The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire - Edward Luttwak 2016-05-18 At the height of its power, the Roman Empire encompassed the entire Mediterranean basin, extending much beyond it to Britain and Mesopotamia, from the Rhine to the Black Sea. Rome professed for centuries while successfully resisting attack, founding off everything from oversight rebellions to full-scale invasion attempts by entire nations on the move. How were troops able to defend the Empire's vast territories from constant attack? And how did they do so at such moderate cost that their treasury could pay for an infantry of hoplites, archers, amphibity, city halls, and magnificent temples? In The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire, seasoned defense analyst Edward L. Luttwak reveals how the Romans were able to combine military strength, discipline, and fortifications to effectively respond to changing threats. Rome's secret was not ceaseless fighting, but comprehensive strategies that unified force, diplomacy, and an immense infrastructure of roads, forts, walls, and barriers. Initially relying on client states to buffer attacks, Rome moved to a permanent frontier defense around 117 CE. Finally, as barbarians began to penetrate the empire, Rome fielded large armies in a strategy of "defense-in-depth," allowing invaders to be destroyed before they could enter the heart of Rome. By the 3rd Century CE, Rome had established a new grand strategy that would last for a millennium and a half. This book presents a comprehensive theory of grand strategy in order to articulate the past, present, and future purpose and position on the world stage.

The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire - Edward L. Luttwak 2009-11-15 In this book, the distinguished writer Edward Luttwak details the grand strategy of the eastern Roman Emperors. He tells the story of Byzantium, which lasted more than twice as long as any other European state. The book is intended to deepen understanding of the phenomena and logic of grand strategy. It presents strategy as it pertained not only to wars, campaigns, and battles, but also to times of peace that were filled with challenges and threats. In other words, the book's main goal is to provide contemporary policy makers, including social scientists, practitioners, and military strategists, with a historic and analytic framework in which to evaluate and conduct grand strategy. By analyzing the grand strategy of the Byzantine Empire, Luttwak is able to interpret the successes and failures of the Eastern Roman Emperors, beautifully weaving together historical narratives and political debates of all time. This illuminating book remains essential to both ancient historians and students of modern strategy.

The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire: Edward N. Luttwak 1990

The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire: Edward N. Luttwak 1990

Honor and the Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire: Stephanie Nornberg 2016 "Roman grand strategy has been a controversial topic. Some scholars believe it did not exist while others disagree. In this important study, Nornberg shows that the Romans had a grand strategy. She explains what it was, why it was important, and how the Romans themselves conceptualized it. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in Roman history." -Edward N. Luttwak, Harvard University

The Campaigns Of Hannibal And Scipio: Searching For Compromise-Major Richard M. Johnson 2014-08-15 This book analyzes the Second Punic War using the Contextual and Operational Elements found in the Campaign Planning Model. The model highlights flaws in Carthage’s formulation and application of its grand strategy which, combined with the lack of unity among the Romans, led to their ultimate defeat.

Byzantine Grand Strategy-Charelamos Papaioannou 1991

Roman Imperial Grand Strategy-Arthur Ferrill 1991 To find more information on Roman and Littelfield titles, please visit us at www.romanlittelfield.com

The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire - Edward N. Luttwak 1984

The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire - Edward N. Luttwak 1978

Roman Warfare-Aldo Groswasser 2010-03-30 When Alexander the Great carved out his empire, Rome was just one of many city states on the Italian peninsula. Yet it conquered its neighbors one by one, defeated Carthage eventually overthrowing a powerful third world superpower. How did Rome overcome Carthage and also several other great empires? The answer lies in the design and implementation of a farsighted strategic plan, which was to guide the imperial policy. This collection of essays explores the successes as well as failures of great states attempting to create grand strategies that work and analyzes an understanding of the extraordinary difficulties involved in casting, evolving and adapting grand strategy to the realities of the world.

The Shaping of Grand Strategy-Williamson Murray 2011-02-14 Within a variety of historical contexts, The Shaping of Grand Strategy addresses the most important tasks states have confronted: namely, how to protect their citizens against the short-range as well as long-range dangers their polities confront in the present and may confront in the future. To be successful, grand strategy demands that governments and leaders chart a course that involves more than simply reacting to immediate events. Above all, it demands they adapt to sudden and major changes in the international environment, which more often than not outweigh the outcome of great conflicts but at times demands recognition of major economic, political, or diplomatic changes. This collection of essays explores the successes as well as failures of great states attempting to create grand strategies that work and analyzes understanding of the extraordinary difficulties involved in casting, evolving and adapting grand strategy to the realities of the world.

Inside China's Grand Strategy: Ye Zicheng 2011-04-15 China is a superpower on the move. For several years now, China has been the United States’ major economic rival. China has recently become a major player on the world stage, and its march toward a global power position is its domestic state of affairs. Ye examines the impact of unemployment, corruption, massive economic gaps between classes, population size, strains on natural and labor resources, environmental degradation, and other issues that impede China's continuing development. Some analysts claim that repressive economic and political reforms will solve China's problems, while others argue that China needs a comprehensive and sustainable development strategy. Ye Zicheng offers a rare insider's perspective on the country's geopolitical ambitions and strategic thinking. His Inside China's Grand Strategy introduces to an American audience China's Grand Strategy, which is the country's comprehensive strategic design. The book's main task is to provide a historical overview of Chinese grand strategy. The book also offers a framework to help policymakers and strategic planners choose the right model and tools based on the level of uncertainty they face in the external environment.

Shaping Strategy: Williamson Murray 2011-02-14 In the past, strategy was thought of as something that happened over a short period of time. However, it is not always so. The practice of strategy involves making long-term strategic commitments that shape the future. It often starts with recognition of a crisis, which is followed by an attempt to shape the future. The process of shaping strategy involves identifying threats and opportunities and then designing a course of action to deal with them. This book presents a comprehensive framework for understanding the practice of grand strategy. It identifies the common elements that define the different types of grand strategies. It also provides a set of principles for evaluating the effectiveness of grand strategies. The book is a valuable resource for students, policymakers, and others interested in understanding the practice of grand strategy.
experience? Adopting the working definition of strategy as 'the art of winning by purposely matching ends, ways and means,' these chapters deal with the intrinsic nature of war and strategy and the characteristics of a particular strategy in a given conflict. They show that a specific convergence of political objectives, operational schemes of manoeuvres, tactical moves and countermoves, technological innovations and limitations, geographic settings, transient-emotions and more made each conflict studied unique. Yet, despite the extraordinary variety of the people, circumstances, and motives discussed in this book, there is a strong case for continuity in the application of strategy from the olden days to the present. Together, these chapters reveal that grand strategy and military strategy have elements of continuity and change, art and science. They further suggest that the element of continuity lies in the essential nature of strategy and war; while the element of change lies in the character of individual strategies and wars.

The Grand Strategy of the Russian Empire, 1650-1831-John P. Le Donne 2003-12-11 At its height, the Russian empire covered eleven time zones and stretched from Scandinavia to the Pacific Ocean. Arguing against the traditional historical view that Russia, surrounded and threatened by enemies, was always on the defensive, John P. Le Donne contends that Russia developed a long-term strategy not in response to immediate threats but in line with its own expansionist urges to control the Eurasion Heartland. Le Donne narrates how the government from Moscow and Petersburg expanded the empire by deploying its army as well as by extending its patronage to frontier societies in return for their serving the interests of the empire. He considers three theorists on which the Russians expanded: the Western (Baltic, Germany, Poland); the Southern (Ottoman and Persian Empires); and the Eastern (China, Siberia, Central Asia). In his analysis of military power, he weighs the role of geography and locale, as well as economic issues, in the evolution of a larger imperial strategy. Rather than viewing Russia as peripheral to European Great Power politics, Le Donne makes a powerful case for Russia as an expansionist, militaristic, and authoritarian regime that challenged the great states and empires of its time.

Grand Strategies in War and Peace-Paul M. Kennedy 1991-01-01 Examines how the US, the Soviet Union and various European powers have developed their grand strategies - how they have integrated their political, economic and military goals in order to preserve their long-term interests in times of war and peace.

On War-Mohammed Abkar Khan 1967

The Toyobee Factor in British Grand Strategy-Lyndon LaRouche 101-01-01

Saving the World for Democracy - 2005 This study examines America's new grand strategy that has emerged in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001. Grand strategy is an overarching concept that guides how nations employ all of the instruments of national power to shape world events and achieve specific national security objectives. Grand strategy provides the linkage between national goals and actions by establishing a deliberately ambiguous vision of the world as we would like it to be (ends) and the methods (ways) and resources (means) we will employ in pursuing that vision. Effective grand strategies provide a unifying purpose and direction to national leaders, public policy makers, allies, and influential citizens in the furtherance of mutual interests. This study looks at three separate and distinct historical examples of grand strategy: The post-Republican Era of the Roman Empire, the rise of the Mongol Empire under Genghis Kahn, and Great Britain after the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the wars of Spanish Succession. From these examples, we see the common threads that mark the development of grand strategies and the different approaches that nations take in pursuing their national interests. Next, the study examines the American experience with the emergence of the so-called Monroe Doctrine (America's first grand strategy), the move toward multilateralism as a result of the Second World War, and America's 21st Century grand strategy that emerged post-9/11. Lastly, the author discusses the conflict between America's values and her national interests and the implications for America's future at the end of the Century.

Rome and Its Frontiers-C. R. Whittaker 2004-07-31 Do the Romans have anything to teach us about the way that they saw the world, and the way they ran their empire? How did they deal with questions of frontiers and migration, so often in the news today? This collection of ten important essays by C. R. Whittaker, engages with the people, customs, government, religion and arts of the ancient world.

Saving the World for Democracy - An Historical Analysis of America's Grand Strategy in the 21st Century - 2005 This study examines America's new grand strategy that has emerged in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001. Grand strategy is an overarching concept that guides how nations employ all of the instruments of national power to shape world events and achieve specific national security objectives. Grand strategy provides the linkage between national goals and actions by establishing a deliberately ambiguous vision of the world as we would like it to be (ends) and the methods (ways) and resources (means) we will employ in pursuing that vision. Effective grand strategies provide a unifying purpose and direction to national leaders, public policy makers, allies, and influential citizens in the furtherance of mutual interests. This study looks at three separate and distinct historical examples of grand strategy: The post-Republican Era of the Roman Empire, the rise of the Mongol Empire under Genghis Kahn, and Great Britain after the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the wars of Spanish Succession. From these examples, we see the common threads that mark the development of grand strategies and the different approaches that nations take in pursuing their national interests. Next, the study examines the American experience with the emergence of the so-called Monroe Doctrine (America's first grand strategy), the move toward multilateralism as a result of the Second World War, and America's 21st Century grand strategy that emerged post-9/11. Lastly, the author discusses the conflict between America's values and her national interests and the implications for America's future at the end of the Century.

The Grand Strategy of Classical Sparta-Paul Anthony Bailey 2015-11-24 More than 2500 years ago a small Greek city-state defeated the incipient armies of Persia, the most powerful empire in the world. In this meticulously researched study, historian Paul Bailey argues that Sparta was responsible for the initial establishment of the Hellenic defensive coalition and was, in fact, the most-essential player in its ultimate victory. Drawing from an imposing range of ancient sources, including Herodotus and Plutarch, the author draws from the traditional Atheno-centric view of the Greek-Persian Wars to examine from a Spartan perspective the grand strategy that halted the Persian juggernaut. Bailey provides a fascinating, detailed picture of life in Sparta circa 480 B.C., revealing how the Spartans’ form of government and the regimen to which they subjected themselves insinuated within them the pride, confidence, discipline, and discernment necessary to forge an alliance that would stand firm against a great empire, driven by religious fervor, that held sway over two-fifths of the human race.

Grand Strategies-Charles Hill 2010-06-22 "The international world of states and their modern system is a literary realm," writes Charles Hill in this powerful work on the practice of international relations. "It is where the greatest issues of the human condition are played out." A distinguished lifelong diplomat and educator, Hill aims to revive the ancient tradition of statescraft as practiced by humane and broadly educated men and women. Through lucid and compelling discussions of classic literary works from Homer to Rassule, Grand Strategies represents a merger of literature and international relations, inspired by the conviction that "a grand strategy . . . needs to be imbued in classic texts from Sun Tzu to Thucydides to George Kennan, to gain real-world experience through internships in the realms of statescraft, and to bring this learning and experience to bear on contemporary issues." This fascinating and engaging introduction to the basic concepts of the international order not only defines what it is to build a civil society through diplomacy, justice, and lawful governance but also describes how these ideas emerge from and reflect human nature.


Twilight of Empire-Martino Johannes Nicassio 1996 Nicassio, Martijn Twilight of Empire. The Roman Army from the Reign of Diocletian until the Battle of Adrianople. 1998 This book discusses the development of the Roman army during the fourth century. The author argues that the Roman army of the fourth century was by no means inferior to its early Imperial counterpart, and in some ways even much superior. Drawing on a wide variety of sources, the book examines the social, political and military strategy of the Roman frontiers in Africa, India, Britain, Europe, Asia and the Far East, and provides a comprehensive account of their significance.

Strategy and Security in U.S.-Mexican Relations Beyond the Cold War-Director of Product Design John Bailey 1996

Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean-Michael Grant 1988 Essays covering the full range of topics on the people, customs, government, religion and arts of the ancient world.