

The Conduct Of War 1789 1961 A Study Of The Impact Of The French Industrial And Russian Revoluti

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The Conduct of War, 1789-1961: a Study of the Impact of the French, Industrial, and Russian Revolutions on War and Its Conduct - John F. C. Fuller 1972

Foundations on the Science of War - J F C Fuller
2021-09-09

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read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Conduct of War - J. F. C. Fuller 1962

Making Sense of War - Alan Stephens 2006-11-13
Making Sense of War provides a comprehensive and clear analysis of the complex business of waging war. It gives readers a thorough understanding of the key concepts in strategic thought, concepts that have endured since the Athenian general Thucydides and the Chinese philosopher/warrior Sun Tzu first wrote about strategy some 2500 years ago. It also examines the influence on strategic choice and military strategy of political, legal and technological change. This book discusses strategy at every level of competition, employing a thematic approach and using historical examples from 500 BCE to the present. It discusses the constraints and

opportunities facing military commanders in the 21st century, and demonstrates that the formulation of military strategy will continue to be perhaps the single most important responsibility for senior security officials. Making Sense of War offers original insights into the imperatives of military success in the era of asymmetric warfare.

The Conducy of War, 1789-1961 - John Frederick Charles Fuller 1968

The Conduct of War 1789-1961 - J. F. C. Fuller
2015-10-05

This book, originally published in 1961, examines the wars from the age of absolute rulers, and the destructive impact of revolutionary and democratic government on this state of affairs. It discusses the relation between war and policy, and takes into account how the character of war in the first half of the twentieth century affected international diplomacy.
Envisioning Future Warfare - Gordon R. Sullivan 1995

The Conduct of War, 1789-1961; a Study of the Impact of the French, Industrial, and Russian Revolutions on War and Its Conduct by J.F.C. Fuller - John Frederick Charles Fuller 1961

History of Operations Research in the United States Army
- Charles R. Shrader 2006

'History of Operations Research in the United States Army,' a comprehensive 3-volume set with each volume covering a different time span, offers insights into the natural tension between military leaders and civilian scientists, the establishment and growth of Army Operations Research (OR) organizations, the use of OR

techniques, and the many contributions that OR managers and analysts have made to the growth and improvement of the Army since 1942.

The First World War - Hew Strachan 2005-04-05

"This serious, compact survey of the war's history stands out as the most well-informed, accessible work available." (Los Angeles Times) Nearly a century has passed since the outbreak of World War I, yet as military historian Hew Strachan (winner of the 2016 Pritzker Literature Award) argues in this brilliant and authoritative new book, the legacy of the "war to end all wars" is with us still. The First World War was a truly global conflict from the start, with many of the most decisive battles fought in or directly affecting the Balkans, Africa, and the Ottoman Empire. Even more than World War II, the First World War continues to shape the politics and international relations of our world, especially in hot spots like the Middle East and the Balkans. Strachan has done a masterful job of reexamining the causes, the major campaigns, and the consequences of the First World War, compressing a lifetime of knowledge into a single definitive volume tailored for the general reader. Written in crisp, compelling prose and enlivened with extraordinarily vivid photographs and detailed maps, The First World War re-creates this world-altering conflict both on and off the battlefield—the clash of ideologies between the colonial powers at the center of the war, the social and economic unrest that swept Europe both before and after, the military strategies employed with stunning success and tragic failure in the various theaters of war, the terms of peace and why it didn't last. Drawing on material culled from many countries, Strachan offers a fresh, clear-sighted perspective on how the war not only

redrew the map of the world but also set in motion the most dangerous conflicts of today. Deeply learned, powerfully written, and soon to be released with a new introduction that commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the war, *The First World War* remains a landmark of contemporary history.

The Conduct of War, 1789-1961 - John Frederick Charles Fuller 1961

The war of the American Revolution - Robert W. Coakley 1975

The Armed Forces Officer - Richard Moody Swain 2017

In 1950, when he commissioned the first edition of *The Armed Forces Officer*, Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall told its author, S.L.A. Marshall, that "American military officers, of whatever service, should share common ground ethically and morally." In this new edition, the authors methodically explore that common ground, reflecting on the basics of the Profession of Arms, and the officer's special place and distinctive obligations within that profession and especially to the Constitution.

Getting the message through: A Branch History of the U.S. Army Signal Corps - Rebecca Robbins Raines 1996
Getting the Message Through, the companion volume to Rebecca Robbins Raines' *Signal Corps*, traces the evolution of the corps from the appointment of the first signal officer on the eve of the Civil War, through its stages of growth and change, to its service in Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. Raines highlights not only the increasingly specialized nature of warfare and the rise of sophisticated communications technology, but also such diverse missions as weather reporting and

military aviation. Information dominance in the form of superior communications is considered to be sine qua non to modern warfare. As Raines ably shows, the Signal Corps--once considered by some Army officers to be of little or no military value--and the communications it provides have become integral to all aspects of military operations on modern digitized battlefields. The volume is an invaluable reference source for anyone interested in the institutional history of the branch.

Logics of War - Alex Weisiger 2013-03-19

Most wars between countries end quickly and at relatively low cost. The few in which high-intensity fighting continues for years bring about a disproportionate amount of death and suffering. What separates these few unusually long and intense wars from the many conflicts that are far less destructive? In *Logics of War*, Alex Weisiger tests three explanations for a nation's decision to go to war and continue fighting regardless of the costs. He combines sharp statistical analysis of interstate wars over the past two centuries with nine narrative case studies. He examines both well-known conflicts like World War II and the Persian Gulf War, as well as unfamiliar ones such as the 1864-1870 Paraguayan War (or the War of the Triple Alliance), which proportionally caused more deaths than any other war in modern history. When leaders go to war expecting easy victory, events usually correct their misperceptions quickly and with fairly low casualties, thereby setting the stage for a negotiated agreement. A second explanation involves motives born of domestic politics; as war becomes more intense, however, leaders are increasingly constrained in their ability to continue the fighting. Particularly destructive wars instead arise from mistrust of an opponent's intentions.

Countries that launch preventive wars to forestall expected decline tend to have particularly ambitious war aims that they hold to even when fighting goes poorly. Moreover, in some cases, their opponents interpret the preventive attack as evidence of a dispositional commitment to aggression, resulting in the rejection of any form of negotiation and a demand for unconditional surrender. Weisiger's treatment of a topic of central concern to scholars of major wars will also be read with great interest by military historians, political psychologists, and sociologists.

The Conduct of War 1789-1961 - J. F. C. Fuller (Major-Général.) 1961

Ethics of Armed Conflict - John W. Lango 2014-01-29

Just war theory exists to stop armies and countries from using armed force without good cause. But how can we judge whether a war is just? In this original book, John W. Lango takes some distinctive approaches to the ethics of armed conflict. DT A revisionist approach that involves generalising traditional just war principles, so that they are applicable by all sorts of responsible agents to all forms of armed conflict DT A cosmopolitan approach that features the Security Council DT A preventive approach that emphasises alternatives to armed force, including negotiation, nonviolent action and peacekeeping missions DT A human rights approach that encompasses not only armed humanitarian intervention but also armed invasion, armed revolution and all other forms of armed conflict Lango shows how these can be applied to all forms of armed conflict, however large or small: from interstate wars to UN peacekeeping missions, and from civil wars counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations.

Three New Deals - Wolfgang Schivelbusch 2007-04-01

From a world-renowned cultural historian, an original look at the hidden commonalities among Fascism, Nazism, and the New Deal Today Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal is regarded as the democratic ideal, the positive American response to an economic crisis that propelled Germany and Italy toward Fascism. Yet in the 1930s, shocking as it may seem, these regimes were hardly considered antithetical. Now, Wolfgang Schivelbusch investigates the shared elements of these three "new deals" to offer a striking explanation for the popularity of Europe's totalitarian systems. Returning to the Depression, Schivelbusch traces the emergence of a new type of state: bolstered by mass propaganda, led by a charismatic figure, and projecting stability and power. He uncovers stunning similarities among the three regimes: the symbolic importance of gigantic public works programs like the TVA dams and the German autobahn, which not only put people back to work but embodied the state's authority; the seductive persuasiveness of Roosevelt's fireside chats and Mussolini's radio talks; the vogue for monumental architecture stamped on Washington, as on Berlin; and the omnipresent banners enlisting citizens as loyal followers of the state. Far from equating Roosevelt, Hitler, and Mussolini or minimizing their acute differences, Schivelbusch proposes that the populist and paternalist qualities common to their states hold the key to the puzzling allegiance once granted to Europe's most tyrannical regimes.

On Geopolitics: Classical and Nuclear - Ciro E. Zoppo 2012-12-06

At the outset of the 1980's NATO decided to extend the scientific program of its Scientific Affairs Division

to include the social sciences. Strategic and international studies were included within this domain with the express purpose of facilitating communication among experts and research centers in member countries as well as in the Organization itself on these important topics. This study is the result of the first Advanced Research Workshop on a subject of international relations. It focuses on the historical and theoretical aspects of geopolitics because they must necessarily precede studies of policy application. This was the intent of the organizers of the Workshop as well as of the sponsoring institution. The choice of the topic was ours. Conclusions were drawn according to our own judgments--being totally unfettered by any guidance from NATO officials. Consequently, the views and conclusions presented in this work do not represent any NATO policy; other than the encouragement of research in political freedom, by free scholars, to strengthen freedom everywhere. We speak for all participants in the Workshop when we voice our appreciation for the financial and organizational support extended us by the Scientific Affairs Division and the Information Directorate.

The Second World War, 1939-45 - Maj.-Gen J. F. C. Fuller
2018-04-03

British General J. F. C. Fuller is one of the greatest military thinkers of this century, and has been called the Clausewitz of our time. This book is Fuller's direct and clear-eyed account of the most terrible war of the modern era. When first published in 1948, it received notices such as these: "The strategic and tactical phases of the war are brilliantly expounded...on that score, the book stands as probably the best comprehensive work on the war to appear so far."--The New

Yorker "The narrative, valuable as it is, is not the most important part of General Fuller's book. What really matters is the author's comments on the events he describes, and these provide us with a clear statement of what he thinks not only about particular operations but about the conduct of the war as a whole. The result is a hard-hitting politico-military pamphlet, in which none of the punches are pulled."--The Spectator "[Fuller] knows how to handle a narrative full of incident; he is thoroughly at home in a subject in which he has kept himself up to date; and...he is one of the very rare original students of warfare whom this country has produced."--Times Literary Supplement Fuller's biographer, Bryan Holden Reid, has described *The Second World War* as "an analysis of the breakdown, as Fuller saw it, of the vital relationship between grand strategy and grand tactics--the end and the means...Too often books on the Second World War detail the movements of formations about the battlefield and give space to strategical commentary without assessing the manner in which the war was actually fought. On the tactical level, *The Second World War* can still be read with profit." Expertly combining detailed military history and analysis with Clausewitzian insights based on his own theories of warfare, Fuller produced a modern military masterpiece in *The Second World War*.

The Conduct of War, 1789-1961 : a Study of the Impact of the French, Industrial, and Russian Revolutions on War and Its Conduct - J. F. C. (John Frederick Charles) Fuller

Sovereignty, International Law, and the French Revolution - Edward James Kolla 2017-10-12

This book argues that the introduction of popular

sovereignty as the basis for government in France facilitated a dramatic transformation in international law in the eighteenth century.

Challenge and Response - Karl P. Magyar 2002-06-01

In this collection of essays, the contributors examine the implications of the formal dissolution of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact on planning for future military threats. They attempt to identify the nature and source of the most likely future threats to global security. Part I contains a broad review of the major determinants of international change. Part II analyzes specific situations, the changing nature of warfare, and potential responses to emerging challenges.

The Black Jacobins - C.L.R. James 1989-10-23

A classic and impassioned account of the Haitian Revolution—the first revolution in the Third World and the model for the liberation movements from Africa to Cuba. “One of the seminal texts about the history of slavery and abolition. . . . Provocative and empowering.” —The New York Times Book Review This powerful, intensely dramatic book is the definitive account of the Haitian Revolution of 1794-1803, a revolution that began in the wake of the Bastille. It is the story of the French colony of San Domingo, a place where the brutality of master toward slave was legendary. And it is the story of a barely literate slave named Toussaint L'Ouverture, who led the black people of San Domingo in a successful struggle against successive invasions by overwhelming French, Spanish, and English forces and in the process helped form the first independent nation in the Caribbean.

The Army Medical Department, 1775-1818 - Mary C. Gillett 1990

A history of U.S. Army medical activities from the

Revolutionary War to 1818, the year in which congressional legislation instituted the modern Medical Department.

Clausewitz and the State - Peter Paret 2007-03-25

Originally published in 1976, Clausewitz and the State presents a comprehensive analysis of one of the significant thinkers of modern Europe. Peter Paret combines social and military history and psychological interpretation with a study of Clausewitz's military theories and of his unduly neglected historical and political writing. This timely new edition includes a preface which allows Paret to recount the past thirty years of discussion on Clausewitz and respond to critics. A companion volume to Clausewitz's *On War*, this book is indispensable to anyone interested in Clausewitz and his theories, and their proper historical context.

The Conduct of war 1789-1961 - John F. C. Fuller 1962

Command in War - Martin Van Creveld 1985

Many books have been written about strategy, tactics, and great commanders. This is the first book to deal exclusively with the nature of command itself, and to trace its development over two thousand years from ancient Greece to Vietnam. It treats historically the whole variety of problems involved in commanding armies, including staff organization and administration, communications methods and technologies, weaponry, and logistics. And it analyzes the relationship between these problems and military strategy. In vivid descriptions of key battles and campaigns—among others, Napoleon at Jena, Moltke's Königgrätz campaign, the Arab-Israeli war of 1973, and the Americans in Vietnam—Martin van Creveld focuses on the means of command and shows how those means worked in practice. He

finds that technological advances such as the railroad, breech-loading rifles, the telegraph and later the radio, tanks, and helicopters all brought commanders not only new tactical possibilities but also new limitations. Although vast changes have occurred in military thinking and technology, the one constant has been an endless search for certainty—certainty about the state and intentions of the enemy's forces; certainty about the manifold factors that together constitute the environment in which war is fought, from the weather and terrain to radioactivity and the presence of chemical warfare agents; and certainty about the state, intentions, and activities of one's own forces. The book concludes that progress in command has usually been achieved less by employing more advanced technologies than by finding ways to transcend the limitations of existing ones.

Military Misfortunes - Eliot A. Cohen 2012-04-17
Why do competent armies fail? • Why did the American-led coalition in Iraq fail to wage a classic counter-insurgency campaign for so long after the fall of Baghdad? • Why was the sophisticated Israeli intelligence service so thoroughly surprised by the onslaught of combined Arab armies during the Yom Kippur War of 1973? • How did a dozen German U-boats manage to humiliate the U.S. Navy for nine months in 1942 -- sinking an average of 650,000 tons of shipping monthly? • What made the 1915 British-led invasion of Gallipoli one of the bloodiest catastrophes of the First World War? Since it was first published in 1990, *Military Misfortunes* has become the classic analysis of the unexpected catastrophes that befall competent militaries. Now with a new Afterword discussing America's missteps in Iraq, Somalia, and the War on

Terror, Eliot A. Cohen and John Gooch's gripping battlefield narratives and groundbreaking explanations of the hidden factors that undermine armies are brought thoroughly up to date. As recent events prove, *Military Misfortunes* will be required reading for as long as armies go to war.

War, Peace and International Relations - Colin S. Gray
2007-06-11

Chapter Introduction: Strategic history -- chapter 1
Themes and contexts of strategic history -- chapter 2
Carl von Clausewitz and the theory of war -- chapter 3
From limited war to national war: The French Revolution and the Napoleonic way of war -- chapter 4
The nineteenth century, I: A strategic view -- chapter 5
The nineteenth century, II: Technology, warfare and international order -- chapter 6
World War I, I: Controversies -- chapter 7
World War I, II: Modern warfare -- chapter 8
The twenty-year armistice, 1919-39 -- chapter 9
The mechanization of war -- chapter 10
World War II in Europe, I: The structure and course of total war -- chapter 11
World War II in Europe, II: Understanding the war -- chapter 12
World War II in Asia-Pacific, I: Japan and the politics of empire -- chapter 13
World War II in Asia-Pacific, II: Strategy and warfare -- chapter 14
The Cold War, I: Politics and ideology -- chapter 15
The Cold War, II: The nuclear revolution -- chapter 16
War and peace after the Cold War: An interwar decade -- chapter 17
9/11 and the age of terror -- chapter 18
Irregular warfare: Guerrillas, insurgents and terrorists -- chapter 19
War, peace and international order -- chapter 20
Conclusion: Must future strategic history resemble the past?.

The Conduct Of War, 1789-1961 - J. F. C. Fuller
1992-03-22

The Conduct of War is the study of the way in which political and economical changes since the French Revolution have altered both the techniques and the aims of war, and its theme is that war which is not fought in pursuance of a clear feasible policy will always end in disaster. Fuller begins by examining the limited wars that were possible in the age of absolute rulers, and the destructive impact of revolutionary and democratic government on this state of affairs. Not only did the new armies of the Napoleonic age grow immensely in size and military power; the aims for which war was fought began to change. It was no longer a question of forcing the enemy government to alter its policy in specific ways; the purpose of war became the destruction of that government and the absolute surrender of its people. Such a concept of war, Fuller contends, is a disastrous return to barbarism. Each war leads inevitably to a state of instability which will persist and worsen until a new conflict breaks out. Fuller was an ardent admirer of Clausewitz's *On War*, and in his book, he develops Clausewitz's theories of limited war to show their applicability to the history of modern warfare. Although some of Fuller's more extreme political views are now discredited, *The Conduct of War* remains one of the seminal works of 20th-century military theory.

On Future Warfare - John Frederick Charles Fuller 1928

The Treatment of Combatants and Insurgents Under the Law of Armed Conflict - Emily Crawford 2010-01-14

This book looks at why international law continues to make the legal distinction between persons who participate in an international or an internal armed conflict and, drawing on considerable legal precedent, legal theory, and the situation in Guantanamo Bay, it

argues that it is time for the law of armed conflict to be applied more uniformly.

The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1789-1878 - Robert W. Coakley 1996-04

Describes the essential elements of the incidents from the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 to the Reconstruction that followed the Civil War and the ways in which federal military force was applied in each case. Includes: the Fries Rebellion, the Burr Conspiracy, Slave Rebellions, the Nullification Crisis, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Riots, the 3Buckshot War2, the Patriot War, the Dorr Rebellion, the Army as Posse Comitatus, San Francisco Vigilantes, the Utah Expedition, the Civil War, etc. Extensive bibliography. Index. Full-color and b&w photos and maps.

Letter from Alexander Hamilton, Concerning the Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States - Alexander Hamilton 1809

The Conduct of War, 1789-1961 - Maj.-Gen J. F. C. Fuller 2018-04-03

"A tour de force in the way it embraces and weaves together the political, economic and military factors"—B. H. Liddell Hart "A work which sums up succinctly the learning of a life-time."—New Statesman *The Conduct of War, 1789-1961*, which was originally published in 1961, is a study of the way in which political and economic changes since the French Revolution have altered both the techniques and the aims of war. The author begins by studying the limited wars that were possible in the age of absolute rulers, and the destructive impact of revolutionary and democratic government on this state of affairs. Not only did the new armies of the Napoleonic age grow immensely in size

and military power: the aims for which the war was fought began to change. Now it is no longer a question of forcing the enemy government to change its policy in specific ways: the purpose is the destruction of that government and the absolute surrender of its people. Such a concept of war, the author contends, is a disastrous return to barbarism, and in this book he considers his study in the light of post-war events with Communist countries.

An Introduction to the International Law of Armed Conflicts - Robert Kolb 2008-09-17

This book provides a modern and basic introduction to a branch of international law constantly gaining in importance in international life, namely international humanitarian law (the law of armed conflict). It is constructed in a way suitable for self-study. The subject-matters are discussed in self-contained chapters, allowing each to be studied independently of the others. Among the subject-matters discussed are, inter alia: the Relationship between jus ad bellum / jus in bello; Historical Evolution of IHL; Basic Principles and Sources of IHL; Martens Clause; International and Non-International Armed Conflicts; Material, Spatial, Personal and Temporal Scope of Application of IHL; Special Agreements under IHL; Role of the ICRC; Targeting; Objects Specifically Protected against Attack; Prohibited Weapons; Perfidy; Reprisals; Assistance of the Wounded and Sick; Definition of Combatants; Protection of Prisoners of War; Protection of Civilians; Occupied Territories; Protective Emblems; Sea Warfare; Neutrality; Implementation of IHL.

Industrialists in Olive Drab - John Hallowell Ohly 2000

European Armies and the Conduct of War - Hew Strachan

2005-07-28

Discussing the key issues of modern warfare, Hew Strachan's work examines the theory and practice of land warfare in Europe since 1700. Looking at warfare in the context of social and political change, Dr. Strachan interprets his subject matter as widely as possible, and *European Armies and the Conduct of War* considers the roles of air power and the impact of the United States on European military developments. Through the eyes of the major theorists of the day, *European Armies* examines: * how the social and political influences which shape armies, also mould the attitude of those armies to warfare * the story of technical innovation * the mounting pace of industrialization and its impact of warfare. Recent military history has tended to focus on the relationship between armies and society and there has been much original research on the subject of the conduct of war. This book brings these approaches together, providing information and insight vital to the study of this fascinating era.

American Military History: Volume 1 - Richard W. Stewart 2009-05-01

Provides the U.S. Army with a comprehensive but brief account of its past. This is the first of two volumes. It covers the Army's history from its birth in 1775 to the eve of WW1, when the U.S. had become a world power. Contents: What is military history?, theory and practice of war, and the American military system; The colonial beginnings; The American Revolution, first phase; The winning of independence, 1777-1783; The formative years, 1783-1812; The War of 1812; Toward a professional army; The Mexican War and after; The Civil War; The inter-war years, 1865-1898; The Army in the Indian Wars, 1865-1890; Emergence to world power, 1898-1902; and

Transitional change, and the road to war, 1902-1917.

Dozens of maps and illustrations.