The Crimean War | 2d76c07396cf37ca9e714320e06e31fb

Diary of the Crimean War
De Krimoorlog of de vernedering van Rusland
Danish Neutrality During the Crimean War
(1853-1856)
The Crimean War at Sea
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The Crimean War
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The Crimean War (1853-1856) was the first modern war. A vicious struggle between imperial Russia and an alliance of the British, French, and Ottoman Empires, it was the first conflict to be reported first-hand in newspapers, painted by official war artists, recorded by telegraph and photographed by cameras. In her new short history, Trudi Tate discusses the ways in which this novel representation itself became part of the modern war machine. She tells forgotten stories about the war experience of individual soldiers and civilians, including journalists, nurses, doctors, war tourists and other witnesses. At the same time, the war was a retrograde one, fought with the mentality, and some of the equipment, of Napoleonic times. Tate argues that the Crimean War was both modern and old-fashioned, looking backwards and forwards, and generating optimism and despair among those who lived through it. She explores this paradox while giving full coverage to the bloody battles (Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman), the siege of Sebastopol, the much-derided strategies of the commanders, conditions in the field and the cultural impact of the anti-Russian alliance. From the involvement of the major powers in Europe, Britain, France, Turkey and Russia, and the smallest Anglo-French naval campaigns in the remote White Sea to the Crimean peninsula, which was then part of the Russian Empire. The focus of the allied war effort became the strategically important naval port of Sebastopol in the Crimea. The Crimean war dragged on for two years and, as the generals and politicians bungled and dithered, the soldiers in the trenches at Sebastopol endured terrible conditions and died in droves in senseless attacks on the Russian fortifications. The Crimean war was, in many ways, the first 'modern' war and it foreshadowed later events in the trenches of World War I. First published in 2002, this is the first book to assess all levels of Irish involvement in the Crimean War. It tells the story of the Irish men and women who traveled to the Crimea to contribute to the war effort and their experiences are described using contemporary letters and published memoirs. In 2014, the world saw conflict break out in the Ukraine as Russia tried to reassess control over the strategically important Crimean region. Sevastopol has emerged once more as a key strategic interest for Russia and much of the recent activity has focused on securing this important naval base. While the nature of international conflicts may have changed, some key strategic issues mirror nineteen century concerns. This book addresses a previously unexamined aspect of the Crimean war of 1854-6; the Irish involvement in a costly international conflict that took place 150 years ago.

- Publisher description

An examination of the Crimean War and its legacy reveals the vast numbers of military and civilian deaths; the religious and territorial disputes between the combatant empires; and the global industrial struggles it triggered. 2004 marks the 150th anniversary of the Crimean War and this volume covers the events from the complex causes of the war and the declaration of war by Turkey in 1853, through the involvement of Britain and France in 1854 and the war itself including the bloody battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman to the declaration of peace in 1856. This remarkable work features the Crimean War as depicted by the late Victorian military writer James Grant. The material was first published in 1894, only 40 years after the end of the Crimean War, at a time when many of the participants were still in their sixties. Grant therefore had access to the primary source interviews which are now lost forever. Originally published as part of the Cassell's series 'British Battles on Land and Sea', it presents the reader with an intriguing insight into how contemporary writers addressed their subject. They say the past is another country and that is certainly true in this instance. The contrast between the contemporary Victorian view and the modern view reveals the huge gulf in attitudes. Mr. Grant's work is clearly 'of its time' and reflects the attitudes of the day which were unashamedly xenophobic, jingoistic and militaristic. It nonetheless repays the reader as it provides us with a unique window on the past and brings the long lost world of Victorian Imperialism into focus. The Crimean War was fought far from its namesake peninsula in Ukraine. Until now, accounts of Britain's and France's naval campaigns against Czarist Russia in the Baltic, White Sea and Pacific have remained fragmented, minimized, or thinly-referenced. This book considers each campaign from an imperial perspective extending from South America to Finland. Ultimately, this regionally-focused approach reveals that even the smallest Anglo-French naval campaigns in the remote White Sea had significant consequences in fields ranging from medical advances to international maritime law. Considering the perspectives of neutral powers including China, Japan, and Sweden-Norway, allows Rath to examine the Crimean conflict's impact on major historical events ranging from the 'opening' of Tokugawa Japan to Russia's annexation of large swathes of Chinese territory. Complete with customized maps and an extensive reference section, this will be reading for both academic and general audiences interested in the Crimean War.
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for the Crimea. Woven together with developments in diplomacy, trade and nationalistic expression are descriptions of the Russian, Turkish, and British armies and the principals of the drama—Napoleon III, Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, The great Russian engineer Todleban, Florence Nightingale, Nicholas I and his magnificently terrible Russian Empire. For a relatively short war, the Crimean War holds an important place in history. Finally, a resource that provides a historical overview of the war from different angles including, the causes, the motivations, the course, and the consequences. This volume fully explores the: Main engagements Principal political figures and rulers Military leaders and naval commanders Events leading up to the conflict This Dictionary is an excellent window into the political, national, and military intrigue that surrounded one of the most costly campaigns of all time. Includes a chronology, maps, and a comprehensive bibliography full of primary sources, as well as classic sources and histories that will allow researchers to trace the changing perception of the war through history. Cattley’s system of long-range espionage and prisoner interrogation helped to ensure that the Allies caught off balance for the war, and a war conducted with some precision, thus paving the way to victory. This book demonstrates that intelligence was a fundamental part of the Crimean War and also that this war forms a significant chapter in the history of British intelligence. With his sharp eye and analytical mind, ClivePonting explodes many of the romantic myths which grew up in the years following the Crimean War, while telling the true story of the heroism of ordinary men. Above all, he makes use of the testimony of eyewitness accounts, from William Russell of The Times, the first war correspondent, to Leo Tolstoy, who was caught up in the action while visiting his brother, to the memories of a variety of serving soldiers. This remarkable work features the Crimean War as depicted by the late Victorian military writer James Grant. The material here was first published in 1894, only 40 years after the end of the Crimean War, at a time when many respected participants were still in their sixties. Grant therefore had access to the primary source interviews which are now lost forever. Originally published as part of the Cassell’s series British Battles on Land and Sea, it presents the reader with an intriguing insight into how contemporary writers addressed their subject. They say the past is another country and that is certainly true in this instance. The contrast between the contemporary Victorian view and the modern view reveals the huge gulf in attitudes. Mr. Grant’s work is clearly ‘of its time’ and reflects the attitudes of the day which were unashamedly xenophobic, jingoistic and militaristic. It nonetheless repays the reader as it provides us with a unique window on the past and brings it into a striking focus. Danish imperialism in the Crimean War as a study of the diplomacy of the conflict 1853-1856, hvor Danmark forbød neutralt. Centering on the relations between Austria and the Western powers, this study is a major reappraisal of the diplomacy of the Crimean War. It also proposes a view of the nineteenth-century European international system that differs sharply from the prevalent Anglo-centered view. The author argues that the war was the result of a clash between two conflicting diplomatic approaches—Austria’s traditional diplomacy and Great Britain’s new tactics of confrontation. -- Taken from book jacket. In contrast to every other book about the conflict Andrew Lambert’s ground-breaking study The Crimean War: British Grand Strategy against Russia, 1853-1856 is neither an operational history of the campaign in the Crimea nor a study of the diplomacy of the conflict. The core concern is with grand strategy, the development and implementation of national policy and strategy. The key concepts are strategic, derived from the works of Carl von Clausewitz and Sir Julian Corbett, and the main focus is on naval, not military, operations. This original approach rejected the ‘Continentalist’ orthodoxy that dominated contemporary writing about the history of war, reflecting an era when British security policy was dominated by Inner German Frontier, the British Army of the Rhine and Air Force Germany. Originally published in 1990 the book appeared just as the Cold War ended; the strategic landscape for Britain began shifting away from the continent, and new commitments were emerging that heralded a return to more traditional strategy, as exemplified in the defence policy papers of the 1990s. With this modern introduction that contextualizes the 1990 text and situates it through Lambert’s historiography of the Crimean War the new edition makes this essential book available to a new generation of scholars. This bitter war between Russia and Turkey, aided by Britain and France, was the setting for the stuff of legends. This book details the gallant yet suicidal Charge of the Light Brigade, now immortalized in film: in the words of Tennyson, ‘Into the Valley of Death rode the Six Hundred’. It relates the reports made by the first real war correspondent, William Russell of the London Times—reports which served only to highlight the army’s problems—and memorializes the heroic deeds of Florence Nightingale, who struggled to save young men from the most formidable enemy in the Crimean War: not the Russians, but cholera. The Crimean War was the most destructive conflict of Queen Victoria’s reign, the outcome of which was indecisive; most historians regard it as an irrelevant and unnecessary conflict despite its fame for Florence Nightingale and the Charge of the Light Brigade. Here Hugh Small shows how the history of the Crimean War has been manipulated to conceal Britain’s— and Europe’s—failure. The war governments and early historians combined to withhold the truth from an already disappointed nation in a deception that lasted over a century. Accounts of battles, still widely believed, gave fictitious leadership roles to senior officers. Careful analysis of the fighting shows that most of Britain’s military successes in the war were achieved by the common soldiers, who understood tactics far better than the officer class and who acted usually without orders and often in contravention of them. Hugh Small’s mixture of politics and battlefield narrative identifies a turning point in history, and raises disturbing questions about the utility of war. The Crimean War: A History The Crimean War was a military conflict fought between October 1853—March 1856 in which Russia lost to an alliance of France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire, and Sardinia. The immediate cause involved the rights of Christian minorities in the Holy Land, which was controlled by the Ottoman Empire. The French promoted the rights of Catholics, while Russia promoted those of the Eastern Orthodox Christians. The longer-term cause was the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the unwillingness of the United Kingdom and France to allow Russia a greater role in the region. The war cost 150,000 lives and £290 million, much of which was spent on the Crimean war, and it led to a war noted for its “notoriously incompetent international butchery.” The Crimean War history, crimean war book, crimean war figes, crimean war, crimean war dvd This book analyzes the Crimean War from the Ottoman perspective based mainly on Ottoman and Russian primary sources, and includes an assessment of
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the war s impact on the Ottoman state and Ottoman society. Meelepeende geschiedenis van een vergeten oorlog in het midden van de negentiende eeuw was de Krim het toneel van een gruwelijke strijd die minstens 800.000 levens eiste. Op en rond het grote schiereiland trok een machtige coalitie van Britse, Franse en Turkse troepen ten oorlog tegen het Russische leger, gedreven door het angstbeeld van een Russische overheersing van de Balkan en de Zwarte Golf. Het nieuwe boek van Orlando Figes is een even boeiend als huiveringwekkend relaas over de Krimoorlog (1853-1856). Figes gaat uitgebreid in op magistrale wijze aan de vergetelheid. Aanloop, verloop, afloop: Figes beschrijft en analyseert het allemaal even goed. NRC Handelsblad

'Figes lezen is een genot. Zijn stijl is meeslepend, het tempo is strak, zijn ontleding is haarscherp en zijn standpunten zijn uitdagend. De Krimoorlog is een voltreffer.' De Morgen

'Includes contemporary accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Some have called the Crimean War history's most unnecessary war, and while it is misunderstood, often overlooked, and sometimes ignored, it also involved many of the 19th century's major powers, namely Russia, Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire, and Austria, as well as men from lands those powers would call their empires. It was a war bridging the old with the new, mixing Napoleonic fighting styles and modern weapons, old world diplomacy and modern communications, and the traditional rules of war and modern death tolls. The conflict is proclaimed either as the last war of one era or the first of another, with deaths numbering over 775,000, the breaking and strengthening of traditional alliances, and setting precedents for conflicts to come. As historian A.J.P. Taylor put it, "In some sense the Crimean war was predestined and had deep-seated causes. Neither Nicholas nor [Napoleon III] nor the British government could retreat in the conflict for prestige once it was launched. Nicholas needed a subservient Turkey for the security of the Balkan region and the Ottoman Empire's decline. The British government needed an independent Turkey for the security of the Eastern MediterraneanMutual fear, not mutual aggression, caused the Crimean War." It was certainly a harbinger of the kind of European war that would occur when various alliances came into conflict with each other. The Crimean War was particularly interesting due to the giant political standoff that preceded it, the geopolitical changes at work, and the balance of power at the time. On a broader geopolitical scope, the fact that France and Britain sided with the Ottoman powers against Russia highlighted concerns over the growing threat represented by Russian ambitions in the Black Sea. Russia's reaction to the crisis was also a sign of the importance of this area, a key to Moscow's ability to project its power outside of its natural area of influence. The recent war in Ukraine and Russian intervention in Syria, which began by the sending of ships from Sebastopol to Tartus, may also be a good reminder of the strategic value of this region. The actual trigger to the crisis - though the war had much deeper roots - was also significant, underscoring growing rivalries over the holy sites in Jerusalem and Bethlehem and the emergence of religious tensions there. Tensions between France and Russia indeed increased years before the war after a series of incidents surrounding the Christian holy sites in Palestine. Local disputes between the Roman Christians and Orthodox worshipers often broke out in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre - the Ottomans even had to place soldiers in front of the site during the holidays. These tensions, along with the growing number of Russian pilgrims, resulted in a major conflict between Christians, who accused the French of desecrating the holy sites. The French had been the protector of the holy sites ever since the Crusades, a right that was confirmed by the Capitulations treaty of 1740. The Russians, however, maintained that they had been the protectors of all Christians within the Ottoman Empire since the signing of the Kuchuk Kainarji treaty in 1774. While very few territorial changes were made, the conflict led to the militarization of the Black Sea, marking the decline of Russian influence there. It also extended the life of the Ottoman Empire, occasionally referred to by that point as the "sick man of Europe." But perhaps most importantly from a geopolitical perspective, the war contributed to the crumbling of the precarious European balance of power. War between Austria and France in Italy and the rise of a new central power during the war of unification led by Otto Von Bismarck destroyed the status quo. The Routledge Handbook of the Crimean War is an edited collection of articles on the various aspects of the Crimean War written by distinguished historians from various countries. Part I focuses on diplomatic, military and regional perspectives. Part II includes contributions on social, cultural and international issues around the war. All contributions are based upon findings of the latest research. While not pretending to be an exhaustive encyclopedia of this first modern war, the present volume captures the most important topics and the least researched areas in the historiography of the war. The book incorporates new approaches in national historiographies to the war and is intended to be the most up-to-date reference book on the subject. Chapters are devoted to each of the belligerent powers and to other peripheral states that were involved in one way or another in the war. The volume also gives more attention to the Ottoman Empire, which is generally neglected in European books on the war. Both the general public and students of history will find the book useful, balanced and up-to-date. The Crimean War combines an extraordinary oral and visual account of the Crimean War -- including many photographs and accounts never previously published. The history is told from eyewitness accounts from people on all sides of the conflict (British, French, Russian and Turkish) -- in the forms of letters and diaries of soldiers, sailors, doctors, artists, nurses and reporters. And as the Crimean War was the first to be photographed, war artists were able to document scenes that would otherwise be illustrated with striking images of war. The combination of art and personal accounts makes for an incredibly fascinating and original perspective on the events. Too often historical writing on the Russian War of 1854-56 focuses narrowly on the land campaign fought in the Crimean peninsula in the Black Sea. The wider war waged at sea by the British and French navies against the Russians is ignored. The allied
natives aimed to strike at Russian interests anywhere in the world where naval force could be brought to bear, and as a result campaigns were waged in the Baltic, the Black Sea, the White Sea, on the Russian Pacific coast and in the Sea of Azoff. Yet it is the land campaign in the Crimea that shapes our understanding of events. In this graphic and original study, Peter Duckers seeks to set the record straight. He shows how these neglected naval campaigns were remarkably successful, in contrast to the wretched failures that beset the British army on land. Allied warships ranged across Russian waters, sinking shipping, disrupting trade, raiding ports, bombarding fortresses, destroying vast quantities of stores and shelling coastal towns. The scale and intensity of the naval operations embarked upon during the war are astonishing, and little appreciated, and this new book offers the first overall survey of them.Winfried Baumgart's masterful history of the Crimean War has been expanded and fully updated to reflect advances made in the field since the book's first publication. It convincingly argues that if the war had continued after 1856, the First World War would have taken place 60 years earlier, but that fighting in the Crimea was a replay of its control over the Crimean War. With war new images, 20 maps and additional tables, as well as a brand new chapter on 'the medical services', this book remains the definitive study of one of the most important wars in modern history. What does sound, whether preserved or lost, tell us about nineteenth-century wartime? Hearing the Crimean War: Wartime Sound and the Unmaking of Sense pursues this question through the many territories affected by the Crimean War, including Britain, France, Turkey, Russia, Italy, Poland, Latvia, Dagestan, Chechnya, and Crimea. Examining the experience of listeners and the politics of archiving sound, it reveals the close interplay between nineteenth-century geographies of empire and the media through which wartime sounds became audible to do so. The dynamics of sound exchanged between the battlefield and in the experience of listeners far removed from theaters of war, each essay interrogating the Crimean War's sonic archive in order to address a broad set of issues in musicology, ethnomusicology, literary studies, the history of the senses and sound studies. 'We must all fight for Holy Russia!' declared the Russian officers at the outbreak of the Crimean War (1853-1856). Despite the immensity of the Russian forces that fought in this conflict, however, their dispersion over vast distances, along with poor roads and contrary weather, contributed to their defeat. Still, many regiments won much-deserved battle honours; from the navy emerged a number of heroes, including Admirals Kornilov, Nakhimov and Astomin. This book tells the stories of the forces that served during the defence of the Crimea, with a special focus on the Russian forces that fought in this conflict, despite the immensity of their forces. The conflict is proclaimed either as the last war of one century or the first of another, with deaths numbering over 775,000, the battle honours of the various armies, the traditional alliances, and setting precedents for conflicts to come. As historian A.J.P. Taylor put it, "In some sense the Crimean War was predestined and had deep-seated causes. Neither Nicholas nor [Napoleon III] nor the British government could retreat in the conflict for prestige once it was launched. Nicholas needed a subservient Turkey for the sake of Russian security; Napoleon needed success for the sake of his domestic position; the British government needed an independent Turkey for the security of the Eastern Mediterranean. Mutual fear, not mutual aggression, caused the Crimean War." It was certainly a harbinger of the kind of European war that would occur when various alliances came into conflict with each other. The Crimean War was particularly interesting due to the giant political standoff that preceded it, the geopolitical changes at work, and the balance of power at the time. On a broader geopolitical scope, the fact that France and Britain sided with the Ottomans against Russia highlighted concerns over the growing threat represented by Russian ambitions in the Black Sea. 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These tensions, along with the growing number of Russian visitors, resulted in growing anger and concerns amongst the French Christians, who argued that France had been the protector of the holy sites ever since the Crusades, a right that was confirmed by the Capitulations treaty of 1740. The Russians, however, maintained that they had been the protectors of all Christian holy sites, the Ottoman Empire's own signatories to the Kuchuk Kainarji treaty in 1774. While very few territorial changes were made, the conflict led to the demilitarization of the Black Sea, marking the decline of Russian influence there. It also extended the life of the Ottoman Empire, occasionally referred to by that point as the "sick man of Europe." But perhaps most importantly from a geopolitical perspective, the war contributed to the crumbling of the
precarious European balance of power. War between Austria and France in Italy and the rise of a new central power during the war of unification led by Otto Von Bismarck destroyed the status quo. Armed with only a telescope, a watch, and a notebook he retrieved from a dead soldier, William Howard Russell spent twenty-two months reporting from the trenches for the Times of London during the Crimean War. A novice in a new field of journalism -- war reporting -- when he first set off for Crimea in 1854, the young Irishman returned home a veteran of three bloody battles, having survived the siege of Sebastopol and watched a colleague die of cholera. Russell's fine eye for detail electrified readers, and his remarkably colorful and hugely significant accounts of battles provided those at home -- for the first time ever -- with a realistic picture of the brutality of war. The Crimean War, originally published in 1856 under the title The Complete History of the Russian War, presents a selection of Russell's dispatches -- as well as those of other embedded reporters -- providing a ground-eye view of the conflict as depicted in British newspapers. Fought on the southern tip of the Crimea from 1853 to 1856, the Crimean War raged on far longer than either side expected -- largely because of mismanagement and disease: more soldiers died from cholera, typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and scurvy than battle wounds. Russell's biting criticisms of incompetent military authorities and an antiquated military system contributed to the collapse of the contemporary ruling party in Britain. In his reports, Russell wrote extensively about inept medical care for the wounded, which he termed "human barbarity." Thanks to compelling accounts by Russell and others, authorities allowed Florence Nightingale to enter the war zone and nurse troops back to health. The Crimean War contains reports from military men who acted as part-time reporters, articles by professional journalists, and letters from others at the front that newspapers back home later published. Rapidly pulled together by American publisher John G. Wells, the volume presents a fascinating contemporary analysis of the war by those on the ground. This reissue offers a new introduction by Angela Michelli Fleming and John Maxwell Hamilton that places these reports in context and highlights the critical role they played during a pivotal point in European history. The first first-hand accounts of the realities of war, these dispatches set the tone for future independent war reporting. The Crimean War (1853-56) between Russia, Turkey, Britain, France and the Kingdom of Sardinia was a diplomatically preventable conflict for influence over an unstable Near and Middle East. It could have broken out in any decade between Napoleon and Wilhelm II; equally, it need never have occurred. In this masterly study, based on massive archival research, David Goldfrank argues that the European diplomatic roots of the war stretch far beyond the 'Eastern Question' itself, and shows how the domestic concerns of the participants contributed to the outbreak of hostilities.

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