

**Chapter 1 : George Washington, Genius in Leadership**

*Revolution and Political Leadership: Algeria (MIT Press) [William B. Quandt] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Algerian political life since has been dominated by severe conflicts among the members of the political elite and by a series of crises of authority.*

Posted on August 29, by fgmarks In their acceptance speeches at the respective political party conventions in , the problem of unfunded liabilities for social welfare programs, primarily Social Security and Medicare, was not mentioned by either of the candidates for the office of President of the United States. Other than avoiding war and defending against terrorism, there is no bigger issue and problem for the American people. Where is the leadership? Why will neither of the two nominees for election as President say anything about the unfunded liabilities of the United States for social welfare programs? Social Security and Medicare are essentially programs that benefit middle class people who have reached retirement age. There likely would be near universal agreement in America that Any overhaul of social welfare programs to make them sustainable over the long run should also include provisions to provide a real safety net for those who presently are left out of state organized welfare programs. Insofar as feasible, welfare programs for the poorest of the poor should be designed and administered to help people become independent, working, and productive individuals if they are capable of that. In , Congressman Paul Ryan persuaded Congressional Republicans to propose some modest steps to address the problem and mitigate it. His proposal was promptly characterized as ridiculous and heartless by a widely read economist and columnist, Paul Krugman. The editors of a leading newspaper, The New York Times, said that the proposal would do enormous damage to all Americans. Economist Laurence Kotlikoff is an expert on this subject, with two books to his credit on the problem of unfunded liabilities of the United States for social welfare programs. What does that mean in terms of the ability of the American people to pay it? That is an overwhelming amount compared to the resources of the American people. According to an article in a popular journal, U. Professor Kotlikoff says that to cover the fiscal gap would require an immediate, permanent 59 percent increase in federal tax revenue or an immediate, permanent 38 percent cut in federal spending; and that if Congress does nothing for twenty years, the requisite federal tax increase would be 70 percent or the requisite spending cut would be 43 percent. Paul Ryan and Lawrence Kotlikoff are not alone in voicing concern about these unfunded liabilities. The history of recent world affairs shows that. Nazi Germany, Adolf Hitler, and World War II was the German answer to unacceptably heavy debts imposed on the German people by the combination of the Treaty of Versailles and protectionist policies of other countries that prevented Germans from earning money in foreign trade to service their Versailles Treaty debts. The debts accumulated by the United States are not unique to it. Debts so large that they cannot and will not be repaid are a problem of political states, businesses, and individuals around the world, according to a thoughtful analysis by economics columnist, Philip Coggan. In the United States it is absolutely certain that politicians in or seeking high federal office know full well of the U. They know that the United States has incurred long-term liabilities it cannot pay without unacceptable consequences. Where is the political leadership? Who in a responsible position politically will address this problem? What do they say about it? They are supported in this disregard of distasteful facts by supposed authorities and experts such as Paul Krugman and the editors of The New York Times who denounce any remedial proposal as ridiculous, heartless, and enormously damaging to the American people. That is the opposite of the truth. Doing nothing will be cruel and heartless to future generations, damaging to the American people and damaging to the political institutions by which the American people are ruled.

**Chapter 2 : Russian Revolution - HISTORY**

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Consider this assertion in terms of his roles as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army of the Revolution, the president of the Constitutional Convention and the first President of the United States of America. He received it on the twentieth and he started for Boston on the twenty-first. It is clear that several factors led to his selection: Another factor of great importance, although not stressed or perhaps even acknowledged by many historians and commentators, was that his ideas in regard to British and colonial relations were well known and were representative of ideas shared by the delegates and those whom they represented. They shared a common vision. First, he must win the war, no matter how long it took. Second, it was a war for independence, liberty. Third, the purpose of this independence from Great Britain was to establish a republican, constitutional government. Being a republic, its form of government and its ruling officials would all be determined by the people. Washington, more than anyone else in that period, understood the full implication of these ideas in regard to all aspects of his functions as the military leader "strategy, operations, tactics. I have already shown that Washington had the vision of an independent, republican, constitutional government controlled by a free people. He also envisioned this nation as contributing to the uplifting and happiness in the years, even centuries, to come of the whole world. This vision is now being fulfilled as an increasing number of the nations of the world become democracies. As a visionary leader, Washington developed an organization with an organizational culture which achieved the goal of winning the war for independence. This, as Washington well knew, would be just the first step in the founding of a republican, constitutional government. During the eight years of the American Revolution, General Washington spent far more time, thought and energy as the organizer and administrator of the military forces than he did as a military strategist and tactician. As a visionary leader, Washington also attracted both military and civilians to follow him to victory. He faced the realities of short term enlistments, desertions, very poorly clad and equipped soldiers, recalcitrant congressional and state legislators and wavering loyalty to the Glorious Cause among the populace. Yet enough soldiers and civilians so trusted him, believed in him, loved him that they stayed with him and his ideas. Three pivotal episodes illustrate this charismatic appeal. After the Christmas day battle at Trenton after the crossing of the Delaware, many of the soldiers were ready to leave because their enlistments were up. Washington urgently appealed to them to step forward and stay with him in this noble cause. Hesitantly at first, but then almost completely, the soldiers stepped forward because of their trust in and regard for Washington. In that moment, he saved the army and the revolutionary cause. The battle at Monmouth, New Jersey in also revealed his charismatic leadership and his genius as a battlefield tactician. There was a conspiratorial movement among many officers because they had not been paid and recognized adequately for their years of sacrifice. Washington appealed to their reason but it was probably due as much to their emotional ties to him that, after his dramatic meeting with them, they affirmed their loyalty to the Cause and dropped all conspiratorial intentions. Washington biographer James Thomas Flexner wrote: Washington excelled in all three roles of a visionary leader; he excelled equally in maintaining coherence between his long term goals and specific, current actions. We see this time and time again in his unflinching commitment to the idea that in a republic the military must always be subject to civilian control. He made this clear in innumerable letters, orders, addresses and especially by his actions that the army must always act in accordance with Congressional decisions, even when he disagreed with them. These decisions involved such basic things as the selection of officers, planning of strategy and the equipping and paying of the soldiers. Washington understood the essential ingredients necessary for the establishment of a constitutional, republican government: These ideas were not to be violated in the midst of a war. Thus, when soldiers went out to forage for food and supplies, they were ordered to show respect for all the citizens even if a lack of it might have facilitated a greater return from their foraging. Washington knew that the use of unethical and disrespectful

means to attain short range gains could prevent the attainment of long range goals. President, Constitutional Convention As the unanimously elected presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention, which met in Philadelphia May 25 to September 17, , Washington again demonstrated his genius in leadership. One reason, certainly, is that the delegates knew that the most respected, beloved and even idolized person in the country was George Washington. As on previous occasions, however, he was also selected for this crucial role because of his character and because he was a recognized leader who was skillful in reconciling various views; in short, he was a supreme politician. I wish to stress, however, that he was also chosen because his ideas in regard to constitutionalism were widely known and were shared by most of the delegates. They knew that they could trust him not only because of his outstanding character but also because of his ideas in regard to constitutional government. This neglect or lack of understanding has been corrected by Dr. These notions began to emerge early in the s, took on a sharper, clearer perspective during the Revolution, and changed little thereafter. His words, many of them revealed only for family and friends, reveal a man with a passionate commitment to a fully developed idea of a constitutional republic on a continental scale, eager to promote that plan wherever and whenever circumstance or the hand of Providence allowed. He was no political chameleon willing to change his colors to conform to the interests and ideas of his brilliant counselors. Rather, they looked naturally to him for leadership because his views were already well known and firmly established. Indeed, many of his ideas presaged the nationalist program. His style, however, changed for he was a presiding officer and not a general. His influence and power were utilized in personal conversations, meetings with the Virginia delegation where he voted and sometimes was on the losing side, and when the delegates met as a committee of the whole during which someone else presided. It was a very well organized convention, including all sessions being held in secrecy with no disclosures of the proceedings to anyone else. When discovered, it was given to Washington who sternly addressed the delegates about the issues of confidentiality and secrecy. The mere thought of any one of the delegates ever receiving his displeasure over this prevented any of them from ever claiming the document. President, United States of America It was no surprise to anyone in the nation, including George Washington, that he was unanimously elected as the first President of the new nation and four years later that he was reelected to this preeminent position. Just as with his other calls to duty by the people, Washington was chosen not only on the basis of his character and leadership skills but also because the people knew and trusted his ideas and commitments. These ideas were spoken, written and lived out during the Revolution, many were already included in the Constitution and still others were well known. Evaluating him as the first President in terms of the visionary leader, it is clear that Washington had a very well developed and coherent vision with both long and short range goals. Some of these ideas were: Washington, within the sparse but basic stipulations of the Constitution, was responsible for the creation of a federal government. He did so and we live today with and by much of what he created. His skill as an organizational leader can be seen by his doing this as a strict constitutionalist and by his belief that Congress was primarily responsible for the creation of domestic policies and laws while the President was responsible for carrying out the policies and enforcing the laws. At the same time, Washington made clear that the development of foreign policy, including treaties, was the responsibility of the President. Washington carefully observed the role and authority of Congress while he also protected the role and authority of the President. We again see that he was a very sophisticated and skillful politician as well as being a well informed constitutional. He was, states Morgan, a genius in his understanding and use of power, including when to give up power as demonstrated in his resignations as General and Commander in Chief and as President. As a visionary leader President Washington continued to be a charismatic leader who kept the loyalty and affection of the people. He nourished this through his tours to all the states and through innumerable public appearances. However, when principle demanded that he act in such a way that would engender serious opposition, he stuck to his principles and in time the people, discovering that he had acted wisely, renewed their regard and affection. The two major events causing such situations were his declaration of neutrality during the French Revolution and his signing of the Jay Treaty with Great Britain. As in his previous two important positions, Washington was not only a supreme visionary leader, he was equally supreme while President in keeping the details of his administration, the big and little necessary current

decisions, subservient to the larger issues and ideas at stake. The Jay Treaty and the Neutrality Act again illustrate this. What Made Washington a Genius as a Leader? While no one can fully explain the factors that combined to produce a Washington, Lincoln, Plato, Luther, Edison, Einstein or any other monumentally transformational person, we do know some of the streams that formed, as it were, the mighty Washington river. The first, of course, are the givens of life, that with which he was born. Most obvious were his physical characteristics – height, strength, energy and physical coordination. His brain or intelligence is also a given. Generally unmentioned as a given is temperament. Ray Choiniere and David Keirse, using a somewhat different typology, Guardian Monitor, describe how Washington fits this pattern in their book, Presidential Temperaments. His driving ambition, love of detail, patience, determination, sense of responsibility and other conspicuous traits that made him the person that he was are related to the temperament with which he was born. Another contributory stream was that made up of family and friends – his parents, his brother Lawrence and the Fairfax family. His father was apparently a strong, humane and entrepreneurial person. His mother was obviously a very determined, acquisitive, demanding mother. His brother was educated, cultured and militarily oriented. The Fairfaxes were courtly and very affluent. Something from all of these and other people can be seen in Washington. His serious participation in Freemasonry may also have contributed to his character. Of them all, he had the best long and short range ideas and how to maintain coherency between them. Just as he did not have to waste energy and thought in dealing with moral issues so he did not have to waste them either in deciding how to treat others; he treated everyone in a courteous and respectful manner. Another stream entering this river was that Washington always sought to learn more in order to improve himself. Who knows from whence these traits came? He was a great listener, he was a keen observer of people and events and he read far more widely and deeply than has been generally assumed. See pages in Paul K. More than a contributory stream and more like a small river made up of a number of its own streams was the river bringing the models Washington chose for himself. These he deliberately, systematically and creatively melded together to form the George Washington whom he then portrayed. He saw life as a theater in which we all play our parts and he certainly had in his mind the character that he wanted to play and did play. This does not imply any lack of personal integrity or a multi-polar personality. It does mean that George Washington, in a real sense, invented himself by creating an original model from several that he had in mind and then lived by that model. There were, at least, four such models that he used. Washington saw the play many times, memorized parts of it and had it acted at Valley Forge. A fourth model for Washington was that of the Father.

**Chapter 3 : List of revolutions and rebellions - Wikipedia**

*Revolution and Political Leadership has 2 ratings and 0 reviews. Algerian political life since has been dominated by severe conflicts among the memb.*

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Alexander Antonov was the main leader of the peasant uprising that broke out in the Tambov in the early s. Antonov was an industrial worker who joined the Socialist-Revolutionary party during the rising political unrest in Inessa Armand was a French socialist who provided support to Lenin during his exile in Paris. Letters between Armand and Lenin suggest a close personal relationship; some historians have speculated that the two were lovers and that Lenin, his wife Krupskaya and Armand lived in a virtual menage a trois. Nikolai Bukharin was a Russian socialist and Bolshevik leader who played an important role in the new society. Born in Moscow to a family of school teachers, Bukharin became involved in left-wing political groups as a teenager, serving as a foundation member of the Komsomol the Bolshevik youth league. In his teens, Dzerzhinsky was expelled from school for involvement in radical political groups. He later joined Marxist parties in Lithuania and his native Poland, before travelling into Russia to support and work with revolutionaries there. Dzerzhinsky did not join the Bolsheviks until but his devotion to the revolution was spotted by Lenin. By July Dzerzhinsky was a member of the Bolshevik Central Committee; he later contributed to the planning of the October Revolution. His attention to detail and his ruthlessness made Dzerzhinsky an ideal security head: He remained in the upper echelons of the Soviet government, serving in ministerial roles until his death in mid Georgy Gapon was a Russian Orthodox priest and political agitator who contributed to political unrest in Gapon was born to an impoverished peasant family in Ukraine and in his teens received religious training. Charismatic and a compelling orator, by Gapon was organising factory workers into militant sections. He was hanged by SR agents in after they discovered his contacts with the Okhrana. See also Bloody Sunday Adolf Joffe was a communist revolutionary, diplomat and politician. Closely aligned with Trotsky, Joffe was involved in the Petrograd Soviet during He spent several years exiled in Siberia before returning in and eventually supporting the Bolsheviks. He later led the negotiating team at Brest-Litovsk, though the unpopularity of the treaty reduced his influence in the party. He committed suicide in Lev Kamenev was a long-serving Bolshevik revolutionary and, later, an important Soviet political leader. He later became chairman of the Moscow Soviet, a Politburo member and with Grigory Zinoviev was instrumental in the rise of Stalin. Fanya Kaplan was a young Jewish woman who joined the Socialist-Revolutionaries in her teens. In she was sentenced to life imprisonment for involvement in terrorist acts, though she was later released. After shooting Lenin twice at a Moscow factory, Kaplan was arrested, tortured and executed. Despite suspicions to the contrary, it seems she acted alone rather than with the backing of the SRs or another group. Alexander Kerensky was a left-wing political leader who vied with Lenin for control of Russia during the tumultuous months of Kerensky trained as a lawyer and provided advice to individuals who had been mistreated by the government. In he was elected to the fourth Duma as a member of the labour-aligned Trudovik party; he quickly took a lead role into investigations into the Lena River shootings that year. In March Kerensky was appointed Minister of Justice in the new Provisional Government, the only socialist in the cabinet. A series of government breakdowns enabled him to rise to War Minister May and then prime minister July , largely because of his ambition and brilliant oratory. By September he had alienated those on the political Left and Right, while the Provisional Government commanded little support from either the people or the military. Kerensky fled the Winter Palace during the October Revolution, married an Australian woman and made his home in the United States, where he worked as an academic. See also Alexander Kerensky Alexandra Kollontai was arguably the leading female socialist revolutionary, particularly after Born into a Ukrainian military family, Kollontai married young but the marriage failed, in part because her true interest was in Marxist politics. After the outbreak of World War I, Kollontai spent time in several European countries, where she attempted to convince socialist groups to oppose the war. Kollontai is best known for leading Soviet social reform, particularly improvements to the rights and conditions of

women. She held no position of domestic influence thereafter but served as Soviet ambassador to Mexico and Sweden. Nadezhda Krupskaya was the wife of Vladimir Lenin and a notable Bolshevik revolutionary in her own right. Krupskaya was born in St Petersburg to a lower middle-class family that had previously boasted noble titles. She was a keen student with an interest in literature, history and politics. After completing her own education the young Krupskaya worked as a tutor while participating in political discussion groups during her spare time. She met Lenin in and they married four years later, during one of his periods in exile in Siberia. A member of the Social Democrats from the outset, she voted with Lenin at the party congress and thus became part of the Bolshevik faction. Krupskaya did not always agree with her husband, nor did she obediently yield to him. After Krupskaya held high positions in both the Communist Party and the Soviet government, particularly in the fields of education where she was deputy commissar and the Soviet youth movement Komsomol. Vladimir Lenin was the Bolshevik leader, the instigator of the October Revolution and, until his death, the dominant figure in the new society. The Ulyanovs were politically aware and liberal minded, regularly discussing and criticising Russian government and society. This had a profound effect on the young Lenin, who began studies in law while mixing with radical student political groups. By the mid 1880s Lenin had met his future wife, Krupskaya, and was involved in Marxist groups in St Petersburg. In 1901 Lenin was forced out of western Russia and into exile, where he would spend 18 of the next 22 years. He lived as a European nomad, spending time in London, Paris, Munich and Geneva and writing extensively about Marxism and contemporary political and economic systems. In 1902 Lenin published *What is to Be Done?* Lenin was soon forced back into foreign exile but the abdication of the tsar in 1917 allowed him to return to Russia. A member of the liberal-democratic Kadets, Lvov sat in the Duma from its formation in 1905 and also participated in charitable causes and war relief. He served as prime minister in the Provisional Government between March and July 1917, after which he escaped to France and lived out his days in exile. Julius Martov was an influential Russian Marxist who was the most prominent member of the Mensheviks. Born to a Jewish middle-class family, Martov became interested in left-wing politics as a student. His early years were spent working closely with Lenin; indeed the two were considered friends. He joined the SDs in 1895 and, with Lenin, founded the party newspaper *Iskra*. Martov became the de facto leader of the Mensheviks. He argued the party should agitate against bourgeois government but not directly attempt to overthrow it. Unlike right-wing elements in the Menshevik movement, he opposed World War I, along similar lines to Lenin. Martov is perhaps best known for walking out of the Soviet congress the day after the October Revolution. He returned to sit as a delegate in the short-lived Constituent Assembly but played no significant role in Russian politics thereafter. Karl Marx was a German political philosopher whose writings provided the ideological impetus for a revolution in Russia. Born in Prussia to a middle-class Jewish family, Marx was trained and worked briefly as a lawyer but his true interest was in political and economic theory, particularly the works of Georg Hegel. In 1844 Marx began a collaboration with Friedrich Engels that saw them undertake critiques of capitalist economies and societies in Europe. Marx himself died in exile and in comparative poverty and was buried in London. See also Marxism Pavel Milyukov was the founder and leader of the Kadets and the first foreign minister in the Provisional Government. A historian and academic, Milyukov sat in the first State Duma, where he offered strong criticism of the government. He supported the tsarist government after the outbreak of war but by late 1914 was again condemning it. He is best known for his April telegram to the Allies, promising to keep Russia in the war until its completion. The public backlash forced his resignation from the Provisional Government. After October he fled to France, where he lived out his days in exile. Vyacheslav Molotov was a Bolshevik revolutionary, Soviet commissar and future national leader. Molotov joined the Social Democrats as a teenager. Within three years was working for *Pravda*, the Bolshevik newspaper, during which he formed a close alliance with Stalin. After the February Revolution Molotov voted to oppose the Provisional Government; he later became an important member of *Milrevcom*. Though he voted with Lenin at the SD congress, Plekhanov later opposed the Bolsheviks on many issues. He supported the war effort, argued that the February Revolution was premature and disrupted, and dismissed Lenin as a German agent. Plekhanov was forced to flee Russia in 1917. Fyodor Raskolnikov was a socialist naval officer stationed at Kronstadt. A member of the Bolsheviks, Raskolnikov twice led the Kronstadt sailors into Petrograd with the intent of providing

military support to a Bolshevik revolution. He later served as a diplomat for the Soviet Union, before being murdered by Stalinist agents. Mikhail Rodzianko was a former tsarist military officer who later became a liberal-conservative politician. Rodzianko entered the third Duma in 1907; four years later he was elected as its chairman. In late 1917 and early 1918, he sent Nicholas II a series of telegrams warning of the escalating tensions in Petrograd; most were ignored. He later fled Russia to Serbia, where he died three days after Lenin. Closely linked to industrial workers and their unions, Shlyapnikov served as Minister for Labour in 1917. Shlyapnikov was excluded from positions of influence and later executed during the Stalinist purges. Born Ioseb Dzhugashvili to a poor family in Georgia, Stalin began training for the priesthood but was expelled from the seminary before graduating. This naturally made him a wanted man: Stalin spent much of the decade before either in prison or in exile. After the abdication of the tsar, Stalin returned to Petrograd and muscled his way into the editorship of Pravda; in his first editorials, he pledged to support the Provisional Government. After April, Stalin fell in behind Lenin, supporting the overthrow of the government.

**Chapter 4 : French Revolution and the role of Napoleon Bonaparte | Version Daily**

*Algerian political life since has been dominated by severe conflicts among the members of the political elite and by a series of crises of authority. This work examines the intraelite dissension, analyzes its consequences, and discusses the political practices that have been adopted to overcome.*

United States[ edit ] When the war began, the American colonists did not have a regular army also known as a " standing army " , each colony had traditionally provided its own defense through the use of local militia. Each of which had their own command hierarchy. Some states, most notably Pennsylvania and Massachusetts , also had their own navies. Seeking to coordinate military efforts, the Continental Congress established on paper a regular army—the Continental Army —in June , and appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief. The development of the Continental Army was always a work in progress, and Washington reluctantly augmented the regular troops with militia throughout the war. Commander-in-Chief[ edit ] Washington in his uniform George Washington was the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army , reporting to the Second Continental Congress. His activities, including command of the Main Army, direction of the overall war effort on behalf of the United States, and administration of the entire army, were overseen by the Board of War , established in June He held the rank of General during the war. He was subsequently appointed Lieutenant General in , and was posthumously promoted to General of the Armies of the United States in Continental Army[ edit ] Detail from Washington and his generals at Yorktown c. He was captured during the Battle of Long Island in and not long after that, he was exchanged for Montfort Browne. He also served with distinction in numerous battles in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He died in shortly before the end of the war. Benedict Arnold was a leading force in the early days of the war, participating in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and the invasion of Quebec. He played a crucial role in the Battles of Saratoga , in which he was severely wounded. In he acquired command of the Highlands Department with the intent of surrendering West Point to the British. The plot was uncovered and he fled to join the British, for whom he served until the end of as a brigadier general. James Clinton was active in his native New York , and was a leading figure of the Sullivan Expedition to destroy Iroquois settlements in that state. He also served in Quebec and at Yorktown, and commanded American troops at Fort Clinton in their defeat. He oversaw the improvement of defences throughout the states, and directed the engineering efforts at Yorktown. He was a brigadier general until November , when he received a brevet promotion to major general. He was in command during the pivotal battle at Saratoga in , following which he lobbied Congress as a potential replacement for Washington. He was afterward given command of the Southern Department, where his army was disastrously defeated at Camden in , ending his field leadership. Nathanael Greene was one of the best strategists in the Continental Army. Shortly before the Battle of Yorktown, Washington changed his mind and gave Hamilton his commission as a Major General. Hamilton only held the rank for the Battle of Yorktown and resigned shortly afterwards, many people think that he did this for his wife, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton , who was pregnant at the time with their first child and because he wanted to have a larger say in the Congress of the Confederation when it convened in Edward Hand spent much of the war defending Pennsylvania, serving as the commander at Fort Pitt for a time. He was present at Yorktown, and was given a brevet promotion to major general as the war was coming to an end in William Heath was a Massachusetts general with a prominent role training troops in the early days of the war at the Siege of Boston. He spent most of the war leading the Highland Department, since Washington was apparently not confident of his ability in the field. Robert Howe was a major general from North Carolina. As commander of the Southern Department, he led a campaign against East Florida that failed due to disagreements with state militia commanders, and was forced to surrender Savannah. He then served under Anthony Wayne in the Highlands Department, seeing action at Stony Point , and under Washington in the Main Army, where he put down a mutiny in He served under Washington at Valley Forge, and was sent to the Southern Department with Horatio Gates when he took over that department. De Kalb was killed in the Battle of Camden in August Henry Knox was the chief artillery officer of the Continental Army. He oversaw the creation of an artillery training centre that was a precursor to the

United States Military Academy, and later served as the first United States Secretary of War. He served with Washington in the Philadelphia campaign, fought in the Battle of Rhode Island, and successfully resisted significant engagements with British forces in Virginia before the armies of Washington and Rochambeau arrived. Charles Lee was an experienced British military officer who had hoped to be appointed commander-in-chief instead of Washington. Quickly exchanged, he participated in the Philadelphia campaign. After he was convicted by a court martial for disobeying orders during the Battle of Monmouth, he resigned from the army in 1776. Benjamin Lincoln was a major general from Massachusetts, who was present at three major surrenders during the war. Next he was put in command of the Southern Department, he was forced to surrender his army to Sir Henry Clinton when they were surrounded in Charleston in 1780. From 1781 to 1782 he served as Secretary of War. Lachlan McIntosh was a Georgia general. Injured in a duel with Button Gwinnett in 1775, he served as head of the Western Department in 1776 and before returning to the South. He was captured in the siege of Charleston, and was not released until after hostilities had effectively ended in 1781. Alexander McDougall was a major general from New York. He led the Invasion of Canada in 1775 as a brigadier, and was killed in the Battle of Quebec, without knowing that he had been promoted to major general following the Siege of Fort St. Peter. Peter Muhlenberg was a Virginia general who led the 8th Virginia Regiment. First assigned to coastal defenses in the South, he also saw action in the Philadelphia campaign. He was then sent to lead the defence of Virginia, leading mainly militia forces, but then led forward light infantry companies at Yorktown under Lafayette. John Paterson was a Massachusetts general active in the most of the early northern campaigns, from Quebec to Philadelphia. He received a brevet promotion to major general in 1776. Israel Putnam was the most senior general in the Continental Army, only outranked by Washington. Active from the first days of the revolution, he led the forces in the field at the Battle of Bunker Hill. After performing poorly in the Battle of Long Island, Washington assigned him to do primarily recruiting in the Highlands Department. He suffered a stroke in 1776, which ended his military career. Philip Schuyler was a New York major general. As head of the Northern Department, he planned the invasion of Quebec, but was prevented from leading it by an illness. He was active in the defence of New York in 1777, but the withdrawal from Ticonderoga led Congress to replace him with Horatio Gates. He was also active in Indian relations, cultivating the neutrality or support of tribes in New York. William Smallwood led forces from Maryland in the war. He served with distinction in the New York campaign, and was twice wounded at White Plains. He then served in the Philadelphia campaign, and was in the debacle at Camden in 1780. Clair was a large landholder in western Pennsylvania when the war began. Publicly criticized for this step, which saved his army, he held no more field commands, but served as an aide to Washington for the rest of the war. Following a misstep in the Battle of Germantown in which, against orders, he advanced his troops to a point where they accidentally exchanged friendly fire with forces of Anthony Wayne, Stephen was court martialed and cashiered out of the army. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben was a Prussian aristocrat and military officer. His military drills and instruction, especially at Valley Forge, are generally credited with significantly improving the performance of the Continental Army. John Sullivan was from New Hampshire. Active from the first days of the war, he led a relief column and ended up in command of the invasion of Quebec during its final weeks in 1775. John Thomas was a Massachusetts general active from the beginning of the war in Boston where he commanded the besieging forces at Roxbury. Artemas Ward was the first overall leader of the assembled militia forces outside Boston after the war began, and ranked second in seniority to Washington in the Continental Army. He commanded the Eastern Department, which was largely responsible for containing the British at Newport, until 1776, when he resigned due to poor health. Active in the Quebec invasion, he was stationed at Fort Ticonderoga during the winter of 1777. He then participated in the Philadelphia campaign, playing a key role in the Battle of Monmouth. He held a variety of commands thereafter, and negotiated peace agreements with Indians along the southern frontiers. He was promoted to major general in 1776. He was given the nickname "Mad" Anthony because of his military achievements and his exuberant personality. He led the Canadian Department after the death of Richard Montgomery. Following the retreat from Quebec, he returned to his native Connecticut, where he led the state militia. He was killed in the Battle of Ridgefield.

**Chapter 5 : Cultural Revolution - HISTORY**

*Revolution and Political Leadership (paperback). Algerian political life since has been dominated by severe conflicts among the members of the political elite and by a series of crises of authority.*

He retained the posts of commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary-general of the Communist Party of Cuba –“the only legal political party”– and he continued to exercise unquestioned and total control over the government. It was long held that Cuban forces were acting as surrogates for the Soviet Union in these Cold War conflicts. However, scholarship that emerged in the early 21st century made clear that Cuba had acted at its own behest in Africa as Castro sought to spread the Cuban Revolution internationally and to bolster his standing among nonaligned countries and in the less-developed world. From 1962 to 1975, Cuban expeditionary forces fought in the Angolan civil war on the side of the communistic Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. In 1975, Cuban troops assisted Ethiopia in repelling an invasion by Somalia. By the late 1970s, Castro had emerged as one of the leaders of nonaligned countries, despite his ties to the Soviet Union. He continued to signify his willingness to renew diplomatic relations with the United States, provided that it end its trade embargo against Cuba. In 1980, Castro released a flood of immigrants to the United States when he opened the port of Mariel for five months. The 1980s, immigrants, including some criminals, strained the capacity of U.S. Castro, Fidel Fidel Castro, AP Images In the late 1980s, when the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev began to undertake democratic reforms and eastern European countries were allowed to slip out of the Soviet orbit, Castro retained a hard-line stance, espousing the discipline of communism. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 took him by surprise and meant the end of generous Soviet subsidies to Cuba. The following year, economic and social unrest led to antigovernment demonstrations, the size of which had not been seen in Cuba in some 35 years. In 1992, the National Assembly confirmed Castro as president for another five-year term. During that year the Cuban government arrested dozens of independent journalists and activists in a renewed government crackdown on dissidents, and some 75 activists were convicted for conspiring with the United States to subvert the revolution. The following year Castro strengthened his alliance with Venezuelan Pres. It was the first time since the revolution that he ceded control. His announcement that he was stepping down was made through a letter that was addressed to the country and posted on the Web site of the official Communist Party newspaper, Granma. My only wish is to fight as a soldier of ideas. However, Fidel Castro was quick to qualify his remarks in a speech that followed a few days later. In March 1992, Fidel, who seldom had been seen in public in recent years, made a high-profile appearance in print when he responded to U.S. Addressing the warming Cuba-U.S.

*The American Revolution began in and led to the rapid formation of American armies to oppose the British. While British forces were largely led by professional officers and filled with career soldiers, the American leadership and ranks were filled with individuals drawn from all walks of colonial life.*

The reasoning and scepticism that pervaded during this particular period in history compelled a sizeable number of French to revolt against the prevailing standards and norms in the French society. During the aforementioned period, military and political leader Napoleon Bonaparte had risen to prominence, specifically by taking control of France after the success of the French Revolution. Beginning and lasting until , the French Revolution was a chaotic period in the history of France. Of course, before the onset of the revolt, the general members of the French populace had become increasingly disappointed with their rulers. Fiscal reforms due to a weakening economy resulted in an increase in taxation. Members of the nobility had become exploitative of ordinary citizens. It also resulted in the de-Christening of France by removing the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. The decisive finale of the Ulm Campaign raised the tally of captured Austrian soldiers to 60, With the Austrian army destroyed, Vienna would fall to the French in November. The revolution ended following the return of Napoleon to France in Take note that he initially served as the commander of a French army based in Italy from until his French homecoming in When he came back, Napoleon witnessed a destabilised French government. His consulate position was granted with perpetuity in By , he was officially named as the new French Emperor. Some may consider Napoleon as a mere opportunist. After all, he was not directly responsible for brewing and spearheading the French Revolution. He even served a high-ranking position in the government, particularly in the French army. When France was at the brink of collapse, he was wise enough to cease the opportunity to build his power and position himself as the ruler of the country. Although it appeared that Napoleon merely capitalised on the progress made by the people responsible for the French Revolution, it cannot be denied that when he assumed leadership, he had demonstrated his strong submission to the ideals of the revolution. Napoleon was instrumental in rebuilding France from the remnants of the revolution. In addition, his ascension to the throne was a result of the collective clamour of the revolutionists. He was also the most qualified person to lead France because of his military background. Remember that apart from internal sociopolitical conflict, the country needed to deal with foreign threats, especially considering its long warring history with Britain. In for instance, Britain, together with the Austrian Empire and the Russian Empire formed the so-called Third Coalition with a goal to take control of France. Napoleon was, however, a brilliant general and military strategist. After a military clash in Austerlitz in December that lasted for an hour, the French emerged victorious. The crowning and the coronation took place at Notre-Dame de Paris, a way for Napoleon to make it clear that he was a son of the Revolution. The victory of Napoleon over the supposed conquerors re-established the military prowess of France. After the battle at Austerlitz, France gained new territories that subsequently gave Napoleon a considerable control over the rest of Europe. More than these political and military achievements, Napoleon was deeply committed to promote the achievements of the French Revolution. During his reign, France became the model for a novel sociopolitical system and Napoleon was the ideal leader. He worked hard to rebuild France, specifically through extensive public constructions as well as civil reforms. Napoleon without a doubt was a child of the French Revolution and the Age Enlightenment. His leadership was a breath of fresh air. But the reign of Napoleon had several setbacks. Although he promoted the dissemination of ideals that emerged from the French Revolution, he had gone overboard. The French emperor became too predisposed to wars. The extensive military campaign of France in addition to several failed armed operations exhausted the resources of the government. Napoleon attempted to invade Russia in but such ended disastrous. In , France fell under the hands of the Allies. Although he was able to recapture France after escaping from exile, launching a counter offensive, and emerging victorious during the Battle of Waterloo in June , such however was short-lived. He was captured and imprisoned by Britain. The tragic turn of events undeniably resulted from Napoleon overestimating his capacity, including the capacity of France. Thus, instead of becoming a true

reformer, he was reduced to a mere warlord who was willing to sacrifice thousands of men and other military resources in order to wage war against other nations. Despite the failure of Napoleon, it cannot be denied that he remains a remarkable historical figure due to his accomplishments. His feats made him a true child of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment although his warmongering-inclination and tragic defeat somehow discredited his accomplishments.

**Chapter 7 : Who were the main leaders of the French Revolution**

*Our Revolution will provide leaders inspired by the "political revolution" with the unparalleled digital tools, organizing knowledge and grassroots support successfully utilized throughout Senator Sanders' campaign.*

Deng Xiaoping Mao Zedong Mao Zedong was one of the historic figures of the twentieth century. A founder of the CCP Chinese Communist Party, he played a major role in the establishment of the Red Army and the development of a defensible base area in Jiangxi province during the late 1920s and early 1930s. He consolidated his rule over the Party in the years after the Long March and directed overall strategy during the Sino-Japanese War and the civil war. He formally assumed the post of Party Chairman in 1955. His reliance on the peasantry a major departure from prevailing Soviet doctrine and dependence on guerrilla warfare in the revolution were essential to the Communist triumph in China. These included land reform, the collectivization of agriculture, and the spread of medical services. In particular, this leader of the revolution remained alert to what he saw to be new forms of oppression and sensitive to the interests of the oppressed. In 1958 he advocated a self-reliant "Great Leap Forward" campaign in rural development. During the early 1960s, Mao continued his restless challenge of what he perceived as new forms of domination in his words, "revisionism," or "capitalist restoration". When Liu, Deng, and others seemed to be ignoring his call to "never forget class struggle," Mao initiated the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," exploiting discontent among some students the "Red Guards" and others. The Cultural Revolution was successful in removing many who opposed his policies but led to serious disorder, forcing Mao to call in the military to restore order in 1969. But Mao came to have doubts about Lin and soon challenged him politically. In 1971 Lin was killed in a plane crash while fleeing China after an alleged assassination attempt on Mao. Until his death, a failing Mao refereed a struggle between those who benefited from the Cultural Revolution and defended its policies, and rehabilitated veterans who believed that the Cultural Revolution had done China serious harm. It seemed for a while that the veterans, led by Deng Xiaoping, had won the day. Mao chose the more centrist Hua Guofeng to carry on his vision. His leadership, especially the Cultural Revolution initiative, has been hotly debated. From Focus on Asian Studies, Vol. The Asia Society, Zhou Enlai Zhou Enlai was, for decades, one of the most prominent and respected leaders of the Communist movement. Born into an upper-class family, he was drawn into the vortex of Chinese politics during the May Fourth Movement. In 1920 he traveled to Europe on a work-study program in which he met a number of future CCP leaders. He joined the Party in 1922 and returned to China in 1924, becoming the political commissar of the Whampoa Military Academy in Canton during the first united front with the Nationalists. But Zhou was always most prominent during periods in which the CCP reached out to otherwise hostile political forces. He passed the foreign minister portfolio to Chen Yi in 1958 but continued to play an active role in foreign policy. With the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Zhou advocated an opening to Japan and the West to counter the Russian threat. That same year Zhou was diagnosed as having cancer, and he began shedding some of his responsibilities, especially to Deng Xiaoping who was rehabilitated in April 1975. Amid radical attacks on him during the Anti-Confucius Campaign, Zhou entered the hospital during and died on January 8, 1976. Zhou continued to affect Chinese politics even after his death. With the purge of the "Gang of Four" in October 1976, his policy of "four modernizations" received the full endorsement of the new leadership. He held prominent positions in the government in the 1950s and 1960s, but he was removed from office and imprisoned during the years of the Cultural Revolution. His family was persecuted. He set the course of reform by dismantling the communes set up under Mao and replaced them with the Household Responsibility System HRS, within which each household must be held accountable to the state for only what it agrees to produce, and is free to keep surplus output for private use. In addition to this program, which was an incentive for households to produce more, Deng encouraged farmers to engage in private entrepreneurship and sideline businesses in order to supplement their incomes. Deng Xiaoping said that "practice is the sole criterion of truth," and believed that only by experimenting with alternative forms of production and entrepreneurial activity would China find the best path for economic development. As Deng said, "it does not matter if a cat is black or white so long as it catches the mouse;" it no longer matters if an economic policy is capitalist or socialist, in other words, as long

as it results in economic growth. Deng also wanted to set up an arrangement whereby leadership succession would take place according to legal guidelines rather than personality struggles. In general, he hoped to establish a social and political order governed by "rule by law, not by man. When faced with demands for political reforms by students and citizens throughout China in , Deng ordered the military to move in and clear Tiananmen Square, where they were demonstrating for greater freedom of speech and press, and greater accountability on the party of government. Economically, China has entered a very difficult period characterized by unemployment and general uncertainty. Also unclear is how history will view the role and achievements of Deng Xiaoping in light of the events at Tiananmen Square.

## Chapter 8 : The Absence of Political Leadership

*Several military leaders played a role in the American Revolutionary War. This is a compilation of some of the most important leaders among the many participants in the war. This is a compilation of some of the most important leaders among the many participants in the war.*

When it finally did, around the turn of the 20th century, it brought with it immense social and political changes. Between 1890 and 1914, for example, the population of major Russian cities such as St. Petersburg and Moscow nearly doubled, resulting in overcrowding and destitute living conditions for a new class of Russian industrial workers. Large protests by Russian workers against the monarchy led to the Bloody Sunday massacre of 1905. The massacre sparked the Russian revolution of 1917, during which angry workers responded with a series of crippling strikes throughout the country. Nicholas II After the bloodshed of 1905, Czar Nicholas II promised the formation of a series of representative assemblies, or Dumas, to work toward reform. Their involvement in the war would soon prove disastrous for the Russian Empire. Militarily, imperial Russia was no match for industrialized Germany, and Russian casualties were greater than those sustained by any nation in any previous war. Food and fuel shortages plagued Russia as inflation mounted. The economy was hopelessly disrupted by the costly war effort. Czar Nicholas left the Russian capital of Petrograd St. Petersburg in 1917 to take command of the Russian Army front. During this time, her controversial advisor, Grigory Rasputin, increased his influence over Russian politics and the royal Romanov family. By then, most Russians had lost faith in the failed leadership of the czar. Government corruption was rampant, the Russian economy remained backward and Nicholas repeatedly dissolved the Duma, the toothless Russian parliament established after the revolution, when it opposed his will. Moderates soon joined Russian radical elements in calling for an overthrow of the hapless czar. Demonstrators clamoring for bread took to the streets of Petrograd. Supported by huge crowds of striking industrial workers, the protesters clashed with police but refused to leave the streets. On March 11, the troops of the Petrograd army garrison were called out to quell the uprising. In some encounters, the regiments opened fire, killing demonstrators, but the protesters kept to the streets and the troops began to waver. The Duma formed a provisional government on March 15. A few days later, Czar Nicholas abdicated the throne, ending centuries of Russian Romanov rule. The leaders of the provisional government, including young Russian lawyer Alexander Kerensky, established a liberal program of rights such as freedom of speech, equality before the law, and the right of unions to organize and strike. They opposed violent social revolution. As minister of war, Kerensky continued the Russian war effort, even though Russian involvement in World War I was enormously unpopular. Unrest continued to grow as peasants looted farms and food riots erupted in the cities. Lenin instead called for a Soviet government that would be ruled directly by councils of soldiers, peasants and workers. The Bolsheviks and their allies occupied government buildings and other strategic locations in Petrograd, and soon formed a new government with Lenin as its head. The warring factions included the Red and White Armies. The White Army represented a large group of loosely allied forces, including monarchists, capitalists and supporters of democratic socialism.

## Chapter 9 : Revolution and Political Leadership: Algeria

*The French Revolution is regarded as one of the most influential of all modern socio-political revolutions and is associated with the rise of the bourgeoisie and the downfall of the aristocracy.*