

DOWNLOAD PDF PART THREE : THE U.S. ENTERS THE WAR. THE FRENCH VERSUS THE FRENCH

Chapter 1 : Contents | A History of Modern Europe | W. W. Norton & Company

After the outbreak of the French Revolution in , Britain had remained neutral, watching from the side-lines, but in , when French troops occupied Belgian lands, threatening the Dutch as well as British overland trade via the River Scheldt, war was instigated.

The following images are not merely of the Nazi brutality in the concentration camps, but the series of articles cover the excessive besti The death of millions is a statistic. The greatest cowards are often the greatest bullies. Nothing is cheaper and more common than physical bravery. We had to try to remove the greatest threat from the East At the time it seemed possible. It was a wall of attacking beasts who were trying to kill us. You yourself were no longer human. I cut a lot of them. Battle For Stalingrad " Effective command no longer possible Army requests immediate permission to surrender in order to save lives of remaining troops. The 6th Army will do its historic duty at Stalingrad until the last man, the last bullet The fall of France was shocking. It reduced France to virtually a non-player in the Second World War. The efforts of Charles de Gualle were more symbolic than material. But the martial instincts of the French must never be doubted. Under Napoleon they were a formidable military power. The French definitely have more iron in their blood then say, the Italians [I do not mean it in a derogatory sense. Hitler attacked Russia first because it had more land and resources than Britain. It is as simple as that.

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Chapter 2 : SparkNotes: World War I (â€“): Quiz

In which John Green completes his introduction to the history of the French Revolution, discussing the rise of the Committee of Public Safety, Maxmillien Robespierre, the reign of terror, the.

What misconceptions do we have about World War I? America only played a small role. Now, I did say something like this last Monday night â€” meaning only that the U. Most of the 4 million or so Americans who volunteered or were drafted never made it to any front. But as I had said earlier in the panel, Americans were never quite as neutral as Woodrow Wilson urged them to be in August. American factories helped clothe and arm the Allies, with American banks extending the credit to pay for that materiel and American merchant ships often carrying it across the Atlantic. And as little combat as American doughboys saw compared to their British, French, Belgian, and other compatriots, they helped turn the tide of a war that ended when it did as it did in part because of the political maneuvering of Wilson, who made clear that he would only negotiate with new governments in Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest. It was all about the Western Front. Given the chance to lead a travel course on the war, I take students and, soon, other people to battlefields in Belgium and France. And obviously what happened at places like Ypres, the Somme, Verdun, and St. Mihiel is important for Americans and others to understand. Even on the former Western Front, I think of the Chinese and Indian graves that one sees in Commonwealth cemeteries; the British war effort depended on poorly paid labor imported from Asia. And the way the war was fought varied, even on land. Paving the way for Communist and Fascist dictatorship? Planting the seeds of a second, far more deadly world war? It helped overcome the last obstacles to European and white American women getting the right to vote. It may have seemed like a victory for the British and French empires, but it also fostered new anti-colonial movements. Woodrow Wilson may have ultimately failed to secure a redemptive peace at Versailles, but he inaugurated principles of international collaboration and collective security that, however imperfectly, have become fixtures in international politics. And the war did inspire powerful artistic, literary, philosophical, and theological reflections on the nature of war, peace, citizenship, and justice. Not that all artists and writers agreed on the meaning of war, or rejected it for the future.

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Chapter 3 : 6 detained in suspected plot to attack French president - NEWS

The French Alliance This coat of arms captures the spirit of the Franco-American alliance. Half of the shield is painted with the pattern of the American flag, while the fleur-de-lis (the symbol of the French king) is depicted on the other half of the shield.

British troops were sent onto continental Europe, but were defeated at the battle of Hondschoote in the September of 1793. Had they combined and struck at France it is more than probable that the French Revolution would have been put down and the French Bourbon Monarchy restored. However, the allies failed to decide upon an organised strategy; The British concentrated their forces in overseas possessions, whilst squandering money to help finance her allies, who used the money for differing aims. By 1797, only Austria and Britain remained united against France, with Austria receiving so much British financial support that the British economy began to strain. A punitive French expedition in 1798 failed, and William Pitt the younger sued for peace with France. Luckily, a naval battle was fought against the Spanish fleet at Cape St. Vincent, helping to maintain British naval hegemony. As Pitt again attempted peace negotiations, ultimately failing, this left Britain to fight France alone. Napoleon attempted an expedition to Egypt during 1798, and the British send a fleet to try and stifle his attempts at gaining dominance over an important trade area. After defeating the French at the battle of the Aboukir Bay, and the victory helped persuade Austria and Russia to join Britain in a new coalition against the French. In 1800 things changed when Napoleon took charge in France, directing his forces well and reconquering Italy, whilst winning the battle of Hohenlinden. A Peace treaty was signed in 1801 at Amiens, giving breathing space to both powers. This however was not the end of the wars. By 1803, war had been renewed and the Napoleonic Wars had begun. Britain was primarily a naval power whilst Napoleonic France was a land based power. After crowning himself emperor in 1804, Napoleon attempted to gain superiority over the English channel for long enough to transport an invasion force to Britain. However this dream was banished by the defeat at Trafalgar in October 1805. This defeat, as well as the unprovoked attack upon the Danish fleet in 1801, crippled the French so much so that it would not be able to seriously threaten British naval interests for a decade or more. Napoleons decision to invade Spain and Portugal in 1807 opened up a theatre of war in which the British took advantage, sending Wellesley with an expeditionary force to combat the French and provide assistance. This would be a serious hamper and drain on French resources over the next six years. His attempt to regain the throne in 1815 was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo where Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, with Prussian support smashed the French and ended the war.

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Chapter 4 : The Old Imperialist Project to Divide Libya in Three has been Executed, by Mahdi Darius Naze

The French entered the war in , and assisted in the victory of the Americans seeking independence from Britain John Paul Jones American naval commander in the American Revolution () said " I have not yet begun to fight."

Print this page Introduction In the whole of history there has never been a war like it. In its scale of destruction, the war on the Eastern Front was unique; from Leningrad to the Crimea, from Kiev to Stalingrad, the Soviet Union was devastated - at least 25 million Soviet citizens died. And in the end what did the German aggressors have to show for it? A broken, divided country, which had lost much of its territory, and a people burdened with the knowledge that they had launched a racist war of annihilation and, in the process, spawned the cancer of the Holocaust. But at the time of the attack there were many people - and not just Germans - who thought that the decision to invade the Soviet Union was a rational act in pursuit of German self-interest and, moreover, that this was a war the Germans would win. In the summer of Adolf Hitler, despite his swift and dramatic victory over France, faced a major military and political problem. Yet Hitler was frustrated by geography - in the shape of the English Channel - from following his immediate instincts and swiftly crushing the British just as he had the French. Hitler did in fact order preparations to be made for an invasion of England, but he was always half-hearted in his desire to mount a large seaborne landing. Germany, unlike Britain, was not a sea power and the Channel was a formidable obstacle. Even if air superiority could be gained, there remained the powerful British Navy. And there was another, ideological, reason why Hitler was not fully committed to invading Britain. For him, it would have been a distraction. Britain contained neither the space, nor the raw materials, that he believed the new German Empire needed. And he admired the British - Hitler often remarked how much he envied their achievement in subjugating India. Worse, if the Germans let themselves be drawn into a risky amphibious operation against a country Hitler had never wanted as an enemy, every day the potential threat from his greatest ideological opponent would be growing stronger. It was just ironic that he was not yet at war with this perceived enemy, since in August Germany and the Soviet Union had signed a Non-Aggression Pact. We had to try to remove the greatest threat from the East At the time it seemed possible. With the benefit of hindsight, popular opinion has labelled Hitler as virtually insane for invading the Soviet Union, but at the time many people - including those influential in both Britain and America - thought his decision was a sound one. Indeed, Hitler came much closer to pulling off his grand plan than the Soviet Union was ever prepared to admit. The German Blitzkrieg technique was as devastating in Russia as it had been in the rest of Europe. The scene was set for a war of annihilation waged by the Nazis against the Soviets with no mercy shown by either side. One week into the German invasion, , Soviet soldiers were either dead or wounded - more than during the five months of the Battle of the Somme. As the German armies swept further into the Russian heartland, one million Soviet troops were drafted to protect Kiev. By October , three million Soviet soldiers were prisoners of war. His decision to stay and fight was a crucial turning point in the war. During the Battle of Moscow, in which 8, Soviet citizens were executed for perceived cowardice, the Russian armies were forced to stand their ground, despite perishingly cold conditions of 43 degrees below freezing. The Soviet leadership also instructed Soviet partisans operating in the countryside to kill anyone whom they believed was disloyal. This resulted in an effective carte blanche for partisans to abuse their power and extract whatever they wanted from helpless villagers. A report from one partisan division shows that rape, killings and beatings were commonplace. Villagers were now faced with violence from three different fighting forces. Russians did not suffer only from their own side. Nazi rule over the territories they captured from Russia was draconian. Starvation was widespread, with Soviet civilians forced to eat dogs - until the dog supply ran out and people were forced to turn to rats, crows and birch bark. In the Ukrainian town of Kharkov, which was administered by the German army, , people died of starvation and disease. The German army, faced with an ever growing partisan threat, became increasingly comprehensive in their view about what constituted a partisan. And yet people still managed to survive. Inna Gavrilenko tells how lucky

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she was to get a job in a slaughter house during the occupation of Kharkov. In the spring of 1943, he launched a two-pronged attack in what he believed would be his final offensive in the East. After more than a year of bitter defeats, the Soviet army was exhausted and demoralised, but it started to employ a new tactic - the fighting retreat - which put a strain on German supply lines. Soviet soldiers were no longer instructed by their generals to stand their ground at all costs. Instead they retreated - to avoid capture and continue fighting. The Germans moved swiftly forward, reaching the banks of the River Volga. The German soldiers of Army Group B had one last major task - to take the city of Stalingrad on the west bank of the Volga. And so began the bitter and bloody battle. More than 1, tons of bombs were dropped on the city, but Stalin initially forbade any evacuation from the city, even of children. Soviet reinforcements had to cross the Volga from the east and many of them drowned under the weight of their clothing and weapons. The average life-expectancy of a Soviet private soldier during the battle of Stalingrad was just 24 hours. By the end of the siege, one million Soviet soldiers had died on the Stalingrad front. The ferocity of the fighting at Stalingrad shocked the Germans, who were used to the relative ease of their Blitzkrieg tactics. Suddenly they were faced with hand-to-hand combat, often only yards away from the enemy. Soviet veteran Suren Mirzoyan remembers the blood lust of the time. I wanted only one thing - to kill. You know how it looks when you squeeze a tomato and juice comes out? Well, it looked like that when I stabbed them. Every step in Stalingrad meant death. Death was in our pockets. Death was walking with us. Life expectancy for many on arrival could be measured in just hours. One of the ethnic groups who suffered most were the Kalmyks from the steppe south of Stalingrad. Whole families were crammed onto insanitary transport trains. Officially, 93, Kalmyks, 68, Karachai people, , Chechens, , Balkars and , Tartars were deported. The figures are almost certainly underestimates. Hitler ordered the citizens of Germany to destroy anything that the enemy could put to good use. Embittered by defeats, he later turned against the Germans themselves. Hitler retaliated by demanding specific divisions of the German army stand fast to the last man - the very tactic that Stalin had deployed so disastrously in the early days of the war. Defeat for Germany was only months away. Final victory came for Russia when Soviet soldiers hoisted the red flag over the Berlin Reichstag in April 1945. The occupying troops celebrated, some indulging in the rape and murder of German citizens. When Stalin was told how some of the Red Army soldiers were treating German refugees, he is reported to say: I cut a lot of them.

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Chapter 5 : Vietnam War Timeline - HISTORY

Hand-painted Plastic Toy Soldier dioramas of U.S. Civil War, American Revolution, English Civil War, Medieval, French and Indian War, Napoleonic Wars, Franco-Prussian.

July 1, Tripoli Preface: Reality versus Fiction Almost all of the text herein was written a few months in advance as part of a series on Libya that was slowly updated, revised, and then released in pieces. Much of it was even sat on. It is fitting to conclude it in Tripoli, Libya. To be here on the ground in Libya is to be witness to the lies and warped narratives of the mainstream media and the governments that have been used to launch and justify this unjustifiable war. The mainstream media has been a major force in this war. They have made the false claims that enabled the current criminal war against Libya. Now the same media networks, newspapers, and wires claim on a daily basis that Tripoli is about to fall and that the Transitional Council is making new advances to various cities. Tripoli is nowhere near falling and is relatively peaceful. Foreign journalists have also all been taken to the areas that are being reported to have fallen to the Transitional Council, such as Sabha and its environs. The media at the Rixos Hotel now the Swiss Inn in Tripoli have consistently made false reports and changing the focus of the news from what really matters. The foreign press staying in Libya have deliberately worked to paint a false picture of Libya as a country on the brink of collapse and Colonel Qaddafi as a despot with little support. The other day one was wearing a bulletproof vest for his report in a peaceful area where there was no need for it. These journalists are just as bad as the embedded journalists that follow the line of the armed forces that they are embedded with. Most the foreign press has betrayed the sacred trust of the public to report accurately and fairly. Not only are they actively misreporting, but it seems that they are actively working against Libya. They and their editors have deliberately fashioned reports and taken pictures and footage that have been used to portray Tripoli as an empty ghost town. The photographs were taken by Laurent Van der Stickt, but it is the editors in Paris who select which pictures are used for publication. Le Monde should be held responsible for the clear war propaganda it is publishing to mislead the French people. Sky News is no better. She has used every chance she has had to degrade the Libyans. When she visited the bombed home of the daughter of Mohammed Ali Gurari, where the entire family was killed by NATO, she repeatedly asked if Qaddafi was responsible for the bombing to the disgust of many except the reporters who have also helped paint distorted pictures in the mind of their audiences and readers. She has deliberately gone about behaving as if she did not understand the reality of the situation when she knew full well who had killed the civilian family. Other disingenuous reports include those of Liseron Boudoul. She reported on March 22, that all the reports coming out of Tripoli are reviewed and censored by Tripoli. If the Libyans were censoring the news they would not have allowed her to make that statement or for her and her colleagues to continue their misinformation campaign. Like all the other foreign journalists in Libya, she has seen the popular support that Colonel Qaddafi has amongst his people, but one would never know from her reports about Libya. Much of what is being passed as news by foreign reporters on the ground is a reflection of the foreign policies of the states they come from. There is a real military-industrial-media complex at work in North America and Western Europe. Most the media claims are nonsense and contrary to the facts on the ground. They ignore the realities and hard facts that would turn their own domestic publics against their governments and mobilize their people against the war in Libya. They have helped portray the victim as the aggressor. Essentially many of these so-called journalists are professional propagandists. The mainstream media has also basically worked as an intelligence branch of the Pentagon and NATO in multiple ways. The mainstream media has been party to atrocities and crimes and that point should not be lost when analyzing the war in Libya. British journalists have even been said to have given coordinates for bombings to NATO. A Nation and its Society Libya has been a meeting point for various peoples, because of its geographic location. Berbers, Egyptians, Greeks, Italic peoples, Levantine peoples, Iranians, Arabs, Turks, Vandals, Hadjanrais, Tuareg peoples the Kel Tamajaq or Kel Tamashq , and several other groups have

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all contributed to the mosaic that is the present population and society of Libya. The genesis of the concept of a Libyan nation as a loosely-knit entity started with the imperial rule of the Ottoman Empire in North Africa. For the inhabitants of Libya it resulted in a shared feeling of similarity that intensified after the Italo-Ottoman War. After this war between the Ottoman Empire and Italy, the three Ottoman provinces in Libya would fall under Italian colonial control. From the Ottoman and Italian periods onwards up until the years after the Italian defeat the Eastern Libyans had much in common with their kindred in Egypt, while Western Libyans had much in common with their kindred in Tunisia and Algeria, and while Southern Libyans had much in common with their kindred in Niger, Chad, and Sudan. The inhabitants of Libya, however, also had much in common with each other. This included a shared history, a shared language with similar dialects of Arabic, a shared faith, and shared political goals. Geographic proximity and a united feeling of animosity towards the Italians were also important ingredients in establishing a sense of nationhood. Under the Italian rule of Libya this feeling of similarity amongst the local inhabitants would eventually come to bud as an abstract national identity and as the Libyan resistance to Italian colonial rule. The aspirations of this indigenous resistance were local sovereignty and unity without any foreign yoke. Divide and Conquer Libya has fallen deeper and deeper into a trap. The flames of internal fighting have been fuelled in Libya with the aim of replicating the same divisional scenarios that occurred in the former Yugoslavia and Iraq. These plans are also aimed at igniting chaos in North Africa and West Africa in an effort to re-colonize Africa in its entirety. Seizing Libya to confiscate and manage its vast wealth and controlling its resources are the desired objectives of the E. The White House and the E. They then decided to intervene when the Benghazi-based Transitional Council was lying in its deathbed and was in very desperate shape. It must also be asked, which Libyan tribes have publicly sided with the Transitional Council? Regardless of any animosities towards the tribal system, this is a very important question that allows one to have a sense of popular opinion. Anyone who understands Libyan society also understands the heavy political weight and representation the tribes have. Also, how many people remain in Benghazi? The demographics of that city have changed since the start of the conflict. Many people have fled to Egypt and abroad from Benghazi. This is not due to the fighting alone, but is tied to a lack of support for the Transitional Council, the foreign fighters they have brought, and the lawlessness in Benghazi. The Longstanding Demands to Divide Libya into Three Trusteeships There have been longstanding designs for dividing Libya that go back to and This started with failed attempts to establish a trusteeship over Libya after the defeat of Italy and Germany in North Africa during the Second World War. The attempts to divide Libya then eventually resulted in a strategy that forced a monarchical federal system onto the Libyans similar to how a federal system has been established over Iraq following the illegal Anglo-American invasion. If the Libyans did not accept federalism in their relatively homogenous society they could have forfeited their independence in Benghazi fell to British military control on November 20, , and Tripoli on January 23, It is because of the failure of this project that the Libyans gained independence as a united nation. The political scientist Henri Habib describes this best: The Allies, hav[ing] introduced a division in [Libya], hoped to have enough time to achieve their own ambitions. In the meantime, the Four Big Powers â€” the U. The latter met in London in September, , and later in April, , but were unable to agree. The British were ambiguous on the future; Britain and the U. On February 10, , a peace treaty with Italy was signed in Paris without settling the question of the Italian colonies. The Italians renounced all rights to their former colonies. They were secretly encouraged to make this renunciation in exchange for a vague promise of a U. Trusteeship over some of their former colonies. The Paris Conference had established as a corollary to the Peace Treaty with Italy a special Four Power Commission of Investigation to study the conditions in the former Italian colonies. They visited Libya from March 6, to May 20, They also consulted with the Italian government. The Commission was unable to arrive at a common decision, and conflicting recommendations were made, despite a strong desire made by the Libyan people for their independence. Thus the question of the Libyan and other Italian colonies was placed on the U. There was still the internal card, division from within. This is where King Idris comes into the picture. General Assembly voted in favour of a united and independent Libya. They continued to try

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to divide Libya and even establish spheres of influence with the U. Moreover, the elected representatives from the heavily populated region of Tripolitania would be outweighed by the unelected chieftains from Cyrenaica and Fezzan. What was being pushed for by the U. In , the U. The Department hopes and expects that all powers previously exercised by the Administering Authorities [meaning France and Britain] will, by the date fixed by the [U. Proclamation of independence is expected to follow thereafter, together with the assumption by [the] Emir Idris Al Senusi of his position as constitutional monarch of United Libya. Egypt was highly critical and saw through the diplomatic deceit. The Egyptian and wider Arab opposition was based on the following rationale: Despite the initially strong opposition of King Idris and his British mentors, the country was forced by the nature of things to adopt the unitary system in April The federal experiment was a failure and even the king had to acknowledge it. A special royal decree was issued on April 27, , abolishing federalism and establishing the unitary system. Instead Libya would most probably mirror the United Arab Emirates in many respects. In effect Libya would exist as an Arab petro-sheikhdom in the Mediterranean and the only Arab sheikhdom outside of the Persian Gulf littoral. Calculated Balkanization via Civil War: Dividing Libya into Trusteeships There was more than just fate on the side of the Libyan people who had fought for their independence. The imperialist attempt to divide Libya into three territories was defeated by the Libyan people.

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Chapter 6 : World War I - Wikipedia

The French and Indian War was fought in North America between by French and British forces (including colonial militia). The "Indian" part of the name is key to understanding the conflict. Native Americans chose to ally with either England or France.

Japanese troops occupying Indochina carry out a coup against French authorities and announce an end to the colonial era, declaring Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia independent. France begins to reassert its authority over Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh declares an independent North Vietnam and models his declaration on the American Declaration of Independence of in an unsuccessful effort to win the support of the United States. Ho Chi Minh rejects a French proposal granting Vietnam limited self-government and the Viet Minh begins a guerrilla war against the French. When Was the Vietnam War? The policy becomes known as the Truman Doctrine. The French install former emperor Bao Dai as head of state in Vietnam. The Soviet Union explodes its first atom bomb in a remote area of Kazakhstan, marking a tense turning point in the Cold War with the United States. The defeat solidifies the end of French rule in Indochina. In a speech, U. This so-called domino theory guides U. The agreement also stipulates that elections are to be held within two years to unify Vietnam under a single democratic government. These elections never happen. Kennedy sends helicopters and Green Berets to South Vietnam and authorizes secret operations against the Viet Cong. In Operation Ranch Hand, U. The South Vietnamese are overcome despite their four-to-one advantage and the technical and planning assistance of U. Eight people, including children, are killed. A year-old monk immolates himself while sitting at a major city intersection in protest, leading other Buddhists to follow suit in coming weeks. Between and , 12 different governments take the lead in South Vietnam as military coups replace one government after another. President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas. USS Maddox is allegedly attacked by North Vietnamese patrol torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin the attack is later disputed , leading President Johnson to call for air strikes on North Vietnamese patrol boat bases. The Soviet Politburo increases its support to North Vietnam, sending aircraft, artillery, ammunition, small arms, radar, air defense systems, food and medical supplies. Meanwhile, China sends several engineering troops to North Vietnam to assist in building critical defense infrastructure. The same month, U. President Johnson calls for 50, more ground troops to be sent to Vietnam, increasing the draft to 35, each month. In Operation Starlite, some 5, U. The six-day operation diffuses the Viet Cong regiment, although it would quickly rebuild. Norman Morrison , a year-old pacifist Quaker from Baltimore, sets himself on fire in front of the Pentagon to protest the Vietnam war. Onlookers encourage him to release his month-old baby daughter, whom he is holding, before he is engulfed in flames. Nearly Americans are killed and hundreds more injured in the first large-scale battle of the war, the Battle of Ia Drang Valley. Both sides declare victory. American aircraft attack targets in Hanoi and Haiphong in raids that are among the first such attacks on cities in North Vietnam. Huge Vietnam War protests occur in Washington , D. Nguyen Van Thieu wins the presidential election of South Vietnam under a newly enacted constitution. In the Battle of Dak To, U. The United States forces suffer some 1, casualties. For 77 days, the marines and South Vietnamese forces fend off the siege. Attacks are carried out in more than cities and outposts across South Vietnam, including Hue and Saigon, and the U. The effective, bloody attacks shock U. This week records the highest number of U. The massacre happens amid a campaign of U. President Johnson halts bombing in Vietnam north of the 20th parallel. Facing backlash about the war, Johnson announces he will not run for reelection. Nixon wins the U. Ho Chi Minh dies of a heart attack in Hanoi. The Nixon administration gradually reduces the number of U. B bombers target suspected communist base camps and supply zones in Cambodia. The bombings are kept under wraps by Nixon and his administration since Cambodia is officially neutral in the war, although The New York Times would reveal the operation on May 9, They are forced to retreat and suffer heavy losses. The New York Times publishes a series of articles detailing leaked Defense Department documents about the war, known as the Pentagon Papers. The report reveals the U. President

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Nixon orders the launch of the most intense air offense of the war in Operation Linebacker. The attacks, concentrated between Hanoi and Haiphong, drop roughly 20, tons of bombs over densely populated regions. Former President Johnson dies in Texas at age 78. The Selective Service announces the end to the draft and institutes an all-volunteer military. The North Vietnamese accept a cease fire. North Vietnam returns American prisoners of war including future U. President Nixon resigns in the face of likely impeachment after the Watergate Scandal is revealed. President Ford rules out any further U. In the Fall of Saigon , the capital of South Vietnam is seized by communist forces and the government of South Vietnam surrenders. North and South Vietnam are formally unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under hardline communist rule. By the end of the war, more than 58,000 Americans lose their lives. Vietnam would later release estimates that 1.5 million people were killed. Sources The Vietnam War: An Intimate History, by Geoffrey C. The Buddhist Crisis, Time. Buddhists & The Crisis, GlobalSecurity. Statistical information about casualties of the Vietnam War, U.

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Chapter 7 : How to Join the French Foreign Legion (with Pictures) - wikiHow

/ See: Part 1; Part 2; Part 3; Part 4 States were brought to the verge of war. The French seized U.S. ships en route on the high seas to trade with Britain, still a top commercial partner for.

Half of the shield is painted with the pattern of the American flag, while the fleur-de-lis the symbol of the French king is depicted on the other half of the shield. Nowhere was the victory at Saratoga more noted than in France, which had been tentative in its efforts to assist the Americans. As French historian Henri Doniol has put it, "Almost immediately after the peace of , it the French Government sought in the tendency of the English colonies to revolt against their mother country the occasion by which we would avenge ourselves upon England and tear up the treaty of Paris". In the spring of , Congress dispatched Silas Deane to France as a secret commercial agent to see if he could make arrangements for the purchase of military supplies on terms of credit. Deane also made inquiries into possible French political and even military assistance. The official attitude of the French government toward the American Revolution in and was essentially a recognition of belligerency. The American victory caused a reversal of British policy toward the Americans. The Americans were none to happy that the French abandoned their position. This diplomatic move became known to Vergennes, and he became alarmed that a peace between the parent country and the American rebels might be a real possibility. Two Franco-American treaties were rapidly concluded. The first was a treaty of amity and commerce, which bestowed most-favored nation trading privileges and also contained cooperative maritime provisions. The second was a treaty of "conditional and defensive alliance. Nor would they "lay down their arms until the Independence of the united states shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the Treaty or Treaties that shall terminate the War. Article 2 The essential and direct End of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, Sovereignty, and independance absolute and unlimited of the said united States, as well in Matters of Gouvernement as of commerce. Article 6 The Most Christian King renounces for ever the possession of the Islands of Bermudas as well as of any part of the continent of North america which before the treaty of Paris in Article 7 If his Most Christian Majesty shall think proper to attack any of the Islands situated in the Gulph of Mexico, or near that Gulph, which are at present under the Power of Great Britain, all the said Isles, in case of success, shall appertain to the Crown of france. Article 12 In order to fix more precisely the sense and application of the preceding article, the Contracting Parties declare, that in case of rupture between france and England, the reciprocal Guarantee declared in the said article shall have its full force and effect the moment such War shall break out and if such rupture shall not take place, the mutual obligations of the said guarantee shall not commence, until the moment of the cessation of the present War between the united states and England shall have ascertained the Possessions. France and Britain drifted into hostilities without a declaration of war when their fleets off Ushant off the northwest coast of France on June 17, A French expeditionary force arrived in the United States in As was demonstrated at the Battle of Yorktown, the French alliance was decisive for the cause of American independence.

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Chapter 8 : Britain in the Wars with France – – | Historia Nerdicus

Before the U.S. entered the war, Roosevelt and Churchill secretly issued a joint declaration dubbed Atlantic Charter. Isoroku Yamamoto Japan's greatest strategist and admiral who called for an attack at the U.S. Pearl Harbor located in Hawaii.

The Rhodes Scholarship continues its influence on American thinking to this day. Read it and weep! And the death of Dubs removed the last obstacle. Then came Herat – They killed a lot of Russians and the Russians were very upset. But it gave a shot in the arm to the resistance in this country [the U. Hafizullah Amin continued to seize power for himself, sew discord throughout the countryside with his education and land reform programs, fracture his political party the PDPA and game the Soviet leadership by asking them to intervene militarily fourteen times, knowing full well they were dead set against a military intervention. On the other, he resisted Soviet control, brushing aside pressure for a slowdown in reforms and for greater Soviet involvement in running the secret police and the military. Most of these directives excluded the State Department in the decision-making and remain in force to this day. Based entirely on the fallacious assumption that the Soviet Union believed they could fight and win a nuclear war, President Carter, Brzezinski and General William Odom set out to win one of their own and build the weapons with which to do it. Based on an invented threat of nuclear annihilation carried into the Carter administration by Brzezinski, PD 59 would form the groundwork of the unnecessary Reagan buildup in the s which would then form the groundwork of the post-Soviet Wolfowitz Doctrine of American imperial supremacy that followed. Sadat would upset his handlers in Washington in September when he spilled the beans on the secret operation and would die by assassination exactly two weeks later, but at that point his usefulness to the Safari Club had ended. A Cercle of old European power had then detached the administration, sealed off the CIA in Washington from further damage and run its operations out of the Middle East. The head of French external intelligence, Pinay Cercle member and Safari Club coordinator Alexandre de Marenches had stepped in to fill the breach during the crisis, aided the operation through the Bank of Commerce and Credit International and set the stage for a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that would drag on for nearly 10 years. He believed it to be of advantage to France, as well as to his American friends and allies, to form a group like the Safari Club to protect and advance Western interests in the Third World. Afghanistan was soon to become the self-fulfilling prophecy of Soviet iniquity that the neoconservative, right-wing alliance had been trying to create for decades; a permanent, ongoing crisis in U. Alexandre De Marenches had done his part to put all the pieces in place. Brian Crozier and Robert Moss had written the script and Brzezinski had sold it to the highest levels of the American government. Viewed in hindsight The Spike plays out as poorly written paranoid political propaganda masquerading as fact. The Spike is simply a logical, if paranoid extension of the propaganda they have hitherto seen fit to call fact. The book is thus an elaborate joke – the real disinformation lies between its two covers. And they would never give it back. But as the intervening years have shown, ending Soviet Communism was not the end of history as claimed by the neoconservative pundit Francis Fukuyama. Afghanistan, Brzezinski and the unintended consequences of Imperial Graveyards. The pattern and the profile of events parading across our screens today mirrors the pattern and profile of events set out in the late s by the Carter administration which paralleled the pattern and the profile of late s and the genesis of the original Cold War. Following the death of Ambassador Adolph Dubs in February, we saw the outline of that pattern emerging in which a new reality centered on Afghanistan was beginning to form. As production preceded numerous experts including Senator Ted Kennedy, SALT negotiator Paul Warnke and economist John Kenneth Galbraith clarified our understanding of the damage that a massive new diversion of tax dollars and capital investment into war spending would represent to the civilian economy, following Vietnam. Galbraith insisted that accelerated defense spending and renewing the Cold War would ultimately destroy the civilian economy. He was convinced that the Cold War had already helped rigidify the capitalist system by

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bureaucratizing a large part of production for non-productive uses. He saw America becoming more and more like the Soviet Union, ruled by a military-industrial-academic establishment immune from reality. That fall, in Washington, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was one of the last holdouts in a sea of hysterical accusations about the Soviet Union. Were the Soviets really planning a massive first-strike nuclear attack on the United States as the neoconservatives were predicting? Looking back we know that these claims were based on the falsified intelligence, outright lies and fabrications of the neoconservatives. But when the Soviets crossed their southern border into Afghanistan it acted like a trance on the system, left and right. Afghanistan was of the lowest level of diplomatic interest to the United States. It was a far off South Asian country bordering the Soviet Union of absolutely no importance and had been relegated to the Soviet Sphere of influence during the Eisenhower administration. Numerous administrations had passed up Afghan requests for military assistance not wishing to disturb the balance of power in the region. Afghanistan had changed everything. By the time our program aired that winter, the argument was no longer whether our government should call a halt to the nuclear arms race and reinvest in the civilian economy. Our aim was to establish once and for all the credibility of the American claims. We discovered first hand from high level Soviet officials that they wanted desperately to abandon the war but the Reagan administration simply refused to take their requests seriously. From the moment they entered office, the Reagan administration had taken a conflicting position, demanding on the one hand that the Soviets withdraw their forces, while at the same time keeping them pinned down through covert action with the intention of holding them there. At a conference conducted by the Nobel Institute in Lysebu Norway in , a high level group of former U. Why did the Soviets invade Afghanistan? Former National Security Council staff member Dr. Gary Sick established that the U. So why had the U. None of us can escape our individual backgrounds; but in this case, the fact that Brzezinski is a Pole, it seems to me was terribly important. But anybody who knew Brzezinski at the time knew full well that is exactly what he was doing. Although he had felt justified at using his imperial hubris to draw the Soviets into their own Vietnam and destroy Afghanistan in the process, he did not expect to see the same imperial process at work undoing the United States and in the same way he had undone the Soviet Union.

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Chapter 9 : NEOCONS Part 7: Coup d'État - Veterans Today | News - Military Foreign Affairs Policy

The French Revolutionary Wars were a series of sweeping military conflicts lasting from until and resulting from the French Revolution. They pitted the French Republic against Great Britain, Austria and several other monarchies.

This competition affected Virginia, as well as islands in the Caribbean and India. England, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and even Sweden fought each other overseas in North America and the Caribbean, without formally declaring war and risking invasion of the homelands in Europe. The "Indian" part of the name is key to understanding the conflict. Native Americans chose to ally with either England or France. Competition for their trade and support created conflicts that extended far from the cities of Montreal and Quebec along the St. Lawrence River, and from the English settlements on the Fall Line. The war was one of a continuing chain of English-French conflicts in North America, stretching back to the earliest settlements by the European rivals. French ships traded for beaver and other skins at Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River downstream from Quebec, which Samuel de Champlain started in 1608. The French established complex trade deals with different Native American groups, but from the beginning the English and French chose to fight rather than trade with each other. In 1609, Virginia colonists sailed north from Jamestown to destroy a French settlement on Mt. Desert Island, now part of Acadia National Park. Desert Island in Source: This freed up the Iroquois to combat the Mahican on the east, their rivals for trade with the Dutch fort at Albany. Peace with New France also allowed the Iroquois to focus on conquering the Susquehanna and Delaware to the south, plus westward expansion to establish Five Nations hegemony over tribes living in the Ohio River valley. The French built Fort Detroit in 1701, extending their trading network further to the west. It was located on territory that Virginia had claimed since 1607. Virginia and Maryland relied upon one staple crop, tobacco, which depleted nutrients in the soil within three years. To find fresh land to plant tobacco, English colonists displaced Native American tribes. Occupying their land and preventing traditional hunting practices led to conflict, and a desire of the colonists to push Native Americans out of Virginia. The sale of tobacco to customers in Europe generated profits for business leaders in London. Taxes on tobacco generated an extraordinary profit for the English government. Land speculation steadily fueled the growth of a wealthy gentry class in Virginia, though the price of tobacco grown in the Middle Atlantic colonies varied based on supply, demand, and manipulation of the market by London businessmen. The colonial government located in Jamestown and then in Williamsburg after granted those lands at low cost to a select group of powerful families. They profited by displacing Native Americans and selling parcels to new farmers. That land speculation by Virginians, more than any other colony, was the fundamental cause of the French and Indian War. Full-scale conflict in the New World between England and France had been delayed years, in part because the two countries initially separated their colonies by great distances. However, as English settlement expanded into the trading backcountry that fed furs to Montreal and Quebec, competition for trade with Native American tribes increased. There was a long tradition of warfare between French colonists and Native Americans, pre-dating the settlement at Quebec in 1608. Warfare between English colonists and Native Americans started in the first days of Jamestown. Various groups of Native Americans resisted efforts by colonists to convert their towns and hunting territories into farms. The paramount chiefdom of Powhatan was disrupted despite uprisings in 1622 and 1644, and most of the Native Americans forced to leave the Coastal Plain. A large share of the capital of the puritan fathers Iroquois expansionism, fueled in part by skillful negotiation of alliances with colonial representatives of France and England, forced the Susquehanna and Delaware out of their traditional territories and made them dependent upon the Six Nations. Library of Congress, A map of the British and French dominions in North America, with the roads, distances, limits, and extent of the settlements John Mitchell, West of the Ohio River, the Shawnee were the most willing to assert their independence of the Iroquois. In negotiations, dependent tribes were forced to accept arrangements acceptable to the Iroquois, and leaders of subordinate tribes were designated as only "half kings. Speculative land claims by that company was just one of many disputes between France and England;

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the conflict could have become just another minor event in a long pattern of conflicts. The overlapping territorial claims by the French based on the St. Lawrence River, and by the English speculators based in Virginia, grew into a decisive world war because the buffer of undisputed land between New France and the English colonies finally had been exhausted. The Ohio Company intended to occupy the backcountry of the French traders and block their economic opportunity. The traders from Pennsylvania sought to have Native American groups interfere with traders from Virginia and vice-versa. The colonial governors failed to work together to implement a common negotiation strategy with Native American tribes. Choosing a time for the start of the French and Indian War requires assessing the events that preceded official declaration of war in In , open conflict re-started in North America at the Forks of the Ohio. In the two countries started the Seven Years War in Europe. That led Great Britain to send enough military forces from Europe to North America to tip the balance, and in France was forced to abandon North America. After the Iroquois supposedly "sold" their claim to that land, the Ohio Company obtained a land grant to much of what is modern-day Ohio. Together with Indian allies, the two Virginians reached the French headquarters near Lake Erie modern-day New Waterford, Pennsylvania despite the November snow and ice. The French were more concerned with the Native American allies that accompanied Washington and Gist, and worked hard to shift the Native American loyalties to the French. Washington hurried back to Williamsburg from Fort Le Boeuf in order to alert Dinwiddie as fast as possible, surviving a dunking in an ice-filled river and an attempt to kill him by a Native American in his traveling party. Washington submitted a written report to Lord Dinwiddie, who sent it to London. The report was published as The Journal of Major George Washington, and the year old Virginian gained his first recognition in Europe through that report from the frontier. George Washington traveled to Fort Le Boeuf in the winter of November , crossing icy rivers in harsh winter conditions and surviving an attempted murder on the return trip Source: However, before the Virginians arrived, the French captured the fort and renamed it Fort Duquesne, one of several they planned along the Ohio River to connect "New France" in Canada with their holdings in Louisiana. Colonel Joshua Fry was the leader of the Virginia expedition, but Fry died before getting to Pennsylvania. The second-in-command, George Washington, assumed leadership of the military force - and led it into a debacle. After learning the fort had been captured and the Virginia colonists evicted, Washington attacked a group of Frenchmen in late May, while they slept. The site of the attack is now called Jumonville Glen, named after the French leader who died in the British ambush. This murder of the French leader, after he had surrendered, guaranteed continued hostilities between the Europeans trying to occupy the Ohio River valley. Washington failed to maintain good relations with his Native American allies, and they deserted the Virginians. Washington built a small fort with a palisade around it in an open field, called Fort Necessity, but was forced to surrender after less than one day of fighting. Washington signed a surrender document, written in French, in which he admitted to "assassinating" the French ambassador who had travelled from Fort Duquesne to meet with the Virginians. Library of Congress, Copy of a sketch of the Monongahela, with the field of battle Today we know George Washington grew up to be rich and famous, the "Father of the Country" and the "Indispensable Man" without whom the United States may have failed to coalesce into one united country. I then was appointed with trifling Pay to conduct an handful of Men to the Ohio. What did I get by this? I then went out a Volunteer with Genl. What today we call the French and Indian War may have been inevitable, once two European powers sought control over the same Ohio River land. The war was inevitable Why were the Virginians fighting the French so far from the boundaries of the Virginia colony? The average Virginian without a massive land grant shared the hunger for land, and was willing to fight Native Americans, the French, or even Pennsylvanians to obtain cheap land. The Quaker-led assembly in Pennsylvania lacked the avarice and willingness to fight for land. The Virginians saw an opportunity to gain control over the Ohio territory, and had no qualms about citing the colonial charters as the basis for their land claims or raising an army to fight for that land. When Lord Braddock arrived in to lead the British army to the capture of Fort Duquesne, he established his base of operations in Alexandria - not Philadelphia. Farmers bringing crops and other supplies to Braddock created "Braddocks Road" in Loudoun

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and Fairfax counties, but Braddock marched up modern Route 7 and through Maryland to what is today Cumberland, Maryland. From Cumberland the English cut a road through the wilderness to Fort Duquesne. However, Braddock was killed and the British defeated in a surprise assault by the French and their Native American allies near the fort. Even worse, the British determined to attack Fort Duquesne by building a road through the Pennsylvania wilderness, enhancing the economic link between Philadelphia and the Ohio River in the process. After the British captured Fort Duquesne and renamed it Fort Pitt, the Virginia investment in fighting the French ended up providing advantages to the Pennsylvania colony rather than to Virginia. The Virginians even dropped their claims to the land in southwestern Pennsylvania, though the land claims already established by Virginia colonists were confirmed by the Pennsylvanians. Library of Congress, A sketch of the field of battle with the disposition of the troops in the beginning of the engagement of the 9th of July on the Monongahela 7 miles from Fort Du Quesne.