A Diplomatic History Of The Philippine R Lic | 3a533facac499aae698afe60da1dc01d8

Interpreters as DiplomaticThe Diplomatic History of the Bagdad Railroad. Diplomatic History of the American People Fifth EditionDiplomatic History American Diplomatic History Before 1900The Diplomatic History of British Honduras, 1638-1903Studies on Ottoman Diplomatic HistoryA Diplomatic History of the United StatesPolitical and Diplomatic History of the Arab World, 1900-1967A Diplomatic History of the Philippine Republic Toward a Diplomatic History of China and GermanyThe Diplomatic History of the American Administration of the Philippines and the A dams, 1879-1901The Routledge Handbook of American Military and Diplomatic HistoryThe Diplomatic History of Postwar JapanJapan: Diplomatic History of the United States Dictionary of American Diplomatic HistoryA Diplomatic History of M olden Ind ia. Brief Diplomatic History of M olden J ananPolitical and Diplomatic History of the A rab W orld, 1900-1967: 1965-67 Diplomatic History of the Southern ConfederacyThe Kosovo ConflictEuropean Diplomatic History, 1871-1932Handbook for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1870-1914A Diplomatic History of Ireland, 1948-97The World and Nigerian foreign relations with EthiopiaThe United States and Nigeria: A Diplomatic History of the United States Since the Congress of Vienna History of the United States Dictionary of American Diplomatic History. This book looks at the role played throughout history by translators and interpreters in international relations. It shows how political languages function and have throughout history. It fills a gap left by political historians, who seldom ask themselves in what language the political negotiations they describe were conducted. America's relationship with Japan, and the diplomatic history of Japan and the United States in general. The book has an early period of American history, from the colonial warfare of the 17th century through the tribulations of Reconstruction. The chronologically organized sections each begin with an introductory chapter. Military and Diplomatic History provides a comprehensive analysis of the major events, conflicts, and personalities that have defined and shaped the military history of the United States. This volume, The Colonial Period to the Great War, examines the major conflicts and events that have shaped the history of the United States from its colonial origins to the outbreak of World War I. It provides a detailed analysis of the armies and navies that fought in the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The book also examines the development of military strategy and tactics, as well as the role of technology and innovation in shaping the outcome of military campaigns. The book concludes with an examination of the impact of the military on American society and culture. The book is a comprehensive resource for students and scholars of American military history.
Ethiopia in the last quarter of the nineteenth century could be said to have seen the light of day. The book deals with a crucial period when the destiny of Ethiopia hung in the balance. The question - as indeed it was the case for the rest of Africa - was whether the country was to remain independent or become colonized. Menilek, combining diplomatic and military initiatives, not only ensured that Ethiopia remained independent but also expanded its territory to unprecedented limits. The book is based on a critical reading of the secondary literature as well as an exhaustive and analytical use of all the pertinent archival sources, the memoirs and biographies of the principal European characters, and Ethiopian chronicles, biographies and other primary sources. It can serve as the standard text for teaching courses on Ethiopia and the Horn at the university level. At the same time, it provides a useful background to those interested in the formation of the modern Ethiopian state as well as its troubled relations with what eventually became Eritrea. Ethiopia has always been part of our universe through the descriptions of Greek and Roman travelers. Since Antiquity, the part of the world which would become Ethiopia has always had trade, diplomatic, cultural or religious relations with other peoples whether they were the first relations between Pharaonic Ethiopia and the Land of Punt, the arrival of the evangelist Greeks in the 4th century, Portuguese Jesuits in the 16th century, or explorers, consuls, servicemen, and other merchants, European or not, in the 19th and 20th centuries. What drew people of the nations of the world to Ethiopia and what were their stories? History of the British colony and study of diplomatic disputes between Honduras and its neighboring countries. In a series of short stories that both inform and amuse, this book transports the reader across the windswept shores of the Caspian Sea and provides a provocative view of the wars, peace, intrigues, and betrayals that have shaped the political geography of this important and volatile region. The demise of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the eclipsing of the old Iranian-Soviet regime of the sea have given rise to new challenges for the regional actors and unprecedented opportunities for international players to tap into the area's enormous oil and gas resources, third in size only behind Siberia and the Persian Gulf. This book explores the historical themes that inform and animate the more immediate and familiar discussions about petroleum, pipelines, and ethnic conflict in the Caspian region. In this clearly written and scrupulously researched book, Manfred Jonas tells the story of relations between the two countries from America's Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the Nixon administration's recognition of the German Democratic Republic in 1973. The neutrality pact between Japan and the Soviet Union, signed in April 1941, lapsed only nine months before its expiry date of April 1946 when the Soviet Union attacked Japan. Japan's neutrality had enabled Stalin to move Far Eastern forces to the German front where they contributed significantly to Soviet victories from Moscow to Berlin. Slavinsky suggests that Stalin's agreement with Churchill and Roosevelt to attack Japan after Germany's surrender allowed him to keep Japan in the war until he was ready to attack and thus avenge Russia's defeat in the war of 1904-1905. The Soviet Union's violation of the pact and the detention of Japanese prisoners for up to ten years after the end of the war created a sense of victimization in Japan to the extent that there is still no formal Peace Treaty between the two countries to this day. Slavinsky draws on recently opened Russian archival material to demonstrate that the Soviet Union was passing information about the Allies to Japan during the Second World War. He also persuasively argues that vengeance and the (re)acquisition of land were the primary motives for the attack on Japan. The book contains empirical data previously unavailable in English and will fascinate anyone with an interest in the history of Japan, the Soviet Union and the events of the Second World War.