in subsequent centuries. The Encyclopedia brings the work of the best classical scholars, archaeologists, and historians together in an easy-to-use format. The articles, written by leading scholars in the field, seek to convey the significance of the people, places, and historical events of classical antiquity, together with its intellectual and material culture. Broad overviews of literature, history, archaeology, art, philosophy, science, and religion are complimented by articles on authors and their works, literary genres and periods, historical figures and events, archaeologists and archaeological sites, artists and artistic themes and materials, philosophers and philosophical schools, scientists and scientific areas, gods, heroes, and myths. Areas covered include:

- Greek and Latin Literature
- Authors and Their Works
- Historical Figures and Events
- Religion and Mythology
- Art, Artists, Artistic Themes, and Materials
- Archaeology, Philosophers, and Philosophical Schools
- Science and Technology
- Politics, Economics, and Society
- Material Culture and Everyday Life

"Beginning his analysis with the Athenians' first formal contact with the Persians in 507 B.C., [Peter] Krentz weaves together ancient evidence with travelers' descriptions, archaeological discoveries, geological surveys, and the experiences of modern reenactors and soldiers to tell his story. Krentz argues that before Marathon the Athenian army fought in a much less organized way than the standard view of the hoplite phalanx suggests: as an irregularly armed mob rather than a disciplined formation of identically equipped infantry"--Jacket.

When they went to school that day, the ten children had no idea that their lives were about to be drastically changed, or that they would be transported into the Middle Ages and end up in the midst of a battle that would change world history. Constantinople, under siege by the Turks, was about to fall. Cannons would fire, ships would burn, screams of charging Turks would fill their ears. Follow the students as they encounter the famous Italian soldier Guistiniani, and as they fight by his side. Meet courageous Emperor Constantine XI, who, though hugely outnumbered, fought the Turks to the death to protect his city. Could the children help save the city which the Roman emperor, Constantine I, had named for himself, and which so long had stood as a bastion of Christianity? What was the purpose of their sudden arrival there? Would their faith stand the test? Would they ever get home? Patricia (Pat) Guthrie, a former teacher who has taught in public, private, and home school situations, has always loved writing. Over the years, she has written poems, short stories, book length stories, research papers,

nation, with at most one and a half million people and scant internal resources of its own, there was small logic to how Sweden could become the dominant power on the Continent. That Sweden achieved this was due to its leadership—a case-study in history when pure military skill, and that alone, could override the demographic and economic factors which have in modern times been termed so pre-eminent. Once Protestantism emerged, via Martin Luther, the most devastating war in European history ensued, as the Holy Roman Empire sought to resassert its authority by force. Into this bloody maelstrom stepped Gustav Adolf of Sweden, a brilliant tactician and strategist, who with his finely honed Swedish legions proceeded to establish a new authority in northern Europe. Gustav, as brave as he was brilliant, was finally killed while leading a cavalry charge at the Battle of Lützen. He had innovated, however, tactics and weaponry that put his successors in good stead, as Sweden remained a great power, rivaled only by France and Spain in terms of territory in Europe. And then one of his successors, Karl XII, turned out to be just as great a military genius as Gustav himself, and as the year 1700 arrived, Swedish armies once more burst out in all directions. Karl, like Gustav, assumed the throne while still a teenager, but immediately displayed so much acumen, daring and skill that chroniclers could only compare him, like Gustav, to Alexander the Great. This book examines thoroughly, yet in highly readable fashion, the century during which Swedish military power set an example for all Europe. While the Continent was most visibly divided along religious lines—Catholic versus Protestant—geopolitical motives always underlied the conflicts. Sweden's reliance on its military skill was especially noteworthy, as it veritably founded the modern concept of making wars pay through conquest. Karl XII finally let his ambitions lead him too far, as did Napoleon and Hitler in following centuries, into the vastness of the nascent Russian Empire, where he was finally defeated, at Poltava in Ukraine. Thus the period of Swedish supremacy in Europe came to a close, albeit not without leaving important lessons behind. In this work, by renowned author Henrik O. Lunde, these are clearly to be seen.

This who, what, when, where, why, and how of American military victory and defeat includes: * Every decisive battle waged by the U.S. military over the last century from the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 to Operation Desert Storm * A comprehensive look at each leader and each army * A detailed examination of the full operations and the specific conflicts * A complete overview of 20th-century American military history * The 100-year evolution of military science and theory "This book traces the history and literature of the imaginary voyage--stories of mariners journeying through uncharted waters to find strange and marvelous sights. Through the overlapping spheres of history, geography, cosmography and literary criticism, this book examines the mystique of what lies just over the horizon"--

Slaughter in battle was once seen as a legitimate way to settle disputes. When pitched battles ceased to exist, the law of victory gave way to the rule of unbridled force. Whitman explains

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why ritualized violence was more effective in ending carnage, and why humanitarian laws that view war as evil have led to longer, more barbaric conflicts.

Presents over two hundred battles that changed the course of history, including the date, place, participants, and the historical significance of each conflict.

Extensively researched and superbly argued in Tucker's compelling narrative, this in-depth examination of George Washington's 'military miracle' at the Battle of Trenton unquestionably confirms the vital importance of that stunning victory." —Jerry D. Morelock, PhD, editor in chief at Armchair General Like many historical events, the American Revolution is sometimes overlooked, ignored, or minimized by historians because of common shrouding in romantic myth or interference from stubborn stereotypes. Here historian Phillip Thomas Tucker provides an in-depth look at the events of the Battle of Trenton, weeding out fiction and legend and presenting new insights and analysis. Stories from many forgotten individuals of the war, including officers and soldiers from both sides, bring to life the Continental Army's desperate circumstances and shocking victory. Myths that Tucker debunks include the Hessians' slovenly drunkenness, Washington acting alone in creating the attack strategy, and Rall's incompetence as a leader largely contributing to his troops' defeat. By exploring the forgotten aspects of one of America's most famous battles, revealing Trenton's story proves to be even more fascinating. In the end, America's founding was nothing short of miraculous, and no chapter of America's story was more miraculous than Washington's improbable success at the battle of Trenton, where America's fate was decided to almost everyone's amazement on a dark, snowy morning. Skyhorse Publishing, as well as our Arcade imprint, are proud to publish a broad range of books for readers interested in history--books about World War II, the Third Reich, Hitler and his henchmen, the JFK assassination, conspiracies, the American Civil War, the American Revolution, gladiators, Vikings, ancient Rome, medieval times, the old West, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home.

Offers a variety of entries on the cultural, military, and political history, as well as geography, biography, and philosophy, of this period. This work also offers detailed information on the major events, places, battles, figures, technologies, and ideas behind six centuries of global conflicts.

Demonstrates how the innovative military strategies and tactics of Alexander the Great can be applied in today's business environment to create a winning philosophy, motivate others, prepare for the unexpected, leave a legacy of lasting value, establish a visionary leadership, build a successful organization, and more. Reprint.

Is the Protestant Reformation finished? Was it simply a passing "family feud" within Christianity, an insignificant historical footnote with little relevance to modern life? This book masterfully explains the history of the Protestant Reformation and shows that the primary issue behind the Reformation—the question of spiritual authority—matters more today than it did 500 years ago. When Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to the door of that Roman Catholic church in 1517, his goal was to reform, not splinter, Christianity. The nails that sunk into that door, however, quickly fractured a religious and political system that had dominated Europe for a millennium. Five hundred years later, the aftershocks of the contest between papal power and the authority of the Bible continue, even as many claim that the Reformation is now finished. In today's world where all churches and all religions are called to unite under the banner of visible unity, we must not forget why the Reformers chose to separate, and why they were willing to die for this choice. The final battle still lies ahead. The Reformation is not finished—it has only just begun!

During the first and second centuries A.D., the supremacy of the Roman Empire was aggressively challenged by three Jewish rebellions. The facts surrounding the initial uprising of

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A.D. 66–74 have been filtered through the biased accounts of Judeo Roman historian Flavius Josephus. Primary information regarding the subsequent Diaspora Revolt (A.D. 115–117) and the Bar Kochba Rebellion (A.D. 132–135) is limited to fragmentary anecdotes emphasizing the religious implications of the two insurrections. In contrast, this analytical history focuses objectively on the military aspects of all three Judean uprisings. The events leading up to each rebellion are detailed, while the nine appendices cover such topics as the nature and number of the Jewish rebels and the factual reliability of the controversial Josephus. One appendix hypothesizes an alternative history of the war between Jerusalem and Rome.

Surveys the one hundred most decisive battles in world history from the Battle of Megiddo in 1469 B.C. to Desert Storm, 1991.

From ancient times to the present, great sieges have had an enormous impact on the shaping of world history. Now, in this spectacular, fully-illustrated volume, one hundred of the world's most monumental and mind-boggling sieges are laid out in detail. Besieged covers the most important sieges from around the world throughout history--from Joshua's assault on Jericho in the fifteenth century B.C. to the Russian attack on the Chechen capital of Grozny at the end of the twentieth. Each entry provides the name and date of the siege, its exact location in terms of today's world, the number of forces engaged, when known, the names of the commanders on each side, and the overall importance of the siege in its historical context. Thoroughly examining the actions of both the attackers and the defenders, the book explores the motivations of both, and strategically surveys the technical and tactical innovations and conditions both inside besieged positions and in the besiegers' ranks. The entries detail the historical setting, the particular circumstances of the event itself, and the long-term results of the siege. These riveting accounts are enhanced by illustrations, over seventy maps, and references for further reading. A glossary and a comprehensive index complete the book. Global in scope, and with stirring accounts of familiar sieges as well as many lesser known conflicts, Besieged is essential reading for military buffs and everyone interested in how the modern world came to be. Includes the sieges of: * Jericho (1405 B.C.) * Troy (1250 B.C.) * Acre (1189--1191) * Constantinople (1453) * Tenochtitlan (1521) * La Rochelle (1627--1628) * Leningrad (1941--1944) * Malta (1940--1942) * Dien Bien Phu (1954) * Khe Sanh (1968) * Beirut (1982) * Sarajevo (1991--1995)

A catalogue of history's greatest military leaders - from the Classical Age to the Napoleonic Era - and what drove them to victory.

History has tended to measure war's winners and losers in terms of its major engagements, battles in which the result was so clear-cut that they could be considered "decisive." Cannae, Konigsberg, Austerlitz, Midway, Agincourt-all resonate in the literature of war and in our imaginations as tide-turning. But these legendary battles may or may not have determined the final outcome of the wars in which they were fought. Nor has the "genius" of the so-called Great Captains - from Alexander the Great to Frederick the Great and Napoleon - play a major role. Wars are decided in other ways. Cathal J. Nolan's *The Allure of Battle* systematically and engrossingly examines the great battles, tracing what he calls "short-war thinking," the hope that victory might be swift and wars brief. As he proves persuasively, however, such has almost never been the case. Even the major engagements have mainly contributed to victory or defeat by accelerating the erosion of the other side's defences. Massive conflicts, the so-called "people's wars," beginning with Napoleon and continuing until 1945, have consisted of and been determined by prolonged stalemate and attrition, industrial wars in which the determining factor has been not military but matériel. Nolan's masterful book places battles squarely and mercilessly within the context of the wider conflict in which they took place. In the process it help corrects a distorted view of battle's role in

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war, replacing popular images of the "battles of annihilation" with somber appreciation of the commitments and human sacrifices made throughout centuries of war particularly among the Great Powers. Accessible, provocative, exhaustive, and illuminating, *The Allure of Battle* will spark fresh debate about the history and conduct of warfare.

The West's history is one of extraordinary success; no other region, empire, culture, or civilization has left so powerful a mark upon the world. *The Rise of Western Power* charts the West's achievements-representative government, the free enterprise system, modern science, and the rule of law-as well as its misdeeds-two frighteningly destructive World Wars, the Holocaust, imperialistic domination, and the Atlantic slave trade. Adopting a global perspective, Jonathan Daly explores the contributions of other cultures and civilizations to the West's emergence. Historical, geographical, and cultural factors all unfold in the narrative. Adopting a thematic structure, the book traces the rise of Western power through a series of revolutions-social, political, technological, military, commercial, and industrial, among others. The result is a clear and engaging introduction to the history of Western civilization.

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