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# **Armies And Enemies Of Ancient Egypt And Assyria Egyptian Nubian Asiatic Libyan Hittite Sea Peoples Assyrian Aramaean Syrian Hebrew Babylonian Scythian 3200 Bc 612 Bc**

Armies and Enemies of Imperial Rome  
Armies of the Dark Ages  
On the Weapons, Army Organisation, and Political Maxims of the Ancient Hindus  
The Art of War  
Exploring Ancient Greece  
Warfare in Ancient Greece  
Enemy of God  
Legions of Rome  
Armies and Enemies of Ancient Egypt and Assyria  
Army and Power in the Ancient World  
Combined Arms Warfare in Ancient Greece  
The Military History of Ancient Israel  
Great Generals of the Ancient World  
Invisible Armies: An Epic History of Guerrilla Warfare from Ancient Times to the Present  
The Ancient World  
The Armies of Ancient Persia: The Sassanians  
The Great Armies of Antiquity  
From Sumer to Rome  
Tutankhamun's Armies  
Going to War in Ancient Egypt  
Army and Society in Ptolemaic Egypt  
The Ancient History of the Egyptians : Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Grecians and Macedonians  
Ancient China and Its Enemies  
A New and Enlarged Military Dictionary, Or, Alphabetical Explanation of Technical Terms  
Warfare in the Old Testament  
Empire of Ancient Rome  
Ancient Armies of the Middle East  
Invisible Armies: An Epic History of Guerrilla Warfare from Ancient Times to the Present  
The Art of War (Illustrated)  
The Seven Military Classics

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World (3000 B.C. to 500 A.D.)The Roman ArmyArmies of Ancient Greece Circa 500  
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Enemies of the Ancient IsraelitesThe Origins Of WarGoing to War in Ancient  
GreeceAncient IsraelFighting for the King and the Gods

## **Armies and Enemies of Imperial Rome**

Combined Arms Warfare in Ancient Greece examines the timelines of military developments that led from the hoplite-based armies of the ancient Greeks to the hugely successful and multi-faceted armies of Philip II, Alexander the Great, and his Successors. It concentrates on the introduction and development of individual units and their tactical coordination and use in battle in what is termed "combined arms": the effective integration of different unit types into one cohesive battle plan and army allowing each unit to focus on its strengths without having to worry about its weaknesses. This volume traces the development, and argues for the vital importance, of the use of combined arms in Greek warfare from the Archaic period onwards, especially concerning the Macedonian hegemony, through to its developmental completion in the form of fully "integrated warfare" at the battle of Ipsus in 301 BCE. It argues crucially that warfare should never be viewed in isolation in individual states, regions, conflicts or periods but taken as a collective

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whole tracing the mutual influence of other cultures and the successful innovations that always result. Wrightson analyses Greek and Macedonian warfare through the lens of modern military theoretical terminology, making this study accessible to those with a general interest in military history as well as those studying this specific period.

## **Armies of the Dark Ages**

Gabriel examines 18 ancient army systems, examining the organizational structure and weapons employed and the degree to which cultural values and imperatives shaped the form and application of military force. The tactical doctrines and specific operational capabilities of each army are analyzed to explain how certain technical limitations and societal/cultural imperatives affected the operational capabilities of ancient armies. Cross-cultural and cross-historical connections ground the analysis in the larger historical context of the ancient world. -Sumer and Akkad -The Armies of the Pharaohs -The Hittites -The Mitanni -Armies of the Bible -The Iron Army of Assyria -Chinese Armies -Persia and the Art of Logistics -The Greeks -Carthaginian Armies -Armies of India -Rome -The Iberians, Celts, Germans, and Goths -The Army of Byzantium -The Vikings -The Arab Armies -The Japanese Way of War -The Mongols -The Ottomans This book also provides an introductory overview of war in the ancient world, from 2500 B.C.E. to 1453 C.E., as well as an examination of the evolution of modern warfare from 1453 to 2002

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## **On the Weapons, Army Organisation, and Political Maxims of the Ancient Hindus**

This text by Terence Wise explores some of the fascinating peoples who comprised the ancient armies of the Middle East: the Sumerians, who were the first to introduce the use of bronze into warfare, and were centuries ahead of the Egyptians in the use of the wheel – The Akkadians, whose citizen army was composed almost entirely of light troops – The Babylonians, whose people were granted land in return for army service – the horned warriors of the Elamites – the Egyptians, with their heavy spearmen and archers – the tribal and warlike Libyans – Nubians and Ethiopians – Hyksos – the armies of the Hittite Empire – the Sea People and others.

## **The Art of War**

A military expert presents the violent lives of soldiers in ancient armies, from Sumer to Egypt, from the Israelites to India, and from Classical Greece to the Roman Empire.

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## **Exploring Ancient Greece**

Surveys the fighting forces and battles of ancient Egypt, covering enemies they faced, fortifications, sieges, training, army organization, weapons and gear, encampments, naval warfare, and a soldier's rewards.

## **Warfare in Ancient Greece**

The image of the Roman legionary is as familiar today as it was to the citizens - and enemies - of the vast Roman Empire two thousand years ago. This book goes beyond the stereotypes found in popular culture to examine the Roman Army from the first armed citizens of the early Republic through the glorious heights of the Imperial legions to the shameful defeats inflicted upon the late Roman Army by the Goths and Huns. Tracing the development of tactics, equipment and training, this work provides a detailed insight into the military force that enable Rome to become the greatest empire the world has ever seen. As well as describing the changes in the army over the centuries, The Roman Army also sheds light on the talented men who led these soldiers in battle and the momentous battles fought, including Cannae, Pharsalus, and Adrianople. Illustrated with detailed maps, artwork and photographs, this volume provides a complete reference to the Roman Army from the 8th century BC to the period after the fall of the Western Roman

Read Book Armies And Enemies Of Ancient Egypt And Assyria Egyptian Nubian Asiatic Libyan Hittite Sea Peoples Assyrian Aramaean Syrian Hebrew Babylonian Scythian 3200 Bc 612 Bc Empire in the 5th century AD. Hardback edition ISBN: 9781849081627

## **Enemy of God**

Conflict was rife among the Greeks of the Classical period, including some of the most famous wars and battles of the whole ancient period, such as the defeat of the Persians at Marathon, the Spartans' heroic last stand at Thermopylae, the gruelling Peloponnesian War and the epic March of the Ten Thousand. The Greek heavy infantry spearmen, or hoplites, are one of the most recognizable types of ancient warrior and their tightly-packed phalanx formation dominated the battlefield. Covering the period from the Persian Wars to the Macedonian victory at the Battle of Chaeronea, Gabriele Esposito examines not only the hoplites but also the other troops that featured in Greek armies with growing importance as time went on, such as light infantry skirmishers and cavalry. He details their arms, armour and equipment, organization and tactics. His clear, informative text is beautifully illustrated with dozens of colour photographs showing how the equipment was worn and used.

## **Legions of Rome**

Throughout most of the classical period, Persia was one of the great superpowers,

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placing a limit on the expansion of Western powers. It was the most formidable rival to the Roman empire for centuries, until Persia, by then under the Sassanians, was overwhelmed by the Islamic conquests in the seventh century AD. Yet, the armies of ancient Persia have received relatively little detailed attention, certainly in comparison to those of Rome. This work is the first of three volumes that will form the most comprehensive study of ancient Persian armies available. The Sassanians, the native Iranian dynasty that ousted their Parthian overlords in AD 226, developed a highly sophisticated army that was able for centuries to hold off all comers. They continued the Parthians famous winning combination of swift horse archers with heavily-armored cataphract cavalry, also making much use of war elephants, but Kaveh Farrokh interestingly demonstrates that their oft-maligned infantry has been much underestimated. The author, born in Athens, Greece, and expert in ancient Persian languages and military history, has been researching the military history and technology of Persia for a quarter of a century. He draws on the latest research and new archaeological evidence, focusing on the organization, equipment and tactics of the armies that dominated the ancient Middle East for so long.

## **Armies and Enemies of Ancient Egypt and Assyria**

Papers from a round table held Aug. 9, 2000, in Oslo.

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## **Army and Power in the Ancient World**

Remains to be Seen is a fascinating series which looks at the past through the archaeological evidence that remains today. Ancient Greece looks at who the Greeks were and their world of warships, great leaders, cities and poets. It goes on to discuss their achievements in writing, maths, science and philosophy, art and architecture, music and theatre, as well as their religions and festivals. Finally, we see the history of Greece under the Romans, and how the past is discovered today. There are fact boxes which highlight key facts and the text is supported by a wonderful array of photographs and maps. Ancient Greece also features a timeline, a glossary and a full index.

## **Combined Arms Warfare in Ancient Greece**

On the weapons and war implements of the ancient Hindus -- On the authenticity of the Śukranīti -- On the use of gunpowder and firearms in general -- Inside the home of gunpowder and firearms -- On the Army organization and political organization of the ancient Hindus -- Appendix: Identification of the Manipura of the Mahabharata with Manipura or Manaluru or Madura in South India.

## **The Military History of Ancient Israel**

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Written between 500 BCE and 700 CE, these seven texts have inspired generals for millennia, both in China and the wider world. Featuring Sun Tzu's *The Art of War*, this new translation brings to light the military masterpieces of ancient China. These seven texts display an understanding of strategy and warfare still relevant more than 2,000 years after they were originally written. Together, they present a uniquely eastern tradition of warfare that emphasizes speed, stealth, and cunning. This collection includes: • *The Art of War* • *Wuzi* • *Wei Liaozi* • *Taigong's Six Secret Teachings* • *The Methods of the Sima* • *Questions and Replies Between Emperor Taizong of Tang and General Li Jing*.

## **Great Generals of the Ancient World**

### **Invisible Armies: An Epic History of Guerrilla Warfare from Ancient Times to the Present**

*The Art of War* (孙子兵法), literally *The Laws of War* (military methods) by Master Sun is the most famous ancient Chinese treatise, dedicated to a military strategy and policy, written by Sun Tzu. As Sun Tzu said the art of war is of vital importance to the State. The treatise by Sun Tzu influenced crucially on a whole military art of the East. Although it is the first treatise on the military art, it includes clearly

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expressed common principles of strategy as well as tactics. A special place in a military theoretical literature belongs to comments on Sun Tzu, the earliest of which appeared in the Han era (206-220 AD), and the new ones are still being created Illustrated by D. Fisher.

## **The Ancient World**

The military expert and author of Philip II of Macedonia presents 9 profiles of exemplary leadership from the ancient world. Of all the military commanders throughout history, only a few are remembered as great leaders of men in battle. Is there a combination of personal attributes and historical circumstances that produces great commanders? Professor Richard A. Gabriel analyses the biographies of ten great generals, all of whom lived between 1481 BC and AD 632, in order to identify the characteristics of intellect, psychology, personality, and experience that allowed them to tread the path to greatness. Some of the names included in Gabriel's selection, such as Moses and Muhammad, will surprise many readers—as will the historical figures Gabriel chooses to omit, including Alexander the Great and Atilla the Hun. But Gabriel is not merely interested in famous military exploits. A retired soldier and professor at the Canadian Defence College, he distils the timeless essence of military leadership through the examples of Julius Caesar, Philip II of Macedonia, Thutmose III of Egypt, and others

## **The Armies of Ancient Persia: The Sassanians**

Warfare in Ancient Greece assembles a wide range of source material and introduces the latest scholarship on the Greek experience of war. The author has carefully selected key texts, many of them not previously available in English, and provided them with comprehensive commentaries. For the Greek polis, warfare was a more usual state of affairs than peace. The documents assembled here recreate the social and historical framework in which ancient Greek warfare took place - over a period of more than a thousand years from the Homeric Age to Alexander the Great. Special attention is paid to the attitudes and feelings of the Greeks towards defeated people and captured cities. Complete with notes, index and bibliography, Warfare in Ancient Greece will provide students of Ancient and Military History with an unprecedented survey of relevant materials

## **The Great Armies of Antiquity**

\*Includes pictures \*Includes ancient accounts of each group \*Includes a bibliography for further reading Individuals who decide to take up learning about the Old Testament of the Bible are immediately faced with the difficult proposition of identifying the various peoples that the Hebrews met and sometimes came into conflict with when they entered the territory that eventually became Israel. The

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Moabites and Edomites were just two of the many Canaanite groups that the Hebrews dealt with, often violently, but there were dozens of other Canaanite groups, which were all for the most part identified through the names of their respective cities. In fact, before the Hebrews established a kingdom and before the Phoenicians colonized much of the Mediterranean, the Canaanites were the most important group in the Levant for much of the Bronze Age and into the early Iron Age. Although the Canaanites never created a unified nation-state or kingdom, their importance in the ancient Near East cannot be understated. It was at least partially because of that fact that the Canaanites were unable to resist their larger and more powerful neighbors that the average person today knows so little about their history, but modern studies have revealed that they developed a unique religion that influenced non-Canaanite peoples and continued to be practiced in some form centuries after the Canaanites ceased to be an identifiable people. Furthermore, during the height of the Bronze Age the Canaanites provided important resources to the Egyptian and Hittite Empires and played a key role in the geopolitical game of chess between those two kingdoms. It also goes without saying that the Canaanites were also a factor in the establishment of the Kingdom of Israel, as the battles they lost to the Hebrews later became the foundation of the Jewish kingdom. Although the Old Testament provides a credible source for some aspects of Philistine culture, it naturally paints a picture of them as a group of bloodthirsty warriors whose one purpose was to oppress the Hebrews/Israelites. When corroborated with ancient Egyptian and Mesopotamian sources, along with

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modern archaeological studies, an examination reveals that the reputation that the Philistines earned from the Old Testament was partially warranted, but that there was also much more to Philistine culture. Today, Babylon has become a byword for greed, excess, and licentiousness, mostly due to its mention in the Bible, but a closer examination reveals that Babylon was so much more, and even perhaps the most important city in the ancient world. Ancient Babylon was home to great dynasties that produced some of the world's most influential leaders, most notably Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar, and these rulers invoked their wills on the entire ancient Near East and have been remembered as both progressive and cruel all at the same time. Babylon was also the seat of culture in ancient Mesopotamia and the place where scholars made amazing scientific advances that would not be eclipsed for several centuries. An examination of ancient Babylon demonstrates that it was truly the first great city in the ancient world. Although the Biblical accounts of the Assyrians are among the most interesting and are often corroborated with other historical sources, the Assyrians were much more than just the enemies of the Israelites and brutal thugs. A historical survey of ancient Assyrian culture reveals that although they were the supreme warriors of their time, they were also excellent merchants, diplomats, and highly literate people who recorded their history and religious rituals and ideology in great detail. The Enemies of the Ancient Israelites: The History of the Canaanites, Philistines, Babylonians, and Assyrians looks at the various groups and their impact on the region and subsequent cultures.

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## **From Sumer to Rome**

This in-depth work demonstrates that ancient battles rivaled those of the modern period in size, complexity, and lethality. The organization of armies of the ancient world, their performance, their military operations, and their ability to raise the art of warfare to towering heights are the focus of this carefully documented volume. An examination is made of all the major military establishments of the Bronze and Iron Ages. Corroborative evidence is drawn from modern analysis when accepting or rejecting the claims of ancient writers. Where that was lacking, the authors conducted their own empirical studies of ancient weapons which led to better understanding of how ancient battles were really fought.

## **Tutankhamun's Armies**

An accessible, documents-based introduction to the history of the Mongols. The volume opens with a brief original essay by Morris Rossabi, one of the world's foremost scholars on the Mongols. Rossabi's essay gives a historical and interpretive overview of the Mongols and charts their invasions and subsequent rule over the largest contiguous land empire in world history. Following is a rich collection of primary sources translated into English from Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, Franco-Italian, Italian, Korean, Latin, Persian, Russian, Syriac, and Tibetan

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that will give students a clear sense of the extraordinary geographic and linguistic range of the Mongol Empire as well as insight into the empire's rise, how it governed, and how it fell. Each primary source includes a headnote and study questions. The volume ends with a list of further readings. About the series: The Norton Casebooks in History provide students with everything they need for in-depth study of select topics in major periods studied in American and world history. Each volume consists of an introductory essay by the editor on the topic, primary sources, and recent essays by historians that explore different interpretations. Each volume combines the most authoritative text available with contextual and critical materials that bring the topic to life for students

## **Going to War in Ancient Egypt**

## **Army and Society in Ptolemaic Egypt**

## **The Ancient History of the Egyptians : Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Grecians and Macedonians**

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Boyd Seevers (PhD, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School) is an expert on ancient warfare and has participated in numerous archaeological excavations in Israel. He lived in Israel for eight years, during which time he was a visiting professor at Jerusalem University College. This experience gave Seevers great insight into world he describes in Warfare in the Old Testament. He is currently professor of Old Testament Studies at Northwestern College (MN), where he was named teacher of the year in 2006 and 2012.

## **Ancient China and Its Enemies**

From the No. 1 bestselling author of WAR LORD comes an epic retelling of the Arthurian legend, from the bestselling Last Kingdom series Uniting the restive British kingdoms behind him, Arthur believes he can now hold back the Saxons threatening the country. Meanwhile, Merlin sets out on a quest to uncover the sacred Treasures of Britain, hoping they will prove decisive in the coming battle. But in a country where the cult of the Christians is spreading, Merlin's quest is divisive. And the ambitions of the rival warlord Lancelot threaten the delicate peace. Could even those closest to Arthur be moved to betray him? From the epic bestselling author, Enemy of God brilliantly retells the Arthurian legend, combining myth, history and thrilling battlefield action. 'Wonderful and haunting' People Magazine 'Of all the books I have written these are my favourites' Bernard Cornwell

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## **A New and Enlarged Military Dictionary, Or, Alphabetical Explanation of Technical Terms**

Gabriel provides the first attempt at a continuous historical narrative of the military history of ancient Israel.

### **Warfare in the Old Testament**

The influence of the Roman Empire has been widespread and profound, perhaps more so than any other empire or civilization. This volume covers the growth of Rome as a republic, the political and social forces that drove the transition to a dictatorship of Caesars, the reasons for Rome's decline, and what happened to the remnants of the empire.

### **Empire of Ancient Rome**

### **Ancient Armies of the Middle East**

Examines how the army developed as an engine of socio-economic and cultural integration in Egypt under Greco-Macedonian rule.

## **Invisible Armies: An Epic History of Guerrilla Warfare from Ancient Times to the Present**

“The world’s most fascinating battles and how they were won or lost, according to the Chinese sage.”—Kirkus Reviews Imagine if Robert E. Lee had withdrawn to higher ground at Gettysburg instead of sending Pickett uphill against the entrenched Union line. Or if Napoléon, at Waterloo, had avoided mistakes he’d never made before. The advice that would have changed these crucial battles was written down centuries before Christ was born—but unfortunately for Lee, Napoléon, and Hitler, Sun Tzu’s *The Art of War* only became widely available in the West in the mid-twentieth century. As Bevin Alexander shows, Sun Tzu’s maxims often boil down to common sense, in a particularly pure and clear form. When Alexander frames these modern battles against 2,400-year-old precepts, the degree of overlap is stunning.

### **The Art of War (Illustrated)**

The *Art of War* is the earliest known treatise on war and military strategy in the world. It is a systematic guide to strategy and tactics for common men, business leaders, rulers and commanders. It is regarded as one of the most influential philosophical works of Ancient China. Sun Tzu's teachings are brief yet elegant,

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simple yet philosophical and exceedingly pragmatic. The book has recently been endlessly reinterpreted, reinvented, and imitated. Sun Tzu was a Chinese military strategist, Taoist philosopher and general in the 6th century BCE. His insistence on the close relationship between political considerations and military policy greatly influenced many modern leaders and strategists, including Henry Kissinger. This deluxe edition covers *The Art of War* in three parts. Part 1 presents the best selling and most authentic translation of Sun Tzu so far, the translation of Lionel Giles. Part 2 includes an extensive introduction to the book written by Giles which focuses, among others, on the historical context of Sun Tzu's text, Sun Tzu's life and work, contemporary scholarship on Sun Tzu, and Sun Tzu's thoughts on war and violence. Part 3 includes summaries of all 13 chapters of the book, a brief history of ancient Chinese military before and after Sun Tzu, review questions for learners, a recommended bibliography of modern critical appreciations for further reading.

## **The Seven Military Classics of Ancient China**

*Armies of the Dark Ages* spans the period from 600 AD to 1066 and describes Byzantine, Sub-Roman, Pictish, Irish, Visigothic, Lombard, Merovingian, Carolingian, Ottonian, Viking, Russian, Slav, Avar, Khazar, Magyar, Bulgar, Pecheneg, Ghuzz, Alan, Armenian, Sassanid, Arab, Andalusian, Near Eastern, Saxon, Norman, Italian and Spanish armies. It examines tactics and strategy,

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organisation and formations as well as providing a detailed guide to the dress and equipment of the armies of the period. Comprehensive illustrations complement the text and the result is a wealth of information for anyone interested in the warfare of the time. Long out of print, the book has been a source of inspiration to wargamers and academic historians alike. It is reprinted here in its complete 1980 second edition with an updated bibliography.

## **The Mongols and Global History**

Describes the history of unconventional and nontraditional warfare from the nomads used by Alexander the Great to the shadowy modern battlefields of the post-9/11 era and featuring a diverse cast of historical tacticians and revolutionaries from Mao Zedong to Edward Lansdale.

## **Fighting Techniques of the Ancient World (3000 B.C. to 500 A.D.)**

When did war begin? Standard military accounts tend to start with the Graeco-Persian wars, laying undue emphasis on the preeminence of Greek heavy infantry. But, as this strikingly original and entertaining book shows, the origins of war can be traced back not to the Iron Age, or even to the Bronze Age, but to the

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emergence of settled life itself nearly 10,000 years ago. The military revolution that occurred then?the invention of major new weapons, the massive fortifications, the creation of strategy and tactics?ultimately gave rise to the great war machines of ancient Egypt, Assyria, and Persia that dominated the Near East until the time of Alexander the Great.It is Arther Ferrill's thesis that in the period before Alexander there were two independent lines of military development?a Near Eastern one culminating in the expert integration of cavalry, skirmishers, and light infantry and a Greek one based on heavy infantry. When Philip and Alexander blended the two traditions in their crack Macedonian army, the result was a style of warfare that continued, despite technological changes, down to Napoleon.This newly revised edition presents detailed and copiously illustrated accounts of all the major battles on land and sea up to the fourth century b.c., analyzes weapons from the sling to the catapult, and discusses ancient strategy and tactics, making this a book for armchair historians everywhere.

## **The Roman Army**

Discusses the components of ancient armies, including the personnel and equipment, as well as the battle tactics and strategies, lines of communication between commanders and troops, and special techniques of siege and naval warfare.

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## **Armies of Ancient Greece Circa 500 to 338 BC**

The Armies and Enemies of Imperial Rome spans the period from 150 BC to 600 AD and describes the forces of the later Roman Republic and the Byzantine wars as well as the armies of the heyday of the Roman Empire. Coverage of Rome's enemies includes Gallic, British, Pictish, Scots/Irish, German, Dacian, Sarmatian, Frankish, Saxon, Vandal, Visigothic, Ostrogothic, Hunnic, Pontic, Parthian, Armenian, Jewish, Palmyran, Sassanid and Blemye armies. It examines tactics and strategy, organisation and formations and orders of battle as well as providing a detailed guide to the dress and equipment of the armies of the period. Comprehensive illustrations by Ian Heath complement Phil Barker's text and the result is a wealth of information for anyone interested in the warfare of the time. Long out of print, the book has been a source of inspiration to wargamers and academic historians alike. It is reprinted here in its complete 1981 fourth edition with an updated bibliography.

## **Sun Tzu at Gettysburg: Ancient Military Wisdom in the Modern World**

The most up-to-date sourcebook on warfare in the ancient Near East Fighting for the King and the Gods provides an introduction to the topic of war and the variety

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of texts concerning many aspects of warfare in the ancient Near East. These texts illustrate various viewpoints of war and show how warfare was an integral part of life. Trimm examines not only the victors and the famous battles, but also the hardship that war brought to many. While several of these texts treated here are well known (i.e., Ramses II's battle against the Hittites at Qadesh), others are known only to specialists. This work will allow a broader audience to access and appreciate these important texts as they relate to the history and ideology of warfare. Features References to recent secondary literature for further study Early Greek and Chinese illustrative texts for comparisons with other cultures Indices to help guide the reader

## **The Enemies of the Ancient Israelites**

No book on Roman history has attempted to do what Stephen Dando-Collins does in *Legions of Rome*: to provide a complete history of every Imperial Roman legion and what it achieved as a fighting force. The author has spent the last thirty years collecting every scrap of available evidence from numerous sources: stone and bronze inscriptions, coins, papyrus and literary accounts in a remarkable feat of historical detective work. The book is divided into three parts: Part 1 provides a detailed account of what the legionaries wore and ate, what camp life was like, what they were paid and how they were motivated and punished. The section also contains numerous personal histories of individual soldiers. Part 2 offers brief unit

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histories of all the legions that served Rome for 300 years from 30BC. Part 3 is a sweeping chronological survey of the campaigns in which the armies were involved, told from the point of view of particular legions. Lavish, authoritative and beautifully produced, Legions of Rome will appeal to ancient history enthusiasts and military history buffs alike.

## **The Origins Of War**

Relations between Inner Asian nomads and Chinese are a continuous theme throughout Chinese history. By investigating the formation of nomadic cultures, by analyzing the evolution of patterns of interaction along China's northern frontiers, and by exploring how this interaction was recorded in early Chinese historiography, this book explores the origins of the cultural and political tensions between these two civilizations through the first millennium BC. The main purpose of the book is to analyze ethnic, cultural, and political frontiers between nomads and Chinese in the historical contexts that led to their formation, and to look at cultural perceptions of 'others' as a function of the same historical process. Based on both archaeological and textual sources, this book also introduces a new methodological approach to Chinese frontier history, which combines extensive factual data with a careful scrutiny of the motives, methods, and general conception of history that informed the Chinese historian Ssu-ma Ch'ien.

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