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The first known use of the phrase "The pity of the war" was from Wilfred Owen in 1918, in the preface to his poems collected. It also appears in its "Strange Meeting" poem, included in that volume. The string of war can also refer to: the string of war: explaining the First World War, a non-fiction book from Niall Ferguson (1998) The pity of war, a 2014 TV documentary presented by Niall Ferguson; See the First War BBC World Centenary Season # Historical Debate, The Pieta of War; The Lovers and lives of war poets, a 2016 ITV drama-documentary with John Hurt; See List of John Hurt Performance Topics to which the same term refers This page will find the first disambiguation associated with the title the pity of War.if An internal connection conducted here, you might want to change the connection to point directly to the Designed article. Extract from " Niall Ferguson Responsibility, Imprint New York, NY: Basic Books, C1999. Physical description xliii, 563 p., [32] p. of dishes: sick. ; 25 cm. Start the call number: A. © 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or its main content affiliates was Great Britain to fight in the First World War? Tell your from 20:00 on Friday. Clip Follow us on Twitter The last World War Contents on BBC TV, Radio and Online.follow @ BBCWW1 The necessary war could Theea First World War could it be avoided? A, Sir Max Hastings presents an alternative topic to the debate in AA DocumentaryãÄ, on the BBC Two.go to the necessary Pages Watch the Trail Max Hastings and Niall Ferguson guides us through the opposite sides of this important and controversial debate in two interesting programs under discussion Our role in the Great War.Watch The Transmission path November 24, 2003 Mr. Murray discussed his book, human realization: the search for excellence in arts and sciences, 800 ac toa | This massive survey in the First World War is not only another eloquent accusation act of a tragedy that millions killed, destroyed the international status of Europe, and opened the way to an even more horrible war. Historic English Ferguson wrote a multipronged revisionist attack that the pins most of the guilt on the support of Britain of France. He had Great Britain remained neutral and left the war limited to the continent, Germany would probably have won and established an acceptable hegemony in Europe - making him so superfluous Hitler. In making his case, Ferguson claims that in 1914 Germany was less militaristic than France and that his war goals were initially limited enough. Among its other contences iconoclast: Great Britain came out of the worst war of Germany, the repairs imposed on Germany were tolerable, and the Weimar Republic should have practiced mild deflation and currency stabilization instead of allowing the Wild inflation. This large scale rewriting the story is as irritating as it is bold. But to the assets of him, Ferguson offers a discussion of how the war was fought and because the soldiers continued to fight despite the atrocious conditions. He concludes sadly that many have experienced a shiver from danger; Some also enjoy killing. In showing how welcome men to accept violence, Ferguson is, ahimea, again on a family and solid ground. Special audio: Niall Ferguson interviewed by Bill Goldstein the pity of the war of Niall Ferguson. Illustrated. 563 pp New York. Boringhieri. \$ 30. War War was not only the first of the great catastrophes that disrupt this century, but perhaps the worst, especially in its long-term impact. Even in an era in which Learn to count the dead in millions, some data on the victims for the great war are still difficult to grasp. In an attack in Ypres, in Belgium the British Lost a disconcerting 13,000 men in just three hours, gaining no more than 100 yards for sacrifice. On 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of Somme, the British suffered 60,000 accidents in an assault preceded by a six-day artillery bombing of German lines, although the had been hit by three million shells along a stretch of 12 miles, enough survived the fierce resistance offered. When the battle ended, the total casualties amounted to more than 1.1 million men. In 1918, the Allies counted 5.4 million deaths and 7,000,000 injuries; the two Central Powers suffered 4 million deaths and 8.3 million injuries. Over the past two decades, excellent books have been published on how the troops have experienced the test, and valuable work has been done on the trauma of war inflicted on the house fronts. Based on this rich scholarship, Niall Ferguson, a fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, produced an enlightening summary of current knowledge about the war. " The Pieta of " War can not be a complete story, but the reader will find a lot of fresh information and stimulating ideas on the most important aspects of the conflict. For example, in his chapter entitled " The war enthusiasm myth ", the author shows how familiar images of men and women who encourage leaders in the assembly day require qualification. There have been countless volunteers of the nave; but there was also a lot of anxiety and consternation. People erased savings accounts, and in Hamburg a German trade unionist, witnessing to the joy at a public rally, asked him in the diary: " Am I crazy or is the other? " Ferguson also investigates why men continued to fight long after it had come to their mind that this was not a conventional of the 19th century war to win in three months. John Decker / The New York Times Niall Ferguson "The Third Reich would never have happened without the defeat of 1918 and all subsequent upheavals. The idea that a victorious Germany would have produced Hitler is completely plausible. And 'the experience of defeat and economic trauma following the defeat which lays the foundations of Nazism If the war had been won [Hitler] would have been content with second-rate artist with nothing to complain about. " - Niall Ferguson, from an interview with Bill Goldstein. Later, it turns into an economic historian strictly to remind us of how the war destroyed the well-being of millions material. Here he is undoubtedly his most original, and most willing to challenge received views. He is remarkable that " unprecedented although the costs of war were in nominal terms, the European taxpayer and, above all, capital markets and international money were well able to support about three years of massacres " before the national economies began to collapse, and wonders if scholars exaggerate " the economic importance of American money for the war effort of the allies. ", He said the " immense economic superiority " of the Allies over the Central Empires, but believes that Germany was, in terms of funding the war, " hardly as 'disastrous' or 'pathetic', as it was often He said. " In fact, you wonder " Germany has been able to sustain its war effort for as long as it did when its financial resources are much more limited than those of his enemies. " At the end, though, Ferguson is more challenging on the origins of the war. He accepts that it was more high positions in Berlin and Vienna that drove Europe over the limit in 1914, but disagrees with historians who emphasize the aggressive, expansionist Germany. A notice of him, Berlin and Vienna © triggered the war because the generals were rightly convinced that Britain, France and Russia had them surrounded, and that the strategic balance of forces would soon make German military defeat all but certain. The German government has also been under siege at home, where it is revealed More impossible to relaunch for reset against more and more powerful enemies. In this sense, Ferguson finds legitimate to speak of " origins of the national war " ". " The national financial constraint determined on the military capacity of Germany was a - perhaps the crucial factor in the calculations of the general German general state at 1914. " Escalation of Berlin and Vienna of the crisis crisis The murder of the Austro-Hungarian tone herself in June 1914 was a pre-emptive strike - a desperate attempt to take advantage of a rapid strategic advantage of rapid shrinkage compared to France and Russia. Explaining that Germany, with a great movement of the working class and socialist voting, was less militaristic of history books tend to assume, gives revisionism a further turning with the "paradoxical conclusion" that "greater German military spending before July 1914 - In other words, a multiple militarist Germany - away from causing the First World War, could have avoided it. "" Even more controversial is his interpretation of the British role. Some historians in Germany have tried to move the responsibility far from Berlin And Vienna towards London. Great Britain, as the dominant power in the international system, affirm, contributed to the 1914 catastrophe doing too little in the pre-war years to maintain a Germany volatile and economically lively integrated in the world order. Instead promoted isolation of Berlin without even commissioning to defend France. Ferguson offers a variation on qu Exto theme: if, as it was conceivable in August 1914, Great Britain had held out of the war, the Germans would have won; But the long-term effect of this victory of the world would have been less harmful than the true course of history after 1918: "He would have Lata Britain on top - even for a matter of weeks - Continental Europe could... Transformed into something not entirely unlike the European Union we know today - but without the massive contraction in the British overseas power behaved by the fighting of two world wars. "" Even more miraculously ", with the Kaiser Triumphant, Adolf Hitler could. I EVIATED His life as a mediocre postcard painter. . . In a central Europe dominated by the German on which he could have had little to complain. And Lenin could have brought his sharred in Zurich, waiting for capitalism forever to collapse - and forever disappointed. "" In the eyes of Ferguson, the problem was that the British leaders joined the war and therefore "" helped to ensure that, when Germany finally reached predominance on the continent, Britain was no longer strong enough to provide a check now. "" Then, worried about the state of Europe and his country marginalized now, Ferguson concludes that the outbreak of war in 1914, that the British entry transformed into a catacly world conflict was "worse than a tragedy, which is Something we are taught by the theater to consider inevitable ultimately. " "In an attempt to restore the human agency to the catastrophe, finds that World War I was not just " immediately Piteus... It's a bit " "; it was' nothing less than the biggest mistake in modern history." "Now, before being taken away from a view that moves the mistakes of Great Britain and Sir Edward Gray, the British foreign secretary, in the limelight, let's not forget those in Berlin and Vienna who made the trigger in fact. With the Own admission, the head of the German major state, Helmuth von Moltke, knew that he took a huge bet when he pushed for German mobilization against France, Russia and Neutral Belgium. But historians, looking for a minimum of rationality in the management also of extreme crises, they took that he and his colleagues still expected a German victory. The recently discovered documents indicate, however, that on 1 August 1914, Moltke has no longer held these hopes. Not to Veva Idea of what would have happened after the opening moves to start conflict or as a world war, once started, could be won. If this is Great War was not "the biggest mistake in modern history" committed by the British government, as Ferguson would have done it. Rather, and beyond the structures and pressures of the international conflict and domestic policy that must not be ignored, it was an act of incredible political and moral irresponsibility, perpetrated by a small group of men around the German emperor at the emperor all 'Emperor A fatalistic general of Prussian who was at the end of his text. V. R. Berghahn teaches German history at Columbia University. The books of him include " Germany and the approach of the war in 1914. " Return to the Home Page Books page

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