

## The Terror Civil War In The French Revolution

The French Revolution of 1789 was the central event of modern history. For the first time a major nation fell prey to political and then social revolution, with civil war and the Reign of Terror following the execution of Louis XVI in January 1793. Although the Revolution started with the resistance of a minority to absolutist government, it soon spread to involve the whole nation, including the men and women who made up by far the largest part of it - the peasantry, as well as towns and craftsmen, the poor and those living on the margins of society. The French Revolution and the People is a portrait of the common people of France, in the towns and in the countryside; in Paris and Lyon; in the Vendee, Brittany, Provence. Popular grievances and reactions affected the events and outcome of the Revolution at all stages, and in turn everyone in France was affected by the Revolution. The French Revolution and the People is a vivid story of conflict, violence and death, but there were winners as well as losers and not all the suffering was in vain, as the injustices of the Ancien Regime were thrown off. The cataclysmic events of September 11, 2001 destroyed the World Trade Center in New York, and later the Pentagon, was attacked by al Qaeda terrorists. The US government responded by invading Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, and the global war on terror had begun. The US and the UK would then invade Iraq on March 20th, 2003, supposedly to stop Saddam Husseins WMD and the Iraqi regimes alleged ties to al Qaeda. The Global War On Terror provides a thorough analysis of 9/11, the Iraq War, the occupation of Iraq, the British role in Iraq, the expansion of the al Qaeda network, and the breakdown of Iraq into sectarian war. The Global War on Terror exposes the underlying political substructure to reveal: o How

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both the FBI and CIA failed to understand the al Qaeda terrorist plot on 9/11 and failed to stop al Qaeda. o How the Bush administration actually planned the invasion of Iraq before 9/11. o How the Pentagons Office of Special Plans exaggerated both Iraqs WMD threat and the alleged connection between al Qaeda and the Hussein regime. o How American and British casualty levels greatly increased during the occupation of Iraq after combat operations ended with regard to the regime change in Iraq. o How Iraq became a breeding ground for terrorism, and how the Taliban would regroup in Afghanistan. o How the Blair government would attempt to sanitize the David Kelly scandal and how intelligence operations were manipulated concerning the British invasion of Iraq. o How the Plame-gate affair would expose the Bush administrations intricate web of deceit in regard to the alleged Niger uranium and the role Vice President Dick Cheneys office played in the scandal. o How the global war on terror would begin to unravel in Iraq amid the breakdown of Iraq into civil war and chaos.

Countering the powerful myth that the civil war in Russia was largely between the "Whites" and the "Reds," Vladimir Brovkin views the struggle as a multifaceted social and political process. Brovkin focuses not so much on armies and governments as on the interaction of state institutions, political parties, and social movements on both Red and White territories. In the process, he exposes the weaknesses of the various warring factions in a Russia plagued by strikes, mutinies, desertion, and rebellions. The Whites benefited from popular resistance to the Reds, and the Reds, from resistance to the Whites. In Brovkin's view, neither regime enjoyed popular support. Pacification campaigns, mass shooting, deportations, artillery shelling of villages, and terror were the essence of the conflict, and when the Whites were defeated, the war against the Greens, the peasant rebels, went on. Drawing on a remarkable array of

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previously untapped sources, Brovkin convicts the early Bolsheviks of crimes similar to those later committed by Stalin. What emerges "behind the front lines" is a picture of how diverse forces—Cossacks, Ukrainians, Greens, Mensheviks, and SRs, as well as Whites and Bolsheviks—created the tragic victory of a party that had no majority support. This book has important contemporary implications as the world again asks an old question: Can Russian statehood prevail over local, regional, and national identities? Originally published in 1994. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

This book deals with one of most controversial issues of the Spanish Civil War (1936 1939): the Red Terror. Approximately 50,000 Spaniards were extrajudicially executed in Republican Spain following the failure of the military rebellion in July 1936. This mass killing of fascists seriously undermined attempts by the legally constituted Republican government to present itself in foreign quarters as fighting a war for democracy. This study, based on a wealth of scholarship and archival sources, challenges the common view that executions were the work of criminal or anarchist uncontrollables. Its focus is on Madrid, which witnessed at least 8,000 executions in 1936. It shows that the terror was organized and was carried out with the complicity of the police, and argues that terror was seen as integral to the antifascist war effort. Indeed, the elimination of the internal enemy the Fifth Column was regarded as important as

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the war on the front line."

This is the first account in any language of the civil wars in Europe during the era of the world wars, from 1905 to 1949. It treats the initial confrontations in the decade before World War I, the confusing concept of 'European civil war,' the impact of the world wars, the relation between revolution and civil war and all the individual cases of civil war, with special attention to Russia and Spain. The civil wars of this era are compared and contrasted with earlier internal conflicts, with particular attention to the factors that made this era a time of unusually violent domestic contests, as well as those that brought it to an end. The major political, ideological and social influences are all treated, with a special focus on violence against civilians.

The Russian Revolution is remembered as the catalyst for the bloody conflict between the Reds and the Whites as each side tried to gain control of the country. But it was far from being so simple. The conflict did not only involve the Russians. The author contemplates whether the Russians could capitulate to their previous enemy and whether in fact Russia was ever in any condition to carry on the fight even before the revolution began, examining whether a collapse of the war in the east would lead to Allied defeat in the west. The effect of the revolution and the civil war went far beyond the borders of the enormous Russian Empire and far beyond the end of the Great War and the civil war, not least of all whom the millions of subject peoples and races supported: the Reds, the Whites, the Germans, or none. The conflict in Russia between 1917 and 1922 is a fascinating and complex period of history but the brutally colorful cast of characters Tsar Nicholas II, Brusilov, Kerensky, Lenin, Trotsy, Stalin and Churchill would make a violent impact on the world stage for a century to come.

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Natural right—the idea that there is a collection of laws and rights based not on custom or belief but that are “natural” in origin—is typically associated with liberal politics and freedom. In *The Terror of Natural Right*, Dan Edelstein argues that the revolutionaries used the natural right concept of the “enemy of the human race”—an individual who has transgressed the laws of nature and must be executed without judicial formalities—to authorize three-quarters of the deaths during the Terror. Edelstein further contends that the Jacobins shared a political philosophy that he calls “natural republicanism,” which assumed that the natural state of society was a republic and that natural right provided its only acceptable laws. Ultimately, he proves that what we call the Terror was in fact only one facet of the republican theory that prevailed from Louis’s trial until the fall of Robespierre. A highly original work of historical analysis, political theory, literary criticism, and intellectual history, *The Terror of Natural Right* challenges prevailing assumptions of the Terror to offer a new perspective on the Revolutionary period.

The French Revolution marks the foundation of the modern political world. It was in the crucible of the Revolution that the political forces of conservatism, liberalism and socialism began to find their modern form, and it was the Revolution that first asserted the claims of universal individual rights, on which our current understandings of citizenship are based. But the Terror was, as much as anything else, a civil war, and such wars are always both brutal and complex. The guillotine in Paris claimed some 1,500 official victims, but executions of

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captured counter-revolutionary rebels ran into the tens of thousands, and deaths in the areas of greatest conflict probably ran into six figures, with indiscriminate massacres being perpetrated by both sides. The story of the Terror is a story of grand political pronouncements, uprisings and insurrections, but also a story of survival against hunger, persecution and bewildering ideological demands, a story of how a state, even with the noblest of intentions, can turn on its people and almost crush them.

A book designed to have the look and feel of dramatic newspaper accounts uses 550 color and black-and-white photos to accent a thorough history of all major, and most minor, conflicts and wars waged from the Civil War to the war on terror. Original.

This book deals with one of most controversial issues of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939): the "Red Terror." Approximately 50,000 Spaniards were extrajudicially executed in Republican Spain following the failure of the military rebellion in July 1936. This mass killing of "fascists" seriously undermined attempts by the legally constituted Republican government to present itself in foreign quarters as fighting a war for democracy. This study, based on a wealth of scholarship and archival sources, challenges the common view that executions were the work of criminal or anarchist "uncontrollables." Its focus is on Madrid,

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From the author of *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim* comes an important book, unlike any other, that looks at the crisis in Darfur within the context of the history of Sudan and examines the world's response to that crisis. In *Saviors and Survivors*, Mahmood Mamdani explains how the conflict in Darfur began as a civil war (1987—89) between nomadic and peasant tribes over fertile land in the south, triggered by a severe drought that had expanded the Sahara Desert by more than sixty miles in forty years; how British colonial officials had artificially tribalized Darfur, dividing its population into "native" and "settler" tribes and creating homelands for the former at the expense of the latter; how the war intensified in the 1990s when the Sudanese government tried unsuccessfully to address the problem by creating homelands for tribes without any. The involvement of opposition parties gave rise in 2003 to two rebel movements, leading to a brutal insurgency and a horrific counterinsurgency—but not to genocide, as the West has declared. Mamdani also explains how the Cold War

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exacerbated the twenty-year civil war in neighboring Chad, creating a confrontation between Libya's Muammar al-Qaddafi (with Soviet support) and the Reagan administration (allied with France and Israel) that spilled over into Darfur and militarized the fighting. By 2003, the war involved national, regional, and global forces, including the powerful Western lobby, who now saw it as part of the War on Terror and called for a military invasion dressed up as "humanitarian intervention." Incisive and authoritative, *Saviors and Survivors* will radically alter our understanding of the crisis in Darfur.

In a sequel to his successful best-selling *ESS 65 The Anglo-Irish War*, Peter Cottrell explores the devastating conflict that tore Ireland apart, shortly after 'peace' had been declared. He focuses on the short but bloody battles that witnessed more deaths than the preceding years of the War of Independence. Examining the many factions that played a part in the fighting, and more often in the terror and counter-terror operations, Cottrell highlights the contrasting styles of leadership and the conduct of combat operations by the IRA and the National Army. He uses detailed tactical maps to explain the tactics that ranged from urban warfare and street-fighting to the final siege of Limerick city. A bitter sequence of attack and reprisal, the Irish Civil War was a complex social and political battle to change the nature of government and politics in Ireland. This

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book primarily discusses the military operations, but also places these in the wider context of the personalities involved, including Liam Lynch and Michael Collins. It also assesses the impact of the war on civilian life, and its influence on the politics of Ireland at national and international levels thereafter. This is not only the story of one country, but also of the relationships between Ireland and Britain, and Ireland and America, which have had a profound impact on modern politics for decades.

In the aftermath of the terror campaign launched on September 11, 2001, the United States declared war against global terror. It identified the al-Qaida organization and Afghanistan under the Taliban regime as the initial targets of the offensive, and Iraq as the next. However, aside from the countries included by President Bush in the "Axis of Evil" (Iraq, Iran, and North Korea), a triangle of countries in the Red Sea region are also potential targets in the war against terror--Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. This assessment is based on the historical record: Each of these countries has in one form or another provided refuge for Islamic terror organizations. Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen are Muslim states, situated at the periphery of the heart of Islam, which is generally identified as the Arab Peninsula, Egypt, and the Fertile Crescent. This area is of strategic significance to both sides of the vital shipping route that connects the Arabian

Sea (the Indian Ocean) and the Red Sea. Osama Bin Laden, al-Qaida, and members of other radical Islamic organizations have found allies and safe havens in both the heart of Islam and its periphery. The presence of radical Islamic entities in the region, alongside local problems and conflicts rooted in national, ethnic, and tribal issues, has turned the Red Sea countries into a nucleus of instability and dissension, one that threatens the security and peace of both neighboring and more distant countries. Shay examines the three countries designated as the Red Sea Terror Triangle, and explores the ties each maintains with Islamic terror, as well as the reciprocal links between them. Understanding these countries is of critical importance, since all or some of them may constitute a base for Islamic terror organizations in the future.

After everyone he loves is murdered, Ibrahim al-Liban swears vengeance and wages a savage war against the jihadists in Syria. Ibrahim and his men enter civil war, trying to conquer hell. In seas of blood, of assassination and massacre, they fall ... The lone survivor of a bombing in Beirut, Ibrahim copes with his grief by totally giving himself to this epic struggle. Ibrahim and his Lebanese militia, calling itself the "Resistance," fight their way eastward into Syria. In this fight, Ibrahim bloodies his hands to fight the evil that killed those closest to him and now threatens to destroy his homeland. But, once over the border, Ibrahim and

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his men enter the madness, terror, and horror of civil war. In Syria, Ibrahim's morality break down. Every belief he has is taken to its extreme -- tragically and violently. Like all the others, Ibrahim is corrupted by war. While he clothes his violence in God and glory, we are confronted with the brutal reality of Ibrahim's war and indeed all war -- in the untold horror a soul wades into when choosing to fight. \*\*Note: This book, a true-to-life portrayal of terrorism and war, features scenes of intense violence.\*\*

Since 2011, Syria has been embroiled in a civil war that has killed more than a quarter of a million people, and it all started with teenagers. That year, fifteen teenagers were arrested for writing antigovernment graffiti. The teens were reportedly subjected to horrific treatment. Peaceful protests calling for the young people's release turned violent when the government sent the army to break up the crowd. This compelling volume introduces readers to the country and region. It includes teens' firsthand accounts of the conflict, both displaced teens and those who have become soldiers, to paint a holistic, engaging portrait of one of today's worst human rights crises.

This book explores the development of Lenin's thinking on violence throughout his career, from the last years of the Tsarist regime in Russia through to the 1920s and the New Economic Policy, and provides an important assessment of the significance of ideological factors for understanding Soviet state violence as directed by the Bolshevik leadership during its first years in power. It highlights the impact of the First World War,

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in particular its place in Bolshevik discourse as a source of legitimating Soviet state violence after 1917, and explains the evolution of Bolshevik dictatorship over the half decade during which Lenin led the revolutionary state. It examines the militant nature of the Leninist worldview, Lenin's conception of the revolutionary state, the evolution of his understanding of "dictatorship of the proletariat", and his version of "just war". The book argues that ideology can be considered primarily important for understanding the violent and dictatorial nature of the early Soviet state, at least when focused on the party elite, but it is also clear that ideology cannot be understood in a contextual vacuum. The oppressive nature of Tsarist rule, the bloodiness of the First World War, and the vulnerability of the early Soviet state as it struggled to survive against foreign and domestic opponents were of crucial significance. The book sets Lenin's thinking on violence within the wider context of a violent world.

The Revolutionary Reign of Terror is an up-to-date study of the use of violence and the role played by ideology in the building of the new revolutionary state. Rosemary O'Kane demonstrates how the study of revolutionary reigns of terror provides a means to an understanding both of the nature of revolutionary governments and the outcomes of revolutions. By a close comparison of revolutions and the ideologies which prompt them - including the examples of France, Russia, China, Cuba, Mexico, Iran, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cambodia, England and America - the special significance of civil war is highlighted and an important distinction made between revolutionary governments

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brought to power through guerrilla warfare and those faced by civil war after taking power. In conclusion, gaining control of the revolutionary forces of coercion is seen to be pivotal to the establishment of the revolutionary state. The book has special relevance for courses on revolution and political violence in departments of politics, sociology and international relations.

Between Democracy and Terror is the first serious study to engage with the Sierra Leone civil war. It explores the genesis of the crisis; the contradictory roles of different internal actors; civil society and the fourth estate; the regional intervention force; the demise of the second republic; and the numerous peace initiatives to end the war. This study articulates how internal actors tread the multiple but conflicting pathways to power, why the war lasted for as long as it did, and how non-conventional actors were able to inaugurate and sustain an insurgency that called forth the largest concentration of United Nations peacekeepers the world has ever seen.

A narrative account of Reconstruction-era violence documents vigilante attacks on African Americans and their white allies, in a fast-paced analysis that traces the period as reflected by the careers of two Union officers, a Confederate general, a northern entrepreneur, and a former slave. Reprint.

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This book offers a systematic and comprehensive account of the key cases that have come to shape the jurisprudence on emergency law in the United States from the Civil War to the War on Terror. The legal questions raised in these cases concern fundamental constitutional issues such as the status of fundamental rights, the role of the court in times of war, and the question of how to interpret constitutional limitations to executive power. At stake in these difficult legal questions is the issue of how to conceive of the very status of law in liberal democratic states. The questions with which the Supreme Court justices have to grapple in these cases are therefore as philosophical as they are legal. In this book the Court's arguments are systematized according to categories informed by constitutional law as well as classic philosophical discussions of the problem of emergency. On this basis, the book singles out three legal paradigms for interpreting the problem of emergency: the rights model, the extra-legal model and the procedural model. This systematic approach helps the reader develop a philosophical and legal overview of central issues in the jurisprudence on emergency.

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Modern Times, Absolutism, Industrialization, grade: B, University of Auckland (History),

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course: History 324 - Old Regime and Revolution in France, 15 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Terror of the French Revolution has divided the world of scholars right from the beginning. It is a crucial issue which was often connected with emotions and political attitudes, when it was approached. Many questions rose when relating the violence and the Terror with the genuine ideology of the French Revolution. Was it a part of it right from the beginning? Or shall we see the Terror as an accident incompatible to democracy and the origins of the French Revolution? This essay attempts to depict the reasons for the terror with the aim to be able to judge the Terror. To judge means to be able to distinguish between different sorts of Terror and to place the judgement into the scholarly discourse. The depiction will leave out the description of developments but rather pick certain events and breaks to show why and how Terror was used. Furthermore the essay will leave out the end of the `Great Terror` as well as the `White Terror`.

In Sri Lanka, staggering numbers of young men were killed fighting in the armed forces against Tamil separatists. The war became one of attrition—year after year waves of young foot soldiers were sent to almost certain death in a war so bloody that the very names of the most famous battle scenes still fill people with horror. Alex Argenti-Pillen describes the social fabric of a rural community that has become a breeding ground and reservoir of soldiers for the Sri Lankan nation-state, arguing that this reservoir has been created on the basis of a culture of poverty and terror. Focusing on the

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involvement of the pseudonymous village of Udahenagama in the atrocities of the civil war of the late 1980s and the interethnic war against the Tamil guerrillas, *Masking Terror* describes the response of women in the rural slums of southern Sri Lanka to the further spread of violence. To reconstruct the violent backgrounds of these soldiers, she presents the stories of their mothers, sisters, wives, and grandmothers, providing a perspective on the conflict between Sinhalese and Tamil populations not found elsewhere. In addition to interpreting the impact of high levels of violence on a small community, Argenti-Pillen questions the effects of trauma counseling services brought by the international humanitarian community into war-torn non-Western cultural contexts. Her study shows how Euro-American methods for dealing with traumatized survivors poses a threat to the culture-specific methods local women use to contain violence. *Masking Terror* provides a sobering introduction to the difficulties and methodological problems field researchers, social scientists, human rights activists, and mental health workers face in working with victims and perpetrators of ethnic and political violence and large-scale civil war. The narratives of the women from Udahenagama provide necessary insight into how survivors of wartime atrocities reconstruct their communicative worlds and disrupt the cycle of violence in ways that may be foreign to Euro-American professionals.

"In this follow-up to the acclaimed *The Anglo-Irish War*, Peter Cottrell explores the Irish Civil War, a devastating conflict that tore Ireland apart. This book examines the many

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factions that played a part in the fighting and the terror and counter-terror operations, focusing on the short bloody battles that witnessed more deaths than the preceding years during the struggle for the Free State. Cottrell particularly focuses on the contrasting styles of leadership and the conduct of combat operations by the IRA and the National Army, providing a fascinating study for all students of Irish history as well as military history."--Bloomsbury Publishing.

Marvel Comics has an established tradition of addressing relevant real-life issues facing the American public. With the publication of "Civil War" (2006-2007), a seven-issue crossover storyline spanning the Marvel universe, they focused on contemporary anxieties such as terrorism and threats to privacy and other civil liberties. This collection of new essays explores the "Civil War" series and its many tie-in titles from the perspectives of history, political science, sociology, psychology, literary criticism, law, philosophy and education. The contributors provide a close reading of the series' main theme--the appropriate balance between freedom and security--and discuss how that balance affects citizenship, race, gender and identity construction in 21st-century America.

A penetrating look into the inner logic of al-Qa'ida and like-minded extremist groups by which they justify September 11 and other terrorist attacks includes specific ideologies of jihadism, a new movement that allows members to call for the destruction of democracy and to murder innocent men, women, and children.

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The first full-length analysis of a little-studied aspect of the Civil War demonstrates how a failed Yankee cavalry raid set off a campaign of terror waged by the Confederacy, which may have manufactured the incident to justify its actions. 12,500 first printing. Since the end of the Cold War, the frequency of intrastate conflict increased dramatically. Unsurprisingly, the rise of intrastate conflict has been met with an increase in third-party interventions such as those carried out by the United Nations. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations have become a common tool the international community employs to manage the devastating consequences of civil war and as a means to facilitate conflict resolution in the midst of armed violence. Despite the substantial increase in UN deployments and the propensity to use peacekeeping as a tool for conflict resolution, evidence remains mixed as to whether or not the UN's is effective in reducing hostilities and ending active armed conflict. Extant studies have found that peacekeeping reduces battlefield violence and civilian victimization during active civil war. These studies suggest that as the number of UN troops increases in size at the monthly level, there is an associated decrease in violence. However, peacekeepers are increasingly put on the frontlines against rebel groups that frequently use terrorism as a tactic. This dissertation provides the first empirical examination of UN peacekeeping and terrorism during civil war. I analyze how the number of UN peacekeeping personnel deployed to civil war influences the use of terrorism in all civil wars in Africa from 1992 to 2011. The results find an associated increase in terrorism

when UN military peacekeepers deploy. This relationship is robust even when examining across different units of analysis and under various modeling specifications and techniques. Given this finding, this dissertation also examines in greater depth the target preferences of rebel groups and the tactical diversity in which rebel groups pursue given the presence of 'blue helmets.' I broadly find that attacks against hard and soft targets increase as the number of UN troops increase in African civil wars. However, I find that rebel groups are less likely to focus on these targets as the number of UN police increases during civil war - perhaps a silver lining to UN missions. Moreover, rebel groups respond to peacekeeping operations by diversifying their tactics in response to increase pressures incurred by UN military troop deployments. The more comprehensive array of tactics enables armed actors to undercut peacekeeping operations since UN peacekeeping operations are primarily defensive in nature, and thus limited in ways in which the mission can successfully defend areas and respond to increasing and diverse threats. While the majority of this dissertation examines peacekeeping at the macro-level of analysis, the final chapter examines at the sub-national level the relationship between UN peacekeeping operations and terrorism. The results substantiate the main finding in the previous chapters that increases in UN peacekeeping forces leads to an increase in terror attacks. However, sheds greater light to the notion that rebel groups exhibit variation in their target preferences as the number of UN peacekeepers increase in size. Optimistically, when considering the

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consolidated effect of local peacekeeping, that is the number of neighboring troops in proximity to a given location, there is a reduction in the frequency of attacks against 'soft targets.' However, when examining the number of UN troops in a given space-time, non-state actors increase attacks against 'hard targets.' Collectively, these findings provide greater understanding to ways in which the UN can improve current and future missions and equally underscores an important policy implication that has been met with friction - is counterterrorism a bridge too far for UN peacekeeping operations.

From coup de main to coup d'état -- Constructing the myth: General Queipo de Llano and the conspiracy in Seville -- Deconstructing the myth: the legend of General Queipo de Llano and his soldaditos -- Institutionalising terror in rebel Spain: the pacification of the working-class districts of Seville -- The forging of a kleptocratic state: economic repression in nationalist Seville -- Conclusion

The first objective full-length accounting of the Greek Civil War takes readers back to the dawn of the Cold War, when, during the closing days of World War II, Greek partisan factions squared off in a battle for the nation that would draw the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the U.S. into the conflict. 25,000 first printing.

As cities sprawl across Latin America, absorbing more and more of its people, crime and violence have become inescapable. From the paramilitary invasion of Medellín in Colombia, the booming wealth of crack dealers in Managua, Nicaragua and police

