

Great Battles Of World War 1

[#World War 1 battles](#) [#WW1 major engagements](#) [#First World War conflicts](#) [#Great War history](#) [#historic WWI battles](#)

Dive deep into the pivotal moments that defined the Great War with our exploration of the most significant and great battles of World War 1. Discover the strategies, human cost, and lasting impact of WW1 major engagements and First World War conflicts that left an indelible mark on Great War history, highlighting truly historic WWI battles that shaped the 20th century.

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Great Battles of World War I

Stunning 3-dimensional computer graphics recreate the most important battles of World War 1, from Passchendaele to Argonne. Includes an 8 page single gatefold.

Great Battles of World War I

World War I was a global war mostly centered in Europe that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. More than 9 million combatants and 7 million civilians died as a result of the war, a casualty rate exacerbated by the belligerents' technological and industrial sophistication, and tactical stalemate. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history, paving the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved. This book gives a compilation of some of the most terrible and brutal battles fought during the Great War.

Great Battles of World War 1

Linking with a six part television programme (to be shown on ITV in November) covering the history of Gallipoli, The Somme and Ypres this book combines contemporary imagery with atmospheric photographs, revealing the very essence of these places. Quality photography is matched by powerful commentary encompassing the grand sweep of the Great War sustained by an intimate local knowledge.

Great Battles of the Great War

Stunning 3-dimensional computer graphics recreate the most important battles of World War 1, from Passchendaele to Argonne. Includes an 8 page single gatefold.

Great Battles Of World War I

The early battles of the First World War were open, mobile affairs whose tactics had long been familiar to professional soldiers. By early 1915, however, a new type of military engagement had emerged -

trench warfare. The combination of trench warfare with newly industrialized weaponry abruptly changed the logistics and psychology of warfare. The trenches of the Western Front became static theatres of war where soldiers were forced to slug it out in miserable conditions. The result was an unprecedented loss of life as military leaders continued to send their soldiers 'over the top'. Martin Marix Evans offers a fascinating insight into how soldiers and their commanders attempted to adapt to the unfamiliar and terrifying new landscape.

Over The Top

Describes the political and military aspects of the greatest battles of WW II as well as the human cost.

Great Battles of World War II

Discover the Greatest Battles that Defined World War II... Five Books in One Battle of Britain Battle of Stalingrad Battle of Kursk Battle of the Bulge Battle of Berlin So if you want a concise and informative book on the greatest battles of World War II, simply scroll up and click the "Buy now" button for instant access! Battle of Britain The British people had no sooner finished rescuing their trapped army from Dunkirk than they found themselves preparing for an attack from the Germans once again. This time, the Nazi menace struck from the air, as Hitler's Luftwaffe bombed the British in an attempt to break their spirit and force Great Britain to accept peace terms. But as the skies above London filled with the German planes, the Royal Air Force pilots, alerted by radar, flew to intercept them. Battle of Stalingrad The Battle of Stalingrad, perceived by historians as the most important battle of World War II and regarded by Russians as the most significant battle in their country's history, cannot be viewed solely as a military engagement between two powerful, long-time foes. The Soviet Union, which had climbed to power from the shambles of the 1917 Revolution that saw communism overthrow the czar, and Germany, which had risen from the ashes of World War I's Treaty of Versailles, certainly had a complicated history. Battle of Kursk Long-time adversaries Germany and the Soviet Union put their hostilities to the test in World War II. Despite a temporary truce in the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Non-aggression Pact in 1939, the Germans and the Soviets knew that the time was coming when they would face one another on the battlefield. Adolf Hitler, eager to accomplish his confident prediction that Russia would be easily defeated and its people subjected into slavery to serve as free labor for Germany, invaded the vast country in June 1941. Battle of the Bulge The bloodiest battle in American history earned its name from the war correspondents who were covering the conflict. The "bulge" was a protuberance 50 miles wide and 70 miles deep in the American lines. The Germans, who had been in flight from the American invasion of Normandy, were not supposed to be in the Ardennes region, with its terrain deemed too difficult for tanks to move or soldiers to fight. That deadly assumption left the Ardennes and the town of Bastogne insufficiently defended by 80,000 American soldiers, most of whom had minimal battle experience. Battle of Berlin The Battle of Berlin was a monumental battle between two adversaries who despised one another. For the Russians who had endured the horrific suffering and loss of lives in defending their nation against the Nazi invasion, the opportunity for vengeance seemed as if fate was on their side. For the German civilians who remained in Berlin, the approach of the Red Army invoked terror. The Germans hoped that the Americans would reach them first; they would have preferred to surrender to the Americans.

Great Battles of World War II

Raging for over four years across the tortured landscapes of Europe, Africa and the Middle East, the First World War changed the face of warfare forever. Characterised by slow, costly advances and fierce attrition, the great battles of the Somme, Verdun and Ypres incurred human loss on a scale never previously imagined. This book, with a foreword by Professor Hew Strachan, covers the fighting on all fronts, from Flanders to Tannenberg and from Italy to Palestine. A series of moving extracts from personal letters, diaries and journals bring to life the experiences of soldiers and civilians caught up in the war.

World War II Battles

****This is the chapter slice "Major Battles Gr. 5-8" from the full lesson plan "World War I"***** Visit the Great War and discover why it's been called the first man-made conflict in history. From 1914 to 1918, our resource explores the reality of a war fought on a global scale. Get to know nationalism, imperialism and militarism while examining the many causes of the war. Recognize how tension in Europe can erupt into major conflict after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Become familiar with the

Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente before being transported to the battle of the Somme. Learn of the events that caused the U.S. to enter the war, from the sinking of the Lusitania to a decoded plan to attack the mainland. Discover President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Point peace program presented to Congress. Find out how the industrial era affected the weapons and methods of warfare used during the war. Finally, see how the Treaty of Versailles changed the geographic makeup of Europe. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional crossword, word search, comprehension quiz and answer key are also included.

The First World War

Almost every account of the greatest battles of the Great War fails to give proper credit to two divisions of Americans who fought with the British for over six months in 1918. In late September of that year, the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, American, were told to attack, penetrate, and hold the impregnable Hindenburg line--a feat at which the British and French forces had failed over four bloody years of trench warfare. The Americans were ready; the Germans were ready; this battle would hasten the end of the war. These same men had served on the U.S.-Mexican border in 1916 while General John Pershing pursued Pancho Villa in Mexico. They were National Guardsmen who spent six months there and, upon their return home, were mustered into the National Army then sent to fight the Germans in France. They were hometown boys destined to fight one of the greatest battles of World War One and win it, only to see the credit taken by the British and Australians. They fought and died but their deeds were almost forgotten until now. They were The Fathers of the Greatest Generation.

World War I: Major Battles Gr. 5-8

A compelling and unique collection of photographs with complementary text.

Fathers of the Greatest Generation

The Second World War was the final global conflict of the twentieth century. It involved more combatants, and a wider range of battlefield terrain than any other conflict in history, from the frozen plains of Russia to the baking Libyan desert, and from the atolls of the Pacific to the skies over Britain. In Great Battles of World War II, Michael Dudley has taken a fresh look at the crucial battles which decided the outcome of the Second World War, beginning with the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940, a feat that boosted the morale of a nation during its darkest hour, and reaching a climactic end with the final bloody reckoning between the Red Army and the Third Reich amongst the ruins of Berlin.

World War I

Does your son avoid reading, but spends hours playing videogames? Are you worried about his reading abilities, now and in the future? What if you could give him all the excitement of screen time while also sparking his love of reading and history? Now you can, with Great Battles for Boys--written especially for reluctant readers. These exciting tales take boys to the front lines of history's most important military conflicts. Filled with historic photographs, maps, and biographies of soldiers who accomplished extraordinary feats against all odds, Great Battles for Boys gets boys hooked on reading. In his highly acclaimed middle-school class "Great Battles for Boys," author Joe Giorello has ignited a love of military history in hundreds of boys. Now with this engaging non-fiction series written specifically for boys ages 8-14, your son can experience that same thrilling adventure in learning. Reading is essential! Many education experts believe that boys' education failures later--such as struggling to get into college, or complete university--arises from poor reading and literacy skills that didn't get developed in elementary and middle school. But you can change that for your son or grandson. Give him books he wants to read! In this installment of the bestselling history series, young readers learn about World War I's major battles along with the modern inventions such as airplanes and tanks that were part of "The Great War"--nicknamed not because the conflict was good, but because its losses were so devastating. Among the dozen battles covered are: Tannenberg: outnumbered German soldiers pull a sneak attack and destroy Russian forces, capturing 150,000 prisoners of war. Somme: Among military history's worst follies, this battle ended with more than one million casualties--and yet achieved almost nothing for either the Allies or the Central Powers. Cantigny: A little-known battle that proved late-arriving and novice American forces came to the Western Front to win this long-suffering war. Other chapters cover WWI's most fascinating figures, such as Lawrence of Arabia, Sergeant York, and the Harlem Hellfighters. Boys also gain an understanding of the world events shaped by this monumental conflict, including the Russian Revolution of 1917. Filled with historic photographs, maps, and notable

biographies of ordinary soldiers who accomplished extraordinary feats against all odds, Great Battles for Boys: WWI explains the weapons, tactics, and strategies that helped the Allies topple the Central Powers. Each chapter also concludes with suggestions for further age-appropriate books, internet sites, and movies that the whole family can watch together. If your son likes action-packed accounts, authentic details, and short chapters, he will love this book. Pick up Great Battles for Boys today--and march to the front lines of history! PRAISE FOR THE GREAT BATTLES FOR BOYS SERIES: "This book should be in school libraries everywhere. It is a treasure trove of information that is engagingly written that makes one feel they are in a great classroom with a great instructor sharing his knowledge in a fun way." --Hall of Fame Amazon Reviewer

Great Battles of World War Two

"How much can you really find out about the Great Battles of the First World War in five minutes? This handy little history book will surpass all your expectations and leave you well versed on all you wish to know, and maybe even a little bit more ... What was the first battle of the First World War? Or the last? Which was the bloodiest? What about the Allies' biggest victory? Or their worst defeat?"--Publisher's information

Great Battles of World War II

Explore the major battles of World War I in 1915!

The Great Battles of World War I.

Hitler, who was responsible for the execution of a million Jews, finally kills himself by pulling a pistol at his head, an ignoble death for a tyrannical leader. When Germany attacked Poland, it pushed the warring nations to another brutal war and thrust the world into a vortex of chaotic bloodshed. The Soviet changed sides, pledging allegiance first to Germany and then to the Allies. When Pearl Harbor is attacked, the United States of America is finally drawn into the war reopening the pacific theatre in all grandiose in the dramatic Battle of Atlantic. Japan's island Okinawa becomes a bone of contention and Allied powers engage in leapfrogging to reach and invade mainland Japan, but they face stout defense. While Japan and Allies lock horns in the decisive Battle of Okinawa and Battle of Midway and D-Day finally seals victory for the Allied powers, Stalin and Hitler fight each other in the prestigious Battle of Stalingrad. Did Hitler award his country's highest Medal of Honor to a British spy? What is the story of deception that Allied powers invent to ensnare Hitler? How did the Okinawans resist when their island was the battleground for two mighty powers? How did the once-magnificent Stalingrad city become a rubble-strewn city of ghosts? How did the serene beaches of Omaha earn the moniker 'deadly Omaha'? Read this book that tells the story of commanders, soldiers, and civilians that resisted and fought the five deadliest battles of World War Two.

Great Battles for Boys

Filled with historic photographs, maps, and short, powerful chapters, "Great Battles for Boys" captures the attention of even reluctant readers. History leaps off the page through the blood, sweat, and sacrifice of soldiers fighting America's earliest battles, from Bunker Hill and San Juan Hill to The Alamo and The Lost Battalion of WWI.

First World War Great Battles

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the fighting by Berlin residents and Soviet soldiers *Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "On the walls of the houses we saw Goebbels' appeals, hurriedly scrawled in white paint: 'Every German will defend his capital. We shall stop the Red hordes at the walls of our Berlin.' Just try and stop them! Steel pillboxes, barricades, mines, traps, suicide squads with grenades clutched in their hands-all are swept aside before the tidal wave. Drizzling rain began to fall. Near Bisdorf I saw batteries preparing to open fire. 'What are the targets?' I asked the battery commander. 'Centre of Berlin, Spree bridges, and the northern and Stettin railway stations,' he answered. Then came the tremendous words of command: 'Open fire on the capital of the Fascist Germany.' I noted the time. It was exactly 8:30 a.m. on 22 April. Ninety-six shells fell in the centre of Berlin in the course of a few minutes." - A Soviet war correspondent While much has been written of the Battle of the Bulge, Okinawa, Midway, Stalingrad, and many other conflicts of the Second World War, the Battle for Berlin has remained in the shadows for many historians. Its importance in

toppling Hitler cannot be denied, despite the fact that some thought its strategic value unnecessary to the war itself. The capture of the city and the red Soviet banner hanging victorious over the Reichstag is one of history's most famous (an ominous) images. In the weeks it took for the Battle of Berlin to be fought, an American president passed away, a British Prime Minister had to make concessions he did not desire, a Russian leader fought his way into Western Europe to stay, and a German one took his own life. The battle's implications would be felt for the next 50 years. In April 1945, the Allies were within sight of the German capital of Berlin, but Hitler refused to acknowledge the collapsed state of the German military effort even at this desperate stage, and he confined himself to his Berlin bunker where he met for prolonged periods only with those that professed eternal loyalty, even to the point of death. In his last weeks, Hitler continued to blame the incompetence of military officers for Germany's apparent failings, and he even blamed the German people themselves for a lack of spirit and strength. As their leader dwelled in a state of self-pity, without remorse or mercy but near suicide, the people of Berlin were simply left to await their fate as Russians advanced from the east and the other Allies advanced from the west. Most Berliners had given up hope of a win, and few cared for anything but relief from their circumstances, but Berliners did have a deep fear of which of the victor nations would arrive in Berlin first. The Soviets, closing in from hard fought battles in the east, had lost millions of men in the war already, and with an invasion force 2.5 million strong, they longed for revenge and a chance to right the wrongs of not only this war but the last. Even for Berliners too exhausted to be saddened by a German loss, "liberation" by the Soviets was unthinkable. At the same time, though most believed it would not happen, the Americans and British suddenly appeared to shift priorities regarding the need to take the actual capital city. Since it was "no longer a military objective," according to Eisenhower, it would be left for the Soviet armies to arrive in Berlin first, bringing to fruition many Germans' worst fears. The battle would technically begin on April 16, 1945, and though it ended in a matter of weeks, it produced some of the war's most climactic events and had profound implications on the immediate future. In the wake of the war, the European continent was devastated, leaving the Soviet Union and the United States as uncontested superpowers and ushering in nearly half a century of Cold War.

Battles of the Ages World War I 1915

"Great Battles Of The Great War" is a masterwork of historical battle narratives of the First World War. Stephen Crane published this book for the Daily Chronicle. There are numerous maps added and it offers a perfect understanding of many military actions in the course of the war. Contents: I. The Heroic Defence Of Liège II. The Occupation Of Brussels. III. The Giant Conflict At Mons IV. The Masterly British Retreat. V. How Retreat Led To Victory VI. Louvain: The Brand Of Shame VII. The Dramatic Turning Point VIII. Paris Prepares For Siege IX. The Battle Of The Marne X. The Germans Hurlled Back XI. The Battle Of The Rivers XII. A Historic Tug-Of-War XIII. The Fall Of Antwerp XIV. The Fight For The Channel XV. Britannia Rules The Waves XVI. At Helgoland And Elsewhere XVII. Losses And Gains At Sea XVIII. The Eastern Campaign XIX. The Conquering Russians XX. The Clash Of Slav And Teuton XXI. Great Events On The Vistula

Greatest Battles of WWII [5 Books in 1] - Epic Battles That Changed History

In 1914, Ypres was a sleepy Belgian city admired for its magnificent Gothic architecture. The arrival of the rival armies in October 1914 transformed it into a place known throughout the world, each of the combatants associating the place with its own particular palette of values and imagery. It is now at the heart of First World War battlefield tourism, with much of its economy devoted to serving the interests of visitors from across the world. The surrounding countryside is dominated by memorials, cemeteries, and museums, many of which were erected in the 1920s and 1930s, but the number of which are being constantly added to as fascination with the region increases. Mark Connelly and Stefan Goebel explore the ways in which Ypres has been understood and interpreted by Britain and the Commonwealth, Belgium, France, and Germany, including the variants developed by the Nazis, looking at the ways in which different groups have struggled to impose their own narratives on the city and the region around it. They explore the city's growth as a tourist destination and examine the sometimes tricky relationship between local people and battlefield visitors, on the spectrum between respectful pilgrims and tourists seeking shocks and thrills. The result of new and extensive archival research across a number of countries, this new volume in the Great Battles series offers an innovative overview of the development of a critical site of Great War memory.

Great Battles for Boys

Great Battles of World War II examines the political decisions, military strategy, and human cost of the war's bloodiest battles. Begun in Europe in 1939 in response to Hitler's invasion of Poland, the war soon escalated into a truly global conflict. How did the Allies win early military victories in the Mediterranean and Pacific? What was the nature of the fighting in Eastern Europe? What was the impact of the U.S. and Japan entering the war? How did the Allies win back Nazi-occupied territories? Answers to these questions are provided along with analyses of the most important battles of World War II-- in North Africa, in the Pacific, on the Eastern front, in the Atlantic, and at Normandy. Learn about the military maneuvers and tactics that determined the outcome of World War II.

The Greatest Battles in History

On 21st February 1916 one of the bloodiest, most hard-fought campaigns of World War I began. The Battle of Verdun is one of the earliest episodes in the pantheon of horrific conflict that both marred and shaped Europe in the 20th century. It is a brutal and incredible story which sometimes encompasses glory, great valour and extraordinary heroism on the part of those ranks who amassed there in their millions. It is also the story of one of the greatest abominations ever propagated in the era of modern warfare.

Great Battles Of The Great War

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the battle written by participants on both sides *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "We underestimated the enemy's strength, as well as his size and climate." - Heinz Guderian World War II was fought on a scale unlike anything before or since in human history, and the unfathomable casualty counts are attributable in large measure to the carnage inflicted between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union during Hitler's invasion of Russia and Stalin's desperate defense. The invasion came in 1941 following a nonaggression pact signed between the two in 1939, which allowed Hitler to focus his attention on the west without having to worry about an attack from the eastern front. While Germany was focusing on the west, the Soviet Union sent large contingents of troops to the border region between the two countries, and Stalin's plan to take territory in Poland and the Baltic States angered Hitler. By 1940, Hitler viewed Stalin as a major threat and had made the decision to invade Russia: "In the course of this contest, Russia must be disposed of...Spring 1941. The quicker we smash Russia the better." While a legend exists today that Hitler's strategic fecklessness destroyed Germany's chances, despite the wise objections of the Wehrmacht general staff (OKW), the actual situation in 1941 resembled the precise reverse of this familiar historical trope. The historian Robert Forczyk argues convincingly that the Fuhrer retained his full strategic acumen in 1941, until he ill-advisedly adopted the suggestions of the OKW and diverted forces in a winter campaign to seize the Soviet capital, leading to the Battle of Moscow. The Third Reich's dictator initially viewed Moscow as a relatively trivial objective, only to be seized once the Red Army suffered defeat in detail. In fact, he planned a pause during the bitter Russian winter, conserving German strength for a fresh offensive in spring of 1942. Wisely, According to Chief of Operations Colonel Heusinger, Hitler manifested "an instinctive aversion to treading the same path as Napoleon [...] Moscow gives him a sinister feeling." Despite the obstructionism of the OKW General Staff - centered around Fedor von Bock, Franz Halder and Brauschitsch, who obsessed over taking Moscow and reacted to the Fuhrer's focus on the south with open rage and contempt - the southern offensive went ahead, securing another stunning victory over the Soviets and seizing the economically vital Donets Basin. In the meantime, Stalin immolated hundreds of thousands of his own soldiers in futile attacks against Army Group Center, holding the German front facing Moscow. Halder ultimately drafted the plan for Operation Typhoon, the October 1941 thrust towards Moscow, and Hitler showed considerable reluctance to agree to the attack, believing it best if the Germans suspended operations until spring. Halder and his OKW clique persisted, however, badgering the Fuhrer until Hitler imprudently yielded to their demands. The head of the Third Reich apparently succumbed to Halder's and Bock's importuning mostly due to unrestrained ebullience over the southern success. He felt that at this stage, "nothing could go wrong." In doing so, he forgot the keenly insightful precept of the 17th century samurai general Oda Nobunaga, who declared, "After a victory, tighten your helmet straps." Far from maintaining his focus, however, Hitler relaxed and let his guard down. His surrender to Halder's impractical plan signaled the beginning of an ominous reversal of Wehrmacht fortunes whose seeds sprouted at the Battle of Moscow. The Greatest Battles in History: The Battle of Moscow During World War II chronicles the operations that saw the Soviets push back the Nazis from their capital. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Battle of Moscow like never before.

The Great Battles of the Great War ...

The War to End All Wars is considered by many to be the best single account of America's participation in World War I. Covering famous battles, the birth of the air force, naval engagements, the War Department, and experiences of the troops, this indispensable volume is again available in paperback for students and general readers.

Ypres

Examines key battles of World War II, including the battles of El Alamein, Iwo Jima, and the Battle of the Bulge.

Great Battles of World War II

The 18th (Eastern) Division was formed in mid-September 1914, part of Kitchener's Second New Army. It was lucky in its first GOC, Ivor Maxse, who had been brought home from commanding the 1st (Guards) Brigade, an officer well known for his ability in training skills and for demanding the highest

standards. He was to be their GOC until January 1917, when he was replaced by another highly capable commander, Richard Philip Lee, who remained in command for the rest of the war. With the advantage of having only two GOCs, both of such a calibre, the 18th Division reached a very high peak of efficiency and became one of the best in the BEF. It was awarded eleven VCs, the second highest number awarded to a non-regular division, after the twelve won by the 55th (W Lanc) Division, and gained over 4,300 other awards; total casualties amounted to 46,503. This is a well written history, one of the better works of its kind. It reads more like an adventure story than the somewhat stiff and formal style we find with some divisional histories. Cyril Falls rates it highly. The author was a journalist and this is reflected in his style of writing. He served in the division as an artillery officer in the 82nd Brigade RFA and his account takes in events great and small, the major battles and day to day happenings. He makes good use of official documents such as location states, operational orders, order of battle and citations as well as personal anecdotes and experiences. There is the curious statement that during a period of rest during Third Ypres the division was visited by the corps commander, Hunter Weston. In fact Maxse was the commander, their old divisional commander; the 18th Division never served in a corps commanded by 'Hunter Bunter'. His account of the Battle of Boom Ravine (February 1917), suggests a clear cut victory, certainly not the case. He makes reference to the fact that Gough (Fifth Army Commander) ordered an enquiry immediately after the battle to ascertain why the attack on 17th February failed to achieve the objectives. He does describe an act of treachery in which two men from a neighbouring division went over to the enemy and revealed the time of the attack. This, too, was the subject of an enquiry ordered by Gough. This is an enjoyable read.

Verdun

The First World War was a watershed in world history. Tragic but far from futile, its origins, events and legacy have roused impassioned debate, creating multiple interpretations and confusion for those encountering the period for the first time. Synthesising the latest scholarship, acclaimed historian Gary Sheffield cuts to the heart of the conflict. He explores such key issues as: - the causes of war- the great battles on land, sea and in the air- the search for the peace and peace settlements- the political, social and economic consequences- the impact of 'total war' on the belligerents and the individual- and the place of the Great War in the history of warfare Accessible and authoritative, this is the ultimate introduction for anyone wanting a clear understanding of what happened and why.

The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World

How much can you really find out about the Great Battles of the First World War in five minutes? This handy little history book will surpass all your expectations and leave you well versed on all you wish to know, and maybe even a little bit more... What was the first battle of the First World War? Or the last? Which was the bloodiest? What about the Allies' biggest victory? Or their worst defeat? Jam-packed with facts, stats and first-hand accounts of the action, all woven together in an accessible way by an expert in the field, this 5 Minute History is a valuable addition to anyone's bookshelf, ready to be delved into at a moment's notice.

The Greatest Battles in History

Based on previously unused French and German sources, this challenging and controversial new analysis of the war on the Western front from 1914 to 1918 reveals how and why the Germans won the major battles with one-half to one-third fewer casualties than the Allies, and how American troops in 1918 saved the Allies from defeat and a negotiated peace with the Germans.

The War to End All Wars

The Second World War was the final global conflict of the twentieth century. It involved more combatants, and a wider range of battlefield terrain than any other conflict in history, from the frozen plains of Russia to the baking Libyan desert, and from the atolls of the Pacific to the skies over Britain. In Great Battles of World War II, Dudley has taken a fresh look at the crucial battles which decided the outcome of the Second World War, beginning with the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940, a feat that boosted the morale of a nation during its darkest hour, and reaching a climactic end with the final bloody reckoning between the Red Army and the Third Reich amongst the ruins of Berlin.

Big Battles of World War II

*Includes pictures of the battle's important generals. *Includes several maps. *Includes Napoleon's quotes before, during and after the battle. *Includes accounts of the fighting written by generals and soldiers. *Includes a Bibliography for further reading. "One sharp blow and the war is over." - Napoleon during the Battle of Austerlitz Nearly 50 years after Napoleon met his Waterloo, generals across the West continued to study his tactics and engage their armies the same way armies fought during the Napoleonic Era. Despite advances in military technology and the advent of railroads for transportation, all of which made defensive warfare more effective, acclaimed military geniuses like Robert E. Lee used flank attacks and infantry charges against superior numbers in an effort to win decisive victories, and it would not be until World War I that concepts of modern warfare made the Napoleonic Era of the early 19th century outdated. For those questioning why generals continued using tactics from the Napoleonic Era even as technology changed the battlefield, the Battle of Austerlitz may provide the best answer. Napoleon is regarded as one of history's greatest generals, and Austerlitz was his greatest victory. In 1805, Britain, Austria, and Russia allied together to form the Third Coalition against the French, and the Third Coalition's forces consisted of armies from Austria and Russia, with Britain providing naval support as well as its financial powers. Napoleon had already defeated and mostly destroyed an Austrian army in October at Ulm before it could link up with the Russians, setting the stage for the Battle of Austerlitz to be the culmination of the war against the Third Coalition as a whole in early December. Despite the smashing victory at Ulm, Napoleon's French army would still be well outnumbered at Austerlitz by a joint Russo-Austrian army in a battle that would also come to be known as the Battle of Three Emperors. The Battle of Austerlitz was a tactical masterpiece that saw Napoleon actually invite an attack on his army by the bigger Coalition army, and over the course of about 9 hours, the French successfully defended their right flank while counterattacking in the center and splitting the Russo-Austrian army in two, allowing the French to hit the flank of the advancing left wing of the enemy. The result was a decisive victory that virtually annihilated the Third Coalition's army and made Napoleon the master of the European continent. The influence Austerlitz had on Europe's political and military situation cannot be overstated. The Third Coalition's defeat led to the dissolution of the Habsburg Empire, allowed France to redraw the map of Central Europe, and ultimately put into place the chain of events that would lead to France's subsequent wars. Furthermore, Austerlitz set the model that every general hoped to emulate in battle, and the results were undoubtedly on Napoleon's mind when he tried to use the same movement strategies in an attempt to keep Prussian and British armies from linking together at the Battle of Waterloo nearly 10 years after Austerlitz. The Greatest Battles in History: The Battle of Austerlitz comprehensively covers the entire campaign, analyzes the decisions made by the battle's most important leaders, and explains the aftermath of the French victory and the legacies that were made and tarnished by the battle. Along with a bibliography, maps of the battle, and pictures of important people and places, you will learn about the Battle of Austerlitz like you never have before, in no time at all.

The 18th Division in the Great War

A look back at one of the seminal, and deadliest, events of the twentieth century: World War I. The savagery of the fighting, the appalling conditions endured by the soldiers, and the sheer scale of the carnage have seared images of World War I into the public memory. This book captures the wide sweep of the conflict, describing the development of the fighting from 1914-1918, and spotlighting obscure but important actions, major battles, and the soldiers who risked their lives. It covers such subjects as the Western and Eastern Fronts, US entry into the war in 1917, the war in Africa, the Russian Revolution, the war at sea, the role of women, and diplomacy in war. Combining a vivid narrative informed by up-to-date research with an array of original documents and memorabilia, including photographs, propaganda, newspapers, personal letters, and military orders, *The First World War Remembered* brings to life one of the most terrible periods of warfare the world has ever known. Reissue in new format.

Short History of the First World War

Great Battles of World War I