
Largest Battles In History

History Buff's Guide to the Civil War

Epic Civil War Battles

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History*

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AMY AUGUST

History Buff's Guide to the Civil War
CreateSpace

*Includes pictures of the battles'
important generals. *Includes several
maps of the battles. *Includes accounts
of the battles written by important
generals. *Includes a Bibliography for
each battle.. Americans have long been
fascinated by the Civil War, marveling at
the size of the battles, the leadership of

the generals, and the courage of the
soldiers. Since the war's start over 150
years ago, the battles have been
subjected to endless debate among
historians and the generals themselves.
The Civil War was the deadliest conflict
in American history, and had the two
sides realized it would take 4 years and
inflict over a million casualties, it might
not have been fought. Since it did,
however, historians and history buffs
alike have been studying and analyzing
the biggest battles ever since. The 10
biggest Civil War battles were incredibly

bloody, desperate fights that involved the war's most famous figures and determined the fate of several states. All told, over a quarter of a million casualties were inflicted by the two sides during the 10 largest battles, and the fates of the battles and the war itself hung in the balance. Shiloh, Stones River and Chickamauga would all feature Union heroes like Ulysses S. Grant and George H. Thomas preserving Federal control over Tennessee and Kentucky. But during those same periods of time, Robert E. Lee was leading the Army of Northern Virginia to victory over several Union commanders at Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville. Of course, the most famous battles of the war involved the Army of the Potomac blunting Lee's offensives at Antietam

and Gettysburg. Antietam was the bloodiest day of the war and forced Lee out of Maryland, allowing Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. The following summer would see the biggest and most famous battle at Gettysburg. Lee would try and fail to dislodge the Union army with attacks on both of its flanks during the second day and Pickett's Charge right down the center of the line on the third and final day. Meade's stout defense held, barely, repulsing each attempted assault, handing the Union a desperately needed victory that ended up being one of the Civil War's turning points. At the Battle of the Wilderness (May 5-7, 1864), Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee fought to a standstill in their first encounter, failing to dislodge each other

despite incurring nearly 30,000 casualties between the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Despite the fierce fighting, Grant continued to push his battered but resilient army south, hoping to beat Lee's army to the crossroads at Spotsylvania Court House, but Lee's army beat Grant's to Spotsylvania and began digging in, setting the scene for on and off fighting from May 8-21 that ultimately inflicted more casualties than the Battle of the Wilderness. In fact, with over 32,000 casualties among the two sides, it was the deadliest battle of the Overland Campaign. The 10 Biggest Civil War Battles comprehensively covers all 10 battles, including the events that led up to the battle, the fighting itself, and the aftermath of the battles. Accounts of

the battles by important participants are also included, along with maps of the battles and pictures of important people, places, and events. You will learn about the 10 bloodiest Civil War battles like you never have before.

Epic Civil War Battles Simon and Schuster

Includes 6 charts and 20 photos Pulitzer prize winning author C. Vann Woodward recounts the story of the largest naval battle of all time. "The Battle for Leyte Gulf was the greatest naval battle of the Second World War and the largest engagement ever fought on the high seas. It was composed of four separate yet closely interrelated actions, each of which involved forces comparable in size with those engaged in any previous battle of the Pacific War. The four

battles, two of them fought simultaneously, were joined in three different bodies of water separated by as much as 500 miles. Yet all four were fought between dawn of one day and dusk of the next, and all were waged in the repulse of a single, huge Japanese operation. "They were guided by a master plan drawn up in Tokyo two months before our landing and known by the code name Sho Plan. It was a bold and complicated plan calling for reckless sacrifice and the use of cleverly conceived diversion. As an afterthought the suicidal Kamikaze campaign was inaugurated in connection with the plan. Altogether the operation was the most desperate attempted by any naval power during the war-and there were moments, several of them in fact, when

it seemed to be approaching dangerously near to success. "Unlike the majority of Pacific naval battles that preceded it, the Battle of Leyte Gulf was not limited to an exchange of air strikes between widely separated carrier forces, although it involved action of that kind. It also included surface and subsurface action between virtually all types of fighting craft from motor torpedo boats to battleships, at ranges varying from point-blank to fifteen miles, with weapons ranging from machine guns to great rifles of 18-inch bore, fired "in anger" by the Japanese for the first time in this battle."

Pickle Partners Publishing

On January 19, 1862, Confederate and Union forces clashed in the now-forgotten Battle of Mill Springs. Armies of

inexperienced soldiers chaotically fought in the wooded terrain of south-central Kentucky as rain turned bloodied ground to mud. Mill Springs was the first major Union victory since the Federal disaster of Bull Run. This Union triumph secured the Bluegrass State in Union hands, opening the large expanses of Tennessee for Federal invasion. From General Felix Zollicoffer meeting his death by wandering into Union lines to the heroics of General George Thomas, Civil War historian Stuart Sanders chronicles this important battle and its essential role in the war.

Bolt Action: Campaign: Battle of the Bulge Osprey Games

Acclaimed New York Times journalist and author Chris Hedges offers a critical -- and fascinating -- lesson in the

dangerous realities of our age: a stark look at the effects of war on combatants. Utterly lacking in rhetoric or dogma, this manual relies instead on bare fact, frank description, and a spare question-and-answer format. Hedges allows U.S. military documentation of the brutalizing physical and psychological consequences of combat to speak for itself. Hedges poses dozens of questions that young soldiers might ask about combat, and then answers them by quoting from medical and psychological studies. • What are my chances of being wounded or killed if we go to war? • What does it feel like to get shot? • What do artillery shells do to you? • What is the most painful way to get wounded? • Will I be afraid? • What could happen to me in a nuclear attack? • What does it

feel like to kill someone? • Can I withstand torture? • What are the long-term consequences of combat stress? • What will happen to my body after I die? This profound and devastating portrayal of the horrors to which we subject our armed forces stands as a ringing indictment of the glorification of war and the concealment of its barbarity.

The History of the Civil War Capstone

This is a history of the largest battle of the English Civil Wars, in which 40,000 troops fought on Marston Moor, six miles west of the city of York.

Warfare and Armed Conflicts

CreateSpace

A fascinating re-examination of the battle of Leyte Gulf, the largest naval encounter in history and probably the most decisive naval battle of the entire

Pacific War, and one that saw the Imperial Japanese Navy eliminated as an effective fighting force and forced to resort to suicide tactics. Leyte was a huge and complex action, actually consisting of four major battles, each of which are broken down in detail in this book, using original sources. The plans of both sides, and how they dictated the events that followed, are also examined critically. So much of the accepted wisdom of the battle has developed from the many myths that surround it, myths that have become more firmly established over time. In this new study, Pacific War expert Mark Stille examines the key aspects of this complex battle with new and insightful analysis and dismantles the myths surrounding the respective actions and overall

performances of the two most important commanders in the battle, and the “lost victory” of the Japanese advance into Leyte Gulf that never happened.

The Biggest Battles of the Civil War

Penguin

*Includes historic pictures of the fighting.

*Includes pictures of important people, places, and events. *Includes a

bibliography for further reading. "If you die there will be no one left who knows the truth about the battle of Okinawa.

Bear the temporary shame but endure it.

This is an order from your army

Commander." - Mitsuru Ushijima to

Colonel Hiromichi Yahara. Near the end of 1944, as Allied forces were pushing

across the Pacific and edging ever closer to Japan, plans were drawn up to invade the Ryuku islands, the most prominent of

them being Okinawa. Military planners anticipated that an amphibious campaign would last a week, but instead of facing 60,000 Japanese defenders as estimated, there were closer to 120,000 on the island at the beginning of the campaign in April 1945. The Battle of Okinawa was the largest amphibious operation in the Pacific theater, and it would last nearly 3 months and wind up being the fiercest in the Pacific theater during the war, with nearly 60,000 American casualties and over 100,000 Japanese soldiers killed. In addition, the battle resulted in an estimated 40,000-150,000 Japanese civilian casualties. Okinawa witnessed every conceivable horror of war both on land and at sea. American ground forces on Okinawa had to deal with bad weather

(including a typhoon), anti-tank moats, barbed wire, mines, caves, underground tunnel networks, and fanatical Japanese soldiers who were willing to use human shields while fighting to the death. Allied naval forces supporting the amphibious invasion had to contend with Japan's notorious kamikazes, suicide pilots who terrorized sailors as they frantically tried to shoot down the Japanese planes before they could hit Allied ships. As one sailor aboard the USS Miami recalled, "They came in swarms from all directions. The barrels of our ship's guns got so hot we had to use firehoses to cool them down." As The Marine Corps Gazette noted, "More mental health issues arose from the Battle of Okinawa than any other battle in the Pacific during World War II. The constant

bombardment from artillery and mortars coupled with the high casualty rates led to a great deal of men coming down with combat fatigue. Additionally the rains caused mud that prevented tanks from moving and tracks from pulling out the dead, forcing Marines (who pride themselves on burying their dead in a proper and honorable manner) to leave their comrades where they lay. This, coupled with thousands of bodies both friend and foe littering the entire island, created a scent you could nearly taste. Morale was dangerously low by the month of May and the state of discipline on a moral basis had a new low barometer for acceptable behavior. The ruthless atrocities by the Japanese throughout the war had already brought on an altered behavior (deemed so by

traditional standards) by many Americans resulting in the desecration of Japanese remains, but the Japanese tactic of using the Okinawan people as human shields brought about a new aspect of terror and torment to the psychological capacity of the Americans." Given the horrific nature of the combat, and the fact that it was incessant for several weeks, it's no surprise that Okinawa had a profound psychological effect on the men who fought, but it also greatly influenced the thinking of military leaders who were planning subsequent campaigns, including a potential invasion of the Japanese mainland. The fighting at places like Iwo Jima and Okinawa went a long way toward swaying the beliefs of American military advisors that invading

Japan itself would cause millions of casualties, which ultimately helped compel President Truman to use the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in an effort to end the war before having to attempt such an invasion.

Monte Cassino University Press of Kentucky

Discover the story of the first official battle of the American Civil War, the First Battle of Manassas, in this captivating book on what transpired on that fateful day of July 21st, 1861. The causes of the American Civil War, which lasted from April 1861 to May 1865, were many and complex. At the heart of the disagreement, however, was slavery. The Southern states of the newly formed but illegal Confederacy were prepared to

fight the US federal government to the death to retain their right to keep slaves for their plantations. The election of President Abraham Lincoln in late 1860, whose open intention was to abolish slavery, created a military upheaval south of Washington, DC, and civil war ensued. Although other attacks and skirmishes between the North and South occurred before the summer of 1861, it was the First Battle of Manassas (also known as the First Battle of Bull Run) on July 21st of that year that marked the first official engagement of the long war to come. Unfolding in northeastern Virginia, not far from the American capital, seventy thousand men met across the Bull Run River, equally divided between their loyalties to Washington and Richmond-the

Confederacy's capital. The armies were the largest raised by America until that time, but most of the soldiers were "green" and untried. Both Northerners and Southerners alike had rushed into the engagement, both overconfident and underprepared. On that fateful day, men, who had until so recently been friends and allies, fought against one another to the bitter end because their leaders were not prepared to negotiate on their ideals. Although the South was victorious at the First Battle of Manassas, in truth, over the course of the four-year-long bloody and destructive Civil War, everyone became the loser. In this book, you will learn: Why the American Civil War began. What events led up to the First Battle of Manassas. Who the main characters of Manassas were. What

transpired over the days surrounding the battle. The outcome and consequences of Manassas. How Manassas was one of the first causes that defined the course of American history. Scroll up and click the "add to cart" button to learn more about the First Battle of Manassas!

The Greatest Battles in History: the Battle of Okinawa Sheba Blake Publishing

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the fighting *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Americans have long been fascinated by the Civil War, marveling at the size of the battles, the leadership of the generals, and the courage of the soldiers. Since the war's start over 150 years ago, the battles have been subjected to endless debate among

historians and the generals themselves. The Civil War was the deadliest conflict in American history, and had the two sides realized it would take 4 years and inflict over a million casualties, it might not have been fought. Since it did, however, historians and history buffs alike have been studying and analyzing the biggest battles ever since. 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. 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. 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. The biggest Civil War battles were incredibly bloody, desperate fights that involved the war's most famous figures and determined the fate of several states. All told, over a quarter of a million casualties were inflicted by the two sides during the 10 largest battles, and the fates of the battles and the war itself hung in the

balance. The Eastern Theater of the American Civil War: The History of the Major Campaigns in the War's Primary Theater of Battle chronicles the most famous theater of operations and the fighting that took place there. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about the Eastern theater like never before.

The First World War: A Captivating Guide to World War 1, the Battle of Verdun and the Battle of Somme

Arcadia Publishing

Civilizations have been fighting each other for thousands of years. Some might say civilizations have left few traces except descriptions of their greatest martial endeavours and some ancient conflicts remain unresolved today. 'The Greatest Battles in History' is

an illustrated reference work to the key wars and battles fought from ancient times up to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. Arranged in chronological order from the early Middle Eastern conflicts such as Megiddo and Kadesh through to the Napoleonic Wars, each entry includes full-colour illustrations - either maps or artworks - as well as information boxes containing key facts and figures and a description of the context, the course of battle and the conflict's aftermath --

Maryland in the Civil War

CreateSpace

As a border state between the North and South during the Civil War, Maryland's loyalties were strong for both sides. The first casualties of the war occurred during the Baltimore Riot of April 19,

1861, when members of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment were attacked by Confederate supporters while traversing through the city on their way to protect Washington, DC, from attack. Ten days later, Maryland chose not to secede from the Union by a vote of 53-13. On September 17, 1862, near Sharpsburg, one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the Civil War took place at "Bloody Antietam." At the end of the day, nearly one in four men would be a casualty of the battle, making it the bloodiest day in American military history. There were over 75 skirmishes, raids, and major battles that took place in Maryland during the Civil War. Through vintage photographs, Maryland in the Civil War shares the state's rich military heritage.

The American Civil War 1861-1865

DigiCat

A definitive account of the iconic World War I battle provides coverage of its leaders, strategies and technologies while offering insight into the experiences of soldiers, analyzing the battle's unique status to consider if it merited its definitive reputation. By the author of Stavinsky.

Pea Ridge Independently Published
In the Civil War, battles raged in more than 20 states. The war between North and South remains the bloodiest in U.S. history. The casualties of the Battle of Gettysburg numbered more than 50,000 alone, and the day the Battle of Antietam was fought September 17, 1862 is recorded as the deadliest single day in U.S. military history. Find out what

happened in the wars largest battles to cause the devastation that still scars the nation today.

The Battle for York Createspace
Independent Publishing Platform

Battle of the Bulge - World War IIThe bloodiest battle in American history earned its name from the war correspondents who were covering the conflict. The

Leyte Gulf Carson-Dellosa Publishing
If you want to discover captivating stories of people and events of World War 1, then keep reading... Three captivating manuscripts in one book:
World War 1: A Captivating Guide to the First World War, Including Battle Stories from the Eastern and Western Front and How the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 Impacted the Rise of Nazi Germany The

Battle of Verdun: A Captivating Guide to the Longest and Largest Battle of World War 1 That Took Place on the Western Front Between Germany and France The Battle of the Somme: A Captivating Guide to One of the Most Devastating Events of the First World War That Took Place on the Western Front The First World War was one of the most devastating conflicts in our history. The death toll was like nothing experienced before, and it is estimated that over 11 million soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing, and many of those bodies have never been found. Regardless of how people remember the First World War, and whether or not they romanticize the life of a soldier on the front lines, it is important that the world never forgets this brutal and bloody

conflict. The tumult and chaos that remained in the wake of the First World War had far-reaching and devastating consequences, not just for Europe and the survivors of the war, but for the entire world. The ruins of Europe provided a fertile breeding ground for fierce nationalism, which led to the rise of the Third Reich and allowed the evil of Adolf Hitler to go unchecked for far too long. Some of the topics covered in part 1 of this book include: The Fatal Shots That Set the Stage for War The Western Front and the First Battle of Marne War in the Trenches The Eastern Front and the Battle of Tannenberg The Battle of Ypres and the Christmas Truce Second Battle of Ypres and the Introduction of Chemical Warfare Chemical Warfare on the Western Front My Boy Jack, the Very

Human Cost of the First World War The Gallipoli Campaign The Battle of Jutland The Decline of the Russian Empire The Battle of Verdun The Battle of the Somme America Joins the War The Final Days of the War and the Treaty of Versailles World Leaders Who Played a Pivotal Role in the First World War And much, much more! Some of the topics covered in part 2 of this book include: The Road to Verdun The Citadel of Verdun The Significance of Verdun The First Phase of the Battle of Verdun The Battle of Verdun Gets Bugged Down in the Trenches A Summer in Hell And much, much more! Some of the topics covered in part 3 of this book include: The Road to the Somme The Significance of Verdun The Battle of the Somme Begins Z Day The Battles of the Somme

And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about The First World War, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button!

What Every Person Should Know About War World War 2 Battles

*Includes pictures of important people, places, and events. *Includes accounts of the fighting written by the generals of the battles. *Includes maps of the battles. *Explains the causes and chain of events that led to the secession of Southern states and the formation of the Confederacy. *Includes a Bibliography for further reading. The Civil War was the deadliest conflict in American history, and had the two sides realized it would take 4 years and inflict over a million casualties, it might not have been fought. Since it did, however, historians

and history buffs alike have been studying and analyzing the biggest battles ever since. Americans have long been fascinated by the Civil War, marveling at the size of the battles, the leadership of the generals, and the courage of the soldiers. Since the war's start over 150 years ago, the battles have been subjected to endless debate among historians and the generals themselves. The secession of the South was one of the seminal events in American history, but it also remains one of the most controversial. The election of Abraham Lincoln was the impetus for secession, but that was merely one of many events that led up to the formation of the Confederacy and the start of the Civil War. 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. 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. The 10 biggest Civil War battles were incredibly bloody, desperate fights that involved the war's most famous figures and determined the fate of several states. All told, over a quarter of a million casualties were

inflicted by the two sides during the 10 largest battles, and the fates of the battles and the war itself hung in the balance. Shiloh, Stones River and Chickamauga would all feature Union heroes like Ulysses S. Grant and George H. Thomas preserving Federal control over Tennessee and Kentucky. But during those same periods of time, Robert E. Lee was leading the Army of Northern Virginia to victory over several Union commanders at Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville. Of course, the most famous battles of the war involved the Army of the Potomac blunting Lee's offensives at Antietam and Gettysburg. Antietam was the bloodiest day of the war and forced Lee out of Maryland, allowing Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. The

following summer would see the biggest and most famous battle at Gettysburg. Lee would try and fail to dislodge the Union army with attacks on both of its flanks during the second day and Pickett's Charge right down the center of the line on the third and final day. Meade's stout defense held, barely, repulsing each attempted assault, handing the Union a desperately needed victory that ended up being one of the Civil War's turning points. The History of the Civil War comprehensively analyzes the events that brought about the war, the major campaigns and decisive battles, and the aftermath of the nation's deadliest conflict. Accounts of the battles by important generals are included, along with analysis of the generals and fighting. Along with maps of the battle

and pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Civil War like you never have before.

The Battle Of Westport, Simon and Schuster

The 1862 battle of Pea Ridge in northwestern Arkansas was one of the largest Civil War engagements fought on the western frontier, and it dramatically altered the balance of power in the Trans-Mississippi. This study of the battle is based on research in archives from Connecticut to California and includes a pioneering study of the terrain of the sprawling battlefield, as well as an examination of soldiers' personal experiences, the use of Native American troops, and the role of Pea Ridge in regional folklore. "A model campaign history that merits recognition as a

major contribution to the literature on Civil War military operations.--Journal of Military History "Shines welcome light on the war's largest battle west of the Mississippi.--USA Today "With its exhaustive research and lively prose style, this military study is virtually a model work of its kind.--Publishers Weekly "A thoroughly researched and well-told account of an important but often neglected Civil War encounter.--Kirkus Reviews "Offers the rich tactical detail, maps, and order of battle that military scholars love but retains a very readable style combined with liberal use of recollections of the troops and leaders involved.--Library Journal "This book is assured of a place among the best of all studies that have been published on Civil War campaigns.--American Historical

Review "Destined to become a Civil War classic and a model for writing military history.--Civil War History "A campaign study of a caliber that all should strive for and few will equal.--Journal of American History "An excellent and detailed book in all accounts, scholarly and readable, with both clear writing and excellent analysis. . . . Utterly essential . . . for any serious student of the Civil War.--Civil War News
Verdun Arcadia Publishing

This book provides a detailed account of the Battle of Westport, which took place in Missouri in 1864 and was one of the largest battles of the American Civil War west of the Mississippi River. Jenkins draws on a wide range of sources to provide a comprehensive narrative of the battle and its significance. This book

is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the Civil War in the Western Theater. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Perryville UNC Press Books

In the twentieth century alone, military deaths totaled over 35 million, including 29,700,000 slain in international wars and almost 6 million killed in civil wars. This completely updated and revised edition of the acclaimed 1992 two-volume work (belongs in the reference collection of almost every library - ARBA) presents a record of casualties of modern warfare in the last four centuries. New information pushes back the beginning date to 1500 from the first edition's 1680 and pushes 1992 out through 1999. Arranged roughly by century and then subdivided by world region, the entries proceed chronologically and vary from paragraph to chapter-length. Each entry provides the name and date of the conflict,

precursor events, strategies and details, the outcome and its impact. A history of weaponry is easily traceable, as casualties mounted according to their improvement.

The Greatest Battles in History

Legare Street Press

The award-winning author of *Brandywine* examines a pivotal but overlooked battle of the American Revolution's Philadelphia Campaign. Today, Germantown is a busy Philadelphia neighborhood. On October 4, 1777, it was a small village on the outskirts of the colonial capital—and the site of one of the American Revolution's largest battles. Now Michael C. Harris sheds new light on this important action with a captivating historical study. After

defeating Washington's rebel army in the Battle of Brandywine, General Sir William Howe took Philadelphia. But Washington soon returned, launching a surprise attack on the British garrison at Germantown. The recapture of the colonial capital seemed within Washington's grasp until poor decisions by the American high command led to a clear British victory. With original archival research and a deep knowledge of the terrain, Harris merges the strategic, political, and tactical history of this complex operation into a single compelling account. Complete with original maps, illustrations, and modern photos, and told largely through the words of those who fought there, *Germantown* is a major contribution to American Revolutionary studies.

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