

What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg?

The second volume in a trilogy chronicling the liberation of Europe during World War II focuses on the Allied campaigns in Sicily and Italy, detailing the bloody battles at Salerno, Anzio, Monte Cassino, and more under the command of controversial Lt. General Mark Clark, as well as the June 1944 liberation of Rome. By the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *An Army at Dawn*. Reprint. 150,000 first printing. *Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the fighting by soldiers and generals on both sides *Includes footnotes, online resources and a bibliography for further reading

The bloodiest day in American history took place on the 75th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. On September 17, 1862, Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia fought George McClellan's Union Army of the Potomac outside Sharpsburg along Antietam Creek. That day, nearly 25,000 would become casualties, and Lee's army would barely survive fighting the much bigger Northern army. Although the battle was tactically a draw, it resulted in forcing Lee's army out of Maryland and back into Virginia, making it a strategic victory for the North and an opportune time for President Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves in the rebellious states. When discussing the Civil War in Maryland, most of the focus is understandably on Antietam, but it's important not to overlook the battle that ultimately brought the Union and Confederate to Antietam Creek in the first place. The Battle of South Mountain was an opening salvo of sorts before Antietam, fought on September 14, 1862 among several gaps. An extension of the Blue Ridge Range, South Mountain was a heavily wooded and rocky terrain that ran southwest from Pennsylvania down to the Potomac River near Harpers Ferry. To the east of the mountain was the town of Frederick, Maryland, less than 50 miles from Washington, D.C. Despite being significantly outnumbered, Lee's army had the advantage of fighting defensively on higher terrain. At Crampton's Gap, Union General William Franklin's nearly 13,000 strong VI Corps crashed down on about 2,000 Confederates led by Howell Cobb who were part of Lafayette McLaws' division. McClellan had ordered Franklin's corps to set out for Crampton's Gap on the morning of September 14, wasting nearly 11 hours in the process, and Franklin delayed his assault for 3 more hours while arranging his lines for what turned out to be a short fight. The fighting that occurred on that long Sunday was fierce and constant. Artillery, musket, bayonet, and fists were all employed as weapons, resulting in a tremendous number of casualties. The Union forces engaged that day totaled 28,000 and by nightfall 2,325 were listed as casualties. The Confederate Army utilized 18,000 troops and suffered a loss of 2,685 men, an astounding 800 of which were listed as missing. By barely holding onto some of the passes, Lee was able to retreat to Sharpsburg, where he hoped to gather together his scattered forces. As it turned out, the last of the Confederates, A.P. Hill's Light Division, would only arrive around Sharpsburg during the afternoon on September 17, while the Battle of Antietam was at its peak and Lee's army was in danger of being surrounded and captured in

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its entirety. Thus, these men, many of whom are lost to history, engaged in a battle that led directly to the bloodiest single day in U.S. military history a few days later along Antietam Creek, and that battle would eventually compel President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. The Battle of South Mountain, therefore, proved to be the catalyst for events that forever altered the course of the Civil War and the nation. The Battle of South Mountain: The History of the Civil War Battle that Led the Union and Confederate Armies to Antietam looks at the events that led up and brought on the Battle of South Mountain. Along with pictures of important people and places, you will learn about South Mountain like never before.

'A first-rate popular history of a fascinating and neglected battle... James Holland is a master of spinning narrative military history from accounts of men and women who were there and BURMA '44 is a veritable page-turner' - BBC History In February 1944, a rag-tag collection of clerks, drivers, doctors, muleteers, and other base troops, stiffened by a few dogged Yorkshiremen and a handful of tank crews managed to hold out against some of the finest infantry in the Japanese Army, and then defeat them in what was one of the most astonishing battles of the Second World War. What became know as The Defence of the Admin Box, fought amongst the paddy fields and jungle of Northern Arakan over a fifteen-day period, turned the battle for Burma. Not only was it the first decisive victory for British troops against the Japanese, more significantly, it demonstrated how the Japanese could be defeated. The lessons learned in this tiny and otherwise insignificant corner of the Far East, set up the campaign in Burma that would follow, as General Slim's Fourteenth Army finally turned defeat into victory. Burma '44 is a tale of incredible drama. As gripping as the story of Rorke's drift, as momentous as the battle for the Ardennes, the Admin Box was a triumph of human grit and heroism and remains one of the most significant yet undervalued conflicts of World War Two.

*Includes pictures *Includes excerpts of ancient accounts *Includes a bibliography for further reading Carthage was one of the great ancient civilizations, and at its peak, the wealthy Carthaginian empire dominated the Mediterranean against the likes of Greece and Rome, with commercial enterprises and influence stretching from Spain to Turkey. In fact, at several points in history it had a very real chance of replacing the fledgling Roman empire or the failing Greek poleis (city-states) altogether as master of the Mediterranean. Although Carthage by far preferred to exert economic pressure and influence before resorting to direct military power (and even went so far as to rely primarily on mercenary armies paid with its vast wealth for much of its history, it nonetheless produced a number of outstanding generals, from the likes of Hanno Magnus to, of course, the great bogeyman of Roman nightmares himself: Hannibal. Certain foreign policy decisions led to continuing enmity between Carthage and the burgeoning power of Rome, and what followed was a series of wars which turned from a battle for Mediterranean hegemony into an all-out struggle for survival. Although the Romans gained the upper hand in the wake of the First Punic War, Hannibal brought the Romans to their knees for over a

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decade during the Second Punic War. While military historians are still amazed that he was able to maintain his army in Italy near Rome for nearly 15 years, scholars are still puzzled over some of his decisions, including why he never attempted to march on Rome in the first place. Cannae is still considered one of the greatest tactical victories in the history of warfare, and the fact the battle was a complete victory resulting in the wholesale annihilation of the enemy army made it the textbook example for military commanders to try to duplicate. Of course, others usually were unsuccessful. Cannae was the kind of complete victory that every commander from Caesar to Frederick the Great to Napoleon to Robert E. Lee sought, and that few generals save Caesar and Napoleon bagged whole armies is a testament to the near impossibility of achieving a victory like Cannae. On October 19, 202 BCE, on the plain of Zama in modern Tunisia, battle was joined, and for the first time in one of the battles of the Second Punic War, Hannibal had the infantry advantage and Rome had the cavalry advantage. The result would decide the fate of the Second Punic War and the course of history. While he remains far less known than Hannibal, Publius Cornelius Scipio, the man who has become known to history as Scipio Africanus, is widely regarded as one of the greatest military leaders of all time. In the space of less than 10 years, the genius of Scipio took Rome from being on the brink of utter destruction to becoming the dominant power in the Mediterranean. He displayed not just acute understanding of the tactical needs of the battlefield but also a strategic overview that consistently allowed him to confound his enemies. Scipio has been described as "the embodiment of grand strategy, as his campaigns are the supreme example in history of its meaning." Not surprisingly, after the serious threat Hannibal posed during the Second Punic War, the Romans didn't wait much longer to take the fight to the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War, which ended with Roman legions smashing Carthage to rubble. As legend has it, the Romans literally salted the ground upon which Carthage stood to ensure its destruction once and for all. Despite having a major influence on the Mediterranean for nearly five centuries, little evidence of Carthage's past might survives. *The Battle of Cannae and the Battle of Zama: The History and Legacy of the Second Punic War's Most Important Battles* chronicles two of the most influential and decisive battles of antiquity.

Battle Of Brooklyn 1776

The History and Legacy of the Second Punic War's Most Important Battles

And the 1862 Kanawha Valley Campaign

The Battle Book

15 Battles from Europe and the Pacific

The War in Sicily and Italy, 1943-1944

How the Allies Won the War

THE ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK puts a spotlight on what may be the most unappreciated moment of a young nation's revolutionary struggle when George Washington's army narrowly escaped destruction to keep alive its fight for American independence Perhaps no military action in our

country's history is more paradoxical than the one on the road to Assunpink Creek, and at the bridge that crossed it, in the sense that its obscurity in the public mind and neglect by many historians is so disproportionate to its impact on the course of a conflict with global implications. The Battle of Assunpink Creek on January 2, 1777 was the second in a sequence of three victories by George Washington's army during the "Ten Crucial Days" of the American Revolution—the period from December 25, 1776 through January 3, 1777. Those rapid-fire triumphs, the first significant successes by the Continental Army, reversed the momentum of the war when it appeared that America's quest for independence from Great Britain was on the verge of total defeat. When Washington's army made its legendary Christmas night crossing of the Delaware River and captured the Hessian garrison in Trenton, the British and Hessian commanders sought a revenge that would destroy Washington's dwindling army. Lt. General Charles Cornwallis was sent south with a force of over 7,000 men toward Trenton where Washington had set up a defensive position on the south bank of the Assunpink Creek. The ensuing engagement, also known as The Second Battle of Trenton, was in fact part of the Princeton Campaign. THE ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK offers what many students of the period may regard as an unconventional and even contrarian approach. It does so by paying particular attention to what the author contends is clearly the most unappreciated event during this vital epoch and possibly of the entire war for independence – the military actions that occurred throughout the day and into the evening hours on January 2, 1777. The January 2 battle has generally been given short shrift by historians relative to the other two American successes at the time. However, the events of that day provided the essential pivot point from the victory at the Battle of Trenton to the capstone win at Princeton by ensuring that the first Trenton engagement was not a "one-day wonder" but the beginning of a chain of events that changed the whole character of the contest. Had Washington been defeated at Assunpink Creek, his first victory at Trenton would have been a historical footnote, and there would have been no victory at Princeton. As it was, the events of January 2nd - that is, the fighting that occurred during the enemy's advance from Princeton to Trenton and at the Assunpink itself—segued into the Americans' overnight march around the enemy's flank early on January 3rd, which led to the climactic victory of the "Ten Crucial Days" at the Battle of Princeton. The engagement at Assunpink Creek was arguably the most critical moment of the "Ten Crucial Days" and the victory there perhaps the most undervalued of the entire war. Washington's forces were at mortal peril of being trapped between two waterways with no way to escape if they were outflanked and pinned against the Delaware River. The American soldiers used words like "crisis" and "desperate" to describe their situation. Nathaniel Philbrick writes that by choosing to fight on this ground, "Washington had managed to . . . create what was, even if it is largely unappreciated today, the make-or-break moment of the War of Independence." With respect of the number of soldiers involved, the

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Battle of Assunpink Creek was the largest battle fought during these ten remarkable days. It was the only one in which the enemy had a numerical advantage, the only one in which Washington's army had to fight both British and Hessian troops, the only one in which the crown's forces were led by a British general—who also happened to be the most competent and energetic field commander in His Majesty's Army, and the only one in which the geographic position of the Patriot forces put them at mortal peril of being trapped between two natural barriers—a creek on one side and a river on the other—with no means of evacuation if they were outflanked and driven back against the riverbank. January 2, 1777 also featured the longest battle of the "Ten Crucial Days" if one counts as a single encounter the resistance by Colonel Edward Hand's men during their fighting withdrawal from Maidenhead to Trenton and the shoot-out at the creek immediately following their delaying action. Perhaps most importantly, this occasion marked the first time that the Continental Army beat back an attack by British troops during a significant battle. Had the rebel army failed to stop the advance by the elite British and Hessian units at Assunpink Creek, the result would in all probability have been the destruction of that army and possibly with it the cause of American independence. And that scenario would almost certainly have entailed fatal consequences for Washington, either on the battlefield or at the end of a British rope. In this deftly crafted narrative, the author explains how Washington's desperate gamble paid off when the Continental Army fought a daylong running battle against a militarily superior foe and made a successful stand with its back to the Delaware River, avoiding the very real threat of total defeat and setting the stage for a dramatic counterattack against a surprised enemy. Price weaves what we know about these events into an exciting and unforgettable story and illuminates what most historians treat as an afterthought. Praise for THE ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK

"David Price has given us a clear, succinct, and gripping account of one of the pivotal moments of the Revolutionary War. This is an excellent portrayal of the battle and a reminder that there was much more to Washington's crossing of the Delaware than is usually remembered." – Jack Kelly, author of Band of Giants and The Edge of Anarchy

"Drawing on the interpretations of noted historians of the 'Ten Crucial Days' that saved the American Revolution when its defeat seemed imminent, David Price tells the exciting story of those critical hours emphasizing the little-known, often neglected, but really very important battle at Trenton on January 2, 1777 that was a prelude to the Battle of Princeton the next day." – William L. Kidder, author of Ten Crucial Days: Washington's Vision for Victory Unfolds

"Assembling the best scholarship on what has been called the 'Ten Crucial Days,' David Price has rightfully elevated the crucial importance of one of the least remembered battles of the Revolution—Assunpink Creek. The Road to Assunpink Creek is a finely crafted argument and illuminating book that shines light on many forgotten aspects of the battle, including the key role played by Edward Hand's Pennsylvania riflemen. Price's book is must reading for

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anyone interested in the Revolution.” – Patrick K. O’Donnell, bestselling author of *Washington’s Immortals: The Untold Story of an Elite Regiment Who Changed the Course of the Revolution* “The Battle of Assunpink Creek, or Second Trenton, bracketed by the more storied First Trenton and Princeton engagements, is typically under-chronicled by historians and unknown to laymen. David Price’s *The Road to Assunpink Creek* raises this overlooked but critical action to the status it rightfully deserves. Utilizing original sources and accounts by participants, Price deftly leads the reader through the latter part of the ‘Ten Crucial Days,’ offering a detailed explanation of both the battle and its ultimate importance. I certainly recommend this to all.” – Bill Welsch, President, American Revolution Round Table of Richmond and Co-founder of the Congress of ARRTs “David Price’s concise analysis of a little-known yet significant Revolutionary War battle is both enlightening and entertaining.” – Glenn F. Williams, Ph.D., author of *Dunmore’s War: The Last Conflict of America’s Colonial Era* and *Year of the Hangman: George Washington’s Campaign Against the Iroquois*

Who do you turn to when there’s no one left to trust? Epic sea battles and treasonous betrayals... In the heat of a gigantic battle against the Dutch, the English fleet is mysteriously divided. A large portion of their resources is sent to meet a French threat which never materialises. Thousands are slaughtered. Could there be a traitor in the Royal Navy? As popular fury erupts, Captain Matthew Quinton is given the unenviable task of uncovering the enemy within. Heads must roll. Sent to find source of this false intelligence in pirate-infested Plymouth, Quinton is dismayed when all evidence seems to point to an old friend... Fans of Patrick O’Brian’s *Master and Commander* will love the fifth instalment of the *Matthew Quinton Journals*. ‘Great naval fiction ... Hornblower, Aubrey and Quinton – a pantheon of the best adventures at sea’ Conn Iggulden *The Matthew Quinton Journals* 1. Gentleman Captain 2. The Mountain of Gold 3. The Blast that Tears the Skies 4. The Lion of Midnight 5. The Battle of the Ages 6. The Rage of Fortune 7. Death’s Bright Angel 8. The Devil Upon the Wave

*Includes historic pictures of the fighting. *Includes pictures of important people, places, and events. *Includes a bibliography for further reading. "From the Halls of Montezuma To the shores of Tripoli; We fight our country's battles In the air, on land, and sea; First to fight for right and freedom And to keep our honor clean; We are proud to claim the title Of United States Marine." On February 23, 1945, one of the most famous photographs in American history was taken atop Mount Suribachi, as five American soldiers began to raise an American flag. The picture, which most Americans are instantly familiar with, has come to symbolize the strength and sacrifice of America's armed forces, and though many realize it was taken during the Battle of Iwo Jima, much of the actual battle and the context of the picture itself have been overshadowed. The Battle of Iwo Jima, code name "Operation Detachment," is more of a misnomer than anything. It was fought as part of a large American invasion directed

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by steps toward the Japanese mainland, and it was more like a siege that lasted 36 days from February-March 1945, with non-stop fighting every minute. In fact, the iconic flag-raising photo was taken just four days into the battle, and as that picture suggests, the battle was not a pristine tactical event but an unceasing horror with no haven for protection. As veteran and author James F. Christ put it in the foreword of his exhaustive study of the action, "it is carnage...that is what Iwo was...the Gettysburg of the Pacific." Iwo Jima defined the classical amphibious assault of the World War II era, as much as the Normandy invasion did, but it came later in the war. In Europe, the Battle of the Bulge had already been won, and German forces would surrender in early May. However, the Japanese Empire was still at a considerable level of strength and state of resolve, and an essential offensive, grinding from island to island with naval unit to naval unit and air to air was met with maniacal resistance by the enemy. When Admiral Chester Nimitz was directed to capture an island in the Bonin group, Iwo Jima stood out for its importance in making progress against the mainland, with three airfields that would allow American air forces to attack the Japanese mainland. But the Japanese were also well aware of how important Iwo Jima was, and they fought desperately in bunkers and tunnels that required the Americans to carefully clear them out gradually. Less than 5% of the Japanese soldiers on Iwo Jima were taken alive, and American casualties were estimated at 26,000, with 6,800 killed or captured. A month later at Okinawa, which lasted from April-June, the Americans suffered an estimated 62,000 casualties, with 12,000 Americans killed or captured. These deadly campaigns came after widely-held predictions that taking these islands would amount to no more than a brief footnote in the overall theater. However, the national character of the Empire was equally misunderstood. Following the month of Iwo Jima, "commentator after commentator in the Anglo-American camp agreed that the Japanese were more despised than the Germans...uncommonly treacherous and savage...alluding to their remarkable tenacity...refused to give up any territory and incurred thousands of losses daily without any possibility of surrender." The fighting went a long way toward swaying the beliefs of American military advisors that invading Japan itself would cause millions of casualties, which ultimately helped induce President Truman to use the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. *The Greatest Battles in History: The Battle of Iwo Jima* comprehensively covers the entire military situation that led up to the battle, analyzes the decisions made by the battle's most important leaders, and explains the aftermath of the American victory.

This book presents the statistics, tactics, purpose and outcome of over 500 major land battles over 3000 years of warfare. Each entry follows a standard tabular lay out for easy usage. There are appendices on key commanders and first use of weapons. '

Burma '44

The Day of Battle

Liberty's Desperate Hour and the Ten Crucial Days of the American

Revolution

Hitler's Ardennes Offensive

The ROAD TO ASSUNPINK CREEK

June 6, 1944: The Climactic Battle of World War II

D-Day

offensive to be waged against Germany even as France poured incredible numbers of men into the slaughterhouse that was the desperate defense of Verdun. élan vital” of the French people, a quality, he argued, that set the Gallic race apart from the rest of the world. French losses were just under 200,000. The Germans lost at least 650,000. Just as the French refused to give up ground at Verdun, the Germans held on stubbornly at the Somme—so stubbornly that General Ludendorff actually complained that his men “fought too doggedly, clinging too resolutely to the mere holding of ground, with the result that the losses were heavy.” The only thing “conclusive” about the Somme was the ineluctable fact of death. No battle ever fought in any conflict provided a stronger incentive for all sides to reach a negotiated peace—the “peace without victory” that Woodrow Wilson, still standing on the sidelines, urged the combatants to agree upon. Instead, the Kaiser, appalled both by Verdun and the Somme, relieved Falkenhayn and replaced him with Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who had achieved great success on the Eastern Front. The new commanders created two new defensive lines, both well behind the Somme front. On the one hand, it was a retreat. On the other, it was a commitment to draw the French and British farther east and invite them to sacrifice more of their soldiery. The modest advance the British made was but the prelude to additional slaughter.

In Brooklyn, New York, for a few tense hours in 1776, the fate of the entire United States hung by a thread. The Battle of Brooklyn (sometimes called "The Battle of Long Island") has since come to be recognized as one of history's great battles. It was the largest clash of the Revolution, in terms of both troops and casualties, and it brought the fledgling American republic to the brink of disaster. At the height of the fighting, only the valiant sacrifice of one regiment--the Marylanders--staved off catastrophe. The British army, meanwhile, executed a three-pronged surprise assault with admirable professionalism, turning the wilds of Brooklyn into a killing ground for the British and Hessian troops. One can sympathize with the plight of George Washington, who, charged with the task of defeating the finest army of the Old World, had to mold citizen-soldiers from throughout the thirteen colonies--"patriots"--into a viable military force. At Brooklyn, the young American army did not quite meet its commander's expectations. Still, it remained in the field. And the evacuation conducted after the battle was a masterpiece of efficiency, ensuring that the New World's armed forces would fight another day. Thought the Battle of Brooklyn would prove a victory for the British Empire, it demonstrated to all the American resolve and courage that would eventually result in independence for the United States. "In his shot-by-shot account of the largest and bloodiest battle of the American Revolution, Gallagher recreates the fierce encounter of 27 August 1776 in which twenty thousand British, Hessian and Loyalist troops defeated ten thousand patriot soldiers. . . . the book offers many perceptive observations and the author succinctly summarizes the lessons derived . . . this book is recommended reading for those who cherish the heritage of the gallant 'rabble in arms' that risked all for American independence."-Long Island Historical Journal "Long neglected . . . the Battle of Brooklyn is given comprehensive coverage . . . using a lively writing style Gallagher makes it easy to visualize the actual skirmishes by providing interesting details." -Flintlock and Powderhorn

Investigate the factors that led to war Examine key turning points, including D-Day and Hiroshima Get to know the opposing forces — the Allies and the Axis Explore the greatest war in history World War II was the most destructive conflict of the 20th century. How did it happen — and why? Packed with fascinating anecdotes, interesting sidebars, and top ten lists, this friendly reference contains everything you need to know about World War II, from the issues that caused the war to its most crucial confrontations and what happened in the aftermath. Read about important figures on both sides, study Hitler's war against the Jews, and find out how the Allies finally achieved victory. Whatever your interest, World War II For Dummies is your go-to guide. Inside ... The significance of World War II

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Hitler's rise to power The invasion of Eastern Europe Pearl Harbor and U.S. neutrality Life and labor on the home front The Holocaust Liberation and what came next

"Four score and seven years ago..." begins Abraham Lincoln's beautiful speech commemorating the three-day battle that turned the tide of the Civil War. The South had been winning up to this point. So how did Union troops stop General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North? With black-and-illustrations throughout and sixteen pages of photos, this turning point in history is brought vividly to life.

The Sumter Flying Artillery

The Battle of the Atlantic

Andrew Jackson and America's First Military Victory

What Was the Vietnam War?

Battle of the Bulge

The Battle of Anzio

The Greatest Battles in History

***Includes pictures of important people, places, and events. *Includes maps of the battles. *Includes accounts of the fighting at Fort Sumter and First Bull Run by important generals and leaders who fought there. *Includes a Bibliography for further reading. After the Southern states seceded and formed the Confederacy in the wake of Abraham Lincoln's election, Americans on both sides waited anxiously to see if the North would fight to preserve the Union. The Confederacy's hope of being let go in peace ended at 4:30 a.m. on the morning of April 12, 1861, when Confederate Brigadier-General P.G.T. Beauregard ordered the first shots to be fired at the federal garrison defending Fort Sumter in the Charleston Harbor, effectively igniting the Civil War. For nearly 36 hours, Beauregard's Confederates unleashed a general bombardment from 43 guns and mortars positioned at various points across the Harbor. Unable to effectively reply or defend themselves, Major Robert Anderson raised the white flag early in the afternoon of April 13, bringing the first battle of the Civil War to a close. No casualties were suffered on either side during the dueling bombardments across Charleston Harbor, but ironically two U.S. Army soldiers were killed by an accidental explosion during the surrender ceremonies. Fort Sumter is popularly remembered today as the first fighting of the Civil War, and a relatively painless battle at that, but much of the history before April 12 that led to the shelling of the fort is often overlooked. The federal garrison had been stationed there months before the fight, carefully watching the secession of South Carolina, the buildup of Confederate forces in the region, and the actions of the Buchanan Administration and incoming Lincoln administration in the weeks leading up to the bombardment. After Fort Sumter, the Lincoln Administration pushed for a quick invasion of Virginia, with the intent of defeating Confederate forces and marching toward the Confederate capitol of Richmond. Lincoln pressed Irvin McDowell to push forward. Despite the fact that McDowell knew his troops were inexperienced and unready, pressure from the Washington politicians forced him to launch a premature offensive against Confederate forces in Northern Virginia. As the first major land battle of the Civil War, the First Battle of Bull Run made history in several ways. McDowell's army met Fort Sumter hero P.G.T. Beauregard's Confederate army near the railroad junction at Manassas on July 21, 1861, just 25 miles away from Washington D.C. Many civilians from Washington came to watch what they expected to be a rout of Confederate forces, and for awhile it appeared as though that might be the case, but Confederate reinforcements, some of which arrived by train in the middle of the battle, evened up the armies' strength and turned the tide, causing the Union army to panic and break in a rout back to**

Washington. Today First Bull Run is remembered as the first important land battle of the Civil War, but with over 350 killed on each side, it was the deadliest battle in American history to date, and both the Confederacy and the Union were quickly served notice that the war would be much more costly than either side had believed. Fort Sumter & First Bull Run comprehensively covers all of the events that led up to the the two historic battles, the fighting that took place, and their aftermath and legacies. Along with pictures and a Bibliography, you'll learn about the Civil War's first battles like you never have before.

What Was the Battle of Gettysburg? Penguin

“The best account of the Battle of Antietam” from the award-winning, national bestselling author of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville (The New York Times Book Review). The Civil War battle waged on September 17, 1862, at Antietam Creek, Maryland, was one of the bloodiest in the nation’s history: in this single day, the war claimed nearly 23,000 casualties. In Landscape Turned Red, the renowned historian Stephen Sears draws on a remarkable cache of diaries, dispatches, and letters to recreate the vivid drama of Antietam as experienced not only by its leaders but also by its soldiers, both Union and Confederate. Combining brilliant military analysis with narrative history of enormous power, Landscape Turned Red is the definitive work on this climactic and bitter struggle. “A modern classic.”—The Chicago Tribune “No other book so vividly depicts that battle, the campaign that preceded it, and the dramatic political events that followed.”—The Washington Post Book World “Authoritative and graceful . . . a first-rate work of history.”—Newsweek

When the Civil War erupted, Florida was a rough and independent frontier state recognized by few outside of its boundaries. During the war Florida gave an equal amount of men, in ratio to the state's population, than any other Confederate state. Yet Florida's Civil War involvement remains hidden in the obscure shadow of the more influential Southern states. Are the names Bradford, Dickison, Finegan, Lang, Pearson, or Perry familiar? What was the importance of the Battle of Santa Rosa Island? Why was the Florida Brigade criticized following the pivotal Battle of Gettysburg? What was Florida's home front like? What was the Cow Cavalry? What was Florida's Civil War Governor like? The answers to these colorful questions are found within these pages. Florida's Civil War involvement was a substantial and costly one. Those who molded history way down upon the Suwannee River tell their amazing stories.

The Battle of New Orleans

The Battle of Woerth, 6 August 1870

The Battle for Burma 1943-1945

The Ardennes

Bloodstained Sea

Crucial Conflicts in History from 1469 BC to the Present

Desperate Stand

In this gripping, unusual volume, insight into the Battle of the Bulge is told through firsthand accounts by German officers. The Battle of the Bulge, a major German offensive lasting from December 1944 to January 1945, caught the Allied forces off guard in Belgium, France, and Luxembourg and had devastating consequences for both sides. There were eighty-nine thousand Americans casualties and between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand German ones. It was the largest and bloodiest battle fought by the Americans during Second World War and yet, in the end, an Allied victory. There are Western accounts of the battle, but very little has been

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told from the German perspective. In Hitler's Ardennes Offensive, acclaimed military historian Danny S. Parker has compiled together accounts by German officials who reveal how they perceived the battle, how they believe Adolf Hitler perceived it, and what, in their opinion, went wrong.

A first-hand chronicle of the October 1993 battle fought by U.S. Army Rangers and the Delta Force in Mogadishu recounts how the planned ninety-minute mission to capture a Somali warlord escalated into a deadly firefight that left countless people dead or injured. Reprint. 25,000 first printing.

*Includes pictures of the battle's important generals. *Includes several maps of the battle.

*Includes accounts of the fighting written by important generals like Bragg, Rosecrans, Longstreet, George H. Thomas, D.H. Hill, and more. *Includes a Bibliography for further reading. "I know Mr. Davis thinks he can do a great many things other men would hesitate to attempt. For instance, he tried to do what God failed to do. He tried to make a soldier of Braxton Bragg." - General Joseph E. Johnston Americans have long been fascinated by the Civil War and its biggest battles, particularly Gettysburg, Antietam, and Shiloh, all of which involved Robert E. Lee or Ulysses S. Grant. But the second biggest battle of the entire war mostly gets overlooked among casual readers, despite the fact it represented the last great chance for the Confederates to salvage the Western theater. In mid-September, the Union Army of the Cumberland under General William Rosecrans had taken Chattanooga, but rather than be pushed out of the action, Army of Tennessee commander Braxton Bragg decided to stop with his 60,000 men and prepare a counterattack south of Chattanooga at a creek named Chickamauga. To bolster his fire-power, Confederate President Jefferson Davis sent 12,000 additional troops under the command of Lieutenant General James Longstreet, whose corps had just recently fought at Gettysburg in July. On the morning of September 19, 1863, Bragg's men assaulted the Union line, which was established in a wooded area thick with underbrush along the river. That day and the morning of the next, Bragg continue to pummel Union forces, with the battle devolving from an organized succession of uncoordinated assaults into what one Union soldier described as "a mad, irregular battle." Late that second morning, Rosecrans was misinformed that a gap was forming in his front line, so he responded by moving several units forward to shore it up. What Rosecrans didn't realize, however, was that in doing so he accidentally created a quarter-mile gap in the Union line, directly in the path of Longstreet's men. Described by one of Rosecrans' own men as "an angry flood," Longstreet's attack was successful in driving one-third of the Union Army off the field, with Rosecrans himself running all the way to Chattanooga, where he was later found weeping and seeking solace from a staff priest. As the Confederate assault continued, George H. Thomas led the Union left wing against heavy Confederate attack even after nearly half of the Union army abandoned their defenses and retreated from the battlefield, racing toward Chattanooga. Thomas rallied the remaining parts of the army and formed a defensive stand on Horseshoe Ridge, with more units spontaneously rallying to the new defensive line. Thomas and his men managed to hold until nightfall, when they made an orderly retreat to Chattanooga. Dubbed "The Rock of Chickamauga", Thomas's heroics ensured that Rosecrans' army was able to successfully retreat back to Chattanooga. In the aftermath of the Battle of Chickamauga, several Confederate generals blamed the number of men lost during what would be the bloodiest battle of the Western Theater on Bragg's incompetence, also criticizing him for refusing to pursue the escaping Union army. General Longstreet later stated to Jefferson Davis, "Nothing but the hand of God can help as long as we have our present commander." The Greatest Civil War Battles: The Battle of Chickamauga

Read Book What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg?

comprehensively covers the campaign and the events that led up to the battle, the fighting itself, and the aftermath of the battle. Accounts of the battle by important participants are also included, along with maps of the battle and pictures of important people, places, and events. You will learn about the Battle of Chickamauga like you never have before, in no time at all.

A firsthand account of the sixty-day siege of An Loc presents a detailed overview of the 1972 North Vietnamese Easter Offensive, focusing on the fighting in Binh Long Province, Saigon, and the siege of An Loc.

The Battle of the Somme

Historic Battles from World War II for Kids

The Battle of Antietam

The Battle of Cannae and the Battle of Zama

The Second Battle of Fallujah

The History of the Biggest Battle of the Iraq War

What kind of impact does a battle and siege from more than 200 years ago have on the world today? Yorktown held the key to the end of the American Revolution and allowed America to become not only a sovereign nation, but also set the stage for it to become a world power, worth keeping an eye on. Inside you will read about... ? The Road to Yorktown ? Opening Moves ? The Troops in Motion ? The Battle at Sea ? The Calm Before the Storm ? The Siege Commences ? The Fall When Washington moved against Cornwallis, the entire world held its breath. And when surrender was offered - first to the French - things could have ended very differently. One city. One long siege in the fall of the year - would change everything.

Examines the lives of the soldiers who bravely fought for the Sumter Flying Artillery Battery during the Civil War. The original unit, which mostly consisted of men from Georgia, began as a single battery, but grew into a five-battery battalion that served under General Robert E. Lee. Details the battles that took place from 1861 through 1865, and notes the conditions that the soldiers faced while serving in the Confederate Army. Soldier letters, newspaper articles, and personal photographs offer insight into their lives both, on and off, the battlefield. Presenting all sides of a complicated and tragic chapter in recent history, O'Connor explains why the United States got involved, what the human cost was, and how defeat in Vietnam left a lasting scar on America. Original.

"First published in Great Britain in 2015 by Viking."--Title page verso.

The Battle Of Mogadishu

Firsthand Accounts From The Men Of Task Force Ranger

The History of the Civil War Battle That Led the Union and Confederate Armies to Antietam

Siege of Yorktown

Read Book What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg?

The Last Major Land Battle of the American Revolutionary War
Where Brave Men Fall: The Battle of Dieppe and the Espionage War
Against Hitler, 1939-1942
Fort Sumter & First Bull Run

The Mexican War (1846-1848) was the U.S. Army's first experience waging an extended conflict in a foreign land. This brief war is often overlooked by casual students of history since it occurred so close to the American Civil War and is overshadowed by the latter's sheer size and scope. Yet, the Mexican War was instrumental in shaping the geographical boundaries of the United States. At the conclusion of this conflict, the U.S. had added some one million square miles of territory, including what today are the states of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, as well as portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. This newly acquired land also became a battleground between advocates for the expansion of slavery and those who fought to prevent its spread. These sectional and political differences ripped the fabric of the union of states and eventually contributed to the start of the American Civil War, just thir-teen years later. In addition, the Mexican War was a proving ground for a generation of U.S. Army leaders who as junior officers in Mexico learned the trade of war and later applied those lessons to the Civil War. The Mexican War lasted some twenty-six months from its first engagement through the withdrawal of American troops. Fighting took place over thousands of miles, from northern Mexico to Mexico City, and across New Mexico and California. During the conflict, the U.S. Army won a series of decisive conventional battles, all of which highlighted the value of U.S. Military Academy graduates who time and again paved the way for American victories. The Mexican War still has much to teach us about projecting force, conducting operations in hostile territory with a small force that is dwarfed by the local population, urban combat, the difficulties of occupation, and the courage and perseverance of individual soldiers. The following essay is one of eight planned in this series to provide an accessible and readable account of the U.S. Army's role and achievements in the conflict.

Stephen E. Ambrose's D-Day is the definitive history of World War II's most pivotal battle, a day that changed the course of history. D-Day is the epic story of men at the most demanding moment of their lives, when the horrors, complexities, and triumphs of life are laid bare. Distinguished historian Stephen E. Ambrose portrays the faces of courage and heroism, fear and determination—what Eisenhower called “the fury of an aroused democracy”—that shaped the victory of the citizen soldiers whom Hitler had disparaged. Drawing on more than 1,400 interviews with American, British, Canadian, French, and German veterans, Ambrose reveals how the original plans for the invasion had to be abandoned, and how enlisted men and junior officers acted on their own initiative when they realized that nothing was as they were told it would be. The action begins at midnight, June 5/6, when the first British and American airborne troops jumped into France. It ends at midnight

June 6/7. Focusing on those pivotal twenty-four hours, it moves from the level of Supreme Commander to that of a French child, from General Omar Bradley to an American paratrooper, from Field Marshal Montgomery to a German sergeant. Ambrose's D-Day is the finest account of one of our history's most important days.

A major turning point of WWII: The incredible true story of Allied forces who held a strip of Italian beach against Nazi bombardment. The Battle of Anzio was among the most bloody of the World War II conflicts. T. R. Fehrenbach's accurate account stunningly depicts the reality of the Allied forces' fight for survival on an Italian beach as they stormed what Winston Churchill called the soft underbelly of the Axis powers. In one of the turning points of the war, the allies clung to a narrow strip of sand while German planes swooped in from above and artillery shells and mortar fire pounded them on the ground. This is a true and dramatic account of the battle from the perspective of a soldier and military historian, told with pride, compassion, and spirit. T. R. Fehrenbach's account of war needs no embellishing and brings you into the thick of the action. George & Darril Fosty controversial book "Where Brave Men Fall: The Battle of Dieppe and the Espionage War Against Hitler, 1939-1942" points a damning finger at American and British news organizations, including "Time" and "Life" magazines, accusing them of leaking pre-raid information to the Germans resulting in the deaths, woundings, and capture of over 4,300 American, British and Canadian soldiers. "Where Brave Men Fall" explores the controversial 1942 Battle of Dieppe looking at pre-raid advertisements in what the authors claim was part of a complex campaign initiated at the highest levels of American and British political and military circles designed to tip off the Germans prior to the August 1942 raid and thus ensuring the raid's failure. The revelations, stunning in detail and scope, are the latest accusations to surface concerning the battle. A Controversial Battle Becomes Even More Controversial On August 19, 1942, an Allied naval armada of 237 ships arrived off the coast of Dieppe, France carrying ten thousand sailors and soldiers determined to assault Adolf Hitler's Fortress Europe in what was coined Operation JUBILEE. What these men thought would be a textbook lesson in amphibious warfare turned instead into a slaughter. In only seven hours of battle, the Allies, consisting mostly of Canadian troops, lost more men than the United States during either the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, or the Spanish-American War. Before the day was ended, the Canadians recorded a 68 percent casualty rate. Of the 5,086 Canadians who landed at Dieppe only 1443 returned to England, many of whom were wounded. What was to have been the first Allied attempt to land a large force on the European Continent since Dunkirk instead, turned into a horrendous failure. The Battle of Dieppe was the first serious Allied assault against Hitler's western European defense system in World War Two. Historically, it is regarded as the preamble to the June 6, 1944, D-Day Landings. Yet, there has never been a detailed and complete examination of the political, military, or strategic reasons

behind the raid, the countless security leaks preceding the battle, nor the claims by both German and Allied troops that the Germans had been forewarned. "Where Brave Men Fall" is a riveting journey across the pages of WWII military and political history. Painstakingly researched, the authors tell the story of American and British political, military, media, and espionage intrigues and the events leading up to and culminating in the Battle of Dieppe. Their conclusions are both profound and sobering, revealing how the Dieppe Raid was part of a grand British military deception resulting in the cold-blooded and calculated sacrifice of Canadian troops, in part to prevent Hitler from freeing up his western forces for an anticipated German invasion of Spain. A fact that has never been revealed before in any military history written on the Dieppe Raid. Of the more than five hundred books and studies written on the Dieppe Raid since the end of World War Two, "Where Brave Men Fall" is the first and only book to document German plans for an invasion of Spain and neighboring Portugal as they pertained to the Dieppe Raid. The book also goes into great detail showing the political and military links between the Dieppe Raid, the planning for the Second Front in Europe, and the subsequent Allied Operation Torch landings in North Africa. Twenty-Five Years in the Making At times, "Where Brave Men Fall" appears as two stories in one. In 1986, George and Darril Fosty, two young researchers who were just beginning their careers as historians received an invitation to attend the South Saskatchewan Regiment Reunion in Langley, British Columbia, for the purpose of interviewing veterans of the Dieppe Raid. The invitation had been arranged by their uncle, a Canadian military veteran who had fought alongside these prairie warriors during the Battle of the Scheldt and the 1944 Liberation of Holland. The South Saskatchewan Regiment was one of the greatest military regiments in Canadian military history. Their exploits at Dieppe made famous in James Leasor's book, "Green Beach." Recounts George Fosty, "We were just two young kids who wanted to write about Dieppe. Darril was only 17- years of age at the time, and I had just turned 26. Together we drove down from our home in Kamloops to the reunion and were shocked to find that we were the only so-called 'historians' on hand for the event. A reporter from a local newspaper eventually showed up, but she seemed very uninterested in these men and their stories, and she quickly left. At the time, Expo 86 was taking place in Vancouver and it appeared that the last thing the local media wanted to do was to interview a group of old men at some war reunion. Darril and I spent two-days interviewing these veterans and attempting to document their stories. It was our first project together and Darril and I had no idea where it would lead nor how many years we would continue to research this history." Little did the Fosty brothers realize that the 1986 Reunion would mark the beginning of a 25-year journey which would lead from a Canadian Legion Hall in British Columbia to the espionage streets of New York City, the back rooms of American and British politics, and the forgotten battlefields of France. Along the way, the brothers would not only discover new and disturbing truths behind the Dieppe Raid, but

would also succeed in recording a rare account of the lives of a group of South Saskatchewan Regiment veterans forever changed by Dieppe. Adds Darril Fosty, "Two-years after the reunion we sent letters to a number of veterans seeking additional information in hopes of confirming some of our research. During the 1990's we continued to research the story on and off, often failing to find the answers we were seeking. By 1996, we were frustrated by our lack of success and we turned our attention to other projects in order to take a break from the project. In 2002, I went over to France and toured the battlefields. I was disturbed by what I found. Walking those beaches, I gained a perspective of Dieppe that I had never had before. I returned home even more determined to see us finish this book and to answer some of the political and military questions that previous historians had failed to resolve." Were 10,000 Allied Troops Betrayed? At the heart of the Fosty brother's latest research and claims are disturbing and detailed evidence documenting the role played by the American and British press in the months preceding the Battle of Dieppe. The authors point to a series of articles, images, and advertisements in both "Life" and "Time" magazines in the months and days prior to the Dieppe Raid which appears to telegraph the upcoming operation. According to George Fosty, "Early in our research, we were told by a number of Dieppe veterans that they believed the Germans had been forewarned. These men recounted specific incidents during the battle and following their capture that could only be explained if one accepted the fact that the Germans had forehand knowledge of the Raid. The dilemma we faced as historians were to either dismiss these accounts outright or to investigate these allegations to their proper end. We chose to accept the accounts of the veterans as fact and then set out to find proof of security leaks and pre-raid breaches to support their claims. It was a process that took us years to complete with more dead-ends than one could imagine. It was not until after we began to research American magazines and newspapers from the 1942 era that we began to see disturbing references and evidence implying a serious security breach. The more we researched New York City-based American magazines and newspapers, the more disturbing these so-called 'coincidences' became. It was these security breaches that led us to examine the espionage operations staged by the U.S., the British, and the Germans in the New York area during World War Two in hopes of determining who was behind these postings. These discoveries were both disturbing and amazing as they validated the accounts of the Dieppe veterans and answered questions that had for too long eluded us." One of the most glaring security breaches discovered by the authors was an August 17, 1942 Honeywell advertisement that appeared in "Life" Magazine. The ad was titled: "194? We'll Be Ready." The authors write: "On August 17, 1942, Life Magazine followed up their earlier Commando 'postings' with a cover magazine photo of a Canadian Guerrilla fighter. The magazine was notable for the unusual advertisement from Brown and Minneapolis-Honeywell that simply stated: "194? We'll Be Ready." This advertisement was unique. When taken in context with the

previous Time and Life Magazine postings it implies some code or message was being sent. August 19 - 4 a.m. was the time when the first Allied troops were scheduled to begin landing on the beaches in and around Dieppe. The unusual advertisements appearing in British and American publications along with a series of breaches in security leading up to the operation suggests the Germans were being forewarned of the raid. What also raises serious questions is the fact this Honeywell ad, along with Time Magazine's Mountbatten of the Commandos - His boys in blackface will see the day of wrath, would appear in Henry Luce owned publications. An early organizer in moving the United States towards direct intervention and conflict, Luce remained the editor-in-chief of all his publications until 1964. He was a man noted and respected for his painstaking attention to detail supervising every aspect of the content for both Time and Life Magazines. Luce's editorial and advertising offices operated out of Rockefeller Center adjacent to the very men of the intelligence services of which he had worked closely during his time with The Century Group - Office of War Information's Elmer Davis, American Intelligence's William Donovan and Allen Dulles along with British Intelligence's William Stephenson. Coincidence is one thing. However, a series of unusual postings indicate something more sinister. Were the Allies deliberately forewarning the Germans through Luce's and other publications?" Another example of security and espionage leaks documented by the authors concerns a Sylvan Flakes soap advertisement that appeared in British newspapers less than a week before the battle. They write: "On August 13th a Sylvan Flakes advertisement was run in various London Newspapers subsequently raising eyebrows. The ad titled "BEACH COAT from DIEPPE" showed an image of a woman in a coat pruning a rose bush. It was later claimed by many, including the great English writer George Orwell, as evidence of a tip-off to the raid. Some speculated this ad could be interpreted as BEACH ... Combined Operations ATtack from Dieppe. The date of the planned landing was to be August 19th, six days after the publication of the ad, corresponding with the six buttonholes on the coat. As later reported in newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic in September of 1942, "The spare time Sherlocks figured the shears were a warning to somebody that the British were bringing tanks - to cut through barbed wire on the beach." In an October 4, 1963, article in the Daily Sketch newspaper entitled "Did This Betray 6,000 Men At Dieppe," writer Louis Kirby asked the obvious question, "How many women had holidayed in Dieppe before the war - and brought back with them a "flippant" beach coat?" By holding the Sylvan ad horizontally, the true nature of the image is revealed. What appears is the aerial layout of the beachfront of Dieppe, including the Casino and the curved beach wall. The beachfront also contains the natural curvature of the mile-long shoreline. The striped pattern on the woman's jacket no longer appears as a simple design but is now clearly the image of the ocean. The four buttons suddenly serve a new purpose as they now reveal the exact landing points for the Royal Marines, Fusiliers-Mont Royal, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, and

the Calgary Tank Regiment. The tree limbs also take on a new meaning when viewed horizontally. Again, the map is of Dieppe, though this time at a higher altitude. Visible is the coastline, the harbor, and the nearby rivers that run to the ocean. Three branches point inland from the ocean. These three limbs are again the exact landing and directional routes for the Royal Marines, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, and the Calgary Tanks. The limb representing the Calgary Tanks even has a bend at the tip showing the last directional change the tank landing craft were to take moments before they were to reach the shore. After news of the failed Dieppe Raid many came to question whether this ad was intended to tip-off the Germans. The Sylvan ad kicked off such a controversy British government officials were forced to investigate the claims. Sylvan claimed the ad was part of a series of garments with geographical ties like Bali, the Tyrol, and China. In addition, the agency responsible was seemingly above recuse as their "work consists of a series of anti-fifth-column posters for the government." On September 17th, officials concluded, after giving due consideration to all of these interpretations, "they found the ad was just that, without any sinister hidden motive." How military investigators could later dismiss this advertisement and claim the ad was not espionage-related remains one of the great mysteries surrounding the raid." No Strangers To Controversy In 2003, George and Darril Fosty released their first book, "Splendid Is The Sun: The 5,000 Year History of Hockey." The book angered many in Canada for its contention that the roots of hockey dated back to ancient times. A year later, they added more fuel to the fire with the release of "Black Ice: The Lost History Of The Colored Hockey League Of The Maritimes, 1895 to 1925." "Black Ice" would eventually climb to number 71 on the Amazon bestseller's list becoming one of the highest-charting hockey books in history. To this day, both books are considered landmark achievements and are credited with rewriting hockey history and resurrecting the legacy of African-Canadian hockey, a history that had been deliberately removed from the Canadian historic record. About The Book "Where Brave Men Fall" is guaranteed to re-ignite long-simmering controversies and emotions surrounding the Battle of Dieppe, the role of the Canadian Army, and the actions of British and American politicians, the press, and military officials in World War Two. Twenty-five years in the making, the book is a groundbreaking and disturbing history that exposes Allied backroom politics, treason, and wartime espionage while laying bare the story of one of the greatest military disasters and betrayals of World War Two. Adds Darril Fosty, "Dieppe was our first project. Our most difficult project. This has been a long journey with amazing story twists and discoveries." "Where Brave Men Fall" is a must-read guaranteed to leave the reader angry and shaken, forever changing one's perspective of World War Two history.

The Battle of Iwo Jima

A Worse Place Than Hell: How the Civil War Battle of Fredericksburg Changed a Nation

The Battle of All The Ages

The Battle of Buena Vista

The U.S. Coast Guard in the Battle of the Atlantic, 1941-1944

Sketches of Florida During the Civil War

Verdun

On 17 September 1944, General Kurt Student, the founder of Nazi Germany's parachute forces, heard the growing roar of aero engines. He went out on to his balcony above the flat landscape of southern Holland to watch the vast air armada of Dakotas and gliders, carrying the British 1st Airborne and the American 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions. He gazed up in envy at the greatest demonstration of paratroop power ever seen. Operation Market Garden, the plan to end the war by capturing the bridges leading to the Lower Rhine and beyond, was a bold concept: the Americans thought it unusually bold for Field Marshal Montgomery. But the cost of failure was horrendous, above all for the Dutch who risked everything to help. German reprisals were cruel and lasted until the end of the war.

Pulitzer Prize-winning author John Matteson illuminates three harrowing months of the Civil War and their enduring legacy for America. December 1862 drove the United States toward a breaking point. The Battle of Fredericksburg shattered Union forces and Northern confidence. As Abraham Lincoln's government threatened to fracture, this critical moment also tested five extraordinary individuals whose lives reflect the soul of a nation. The changes they underwent led to profound repercussions in the country's law, literature, politics, and popular mythology. Taken together, their stories offer a striking restatement of what it means to be American. Guided by patriotism, driven by desire, all five moved toward singular destinies. A young Harvard intellectual steeped in courageous ideals, Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. confronted grave challenges to his concept of duty. The one-eyed army chaplain Arthur Fuller pitted his frail body against the evils of slavery. Walt Whitman, a gay Brooklyn poet condemned by the guardians of propriety, and Louisa May Alcott, a struggling writer seeking an authentic voice and her father's admiration, tended soldiers' wracked bodies as nurses. On the other side of the national schism, John Pelham, a West Point cadet from Alabama, achieved a unique excellence in artillery tactics as he served a doomed and misbegotten cause. *A Worse Place Than Hell* brings together the prodigious forces of war with the intimacy of individual lives. Matteson interweaves the historic and the personal in a work as beautiful as it is powerful.

Draws on eyewitness accounts to relate the heroic actions of the Coast Guard escorts who protected Allied supply convoys en route from North America to Europe through "Torpedo Junction," the U-boat infested shipping lanes of the Atlantic.

The Battle of New Orleans was the climactic battle of America's "forgotten war" of 1812. Andrew Jackson led his ragtag corps of soldiers against 8,000 disciplined invading British regulars in a battle that delivered the British a humiliating military defeat. The victory solidified America's independence and marked the beginning of Jackson's rise to national prominence. Hailed as "terrifically readable" by the *Chicago Sun Times*, *The Battle of New Orleans* is popular American history at its best, bringing to life a landmark battle that helped define the character of the United States.

From Kohima & Imphal Through to Victory

The Battle of An Loc

Read Book What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg?

The Greatest Civil War Battles: the Battle of Chickamauga
A Civil War History of the Eleventh Battalion Georgia Light Artillery
The United States Colored Troops During the Battle of Chaffin's Farm
Landscape Turned Red
The Battle of Charleston

The Battle of Charleston (West Virginia), fought September 13, 1862, between the Confederate forces of Gen. William Wing Loring and the Federal command of Col. Joseph Andrew Jackson Lightburn, pales in comparison to many of the more well-known and documented engagements of the American Civil War. Yet the battle and the activities comprising the 1862 Kanawha Valley Campaign, particularly Lightburn's subsequent retreat, beginning at Fayetteville and ending at Point Pleasant, were of much more strategic importance than readily meets the eye and held special meaning for many of its participants. One such individual was Sgt. Joseph Pearson, Company F, 44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who wrote about the battle of Charleston in his journal, "We had several killed and wounded in this affair, but it was only a skirmish to what we afterwards learned of war. Yet I was more impressed with the dread[ful] feeling of that little action than all the others I was in to the finish." The 1862 Kanawha Valley Campaign has long been neglected by scholars, probably due to the great national attention placed on the Battle of Antietam and the Maryland Campaign, which took place during this same time period. Owing to the meticulous work of author/historian Terry Lowry, it has finally been given its due.

At seven o'clock in the morning on February 21, 1916, the ground in northern France began to shake. For the next ten hours, twelve hundred German guns showered shells on a salient in French lines. The massive weight of explosives collapsed dugouts, obliterated trenches, severed communication wires, and drove men mad. As the barrage lifted, German troops moved forward, darting from shell crater to shell crater. The battle of Verdun had begun. In Verdun, historian Paul Jankowski provides the definitive account of the iconic battle of World War I. A leading expert on the French past, Jankowski combines the best of traditional military history—its emphasis on leaders, plans, technology, and the contingency of combat—with the newer social and cultural approach, stressing the soldier's experience, the institutional structures of the military, and the impact of war on national memory. Unusually, this book draws on deep research in French and German archives; this mastery of sources in both languages gives Verdun unprecedented authority and scope. In many ways, Jankowski writes, the battle represents a conundrum. It has an almost unique status among the battles of the Great War; and yet, he argues, it was not decisive, sparked no political changes, and was not even the bloodiest episode of the conflict. It is said that Verdun made France, he writes; but the question should be, What did France make of Verdun? Over time, it proved to be the last great victory of French arms, standing on their own. And, for France and Germany, the battle would symbolize the terror of industrialized warfare, "a technocratic Moloch devouring its children," where no advance or retreat was possible, yet national resources poured in ceaselessly, perpetuating slaughter indefinitely.

Despatches in this volume include that on operations in Burma and North-East India between November 1943 and June 1944, by General Sir George J. Giffard; the despatch on operations in Assam and Burma between June 1944 and November 1944, by General Sir George J. Giffard, Commander-in-Chief; the despatch on Naval operations in the Ramree Island area (Burma) in January and February 1945 by Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur J. Power, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station; and the despatch on operations in Burma between November 1944 and August 1945 by Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese. This unique collection of original documents will prove to be an invaluable resource for historians, students and all those interested in what was one of the most significant periods in British military history.

The battle which took place around the insignificant town of Woerth in the much disputed

Read Book What Was The Battle Of Gettysburg?

Alsace-Lorraine region of Europe pitted the forces of France against the forces of a newly United Germany in what was a precursor of events which would become known as the debacle of 1870-71. Prussian, having decisively defeated Austria in 1866, was the leader of a German Confederation which existed in fact for the first time even though the confederation in name had existed for many years. The battle is deserving of study because many of the factors which controlled the outcome are sufficiently universal to be applicable to war. The initial advance gained by the Germans because of the work of the Prussian General Staff before the war becomes apparent. The part played by the same staff in the execution of the battle is most instructive and at the same time sobering. The reliance of the French upon the fighting spirit of their soldiers, and their subsequent misuse of their cavalry, is shown to be fatal.

The German View of the Battle of the Bulge

The Battle of South Mountain

World War II For Dummies

The First Battles of the Civil War

Arnhem: The Battle for the Bridges, 1944

The Battle That Turned Britain's War in the East

What Was the Battle of Gettysburg?

****Includes pictures *Includes footnotes, online resources and a bibliography for further reading "I am scared to death that they [the war hawks in Washington] are going to convince the president that they can do this overthrow of Saddam on the cheap, and we'll find ourselves in the middle of a swamp because we didn't plan to do it the right way." - Lawrence Eagleburger, former Secretary of State "Some of the heaviest urban combat U.S. Marines have been involved in since the Battle of Hue City in Vietnam in 1968." - The U.S. military's description of the battle The city of Fallujah is located in Iraq's western Anbar Province, approximately 65 kilometers west of Baghdad, the country's capital. Its history, along with the history of Iraq (whose modern borders are part of what was once known as Mesopotamia), goes back thousands of years, and the country's modern history played a strong role in shaping the fighting in and around Fallujah in 2004. Moreover, as the name of the battle implies, no description of the fighting for Fallujah is as straightforward as it may sound. In fact, there have been multiple battles for Fallujah over a span of many years, including Operation Vigilant Resolve in April 2004 (also referred to as the "First Battle of Fallujah"), Operation Al Fajr and Operation Phantom Fury (the Second Battle of Fallujah, which commenced in November of the same year), the February 2014 capture of the city by the then-Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS, which later changed its name to Islamic State), and the 2016 Iraqi-led offensive to clear ISIS from the city. The most famous of these was certainly the Second Battle, but no history about the fighting can focus solely on the events from November to December 2004, which covered the beginning and conclusion of the operations. In order to understand the***

offensive, it is important to understand the conditions that soldiers in combat faced, as well as the events and perceptions that helped create these conditions, including the attitudes of local residents in Fallujah, the events that contributed to the First Battle of Fallujah, the lead-up to the second battle, the ramifications for the rest of the country, and the creation of al-Qaeda in Iraq. Given the fact that fighting across Iraq is still ongoing over a decade later, it's safe to characterize the Second Battle of Fallujah had and continues to have a major influence over the evolution of the Iraq War. The Second Battle of Fallujah: The History of the Biggest Battle of the Iraq War looks at the battle widely considered to be the heaviest fighting of the conflict. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the battle like never before.

*The Longest Battle of the Great War
Way Down Upon the Suwannee River*