The European Union in the Security of Europe

Roger Chickering offers the most comprehensive history ever written of a German city at war.

Return to Diversity This text is based on current research findings and is written for students and general readers who want a deeper understanding of this period in German history. It provides a balanced approach in examining Hitler's role in the history of the Third Reich and includes coverage of the economic, social, and political forces that made the rise and growth of Nazism possible; the institutional, cultural, and social life of the Third Reich; the Second World War; and the Holocaust.

Conflict Termination in Europe Contrary to the accepted theory that the new class of capitalists initiated World War I, this analysis demonstrates that the Old Regime still controlled Europe and was dismantled finally by World War II.

The End of the Cold War Based on new and existing research by a world-class scholar, this is the first book in 20 years to examine the dynamics of the American-European relationship since 1945. Lundestad examines how the relationship between the United States and Europe is becoming increasingly strained, and offers a topical view of the future of this relationship.

Baseball in World War II Europe Peace movements became a part of the national landscapes of British, American, and European politics in the nineteenth century, reaching their peak during the European arms race of 1889-1914. This study examines the history of European peace movements from the end of the Napoleonic wars to the beginning of the First World War, analysing their methods and influence, and examining their ideological underpinnings and internal conflicts.

Civil War and World War in Europe A comparative history of the Spanish, Yugoslav and Greek Civil Wars 1936-1949 from the standpoints of politics,
socioeconomic structures, national questions, international conjunctures and foreign interventions. From the shifting nexus of relations between domestic and international conditions, Minehan explores the similarities and differences.

Radio Free Europe and the Pursuit of Democracy Europe is Europe's last remaining realistic political utopia. But Europe remains to be understood and conceptualized. This historically unique form of international community cannot be explained in terms of the traditional concepts of politics and the state, which remain trapped in the straightjacket of methodological nationalism. Thus, if we are to understand cosmopolitan Europe, we must radically rethink the conventional categories of social and political analysis. Just as the Peace of Westphalia brought the religious civil wars of the seventeenth century to an end through the separation of church and state, so too the separation of state and nation represents the appropriate response to the horrors of the twentieth century. And just as the secular state makes the exercise of different religions possible, so too cosmopolitan Europe must guarantee the coexistence of different ethnic, religious and political forms of life across national borders based on the principle of cosmopolitan tolerance. The task the authors have set themselves in this book is nothing less than to rethink Europe as an idea and a reality. It represents an attempt to understand the process of Europeanization in light of the theory of reflexive modernization and thereby to redefine it at both the theoretical and the political level. This book completes Ulrich Beck's trilogy on 'cosmopolitan realism', the volumes of which complement each other and can be read independently. It is essential reading for anyone interested in the key social and political developments of our time.

The Great War and Urban Life in Germany Analyzes the potential social, political, and cultural implications of the recent changes in Eastern Europe; the declining influence of the superpowers; and the opportunities and pitfalls of a European community

Hitler and Nazi Germany A disturbing account of the Vichy period, demonstrating how in the interests of stability, French national feeling favored collaboration with the German-controlled regime.

Czechoslovakia This is a fast-paced survey of the history of war in the Eurasian world from classical Greece to the French Revolution. Defining the period as the era of pre-industrial warfare, Frederic Baumgartner describes the broad differences, as well as the similarities, in the armies through those 2,000 years. He suggests that the Greek hoplite, the Roman legionary, the nomadic horse archer, the medieval knight, the Swiss pikeman, the early musketeer, and other military types have more in common with each other than with the soldier of the twentieth century. Although he concentrates on the wars and military systems of western Europe, Baumgartner devotes considerable attention to those societies that had a significant impact on European warfare. The Byzantine Empire, the Arabs, the Central Asian nomads, and the Ottoman Turks are examined as are the countries of eastern Europe. Naval history is well integrated into the work with special attention given to galley warfare in the Mediterranean between Christendom and Islam. Fortification and siegecraft are also discussed extensively. Baumgartner has produced a significant original synthesis of scholarship on military history. It is not a series of biographies of great commanders or studies of
the tactics of great battles, although a number of battles are examined in some detail to illustrate the tactics, fighting style, or weapons system typical of a particular era. Baumgartner is more concerned with illuminating the close relationship between social and economic change and military change throughout history. This work will be useful as a textbook for a college-level course in military history or as supplemental reading for classes in Western civilization.

British Policy in South-east Europe in the Second World War

The Northern Wars The European Union (EU) is a political and economic partnership that represents a unique form of cooperation among sovereign countries. The EU is the latest stage in a process of integration begun after World War II, initially by six Western European countries, to foster interdependence and make another war in Europe unthinkable. The EU currently consists of 27 member states, including most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and has helped to promote peace, stability, and economic prosperity throughout the European continent. This report serves as a primer on the EU. It also discusses U.S.–EU relations.

Honor by Fire The Seven Years War has been described as the first global conflict in history. It engulfed the Euro-Atlantic world from 1756 to 1763, and engaged the energies of European cabinets as never before. More than previous conflicts, the Seven Years War involved a variety of approaches to war, and taxed the military, material and moral resources of the powers involved. Drawing on a diverse array of archival, printed primary and secondary sources, The Seven Years War: A Transatlantic History covers the war’s origins, its conduct on land and at sea, its effects on logistics and finance, its interactions with domestic politics, its influence on international relations and its approach to peace. The book highlights the role of personality, alongside the enduring importance of communication, misperception and understanding. In so doing, it endeavours not merely to chronicle the war’s events, but to situate them in the context of mid-eighteenth century warfare, finance, politics and diplomacy. The Seven Years War will be of great interest to students of the European history, American history, maritime history, diplomatic and military history.

G Company’s War This study considers the problem of conflict termination in Europe. Cimbala argues that a well-thought-out policy for conflict termination is currently lacking within the NATO alliance and that this lack leaves nations open to the danger of a quickly escalating nuclear conflict, should prevention policies fail and a war in Europe actually occur. Cimbala considers the relationship between war and politics as perceived by Soviet and Western planners; compares the superpowers’ likely views on the process of escalation; and assesses the command, control, and communications perspectives implicit in Soviet and American writings.

A Strategy For Terminating A Nuclear War Describes the experiences of the Japanese-American soldiers who fought in Europe and formed a vital part of American military intelligence in the Pacific theater.

Patriotic Pacifism David Kaiser looks at four hundred years of modern European history to find the political causes of war. In four distinct periods he shows how war became a natural function of politics.
Cosmopolitan Europe It had seemed 'the war to end wars', yet within twenty-one years the unthinkable had become the inevitable and Europe was burning again. How did it happen? In this sober yet compelling account of Europe between the wars, Martin Kitchen traces the course of the deepening crisis in Europe by looking first at the peace settlement itself, and then at the economic and social problems of the interwar years.

War and Society in Europe of the Old Regime, 1618-1789 Author contends that the war was the result of a series of diplomatic blunders on both sides rather than a premeditated act by Hitler.

War and Social Change in Modern Europe Baseball in World War II Europe

Spain and the Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1945-57

The Origins of the Second World War

European Empires from Conquest to Collapse, 1815-1960 This book focuses on the interrelationship of social forces, industrial expansion, and conflict in Europe between 1789 and 1945.

Europe Between the Wars Forfatteren opstiller en særlig nuklear strategi "The Retaliatory Invasion and Cities Targeting Exclusion Termination" (RIACTE) til at kontrollere og afslutte en atomkrig.

From Spear to Flintlock "In Ending Europe's Wars, Jonathan Dean, a widely recognized expert on European security issues, evaluates the prospects for peace in Europe as a test case for world security. Dean analyzes the current and potential conflicts in Europe and assesses the performance of the multilateral security institutions active in Europe — the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Western European Union (WEU), and the United Nations itself — in coping with these challenges. He presents a wide range of innovative proposals for dealing with continuing nuclear dangers in Russia, for bringing NATO, WEU, and CSCE together in a single effective European security organization, and for defusing the ethnic hatreds that have already caused at least five bloody wars." "Ending Europe's Wars traces the dramatic course of change in Europe — perestroika, the liberation of Eastern Europe, the collapse of the Soviet Union — to uncover the roots of today's problems. The author shows how these positive developments have also brought real or potential threats to European security: the Russian confrontation with Ukraine; the uncertainties surrounding Russian military intervention in neighboring republics; the possibility that Russia's nuclear arsenal could get out of control; massive population movements sparking racism and intolerance in Western Europe; tragic, unresolved ethnic conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the states bordering Russia; a resurgent Germany; and growing confrontation with fundamentalist Islam." Dean describes the numerous military constraints, cooperative procedures for conflict prevention, and organizational changes that have made European security institutions and the confidence-building measures and arms limitations they are based on the most comprehensive and ambitious regional security system in recorded history. He demonstrates why these institutions have nonetheless coped inadequately with Europe's emerging wars, especially in the former Yugoslavia, and how they can be radically improved. Dean concludes that the job of constructing an effective European security system is only half done.
The present system could move either toward greater control over conflict or toward slow collapse and renationalization and the expansion of the armed forces of individual European countries. Either outcome will have a decisive effect on the future of the United Nations and global security."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

War and Society in Revolutionary Europe, 1770-1870 'European Union and Security' gives a comprehensive guide to the European Union’s role and developments in European security since the end of the Cold War. It also explores the interface between the EU and other organisations and other states.

The End of the European Era, 1890 to the Present This groundbreaking work presents a revisionist history of Czechoslovakia's struggle for independence from 1917 to the death of Jan Masaryk in March 1948. The authors focus on three critical events in Czechoslovak history: the year of its founding in the midst of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1918, the Munich betrayal in 1938, and the Communist coup of 1948. The account is informed by John Crane's longstanding personal acquaintance with the Masaryk family and by Sylvia Crane's extensive research into previously inaccessible original archival sources. The Cranes argue that throughout the period in question, Czechoslovakia was victimized by the rival Great Powers as they attempted to forge their own separate spheres of influence in Europe. Among their startling new findings is their assessment that Jan Masaryk, their brother-in-law, committed suicide on March 10, 1948, correcting the Cold War myth that claims he was murdered. The book begins with an examination of the early years of the Czechoslovakian independence movement during World War I. Among the Cranes' most notable discoveries are documents, until recently classified by the British Foreign Office, that demonstrate how Great Britain used the Czechoslovak Legions in Bolshevik Russia to fight the Soviets—contrary to President Thomas Masaryk's desires and the arrangements he had made for their withdrawal. The next set of chapters addresses the events leading up to Munich 1938 and demonstrates the various roles played by the Great Powers in the ultimate betrayal of Czechoslovakia to Hitler. Finally, the Cranes turn their attention to the immediate post-World War II period. They argue that American policies, based on strong anti-Soviet attitudes, were a major contributing factor in the defeat of democratic forces within Czechoslovakia by hardline Communists. Throughout, the Cranes rely on both their extensive research into primary sources and their intimate knowledge of the Masaryk family to offer the reader an unusually revealing account of the critical events in Czechoslovakia's turbulent history. Must reading for Cold War historians, this book will also be of significant interest to students of European politics, particularly in light of the recent events in Eastern Europe.

The United States and Western Europe Since 1945 Contesting the commonly articulated thesis that the Franco regime of Spain turned away from Europe in the years following World War II, the author explores the way that Spain's recognition of economic dependence on European markets and materials caused its foreign policy to differ markedly from its public pronouncements. Specific topics treated include Spain and the European Payments Union, its relationship with the Marshall plan, and Spain's struggle with a bilateral trading economy in an increasingly multilateral world. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
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Politics and War "Thoroughly comparative, it examines the impact of the war on the very different social and political systems of Sweden, Denmark, Poland-Lithuania and Russia and explains why Russia emerged victorious from the wars. It also questions the traditional accounts of important figures such as Peter the Great and Gustav Adolf." "The Northern Wars is based on extensive primary and secondary material in several languages, containing much material that is unfamiliar in English. It is an important contribution to the debate on the relationship between military change and political development in early modern Europe and will be of use to all students of the period."--BOOK JACKET.

Fighting Fascism in Europe

SALT II Agreement Beginning with the armies, navies and internal security forces of Europe on the eve of the French Revolution, the author explains in detail the vast armed forces and militarized societies of the Napoleonic age. He then proceeds to an analysis of the contest between Europe's continuing revolutionary underground and the armies of reactionary and alien governments, culminating with the revolutions and wars of national liberation of 1848-66.

The Persistence of the Old Regime Since the death of Stalin, the supposedly monolithic character of the Socialist states of East Central Europe has been subjected to serious and major challenges: from Yugoslavia in the late 1940s, from East Germany, Poland, and Hungary in the '50s, from Albania, Romania, and Czechoslovakia in the '60s, from Poland in the '70s and early '80s. Written by one of the world's foremost authorities on East Central Europe, this informative study examines these challenges and their consequences in all their complexity, providing an extensive political history of the area from World War II to the present. A sequel to Rothschild's highly acclaimed East Central Europe Between the Two World Wars, this up-to-date volume offers a country-by-country account of the widespread political malaise in East Central Europe. Rothschild provides an insightful discussion of the Solidarity movement in Poland, a lucid analysis of Titoism in Yugoslavia, and a thorough review of Soviet policy toward the area under all leaders since World War II. In addition, he examines the acute or impending crises in countries such as Poland and Romania, and he assesses the problems that Gorbachev faces in managing the increasingly restive Soviet bloc nations. Unsurpassed in scope, in depth of analysis, and in fairness and objectivity, Return to Diversity is an invaluable resource for anyone interested in this vital bloc of nations.

The Quark Machines The collected letters of a veteran of both the Spanish Civil War and World War II reveals the passion and dedication of New York Jew who fought to liberate the world from facism.

The European Union Relating the story of the transatlantic struggle for subnuclear domination, The Quark Machines: How Europe Fought the Particle Physics War, Second Edition covers the history, the politics, and the personalities of particle physics. Extensively illustrated with many original photographs of the key players in the field, the book sheds new light on the sovereignty issues of modern scientific research as well as the insights it has produced. Throughout the twentieth century, Europe and the United States have vied for supremacy of subnuclear physics. Initially, the advent of World War II and an enforced exodus of scientific talent from
Europe boosted American efforts. Then, buoyed along by the need to develop the bomb and the ensuing distrust of the Cold War, the United States vaulted into a commanding role—a position it retained for almost fifty years. Throughout this period, each new particle accelerator was a major campaign, each new particle a battle won. With the end of the Cold War, U.S. preeminence evaporated and Europe retook the advantage. Now CERN, for four decades the spearhead of the European fightback, stands as the leading global particle physics center. Today, particle physics is at a turning point in its history—how well Europe retains its advantage remains to be seen.

Blitzkrieg and Books An extraordinarily wide-ranging book which brings within a single view the wars which created Europe’s empires. Beginning with the post-Napoleonic era, it presents all the major episodes of an often dramatic story in which the military agents of European imperialism met the peoples of the rest of the world in armed conflict. Brilliant sketches of far-off battles and campaigns are interwoven with the changing balance of economic and political power, until the colonial liberation movements turned the tables in the aftermath of the Second World War.

Europe at War 1600-1650

Ending Europe’s Wars

The Seven Years War G Company’s War is the story of a World War II rifle company in Patton’s Third Army as detailed in the journals of S/Sgt. Bruce Egger and Lt. Lee M. Otts, both of G Company, 328th Regiment, 26th Infantry Division. What distinguishes it from other accounts of combat in World War II is its parallel day-by-day records of the same events as seen by two men in the same company, one an enlisted man, the other an officer. These are the voices of ordinary GIs, the men who did the fighting, not the generals who viewed events from a distance.

Vichy France Stresses the role of libraries and librarians in resisting Nazi invaders, and protecting banned books.

War and Society in Renaissance Europe, 1450-1620 A leading expert on East and Central European and Soviet affairs, George R. Urban offers an insider’s perspective on the history of Radio Free Europe by drawing on his service during the 1960s and his term as overall director in the 1980s. In vivid detail, Urban describes how the Radios promoted the cause of liberal democracy and the free market economy for more than four decades and stood up against the Soviet system, with its clandestine offshoots and fifth columns in all the countries of the West. Urban contends that a second opponent was less visible but more powerful: influential members of the American and West European Left who believed that the Soviet superpower should not be thwarted. The author explores the often controversial strategies and tactics employed by the staff and administrators of the Radios, sheds light on their role in the tragic 1956 Hungarian Revolution, examines the ideas and convictions of key figures, and reveals how communism was intellectually unmasked in a psychological contest that also made possible reconciliation between nations and individuals.

Post-war Europe The growth of radicalism and Social Darwinism in Europe during World War I is elucidated as are the forces which lifted Europe out
of the devastation of World War II

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