The Crimean War 1853 1856 The Illustrated Edition Military History From Primary Sources

Memories of the Crimean War, January 1855 to June 1856
The Polish Question During the Crimean War 1853 - 1856
The Eastern Question
Crimea: The Great Crimean War, 1854-1856
The Reader's Companion to American History
The Crimean War 1853-1856
Florence Nightingale
The Crimean War Short History of the Crimean War
The Crimean War: The Crimea 1853-1856
The Ottoman Crimean War
The United States and the Crimean War, 1853-1856
Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole in Many Lands
The Eastern Question, a Reprint of Letters Written 1853-1856
Dealing with the Events Of The Crimean War
Danish Neutrality during the Crimean War (1853-1856)
Anglo French Relations during the Crimean War Period, 1853-1856
Danish neutrality during the Crimean War 1853-1856
The Crimean War 1853-1856
The Eastern Question
Politics and Piety
Danish neutrality during the Crimean War (1853-1856)
The Crimean War 1853-1856
The Illustrated Edition
The Crimean War, 1853-1856
Russia and the West from Alexander to Putin
Crimea: The Great Crimean War, 1854-1856
Russian Physicians in an Era of Reform and Revolution, 1856-1905
The Crimean War: Crimean War
Danish Neutrality during the Crimean War (1853-1856)

Famed for her work among the sick and wounded of the Crimean War, Mary Seacole possessed a unique perspective: that of a Victorian-era black woman at a battlefield's front line. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1805, she began her career as a healer by helping her mother nurse British officers at nearby military camps. In the 1850s, her compassion aroused by agonizing reports from Crimea, she headed for England to offer her services. Seacole was denied entry to Florence Nightingale's "angel band" of military nurses, possibly on account of her race. Undaunted, she traveled independently to Crimea to set up accommodations near Balaclava that provided treatment and domestic comforts to convalescing soldiers. Seacole's years of service left her bankrupt and impoverished, but her memoirs, published to popular and critical acclaim in 1857, express no regrets. Incredible stories and a new autobiography recaptures the voice of a fearless adventurer and humanitarian.

First Published in 1994. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

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This book analyzes the Crimean War from the Ottoman perspective based mainly on Ottoman and Russian primary sources, and includes an assessment of the War's impact on the Ottoman state and Ottoman society.

Crimea: The Great Crimean War, 1854-1856 by Trevor Royle
The Crimean War is one of history's most compelling subjects. It encompassed human suffering, woeful leadership and maladministration on a grand scale. It created a heroic myth out of the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade and, in Florence Nightingale, it produced one of history's great heroes. New weapons were introduced; trench combat became a fact of daily warfare outside Sebastopol; medical innovation saved countless soldiers' lives that would otherwise have been lost. The war paved the way for the greater conflagration which broke out in 1914 and greatly prefigured the current situation in Eastern Europe.

Fully illustrated throughout with contemporary maps, photographs and prints, this authoritative account of the Crimean War was written by General Sir Edward Hamley, who served throughout the conflict with distinction in the Royal Artillery. This was the first war where the public were informed via telegraph of the shock realities of the charge of the Light Brigade and the courage of the Thin Red Line, of death and injury, the appalling conditions of the wounded soldiers, and the success or failure of those in command. Hamley's analysis of this war is second to none, and his detailed accounts of the battles, his evaluation of strategy and tactics, and his opinions on those of preservation from all sides, give a solid, well-balanced view of the conflict.

Cattley's system of long-range espionage and prisoner interrogation helped to ensure that the Allies were never caught off guard for the remainder of the war, and also directed their blows with some precision, thus paving the way to victory. This book demonstrates that intelligence was a fundamental part of the Crimean War and also that this war forms a significant chapter in the history of British intelligence.

Winfried Baumgart's masterful history of the Crimean War has been expanded and fully updated to reflect advances made in the field since the book's first publication. It convincingly argues that if the war had continued after 1856, the First World War would have taken place 60 years earlier, but that fighting ultimately ceased because diplomacy never lost its control over the use of war as an instrument in power politics. The book explores: 'The origins and diplomacy of the Crimean War' 'The war and general attitudes of the belligerent powers (Russia, France, and Britain), non-belligerent German powers (Austria and Prussia) and a selected number of neutral powers, including the United States' 'The characteristics and capabilities of the armies involved' 'The nature of the fighting itself' 'The Crimean War: 1853-1856 examines the conflict in both its Europe-wide and global contexts, moving beyond the five great European powers to consider the role and importance of smaller states and theatres of war that have otherwise been under-served. To this end, it looks at fighting on the Danube front, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Caucasian battlefield, as well as the White Sea and the Pacific, with final chapters devoted to the Paris peace congress of 1856, the end of the war and its legacy. With 30 new images, 20 maps and additional tables, as well as a brand new chapter on 'the medical services', this book remains the definitive study of one of the most important wars in modern history.

An examination of the Crimean War and its legacy reveals the vast numbers of military and civilian deaths; the religious and territorial disputes between the combatant empires; and the global industrial struggles it triggered.

An A to Z historical encyclopedia of US people, places, and events, with nearly 1,000 entries “all equally well written, crisp, and entertaining” (Library Journal). From the origins of its native peoples to its complex identity in modern times, this unique alphabetical reference covers the political, economic, cultural, social, and cultural history of America. A fact-filled treasure trove for history buffs, The Reader's Companion is sponsored by the Society of American Historians, an organization dedicated to promoting literacy
This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you may see "missing" or "repeating" pages. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Crimean War is full of resonance - not least, the Charge of the Light Brigade, the Siege of Sebastopol and Florence Nightingale at Scutari with her lamp. In this fascinating book, Clive Ponting separates the myths from the reality, and tells the true story of the heroism of the ordinary soldiers, often through eye-witness accounts of the men who fought and those who survived the terrible winter of 1854-55. To contemporaries, it was 'The Great War with Russia' - fought not only in the Black Sea and the Crimea but in the Baltic, the Arctic, the Pacific and the Caucasus. Ironically, Britain's allies were France, her traditional enemy, ably commanded (from home) by Napoleon III himself, and the Muslim Ottoman Empire, widely seen as an infidel corrupt power. It was the first of the modern wars in which the highly科尔energyed forces of the future would clash - and in which the newspapers would play their first major role in disseminating information from the front. It was the first great casualty of technology - in this war, the first thousand were killed in one day - and the first war in which medical advances had to cope with the new demands of warfare. And it was the first Crimean War raged on for longer than either side expected - largely because of mismanagement and disease: more soldiers died from cholera, typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and scurvy than battle wounds. Britain's 'criticisms of incompetent military authorities and an antiquated military system contributed to the collapse of the contemporary ruling party in Britain. In his reports, Russell wrote extensively about inept medical care for the wounded, which he termed "human barbarity." Thanks to compelling accounts by Russell and others, authorized Florence Nightingale to enter the war zone and nurse troops back to health. The Crimean War contains reports from military men who acted as part-time reporters, articles by professional journalists, and letters from others at the front that newspapers back home later published. Rapidly pulled together by American publisher John G. Wells, the volume presents a fascinating contemporary analysis of the war by those on the ground. This reissue offers a new introduction by Angela Michelli Fleming and John Maxwell Hamilton that places these reports in context and highlights the critical role they played during a pivotal point in European history. The first first-hand accounts of the realities of war, these dispatches set the tone for future independent war reporting.

Since Russia has re-emerged as a global power, its foreign policies have come under close scrutiny. In Russia and the West from Alexander to Putin, Andrei P. Tsygankov identifies honor as the key concept by which Russia's international relations are determined. He argues that Russia's interests in acquiring power, security and welfare are filtered through this cultural belief and that different conceptions of honor provide an organizing framework that produces policies of cooperation, defensiveness and assertiveness in relation to the West. Using ten case studies spanning a period from the early nineteenth century to the present day - including the Holy Alliance, the Triple Entente and the Russie-Georgia war - Tsygankov's theory suggests that it when perceives its sense of honor to be recognized, Russia cooperates with the Western nations; without such a recognition it pursues independent policies either defensively or assertively.

2004 marks the 150th anniversary of the Crimean War and this volume covers the events from the complex causes of the war and the declaration of war by Turkey in 1853, through the involvement of Britain and France in 1854 and the war itself including the bloody battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman to the declaration of peace in 1856. A definitive history of the Crimean War includes coverage of the Charge of the Light Brigade and Florence Nightingale, and identifies a link between its developments and twentieth-century mass warfare as well as the current affairs of Eastern Europe. Reprint.

In contrast to every other book about the conflict Andrew Lambert's groundbreaking study The Crimean War: British Grand Strategy against Russia, 1853-1856 is neither an operational history of the armies in the Crimea, nor a study of the diplomacy of the conflict. The core concern is with grand strategy, the development and implementation of national policy and strategy. The key concepts are strategic, derived from the works of Carl von Clausewitz and Sir Julian Corbett, and the main focus is on military operations. This original approach rejected the 'Continentalist' orthodoxy that dominated contemporary writing about the history of war, reflecting an era when British security policy was dominated by Inner German Frontier, the British Army of the Rhine and Air Force Germany. Originally published in 1990 the book appeared just as the Cold War ended; the strategic landscape for Britain began shifting away from the continent, and new commitments were emerging that heralded a return to maritime strategy, as adumbrated in the defence policy papers of the 1990s. With a new introduction that contextualises the 1990 text and situates it in the developing historiography of the Crimean War the new edition makes this essential book available to a new generation of scholars.

This bitter war between Russia and Turkey, aided by Britain and France, was the setting for the stuff of legends. This book details the gallant yet suicidal Charge of the Light Brigade, now immortalised in film: in the words of Tennyson, 'Into the Valley of Death rode the Six Hundred'. It relates the reports made by the first real war correspondent, William Russell of the London Times - reports which served only to highlight the army's problems - and memorialises the heroic deeds of Florence Nightingale, who struggled to save young men from the most formidable enemy in the Crimean War: not the Russians, but cholera.

Florence Nightingale is famous as the "lady with the lamp" in the Crimean War, 1854—56. There is a massive amount of literature on this work, but, as editor Lynn McDonald shows, it is often erroneous, and films and press reporting on it have been even less accurate. The Crimean War reports on Nightingale's correspondence from the war hospitals and on the staggering amount of work she did post-war to ensure that the appalling death rate from disease (higher than that from bullets) did not recur. This volume
contains much on Nightingale’s efforts to achieve real reforms. Her well-known, and relatively “sanitized”, evidence to the royal commission on the war is compared with her confidential, much franker, and very thorough Notes on the Health of the British Army, where the full horrors of disease and neglect are laid out, with the names of those responsible.