

18 1 Origins Of The Cold War Guided Reading

This volume examines the origins and early years of the Cold War. In the first comprehensive reexamination of the period, a team of leading scholars shows how the conflict evolved from the geopolitical, ideological, economic and sociopolitical environments of the two world wars and interwar period, and discusses how markets, ideas and cultural interactions affected political discourse, diplomacy and strategy after World War II. The chapters focus not only on the United States and the Soviet Union, but also on critical regions such as Europe, the Balkans and East Asia. The authors consider the most influential statesmen of the era and address issues that mattered to people around the globe: food, nutrition and resource allocation; ethnicity, race and religion; science and technology; national autonomy, self-determination and sovereignty. In so doing, they illuminate how people worldwide shaped the evolution of the increasingly bipolar conflict and, in turn, were ensnared by it.

"History of the Christian Church" is an eight volume account of Christian history which covers the history of Christianity from the time of the apostles to the Reformation period. The book deals with seven periods in the history of the church: The First Period of Church History – Apostolic Christianity; The Second Period of Church History – Ante-Nicene Christianity; The Third Period of Church History – The Church in Union with the Roman Empire; The Fourth Period of Church History – The Church among the Barbarians; The Fifth Period of Church History – From Gregory VII to Boniface VIII A. D. 1049–1294; The Sixth Period of Church History – From Boniface VIII to Martin Luther ; The Seventh Period of Church History – The Reformation.

For more than a century, no US adversary or coalition of adversaries - not Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, or the Soviet Union - has ever reached sixty percent of US GDP. China is the sole exception, and it is fast emerging into a global superpower that could rival, if not eclipse, the United States. What does China want, does it have a grand strategy to achieve it, and what should the United States do about it? In *The Long Game*, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents, leaked materials, memoirs by party leaders, and a careful analysis of China's conduct to provide a history of China's grand strategy since the end of the Cold War. Taking readers behind the Party's closed doors, he uncovers Beijing's long, methodical game to displace America from its hegemonic position in both the East Asia regional and global orders through three sequential "strategies of displacement." Beginning in the 1980s, China focused for two decades on "hiding capabilities and biding time." After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it became more assertive regionally, following a policy of "actively accomplishing something." Finally, in the aftermath populist elections of 2016, China shifted to an even more aggressive strategy for undermining US hegemony, adopting the phrase "great changes unseen in century." After charting how China's long game has evolved, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet asymmetric plan for an effective US response. Ironically, his proposed approach takes a page from Beijing's own strategic playbook to undermine China's ambitions and strengthen American order without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan.

The first documented, systematic study of a truly revolutionary subject, this 1937 text remains the definitive guide to guerrilla warfare. It concisely explains unorthodox strategies that transform disadvantages into benefits.

Ever since its first publication in 1992, *The End of History and the Last Man* has provoked controversy and debate. Francis Fukuyama's prescient analysis of religious fundamentalism, politics, scientific progress, ethical codes, and war is as essential for a world fighting fundamentalist terrorists as it was for the end of the Cold War. Now updated with a new afterword, *The End of History and the Last Man* is a modern

classic.

Volume 3 covers the effects of the Bible on the history of the West between the Reformation and the publication of the New English Bible.

This is a very good and informative history of a Territorial battalion during the Great War, written by an officer who served in it as Intelligence Officer, Assistant Adjutant and Adjutant and who for more than two years was responsible for keeping the War Diary. He has made good use of this responsibility and in a series of appendices has produced the sort of detail not often seen in a battalion or regimental history. There is the battalion itinerary which charts every movement and location with dates from 4th August 1914 to 19th June 1919 with explanatory notes and comments, such as:

“28.2.16. [Move to] Right section, Authuille Trenches. Relieved 1/4th Bn KOYLI.”

Another lists every officer who served in the battalion noting when they joined (the originals are identified) and what befell them, with dates; e.g. killed, wounded, sick, transferred etc and then there is a similar list for all the Warrant Officers and Company Quarter Master Sergeants, I do not remember seeing such a list in any other history. There is a summary of casualties which shows the various periods of time over which they were incurred and the relevant sector of the front - a total of 98 officers 2,733 other ranks. There is also a list of Honours and Awards, which includes one VC, and it is made clear that only those conferred on personnel for services rendered while actually serving with the Battalion are included. There is no complete battalion Roll of Honour nor, unfortunately, is there an index. 4th DW was one of the regiment's three Territorial battalions (the other two were 5th and 6th), based in Halifax, Yorks, part of the 2nd West Riding Brigade (later 147th), West Riding Division (later 49th). For the first three months of the war it was on coast defence near Hull and Grimsby before moving to Doncaster, where it remained till embarking for France on 14th April 1915. It fought on the Western Front for the rest of the war, staying in the same brigade and division. The story of the battalion, written primarily for the men who served with it, is well told, based on official documents, supplemented by personal recollections of many officers and other ranks; the sketch maps are clear and most of them concentrate on the battalion's front as opposed to the general area-type maps. Well recommended.

A priced and annotated annual record of international book auctions.

Collects and analyzes seventy years of communist crimes that offer details on Kim Sung's Korea, Vietnam under "Uncle Ho," and Cuba under Castro.

Provides historical coverage of the United States and Canada from prehistory to the present. Includes information abstracted from over 2,000 journals published worldwide. Between 1867 and 2000, the Canadian government sent over 150,000 Aboriginal children to residential schools across the country. Government officials and missionaries agreed that in order to “civilize and Christianize” Aboriginal children, it was necessary to separate them from their parents and their home communities. For children, life in these schools was lonely and alien. Discipline was harsh, and daily life was highly regimented. Aboriginal languages and cultures were denigrated and suppressed. Education and technical training too often gave way to the drudgery of doing the chores necessary to make the schools self-sustaining. Child neglect was institutionalized, and the lack of supervision created situations where students were prey to sexual and physical abusers. Legal action by the schools' former students led to the creation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada in 2008. The

product of over six years of research, the Commission's final report outlines the history and legacy of the schools, and charts a pathway towards reconciliation. Canada's Residential Schools: The History, Part 1, Origins to 1939 places Canada's residential school system in the historical context of European campaigns to colonize and convert Indigenous people throughout the world. In post-Confederation Canada, the government adopted what amounted to a policy of cultural genocide: suppressing spiritual practices, disrupting traditional economies, and imposing new forms of government. Residential schooling quickly became a central element in this policy. The destructive intent of the schools was compounded by chronic underfunding and ongoing conflict between the federal government and the church missionary societies that had been given responsibility for their day-to-day operation. A failure of leadership and resources meant that the schools failed to control the tuberculosis crisis that gripped the schools for much of this period. Alarmed by high death rates, Aboriginal parents often refused to send their children to the schools, leading the government adopt ever more coercive attendance regulations. While parents became subject to ever more punitive regulations, the government did little to regulate discipline, diet, fire safety, or sanitation at the schools. By the period's end the government was presiding over a nation-wide series of firetraps that had no clear educational goals and were economically dependent on the unpaid labour of underfed and often sickly children. Published to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall — a definitive and ground-breaking account of the revolutionary ideology that changed the modern world. The inexorable rise of Communism was the most momentous political phenomenon of the first half of the twentieth century. Its demise in Europe and its decline elsewhere have produced the most profound political changes of the last few decades. In this illuminating book, based on forty years of study and a wealth of new sources, Archie Brown provides a comprehensive history as well as an original and highly readable analysis of an ideology that has shaped the world and still rules over a fifth of humanity. A compelling new work from an internationally renowned specialist, *The Rise and Fall of Communism* promises to be the definitive study of the most remarkable political and human story of our times.

Volume 18 covers reporting of World War 1 from August 14, 1915 - August 28, 1915. Relive WW1 as it unfolds week to week through the eyes of contemporary writers, photographers, and witnesses. This spectacular collection contains thousands of period photographs, drawings, accounts, and events from The Great War, World War 1. Volume 18 contains Parts 52-54 which includes events published August 14, 1915 - August 28, 1915. Some of the events contained within: Italy's entry into the war The marvelous work of the Red Cross Germany during the first year of the war ...and more! Reproduced and reprinted from a mint collection of source material, The Great War Remastered WW1 Standard History Collection is an entertaining and educational trip through time. Experience World War 1 from the British perspective as told by those who lived through it. Originally published as standalone issues called, *The Great War: The Standard History of the All-Europe Conflict*, the series starts in 1914 and continues into 1919. Assembled by documentary filmmaker and writer, Mark Bussler, *The Great War: Remastered WW1 Standard History Collection* accurately reprints these remarkable period magazines filled with stunning artwork, photographs, and stories from World War 1. The best gift idea for WW1 enthusiasts and World War 1 history buffs looking to pour

