

George Washington And The American Military Tradition Mercer University Lamar Memorial Lectures Ser

Getting the books George Washington And The American Military Tradition Mercer University Lamar Memorial Lectures Ser now is not type of inspiring means. You could not unaided going in the manner of books accrual or library or borrowing from your friends to gain access to them. This is an definitely easy means to specifically acquire guide by on-line. This online broadcast George Washington And The American Military Tradition Mercer University Lamar Memorial Lectures Ser can be one of the options to accompany you bearing in mind having additional time.

It will not waste your time. take on me, the e-book will unconditionally way of being you further business to read. Just invest tiny become old to door this on-line notice George Washington And The American Military Tradition Mercer University Lamar Memorial Lectures Ser as capably as review them wherever you are now.

Quarterly Review of Military Literature 1992

Arms for Empire Douglas Edward Leach 1973 The Genesis of the American Military Tradition; The Opening Stages of Armed Conflict, 1622-1689; The Anglo-French Struggle Begins: King Williams War, 1689-1697; The Struggle Resumes: Queen Annes War, 1702-1713; "Cold War" Eighteenth-Century Style, 1713-1738; The War of the 1740s; Problems of a Military Era; Dangerous Interlude, 1748-1754; The Climactic Struggle for Empire: First Phase, 1755-1757; The Climactic Struggle for Empire: Second Phase, 1758-1760; The Transition to Peace and Revolution.

George Washington's Enforcers Harry M. Ward 2009-10-08 A well-disciplined army was vital to win American independence, but policing soldiers during the Revolution presented challenges. George Washington's Enforcers: Policing the Continental Army examines how justice was left to the overlapping duties of special army personnel and how an improvised police force imposed rules and regulations on the common soldier. Historian Harry M. Ward describes these methods of police enforcement, emphasizing the brutality experienced by the enlisted men who were punished severely for even light transgressions. This volume explores the influences that shaped army practice and the quality of the soldiery, the enforcement of military justice, the use of guards as military police, and the application of punishment. Washington's army, which adopted the organization and justice code of the British army, labored under the direction of ill-trained and arrogant officers. Ward relates how the enlisted men, who had a propensity for troublemaking and desertion, not only were victims of the double standard that existed between officers and regular troops but also lacked legal protection in the army. The enforcement of military justice afforded the accused with little due process support. Ward discusses the duties of the various personnel responsible for training and enforcing the standards of behavior, including duty officers, adjutants, brigade majors, inspectors, and sergeant majors. He includes the roles of life guards, camp guards, quarter guards, picket men, and safe guards, whose responsibilities ranged from escorting the commander in chief, intercepting spies and stragglers, and protecting farmers from marauding soldiers to searching for deserters, rounding up unauthorized personnel, and looking for delinquents in local towns and taverns. George Washington's Enforcers, which includes sixteen illustrations, also addresses the executions of the period, as both ritual and spectacle, and the deterrent value of capital punishment. Ward explains how Washington himself mixed clemency with severity and examines how army policies tested the mettle of this chief

disciplinarian, who operated by the dictates of military necessity as perceived at the time.

American Military History: The United States Army and the forging of a nation, 1775-1917 2005

Revolution in America Don Higginbotham 2005 Our nation has produced comparatively few statesmen since the eighteenth century--only Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt seem to clearly qualify--whereas the American Revolution elevated several of its key players to a status of the first political order. Even the shortest list must include Franklin, Hamilton, and the first four presidents. The opening essays in Don Higginbotham's new collection look at the epochal achievements of the Revolutionary era through the perspectives of war, leadership, and state formation. Higginbotham examines how the blend of key personages influenced the creation of a federal system and led to the establishment of a new kind of militia and of West Point, a military academy distinctly different from its counterparts in Europe. The collection also provides a fascinating view into the character of George Washington through an essay examining his relationships with women. The concluding essays turn to the post-Revolutionary era to examine how the North and South, despite profound and persistent bonds, began to grow apart. Higginbotham traces the deepening sectional crisis within the context of the election of Lincoln, and he ends his book with the approach of a second revolution--that of the Confederacy. All of the essays demonstrate Higginbotham's belief that history is not shaped simply by vast, impersonal forces but that, on the contrary, significant and lasting change is to a large extent brought about by the interaction and decisions of individuals. Our unique and remarkable history is a reflection of remarkable people.

The American Military Tradition John Martin Carroll 2007 In this completely revised and updated second edition, historians John M. Carroll and Colin F. Baxter have gathered an esteemed group of military historians to explore the pivotal issues and themes in American warfare from the Colonial era to the present conflict in Iraq.

A Handbook of American Military History Jerry K. Sweeney 2006-01-01 The second edition of A Handbook of American Military History delineates the military history of the United States from the Revolutionary War into the opening stages of the twenty-first century war on terrorism. Comprehensive and easy to use, it supplies essential information on the social, technological, political, tactical, and strategic developments that have affected the evolution of the U.S. armed forces. New to the second edition is a chapter on U.S. military history from 1995 through 2004 and an index. A Handbook of American Military History is the perfect reader's guide for the military history buff or anyone interested in a brief overview of American military history.

A Handbook Of American Military History Jerry Sweeney 2019-09-25 This unique reference work covers the military history of the United States from the Revolution to the Gulf War. The Handbook of American Military History is comprehensive, easy to use, and supplies essential information on the social, technological, political, tactical, and strategic developments that have affected the evolution of the U.S.

Daniel Morgan Don Higginbotham 2013-07-01 Over the vast distances and rough terrain of the Revolutionary War, the tactics that Daniel Morgan had learned in Indian fighting--the thin skirmish line, the stress upon individual marksmanship, the hit-and-run mobility--were an important element of his success as a commander. He combined this success on the battlefield with a deep devotion to the soldiers serving under him. In a conflict that abounded in vital personalities, Morgan's was one of the most colorful. Illiterate, uncultivated, and contentious, he nevertheless combined the resourcefulness of a frontiersman with a native gift as a tactician and leader. His rise from humble origins gives forceful testimony to the democratic spirit of the new America.

George Washington's Mount Vernon: At Home in Revolutionary America Robert F. Dalzell 1998-09-24 George Washington's Mount Vernon brings together--for the first time--the details of Washington's 45-year endeavor to build and perfect Mount Vernon. In doing so it introduces us to a Washington few of his contemporaries knew, and one little noticed by historians since. Here we meet the planter/patriot who also genuinely loved building, a man passionately human in his desire to impress on his physical surroundings the stamp of his character and personal beliefs. As chief architect and planner of the countless changes made at Mount Vernon over the years, Washington began by imitating accepted models of fashionable taste, but as time passed he increasingly followed his own ideas. Hence, architecturally, as the authors show, Mount Vernon blends the orthodox and the innovative in surprising ways, just as the new American nation would. Equally interesting is the light the book sheds on the process of building at Mount Vernon, and on the people--slave and free--who did the work. Washington was a demanding master, and in their determination to preserve their own independence his workers often clashed with him. Yet, as the

Dalzell's argue, that experience played a vital role in shaping his hopes for the future of American society--hope that embraced in full measure the promise of the revolution in which he had led his fellow citizens. George Washington's Mount Vernon thus compellingly combines the two sides of Washington's life--the public and the private--and uses the combination to enrich our understanding of both. Gracefully written, with more than 80 photographs, maps, and engravings, the book tells a fascinating story with memorable insight.

Military Review 1992

George Washington and the American Military Tradition Don Higginbotham 1987-10-01 In *George Washington and the American Military Tradition*, Don Higginbotham investigates the interplay of militiaman and professional soldier, of soldier and legislator, that shaped George Washington's military career and ultimately fostered the victory that brought independence to our nation. Higginbotham then explores the legacy of Washington's success, revealing that the crucial blending of civil and military concerns characteristic of the Revolution has been variously regarded and only seldom repeated by later generations of American soldiers. Washington's training, between 1753 and 1755, included frontier command in the Virginia militia, adjunct service to the British regulars during the French and Indian War, and increasing civil service in the Virginia House of Burgesses and Continental Congress. The result of this combination of pursuits was Washington's concern for the citizen behind the soldier, his appreciation of both frontier tactics and professional discipline, and his sensitivity to political conflict and consensus in thirteen colonies in forming a new, united nation. When, in 1775, Washington accepted command of the Continental Army from the Continental Congress, he possessed political and military experience that enabled him, by 1783, to translate the Declaration of Independence into victory over the British. Yet, Higginbotham notes, the legacy of Washington's success has sometimes been overlooked by generals concerned with professional training and a permanent military establishment, and therefore apt to revere foreign heroes such as Jomini, Napoleon, and Bismarck more than Washington. Other leaders, most notably the World War II chief of staff, George Marshall, have recognized and implemented Washington's unique understanding of civil and military coordination. In times almost wholly dominated by a military agenda, Washington's and Marshall's steady subordination of soldier to citizen, of strategy to legislation, recalls the careful consensus of thirteen colonies in 1776.

Almanac of American Military History Spencer Tucker 2012-11-21 This almanac provides a comprehensive, chronological overview of all American military history, serving as the standard reference work of its type. * Biographies of 270 key individuals in American military history * Over 50 documents with introductions * 200 charts

Thomas Jefferson's Military Academy Robert M. S. McDonald 2004 Although Jefferson feared the potential power of a standing army, the contributors point out he also contended that "whatever enables us to go to war, secures our peace." They take a broad view of Jeffersonian security policy, exploring the ways in which West Point bolstered America's defenses against foreign aggression and domestic threats to the ideals of the American Revolution." "Thomas Jefferson's Military Academy should appeal to scholars and general readers interested in military history and the founding generation."--BOOK JACKET.

Interpreting American Military History at Museums and Historic Sites Marc K. Blackburn 2016-04-08 While the lessons of the past are equally important today as when they first occurred, the trouble lies in making them accessible to modern-audiences. *Interpreting American Military History at Museums and Historic Sites* provides a guide to turning those important American military moments into relevant and captivating experiences. The book acts as a primer for those unfamiliar with academic trends of the last forty years. Through current interpretive methods and case studies, readers will gain an understanding of how to take this information and create programs, interpretive media, outreach strategies, and mission goals that are relevant to the public and the institution charged with serving them.

Washington's Revolutionary War Generals Stephen R. Taaffe 2019-10-03 When the Revolutionary War began, Congress established a national army and appointed George Washington its commander in chief. Congress then took it upon itself to choose numerous subordinate generals to lead the army's various departments, divisions, and brigades. How this worked out in the end is well known. Less familiar, however, is how well Congress's choices worked out along the way. Although historians have examined many of Washington's subordinates, *Washington's Revolutionary War Generals* is the first book to look at these men in a collective, integrated manner. A thoroughgoing study of the Revolutionary War careers of the Continental Army's generals—their experience,

performance, and relationships with Washington and the Continental Congress—this book provides an overview of the politics of command, both within and outside the army, and a unique perspective on how it affected Washington's prosecution of the war. It is impossible to understand the outcome of the War for Independence without first examining America's military leadership, author Stephen R. Taaffe contends. His description of Washington's generals—who they were, how they received their commissions, and how they performed—goes a long way toward explaining how these American officers, who were short on experience and military genius, prevailed over their professional British counterparts. Following these men through the war's most important battles and campaigns as well as its biggest controversies, such as the Conway Cabal and the Newburgh Conspiracy, Taaffe weaves a narrative in the grand tradition of military history. Against this backdrop, his depiction of the complexities and particulars of character and politics of military command provides a new understanding of George Washington, the War for Independence, and the U.S. military's earliest beginnings. A unique combination of biography and institutional history shot through with political analysis, this book is a thoughtful, deeply researched, and an eminently readable contribution to the literature of the Revolution.

American Military History: The United States Army and the forging of a nation, 1775-1917 2006

American Military History 2005

Professional Journal of the United States Army 1992

George Washington and American Constitutionalism Glenn A. Phelps 1993 George Washington is generally viewed as a demigod for what he was and did, not what he thought. That he played a key role in securing the adoption of the Constitution is well known, but few credit him with a political philosophy that actively shaped the constitutional tradition. In this revisionist study, Glenn Phelps argues that Washington's political thought did influence the principles informing the federal government then and now. Phelps examines Washington's political ideas not as they were perceived by his contemporaries but in his own words, that is, he shows what Washington believed, not what others thought he believed. Phelps shows that Washington's political values remained consistent over time, regardless of who his counselors or "ghost writers" were. Using Washington's letters to friends and family - written free from the constraints of public politics - Phelps reveals a man committed to a fully developed plan for a constitutional republic. He demonstrates that the first president developed - long before Madison, Hamilton, and other nationalists - a coherent and consistent view of a republican government on a continental scale, a view grounded in classically conservative Republicanism and continentally minded commercialism. That Washington was only partially successful in building the constitutional system that he intended does not undercut his theoretical contribution, Phelps contends. Even his failures affected the way our constitutional tradition developed.

History 1987

George Washington Reconsidered Don Higginbotham 2001 George Washington, heroic general of the Revolution, master of Mount Vernon, and first president of the United States, remains the most enigmatic figure of the founding generation, with historians and the public at large still arguing over the strengths of his character and the nature of his intellectual and political contributions to the early republic. Representing the finest recent scholarship on Washington, these thirteen essays by the leading scholars in the field strike a balance between Washington's personal life and character and his public life as a soldier and political figure. Editor Don Higginbotham provides an introduction about Washington and his treatment by historians, and an afterword devoted to how the American people have viewed Washington, including the 1999 commemorations of the bicentennial of his death. With three essays written specifically for this volume, George Washington Reconsidered is the first collection of its kind to be published in over thirty years.

Im Namen der Freiheit Gerhard Besier 2006

American Defense Policy Paul J. Bolt 2005 American Defense Policy has been a mainstay for instructors of courses in political science, international relations, military affairs, and American national security for over 25 years. The updated and thoroughly revised eighth edition considers questions of continuity and change in America's defense policy in the face of a global climate beset by geopolitical tensions, rapid technological change, and terrorist violence. On September 11, 2001, the seemingly impervious United States was handed a very sharp reality check. In this new atmosphere of fear and vulnerability, policy

makers were forced to make national security their highest priority, implementing laws and military spending initiatives to combat the threat of international terrorism. In this volume, experts examine the many factors that shape today's security landscape -- America's values, the preparation of future defense leaders, the efforts to apply what we have learned from Afghanistan and Iraq to the transformation of America's military, reflection on America's nuclear weapons programs and missile defense, the threat of terrorism, and the challenges of homeland security -- which are applied to widely varied approaches to national defense strategy. This invaluable and prudent text remains a classic introduction to the vital security issues facing the United States throughout its history and breaks new ground as a thoughtful and comprehensive starting point in understanding American defense policy and its role in the world today. International Encyclopedia of Military History James C. Bradford 2004-12-01 With its impressive breadth of coverage – both geographically and chronologically – the International Encyclopedia of Military History is the most up-to-date and inclusive A-Z resource on military history. From uniforms and military insignia worn by combatants to the brilliant military leaders and tacticians who commanded them, the campaigns and wars to the weapons and equipment used in them, this international and multi-cultural two-volume set is an accessible resource combining the latest scholarship in the field with a world perspective on military history.

U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition Bruce Catton 2015-11-03 A concise biography of the legendary Union general and controversial US president from “one of America's foremost Civil War authorities” (Kirkus Reviews). Pulitzer Prize–winning historian Bruce Catton explores the life and legacy of one of the nation's most misunderstood heroes: Ulysses S. Grant. In this classic work, Grant emerges as a complicated figure whose accomplishments have all too often been downplayed or overlooked. Catton begins with Grant's youth and his service as a young lieutenant under General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican-American War. He recounts Grant's subsequent disgrace, from his forced resignation for drinking to his failures as a citizen farmer and salesman. He then chronicles his redemption during the Civil War, as Grant rose from the rank of an unknown soldier to commanding general of the US Army and savior of the Union. U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition details all of his signature campaigns: From Fort Henry, Shiloh, and the Siege of Vicksburg to Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Grant won national renown. Then, as a two-term president, Grant achieved a number of underrated successes that must figure into any telling of his life. From Grant's childhood in Ohio to his final days in New York, this succinct and illuminating biography is required reading for anyone interested in American history.

The Harmon Memorial Lectures in Military History, 1959-1987 Harry R. Borowski 1988

American Military Leaders: A-L John C. Fredriksen 1999 A comprehensive collection of biographies of the most prominent military leaders in American history. * 422 A-Z biographies highlight each individual's background, contributions, and significance to America's fortunes in war * Illustrated * Cites works for further research and includes a list of leaders organized by their military titles

Friedrich der Große und George Washington Jürgen Overhoff 2011-10-17 Preußen und die Vereinigten Staaten sind die beiden aus Selbstermächtigung heraus gegründeten neuen Staaten des Jahrhunderts der Aufklärung. Und manch ein Preuße hat auf der amerikanischen Seite für die Unabhängigkeit gekämpft. Aus dem fernen Europa hat jedoch auch der preußische König interessiert über den großen Teich geschaut, wobei die historische Forschung diese Neugier bisher weitgehend übersah. Der Vergleich zwischen Friedrich und seinem kritischen Bewunderer Washington wirft nicht zuletzt ein scharfes Licht auf die Defizite des britischen Staatsverständnisses als aufgeklärter Monarch.

William Harding Carter and the American Army Ronald Glenn Machoian 2006 In this first full-length biography of William Harding Carter, Ronald G. Machoian explores Carter's pivotal role in bringing the American military into a new era and transforming a legion of citizen-soldiers into the modern professional force we know today. Machoian follows Carter's career from his boyhood in Civil War Nashville, where he volunteered to carry Union dispatches, through his involvement in bitter campaigns against Apaches in the Southwest, to his participation in the Indian Wars' tragic final chapter at Wounded Knee in 1890. Carter's life and work reflected his times—the Gilded Age and the Progressive era. Machoian shows Carter as an able intellectual, attuned to contemporary cultural trends and tirelessly devoted to ensuring that the U.S. Army kept abreast of them. In collaboration with Secretary of War Elihu Root, he created the U.S. Army War College and pushed through Congress the General Staff Act of 1903, which replaced the office of commanding general with a chief of staff

and modernized the staff structure. Later, he championed the replacement of the state militia system with a more capable national reserve and advocated wartime conscription. Since his death in 1925, Carter's important contributions toward modernizing the U.S. Army have been overlooked. Machoian redresses this oversight by highlighting Carter's contributions to the U.S. military's growth as a professional institution and the nation's transition to the twentieth century. The Air National Guard and the American Military Tradition Charles Joseph Gross 1995 Recounts the Air National Guard's service and heritage as part of the nation's military forces. Traces the militia tradition and connects this story with the rising influence of air power. Outlines the Air National Guard's three primary missions: to reinforce active duty forces in wartime; to assist State governments responding to natural disasters and public emergencies; and to provide various community service functions. L.C. card 94-067989.

George Washington and the American Military Tradition Don Higginbotham 1985-01-01 In George Washington and the American Military Tradition, Don Higginbotham investigates the interplay of militiamen and professional soldier, of soldier and legislator, that shaped George Washington's military career and ultimately fostered the victory that brought independence to our nation.

Great Warrior Leaders/thinkers 1994

General George Washington ; Exemplar-in-Chief: A Historical Analysis of George Washington's Influence on the Early Continental Army and Civil Military Relations 2009 George Washington was an "Exemplar-in-Chief" who had an indelible influence on the nature and character of the early Continental Army, an influence that set the precedent for how the United States military would interact with civil authorities under the new institution of a democratic republic. An analysis of the historical record shows multiple examples of George Washington's early influence in shaping the nature and character of the United States military. Today's American military is a direct descendant of the early Continental Army, which fought the War for Independence and was shaped by Washington's influence. In analyzing Washington's motives and actions, to include correspondence and court martial rulings, this study will attempt to open a window of understanding into Washington's influence on the Continental Army and on the American military tradition among the officer corps to the present day. Washington left a lasting impression on the American military structure that has held strong for over 200 years. Through his actions in creating the Continental Army and leading that Army during the Revolution, he forever set the framework for the civil-military tradition in this nation -- a nation that has never seen a military coup. Washington's influence is not only significant ... it cemented the military subordination to civilian authority which has lasted to this day.

George Washington and George Marshall Don Higginbotham 1984

The American Military Tradition John Martin Carroll 1993 The American Military Tradition focuses on central questions about the nation's military heritage: who fought America's wars, and how did they fight them? To answer these questions, the essays presented here trace the evolution of America's military tradition from reliance on the citizen-soldier - the minuteman of the American Revolution - to the use of a mixed force that included a growing number of professional soldiers, to the predominance today of all-professional armed forces.

Gettysburg Heroes Glenn W. LaFantasie 2008-02-05 The Civil War generation saw its world in ways startlingly different from our own. In these essays, Glenn W. LaFantasie examines the lives and experiences of several key personalities who gained fame during the war and after. The battle of Gettysburg is the thread that ties these Civil War lives together. Gettysburg was a personal turning point, though each person was affected differently. Largely biographical in its approach, the book captures the human drama of the war and shows how this group of individuals—including Abraham Lincoln, James Longstreet, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, William C. Oates, and others—endured or succumbed to the war and, willingly or unwillingly, influenced its outcome. At the same time, it shows how the war shaped the lives of these individuals, putting them through ordeals they never dreamed they would face or survive.

The First Way of War John Grenier 2005-01-31 This 2005 book explores the evolution of Americans' first way of war, to show how war waged against Indian noncombatant population and agricultural resources became the method early Americans employed and, ultimately, defined their military heritage. The sanguinary story of the American conquest of the Indian peoples east of the Mississippi River helps demonstrate how early Americans embraced warfare shaped by extravagant violence and focused on conquest. Grenier provides a major revision in understanding the place of warfare directed on noncombatants

in the American military tradition, and his conclusions are relevant to understand US 'special operations' in the War on Terror.

History of American Political Thought Bryan-Paul Frost 2019-01-08 Revised and updated, this long-awaited second edition provides a comprehensive introduction to the most important American statesmen, activists, and writers regardless of the historical era or political persuasion.

Soldiers and Uniforms of the American Army, 1775-1954 Fritz Kredel 2005-03-02 Splendid pictorial history of military apparel includes the Revolutionary War, uniforms worn by the Texas Rangers (1846), Louisiana Zouaves (1861), Philippine Scouts (1904), and members of the Women's Army Corps (1954). 32 full-color plates.

george-washington-and-the-american-military-tradition-mercero-university-
lamar-memorial-lectures-ser

Downloaded from kokhta-mitarbi.ge on September 25, 2022 by guest