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TIH3FI - ELENA WARREN

An authoritative and timely book shedding new light on the role of religion during World War II and its impact on post-war American society. First published as part of the best-selling The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain, John Morrill's Very Short Introduction to Stuart Britain sets the Revolution into its political, religious, social, economic, intellectual, and cultural contexts. It thus seeks to integrate what most other surveys pull apart. It gives a graphic account of the effects of a century-long period during which population was growing inexorably and faster than both the food supply and the employment market. It looks at the failed attempts of successive governments to make all those under their authority obedient members of a unified national church; it looks at how Charles I blundered into a civil war which then took on a terrifying momentum of its own. The result was his trial and execution, the abolition of the monarchy, the house of lords, the bishops, the prayer book and the celebration of Christmas. As a result everything else that people took for granted came up for challenge, and this book shows how painfully and with what difficulty order and obedience was restored. Vividly illustrated and full of startling detail, this is an ideal introduction to those interested in getting into the period, and also contains much to challenge and stimulate those who already feel at home in Stuart England. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Diane Purkiss analyses representations of masculinity in the writings of Milton, Marvell, Waller and Herrick.

Robert McKelvey argues that John Bunyan wrote The Holy War as a warfare allegory symbolizing the salvation history of Scripture from a Calvinistic-covenantal perspective. In this cosmic drama of redemption, the Histories that Mansoul, and her Wars Anatomize include the individual-soteric-microcosmic level or ordo salutis unfolding analogous to the redemptive-historical-macrocosmic level or historia salutis. The eternal covenant of redemption provides the foundation for this history of salvation, which progresses from creation to the anticipation of consummation. This scheme finds its roots in the Puritan philosophy of universal history, which sees all historical events serving God's redemptive purposes. The individual, through union with Christ founded on election, participates in the drama by inclusion within the trans-historical covenant of grace. As a depiction of cosmic war, The Holy War sets forth the enmity between the church and Antichrist, which is representative of the greater battle between Christ and the devil from Genesis to Revelation. As a pastoral guide to persecuted saints, Bunyan retrospectively rehearses the history of redemption to grant comfort. In addition, he prospectively reveals the consummation of redemption to encourage perseverance and instill eschatological hope. This thesis is substantiated contextually through Bunyan's life and writings, historiographically by surveying the history of Holy War interpretation, pre-textually by examining the introduction to the allegory, and textually by analyzing the allegory itself.

‘A Moment of War’ is the magnificent conclusion to Laurie Lee’s autobiographical trilogy begun in ‘Cider with Rosie’ and ‘As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning’. It was December 1937 when the young Laurie Lee crossed the Pyrenees and walked into the bitter winter of the Spanish Civil War. With great vividness and poignancy, Lee portrays the brave defeat of youthful idealism in Auden’s ‘low dishonest decade’. Writing in the Literary Review, John Sweeney praised the memoir as, ‘A great, heart-stopping narrative of one young Englishman’s part in the war in Spain ... crafted by a poet, stamping an indelible image of the boredom, random cruelty and stupidity of war’ This book is about the generation who were alive in England and Wales in the mid-17th century and who had both the good fortune and the bad to witness, to live through and (willingly or unwillingly, for good or ill) to participate in the English Civil Wars of 1642-51. It seeks to explore and

to retell the stories of those who fought, or were directly caught up, in the civil wars and to recover their very varied personal experiences. This is, therefore, an exploration of the human experiences of civil war rather than a broader military history or a narrative of the conflict; it offers an examination of how warfare affected individuals rather than of the techniques, technologies and technicalities of the fighting - and it provides an assessment of the impact of war on combatants, on civilians and on those who fell somewhere in-between rather than of the political, religious and constitutional causes and consequences of the civil wars. Almost all of the five million men, women and children who were alive in England and Wales during the mid-17th century would have been affected in some way - great or small - by the civil wars. Many adult males fought in the wars, with perhaps one in 10 of them in arms during each of the main campaigning seasons, and perhaps around a quarter of all adult males in arms at some stage during the wars. Many perished, for probably around 200,000 people died in England and Wales as a direct or indirect consequence of the hostilities. Many other civilians were caught up in the fighting, for around 200 English and Welsh towns and villages were garrisoned and attacked, or saw significant military action; more rurally, dozens of castles, manor houses and churches were also fortified and contested. Even those living in areas which largely escaped direct involvement in the fighting were deeply affected by the conflict, for they were governed by new wartime county administrators with wide new powers to conscript, to billet and to requisition goods and property - and they were also hit hard in the pocket and compelled to pay new, regular and much higher taxes to finance the wars. The vast majority of those who fought in, or who were directly affected by, the fighting of the civil wars have left no record of their own - and their experiences can only be hazily reconstructed from impersonal or mediated source material. However, sufficient direct, personal and first-person accounts and other sources survive in the form of diaries, journals, letters, accounts and so forth to enable us to build up a vivid picture of the varied experience of participating in or living through a decade of civil war in England and Wales. These first-person sources are privileged in this new study in order to construct a fresh interpretation of the human experience of the English Civil Wars.

H. Beam Piper is one of science fiction's most enigmatic writers. In 1946 Piper appeared seemingly from out of nowhere, already at the top of his form. He published a number of memorable short stories in the premier science fiction magazine of the time, Astounding Science Fiction, under legendary editor John W. Campbell. Piper quickly became friends with many of the top writers of the day, including Lester Del Rey, Fletcher Pratt, Robert Heinlein and L. Sprague de Camp. Piper also successfully made the turn from promising short story writer to major novelist, authoring Four-Day Planet, Cosmic Computer, Lord Kalvan of Otherwhen and Little Fuzzy, which was nominated for a Hugo award. Even those who counted Piper among their friends knew very little about the man or his life as a railroad yard bull in Altoona, Pennsylvania. This biography illuminates H. Beam Piper, both the writer and the man, and answers lingering questions about his death. Appendices include a number of Piper's personal papers, a complete bibliography of Piper's works, and an essay on Piper's Terro-Human Future History series.

The development of the pistol helped bring the age of the armored knight to an end, provided the elite with a status symbol of dangerous glamour, and inspired both artisans and industrialists to reach new heights of invention. Pistols follows the evolution of personal sidearms in Europe, the United States, and Asia from medieval-era "hand cannons" with their clunky ignition systems, to the revolutionary Colt revolvers of the 19th century, to the modern semiautomatic weapons of today. Full of fascinating insights and details, this work shows how pistols brought about the decline of knights in armor, and ultimately replaced the sword on the battlefield. The book also explores the pistol's astonishing "democratization" as it moved from being a luxury item of the nobility, to standard issue for soldiers, to a mass-produced commodity and source of intensive corporate competition. Along the way, readers meet the many colorful characters (often eccentric geniuses) who devoted themselves to pistol development. Provides complete technical details of exemplary pis-

tols from the first working models to the present In-depth coverage of the three major pistol designs--single-shot, revolver, and automatic--and their production and issuance in the United States, Europe, and Asia

Originally published in 1985 the English Civil War is a subject which continues to excite enormous interest throughout the world. This atlas consists of over fifty maps illustrating all the major - and many of the minor - bloody campaigns and battles of the War, including the campaigns of Montrose, the battle of Edgehill and Langport. Providing a complete introductory history to the turbulent period, it also includes maps giving essential background information; detailed accompanying explanations; a useful context to events.

Contributors: James Luther Adams C.K. Barrett Christopher Barth Ford Lewis Battles Arthur C. Cochrane Oscar Cullmann W. D. Davies David Demson Donald E. Gowan Alfred M. Johnson Jr. Paul L. Lehmann F. W. Marquandt Joseph L. Mihelic Donald G. Miller Paul S. Minear Robert S. Paul Dietrich Ritschl Edward Schweizer Krister Stendahl Mark H. Tanenbaum H. Eberhard von Waldow Jay A. Wilcoxon

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Publisher Description

Anyone who regularly tackles challenging crossword puzzles will be familiar with the frustration of unanswered clues blocking the road to completion. Together in one bumper volume, Crossword Lists and Crossword Solver provides the ultimate aid for tracking down those final solutions. The Lists section contains more than 100,000 words and phrases, listed both alphabetically and by number of letters, under category headings such as Volcanoes, Fungi, Gilbert & Sullivan, Clouds, Cheeses, Mottos, and Archbishops of Canterbury. As intersecting solutions provide letters of the unanswered clue, locating the correct word or phrase becomes quick and easy. The lists are backed up with a comprehensive index, which also guides the puzzler to associated tables - e.g. when looking for Film Stars; try Stage and Screen Personalities. The Solver section contains more than 100,000 potential solutions, including plurals, comparative and superlative adjectives, and inflections of verbs. The list extends to first names, place names, technical terms, compound expressions, abbreviations, and euphemisms.Grouped according to number of letters - up to fifteen - this section is easy to use and suitable for all levels of crossword puzzle. At the end a further 3,000 words are listed by category, along with an index of unusual words.

The English Civil War was a time of disruption, suffering and persecution for many people, not least the clergy of the established church, who found themselves ejected from their livings in increasing numbers as Parliamentary forces extended their control across the country. Yet, historians have tended to downplay their suffering, preferring in most cases to concentrate instead upon the persecution suffered by dissenters after the Restoration. Drawing upon an impressive array of sources - most notably the remarkable set of family and parish memories collected by John Walker in the early years of the eighteenth century - this book refocuses attention on the experiences of the sequestered loyalist clergy during the turbulent years of the 1640s and 1650s. The study highlights how the experiences of the clergy can help illuminate events in wider society, whilst at the same time acknowledging the unique situation in which Church of England ministers found themselves. For although the plundering, imprisonment and personal loss of the clergy was probably indicative of the experiences of many ordinary people on middle incomes, the ever present religious dimension to the conflict ensured particular attention was paid to those holding religious office. During the war and interregnum, zealous religious reformers attacked every aspect of established religion, targeting both existing institutions and those who supported them. Clergy were ejected on an unprecedented scale, suffering much violence and persecution and branded as 'malignants' and 'baal's priests'. By re-examining their history, the book offers a balanced assessment of the persecution, challenging many preconceptions about the ejected loyalists, and providing new insights in-

to the experiences and legacies of this influential group.

How widespread belief in fortune-telling, prophecies, spirits, magic, and protective talismans gripped the battlefields and home fronts of Europe during the First World War.

At the climax of the feast, a large pie is set down before the Queen, who is given a knife and invited to cut into the pastry. Before she can do so, however, the crust begins to crack and rise of its own accord. From out of the pie emerges a tiny man-perfectly proportioned and dressed in a suit of miniature armor. He climbs onto the table in front of the Queen, bows low, and asks to be taken into her service. The little man's name is Jeffrey Hudson. He is seven years old and stands only eighteen inches tall. Lord Minimus is the first complete biography of Hudson. Drawn from original, contemporary sources, Nick Page weaves a tale that is not only a thrilling biography, but also a fascinating insight into the seventeenth century. For a man of such diminutive stature, Hudson lived life on a grand scale. 'The smallest man in England' ventured forth from a humble rural background to set course on an episodic roller coaster that led him to the edges of the known world. From the lowest strata he rose to the courts of Kings and Queens. Van Dyck painted his portrait and he performed in one of Ben Jonson's famous masques. Sir Walter Scott wrote of Hudson's exploits in the English civil war. The pocket-sized companion of the Queen also killed a man in a duel, was captured by pirates, and spent years in slavery. Ultimately, he died alone and forgotten, abandoned by an indifferent society that had long ago moved on to the next object of fashion. The story of Jeffrey Hudson is most notably a story of hope and dignity, of how one man refused to accept his physical limitations, even though it was to cost him everything.

Henry VIII is one of history's most memorable monarchs. Popularly known for his six wives, and the unfortunate fate which befell Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, Henry initiated many reforms and changes which still affect our lives today. The annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon set in motion the separation of the English church from Rome and the establishment of the Church of England, which in turn led to the dissolution of the monasteries, the hauntingly evocative remains of which can be seen across the United Kingdom. Henry also oversaw the legal union between England and Wales, and he is also known as 'the father of the Royal Navy', with one of his great warships, the *Mary Rose*, lost in 1545 and recovered in 1982, becoming one of the most famous wrecks in maritime history. In addition to the monasteries, other buildings around the UK continue to remind us of the times of the Tudors - there is the site of Greenwich Palace at the Royal Naval College Greenwich, where Henry was born; his great palace at Hampton Court; Lambeth Palace where Thomas More refused to sign the oath to make Henry the Head of the Church, and the Bell Tower in the Tower of London where More was imprisoned before he was beheaded. Henry's breach with the Pope led to the threat of war with Catholic France and Spain, which prompted Henry to construct a series of powerful forts around the English and Welsh coasts. These elegant and symmetrical defensive structures are still awe-inspiring. In this engaging and hugely informative book, the author takes us on a journey across the country, from Deal Castle on the south coast, to Tower Green where Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard lost their heads, and far north to Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire. Along the way we see places where Henry stayed, where the *Mary Rose* was recovered, the homes of his consorts and Smithfield where prominent individuals convicted of heresy were burned at the stake. Travel, then, not just across the country, but also back in time through 100 objects from the days of the second Tudor monarch - Henry VIII.

- Best Selling Book for UGC NET English Exam with objective-type questions as per the latest syllabus given by the NTA.
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- UGC NET English Exam Prep Kit comes with well-structured and 100% detailed solutions for all the questions.
- Clear exam with good grades using thoroughly Researched Content by experts.

The author, who has been exploring battlefields for 50 years, describes the celebrated battles - including Edgehill, Marston Moor and Naseby - together with the major political events which characterised one of the most turbulent periods in English history. Contemporary documents and leading secondary sources have been used to produce a picture of those troubled times - years which revolutionised government and witnessed the first faltering steps of Parliamentarians towards the democratic form of government known today.

A special edition of an outstanding academic study Firth's 'Cromwell's Army' has long been recognised as an essential classic. It describes in detail the structure, formations, equipment and practices of the Parliamentarian Army as it fought in the English Civil War, Ireland and elsewhere, and

also examines the English army prior to the Civil War and describes the creation of the New Model Army. What makes this edition of Firth special is that the author makes reference to the illustrations by Francis Grose, of clothing, equipment and drill of Cromwell's Army, that he was familiar with but which did not appear in the original editions of this book. For the first time this Leonaur edition includes Grose's illustrations in the text for easy reference by modern readers. The cornerstone of the Parliamentarian soldier's cause was a matter of faith and Leonaur has therefore also included in this edition two essential facsimiles, 'The Soldier's Pocket Bible' and 'The Soldier's Catechism,' which were specially created for the men of the Parliamentarian Army. These elements combine with Firth's text to make this new edition a unique, comprehensive and academic volume that will be an invaluable addition to the libraries of students of the period. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dust-jacket; our hardbacks are cloth bound and feature gold foil lettering on their spines and fabric head and tail bands.

Tracing Gloucester's history from its Roman and monastic remains to the battle scars from the English Civil War and the changes wrought by the Industrial Revolution, this book explores the colourful and fascinating history of Gloucester through the remnants of a bygone age. Taking a fresh look at both well-known and less recognisable local buildings, Gloucester: History You Can See serves as a guide to some of the many statues, sculptures, plaques and other memorials that can be found across the city, and highlights the places connected with the city's famous - and in some cases infamous - characters, including Ivor Gurney, Charles I, Bishop Hooper, and John Stafford-Smith. Richly illustrated and extensively researched, this is a captivating read for locals and visitors alike.

F. Calvin Parker attended his first Vacation Bible School when he was four years old, and he consumed more scripture than Kool-Aid or cookies. There was much to thrill a young mind. He heard the amazing stories of Noah in the zoo-like ark and Daniel in the lions' den, along with proverbs and psalms that nourished his soul his entire life. He remained a devoted student of scripture, listening to the radio sermons of Charles E. Fuller and reading John R. Rice. While in the Army, he joined Calvary Baptist Church in New York, which was led by preacher William Ward Ayer, a fundamentalist stalwart. Parker and his wife Harriett went to Japan in 1951 as Southern Baptist missionaries. Reading the Bible in Japanese, which differs sharply from English, allowed him to rediscover its teachings and led to a personal transformation. The scriptures began to excite and challenge him as never before. Join Parker as he breaks free from oppressive teachings and shares what he's learned over eighty years of studying the Bible in *The Good Book Is Better Than It Used to Be*.

The author of *John Donne: The Reformed Soul* describes the Cavaliers who were a group of poets who defended the king against the Protestant reformers during English Civil War's and inadvertently created an artistic movement.

The Home Guards are an attacking force lying in wait for, and ready to destroy, and enemy who dares to set foot on our shores.' The Home Guard has been immortalised in British culture in the TV series *Dad's Army*. Formed by men not eligible for active service - too old, too young, in reserved occupations vital to the war effort - who were expected to resist a German invasion with any resources they had to hand, the Home Guard is the embodiment of plucky British resolve against the odds. The Home Guard Pocket-Book evokes this spirit. Written by Brig-Gen Green, commanding 4th battalion, Sussex Home Guard and Training Adviser for the Sussex Zone, this book is based on his experience and, in his own words, 'is the result of my ransacking the dusty pigeon-holes of memory and the condensation of many books, official instructions and writings'. Its tone is informal and colloquial, such as: 'March discipline. Troops will always march off the parade ground at the Slope. As soon as this has been done the order "March at Ease" should be given. When marching at ease the rifle may be carried in any way a soldier fancies.' Nevertheless, the book is full of sound advice on training, organisation and discipline, fire arms, reconnaissance and field engineering, the responsibilities of the Group Pigeon Officer, the proper position to adopt for surviving a dive bomb attack, and how to set a trap for an unwary advancing German cyclist!

Material objects lie at the crux of understanding individual and social relationships in history, and the Civil War era is no exception. Before, during, and after the war, Americans from all walks of life created, used, revered, exploited, discarded, mocked, and destroyed objects for countless reasons. These objects had symbolic significance for millions of people. The essays in this volume consider a wide range of material objects, including weapons, Revolutionary artifacts, landscapes, books, vaccine matter, human bodies, houses, clothing, and documents. Together, the contributors argue that an examination of the meaning of material objects can shed new light on the social, economic,

and cultural history of the conflict. This book will fundamentally reshape our understanding of the war. In addition to the editor, contributors include Lisa M. Brady, Peter S. Carmichael, Earl J. Hess, Robert D. Hicks, Victoria E. Ott, Jason Phillips, Timothy Silver, Yael A. Sternhell, Sarah Jones Weicksel, Mary Saracino Zboray, and Ronald J. Zboray.

The Pocket Book of Patriotism proved that George Courtald had a real gift for making history simple. The book became a word-of-mouth bestseller which dominated bookseller lists for many weeks. Now in this book he brings his talents to bear on great British figures. From King Arthur and The Venerable Bede, Isambard Kingdom Brunel and Oliver Cromwell, to St Patrick and William Wilberforce, here are 100 patriots of which, in the author's view, we should be unashamedly proud. Presenting these beacon figures in the form of CVs, the author (himself a headhunter) casts their careers in a new light, highlighting key historical events, milestones in their careers, all reinforced by quotes from the figures themselves, capped by their personal hobbies and interests. Alongside the familiar names like William Caxton, Nelson and Elizabeth I, come those which are perhaps less familiar but no less important - Edward Longshanks, the Hammer of the Scots, and Warwick the Kingmaker; Pelagius and Dr Harvey. The result is a fascinating slice of history which brings key British figures to life in a simple and most accessible way. Anyone who enjoyed *The Pocket Book of Patriotism* will savour this book.

Horses played a major role in the military, economic, social and cultural history of early-modern England. This book uses the supply of horses to parliamentary armies during the English Civil War to make two related points. Firstly it shows how control of resources - although vital to success - is contingent upon a variety of logistical and political considerations. It then demonstrates how competition for resources and construction of individuals' identities and allegiances fed into each other. Resources, such as horses, did not automatically flow out of areas which were nominally under Parliament's control. Parliament had to construct administrative systems and make them work. This was not easy when only a minority of the population actively supported either side and property rights had to be negotiated, so the success of these negotiations was never a foregone conclusion. The study also demonstrates how competition for resources and construction of identities fed into each other. It argues that allegiance was not a fixed underlying condition, but was something external and changeable. Actions were more important than thoughts and to secure victory, both sides needed people to do things rather than feel vaguely sympathetic. Furthermore, identities were not always self-fashioned but could be imposed on people against their will, making them liable to disarmament, sequestration, fines or imprisonment. More than simply a book about resources and logistics, this study poses fundamental questions of identity construction, showing how culture and reality influence each other. Through an exploration of Parliament's interaction with local communities and individuals, it reveals fascinating intersections between military necessity and issues of gender, patriarchy, religion, bureaucracy, nationalism and allegiance.

The first dedicated study of the practice of changing sides during the English Civil Wars. Reveals how side-changing shaped the course of the English Revolution, even contributing to the regicide itself, and remained an important political legacy to the English speaking peoples thereafter.

In *Civil War*, Peter Ackroyd continues his dazzling account of England's history, beginning with the progress south of the Scottish king, James VI, who on the death of Elizabeth I became the first Stuart king of England, and ends with the deposition and flight into exile of his grandson, James II. The Stuart dynasty brought together the two nations of England and Scotland into one realm, albeit a realm still marked by political divisions that echo to this day. More importantly, perhaps, the Stuart era was marked by the cruel depredations of civil war, and the killing of a king. Ackroyd paints a vivid portrait of James I and his heirs. Shrewd and opinionated, the new King was eloquent on matters as diverse as theology, witchcraft and the abuses of tobacco, but his attitude to the English parliament sowed the seeds of the division that would split the country in the reign of his hapless heir, Charles I. Ackroyd offers a brilliant - warts and all - portrayal of Charles's nemesis Oliver Cromwell, Parliament's great military leader and England's only dictator, who began his career as a political liberator but ended it as much of a despot as 'that man of blood', the king he executed. England's turbulent seventeenth century is vividly laid out before us, but so too is the cultural and social life of the period, notable for its extraordinarily rich literature, including Shakespeare's late masterpieces, Jacobean tragedy, the poetry of John Donne and Milton and Thomas Hobbes' great philosophical treatise, *Leviathan*. *Civil War* also gives us a very real sense of the lives of ordinary English men and women, lived out against a backdrop of constant disruption and uncertainty.

Have you ever found yourself watching a show or reading a novel and wondering what life was really like in the Civil War? Did the war really split families? Was Charles I just too stupid to be King?

Did Cromwell really hate the monarchy and did Parliament actually ban Christmas? In this book you'll find fast and fun answers to all your secret questions about this remarkable period of British history. Find out about people's lives and how the Civil War affected them. Learn about the role of women and if they merely stayed at home and suffered, and if Cromwell really was always miserable. James Hobson brings to life the tumultuous and unprecedented period of history that is known as the Civil War. An unfussy yet accurate history, each chapter presents a controversy in itself and sets about dispelling commonly held myths about the Civil War.

John Owen was one of the most significant figures in Reformed Orthodox theology during the Seventeenth Century, exerting considerable religious and political influence in the context of the British Civil War and Interregnum. Using Owen's sermons from this period as a window into the mind of a self-proclaimed prophet, this book studies how his apocalyptic interpretation of contemporary events led to him making public calls for radical political and cultural change. Owen believed he was ministering at a unique moment in history, and so the historical context in which he writes must be equally considered alongside the theological lineage that he draws upon. Combining these elements, this book allows for a more nuanced interpretation of Owen's ministry that encompasses his lofty spiritual thought as well as his passionate concerns with more corporeal events. This book represents part of a new historical turn in Owen Studies and will be of significant interest to scholars of theological history as well as Early Modern historians.

The English Civil Wars (1638–51) comprised the deadliest conflict ever fought on British soil, in which brother took up arms against brother, father fought against son, and towns, cities and villages fortified themselves in the cause of Royalists or Parliamentarians. Although much historical attention has focused on the events in England and the key battles of Edgehill, Marston Moor and Naseby, this was a conflict that engulfed the entirety of the Three Kingdoms and led to a trial and execution that profoundly shaped the British monarchy and Parliament. This beautifully presented atlas tells the whole story of Britain's revolutionary civil war, from the earliest skirmishes of the Bishops Wars in 1639–40 through to 1651, when Charles II's defeat at Worcester crushed the Royalist cause, leading to two decades of Stuart exile. Each map is supported by a detailed text, providing a complete explanation of the complex and fluctuating conflict that ultimately meant that the Crown would always be answerable to Parliament.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER 'When one of the world's leading scholars of civil war tells us that a country is on the brink of violent conflict, we should pay attention. This is an important book'

Steven Levitsky and Daniel Ziblatt, authors of *How Democracies Die* Civil wars are the biggest danger to world peace today - this book shows us why they happen, and how to avoid them. Most of us don't know it, but we are living in the world's greatest era of civil wars. While violence has declined worldwide, civil wars have increased. This is a new phenomenon. With the exception of a handful of cases - the American and English civil wars, the French Revolution - historically it has been rare for people to organise and fight their governments. This has changed. Since 1946, over 250 armed conflicts have broken out around the world, a number that continues to rise. Major civil wars are now being fought in countries including Iraq, Syria and Libya. Smaller civil wars are being fought in Ukraine, India, and Malaysia. Even countries we thought could never experience another civil war - such as the USA, Sweden and Ireland - are showing signs of unrest. In *How Civil Wars Start*, acclaimed expert Barbara F. Walter, who has advised on political violence everywhere from the CIA to the U.S. Senate to the United Nations, explains the rise of civil war and the conditions that create it. As democracies across the world backslide and citizens become more polarised, civil wars will become even more widespread and last longer than they have in the past. This urgent and important book shows us a path back toward peace. *** Shortlisted for the Moore Prize for Human Rights Writing 2022 ***

Written by two distinguished American historians, this acclaimed classic traces the history of the oldest constitutional democracy in the world and presents and interprets the rise of the American people--from their earliest settlements to the emergence of the U.S. as a world power and beyond. Completely revised and updated. Maps. Bibliography. Index.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 65. Chapters: English Civil War weapons, Crossbow, English longbow, Rapier, Pike, Halberd, Arquebus, Backsword, Flintlock, Ship of the line, Musket, Club, Galleon, Basket-hilted sword, Pistol sword, Matchlock, Stiletto, Snaphance, Culverin, Small sword, Bill, Snaplock, Wall gun, Ribauldequin, Saker, Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol, Linstock, Falconet, Roaring Meg, Minion, Spontoon, Demi-cannon, Basilisk, Demi-culverin, Partisan, Doglock. Excerpt: The English longbow, also called the Welsh longbow, is a powerful type of medieval longbow (a tall bow for archery) about 6 ft (1.83 m) long used by the English and Welsh for hunting and as a weapon in medieval warfare. English use of longbows was effective against the French during the Hundred Years' War, particularly at the start of the war in the battles of Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356), and most famously at the Battle of Agincourt (1415). They were less successful after this, with long-

bowmen taking casualties at the Battle of Verneuil (1424), and being completely routed at the Battle of Patay (1429) when charged before they had set up their defensive position. The term "English" or "Welsh" longbow is a modern invention to distinguish these bows from other longbows, though in fact identical bows were used across northern and western Europe, indeed a very large proportion of yew bowstaves were imported from Spain from the fourteenth century onward, if not earlier. The earliest longbow known from England, found at Ashcott Heath, Somerset, is dated to 2665 BC, but there are no surviving longbows dated to the period when the longbow was dominant (c. 1250-1450 AD). This is probably because it was in the nature of bows to become weaker, break and be replaced, rather than be handed down through generations. There are however more than 130 surviving bows from the Renaissance period. More...

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