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The Oxford Companion to American Military History John Whiteclay Chambers 1999 Covers the entire spectrum of American military history with essays on the major wars and battles, weapons, and leaders

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

Presidents and Their Generals Matthew Moten 2014-11-05 Since 1945, as the U.S. has engaged in near-constant "wars of choice" with limited congressional oversight, the executive and armed services have shared primary responsibility for often ill-defined objectives, strategies, and benefits. Matthew Moten shows the significance of negotiations between presidents and the generals allied with them.

Daily Life of U.S. Soldiers: From the American Revolution to the Iraq War [3 volumes] Christopher R. Mortenson 2019-06-30 This ground-breaking work

explores the lives of average soldiers from the American Revolution through the 21st-century conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. • Provides readers with an understanding of the daily lives of soldiers in America's wars, greatly complementing more standard histories of battles and leaders • Offers a curated collection of primary sources for each conflict that illuminates the daily lives of US soldiers during wartime • Includes detailed bibliographies that offer many accessible sources needed by students and researchers looking to further explore the topics • Provides a comprehensive chronology for each conflict that helps readers to place it within the proper historical context • Spans nearly 250 years of national history from the American Revolution to the Afghanistan War
The Harmon Memorial Lectures in Military History, 1959-1987 Harry R. Borowski 1988
[Great Warrior Leaders/thinkers](#) 1994
Gettysburg Heroes Glenn W. LaFantasie 2008-02-05 The Civil War generation saw its world in ways startlingly different from our own. In these essays, Glenn W. LaFantasie examines the lives and experiences of several key personalities who gained fame during the war and after. The battle of

Gettysburg is the thread that ties these Civil War lives together. Gettysburg was a personal turning point, though each person was affected differently. Largely biographical in its approach, the book captures the human drama of the war and shows how this group of individuals—including Abraham Lincoln, James Longstreet, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, William C. Oates, and others—endured or succumbed to the war and, willingly or unwillingly, influenced its outcome. At the same time, it shows how the war shaped the lives of these individuals, putting them through ordeals they never dreamed they would face or survive.

[A Companion to George Washington](#) Edward G. Lengel 2012-04-19 Utilizing new primary source material from the Papers of George Washington, a documentary editing project dedicated to the transcription and publication of original documents, *A Companion to George Washington* features a collection of original readings from scholars and popular historians that shed new light on all aspects of the life of George Washington. Provides readers with new insights into previously neglected aspects of Washington's life. Features original essays from top scholars and popular historians. Based on new research from thousands of previously unpublished letters to and from Washington.

Military Review 1992

Revolution in America Don Higginbotham 2005 Our nation has produced comparatively few statesmen since the eighteenth century--only Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt seem to clearly qualify--whereas the American Revolution elevated several of its key players to a status of the first political order. Even the shortest list must include Franklin, Hamilton, and the first four presidents. The opening essays in Don Higginbotham's new collection look at the epochal achievements of the Revolutionary era through the perspectives of war, leadership, and state formation. Higginbotham examines how the blend of key personages influenced the

creation of a federal system and led to the establishment of a new kind of militia and of West Point, a military academy distinctly different from its counterparts in Europe. The collection also provides a fascinating view into the character of George Washington through an essay examining his relationships with women. The concluding essays turn to the post-Revolutionary era to examine how the North and South, despite profound and persistent bonds, began to grow apart. Higginbotham traces the deepening sectional crisis within the context of the election of Lincoln, and he ends his book with the approach of a second revolution--that of the Confederacy. All of the essays demonstrate Higginbotham's belief that history is not shaped simply by vast, impersonal forces but that, on the contrary, significant and lasting change is to a large extent brought about by the interaction and decisions of individuals. Our unique and remarkable history is a reflection of remarkable people.

George Washington and the American Military Tradition Don Higginbotham

1987-10-01 In *George Washington and the American Military Tradition*, Don Higginbotham investigates the interplay of militiaman and professional soldier, of soldier and legislator, that shaped George Washington's military career and ultimately fostered the victory that brought independence to our nation. Higginbotham then explores the legacy of Washington's success, revealing that the crucial blending of civil and military concerns characteristic of the Revolution has been variously regarded and only seldom repeated by later generations of American soldiers. Washington's training, between 1753 and 1755, included frontier command in the Virginia militia, adjunct service to the British regulars during the French and Indian War, and increasing civil service in the Virginia House of Burgesses and Continental Congress. The result of this combination of pursuits was Washington's concern for the citizen behind the soldier, his appreciation of both frontier tactics and professional discipline, and his sensitivity to political

conflict and consensus in thirteen colonies in forming a new, united nation. When, in 1775, Washington accepted command of the Continental Army from the Continental Congress, he possessed political and military experience that enabled him, by 1783, to translate the Declaration of Independence into victory over the British. Yet, Higginbotham notes, the legacy of Washington's success has sometimes been overlooked by generals concerned with professional training and a permanent military establishment, and therefore apt to revere foreign heroes such as Jomini, Napoleon, and Bismarck more than Washington. Other leaders, most notably the World War II chief of staff, George Marshall, have recognized and implemented Washington's unique understanding of civil and military coordination. In times almost wholly dominated by a military agenda, Washington's and Marshall's steady subordination of soldier to citizen, of strategy to legislation, recalls the careful consensus of thirteen colonies in 1776.

Strong Presidents Philip Abbott 1996 In *Strong Presidents*, Philip Abbott offers a highly provocative and original perspective on presidential leadership.

Encyclopedia of the American Military John E. Jessup 1994 Looks at American military policy and history

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

American Military Leaders: A-L John C. Fredriksen 1999 A comprehensive collection of biographies of the most prominent military leaders in American history. * 422 A-Z biographies highlight each individual's

background, contributions, and significance to America's fortunes in war * Illustrated * Cites works for further research and includes a list of leaders organized by their military titles

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

George Washington Don Higginbotham 2004-09-24 In 1776, thirteen colonies declared their independence from Britain. Although they came together to fight a war, the colonies were far from a unified nation. In *George Washington: Uniting a Nation*, Don Higginbotham argues that Washington's greatest contribution to

American life was creating a sense of American unity. In clear and concise prose, Higginbotham shows that as Revolutionary War commander, proponent of the Constitution, and president, George Washington focused on building national identity and erecting institutions to cement the fledgling nation. The first book on Washington to examine exclusively his role in state formation, George Washington is essential reading for scholars, students, and everyone interested in America's first, and most formative, president.

General George Washington; Exemplar-in-Chief: Major A. J. Straley 2014-08-15 George Washington was an "Exemplar-in-Chief" who had an indelible influence on the nature and character of the early Continental Army, an influence that set the precedence and affected how the United States military would interact with civil authority under the new institution of a democratic republic. Through an analysis of the historical record there are multiple examples of George Washington's early influence in shaping the nature and character of the United States military. Today's American military is a direct descendant of the early Continental Army which fought the War for Independence, and was shaped by Washington's influence. In analyzing Washington's motives, actions, to include correspondence and court martial rulings, this study will attempt to open a window into understanding Washington's influence on the Continental Army and, therefore, the American military tradition among the officer corps to the present day. Washington was not just a Command-in-Chief, but an Exemplar-in-Chief who left a lasting impression on the American military structure, that has held strong for over two hundred years. Through his actions during the creation of the army and leading that army during the Revolution, he forever set the framework for the civil-military tradition which has never seen a credible or serious military coup. The character and nature of today's military will not permit an environment that would allow a military coup to begin. This character and nature is a

direct result of the profound significance of George Washington's motives in joining the cause and his actions during the struggle. Washington's influence is not only significant... it cemented the military subordination to civilian authority which has lasted till today.

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

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

Interpreting American Military History at Museums and Historic Sites Marc K. Blackburn 2016-04-08 While the lessons of the past are equally important today as when they first occurred, the trouble lies in making them accessible to modern-audiences. *Interpreting American Military History at Museums and Historic Sites* provides a guide to turning those important American military moments into relevant and captivating experiences. The book acts as a primer for those unfamiliar with

academic trends of the last forty years. Through current interpretive methods and case studies, readers will gain an understanding of how to take this information and create programs, interpretive media, outreach strategies, and mission goals that are relevant to the public and the institution charged with serving them.

William Harding Carter and the American Army Ronald Glenn Machoian 2006 In this first full-length biography of William Harding Carter, Ronald G. Machoian explores Carter's pivotal role in bringing the American military into a new era and transforming a legion of citizen-soldiers into the modern professional force we know today. Machoian follows Carter's career from his boyhood in Civil War Nashville, where he volunteered to carry Union dispatches, through his involvement in bitter campaigns against Apaches in the Southwest, to his participation in the Indian Wars' tragic final chapter at Wounded Knee in 1890. Carter's life and work reflected his times—the Gilded Age and the Progressive era. Machoian shows Carter as an able intellectual, attuned to contemporary cultural trends and tirelessly devoted to ensuring that the U.S. Army kept abreast of them. In collaboration with Secretary of War Elihu Root, he created the U.S. Army War College and pushed through Congress the General Staff Act of 1903, which replaced the office of commanding general with a chief of staff and modernized the staff structure. Later, he championed the replacement of the state militia system with a more capable national reserve and advocated wartime conscription. Since his death in 1925, Carter's important contributions toward modernizing the U.S. Army have been overlooked. Machoian redresses this oversight by highlighting Carter's contributions to the U.S. military's growth as a professional institution and the nation's transition to the twentieth century.

Professional Journal of the United States Army 1992

U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition Bruce Catton 2015-11-03 A concise

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

George Washington's Mount Vernon: At Home in Revolutionary America Robert F. Dalzell 1998-09-24 George Washington's Mount Vernon brings together—for the first time—the details of Washington's 45-year endeavor to build and perfect Mount Vernon. In doing so it introduces us to a Washington few of his contemporaries knew, and one little noticed by historians since. Here we meet the planter/patriot who also genuinely loved building, a man passionately human in his desire to impress on his physical surroundings the stamp of his character and personal beliefs. As chief architect and planner of the countless changes made at Mount Vernon over the years, Washington began by imitating

accepted models of fashionable taste, but as time passed he increasingly followed his own ideas. Hence, architecturally, as the authors show, Mount Vernon blends the orthodox and the innovative in surprising ways, just as the new American nation would. Equally interesting is the light the book sheds on the process of building at Mount Vernon, and on the people--slave and free--who did the work. Washington was a demanding master, and in their determination to preserve their own independence his workers often clashed with him. Yet, as the Dalzells argue, that experience played a vital role in shaping his hopes for the future of American society--hope that embraced in full measure the promise of the revolution in which he had led his fellow citizens. George Washington's Mount Vernon thus compellingly combines the two sides of Washington's life--the public and the private--and uses the combination to enrich our understanding of both. Gracefully written, with more than 80 photographs, maps, and engravings, the book tells a fascinating story with memorable insight.

Thomas Jefferson's Military Academy

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

George Washington and George Marshall
Don Higginbotham 1984

Daniel Morgan Don Higginbotham
2013-07-01 Over the vast distances and rough terrain of the Revolutionary War, the tactics that Daniel Morgan had learned in Indian fighting--the thin skirmish line, the stress upon individual marksmanship, the hit-and-run mobility--were an important

element of his success as a commander. He combined this success on the battlefield with a deep devotion to the soldiers serving under him. In a conflict that abounded in vital personalities, Morgan's was one of the most colorful. Illiterate, uncultivated, and contentious, he nevertheless combined the resourcefulness of a frontiersman with a native gift as a tactician and leader. His rise from humble origins gives forceful testimony to the democratic spirit of the new America.

Papers on the Constitution 1990 The Army's efforts in support of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution took many different forms, including a Bicentennial Lecture Series. A group of distinguished historians presented papers that treat the whole spectrum of current research on the Constitution and its origins, especially the role of the Framers in the formation of the new Republic. *Papers on the Constitution* captures these scholars' pertinent, often intriguing, conclusions. The volume makes clear to the men and women of today's Army that the Framers of the Constitution established for all time the precedent that the military, subordinated to Congress, would remain the servant of the Republic, a tradition summarized in every Soldier's oath "to support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies . . . [and] to bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

American Amphibious Warfare Gary J. Ohls 2017-12-15 *Roots of Tradition: Amphibious Warfare in Early America* will fill the gap in the historiography of naval and military warfare. As the title implies, this book describes and analyzes early landing operations (from the Revolution through the Civil War) of American history, showing how they contributed to its rich amphibious tradition. No such study currently exists. This study does not attempt to describe every amphibious operation in early America, but focuses on seven major battles or campaigns providing a strong appreciation for the roots of American amphibious traditions. It will address in abbreviated form other amphibious operations and various land and naval battles as necessary to place these major

actions in proper historical context. It is important to remember that amphibious operations include both offensive and defensive actions; and both when viewed from the water's edge can be instructive. Of the seven major amphibious campaigns examined in this book, five are offensive and two are defensive from the American perspective. (The New York and Baltimore campaigns are defensive and the Yorktown, Derna (Tripoli), California, Veracruz, and Fort Fisher are offensive.) For many Americans, the concept of amphibious warfare derives from the World War II model where landing forces assaulted foreign shores against determined resistance. These actions resulted in very high casualties, yet proved uniformly success for American operations. The circumstances of geography coupled with the weapons and equipment available at that time dictated this type of warfare. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, no such equipment or weapons existed for assaulting defended beaches. Commanders attempted to land their forces in areas where the resistance would be light or nonexistent. The initiative and maneuverability inherent in naval forces permitted the establishment of combat power ashore before having to engage the enemy. The naval echelon could deliver forces to the point of attack faster than the land-based defenders could react. The focus of this book is to analyze and explain how amphibious traditions began in this earlier era and, in the epilogue, show how they compare and contrast with modern amphibious forces, particularly the modern U.S. Marine Corps. One of the interesting conclusions is that weapons and equipment (modern amphibious ships, landing craft air cushioned, VSTOL fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, and the V-22 Osprey tiltrotor aircraft), coupled with new doctrine (operational maneuver from the sea, ship to shore maneuver) actually allow modern forces to return to the amphibious tactics and operations of the earlier period. In short, the U.S. Marine Corps of the twenty-first century is a true inheritor of these Roots of Tradition established in early America.

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

George Washington and the American Military Tradition Don Higginbotham

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

The British Are Coming Rick Atkinson

2019-05-14 Winner of the George Washington Prize Winner of the Barbara and David Zalaznick Book Prize in American History Winner of the Excellence in American History Book Award Winner of the Frances Tavern Museum Book Award From the bestselling author of the Liberation Trilogy comes the extraordinary first volume of his new trilogy about the American Revolution Rick Atkinson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *An Army at Dawn* and two other superb books about World War II, has long been admired for his deeply researched, stunningly vivid narrative histories. Now he turns his attention to a new war, and in the initial volume of the Revolution Trilogy he recounts the first twenty-one months of America's violent war for independence. From the battles at Lexington and Concord in spring 1775 to those at Trenton and Princeton in winter

1777, American militiamen and then the ragged Continental Army take on the world's most formidable fighting force. It is a gripping saga alive with astonishing characters: Henry Knox, the former bookseller with an uncanny understanding of artillery; Nathanael Greene, the blue-eyed bumpkin who becomes a brilliant battle captain; Benjamin Franklin, the self-made man who proves to be the wiliest of diplomats; George Washington, the commander in chief who learns the difficult art of leadership when the war seems all but lost. The story is also told from the British perspective, making the mortal conflict between the redcoats and the rebels all the more compelling. Full of riveting details and untold stories, *The British Are Coming* is a tale of heroes and knaves, of sacrifice and blunder, of redemption and profound suffering. Rick Atkinson has given stirring new life to the first act of our country's creation drama.

George Washington's Enforcers Harry M. Ward 2009-10-08 A well-disciplined army was vital to win American independence, but policing soldiers during the Revolution presented challenges. *George Washington's Enforcers: Policing the Continental Army* examines how justice was left to the overlapping duties of special army personnel and how an improvised police force imposed rules and regulations on the common soldier. Historian Harry M. Ward describes these methods of police enforcement, emphasizing the brutality experienced by the enlisted men who were punished severely for even light transgressions. This volume explores the influences that shaped army practice and the quality of the soldiery, the enforcement of military justice, the use of guards as military police, and the application of punishment. Washington's army, which adopted the organization and justice code of the British army, labored under the direction of ill-trained and arrogant officers. Ward relates how the enlisted men, who had a propensity for troublemaking and desertion, not only were victims of the double standard that existed between officers and regular

troops but also lacked legal protection in the army. The enforcement of military justice afforded the accused with little due process support. Ward discusses the duties of the various personnel responsible for training and enforcing the standards of behavior, including duty officers, adjutants, brigade majors, inspectors, and sergeant majors. He includes the roles of life guards, camp guards, quarter guards, picket men, and safe guards, whose responsibilities ranged from escorting the commander in chief, intercepting spies and stragglers, and protecting farmers from marauding soldiers to searching for deserters, rounding up unauthorized personnel, and looking for delinquents in local towns and taverns. *George Washington's Enforcers*, which includes sixteen illustrations, also addresses the executions of the period, as both ritual and spectacle, and the deterrent value of capital punishment. Ward explains how Washington himself mixed clemency with severity and examines how army policies tested the mettle of this chief disciplinarian, who operated by the dictates of military necessity as perceived at the time.

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

George Washington Reconsidered Don Higginbotham 2001 George Washington, heroic general of the Revolution, master of Mount Vernon, and first president of the United States, remains the most enigmatic figure of the founding generation, with historians and the public at large still arguing over the strengths of his character and the nature of his intellectual and political contributions to the early republic. Representing the finest recent scholarship on Washington, these thirteen essays by the leading scholars in the field strike a balance between Washington's personal life and character and his public life as a soldier and political figure. Editor Don Higginbotham

provides an introduction about Washington and his treatment by historians, and an afterword devoted to how the American people have viewed Washington, including the 1999 commemorations of the bicentennial of his death. With three essays written specifically for this volume, *George Washington Reconsidered* is the first collection of its kind to be published in over thirty years.

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

American Defense Policy Paul J. Bolt 2005
American Defense Policy has been a mainstay for instructors of courses in political science, international relations, military affairs, and American national security for over 25 years. The updated and thoroughly revised eighth edition considers questions of continuity and change in America's defense policy in the face of a global climate beset by geopolitical tensions, rapid technological change, and terrorist violence. On September 11, 2001, the seemingly impervious United States was handed a very sharp reality check. In this new atmosphere of fear and vulnerability, policy makers were forced to make national security their highest priority, implementing laws and military spending initiatives to combat the threat of international terrorism. In this volume, experts examine the many factors that shape today's security landscape -- America's values, the preparation of future defense leaders, the efforts to apply what we have learned from Afghanistan and Iraq to the transformation of America's military, reflection on America's nuclear weapons programs and missile defense, the threat of terrorism, and the challenges of homeland security -- which are applied to widely varied approaches to national defense strategy. This invaluable

and prudent text remains a classic introduction to the vital security issues facing the United States throughout its history and breaks new ground as a thoughtful and comprehensive starting point in understanding American defense policy and its role in the world today.

The Air National Guard and the American Military Tradition Charles Joseph Gross 1995
Recounts the Air National Guard's service and heritage as part of the nation's military forces. Traces the militia tradition and connects this story with the rising influence of air power. Outlines the Air National Guard's three primary missions: to reinforce active duty forces in wartime; to assist State governments responding to natural disasters and public emergencies; and to provide various community service functions. L.C. card 94-067989.

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

Republicanism and continentally minded commercialism. That Washington was only partially successful in building the constitutional system that he intended does

not undercut his theoretical contribution, Phelps contends. Even his failures affected the way our constitutional tradition developed.