

Chapter 1 : The Destructive War Summary - blog.quintoapp.com

The great North American War of remains one of the most examined episodes in American history. Still, Although this work is subtitled "William Tecumseh Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, and.

Types of war War must entail some degree of confrontation using weapons and other military technology and equipment by armed forces employing military tactics and operational art within a broad military strategy subject to military logistics. Studies of war by military theorists throughout military history have sought to identify the philosophy of war , and to reduce it to a military science. Modern military science considers several factors before a national defence policy is created to allow a war to commence: Biological warfare , or germ warfare, is the use of weaponized biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Chemical warfare involves the use of weaponized chemicals in combat. Poison gas as a chemical weapon was principally used during World War I , and resulted in over a million estimated casualties, including more than , civilians. Civil war is a war between forces belonging to the same nation or political entity. Conventional warfare is declared war between states in which nuclear , biological , or chemical weapons are not used or see limited deployment. Insurgency is a rebellion against authority, when those taking part in the rebellion are not recognized as belligerents lawful combatants. Information warfare is the application of destructive force on a large scale against information assets and systems, against the computers and networks that support the four critical infrastructures the power grid, communications, financial, and transportation. Total war is warfare by any means possible, disregarding the laws of war , placing no limits on legitimate military targets , using weapons and tactics resulting in significant civilian casualties , or demanding a war effort requiring significant sacrifices by the friendly civilian population. Unconventional warfare , the opposite of conventional warfare, is an attempt to achieve military victory through acquiescence, capitulation, or clandestine support for one side of an existing conflict. War of aggression is a war for conquest or gain rather than self-defense; this can be the basis of war crimes under customary international law. War of liberation , Wars of national liberation or national liberation revolutions are conflicts fought by nations to gain independence. The term is used in conjunction with wars against foreign powers or at least those perceived as foreign to establish separate sovereign states for the rebelling nationality. From a different point of view, these wars are called insurgencies, rebellions, or wars of independence. Military history The percentages of men killed in war in eight tribal societies, and Europe and the U. Keeley, archeologist The earliest recorded evidence of war belongs to the Mesolithic cemetery Site , which has been determined to be approximately 14, years old. About forty-five percent of the skeletons there displayed signs of violent death. The advent of gunpowder and the acceleration of technological advances led to modern warfare. According to Conway W. Henderson, "One source claims that 14, wars have taken place between BC and the late 20th century, costing 3. For comparison, an estimated 1,, people died from infectious diseases in the 20th century. All of these forms of warfare were used by primitive societies, a finding supported by other researchers. Scarcity of resources meant defensive works were not a cost-effective way to protect the society against enemy raids. At the end of each of the last two World Wars, concerted and popular efforts were made to come to a greater understanding of the underlying dynamics of war and to thereby hopefully reduce or even eliminate it altogether. These efforts materialized in the forms of the League of Nations , and its successor, the United Nations. According to the U. Bureau of the Census , the Indian Wars of the 19th century cost the lives of about 50,

Chapter 2 : Urban Destruction during the Civil War - Oxford Research Encyclopedia of American History

In 'The Destructive War,' Charles Royster attempts what he calls a "dual biography" of the two men, which ends up being something much more. He ruminates on the nature of the war itself, arguing Some say that the Civil War was a "total war" of devastation.

Visit Website Did you know? During Reconstruction, the Republican Party in the South represented a coalition of blacks who made up the overwhelming majority of Republican voters in the region along with "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags," as white Republicans from the North and South, respectively, were known. Emancipation changed the stakes of the Civil War, ensuring that a Union victory would mean large-scale social revolution in the South. It was still very unclear, however, what form this revolution would take. Over the next several years, Lincoln considered ideas about how to welcome the devastated South back into the Union, but as the war drew to a close in early he still had no clear plan. In a speech delivered on April 11, while referring to plans for Reconstruction in Louisiana, Lincoln proposed that some blacks—including free blacks and those who had enlisted in the military—deserved the right to vote. He was assassinated three days later, however, and it would fall to his successor to put plans for Reconstruction in place. Apart from being required to uphold the abolition of slavery in compliance with the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, swear loyalty to the Union and pay off war debt, southern state governments were given free reign to rebuild themselves. These repressive codes enraged many in the North, including numerous members of Congress, which refused to seat congressmen and senators elected from the southern states. The first bill extended the life of the bureau, originally established as a temporary organization charged with assisting refugees and freed slaves, while the second defined all persons born in the United States as national citizens who were to enjoy equality before the law. After Johnson vetoed the bills—causing a permanent rupture in his relationship with Congress that would culminate in his impeachment in —the Civil Rights Act became the first major bill to become law over presidential veto. African-American participation in southern public life after would be by far the most radical development of Reconstruction, which was essentially a large-scale experiment in interracial democracy unlike that of any other society following the abolition of slavery. Blacks won election to southern state governments and even to the U. Congress during this period. Reconstruction Comes to an End After , an increasing number of southern whites turned to violence in response to the revolutionary changes of Radical Reconstruction. The Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist organizations targeted local Republican leaders, white and black, and other African Americans who challenged white authority. Though federal legislation passed during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant in took aim at the Klan and others who attempted to interfere with black suffrage and other political rights, white supremacy gradually reasserted its hold on the South after the early s as support for Reconstruction waned. Racism was still a potent force in both South and North, and Republicans became more conservative and less egalitarian as the decade continued. In —after an economic depression plunged much of the South into poverty—the Democratic Party won control of the House of Representatives for the first time since the Civil War. When Democrats waged a campaign of violence to take control of Mississippi in , Grant refused to send federal troops, marking the end of federal support for Reconstruction-era state governments in the South. In the contested presidential election that year, Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes reached a compromise with Democrats in Congress: In exchange for certification of his election, he acknowledged Democratic control of the entire South. A century later, the legacy of Reconstruction would be revived during the civil rights movement of the s, as African Americans fought for the political, economic and social equality that had long been denied them.

Chapter 3 : War - Wikipedia

*The Destructive War: William Tecumseh Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, and the Americans [Charles Royster] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. From the moment the Civil War began, partisans on both sides were calling not just for victory but for extermination.*

But we must never forget. The United States has not made any apology to Iraq. Foreign policy is even more sensitive a subject in the United States than slavery of the black people and genocide of the Native Americans. The US has apologized for these many times, but virtually never for the crimes of American foreign policy. In , George W. Bush, the man most responsible for this holocaust, was living a quiet life in Texas, with a focus on his paintings. Yes, he has certainly done thatâ€™mountains of rubble for one thing; rubble that once was cities and towns. His legacy also includes the charming Islamic State. We need a trial to judge all those who bear significant responsibility for the past centuryâ€™the most murderous and ecologically destructive in human history. We could call it the war, air and fiscal crimes tribunal and we could put politicians and CEOs and major media owners in the dock with earphones like Eichmann and make them listen to the evidence of how they killed millions of people and almost murdered the planet and made most of us far more miserable than we needed to be. So there would be no capital punishment, but rather banishment to an overseas Nike factory with a vow of perpetual silence. The pretext was completely trumped up. Senator John Kerry voted for it. Nice moral authority you have there, John. Does Obama avoid prosecuting the Bush-Cheney gang because he wants to have the same rights to commit war crimes? The excuse he gives for his inaction is so lame that if George W. On about five occasions, in reply to questions about why his administration has not prosecuted the like of Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, et al. It simply makes laws, law enforcement, crime, justice, and facts irrelevant. Picture Chelsea Manning and other whistleblowers using this argument. Picture the reaction to this by Barack Obama, who has become the leading persecutor of whistleblowers in American history. Noam Chomsky has observed: Click here help support the effort required to deliver it to you. It appears that the German and Japanese people only relinquished their imperial culture and mindset when they were bombed back to the stone age during World War II. Something similar may be the only cure for the same pathology that is embedded into the very social fabric of the United States. The US is now a full-blown pathological society. There is no other wonder drug to deal with American-exceptionalism-itis.

Here, LSU history professor Royster (Light-Horse Harry Lee and the Legacy of the American Revolution, ; A Revolutionary People at War,) shows how both the North and South clamored for massive and lethal action against one another in the Civil War, only to find that the violence surpassed their fantasies of mayhem in unexpectedly nasty ways.

Personal use only; commercial use is strictly prohibited for details see Privacy Policy and Legal Notice. They did so for two reasons. Both Union and Confederate armies bombarded and burned cities with these goals in mind. Sometimes they fought battles on city streets but more often, Union troops initiated long-term sieges in order to capture Confederate cities and demoralize their inhabitants. Urban destruction, particularly long-term sieges, took a psychological toll on mostly southern city residents. Many were wounded, lost property, or were forced to become refugees. Both soldiers and civilians tried to make sense of the destruction of cities in writing, and also in illustrations and photographs; images in particular shaped both northern and southern memories of the war and its costs. Civil War , cities , urban destruction , military strategy , battle , siege , civilians , retaliation , defensive burning , civilized warfare , Civil War visual culture Cities as Military Targets The antebellum era was a time of rapid urbanization in the United States. Large, densely populated cities and towns had proliferated on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line by During the Civil War, Union and Confederate commanders made the capture or destruction of enemy cities a central feature of their campaigns. How could the body politic function without its nerve center? Third, because antebellum cities had manufacturing and storage centers within their borders, bombarding and setting fire to cities also destroyed factories, foundries, supply depots, and warehouses. Both Union and Confederate armies bombarded and burned cities with all of these goals in mind. Sometimes Union troops fought battles on city streets but more often, they initiated long-term sieges in order to capture Confederate cities. Cities were vital assets and targets for both armies during the American Civil War; whoever controlled them determined the outcome of the conflict. Fredericksburg From Jackson, Mississippi, to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, battles and skirmishes carried over into the streets of small towns. But as important as urban centers were to campaign strategies, generals on both sides tried to avoid long-term battles in cities. The urban landscape was not conducive to fights between large armies, and the presence of civilians was problematic for the development of battle strategy. The city was also a manufacturing center, producing guns and ammunition for Confederate forces. The delay gave Confederate general Robert E. By early December both Union and Confederate artillery and infantry were posted on high hills, with the city in-between. Courtesy of the private collection of Roy Winkelman. In the foggy, early morning hours of December 11, the Union army which had finally received the pontoon boats began to assemble their bridge. From a hundred muskets tells us the ball is opened. These soldiers fired upon Union engineers assembling the pontoon boats and then upon federals streaming across the completed bridge. The bombardment had knocked many buildings to pieces, revealing their contents to soldiers who almost immediately set to work looting them. Click to view larger Figure 3. The accepted laws of warfare condemned the sacking of captured cities. The next day, several successive charges against this strong Confederate position failed, and the defeated Federals retreated back through the town and across the Rappahannock. Confederate soldiers retaking Fredericksburg on December 15 were astonished at the level of destruction in the city. Four days of bombardment, battle, and looting had brought stunning changes to Fredericksburg. Civilians in Cities The shelling of Fredericksburg was brief and occurred before the battle. However, most sieges during the Civil War included long-term, regular bombardment and blockading, and they were initiated after battles failed to force the capitulation of the soldiers who defended urban centers. Beginning in , the Union army increasingly used siege tactics against southern cities. Soldiers established positions around their targets and cut off their communication and supply lines; then they began throwing shells into protective fortifications and often, city streets multiple times a day. The extended sieges of Charleston, South Carolina August –February , and Petersburg, Virginia August –April , put great stress on soldiers and civilians alike, but these cities, defended by strong works and intact supply lines, resisted until the last months of the war, when Confederate soldiers abandoned them in the face of oncoming Union

soldiers. During all of these sieges, bombardment destroyed significant portions of the urban landscape. The inability of artillerists to hit precise targets from more than two miles away meant that shells aimed at military targets often struck houses and churches instead. In August , after the Army of the Potomac had settled into the siege of Petersburg, for example, a correspondent for the *Richmond Enquirer* reported that the steady shelling of the city had not injured many residents, but it had done considerable damage to their property. Shot and shell plunged down through roofs and into parlors and bedrooms. In cities under siege, civilians who could not afford to evacuate lived in a constant state of anxiety, never knowing when and where the bombs would fall. Click to view larger Figure 5. Some families decorated their caves with carpets, tables, and beds. One anonymous woman who detailed her experiences in Vicksburg in her diary, for example, was chagrined to note that after more than a month of artillery barrages, she had lost her nerve. One has busted under the dining room which frightened us very much. This was one of the goals of siege warfare: Constant shelling was effective in achieving these ends, as was cutting the city off from supply routes. As General Ulysses S. Grant shut down all access to Vicksburg in the early summer of , civilians increasingly feared they would starve. What shall we drink? And wherewithal shall we be clothed? Wartime sieges, however, almost immediately created a provisioning crisis. She could not bring herself to eat it, so she subsisted on cornbread and a mixture of rice and milk for weeks. The residents of Vicksburg were eating white bread and reveling in quiet evenings by July 4, White residents were chagrined by these developments; emancipation was another form of destruction that took from them their wealth in slaves. And although sieges were harrowing experiences for enslaved people and free blacks as well they suffered alongside their white masters and mistresses, starving and thirsty and in constant fear for their lives—imagine Martha, having to dodge shells on her daily run to the market in Vicksburg , the capitulation of southern cities brought freedom, so they welcomed Union soldiers with open arms. These large populations of black and white refugees lived lives of constant instability as they moved to places unknown to them, seeking aid from strangers. The refugee situation put stress on individuals, and on rural and urban communities. The southern press especially excoriated Sherman for attacking Atlanta, a city he knew to be filled with women and children. In his view, the siege was a military necessity; it was a tool that armies had to use in order to win. They called for revenge, for retaliation in kind. Some military commanders answered that call. Soldiers and the Ruins of Revenge Vengeance is a powerful emotion and impetus to action. For Civil War—era military officials, the practice of retaliation moved beyond passion and became a legitimate military tactic. But the most spectacular moment of urban destruction as a punishment occurred during the summer of in southern Pennsylvania, at the hands of Confederate soldiers under orders from General Jubal Early. McCausland soon lost patience, however, and within a few hours he ordered his men to set fire to the town at different locations. Technically, this order was not justified militarily as retaliation, for it did not directly punish David Hunter, who had fired Confederate houses. Architects and carpenters set to work almost immediately and reconstructed most of the Diamond by Defensive Burning as a Military Tactic Retaliation was a controversial wartime tactic that military theorists spent considerable time debating. One of the only southern cities entirely destroyed using defensive burning was Hampton, Virginia. It was the first large-scale urban ruin of the conflict, and it revealed the various and important roles that cities—and emancipation—played in the American Civil War. On May 24, , three enslaved men named Shepard Mallory, Frank Baker, and James Townshend, all of whom belonged to Colonel Charles Mallory, arrived at the fort, appealing for sanctuary. When Confederate major John Cary of the Virginia Artillery appeared the next day and demanded the return of these three men under the Fugitive Slave Act of , Union major-general Benjamin Butler denied the request, informing Cary that because Virginia had seceded, its slaveholders no longer had claims under federal policies like the Fugitive Slave Act. Click to view larger Figure 7. By late July almost 1, fugitive slaves who had confiscated themselves gathered around Fortress Monroe, and Butler wrote a series of letters and reports to Secretary of War Simon Cameron asking for orders regarding their housing and care. Magruder, who was in command of Confederate forces on the Peninsula. By April , the ruins of Hampton had begun to disappear, their brick and stone fragments taken and used to build shelters for Union soldiers and for the fugitive slaves who flocked to the area in escalating numbers. Magruder had burned the town in August in part because he feared its use as a camp for runaway slaves. The burning of Hampton, like the destruction of

Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Chambersburg, reveals that cities that came under fire during the Civil War provoked disputes about battles and sieges, and acts of retaliation and defense as military tactics. The presence of civilians in cities complicated these discussions, and helped to shape critiques of urban destruction as a military tactic. The Aesthetics of Ruined Cities and the Lost Cause Photographs and illustrations also influenced this wartime discourse of destruction. Barnard, all of whom worked for New York City photographic studio owner Mathew Brady, created spectacular images of urban ruins, mostly in Photographers could not yet capture motion, so it was left to newspaper illustrators and lithograph production companies like Currier and Ives to depict the leaping flames and roiling smoke of cities on fire. During the s, image production and reproduction technologies advanced rapidly and therefore images of burning and ruined citiesâ€”Harpers Ferry, Hampton, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Chambersburg, Atlanta, Columbia, Charleston, and Richmondâ€”were increasingly accessible and affordable. Due to the dominance of northern printing and photographic establishments before and during the war, the bulk of the images were produced by northerners and for northern audiences. Thus, images of destroyed cities usually narrated Union military conquests and victories, suggesting that urban destruction was integral to the ultimate Union victory. For Confederates, these images conveyed tragedy and suffering. Throughout the novel, Union troops pursue Mrs. Thus, southerners dismissed one of the central justifications of urban destruction during the war: Barnard, for example, took many photographs of the ruins of Charleston, South Carolina, in the year after it fell to Union troops. He did not distinguish between his images of the sections of the city damaged in the siege of â€”, and the sections of the city leveled by a fire that swept through the business district in December â€”before any Union troops had set foot in the city. But these ruins still existed. Their material reality speaks to the centrality of cities in Civil War military strategy; to the many ways in which soldiers turned buildings into rubble; to the suffering of black and white civilians enduring these acts; and to the diverse meanings all Americans found in the urban ruins of war. Discussion of the Literature Just as urban centers were attractive targets for Union and Confederate armies in the s, cities have become an increasingly popular topic in Civil War history. Since the late 20th century studies of northern and southern cities in wartime have proliferated. Many recent histories focus on urban centers north and west of the Mason-Dixon Line: Boston, Chicago, New York City. Louis and the Cultural Civil War , for example, reveals how St. Louisâ€”which was northern, southern, and westernâ€”endured all manner of attacks and counterattacks during the war, remaining in contention until

Chapter 5 : Reconstruction - HISTORY

At once an incisive dual biography, hypnotically engrossing military history, and a cautionary examination of the American penchant for patriotic bloodshed, The Destructive War is a work of enormous power.

Chapter 6 : THE DESTRUCTIVE WAR by Charles Royster | Kirkus Reviews

THE DESTRUCTIVE WAR: William Tecumseh Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, and the Americans User Review - Kirkus. Here, LSU history professor Royster (Light-Horse Harry Lee and the Legacy of the American Revolution, ; A Revolutionary People at War,) shows how both the North and South clamored for massive.

Chapter 7 : Destructive War, The by Royster, Charles

"The Destructive Roar" is the 1st Extra Booster released in the Japanese and English formats. Contents Includes 66 cards (3 VR, 6 RRR, 9 RR, 15 R and 33 C)+ 6 Parallel cards (3 SVR and 3 OR).

Chapter 8 : The Destructive War by Charles Royster | blog.quintoapp.com

Most people think that WW2 was the most destructive war in history. By far most of the destruction was done by allied bombs to the Japanese and German cities but not to the degree of making the cities totally uninhabited.

Read "The Destructive War William Tecumseh Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, and the Americans" by Charles Royster with Rakuten Kobo. From the moment the Civil War began, partisans on both sides were calling not just for victory but for extermination.