

## The Terror: Civil War In The French Revolution

*The French Revolution of 1789 was the central event of modern history. For the first time a major nation fell prey to political and then social revolution, with civil war and the Reign of Terror following the execution of Louis XVI in January 1793. Although the Revolution started with the resistance of a minority to absolutist government, it soon spread to involve the whole nation, including the men and women who made up by far the largest part of it – the peasantry, as well as towns and craftsmen, the poor and those living on the margins of society. The French Revolution and the People is a portrait of the common people of France, in the towns and in the countryside; in Paris and Lyon; in the Vendee, Brittany, Provence. Popular grievances and reactions affected the events and outcome of the Revolution at all stages, and in turn everyone in France was affected by the Revolution. The French Revolution and the People is a vivid story of conflict, violence and death, but there were winners as well as losers and not all the suffering was in vain, as the injustices of the Ancien Regime were thrown off.*

*An incisive new interpretation of the French Revolution and its violent upheaval looks at troubling parallels between the Terror and the rise of today's political and religious fundamentalism, arguing that the violence of the French Revolution resulted from dogmatic and fundamental thinking that led to a pointless bloodletting. Reprint.*

*Children have served as soldiers throughout history. They fought in the American Revolution, the Civil War, and in both world wars. They served as uniformed soldiers, camouflaged insurgents, and even suicide bombers. Indeed, the first U.S. soldier to be killed by hostile fire in the Afghanistan war was shot in ambush by a fourteen-year-old boy. Does this mean that child soldiers are aggressors? Or are they victims? It is a difficult question with no obvious answer, yet in recent years the acceptable answer among humanitarian organizations and contemporary scholars has been resoundingly the latter. These children are most often seen as especially hideous examples of adult criminal exploitation. In this provocative book, David M. Rosen argues that this response vastly oversimplifies the child soldier problem. Drawing on three dramatic examples—from Sierra Leone, Palestine, and Eastern Europe during the Holocaust—Rosen vividly illustrates this controversial view. In each case, he shows that children are not always passive victims, but often make the rational decision that not fighting is worse than fighting. With a critical eye to international law, Armies of the Young urges readers to reconsider the situation of child combatants in light of circumstance and history before adopting uninformed child protectionist views. In the process, Rosen paints a memorable and unsettling picture of the role of children in international conflicts.*

*Marx and Combes has an established tradition of addressing relevant real-life issues facing the American public. With the publication of "Civil War" (2006–2007), a seven-issue crossover storyline spanning the Marvel universe, they focused on contemporary anxieties such as terrorism and threats to privacy and other civil liberties. This collection of new essays explores the "Civil War" series and its many tie-in titles from the perspectives of history, political science, sociology, psychology, literary criticism, law, philosophy and education. The contributors provide a close reading of the series' main theme—the appropriate balance between freedom and security—and discuss how that balance affects citizenship, race, gender and identity construction in 21st-century America.*

*Paramilitary Violence in Europe After the Great War*

*Salvador*

*24 Hours in Revolutionary Paris*

*Terrorism, Civil War, and Revolution*

*The Furies*

*Counter-Terrorism, Aid and Civil Society*

*Three Models of Emergency Law in the United States Supreme Court*

*After everyone he loves is murdered, Ibrahim al-Liban swears vengeance and wages a savage war against the jihadists in Syria. Ibrahim and his men enter civil war, trying to conquer hell. In seas of blood, of assassination and massacre, they fall ... The lone survivor of a bombing in Beirut, Ibrahim copes with his grief by totally giving himself to this epic struggle. Ibrahim and his Lebanese militia, calling itself the "Resistance," fight their way eastward into Syria. In this fight, Ibrahim bloodies his hands to fight the evil that killed those closest to him and now threatens to destroy his homeland. But, once over the border, Ibrahim and his men enter the madness, terror, and horror of civil war. In Syria, Ibrahim's morality break down. Every belief he has is taken to its extreme -- tragically and violently. Like all the others, Ibrahim is corrupted by war. While he clothes his violence in God and glory, we are confronted with the brutal reality of Ibrahim's war and indeed all war -- in the untold horror a soul wades into when choosing to fight.\*\*Note: This book, a true-to-life portrayal of terrorism and war, features scenes of intense violence.\*\**

*"Is terrorism crime or war? Can there be a 'war against terrorism'? In this fully updated edition, Charles Townshend unravels the questions at the heart of the problem of terrorism - its causes, methods, effects, and limitations - suggesting that it must be understood as a political strategy whose threat can be rationally grasped and answered"--Publisher's description.*

*The first full-length analysis of a little-studied aspect of the Civil War demonstrates how a failed Yankee cavalry raid set off a campaign of terror waged by the Confederacy, which may have manufactured the incident to justify its actions. 12,500 first printing.*

*The author recounts her 1982 visit to El Salvador and describes the terror, fear and political repression that permeated the country*

*The True Story of the Liberia Civil War*

*The Oxford Handbook of Terrorism*

*Surviving Civil War*

*Revolutionary Violence in Madrid*

*Violence and Terror in the French and Russian Revolutions*

*Russian Civil War*

*Before and After the War on Terror*

*How did the French Revolution's ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity descend into violence and terror? Timothy Tackett offers a new interpretation of this turning point in world history. Penetrating the mentality of Revolutionary elites on the eve of the Terror, he reveals how suspicion and mistrust escalated and helped propel their actions.*

*"The means of defence against foreign danger historically have become the instruments of tyranny at home." James Madison Our societies, says Anthony Grayling, are under attack not only from the threat of terrorism, but also from our governments' attempts to fight that threat by reducing freedom in our own societies - think the 42-day detention controversy, CCTV surveillance, increasing invasion of privacy, ID Cards, not to mention Abu Ghraib, rendition, Guantanamo... As Grayling says: 'There should be a special place for political irony in the catalogues of human folly. Starting a war 'to promote freedom and democracy' could in certain though rare circumstances be a justified act; but in the case of the Second Gulf War that began in 2003, which involved reacting to criminals hiding in one country (Al Qaeda in Afghanistan or Pakistan) by invading another country (Iraq), one of the main fronts has, dismayingly, been the home front, where the War on Terror takes the form of a War on Civil Liberties in the spurious name of security. To defend 'freedom and democracy', Western governments attack and diminish freedom and democracy in their own country. By this logic, someone will eventually have to invade the US and UK to restore freedom and democracy to them.' In this lucid and timely book Grayling sets out what's at risk, engages with the arguments for and against examining the cases made by Isaiah Berlin and Ronald Dworkin on the one hand, and Roger Scruton and John Gray on the other, and finally proposes a different way to respond that makes defending the civil liberties on which western society is founded the cornerstone for defeating terrorism.*

*A study of the use of violence and the role played by ideology in the building of the new revolutionary state. The importance of revolutionary reigns of terror is stressed and, through broad comparison of a number of revolutions, the significance of civil war is highlighted.*

*A short and controversial new interpretation of arguably the most important revolution of all time: the event that made the rights of man and the demand for liberty, equality and fraternity central to modern politics.*

*Terror and Conspiracy in the Civil War*

*Societies of Fear*

*A Nation in Terror*

*Reign of Terror*

*The Revolutionary Reign of Terror*

*The Legacy of Civil War, Violence and Terror in Latin America*

*The Terror*

*By analytically decoupling war and violence, this book explores the causes and dynamics of violence in civil war. Against the prevailing view that such violence is an instance of impenetrable madness, the book demonstrates that there is logic to it and that it has much less to do with collective emotions, ideologies, and cultures than currently believed. Kalyvas specifies a novel theory of selective violence. It is jointly produced by political actors seeking information and individual civilians trying to avoid the worst but also grabbing what opportunities their predicament affords them. Violence, he finds, is never a simple reflection of the optimal strategy of its users; it's profoundly interactive character defeats simple maximization logics while producing surprising outcomes, such as relative nonviolence in the "frontlines" of civil war.*

*Joseph Usher has settled into a life of farming with his beautiful wife, Darby. When voices assure neighbor David Harris to target a young woman, Usher undertakes a quest for justice during the Kansas-Missouri border war of the 1860s.*

*The founder of Blackwater offers the gripping true story of the world's most controversial military contractor. In 1997, former Navy SEAL Eric Prince started a business that would recruit civilians for the riskiest security jobs in the world. As Blackwater's reputation grew, demand for its services escalated, and its men eventually completed nearly 100,000 missions for both the Bush and Obama administrations. It was a huge success except for one problem: Blackwater was demonized around the world. Its employees were smeared as mercenaries, profiteers, or worse. And because of the secrecy requirements of its contracts with the Pentagon, the State Department, and the CIA, Prince was unable to correct false information. But now he's finally able to tell the full story about some of the biggest controversies of the War on Terror, in a memoir that reads like a thriller.*

*This book deals with one of most controversial issues of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939): the "Red Terror." Approximately 50,000 Spaniards were extrajudicially executed in Republican Spain following the failure of the military rebellion in July 1936. This mass killing of "fascists" seriously undermined attempts by the legally constituted Republican government to present itself in foreign quarters as fighting a war for democracy. This study, based on a wealth of scholarship and archival sources, challenges the common view that executions were the work of criminal or anarchist "uncontrollables." Its focus is on Madrid, which witnessed at least 8,000 executions in 1936. It shows that the terror was organized and was carried out with the complicity of the police, and argues that terror was seen as integral to the antifascist war effort. Indeed, the elimination of the internal enemy - the "Fifth Column" - was regarded as important as the war on the front line.*

*The Secret Service, the Ku Klux Klan and the Man Who Masterminded America's First War on Terror*

*The Coming of the Terror in the French Revolution*

*Critical Essays on the Comic Saga*

*The Sierra Leone Civil War*

*The Bloody Shirt*

*Terrorism*

*The Dahlgren Affair*

*The book critically examines the effects of the War on Terror on the relationships between civil society, security and aid. It argues that the War on Terror regime has greatly reshaped the field of development and it highlights the longer-lasting impacts of post-9/11 counter-terrorism responses on aid policy and practice on civil society.*

*Several "pieces first published in The New Yorker recall the path terror in the Middle East has taken from the rise of al-Qaeda in the 1990s to the recent beheadings of reporters and aid workers by ISIS ... They include an ... impression of Saudi Arabia, a kingdom of silence under the control of the religious police; the Syrian film industry, then compliant at the edges but already exuding a feeling of the barely masked fury that erupted into civil war; [and] the 2006-11 Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Gaza, a study in disparate values of human lives. Others continue to look into al-Qaeda as it forms a master plan for its future, experiences a rebellion from within the organization, and spins off a growing web of terror in the world"--*

*Exploring the role of mass violence and terror in the French and Russian Revolutions, the author demonstrates that the upheaval stemmed not from ideology but from the chaos that both events produced in each society.*

*Since 2011, Syria has been embroiled in a civil war that has killed more than a quarter of a million people, and it all started with teenagers. That year, fifteen teenagers were arrested for writing antigovernment graffiti. The teens were reportedly subjected to horrific treatment. Peaceful protests calling for the young people's release turned violent when the government sent the army to break up the crowd. This compelling volume introduces readers to the country and region. It includes teens' firsthand accounts of the conflict, both displaced teens and those who have become soldiers, to paint a holistic, engaging portrait of one of today's worst human rights crises.*

*Marvel Comics' Civil War and the Age of Terror*

*The Terror and the Resistance*

*Terror After the Civil War*

*The Terror Within*

*Armies of the Young*

*Terror, Love & Border Justice in Civil War Missouri*

*The Role of Terrorism and Terror in Syria's Civil War*

*The First World War did not end in November 1918. In Russia and Eastern Europe it finished up to a year earlier, and both there and elsewhere in Europe it triggered conflicts that lasted down to 1923. Paramilitary formations were prominent in this continuation of the war. They had some features of formal military organizations, but were used in opposition to the regular military as an adjunct or substitute for military forces when these were unable by themselves to put down a revolution (whether class or national). Paramilitary violence thus arose in different contexts. It was an important aspect of the violence unleashed by class revolution in Russia. It structured the counter-revolution in central and Eastern Europe, including Finland and Italy, which reacted against a mythic version of Bolshevik class violence in the name of order and authority. It also shaped the struggles over borders and ethnicity in the new states that replaced the multi-national empires of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. It was prominent on all sides in the wars for Irish independence. In many cases, paramilitary violence was charged with political significance and acquired a long-lasting symbolism and influence. War in Peace explores the differences and similarities between these various kinds of paramilitary violence within one volume for the first time. It thereby contributes to our understanding of the difficult transitions from war to peace. It also helps to re-situate the Great War in a longer-term context and to explain its enduring impact.*

*"This is a powerful, vitally important story, and Lane brings it to life with not only vast amounts of research but with a remarkable gift for storytelling that makes the pages fly by." —Candice Millard, author of The River of Doubt and Hero of the Empire Freedom's Detective reveals the untold story of the Reconstruction-era United States Secret Service and their battle against the Ku Klux Klan, through the career of its controversial chief, Hiram C. Whitley In the years following the Civil War, a new battle began. Newly freed African American men had gained their voting rights and would soon have a chance to transform Southern politics. Former Confederates and other white supremacists mobilized to stop them. Thus, the KKK was born. After the first political assassination carried out by the Klan, Washington power brokers looked for help in breaking the growing movement. They found it in Hiram C. Whitley. He became head of the Secret Service, which had previously focused on catching counterfeiters and was at the time the government's only intelligence organization. Whitley and his agents led the covert war against the nascent KKK and were the first to use undercover work in mass crime—what we now call terrorism—investigations. Like many spymasters before and since, Whitley also had a dark side. His penchant for skulduggery and dirty tricks ultimately led to his involvement in a conspiracy that would bring an end to his career and transform the Secret Service. Populated by intriguing historical characters—from President Grant to brave Southerners, both black and white, who stood up to the Klan—and told in a brisk narrative style, Freedom's Detective reveals the story of this complex hero and his central role in a long-lost chapter of American history.*

*This book deals with one of most controversial issues of the Spanish Civil War (1936 1939): the Red Terror. Approximately 50,000 Spaniards were extrajudicially executed in Republican Spain following the failure of the military rebellion in July 1936. This mass killing of fascists seriously undermined attempts by the legally constituted Republican government to present itself in foreign quarters as fighting a war for democracy. This study, based on a wealth of scholarship and archival sources, challenges the common view that executions were the work of criminal or anarchist uncontrollables. Its focus is on Madrid, which witnessed at least 8,000 executions in 1936. It shows that the terror was organized and was carried out with the complicity of the police, and argues that terror was seen as integral to the antifascist war effort. Indeed, the elimination of the internal enemy the Fifth Column was regarded as important as the war on the front line."*

*This collection of thirty-one essays on national security, counter terrorism and civil liberties, examines competing views on the lengths to which personal freedoms and constitutional guarantees may be curtailed in the name of security. Divided into sections covering the history of the current anti-terrorism climate, interrogation practices, immigration and racial profiling, secrecy and surveillance and detention and the constitution, essays address such topics as justifying wartime limits on civil rights and liberties, torture and positive law, the use of "common-sense" profiling and comparative perspectives on the State Secrets Privilege. Most entries have been drawn from previously published works and the volume includes the relevant transcripts of several important court cases and government policy statements and documents. Contributors are influential professors of law from a variety of institutions. Annotation ©2011 Book News, Inc.,*

*Portland, OR (booknews.com).*

*From the American Civil War to the War on Terror*

*Civil War and Red Terror*

*A Historiographic Examination of the 'White Terror' During the Russian Civil War, 1917-1921*

*The French Revolution*

*True Teen Stories from Syria*

*The Fall of Robespierre*

*Red Terror, White Terror, 1917–1922*

*The Oxford Handbook of Terrorism systematically integrates the substantial body of scholarship on terrorism and counterterrorism before and after 9/11. In doing so, it introduces scholars and practitioners to state of the art approaches, methods, and issues in studying and teaching these vital phenomena. This Handbook goes further than existing collections by giving structure and direction to the fast-growing but somewhat disjointed field of terrorism studies. The volume locates terrorism within the wider spectrum of political violence instead of engaging in the widespread tendency towards treating terrorism as an exceptional act. Moreover, the volume makes a case for studying terrorism within its socio-historical context. Finally, the volume addresses the critique that the study of terrorism suffers from lack of theory by reviewing and extending the theoretical insights contributed by several fields - including political science, political economy, history, sociology, anthropology, criminology, law, geography, and psychology. In doing so, the volume showcases the analytical advancements and reflects on the challenges that remain since the emergence of the field in the early 1970s.*

*Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Modern Times, Absolutism, Industrialization, grade: B, University of Auckland (History), course: History 324 - Old Regime and Revolution in France, 15 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Terror of the French Revoltion has deved the world of scholars right from the beginning. It is a crucial issue which was often connected with emotions and political attitudes, when it was approached. Many questions rose when relating the violence and the Terror with the genuine ideology of the French Revolution. Was it a part of it right from the begining? Or shall we see the Terror as an actent incompatible to democracy and the origins of the French Revolution? This essay attempts to depict the reasons for the terror with the aim to be able to judge the Terror. To judge means to be able to distinguish between different sorts of Terror and to place the judgement into the scholarly discourse. The difficulty lies out in the selection of developments but rather pick certain events and breaks to show why and how Terror was used. Furthermore the essay will leave out the end of the 'Great Terror' as well as the 'White Terror'.*

*The Russian Revolution is remembered as the catalyst for the bloody conflict between the Reds and the Whites as each side tried to gain control of the country. But it was far from being so simple. The conflict did not only involve the Russians. The author contemplates whether the Russians could capitulate to their previous enemy and whether in fact Russia was ever in any condition to carry on the fight even before the revolution began, examining whether a collapse of the war in the east would lead to Allied defeat in the west.The effect of the revolution and the civil war went far beyond the borders of the enormous Russian Empire and far beyond the end of the Great War and the civil war, not least of all whom the millions of subject peoples and races supported: the Reds, the Whites, the Germans, or none. The conflict in Russia between 1917 and 1922 is a fascinating and complex period of history but the brutally colorful cast of characters Tsar Nicholas II, Brusilov, Kerensky, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and Churchill would make a violent impact on the world stage for a century to come.*

*The French Revolution marks the foundation of the modern political world. It was in the crucible of the Revolution that the political forces of conservatism, liberalism and socialism began to find their modern form, and it was the Revolution that first asserted the claims of universal individual rights, on which our current understandings of citizenship are based. But the Terror was, as much as anything else, a civil war, and such wars are always both brutal and complex. The guillotine in Paris claimed some 1,500 official victims, but executions of captured counter-revolutionary rebels ran into the tens of thousands, and deaths in the areas of greatest conflict probably ran into six figures, with indiscriminate massacres being perpetrated by both sides. The story of the Terror is a story of grand political pronouncements, uprisings and insurrections, but also a story of survival against hunger, persecution and bewildering ideological demands, a story of how a state, even with the noblest of intentions, can turn on its people and almost crush them.*

*On War, Terror, and Horror*

*Between Democracy and Terror*

*The Logic of Violence in Civil War*

*The Terror Years*

*A Defence of Civil Liberties and Enlightenment Values*

*Liberty in the Age of Terror*

*National Security, Civil Liberties and the War on Terror*

*A New York Times Critics' Top Book of 2021 "An impressive combination of diligence and verve, deploying Ackerman's deep stores of knowledge as a national security journalist to full effect. The result is a narrative of the last 20 years that is upsetting, discerning and brilliantly argued."—"The New York Times "One of the most illuminating books to come out of the Trump era."—"New York Magazine An examination of the profound impact the War on Terror has had on the nation in an authoritarian direction For an entire generation, at home and abroad, the United States has waged an endless conflict known as the War on Terror. In addition to multiple ground wars, the era pioneered drone strikes and industrial-scale digital surveillance; weakened the rule of law through indefinite detentions; sanctioned torture; and manipulated the truth about it all. These conflicts have yielded neither peace nor victory, but they have transformed America. What began as the persecution of Muslims and immigrants has become a normalized feature of American politics and national security, expanding the possibilities for applying similar or worse measures against other targets at home, as the summer of 2020 showed. A politically divided and economically destabilized country turned the War on Terror into a cultural—and then a tribal—struggle. It began on the ideological frontiers of the Republican Party before expanding to conquer the GOP, often with the acquiescence of the Democratic Party. Today's nativist resurgence walked through a door opened by the 9/11 era. And that door remains open. Reign of Terror shows how these developments created an opportunity for American authoritarianism and gave rise to Donald Trump. It shows that Barack Obama squandered an opportunity to dismantle the War on Terror after killing Osama bin Laden. By the end of his tenure, the war had metastasized into a bitter, broader cultural struggle in search of a demagogue like Trump to lead it. Reign of Terror is a pathbreaking and definitive union of journalism and intellectual history with the power to transform how America understands its national security policies and their catastrophic impact on civil life.*

*As cities sprawl across Latin America, absorbing more and more of its people, crime and violence have become inescapable. From the paramilitary invasion of Medellín in Colombia, the booming wealth of crack dealers in Managua, Nicaragua and police corruption in Mexico City, to the glimmers of hope in Lima, this book provides a dynamic analysis of urban insecurity. Based on new empirical evidence, interviews with local people and historical research, the author shows how the failure of the authoritarian direction of state-sponsored attempts to impose order on their slums. Rather than the current trend towards government withdrawal, the situation can only be improved by co-operation between communities and police to build new networks of trust. In the end, violence and insecurity are inseparable from social justice and democracy.*

*Between Democracy and Terror is the first serious study to engage with the Sierra Leone civil war. It explores the genesis of the crisis; the contradictory roles of different internal actors; civil society and the fourth estate; the regional intervention force; the demise of the second republic; and the numerous peace initiatives to end the war. This study articulates how internal actors tread the multiple but conflicting pathways to power, why the war lasted for as long as it did, and how non-conventional actors were able to inaugurate and sustain an insurgency that called forth the largest concentration of United Nations peacekeepers the world has ever seen.*

*"Berry examines the very complex and frequently unintelligible relationships between politics and culture in sixteenth century Kyoto. It is surprising that anybody could seriously undertake this immense task. . . . A genuinely impressive accomplishment."—HARRY Haroutianian, University of Chicago*

*From Al-Qaeda to the Islamic State*

*The Culture of Civil War in Kyoto*

*The French Revolution and the People*

*War in Peace*

*The Role of Violence in Political Change*

*Interpreting the Terror - Circumstance or Ideology?*

*"Effective in showing the sheer depth and virulence of white supremacy in the South . . . This book and the story it tells should keep us vigilant at protecting our political rights, rendered sacred in the blood of Reconstruction, and beyond."—The New York Sun A gripping look at terrorist violence during the Reconstruction era Between 1867, when the defeated South was forced to establish new state governments that fully represented both black and white citizens, and 1877, when the last of these governments was overthrown, more than three thousand African Americans and their white allies were killed by terrorist violence. Drawing on original letters and diaries as well as published racist diatribes of the time, acclaimed historian Stephen Budiansky concentrates his vivid, fast paced narrative on the efforts of five heroic men—two Union officers, a Confederate general, a Northern entrepreneur, and a former slave—who showed remarkable idealism and courage as they struggled to establish a New South in the face of overwhelming hatred and organized resistance. The Bloody Shirt sheds new light on the violence, racism, division, and heroism of Reconstruction, a largely forgotten but epochal chapter in American history.*

*The TerrorCivil War in the French RevolutionAbacus Software*

*This book offers a systematic and comprehensive account of the key cases that have come to shape the jurisprudence on emergency law in the United States from the Civil War to the War on Terror. The legal questions raised in these cases concern fundamental constitutional issues such as the status of fundamental rights, the role of the court in times of war, and the question of how to interpret constitutional limitations to executive power. At stake in these difficult legal questions is the issue of how to conceive of the very status of law in liberal democratic states. The questions with which the Supreme Court justices have to grapple in these cases are therefore as philosophical as they are legal. In this book the Court's arguments are systematized according to categories informed by constitutional law as well as classic philosophical discussions of the problem of emergency. On this basis, the book singles out three legal paradigms for interpreting the problem of emergency: the rights model, the extra-legal model and the procedural model. This systematic approach helps the reader develop a philosophical and legal overview of central issues in the jurisprudence on emergency.*

*The day of 9 Thermidor (27 July 1794) is universally acknowledged as a major turning-point in the history of the French Revolution. At 12.00 midnight, Maximilien Robespierre, the most prominent member of the Committee of Public Safety which had for more than a year directed the Reign of Terror, was planning to destroy one of the most dangerous plots that the Revolution had faced. By 12.00 midnight at the close of the day, following a day of uncertainty, surprises, upsets and reverses, his world had been turned upside down. He was an outlaw, on the run, and himself wanted for conspiracy against the Republic. He felt that his whole life and his revolutionary career were drawing to an end. As indeed they were. He shot himself shortly afterwards. Half-dead, the guillotine finished him off in grisly fashion the next day. The Fall of Robespierre provides an hour-by-hour analysis of these 24 hours.*

*How the 9/11 Era Destabilized America and Produced Trump*

*Freedom's Detective*

*The 'Red Terror' and the Spanish Civil War*

*Revolution and International Politics, 3rd Edition*

*Child Soldiers in War and Terrorism*

*Civil War in the French Revolution*

*Civilian Warriors*

*This text explores the nature and possibility of revolution and civil strife in the context of international politics. Terrorism, Civil War, and Revolution analyzes the role of revolution and civil strife in the present day world. Expanding on the 2nd edition of Calvert's "Revolution and International Politics", this new work reflects the drastic changes that have taken place in the world order since 2001. With an increased focus on terrorism and civil war, the book looks into such key issues as the use of force by the state in the international system, challenges to states, wars of national liberation, counterinsurgency, and more. Written in a clear and accessible manner by a respected expert in the field, the book features the most recent examples of events, such as the insurgency in Sri Lanka, the rise of Al-Qaeda, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. This approach will help situate revolutions in the larger context of political violence and will appeal to anyone interested in comparative politics, international relations, and revolutions.*

*The Merciless War for Freedom in Revolutionary France*

*Harvest the Bitter Root*

*A Very Short Introduction*

*The Inside Story of Blackwater and the Unsung Heroes of the War on Terror*