
Most Feared Armies In History

Japanese Army Handbook, 1939-1945
 The Deadliest War
 The Spartan Military
 Amazons of Black Sparta, 2nd Edition
 The Rape of Nanking
 Biennial Reports of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army to the Secretary of War
 The Army and Reconstruction, 1865-1877
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NATHAN DESHAWN

[Japanese Army Handbook, 1939-1945](#) Sutton Pub Limited
 A terrific book on Alexander the Great. Alexander inherited the throne of Macedonia at the age of twenty and, in his short life, conquered the then-known world--Alexander's armies reached as far east as the Ganges. This fully-illustrated book separates the history from the myth in Alexander's life and tells the story of one of the greatest, and most feared, leaders in history.

The Deadliest War Government Printing Office
 University Press returns with three short and captivating books in one volume - a brief history of three Viking Warriors: Ragnar Lothbrok, Björn Ironside, and Ivar the Boneless. Book 1 - Ragnar Lothbrok Ragnar Lothbrok was a legendary Viking. A warrior king whose exploits in battle won him the fierce loyalty of his people (and the name "Shaggy-Breeches"), he and his armies sowed terror as they invaded their way across 9th-century Europe. The story of Ragnar Lothbrok's life emerges from the misty depths of the early Middle Ages in the form of a rich oral tradition of Norse legend. He may be remembered for plundering cities, but upon

his death he left behind new trade routes throughout Europe and many sons who would carry on their father's traditions. Book 2 - Björn Ironside Björn Ironside was a legendary Norse warrior king. Stories handed down in oral tradition for centuries, and later recorded by monks, tell the tale of a powerful Viking who set out to conquer Rome. Björn Ironside was a member of a Viking family well-known for striking fear in the hearts of their enemies. Together with his father, Ragnar Lothbrok, and his brother, Ivar the Boneless, Björn Ironside ventured out to explore, trade, loot, and pillage on a global scale. Book 3 - Ivar the Boneless Ivar the Boneless was so frail that he could not even stand without somebody holding him up, and he had to be carried on a shield whenever he went into battle. Yet he went on to become one of the most feared Vikings in history. Ivar the Boneless led the Great Heathen Army on its conquest of England and ushered in an era of Viking domination over Britain that would last until long after his death. To the terrorized British, he was a pagan demon sent from hell. To the proud Vikings, he was a living god with supernatural powers. Each of these three books tells the intensely human story of a man who changed the world in a way that no one else could.

[The Spartan Military](#) A&C Black

James Lucas takes a comprehensive look at the German Army (das Heer) as it evolved during the Second World War. In particular the book focuses on its origins in the post-Versailles Treaty era and its resurgence under the Nazi regime; training and organization during the war years; equipment, vehicles and weapons; uniforms, ranks and insignia etc. He also describes the parts played by the Waffen-SS and the airborne arm of the service, the Fallschirmjager. Although neither force was strictly army, both fought as ground troops under Army commanders. Illustrated with almost 200 photographs and line drawings, this is an indispensable and fascinating guide to one of the most feared armies of the twentieth century.

Amazons of Black Sparta, 2nd Edition Allan Lane

"Germany will either be a world power or will not be at all!"

—Adolf Hitler Even as a young man, Hitler was often angry. When things didn't go his way, he always looked for someone to blame. After Germany was defeated in World War I, Hitler became determined to rebuild it into the most feared power on Earth. At the heart of Hitler's determination was an evil plan to destroy those he blamed for Germany's loss—the Jewish people.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the world, Japanese armies swept through China and the Pacific, taking over lands and terrorizing citizens of the conquered countries. Before long, Japan and Germany joined forces, believing that nothing could bring them down. However, those who believed in freedom and justice also joined forces. Soon the world was in a war of unimaginable death and destruction. In the end, the evil would be defeated.

The Rape of Nanking Univ of North Carolina Press

The New York Times bestselling account of one of history's most brutal—and forgotten—massacres, when the Japanese army destroyed China's capital city on the eve of World War II, "piecing together the abundant eyewitness reports into an undeniable tapestry of horror". (Adam Hochschild, Salon) In December 1937, one of the most horrific atrocities in the long annals of wartime barbarity occurred. The Japanese army swept into the ancient city of Nanking (what was then the capital of China), and within weeks, more than 300,000 Chinese civilians and soldiers were systematically raped, tortured, and murdered. In this seminal work, Iris Chang, whose own grandparents barely escaped the massacre, tells this history from three perspectives: that of the Japanese soldiers, that of the Chinese, and that of a group of Westerners who refused to abandon the city and created a safety zone, which saved almost 300,000 Chinese. Drawing on extensive interviews with survivors and documents brought to light for the first time, Iris Chang's classic book is the definitive history of this horrifying episode.

Biennial Reports of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army to the Secretary of War Walker

"Cavalry were an important part of almost every ancient army, yet modern writers have neglected them in favour of the infantry of the Greek phalanx and the Roman legions. Warhorse seeks to correct this injustice." "Philip Sidnell challenges the common view that ancient cavalry were useful for scouting and raiding but left the real fighting to the foot soldiers. In fact, he argues, they were often used in a shock role and proved decisive on many occasions. The famous victories of great generals such as Alexander, Hannibal and Julius Caesar could not have been won without a full appreciation of the battle-winning potential of cavalry." "Drawing heavily on the ancient sources, Warhorse takes the reader on a thrilling ride through numerous vividly recreated battles, from the earliest civilizations to the Battle of Hastings, to reveal the horsemen of the ancient world in their full and deadly glory."--BOOK JACKET.

The Army and Reconstruction, 1865-1877 NYU Press

Are you fascinated by the legends of ancient Greece and the

incredible warriors who once roamed the land? If so, then Sparta: Rise Of The Warrior City-State is the perfect book bundle for you! This 4-in-1 collection is a comprehensive exploration of the legendary city-state of Sparta, which rose to prominence as one of the most powerful military forces in the ancient world. With books dedicated to the city-state's warriors, queens, armies, and society, this bundle is the ultimate resource for anyone looking to learn more about the fascinating history of Sparta. Book 1, Sparta: The Warrior City-State, takes readers on a journey through the unique culture of the Spartans, exploring their brutal training methods and legendary victories on the battlefield. Learn about the tactics, weapons, and fighting techniques that made the Spartans some of the most feared warriors in history. In Book 2, Spartan Women: Mothers, Warriors, And Queens, readers will discover the powerful and influential women who helped shape Spartan society. From the queens who held sway over Spartan politics to the fierce warriors who fought alongside their male counterparts, Spartan women played a vital role in the city-state's success. Book 3, The Spartan Army: Elite Warriors Of The Ancient World, provides an in-depth look at the military might of Sparta. Discover the tactics and strategies that made the Spartan army a force to be reckoned with, and learn about the battles and campaigns that helped establish the city-state as a dominant force in the ancient world. Finally, in Book 4, Spartan Society: Power, Politics, And Identity, readers will explore the political and social structures that made Spartan society so unique. From the powerful Gerousia council to the dual kingship system, Spartan society was a complex web of power and influence that helped shape the course of history. Whether you're a history buff, a lover of ancient cultures, or simply interested in the stories that make history great, Sparta: Rise Of The Warrior City-State is the ultimate book bundle for anyone looking to learn more about the incredible world of ancient Greece. Don't miss out on this chance to explore the fascinating world of Sparta and its legendary warriors!

Viking Warriors Independently Published

Describes the essential elements of the incidents from the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 to the Reconstruction that followed the Civil War and the ways in which federal military force was applied in each case. Includes: the Fries Rebellion, the Burr Conspiracy, Slave Rebellions, the Nullification Crisis, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Riots, the 3Buckshot War2, the Patriot War, the Dorr Rebellion, the Army as Posse Comitatus, San Francisco Vigilantes, the Utah Expedition, the Civil War, etc. Extensive bibliography. Index. Full-color and b&w photos and maps.

The Armies of Crécy and Poitiers Osprey Publishing

From the Publisher: This latest edition of an official U.S.

Government military history classic provides an authoritative historical survey of the organization and accomplishments of the United States Army. This scholarly yet readable book is designed to inculcate an awareness of our nation's military past and to demonstrate that the study of military history is an essential ingredient in leadership development. It is also an essential addition to any personal military history library.

Boots on the ground: Troop Density in Contingency Operations Government Printing Office

For centuries Spain had been the most feared and predatory power in Europe - it had the largest empire and one of the world's great navies to defend it. Nothing could have prepared the Spanish for the devastating implosion of 1805-14. Trafalgar destroyed its navy and the country degenerated into a brutalized shambles with French and British armies marching across it at will. The result was a war which killed over a million Spaniards and ended its empire. This book is the first in a generation to come to terms with this spectacular and terrible conflict,

immortalised by Goya and the arena in which Wellington and his redcoats carved out one of the greatest episodes in British military history.

Sparta Legare Street Press

Looks at the military organisation, weaponry, and tactics of the Indians of Mexico prior to the Spanish conquest, and describes the various wars they fought between themselves. Suggested level: secondary.

Vietnam at War Government Printing Office

*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading

The Byzantine Empire was the heir to two great cultures that cradled and nurtured European civilization: Greece and Rome. Constantinople, now called Istanbul, became a center of power, culture, trade, and technology poised on the edges of Europe and Asia, and its influence was felt not only throughout Europe but the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia, and the Far East. Coins dating from the reign of Emperor Justinian I (r.527-565) have been found in southern India, and Chinese records show that the "Fulin," as the Chinese named the Byzantines, were received at court as early as 643 CE. For a thousand years, the Byzantine Empire protected Europe from the Islamic Arab Empire, allowing it to pursue its own destiny. Finally, Byzantium was a polyglot society in which a multitude of ethnic groups lived under the emperor prizing peace above war, an inspiration surely for the modern age when divisive nationalism threatens to dominate society once more. Despite all this, the Byzantine Empire is often treated as a medieval oddity, an absolute state stunted by a myopic religion, a corrupt, labyrinthine bureaucracy, and an inability to adapt to change. In truth, none of these judgments bear any serious scrutiny - Byzantium was a strong, organized, highly effective and adaptable civilization for most of its long history. It owed its success in no small part to its military, which, in contrast to the feudal armies of Western Europe and the tribally based forces of the Middle East, operated with a high level of discipline, strategic prowess, efficiency, and organization. At the same time, the Byzantines relied heavily on mercenaries, and the Hetairoi or foreign soldiers formed an important and often vital component of the army. The ability to call upon warriors from many nations demonstrated the power and wealth of the emperor, so they were recruited as much for prestige as for military utility. The most famous of the foreign units was without question the Varangian Guard. The Varangians came from the land in Eastern Europe known in the Middle Ages as Rus, which is now part of modern Russia and Ukraine. They were descendants of Viking warriors from Sweden who came to rule the waterways and population of Russia. Varangian mercenaries were fighting for the Byzantines by the 10th century, and in 988 they formed a permanent elite guard for the emperor. They took an oath of allegiance to him and served directly under the Acolyte or Akolouthos, who was usually of Byzantine origin. They also assumed responsibilities for the security of Constantinople. They served in battles outside the capital, but usually only when necessity called for it. The Varangian Guard's primary duty was always to protect the emperor, and inevitably, the Varangians became a political force, taking part in the numerous palace coups. They displayed a fierce devotion not necessarily to the emperor but to the throne itself - for example, when Emperor Nicephorus II was murdered by John I Tzimiskes in 969, the Varangian Guard immediately pledged its allegiance to the usurper. The Varangian Guard consisted of heavily armored infantry bearing shields, heavy swords, and Norse battle axes, either single-bladed or double-bladed. They were amongst the fiercest and most feared military units in Christendom, which made the unit an attractive station for many soldiers of fortune came to Constantinople hoping to pursue lucrative military

careers in the service of the Byzantine emperors. Those from the West were called at various times Frankoi, (Franks), Latinoi (Latins, i.e. Latin Rite Christians), or Normans. Frankish knights were often hired to combat the Turks in the 11th century.

Genghis: Bones of the Hills Gramercy

This is R. J. Rummel's fourth book in a series devoted to genocide and government mass murder, or what he calls democide. He presents the primary results, in tables and figures, as well as a historical sketch of the major cases of democide, those in which one million or more people were killed by a regime. In *Death by Government*, Rummel does not aim to describe democide itself, but to determine its nature and scope in order to test the theory that democracies are inherently nonviolent. Rummel discusses genocide in China, Nazi Germany, Japan, Cambodia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Pakistan. He also writes about areas of suspected genocide: North Korea, Mexico, and feudal Russia. His results clearly and decisively show that democracies commit less democide than other regimes. The underlying principle is that the less freedom people have, the greater the violence; the more freedom, the less the violence. Thus, as Rummel says, "The problem is power. The solution is democracy. The course of action is to foster freedom." *Death by Government* is a compelling look at the horrors that occur in modern societies. It depicts how democide has been very much a part of human history. Among other examples, the book includes the massacre of Europeans during the Thirty Years' War, the relatively unknown genocide of the French Revolution, and the slaughtering of American Indians by colonists in the New World. This riveting account is an essential tool for historians, political scientists, and scholars interested in the study of genocide.

A Small Key Can Open a Large Door Rowman & Littlefield

Brings together three installments of General George C. Marshall's wartime reports. Provides a comprehensive picture of global war as seen from the perspective of the Chief of Staff George C. Marshall. Includes Marshall's comments on such topics as: technology; the "90-division gamble;" the replacement system; troop morale and the citizen-soldier; and demobilization.

American Military History, Volume II Routledge

CMH Pub 50-1-1. Defense Studies Series. Discusses the evolution of the services' racial policies and practices between World War II and 1965 during the period when black servicemen and women were integrated into the Nation's military units.

Aztec, Mixtec and Zapotec Armies National Geographic Books

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.

Revolutionary Medicine Strangers In A Tangled Wilderness

The only thoroughly documented Amazons in world history are the women warriors of Dahomey, an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Western African kingdom. Once dubbed a 'small black Sparta,' residents of Dahomey shared with the Spartans an intense militarism and sense of collectivism. Updated with a new preface by the author, *Amazons of Black Sparta* is the product of meticulous archival research and Alpern's gift for narrative. It will stand as the most comprehensive and accessible account of the woman warriors of Dahomey.

Army of Evil DIANE Publishing

This paper clearly shows the immediate relevancy of historical study to current events. One of the most common criticisms of the U.S. plan to invade Iraq in 2003 is that too few troops were used. The argument often fails to satisfy anyone for there is no standard against which to judge. A figure of 20 troops per 1000 of the local population is often mentioned as the standard, but as McGrath shows, that figure was arrived at with some questionable assumptions. By analyzing seven military operations from the last 100 years, he arrives at an average number of military forces per 1000 of the population that have been employed in what would generally be considered successful military campaigns. He also points out a variety of important factors affecting those numbers—from geography to local forces employed to supplement soldiers on the battlefield, to the use of contractors—among others.

The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1789-1878 Bloomsbury Publishing

The French Revolution: A History in Documents explores the rapidly evolving political culture of the French Revolution through first-hand accounts of the revolutionary (and counterrevolutionary) actors themselves. It demonstrates how radical Enlightenment philosophy fused with a governmental crisis to create a moment of new political possibilities unlike any the world had previously seen. In so doing, the French and their allies generated a template for revolutionary possibility from which virtually all subsequent political movements – liberalism, abolitionism, socialism, anarchism, conservatism, feminism and

human rights included – derived inspiration. As well as providing an invaluable general introduction, vital contextual notes and thematic bibliographies, Micah Alpaugh selects a fascinating range of pieces, drawing on Parisian, provincial, colonial, and even international voices. From Enlightened dissent to apologies for terror, from declarations of human rights to accounts of slave rebellions, from passionate arguments for democratization to the authoritarian pronouncements of Napoleonic rule, this book presents the French Revolution's evolution in all its awesome complexity. In addition to classic texts, Alpaugh includes many lesser-known sources, a number of which are translated into English here for the first time. This unique collection of 13 visual sources and over 90 documents, incorporating perspectives from across class, gender, race and nationality, provides you with insights into the fervent debates, pronouncements and proposals that spawned modern politics.

The Sergeants Major of the Army NYU Press

A combination of dynastic disputes, feudal quibbles, trade disagreements and historical antagonism resulted in the opening of the Hundred Years War in 1337. The first major English land victory in this conflict was the Battle of Crécy (1346). This pitted the French army, then considered the best in Europe, against the English under King Edward III. The battle established the longbow as one of the most feared weapons of the medieval period, a reputation reinforced at the bloody Battle of Poitiers (1356) where much of the French nobility was slaughtered and their king captured by the English host.

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