

The Road To Total War

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Explore the intricate journey leading up to large-scale global conflict, dissecting the historical events, strategic decisions, and technological advancements that pave the road to total war. This path encompasses complex warfare evolution and challenging grand strategy, whether you're analyzing real-world history or mastering the mechanics of a deep strategy game.

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On the Road to Total War

Essays tracing the roots and development of total industrialized warfare in the United States and Germany.

The Road to Total War

Examines the various factors that impelled leaders on both sides of the conflict in World War II to respond to immediate problems with actions resulting in effects that were often neither planned nor foreseen. Emotional pressures, the fog of war, and judgments blurred by wishful thinking can produce decisions, even self-destructive decisions, and lead down an inexorable path to all-out, total war. This is a reprint of an edition originally published in 1969.

The Road to Total War

This volume presents the results of a conference on the history of total war.

The Road to Total War

Carthage, 146 BC. This is the story of Fabius Petronius Secundus – Roman legionary and centurion – and of his general Scipio Aemilianus, and his rise to power: from his first battle against the Macedonians, that seals the fate of Alexander the Great's successors, to total war in North Africa and the Siege of Carthage. Scipio's success brings him admiration and respect, but also attracts greed and jealousy – for the closest allies can become the bitterest of enemies. And then there is the dark horse, Julia, of the Caesar family – in love with Scipio but betrothed to his rival Paullus – who causes a vicious feud. Ultimately for Scipio it will come down to one question: how much is he prepared to sacrifice for his vision of Rome? Inspired by Total War: Rome II, from the bestselling Total War series, Destroy Carthage is the first in an epic series of novels. Not only the tale of one man's fate, it is also a journey to the core of Roman times, through a world of extraordinary military tactics and political intrigue that Rome's warriors and citizens used to cheat death.

The Road to Total War

The roots of Japan's aggressive, expansionist foreign policy have often been traced to its concern over acute economic vulnerability. Michael A. Barnhart tests this assumption by examining the events leading up to World War II in the context of Japan's quest for economic security, drawing on a wide array of Japanese and American sources. Barnhart focuses on the critical years from 1938 to 1941 as he investigates the development of Japan's drive for national economic self-sufficiency and independence and the way in which this drive shaped its internal and external policies. He also explores American economic pressure on Tokyo and assesses its impact on Japan's foreign policy and domestic economy. He concludes that Japan's internal political dynamics, especially the bitter rivalry between its army

and navy, played a far greater role in propelling the nation into war with the United States than did its economic condition or even pressure from Washington. *Japan Prepares for Total War* sheds new light on prewar Japan and confirms the opinions of those in Washington who advocated economic pressure against Japan.

A World at Total War

World War I was the first large-scale industrialized military conflict, and it led to the concept of total war. The essays in this volume analyze the experience of the war in light of this concept's implications, in particular the erosion of distinctions between the military and civilian spheres.

Total War Rome: Destroy Carthage

The author maintains that modern attitudes toward total war were conceived during the Napoleonic era; and argues that all the elements of total war were evident including conscription, unconditional surrender, disregard for basic rules of war, mobilization of civilians, and guerrilla warfare.

Japan Prepares for Total War

The essays in *Anticipating Total War* explore the discourse on war in Germany and the United States between 1871 and 1914. The concept of "total war" provides the analytical focus. The essays reveal vigorous discussions of warfare in several forums among soldiers, statesmen, women's groups, and educators on both sides of the Atlantic. Predictions of long, cataclysmic wars were not uncommon in these discussions, while the involvement of German and American soldiers in colonial warfare suggested that future combat would not spare civilians. Despite these "anticipations of total war," virtually no one realized the practical implications in planning for war in the early twentieth century.

Total War

The period between the two world wars of the twentieth century was one of the most challenging in the history of war. In anticipation of another conflict, military planners and civilian thinkers struggled after 1918 with the painful implications of World War I. Given its scope, the wholesale mobilisation of civilian populations and the targets of civilians via blockades and strategic bombing, many observers regarded this titanic conflict as a 'total war'. They also concluded that any future conflict would bear the same hallmarks; and they planned accordingly. The essays in this collection, the fourth in a series on the problem of total war, examine the inter-war period. They explore the consequences of World War I, the intellectual efforts to analyse this conflict's military significance, the attempts to plan for another general war and several episodes in the 1930s that portended the war that erupted in 1939.

Total War

On War is a treatise about a military art which Prussian officer Carl Philipp Gottlieb von Clausewitz had been working on for 15 years. It is commonly believed that Clausewitz's treatise had a greater impact on military leaders of the late XIX and XX centuries than any other book. In reality, this book is an overturn in the war theory. The work is notable for its brightness, narration details as well as hard criticism of many war events. The author dedicates a special place in his work to politics, its influence on the war events, the dependence how the war finishes on powers and weaknesses of particular politicians and military leaders. There is a good reason why his famous phrase "the war is the continuation of the politics, but with other, strong arm methods" is still relevant.

Total War: the Story of World War II

A new and revised edition of Dyer's classic book, widely regarded as one of the most compelling analyses of the history of armed conflict. "War is part of our history, but it is not in at all the same sense part of our prehistory. It is one of the innovations that occurred between nine and eleven thousand years ago when the first civilized societies were coming into being. What has been invented can be changed; war is not in our genes." With this provocative statement, Gwynne Dyer launches his brilliant discussion of the history and nature of war. He traces the growth of organized warfare through history, showing conclusively that the basic tenet has remained unchanged -- war is an act of mass violence applied against an enemy so that he will do what you want him to do. The only real change has been technological, permitting us to make war on a mass scale. At the height of the Cold War, just such a global conflagration seemed almost inevitable. But the collapse of the Iron Curtain and the ensuing

political changes have forced a re-examination of the accepted fundamentals of history. Will open access to the channels of mass communication create enough shared values that we can move beyond mass warfare? Is the threat of terrorism a red herring designed to preserve the military status quo? Are our traditional military and administrative hierarchical structures still relevant? Now, more than ever in our post-September 11 world, we need Gwynne Dyer's expertise to understand the greatest and most human drama -- the act of war. Excerpt from "War" "The Siamese twins, army and state, have never been separated since they were born some eight or nine thousand years ago --and most of the time the state is the stronger of the twins. Armies exist to serve the interests of the state that owns them and their legitimacy comes solely from the fact that they belong to states; similar groups of armed men, if self-employed, are generally known as rebels or bandits. This is the context in which warfare, as opposed to casual and illegitimate violence, must be seen: it is something states do, and have always done, because they believe it serves their interest. "From the Hardcover edition.

Great War, Total War

This startling book reveals the military and political plans of the Axis in the very words of its own generals and admirals. The advent of Adolf Hitler has Germany's supreme leader marked the inauguration of the deliberate plans for world domination by the Third Reich. These plans were not secret; other nations simply refused to take them seriously. They followed the tradition of one hundred years of German military thinking from Clausewitz to Ludendorff. They were implicit in Mein Kampf. During the years from 1933 to 1939 they were worked out in detail by those who today are in charge of the Nazi armies. These writing, in fact, contain the Blueprints for the Total War. Now, for the first time, they have been assembled, translated and made available to all who want to understand the nature of the enemy with whom they are engaged in a life and death struggle. The Axis Grand Strategy describes the plan for modern war from the earliest political and psychological preparation to the ultimate campaign of military terrorism and destruction. The book discusses the building of the modern army—an army which will make full use of all modern technical advance and which will develop the strategy of the irresistible, lightning onslaught. The duration of the armed attack, the piercing of modern fortifications, the co-ordination of aircraft and armed forces, the grand strategy of the large-scale offensive—these and many other military subjects are fully discussed here. These discussions provide the chapter-and-verse authority for the actual campaigns as waged in Poland, Belgium, France, Africa, and Russia. The grand strategy, however is not confined merely to military ends. For total war in the Nazis' scheme of thinking and acting means utilization of political and economic weapons, fifth column penetration and geopolitical strategy that reached far beyond Europe to the lands bordering the great oceans. One writer, in fact, in discussing the Far Eastern strategy actually predicts the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Axis Grand Strategy is a book for all who as civilians or soldiers are determined to play an intelligent part in the total war which is now ours.

Total War

What is total war? Definitions abound, but one thing is certain—the concept of total war has come to be seen as a defining concept of the modern age. In *The Age of Total War*, celebrated historian Jeremy Black explores the rise and demise of an era of total war, which he defines in terms of the intensity of the struggle, the range (geographical and/or chronological) of conflict, the nature of the goals, and the extent to which civil society was involved. He contends that this era (roughly 1860–1945) was markedly different from the warfare that characterized earlier periods, and that it is very different from the situation that has evolved since, with its emphasis on asymmetrical conflict and limited warfare. Acknowledging that various definitions are problematic and often contradictory, Black argues that 1860 to 1945 was an era in which the prospect of war and the consequences of it were crucially important for human history. Trends and developments subsequent to 1945 have combined, Black asserts, to make a return to total war unlikely.

The First Total War

Warfare in the first half of the 20th century was fundamentally and irrevocably altered by the birth and subsequent development of air power. This work assesses the role of air power in changing the face of battle on land and sea. Utilizing late-1990s research, the author demonstrates that the phenomenon of air power was both a cause and a crucial accelerating factor contributing to the theory and practice of total war. For instance, the expansion of warfare to the homefront was a direct result of bombing and indirectly due to the extent of national economic mobilization required to support first rate air power

status. In addition, the move away from the principle of total war with the onset of the Cold War and the replacement of air power by ICBMs is thoroughly examined. This work should provide students of international history, war studies, defence and strategic studies with an insight into 20th-century warfare.

Anticipating Total War

During a pivotal few months in the middle of the First World War all sides—Germany, Britain, and America—believed the war could be concluded. Peace at the end of 1916 would have saved millions of lives and changed the course of history utterly. Two years into the most terrible conflict the world had ever known, the warring powers faced a crisis. There were no good military options. Money, men, and supplies were running short on all sides. The German chancellor secretly sought President Woodrow Wilson's mediation to end the war, just as British ministers and France's president also concluded that the time was right. *The Road Less Traveled* describes how tantalizingly close these far-sighted statesmen came to ending the war, saving millions of lives, and avoiding the total war that dimmed hopes for a better world. There was a secret battle that is only now becoming fully understood, a story of civic courage, awful responsibility, and how some leaders rose to the occasion while others shrank from it or chased other ambitions. "Peace is on the floor waiting to be picked up!" pleaded the German ambassador to the United States. This book explains both the strategies and fumbles of people facing a great crossroads of history. *The Road Less Traveled* reveals one of the last great mysteries of the Great War: that it simply never should have lasted so long or cost so much.

The Shadows of Total War

Civilians and War in Europe 1618–1815 is a comprehensive, interdisciplinary look at the role of civilians in early modern warfare, from the Thirty Years War to the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Drawing on works by scholars in art, literature, history, and political theory, the contributors to this volume explore the continuities and transformations in warfare over the course of two hundred years, examining topics central to civilian and war dynamics, including incarceration, cultures of plunder, billeting, and wartime atrocities, in addition to the larger legal practices and philosophical underpinnings of warfare and its aftermath. Showcasing the complex ways civilians were involved in war—not just as anguished sufferers, but as individuals who fought back, who profited, and who negotiated for their own needs—*Civilians and War in Europe* probes what it meant to be a civilian in countries deeply involved in conflict.

On War

Explore the world of all three Total War: WARHAMMER games in this stunning compendium, packed with concept art, final designs, storyboards, and artist commentary. Total War: WARHAMMER is the award-winning PC strategy game trilogy from Creative Assembly. Set in the world of Warhammer Fantasy Battles, it combines grand campaigns of epic empire-building with battles of breathtaking scale, brimming with the warriors, wizards, and monsters that fans know and love. Delve into the rich lore of Games Workshop's world of Warhammer Fantasy Battles, as viewed through the Total War lens. Total War: WARHAMMER – The Art of the Games offers Creative Assembly's insights into the development of the series. Pore over concept sketches, texture studies, character art, and fully rendered paintings, accompanied by commentary from the artists themselves. Featuring artwork of iconic characters and scenes from parts I and II, as well as never-before-seen art from the trilogy's thundering grand finale, this coffee-table tome is an essential collector's item for any Warhammer or Total War fan.

War

Navies in Northern Waters is a collection of articles covering the roles played by the secondary navies of northern European powers and the United States within the maritime balance of power. The contributions covering the 18th and 19th centuries focus on their relations with each other as they sought to create a counterweight to the dominant naval power of Britain. The inter-war years are treated from the perspectives of international disarmament efforts within the framework of collective security, and the subsequent naval rivalry in the Baltic area in the years leading up to the Second World War. For the post-1945 period, the contributions concentrate on superpower rivalry in northern waters during the Cold War, the changing aspects of security policy since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the particular challenges facing small coastal states policing extensive waters of increasing economic importance.

The Axis Grand Strategy

Union Army General William Tecumseh Sherman once said, "War is hell." yet he is viewed by many historians as an advocate for total war. Total war is war not only against an enemy army but also includes a civilian population as a military target. The idea is to crush morale and support for the war being fought so the enemy army will capitulate thus saving lives. Of course such tactics have never met with much success, at least that I can see. Think about the London blitz or the German assault of Leningrad during the early days of World War Two, these actions didn't encourage surrender in fact they stiffened resolve. A less known quote from General Sherman reveals how he truly felt about total war. "I confess, without shame, that I am sick and tired of fighting - its glory is all moonshine; even success the most brilliant is over dead and mangled bodies..." General Sherman understood the impact of total war on people. The five stories in this collection are about ordinary people who have suffered during war or who experience small victories magnified by the bloody conflicts they are asked to face head on. I hope you enjoy these stories and that they make you think about war and the people who fought them.

Riding in Circles J.e.b. Stuart and the Confederate Cavalry 1861-1862

In this brilliant book, Simon Pearson plots our future; one full of uncomfortable possibilities governments fear to face. He takes us from today's world where cruise missile diplomacy underlines the dominance of the West to 2006 when an Islamic Alliance dares to challenge it. Russia experiences a second revolution, across Europe the hope of the new millennium is lost in economic and policy failures, the USA leads a purposeful NATO as the de facto world policeman and a single figure emerges to unite Islam. The world staggers towards inevitable war...

The Age of Total War, 1860–1945

The Volume Science, Technology, Imperialism And War Interlinks The Concerned Themes To Present A Coherent Analysis Of The Development Of Related Ideas And Institutions In The Subcontinent. The Chapters On Science, Therefore, Look At The Cognitive And Socio-Historical Aspects Of Science, Relating The Same With The Establishment And Spread Of Imperialism In India; With Its Application To Develop Technologies; And With The Use Of Such Technologies To Fund The Major Preoccupation Of Imperialism - War. Likewise, The Section On Technology Leads The Reader To A Search For Its Very Probable Links With Imperialism And War. The Section On Imperialism Offers Four Themes In The Edited Volume: The First One Deals With Its Theories; The Second With Its Link With Colonialism; And The Third And The Fourth Follow Its Manifestation In The Russian And British Adventures-Chiefly In Central Asia And India. The Dependence Of Imperialism On War Looms Large. War, The Concluding Theme Of This Exercise, Is The Saturation Point Of Human Efforts To Subjugate And Dominate Others. The Scholars Writing In This Section Critically Survey The Various Kinds Of War-Conventional, Limited And Nuclear-And A Detailed And Insightful Analysis Of The Cold War By The Editor Completes The Picture. This Volume Will Prove Invaluable To Scholars And Students Of South Asian Studies, History, Political Science And International Relations, And Defence Studies Alike.

Air Power in the Age of Total War

The essays in this volume examine the historical place of revolutionary warfare on both sides of the Atlantic, focusing on the degree to which they extended practices common in the eighteenth century or introduced fundamentally new forms of warfare.

The Road Less Traveled

A masterful account of the Civil War's turning point in the tradition of James McPherson's *Crossroads of Freedom*. In the summer of 1862, after a year of protracted fighting, Abraham Lincoln decided on a radical change of strategy—one that abandoned hope for a compromise peace and committed the nation to all-out war. The centerpiece of that new strategy was the Emancipation Proclamation: an unprecedented use of federal power that would revolutionize Southern society. In *The Long Road to Antietam*, Richard Slotkin, a renowned cultural historian, reexamines the challenges that Lincoln encountered during that anguished summer 150 years ago. In an original and incisive study of character, Slotkin re-creates the showdown between Lincoln and General George McClellan, the “Young Napoleon” whose opposition to Lincoln included obsessive fantasies of dictatorship and a military coup. He brings to three-dimensional life their ruinous conflict, demonstrating how their political struggle provided Confederate General Robert E. Lee with his best opportunity to win the war, in the grand offensive that ended in September of 1862 at the bloody Battle of Antietam.

Civilians and War in Europe, 1618-1815

This is the first comparative transnational approach to the language of absolute war and the literature on World War II.

Total War: Warhammer – The Art of the Games

Ripped from the pages of *New Avengers*, comes an explosive hidden story of Marvel's secret past, the secret history of Marvel's most secret team - how they came together and how they are ripped apart. Plus: Spidey's got a new lease on life, new powers and a new costume, courtesy of his new best friend Tony Stark. So what could possibly go wrong? With clouds quickly building on the horizon, the bonds that Spider-Man now forges may very well determine his capacity to withstand a coming storm. The Marvel Universe is about to split down the middle, and the line is drawn here! You will be asked: whose side are you on? Collects *Fantastic Four* (1997) #536-537, *New Avengers: Illuminati One-Shot*, *Amazing Spider-Man* (1999) #529-531.

Navies in Northern Waters

It's 1917 and the Great War rages in Europe. When Daffy Rowntree's brother goes missing in action she refuses to sit safely in England, and determines to do something to help win the war. Soon she finds herself in the mud and horror of the battlefields of France, driving an ambulance transporting the wounded of the trenches...

Total War

The twentieth century witnessed the most violent conflicts in world history. Opening with the Battle of Tsushima in 1905 and closing with Operation Desert Storm, *Total War* narrates the conflicts that changed the course of modern history and shaped the 21st century. Each chapter reveals the historic context of the battle, its outcome and legacy. This is no dry recitation of facts but a gripping account of the bloodiest hundred years in human history. Includes the stories of the following battles: Tsushima 1905, Kursk 1943, Verdun 1915-1916, The Normandy Landings 1944, Jutland 1916, Victory on the Russian Front 1944, The Somme 1916, Operation Market Garden 1944, Amiens 1918, Leyte Gulf 1944, Sedan 1940, The Battle of the Bulge 1944, The Battle of Britain 1940, Iwo Jima 1945, Barbarossa 1941, Berlin 1945, Midway 1942, Dien Bien Phu 1953-4, El Alamein 1942, The Six-Day War 1967, Stalingrad 1942-43, The Tet Offensive 1968, Guadalcanal 1942-43, The Falklands War 1982, Kasserine Pass 1943, The Gulf War 1990-91, The Battle of the Atlantic 1939-45.

Total War 2006

The *jeune école* represents a school of maritime strategy dealing with the dilemmas of the weaker power. This book presents a new interpretation of the *jeune école* based on hitherto unexploited unpublished primary sources.

Science, Technology, Imperialism, and War

This important contribution to the successful textbook series *New Approaches to European History* explores the comprehensive impact of the First World War on Imperial Germany. It examines military aspects of the conflict, as well as the diplomacy, government, politics, and industrial mobilization of wartime Germany. Unlike other existing surveys, however, Roger Chickering also offers a rich portrait of life on the home front: the pervasive effects of 'total war' on wealthy and poor, men and women, young and old, farmers and city-dwellers, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. This excellent, well-illustrated study of the military, political and socio-economic effects of the First World War is essential reading for all students of German and European history, as well as for those interested in the history of war and society. Now appearing in a second edition, first published in 2004, this accessible book reflects important scholarship in the field and boasts an expanded and revised bibliography.

War in an Age of Revolution, 1775-1815

The Long Road to Antietam: How the Civil War Became a Revolution