

Hungary In The Balkan Wars

The Wars of Yesterday

Though persistently overshadowed by the Great War in historical memory, the two Balkan conflicts of 1912–1913 were among the most consequential of the early twentieth century. By pitting the states of Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro against a diminished Ottoman Empire—and subsequently against one another—they anticipated many of the horrors of twentieth-century warfare even as they produced the tense regional politics that helped spark World War I. Bringing together an international group of scholars, this volume applies the social and cultural insights of the “new military history” to revisit this critical episode with a central focus on the experiences of both combatants and civilians during wartime.

The Balkan Wars 1912-1913

In *The Balkan Wars 1912-1913*, Richard Hall examines the origins, the enactment and the resolution of the Balkan Wars, during which the Ottoman Empire fought a Balkan coalition of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia. The Balkan Wars of 1912 - 1913 opened an era of conflict in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century, which lasted until 1918, and which established a basis for problems which tormented Europe until the end of the century. Based on archival as well as published diplomatic and military sources, this book provides the first comprehensive perspective on the diplomatic and military aspects of the Balkan Wars. It demonstrates that, because of the diplomatic problems raised and the military strategies and tactics pursued to resolve those problems, The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 were the first phase of the greater and wider conflict of the First World War.

The Balkan Wars: 1912-1913.

In *"The Balkan Wars: 1912-1913,"* Jacob Gould Schurman provides a comprehensive analysis of the conflicts that erupted in the Balkan Peninsula, ultimately reshaping the geopolitical landscape of Europe. Schurman's narrative is marked by meticulous detail, offering an exposé on the military strategies, political intrigues, and national aspirations that defined this tumultuous period. Employing a blend of historical scholarship and vivid storytelling, he situates the Balkan Wars within the larger context of early 20th-century nationalism, examining not only the immediate causes but also the broader implications for future conflicts in the region. Jacob Gould Schurman, an esteemed scholar and diplomat, was deeply engaged in the study of international relations. His experiences as a professor and his diplomatic roles during pivotal moments of change in the international scene endowed him with a unique perspective on the intricacies of Balkan politics. Schurman's background in economics and history informed his analysis, allowing him to navigate the complex cultural and ideological currents that fueled the wars, providing readers with an informed viewpoint that remains relevant to modern discourse on Balkan issues. This book is a must-read for historians, political scientists, and anyone interested in the roots of contemporary conflicts in Southeast Europe. Schurman's incisive insights and detailed narrative will captivate readers, offering them both a thorough understanding and a nuanced appreciation of a conflict that continues to reverberate in today's geopolitical climate.

The Balkan Wars: 1912-1913 / Third Edition

Short, comprehensive book about the Balkan wars of 1912/1913. It focusses not on the gory details of the battlefield but on the political background of the conflict. Secret agreements, backstabbing and lies: it was all there. The author tell about them as far as he knew about them, and acknowledges it when he doesn't know

things for sure. The book gives a good overview of the histories of the different countries, nations and religions and how those are all connected and overlapping. (Excerpt from Goodreads)

The Balkan Wars, 1912-13

In 1912, the Balkan states formed an alliance in an effort to break free from the crumbling Ottoman Empire. Forming an army of some 645,000 troops from Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, they took on a force of 400,000 Turkish soldiers. Both sides were equipped with the latest weapons technology. This book looks at the diverse and sometimes colourful uniforms worn by both sides, paying special attention to insignia, weapons and equipment. It also gives an overview of the campaigns that became a 'priming pan' of World War I.

Armies of the Balkan Wars 1912–13

The Treaties of Carlowitz (1699) includes recent studies on the Lega Sacra War of 1683-1699 against the Ottoman Empire, the Peace treaties of Carlowitz (1699), and on the general impact of the conflict upon Modern Europe and the Balkans. With its contributions written by well-known international specialists in the field, the volume demonstrates that sometimes important conflicts tend to be forgotten with time, overshadowed by more spectacular wars, peace congresses or diplomatic alliances. The “Long War” of 1683-1699 is a case in point. By re-thinking and re-writing the history of the conflict and the subsequent peacemaking between a Christian alliance and the Ottoman state at the end of the 17th century, new perspectives, stretching into the present era, for the history of Europe, the Balkans and the Near East are brought into discussion. Contributors are: Tatjana Bazarova, Maurits van den Boogert, John Paul Ghobrial, Abdullah Güllüoğlu, Zoltan Györe, Colin Heywood, Lothar Höbelt, Erica Ianaro, Charles Ingrao, Dzheni Ivanova, Kirill Kochegarov, Dariusz Kołodziejczyk, Hans Georg Majer, Ivan Parvev, Arno Strohmeier.

The Treaties of Carlowitz (1699)

The conquest of Serbia was only one of the goals of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the First World War; beyond this lay the desire to control much of South-East Europe. Employing previously unseen sources, Marvin Fried provides the first complete analysis of the Monarchy's war aims in the Balkans and tells the story of its imperialist ambitions.

Austro-Hungarian War Aims in the Balkans during World War I

When it comes to the Balkans, most people quickly become lost in the quagmire of struggle and intractable hatred that consumes that ancient land today. Many assume that the genesis of the past ten years of atrocity in the region might have had something to do with Tito and his repressive Yugoslav regime, or perhaps with the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914. The seeds were really planted much, much earlier, on a desolate plain in Kosovo in 1389, when the Serbian Prince Lazar and his army clashed with and were defeated by the Ottoman forces of Sultan Murad I. In this riveting new history of the Balkan peoples, Andréerolymatos explores how ancient events engendered cultural myths that evolved over time, gaining psychic strength in the collective consciousnesses of Orthodox Christians and Muslims alike. In colorful detail, we meet the key figures that instigated and perpetuated these myths—including the assassin/heroes Milos Obolic and Gavrilo Princip and the warlord Ali Pasha. This lively survey of centuries of strife finally puts the modern conflicts in Bosnia and Kosovo into historical context, and provides a long overdue account of the origins of ethnic hatred and warmongering in this turbulent land.

The Balkan Wars

The history of the Balkans incorporates all the major historical themes of the 20th Century--the rise of

nationalism, communism and fascism, state-sponsored genocide and urban warfare. Focusing on the centuries opening decades, *War in the Balkans* seeks to shed new light on the Balkan Wars through approaching each regional and ethnic conflict as a separate actor, before placing them in a wider context. Although top-down 'Great Powers' historiography is often used to describe the beginnings of the World War I, not enough attention has been paid to the events in the region in the years preceding the Archduke Ferdinand's assassination. The Balkan Wars saw the defeat of the Ottoman Empire, the end of the Bulgarian Kingdom (then one of the most powerful military countries in the region), an unprecedented hardening of Serbian nationalism, the swallowing up of Slovenes, Croats and Slovaks in a larger Balkan entity, and thus set in place the pattern of border realignments which would become familiar for much of the twentieth century.

War in the Balkans

Distinguished scholar James D. Tracy shows how the Ottoman advance across Europe stalled in the western Balkans, where three great powers confronted one another in three adjoining provinces: Habsburg Croatia, Ottoman Bosnia, and Venetian Dalmatia. Until about 1580, Bosnia was a platform for Ottoman expansion, and Croatia steadily lost territory, while Venice focused on protecting the Dalmatian harbors vital for its trade with the Ottoman east. But as Habsburg-Austrian elites coalesced behind military reforms, they stabilized Croatia's frontier, while Bosnia shifted its attention to trade, and Habsburg raiders crossing Dalmatia heightened tensions with Venice. The period ended with a long inconclusive war between Habsburgs and Ottomans, and a brief inconclusive war between Austria and Venice. Based on rich primary research and a masterful synthesis of key studies, this book is the first English-language history of the early modern Western Balkans. More broadly, it brings out how the Ottomans and their European rivals conducted their wars in fundamentally different ways. A sultan's commands were not negotiable, and Ottoman generals were held to a time-tested strategy for conquest. Habsburg sovereigns had to bargain with their elites, and it took elaborate processes of consultation to rally provincial estates behind common goals. In the end, government-by-consensus was able to withstand government-by-command.

Balkan Wars

In the fall of 1912, the Ottoman Empire was in turmoil. In addition to the Albanian and the Yemen rebellions, the Empire was at war with Italy over the Libyan territory. Worse yet, cholera was spreading throughout the country, leaving a decimated population in its wake. In its weakness, the Ottoman Empire was ripe to be attacked, and the Balkan countries did so. On October 8, 1912, Montenegro declared war on the Ottoman Empire, beginning the first of the Balkan Wars. Embracing maturity and setting their differences aside, four nations joined together to form the Balkan League-Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria. Despite the tremendous land victory celebrated by the Balkan League, disputes over dividing the won territory soon arose. Dissatisfied with its share of the Macedonia, Bulgaria attacked its former allies Serbia and Greece. On August 10, 1913, the Treaty of Bucharest ended the second conflict, but it did not bring the peace. In the First World War, which was initiated by Sarajevo assassination, Balkan again became theater of the war. The Balkan wars have been a popular topic for scholarly research since their resolution. Despite the attention this topic has received, however, the research is far from complete. In this study contributing to the documentation and understanding of this conflict, author Igor Despot has not only reviews the events of the wars, but also considers these events in light of pertinent cultural aspects, identifying the commonalities and differences that may have determined alliances or sparked conflict throughout Balkan history.

The Balkan Wars in the Eyes of the Warring Parties

David Stevenson directs attention away from the Anglo-German naval race towards the competition on land between the continental armies. He analyses the defence policies of the Powers, and the interaction between the growth of military preparedness and the diplomatic crises in the Mediterranean and the Balkans that culminated in the events of July-August 1914.

The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913

Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives is a comprehensive examination of the Balkan Wars, a series of violent conflicts that tore through the Balkans region in the 1990s. This book explores the historical, social, and political factors that led to the outbreak of the wars, as well as the major events and consequences of the conflict. Drawing on historical analysis, personal accounts, and expert commentary, **Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives** provides a nuanced understanding of the Balkan Wars and their enduring impact on the region. The book argues that the wars were a preventable tragedy, and that the international community could have done more to stop the violence. It also offers lessons learned from these conflicts that can help us to prevent similar tragedies from happening in the future. **Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives** is an essential read for anyone interested in the history of the Balkans, the causes and consequences of ethnic conflict, and the importance of peace and reconciliation. It is a timely and important book that sheds light on one of the darkest chapters in recent history. **Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives** is a valuable resource for students, scholars, policymakers, and anyone interested in understanding the Balkan Wars and their impact on the region. It is a comprehensive and well-researched book that provides a deep understanding of the conflict and its consequences. **Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives** is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the Balkans, ethnic conflict, and the importance of peace and reconciliation. It is a timely and important book that sheds light on one of the darkest chapters in recent history. **Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives** is a valuable resource for students, scholars, policymakers, and anyone interested in understanding the Balkan Wars and their impact on the region. It is a comprehensive and well-researched book that provides a deep understanding of the conflict and its consequences. If you like this book, write a review!

Armaments and the Coming of War

For many countries in Europe, the early twentieth century was a maelstrom of conflict, as age-old alliances and feuds shifted and realigned in response to modernity, imperialism, colonialism, and myriad other variables. In this wide-ranging analysis of the Balkan Wars that erupted in 1912 and 1913 when Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro mounted a joint attack against the Ottoman Empire, historian Jacob Gould Schurman assesses the aftermath and implications, including the conflict's impact on the stirrings of turmoil that would later lead to the First World War.

Musing on the Balkan War: Insights, Reflections, and Perspectives

This book explores the historical role of the Balkan Wars. In Eastern Europe, the two Balkan Wars of 1912/13 had greater importance than the First World War for the construction of nations and states. This volume shows how these “short” wars profoundly changed the sociopolitical situation in the Balkans, with consequences that are still felt today. More than one hundred years later, the successors of the belligerent states in Southeastern Europe memorialize the wars as heroic highlights of their respective pasts. Furthermore, the metaphor that the Balkans were Europe’s “powder keg”, perpetuated at the beginning of the twentieth century in the face of these wars, was reactivated in both the West and the East up through the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s. The authors entangle the hitherto exclusive national master narratives and analyse them cogently and trenchantly for an international readership. They make an indispensable contribution to the proper integration of the Balkan Wars into the European historical memory of twentieth-century warfare.

The Balkan Wars

This authoritative reference follows the history of conflicts in the Balkan Peninsula from the 19th century through the present day. The Balkan Peninsula, which consists of Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and

the former Yugoslavia, resides in the southeastern part of the European continent. Its strategic location as well as its long and bloody history of conflict have helped to define the Balkans' role in global affairs. This singular reference focuses on the events, individuals, organizations, and ideas that have made this region an international player and shaped warfare there for hundreds of years. Historian and author Richard C. Hall traces the sociopolitical history of the area, starting with the early internal conflicts as the Balkan states attempted to break away from the Ottoman Empire to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand that ignited World War I to the Yugoslav Wars that erupted in the 1990s and the subsequent war crimes still being investigated today. Additional coverage focuses on how these countries continue to play an important role in global affairs and international politics.

The Balkan Wars from Contemporary Perception to Historic Memory

A military, social and diplomatic history of the events leading to the outbreak of the Great War on the Balkan Front using original Austrian, Bosnian and Serbian archive material.

War in the Balkans

\ "There has broken out and is now in progress a war which is generally regarded as the greatest of all time—a war already involving five of the six Great Powers and three of the smaller nations of Europe as well as Japan and Turkey..." So opens this second edition of the classic history published mere months after the first in 1914 and prompted by the rapidly devolving global political situation. Students of World War I and war reportage will find a stunning immediacy and a journalistic urgency in this recounting of a war that turned out to be but a mere skirmish preceding a much larger conflagration, told by a diplomat on the scene: the author, a former philosophy professor, served as U.S. minister to Greece and Montenegro during the Balkan Wars. **AUTHOR BIO:** JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN (1854-1942) was born on Prince Edward Island and educated in Britain and Germany, but spent much of his life in the service of government and education in the United States. In 1892, he was named Cornell University's third President, and during his 28-year tenure advanced the causes of academic freedom and intellectual liberalism. His wide-ranging diplomatic missions—embarked upon during his years as Cornell's president—took him around the globe to postings in the Pacific, Europe, and China.

Serbia and the Balkan Front, 1914

This third volume of the series *A Traditionalist History of the Great War* provides an in-depth reassessment of the events leading up to the outbreak of the First World War. It views the systemic failure of Great Power diplomacy as the result of an increasing existential incompatibility—and growing power imbalance—between the Modernity-aligned Triple Entente and the Tradition-aligned Germanic empires. The final breakdown of international diplomacy in 1914 was preceded by major crises and peripheral wars that shaped not only the alignment of the Great Powers, but also the mindset of their leaders, who found themselves facing historical forces beyond their control. This book reconstructs the crises and wars of the pre-war years, as well as the military calculations of July 1914, showing how they are consistent with an overall geopolitical trajectory that inexorably led to the final show-down between the forces of rising Modernity and waning Tradition.

The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913

Włodzimierz Borodziej and Maciej Górny set out to salvage the historical memory of the experience of war in the lands between Riga and Skopje, beginning with the two Balkan conflicts of 1912–1913 and ending with the death of Emperor Franz Joseph in 1916. The First World War in the East and South-East of Europe was fought by people from a multitude of different nationalities, most of them dressed in the uniforms of three imperial armies: Russian, German, and Austro-Hungarian. In this first volume of *Forgotten Wars*, the authors chart the origins and outbreak of the First World War, the early battles, and the war's impact on ordinary soldiers and civilians through to the end of the Romanian campaign in December 1916, by which

point the Central Powers controlled all of the Balkans except for the Peloponnese. Combining military and social history, the authors make extensive use of eyewitness accounts to describe the traumatic experience that established a region stretching between the Baltic, Adriatic, and Black Seas.

A Traditionalist History of the Great War, Book III

Europe endured such incessant political discord throughout the twentieth century that some historians refer to the period's conflicts as the Long War. During the Balkan wars of 1912–1913, regional fighting in southeastern Europe ignited conflict across the continent that continued through both world wars and the Cold War. In *Consumed by War: European Conflict in the 20th Century*, Richard C. Hall illuminates the complex diplomatic and military struggles of a region whose instability, rooted in a nineteenth-century nationalistic fervor, provided a catalyst for the political events that ensued. From the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 to the incarceration of Radovan Karadzic in 2008, this narrative history appeals to general readers and scholars interested in a fresh interpretation of a complicated and brutal era.

Forgotten Wars

This volume offers a comprehensive account of the wars before the Great War and their role in undermining international instability.

Consumed by War

On 1 January 2006, soldiers from across Bosnia and Herzegovina gathered to mark the official formation of a unified army; and yet, little over a decade before, these men had been each other's adversaries during the vicious conflict which left the Balkan state divided and impoverished. *Building a Multi-Ethnic Military in Post-Yugoslav Bosnia and Herzegovina* offers the first analysis of the armed forces during times of peace-building in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This sophisticated study assesses Yugoslav efforts to build a multi-ethnic military during the socialist period, charts the developments of the armies that fought in the war, and offers a detailed account of the post-war international initiatives that led to the creation of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At this point, the military became the largest multi-ethnic institution in the country and was regarded as a model for the rest of Bosnian society to follow. As such, as Elliot Short adroitly contends, this multi-ethnic army became the most significant act in stabilising the country since the end of the Bosnian War. Drawing upon a wealth of primary sources – including interviews with leading diplomats and archival documents made available in English for the first time – this book explores the social and political role of the Bosnian military and in doing so provides fresh insight into the Yugoslav Wars, statehood and national identity, and peace-building in modern European history.

The Wars before the Great War

Definitive new history of the Austro-Hungarian Royal and Imperial Army during the First World War.

Building a Multiethnic Military in Post-Yugoslav Bosnia and Herzegovina

A major re-examination of Habsburg decision-making from 1912 to July 1914, the study argues that Austria-Hungary and not Germany made the crucial decisions for war in the summer of 1914. Based on extensive new archival research, the book traces the gradual militarization of Austro-Hungarian foreign policy during the Balkan Wars. The disasters of those wars and the death of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir-apparent and a force for peace in the monarchy, convinced the Habsburg elite that only a war against Serbia would end the South Slav threat to the monarchy's existence. Williamson also describes Russia's assertive foreign policy after 1912 and stresses the unique linkages of domestic and foreign policy in almost every issue faced by Habsburg statesmen.

The Austro-Hungarian Army and the First World War

There was more to World War I than the Western Front. This history juxtaposes the experiences of a monarch and a peasant on the Eastern Front. Franz Josef I, emperor of Austria-Hungary, was the first European leader to declare war in 1914 and was the first to commence firing. Samuel Mozolak was a Slovak laborer who sailed to New York--and fathered twins, taken as babies (and U.S. citizens) to his home village--before being drafted into the Austro-Hungarian army and killed in combat. The author interprets the views of the war of Franz Josef and his contemporaries Kaiser Wilhelm II and Tsar Nicholas II. Mozolak's story depicts the life of a peasant in an army staffed by aristocrats, and also illustrates the pattern of East European immigration to America.

Austria-Hungary and the Origins of the First World War

Explains how war spreads through an original analysis of the contagion that brought countries into the First World War.

Balkan wars

Offering exhaustive coverage, detailed analyses, and the latest historical interpretations of events, this expansive, five-volume encyclopedia is the most comprehensive and detailed reference source on the First World War available today. One hundred years after the beginning of World War I in 1914, this conflict still stands as perhaps the most important event of the 20th century. World War I toppled all of the existing empires at the time, transformed the Middle East, and vaulted the United States to becoming the world's leading economic power. Its effects were profound and lasting—and included outcomes that led to World War II. This multivolume encyclopedia provides a wide-ranging examination of World War I that covers all of the important battles; key individuals, both civilian and military; weapons and technologies; and diplomatic, social, political, cultural, military, and economic developments. Suitable as a reference tool for high school and undergraduate students as well as faculty members and graduate-level researchers, World War I: The Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection offers accessible, in-depth information and up-to-date analyses in a format that lends itself to quick and easy use. The set comprises alphabetically arranged, cross-referenced entries accompanied by further reading selections as well as a comprehensive bibliography. A fifth volume provides chronologically arranged documents and an A–Z index.

The Emperor and the Peasant

This publication contains thirty-five papers written by European historians in relation to five key periods in European history: the year of revolutions 1848, the Balkan wars of 1912-13, the search for peace in 1919, the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War in 1945, and the events of 1989-90 in central and eastern Europe. The papers are drawn from five conferences organised by the Council of Europe based on the principles of Recommendation Rec (2001) 15 on European history teaching. They consider events based on the concept of 'multiperspectivity' which seeks to facilitate an open approach to historical debate based on critical analysis of different perspectives of historical developments, often involving controversial and sensitive issues. This publication is complemented by two related titles: a teaching manual and a DVD of original documents.

East Central European Society and the Balkan Wars

“An important account of a very overlooked aspect of the Great War.” —Strategy Page With the transfer of German units to the western front in the spring of 1918, the position of the Central Powers on the Macedonian front worsened. Materiel became scarce and morale among the Bulgarian forces deteriorated. The Entente Command perceived in Macedonia an excellent opportunity to apply additional pressure to the

Germans, who were already retreating on the western front. In September, Entente forces undertook an offensive directed primarily at Bulgarian defenses at Dobro Pole. *Balkan Breakthrough* tells the story of that battle and its consequences. Dobro Pole was the catalyst for the collapse of the Central Powers and the Entente victory in southeastern Europe—a defeat that helped persuade the German military leadership that the war was lost. While decisive in ending World War I in the region, the battle did not resolve the underlying national issues there. “[Hall’s] recreation of the morale crisis that eroded the fighting capability of the Bulgarian Army generally, and underlay its collapse at Dobro Pole and afterward, is a welcome addition to the history of a largely ignored front of the First World War.” —International History Review “Incredibly rich . . . well written, and thoroughly researched. For those unfamiliar with the critical role of the Balkans in World War I historiography, this will be an extremely useful introduction.” —Graydon Tunstall, University of South Florida

Contagion and War

In *The Balkan Wars 1912-1913*, Richard Hall examines the origins, the enactment and the resolution of the Balkan Wars, during which the Ottoman Empire fought a Balkan coalition of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia. The Balkan Wars of 1912 - 1913 opened an era of conflict in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century, which lasted until 1918, and which established a basis for problems which tormented Europe until the end of the century. Based on archival as well as published diplomatic and military sources, this book provides the first comprehensive perspective on the diplomatic and military aspects of the Balkan Wars. It demonstrates that, because of the diplomatic problems raised and the military strategies and tactics pursued to resolve those problems, The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 were the first phase of the greater and wider conflict of the First World War.

World War I

Now revised and updated, *World War I: The Definitive Visual Guide* takes you from the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to the Treaty of Versailles. Experience some of the most prominent battles, such as the Somme and Verdun, through compelling direct accounts from soldiers who fought and civilians who lived through World War I. Get a close-up view in photographic galleries of the impressive weaponry and equipment used throughout the war. Learn more about the key people, including David Lloyd George and Joseph Joffre. In this book you will find: -Maps and a visual timeline to set the scene for the events to follow, highlighting when, where, and why things happened and changed history as they did -A list of commemorations that took place 100 years after the war and memorials worldwide built to honour those who died in the conflict. -Chapters outlining timelines, battles, wars, raids and the aftermath A world war guide for anyone interested in learning more about World War I, offering a true understanding of a war that changed the course of history. Explore galleries showing the key weapons, vehicles, and equipment. Eyewitness accounts contain gripping first-person testimony, as well as maps, photography and key artefacts that illustrate the war and its changing technologies.

Crossroads of European Histories

This edited volume focuses on the use of ‘necessary condition counterfactuals’ in explaining two key events in twentieth century history, the origins of the First World War and the end of the Cold War. Containing essays by leading figures in the field, this book analyzes the causal logics of necessary and sufficient conditions, demonstrates the variety of different ways in which necessary condition counterfactuals are used to explain the causes of individual events, and identifies errors commonly made in applying this form of causal logic to individual events. It includes discussions of causal chains, contingency, critical junctures, and ‘powder keg’ explanations, and the role of necessary conditions in each. *Explaining War and Peace* will be of great interest to students of qualitative analysis, the First World War, the Cold War, international history and international relations theory in general.

Balkan Breakthrough

Presenting famous and infamous individuals and events that shocked the world and helped set the scene for today's history, this book illustrates how little is really known about some of the most dramatic and most-studied events. Who motivated whom, how and why, and what counterplots and alternative scenarios may have been at play? "Terrorism," the fomenting of revolution, undermining from within, and trumped up events to spur a nation to go to war: these techniques are not new. The public's interest in certain personalities never seems to wane -- Mata Hari, Gavrilo Princip, Sidney Reilly, T.E. Lawrence, Jimmy Doolittle, Hitler, Reinhard Heydrich and Lee Harvey Oswald among others. Each chapter presents two or three characters and elaborates on their lives and how they relate to historical events in the 20th century. The book starts with an incident in 1903 in the Balkans and moves chronologically forward to the assassination of JFK

The Balkan Wars 1912-1913

How and why did Britain become involved in the First World War? Taking into account the scholarship of the last twenty-five years, this second edition of Zara S. Steiner's classic study, thoroughly revised with Keith Neilson, explores a subject which is as highly contentious as ever. While retaining the basic argument that Britain went to war in 1914 not as a result of internal pressures but as a response to external events, Steiner and Neilson reject recent arguments that Britain became involved because of fears of an 'invented' German menace, or to defend her Empire. Instead, placing greater emphasis than before on the role of Russia, the authors convincingly argue that Britain entered the war in order to preserve the European balance of power and the nation's favourable position within it. Lucid and comprehensive, *Britain and the Origins of the First World War* brings together the bureaucratic, diplomatic, economic, strategical and ideological factors that led to Britain's entry into the Great War, and remains the most complete survey of the pre-war situation.

World War I

Since the collapse of Eastern European communism, the Balkans have been more prominent in world affairs than at any time since before the First World War. Crises in the area have led NATO to fire its first ever shots in anger, whilst international forces have been deployed on a scale and in a manner unprecedented in Europe since World War Two. An understanding of why this happened is impossible without some knowledge of the history of the area before the fall of communism, of how the communists came to power and how they used their authority thereafter. Covering the communist states of Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, and including Greece, Richard Crampton provides a highly readable introduction to that history, one that will be read by journalists, diplomats and anyone interested in the region and its impact on world politics today.

Explaining War and Peace

Peculiar Liaisons

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