

david fromkin a peace to end all peace

David Fromkin: A Peace to End All Peace

david fromkin a peace to end all peace is more than just a phrase or a book title; it represents a compelling exploration of one of the most pivotal moments in modern Middle Eastern history. David Fromkin's meticulous work dives deep into the aftermath of World War I, uncovering how the Allied powers' decisions during the peace negotiations inadvertently set the stage for decades of conflict in the region. If you're intrigued by history, politics, or the complex web of international relations, Fromkin's narrative offers invaluable insights into how the so-called "peace" shaped the modern Middle East.

Who is David Fromkin?

Before delving into the book itself, it's worth understanding the author behind this influential work. David Fromkin was an American historian and lawyer renowned for his expertise in international affairs and the Middle East. His background in law and history gave him a unique vantage point to dissect diplomatic history with precision and clarity. "A Peace to End All Peace," published in 1989, remains one of his most celebrated works, earning recognition for its thorough research and engaging storytelling.

Understanding "A Peace to End All Peace"

At its core, **david fromkin a peace to end all peace** chronicles the events following World War I, focusing primarily on the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and how the victorious Allied powers redrew borders in the Middle East. The title itself is a pointed irony: while the Treaty of Versailles was famously dubbed "the peace to end all wars," Fromkin argues that the agreements made after World War I created conditions that led to ongoing strife rather than lasting peace.

The Historical Context

The early 20th century was marked by the decline of the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled much of the Middle East for centuries. The empire's collapse created a power vacuum that Britain, France, and other Allied nations rushed to fill. The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, a secret pact between Britain and France, was one such attempt to carve up Ottoman territories into zones of influence. Fromkin details how this and other agreements were made with little regard for the ethnic, religious, and social realities on the ground.

The Impact of the Treaty of Versailles and the Mandate System

Following World War I, the Treaty of Versailles and the San Remo Conference

formalized the division of Ottoman lands under the League of Nations' mandate system. Britain gained control over Palestine and Iraq, while France took Syria and Lebanon. Fromkin highlights how this new order sowed seeds of resentment among Arab populations, who had hoped for independence after their support for the Allied cause during the war.

Key Themes in David Fromkin's Analysis

David Fromkin's narrative is rich with themes that underscore the complexity of peace-making and the unintended consequences of foreign policy decisions.

Diplomacy and Deception

One of the central themes is the role of diplomacy, often marked by secret agreements and broken promises. Fromkin reveals how the British and French governments made conflicting commitments to Arabs, Jews, and themselves, creating a tangled web of expectations and betrayals.

Ethnic and Religious Tensions

Fromkin doesn't shy away from exploring the ethnic and religious diversity of the Middle East and how the new borders often ignored these realities. The arbitrary lines drawn on maps disregarded centuries-old communities, planting the seeds for future conflicts between different groups.

The Role of Key Figures

The book introduces readers to influential personalities such as T.E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia), Faisal I, and other leaders whose ambitions and actions played crucial roles in shaping the region's trajectory. Fromkin's portrayal offers a human dimension to diplomatic history, showing how individual decisions influenced broader geopolitical outcomes.

Why "A Peace to End All Peace" Still Matters Today

The relevance of Fromkin's work extends far beyond historical curiosity. Understanding the origins of the modern Middle East's borders and conflicts is essential for anyone interested in current global affairs.

Insights into Modern Conflicts

Many contemporary conflicts in the Middle East—ranging from disputes over territory to sectarian violence—can trace their roots back to the post-World War I settlements. Fromkin's detailed account helps explain why certain

issues have proven so intractable and why peace has remained elusive.

Lessons for Diplomacy and International Relations

Fromkin's analysis serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of imposing peace without genuine consensus or understanding of local dynamics. Policymakers and diplomats can learn from these historical missteps to avoid repeating similar errors in other regions.

Exploring the Book's Style and Approach

David Fromkin's writing style is accessible yet scholarly. He combines rigorous research with vivid storytelling, making complex historical events understandable and engaging for a wide audience. This approach has contributed to the book's lasting popularity among historians, students, and general readers alike.

Use of Primary Sources

Fromkin extensively uses diplomatic correspondence, official documents, and personal memoirs to bring authenticity to his narrative. This reliance on primary sources strengthens the credibility of his interpretations and offers readers a window into the minds of the key players.

A Balanced Perspective

While Fromkin critiques the decisions of the Allied powers, he also acknowledges the complexities and pressures they faced. His balanced view avoids simplistic blame, instead encouraging readers to grapple with the challenging realities of international politics.

Additional Resources for Those Interested in the Topic

If David Fromkin's *A Peace to End All Peace* has piqued your interest, there are several other works and resources that complement its insights:

- **"The Middle East and the Great Powers" by Elie Podeh** - A detailed examination of foreign influence in the region.
- **"Lawrence of Arabia" by Scott Anderson** - A biography that delves into the life of one of the key figures featured in Fromkin's book.
- **Documentaries on the Ottoman Empire's fall** - Visual media can help contextualize the historic setting.

- **Academic journals on Middle Eastern history** – For those seeking deeper scholarly analysis.

Final Reflections on David Fromkin's Work

Ultimately, David Fromkin's *A Peace to End All Peace* remains a seminal text for understanding how the outcomes of World War I shaped the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East. Its detailed exploration of diplomacy, cultural complexity, and unintended consequences offers timeless lessons about the challenges of creating lasting peace. Whether you're a history buff, a student of international relations, or simply curious about the roots of modern conflicts, Fromkin's work provides a rich and thought-provoking journey through a transformative period in world history.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is David Fromkin, the author of 'A Peace to End All Peace'?

David Fromkin was an American historian and author known for his works on Middle Eastern history and international relations, particularly focusing on the aftermath of World War I.

What is the main theme of 'A Peace to End All Peace' by David Fromkin?

'A Peace to End All Peace' explores how the Allied powers' decisions after World War I shaped the modern Middle East, leading to ongoing conflicts and instability in the region.

Why is the title 'A Peace to End All Peace' significant in David Fromkin's book?

The title is a play on the phrase 'the war to end all wars,' suggesting that the peace agreements after World War I instead sowed the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.

What major historical events does 'A Peace to End All Peace' cover?

The book covers the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the Sykes-Picot Agreement, the Balfour Declaration, and the creation of modern nation-states in the Middle East after WWI.

How does David Fromkin describe the role of European powers in the Middle East post-WWI?

Fromkin argues that European powers, particularly Britain and France, imposed

artificial borders and political structures without adequately considering ethnic and religious realities, leading to long-term instability.

What impact did the Sykes-Picot Agreement have according to 'A Peace to End All Peace'?

The Sykes-Picot Agreement secretly divided Ottoman territories between Britain and France, undermining Arab hopes for independence and contributing to regional tensions.

How is 'A Peace to End All Peace' relevant to understanding current Middle Eastern conflicts?

The book provides historical context for many ongoing conflicts by explaining how post-WWI decisions created artificial borders and political tensions that persist today.

What criticism does David Fromkin make about the Treaty of Versailles in his book?

Fromkin criticizes the Treaty of Versailles for its failure to create a sustainable and fair peace in the Middle East, instead fostering resentment and conflict.

Who would benefit from reading 'A Peace to End All Peace'?

Students, historians, policymakers, and anyone interested in Middle Eastern history and international relations would gain valuable insights from this book.

Additional Resources

David Fromkin: A Peace to End All Peace - An In-Depth Exploration of Middle Eastern History and Imperial Legacies

david fromkin a peace to end all peace is a seminal work that has profoundly influenced the understanding of the political and historical landscape of the Middle East during the early 20th century. This book delves into the complex aftermath of World War I and the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire, exploring how the peace agreements that followed sowed the seeds of persistent instability in the region. Fromkin's meticulous research and compelling narrative shed light on the interplay of imperial ambitions, local aspirations, and geopolitical maneuvering that shaped modern Middle Eastern borders and conflicts.

Understanding the Context of Fromkin's Work

David Fromkin's "A Peace to End All Peace" offers an incisive investigation into the period between 1914 and 1922, a crucial era when the Allied powers negotiated the fate of the Ottoman Empire's territories. The book's title

itself is a poignant play on the phrase "the war to end all wars," reflecting the ironic outcome that the Treaty of Sèvres and subsequent agreements failed to establish lasting peace. Instead, these agreements laid the groundwork for decades of conflict and turmoil.

Fromkin's narrative is grounded in a detailed examination of diplomatic correspondence, military strategy, and political ambitions. His analysis goes beyond mere chronology, weaving together the aspirations of British and French imperial officials, the ambitions of emerging Arab nationalist leaders, and the often overlooked perspectives of local populations caught in the imperial crossfire.

The Collapse of the Ottoman Empire and Allied Strategies

At the heart of "David Fromkin: A Peace to End All Peace" is an exploration of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled vast territories in the Middle East for centuries. World War I accelerated the empire's collapse, with the Allies seeking to partition its lands under the guise of self-determination, yet often motivated by strategic and economic interests.

Fromkin highlights the pivotal roles played by the British and French governments in redrawing the map of the Middle East. The infamous Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, which secretly divided Ottoman lands into spheres of influence, exemplifies the duplicitous nature of imperial diplomacy. This agreement contradicted earlier promises made to Arab leaders, who had been encouraged to revolt against Ottoman rule in exchange for independence.

Imperial Promises and Arab Nationalism

One of the most compelling aspects of Fromkin's work is his detailed portrayal of Arab nationalism during this turbulent period. Figures like Sharif Hussein of Mecca and his sons emerged as key players attempting to navigate the conflicting promises made by the British. While Hussein sought to establish an Arab kingdom, the realities of European imperial ambitions rendered these aspirations largely unfulfilled.

Fromkin's research reveals how the British and French, despite pledging to support Arab independence, ultimately prioritized their colonial interests. This betrayal fueled resentment and mistrust, which reverberated through subsequent decades and contributed to ongoing regional conflicts.

The Legacy of the Treaty and Its Aftermath

The peace settlements that Fromkin scrutinizes did not merely redraw boundaries; they reshaped identities and sowed long-term discord. The Treaty of Sèvres (1920) attempted to formalize the partition of Ottoman territories but faced fierce opposition, leading to the Turkish War of Independence and the eventual Treaty of Lausanne in 1923. Fromkin's analysis elucidates how these treaties failed to resolve underlying tensions, instead creating a patchwork of mandates and protectorates.

Mandate System and Colonial Administration

The League of Nations' mandate system, another focal point in Fromkin's book, institutionalized European control over former Ottoman lands under the guise of tutelage. Britain took control of Palestine and Iraq, while France governed Syria and Lebanon. Fromkin critiques this system as a thinly veiled form of colonialism that ignored the aspirations of indigenous populations.

The mandate system's administrative policies often exacerbated ethnic and sectarian divisions, setting a precedent for the political fragmentation that characterizes the region today. Fromkin's detailed accounts provide insight into how these mandates were governed and the resistance movements they provoked.

Comparative Perspectives: Fromkin and Other Historians

David Fromkin's scholarship stands out for its narrative clarity and comprehensive scope, but it also invites comparison with other historians who have tackled the post-Ottoman Middle East. Unlike more narrowly focused studies, Fromkin integrates diplomatic history with social and cultural analyses, offering a multidimensional perspective.

Some historians emphasize economic factors or local agency more heavily, while Fromkin's approach balances imperial policy with indigenous responses. This methodological blend enhances the book's relevance for understanding both the macro-level geopolitical shifts and the micro-level human experiences.

Relevance in Contemporary Middle Eastern Studies

The enduring significance of "David Fromkin: A Peace to End All Peace" lies in its ability to contextualize modern Middle Eastern conflicts within their historical foundations. The book serves as a crucial resource for scholars, policymakers, and anyone seeking to grasp the origins of disputes over territory, sovereignty, and national identity.

By tracing the roots of these issues to the peace settlements following World War I, Fromkin's work challenges simplistic narratives that attribute instability solely to recent events or internal dynamics. Instead, it highlights the lasting impact of imperial decisions and broken promises.

Key Themes and Takeaways

- **Imperial Ambition vs. Local Aspirations:** The tension between European colonial powers' strategic interests and the nationalist movements of Middle Eastern peoples.
- **Diplomatic Duplicity:** The conflicting promises made by Allied powers,

particularly to Arab leaders, which undermined trust and fueled resentment.

- **Legacy of Mandates:** How the League of Nations mandates institutionalized foreign control and contributed to political fragmentation.
- **Historical Continuity:** The notion that many modern conflicts have deep historical roots tied to the post-World War I settlements.

Exploring these themes reveals why Fromkin's analysis remains a touchstone in historical and geopolitical discourse.

Challenges and Critiques

While "a peace to end all peace" is widely praised, some critiques have emerged regarding its focus and interpretations. Certain scholars argue that Fromkin may underrepresent the agency of local actors or overemphasize European decision-making. Additionally, the book's narrative style, while engaging, occasionally risks simplifying complex socio-political dynamics.

Nevertheless, these critiques do not diminish the work's overall contribution. Instead, they invite ongoing dialogue and further research, underscoring the complexity of interpreting historical events with far-reaching consequences.

David Fromkin's "A Peace to End All Peace" remains a landmark study that illuminates the tangled origins of the modern Middle East. By meticulously dissecting the peace processes after World War I, Fromkin reveals how the pursuit of imperial interests and the failure to honor commitments to emerging nations produced a fragile and contentious order. For readers and researchers seeking a nuanced understanding of Middle Eastern history, this book offers an indispensable, richly detailed perspective that continues to resonate in contemporary analyses of regional conflicts and diplomacy.

[David Fromkin A Peace To End All Peace](#)

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 2010-08-03 Published with a new afterword from the author—the classic, bestselling account of how the modern Middle East was created The Middle East has long been a region of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and ambitions. All of these conflicts—including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, and the violent challenges posed by Iraq's competing sects—are rooted in the region's political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed by the Allies after the First World War. In *A Peace to End All Peace*, David Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies drew lines on an empty map that remade the geography and politics of the Middle East. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all seemed possible, he delivers in this sweeping and magisterial book the definitive account of this defining time, showing how the choices narrowed and the Middle East began along a road that led to the conflicts and confusion that continue to this day. A new afterword from Fromkin, written for this edition of the book, includes his invaluable, updated

assessment of this region of the world today, and on what this history has to teach us.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 1990 In our time the Middle East has proven a battleground of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and dynasties. All of these conflicts, including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, come down, in a sense, to the extent to which the Middle East will continue to live with its political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed upon the region by the Allies after the First World War. Here, author Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies came to remake the geography and politics of the Middle East, drawing lines on an empty map that eventually became the new countries of Iraq, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all—even an alliance between Arab nationalism and Zionism—seemed possible, he raises questions about what might have been done differently, and answers questions about why things were done as they were.--From publisher description.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 2009-07-21 Published with a new afterword from the author—the classic, bestselling account of how the modern Middle East was created The Middle East has long been a region of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and ambitions. All of these conflicts—including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, and the violent challenges posed by Iraq's competing sects—are rooted in the region's political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed by the Allies after the First World War. In *A Peace to End All Peace*, David Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies drew lines on an empty map that remade the geography and politics of the Middle East. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all seemed possible, he delivers in this sweeping and magisterial book the definitive account of this defining time, showing how the choices narrowed and the Middle East began along a road that led to the conflicts and confusion that continue to this day. A new afterword from Fromkin, written for this edition of the book, includes his invaluable, updated assessment of this region of the world today, and on what this history has to teach us.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: Summary of David Fromkin's A Peace to End All Peace Milkyway Media, 2024-02-06 Get the Summary of David Fromkin's *A Peace to End All Peace* in 20 minutes. Please note: This is a summary & not the original book. *A Peace to End All Peace* by David Fromkin provides a comprehensive examination of the British role in reshaping the Middle East during and after World War I. The book delves into the political naivety of British leaders aboard the yacht *Enchantress* in 1912, unaware of the impending war and its consequences for the Ottoman Empire. Fromkin chronicles the rise of the Young Turks, the internal divisions within the Committee of Union and Progress, and the geopolitical maneuvers that led to the Ottoman alignment with Germany...

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 1989 The critically acclaimed New York Times bestselling account of how the modern Middle East came into being after World War I, and why it is in upheaval today In our time the Middle East has proven a battleground of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and dynasties. All of these conflicts, including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis that have flared yet again, come down, in a sense, to the extent to which the Middle East will continue to live with its political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed upon the region by the Allies after the First World War. In *A Peace to End All Peace*, David Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies came to remake the geography and politics of the Middle East, drawing lines on an empty map that eventually became the new countries of Iraq, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all—even an alliance between Arab nationalism and Zionism—seemed possible he raises questions about what might have been done differently, and answers questions about why things were done as they were. The current battle for a Palestinian homeland has its roots in these events of 85 years ago.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: A Peace to End All Peace David Fromkin, 1990 In our time the Middle East has proven a battleground of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and dynasties. All of these conflicts, including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, come down, in a

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david fromkin a peace to end all peace: *Grand Strategy in Theory and Practice* William C. Martel, 2015-01-12 This book explores fundamental questions about grand strategy, as it has evolved across generations and countries. It provides an overview of the ancient era of grand strategy and a detailed discussion of its philosophical, military, and economic foundations in the modern era. The author investigates these aspects through the lenses of four approaches - those of historians, social scientists, practitioners, and military strategists. The main goal is to provide contemporary policy makers and scholars with a historic and analytic framework in which to evaluate and conduct grand strategy. By providing greater analytical clarity about grand strategy and describing its nature and its utility for the state, this book presents a comprehensive theory on the practice of grand strategy in order to articulate the United States' past, present, and future purpose and position on the world stage.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: *The Great Betrayal* Fawaz A. Gerges, 2025-04-29 A history of the political instability in the Middle East, driven largely by great power conflict, and predictions for the future of the region. The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 divided the Middle East into states with unnatural boundaries, drawn by colonial powers with short-term interests and no consideration for the people or future of the region. The century that followed saw bad governance, systemic corruption, geopolitical rivalries, and endless foreign intervention and meddling, effectively redrawing borders by force. While there is no singular cause for instability in the Middle East, Gerges's analysis explains the origins of numerous past and ongoing conflicts to draw conclusions about where the region is heading, using the past to predict the future of Arab politics, religion, and life. The Hundred Years War for the Middle East introduces Gerges's new Middle East, shaped by the changes and discontinuity of present day. He presents five major predictions for the next century: state collapse and the emergence of new states; the present state system enduring with minor alteration; durability of political authoritarianism; a new social contract based on constitutional arrangements; and a combination of both constitutionalism and political authoritarianism. From the Sykes-Picot Agreement to the rise of ISIS, our modern understanding of the key actors, non-state organizations (like Al Qaeda and ISIS), and dominant forces allows us to examine how changing relationships and rising tensions will shape the next century--

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: *A Peace to End All Peace* , 1989 In our time the Middle East has proven a battleground of rival religions, ideologies, nationalisms, and dynasties. All of these conflicts, including the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis, come down, in a sense, to the extent to which the Middle East will continue to live with its political inheritance: the arrangements, unities, and divisions imposed upon the region by the Allies after the First World War. Here, author Fromkin reveals how and why the Allies came to remake the geography and politics of the Middle East, drawing lines on an empty map that eventually became the new countries of Iraq, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon. Focusing on the formative years of 1914 to 1922, when all--even an alliance between Arab nationalism and Zionism--seemed possible, he raises questions about what might have been done differently, and answers questions about why things were done as they were

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: *Not Even My Name* Thea Halo, 2000

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: *The Making of Eretz Israel in the Modern Era* Yehoshua Ben-Arieh, 2020-03-09 Napoleon's invasion of the Middle East marks the beginning of the modern era in the region. This book traces the developments that led to the making of a new and separate geographical-political entity in the Middle East known as Eretz Israel and the

establishment of the State of Israel within its bounds. Thus, its time frame runs from Napoleon's invasion of Eretz Israel / Palestine in 1799 to the establishment of Israel in 1948-1949. Eretz Israel as the formal name of a separate entity in the modern era first appeared in the early translations into Hebrew of the Balfour Declaration, while in the original document the country was referred to as "Palestine." During the period of Ottoman rule the territory that would in time be called Eretz Israel / Palestine was not a separate political unit. Among Jews, use of "Eretz Israel" increased only after the beginning of Zionist aliyot. Had the Zionist movement not arisen, it is doubtful whether the development to which this study is devoted would have occurred. The motivating force behind that process is without doubt the Zionist element. That is why Jews are the major protagonists in this book.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: Redrawing the Middle East Michael D. Berdine, 2018-03-30 The Sykes-Picot Agreement was one of the defining moments in the history of the modern Middle East. Yet its co-creator, Sir Mark Sykes, had far more involvement in British Middle East strategy during World War I than the Agreement for which he is now most remembered. Between 1915 and 1916, Sykes was Lord Kitchener's agent at home and abroad, operating out of the War Office until the war secretary's death at sea in 1916. Following that, from 1916 to 1919 he worked at the Imperial War Cabinet, the War Cabinet Secretariat and, finally, as an advisor to the Foreign Office. The full extent of Sykes's work and influence has previously not been told. Moreover, the general impression given of him is at variance with the facts. Sykes led the negotiations with the Zionist leadership in the formulation of the Balfour Declaration, which he helped to write, and promoted their cause to achieve what he sought for a pro-British post-war Middle East peace settlement, although he was not himself a Zionist. Likewise, despite claims he championed the Arab cause, there is little proof of this other than general rhetoric mainly for public consumption. On the contrary, there is much evidence he routinely exhibited a complete lack of empathy with the Arabs. In this book, Michael Berdine examines the life of this impulsive and headstrong young British aristocrat who helped formulate many of Britain's policies in the Middle East that are responsible for much of the instability that has affected the region ever since.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: Worlds at War Anthony Pagden, 2008-03-25 Spanning two and a half millennia, Anthony Pagden's mesmerizing *Worlds at War* delves deep into the roots of the "clash of civilizations" between East and West that has always been a battle over ideas, and whose issues have never been more urgent. *Worlds At War* begins in the ancient world, where Greece saw its fight against the Persian Empire as one between freedom and slavery, between monarchy and democracy, between individuality and the worship of men as gods. Here, richly rendered, are the crucial battle of Marathon, considered the turning point of Greek and European history; the heroic attempt by the Greeks to turn the Persians back at Thermopylae; and Salamis, one of the greatest naval battles of all time, which put an end to the Persian threat forever. From there Pagden's story sweeps to Rome, which created the modern concepts of citizenship and the rule of law. Rome's leaders believed those they conquered to be free, while the various peoples of the East persisted in seeing their subjects as property. Pagden dramatizes the birth of Christianity in the East and its use in the West as an instrument of government, setting the stage for what would become, and has remained, a global battle of the secular against the sacred. Then Islam, at first ridiculed in Christian Europe, drives Pope Urban II to launch the Crusades, which transform the relationship between East and West into one of competing religious beliefs. Modern times bring a first world war, which among its many murky aims seeks to redesign the Muslim world by force. In our own era, Muslims now find themselves in unwelcoming Western societies, while the West seeks to enforce democracy and its own secular values through occupation in the East. Pagden ends on a cautionary note, warning that terrorism and war will continue as long as sacred and secular remain confused in the minds of so many. Eye-opening and compulsively readable, *Worlds at War* is a stunning work of history and a triumph of modern scholarship. It is bound to become the definitive work on the reasons behind the age-old and still escalating struggle that, more than any other, has come to define the modern world—a book for anyone seeking to know why "we came to be the way

we are.”

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: The Case for Zionism Thomas Ice, 2017-02-20 The modern state of Israel has been a nation for almost 70 years. When she was formed and fought her early wars of existence, most Bible-believing Christians believed there was a real connection with what was going on in the Middle East and Bible prophecy that predicts an end-time return of the Jews to their land. While support for Israel remains high in most evangelical communities, we are seeing the beginning of a decline, especially among younger evangelicals, who question whether modern Israel really relates to end-time Bible prophecy. The Case for Zionism attempts to bring together biblical, historical, and legal arguments for the legitimacy of the startup nation known as Israel as it: Explains controversies such as antisemitism and Replacement Theology Details the biblical and legal rights of Modern Israel Explores the prophetic nature and future of Israel. In this presentation, Thomas Ice answers many of the contemporary arguments being used by both secular and religious communities to undermine what he believes is the hand of God at work in our own day.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: Contesting History Matthew Flynn, 2010-06-03 In this book, the Bush administration's war in Iraq is assessed using an interdisciplinary approach and historical analysis that will help readers better understand the results of the U.S. counterinsurgency doctrine from 2003 to the present. Contesting History: The Bush Counterinsurgency Legacy in Iraq uses a comparative analysis of history to assess the Bush administration's actions in Iraq, focusing specifically on the policy of counterinsurgency. Insurgency exists within an extended timeframe and exhibits a global reach, argues comparative warfare expert Matthew J. Flynn. Therefore, understanding this phenomenon is best realized through an examination of guerrilla conflicts around the world over time; this book provides that approach. The work analyzes U.S. counterinsurgency doctrine during the Iraq War from 2003 to the present, and offers relevant historical comparisons to conflicts dating back to the mid-19th century, in which a nation enjoyed marked military superiority over their enemy. In doing so, it encourages readers to link the Afghanistan and Iraq wars in the broad context of the utilization of counterinsurgency operations to achieve policy objectives. Ultimately, the book illustrates how the tactical military success of the U.S. surge in Iraq still nets a strategic failure.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: The World's Wasted Wealth 2 J. W. Smith, 1994 Following the footsteps of Thorstein Veblen, Stuart Chase, Ralph Borsodi, and others, JW Smith demonstrates the wasted labor within the American Economy at fully 50%. Eliminate the monopolization and wars which engenders that waste, share the remaining productive jobs, and each employable person need work outside the home only 2 to 3 days per week.--Publisher description.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: The First World War William Kelleher Storey, 2020-12-07 In a compact but comprehensive and clear narrative, this book explores the First World War from a genuinely global perspective. Putting a human face on the war, William Kelleher Storey takes into account individual decisions and experiences as well as environmental and technological factors, such as food, geography, manpower, and weapons.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: George Yeo: Musings - Series Two George Yong-boon Yeo, 2023-02-13 George Yeo: Musings Series One and Series Two available as a set hereGeorge Yeo: Musings (In 3 Volumes) available as a set hereOver sessions which lasted two to three hours each time, every week for half a year, George Yeo met and mused over a wide range of topics with writer Woon Tai Ho and research assistant Keith Yap. Speaking from notes, he began with himself and his hope for Singapore, and then spanned over a wide range of subjects — from the importance of human diversity and Singapore's reflection within itself of the world, to history, politics, economics, philosophy, taijigong and religion. He gives his views on India, China, ASEAN, Europe, the US and other parts of the world, and how Singapore's history and destiny are connected to all of them. The style is conversational and anecdotal.George Yeo: Musings is exactly that — musings. Some themes recur throughout the book which reflect his view of life. But there is no grand theory. He does not expect all of his reflections to be of interest to everyone, but he hopes

that everyone will find something of interest. This is the second of a three-part series.

david fromkin a peace to end all peace: The Fall of the House of Bush Craig Unger, 2007-11-13 The presidency of George W. Bush has led to the worst foreign policy decision in the history of the United States -- the bloody, unwinnable war in Iraq. How did this happen? Bush's fateful decision was rooted in events that began decades ago, and until now this story has never been fully told. From Craig Unger, the author of the bestseller House of Bush, House of Saud, comes a comprehensive, deeply sourced, and chilling account of the secret relationship between neoconservative policy makers and the Christian Right, and how they assaulted the most vital safeguards of America's constitutional democracy while pushing the country into the catastrophic quagmire in the Middle East that is getting worse day by day. Among the powerful revelations in this book: Why George W. Bush ignored the sage advice of his father, George H.W. Bush, and took America into war. How Bush was convinced he was doing God's will. How Vice President Dick Cheney manipulated George W. Bush, disabled his enemies within the administration, and relentlessly pressed for an attack on Iraq. Which veteran government official, with the assent of the president's father, protested passionately that the Bush administration was making a catastrophic mistake -- and was ignored. How information from forged documents that had already been discredited fourteen times by various intelligence agencies found its way into President Bush's State of the Union address in which he made the case for war with Iraq. How Cheney and the neocons assembled a shadow national security apparatus and created a disinformation pipeline to mislead America and start the war. A seasoned, award-winning investigative reporter connected to many back-channel political and intelligence sources, Craig Unger knows how to get the big story -- and this one is his most explosive yet. Through scores of interviews with figures in the Christian Right, the neoconservative movement, the Bush administration, and sources close to the Bush family, as well as intelligence agents in the CIA, the Pentagon, and Israel, Unger shows how the Bush administration's certainty that it could bend history to its will has carried America into the disastrous war in Iraq, dooming Bush's presidency to failure and costing America thousands of lives and trillions of dollars. Far from ensuring our security, the Iraq War will be seen as a great strategic pivot point in history that could ignite wider war in the Middle East, particularly in Iran. Provocative, timely, and disturbing, The Fall of the House of Bush stands as the most comprehensive and dramatic account of how and why George W. Bush took America to war in Iraq.

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