

rise to globalism american foreign policy since 1938

Rise To Globalism American Foreign Policy Since 1938 rise to globalism american foreign policy since 1938 marks a transformative period in the history of the United States, shaping its role on the world stage from a relatively isolated power to a dominant global leader. This evolution reflects a series of strategic decisions, military interventions, diplomatic initiatives, and economic policies that have collectively defined American foreign policy over nearly a century. Understanding this progression is essential for comprehending contemporary international relations and the ongoing debate over America's global commitments.

The Origins of American Globalism: 1938–1945

Pre-World War II Isolationism Before 1938, the United States largely adhered to a policy of isolationism, avoiding entangling alliances and foreign interventions following the trauma of World War I. The focus was on domestic recovery and avoiding the conflicts that had embroiled Europe and Asia.

The Shift Begins: 1938 and the Road to War The year 1938 marked a turning point as global tensions escalated with the rise of fascist powers in Europe and militarist Japan in Asia. The increasing threats prompted debates within the U.S. about engaging more actively in world affairs.

American Involvement in World War II The attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 shattered isolationist sentiments, leading to America's full-scale entry into World War II. This conflict was pivotal in establishing the U.S. as a global superpower.

Post-War Foundations of American Globalism

Creation of International Institutions Following WWII, the United States spearheaded the creation of key international organizations:

- United Nations (1945): A platform for international diplomacy and conflict resolution.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) & World Bank (1944-1945): To promote economic stability and development.

2 Marshall Plan and Economic Leadership The Marshall Plan (1948) exemplified American efforts to rebuild war-torn Europe, fostering economic stability and preventing the spread of communism.

Containment Strategy The U.S. adopted a policy of containment to prevent the expansion of Soviet influence, leading to:

- Formation of NATO in 1949.
- Military alliances and support for anti-communist regimes worldwide.

The Cold War and the Expansion of American Globalism

Military Interventions and Proxy Wars During the Cold War, American foreign policy was characterized by:

- Engagements in Korea (1950–1953), Vietnam (1955–1975), and various Latin American conflicts.
- Support for anti-communist insurgencies and regimes.

Promotion of Democracy and Capitalism The U.S. actively promoted democratic governance and free-market capitalism as ideals of its global leadership.

Diplomatic Initiatives Strategic diplomacy, arms control agreements (e.g., SALT treaties), and summits with Soviet leaders were part of managing Cold War tensions.

The Post-Cold War Era: 1990s to Early 2000s

Unipolar Moment and American Hegemony With the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991, the U.S. emerged as the sole superpower, asserting its dominance through:

- Military interventions (e.g., Gulf War 1990–1991).
- Expansion of NATO eastward.

Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights The 1990s saw a focus on democracy promotion, humanitarian intervention, and economic globalization.

Key Policies and Events

- The expansion of NATO.
- U.S. involvement in conflicts in the Balkans.
- The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995.

Post-9/11 Shift: War on Terror and New Globalism

September 11, 2001, and Its Impact The terrorist attacks dramatically altered U.S. foreign policy, leading to:

- The invasion of Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003).
- Emphasis on counterterrorism and preemptive strikes.

Reassertion of American Global Leadership The U.S. sought to reshape global security architecture, involving:

- Establishing military

bases worldwide. - Promoting democracy and countering extremism. Challenges and Criticisms This period faced criticism for: - Overreach and prolonged military conflicts. - Erosion of civil liberties. - Strained alliances and global perceptions. Contemporary American Globalism: 2010s to Present Pivot to Asia and Shifts in Strategy The Obama administration emphasized a "pivot to Asia," focusing on: - Strengthening alliances with Japan, South Korea, and Australia. - Countering China's rise. Rise of Populism and Changing Policies The Trump administration marked a shift toward: - America First policies. - Skepticism of multilateral agreements like the Paris Climate Accord and Iran Nuclear Deal. - Trade wars, notably with China. Re-engagement and Strategic Competition The Biden administration has sought to: - Re-engage with international institutions. - Address strategic competition with China and Russia. - Focus on global health issues, such as COVID-19. Key Themes and Milestones in the Rise of American Globalism Global Leadership Post-World War II: Establishing institutions and alliances that shaped the 20th century. Containment and Cold War Strategies: Preventing Soviet influence through military and diplomatic means. Unipolar Dominance: Achieving global preeminence after the Cold War. War on Terror: Redefining security and intervention policies post-9/11. Strategic Competition: Addressing emerging powers and geopolitical shifts in the 21st century. Impact of American Globalism on International Relations Economic Impact American policies have driven globalization, trade liberalization, and economic integration worldwide, although they have also sparked debates over economic sovereignty and inequality. Security and Military Influence The U.S. maintains the largest military budget globally, with bases in numerous countries, shaping regional security architectures. Diplomacy and Soft Power American culture, technology, and values have played a significant role in projecting soft power worldwide. Critiques and Challenges of American Globalism Accusations of imperialism and overreach Neglect of domestic issues due to foreign commitments Alienation of allies and global partners Challenges posed by rising powers like China and India Environmental and human rights concerns Future of American Globalism As the world continues to evolve, the future trajectory of American foreign policy will depend on domestic political will, global challenges, and geopolitical shifts. Debates over interventionism versus diplomacy, multilateralism versus unilateralism, and national interests versus global responsibilities will shape the next chapter of American globalism. Conclusion The rise to globalism in American foreign policy since 1938 represents a complex and multifaceted journey marked by pivotal moments, strategic shifts, and evolving priorities. From the post-WWII order to confronting 21st-century challenges, the U.S. has consistently aimed to shape a world conducive to its interests, values, and security. Understanding this history is crucial for engaging with current and future debates on America's role in global affairs, emphasizing the enduring influence of American policies in forging the international landscape. Keywords for SEO optimization: - American foreign policy history - U.S. globalism timeline - U.S. international relations - Cold War American policies - Post-9/11 foreign policy - American military interventions - Rise of U.S. global leadership - American diplomacy strategies - U.S. role in international organizations - Future of American foreign policy Question Answer What were the key factors that contributed to America's rise to globalism after 1938? Major factors included the aftermath of World War II, the establishment of international institutions like the UN, the Cold War rivalry with the Soviet Union, economic expansion, and the desire to promote democracy and free trade globally. How did the Marshall Plan influence America's shift toward globalism? The Marshall Plan provided extensive economic aid to rebuild Western Europe, fostering economic stability and alliances that solidified America's role as a leading global leader and promoted the spread of American influence. In what ways did the Cold War shape American foreign policy's move toward globalism? The Cold War prompted the U.S. to adopt a global strategy to contain communism, leading to military alliances like NATO,

involvement in Korea and Vietnam, and an emphasis on international diplomacy and economic engagement worldwide. How did the establishment of international organizations impact American foreign policy since 1938? Organizations such as the United Nations, IMF, and World Bank facilitated multilateral cooperation, allowing the U.S. to shape global economic policies, promote security, and extend its influence through diplomatic and economic means. What role did economic interests play in the U.S. embracing globalism post-1938? Economic interests drove the U.S. to promote free trade, open markets, and economic globalization to ensure sustained growth, access to resources, and the expansion of American companies abroad. How has American foreign policy evolved from containment to engagement since 1938? Initially focused on containing communism during the Cold War, U.S. policy shifted towards broader international engagement, promoting democracy, economic liberalization, and security alliances in a more interconnected global system. What criticisms have been raised against the U.S.'s rise to globalism since 1938? Critics argue that American globalism has sometimes led to imperial overreach, interventionism, neglect of domestic issues, and the imposition of American values at the expense of sovereignty and local cultures. 6 How did the end of the Cold War influence America's approach to globalism? The end of the Cold War marked a shift towards a unipolar world where the U.S. sought to promote democracy and economic liberalization globally, although concerns about overreach and unilateral actions persisted. What are the contemporary challenges to American globalism in foreign policy? Contemporary challenges include rising Chinese influence, anti-globalization sentiments, geopolitical conflicts, issues of sovereignty, and balancing national interests with international cooperation.

Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy Since 1938

The trajectory of American foreign policy since 1938 reflects a profound transformation from cautious isolationism to active global engagement. This evolution has been driven by a confluence of geopolitical events, economic interests, ideological shifts, and strategic considerations. Understanding this shift requires examining pivotal moments, policy doctrines, and institutional developments that have shaped the United States' approach to international relations over the past eight decades. This article offers a comprehensive analysis of the rise of American globalism, highlighting key phases, doctrines, and implications for both the U.S. and the broader world.

Pre-World War II Foundations and the Isolationist Era

America's Global Stance in the Early 20th Century Prior to 1938, U.S. foreign policy was largely characterized by a doctrine of isolationism, rooted in the aftermath of World War I and the desire to avoid entanglement in European conflicts. The 1920s and 1930s saw a reluctance to participate in military alliances or international organizations, exemplified by the refusal to join the League of Nations and the passage of neutrality laws aimed at preventing involvement in foreign wars. Limitations and Precursors to Change Despite this inclination, economic ties and the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe and Asia underscored the limits of isolationism. The outbreak of World War II, although initially distant from American shores, highlighted the interconnectedness of global security and economic stability, laying the groundwork for a more interventionist approach.

World War II and the Foundations of Global Engagement

The Shift Begins: From Isolation to Intervention The attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 marked a definitive turning point, compelling the United States to abandon its neutrality. The subsequent declaration of war against Axis powers propelled America into a global conflict that necessitated unprecedented levels of international cooperation. Institutional Developments and Policy Frameworks Post-war, the U.S. spearheaded the creation of international institutions such as the United Nations, Bretton Woods system (including the International Monetary Fund and World Bank), and NATO. These entities institutionalized American-led efforts to promote stability, economic development, and collective security, anchoring the U.S.'s role as a global leader. The Cold War: The Rise of

Containment and Global Leadership Containment Doctrine and the Truman Administration In 1947, the Truman Doctrine articulated a strategic commitment to contain Soviet expansion, marking a clear shift towards proactive engagement. This policy was operationalized through military alliances, economic aid programs like the Marshall Plan, and involvement in regional conflicts. Expansion of American Global Reach Throughout the Cold War, the U.S. established a network of military bases worldwide, engaged in conflicts such as Korea and Vietnam, and fostered alliances beyond Europe, including in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The focus was on preventing the spread of communism and promoting liberal democracy, often at the expense of sovereignty for targeted nations. Key Policy Doctrines and Strategies - Containment: Prevent Soviet influence from spreading. - Massive Retaliation and Deterrence: Use of nuclear arsenals as strategic deterrents. - Flexible Response: Military options adaptable to different scenarios. - Détente: Periods of eased tensions (e.g., SALT treaties). Post-Cold War: Unipolarity and the Expansion of Globalism The End of Bipolarity and the Rise of American Unipolarity The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower. This unipolar moment facilitated an expansive interpretation of American interests, leading to interventions in the Middle East, Africa, and the Balkans. Rise To Globalism American Foreign Policy Since 1938 8 Promotion of Democracy and Economic Liberalization Post-1990s policies emphasized democratization, free trade, and international institutions. Notable initiatives included NATO expansion eastward, the establishment of the World Trade Organization, and interventions justified under humanitarian or peacekeeping mandates. Key Events and Policies - 1990s Interventions: Iraq (Gulf War), Balkans (Bosnia, Kosovo). - Promotion of Global Governance: Active participation in WTO, IMF, and World Bank. - Expansion of NATO: Incorporating former Warsaw Pact countries, extending American influence. The Post-9/11 Era: Counterterrorism and Strategic Reassessment Shift Toward Counterterrorism and Preemptive Action The September 11, 2001 attacks redefined American foreign policy, emphasizing counterterrorism, homeland security, and the projection of military power into new domains. Major Interventions and Their Impacts - Afghanistan (2001): Initiated to dismantle al-Qaeda and remove the Taliban. - Iraq (2003): Controversial invasion justified by weapons of mass destruction allegations, leading to long-term instability. - Global Security Initiatives: Expansion of intelligence-sharing, drone warfare, and counterinsurgency efforts. Reassessing Globalism in the 21st Century The post-9/11 era exposed vulnerabilities in globalist strategies, including military overreach, regional instability, and the limits of American power. It also sparked debates about the balance between intervention and restraint. Recent Trends and the Future of American Globalism Shifts Toward Multipolarity and Strategic Competition In recent years, rising powers such as China and a resurgent Russia have challenged American predominance, prompting a recalibration of foreign policy. The Biden administration's approach reflects a nuanced mix of engagement, competition, and alliance strengthening. Rise To Globalism American Foreign Policy Since 1938 9 America's Reassertion of Global Leadership Despite challenges, recent policies have sought to reaffirm American commitments to NATO, renew alliances in the Indo-Pacific, and lead efforts on climate change and global health. Challenges and Critiques of American Globalism - Overextension: Military interventions and economic commitments strain resources. - Sovereignty and Sovereign Backlash: Pushback against perceived American dominance. - Global Stability vs. National Interests: Balancing global commitments with domestic priorities. Key Themes in the Evolution of American Foreign Policy Ideology and Strategic Interests American foreign policy has oscillated between ideological objectives—promoting democracy and human rights—and pragmatic interests such as economic access and security. Institutionalization and Policy Continuity Throughout the decades, institutions like the State Department, Pentagon, and intelligence agencies have played crucial roles in

shaping and executing policies, often maintaining continuity despite political shifts. Globalism as a Strategic Choice The rise to globalism has not been inevitable but a strategic evolution responding to global threats, economic opportunities, and ideological commitments, often involving complex trade-offs. Conclusion: The Path Forward The rise of American globalism since 1938 reflects a trajectory marked by profound transformations driven by global conflicts, ideological battles, technological advancements, and shifting power dynamics. While the U.S. has historically positioned itself as a global leader, recent challenges necessitate a nuanced approach balancing engagement with restraint. Understanding this evolution offers vital insights into the future contours of American foreign policy and its impact on international stability and prosperity. --- This comprehensive overview underscores that American foreign policy's rise to globalism is a multifaceted process, shaped by a combination of strategic interests, Rise To Globalism American Foreign Policy Since 1938 10 ideological commitments, institutional developments, and responses to global crises. As the world continues to evolve, so too will the United States' role within it—adapting its approach to meet new challenges while preserving its foundational interests. American foreign policy, globalization, Cold War, United Nations, Bretton Woods, post- World War II, international trade, diplomacy, economic expansion, geopolitical strategy

Rise to GlobalismRise to GlobalismRise to GlobalismRise to GlobalismFrom free trade to globalization uncovering the mist of 21st centuryDr. Strangelove's AmericaGlobalization and America Since 1945Race and US Foreign PolicyReassessing the PresidencyThe Globalization of Nothing 2The Globalization of U.S.-Latin American RelationsGlobalization and Latin American Economies 1960-1995Rise to GlobalismGlobalization in World HistoryThe First SummitRise to GlobalismThe Insular Cases and the Emergence of American EmpireThe CIA and the Marshall PlanOliver Stone's USAThe Journal of Military History Stephen E. Ambrose Stephen E. Ambrose Stephen E. Ambrose Stephen Edward Ambrose José Alberto, Pérez Toro Margot A. Henriksen Deward Clayton Brown Mark Ledwidge David Gordon George Ritzer Virginia Marie Bouvier Giovanni E. Reyes S. Ambrose Antony G. Hopkins Theodore A. Wilson Stephen E. Ambrose Bartholomew H. Sparrow Sallie Pisani Robert Brent Toplin

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an overview of the evolution of american foreign policy from 1938 to the present focusing on such events as world war ii the cuban missile crisis vietnam and the salt treaties the author examines such topics as the iran contra scandal and free electio

since it first appeared in 1971 rise to globalism has sold hundreds of thousands of copies the ninth edition of this classic survey now updated through the administration of george w bush offers a concise and informative overview of the evolution of american foreign policy from 1938 to the present focusing on such pivotal events as world war ii the cuban missile crisis vietnam and 9 11 examining everything from the iran contra scandal to the

rise of international terrorism the authors analyze in light of the enormous global power of the united states how american economic aggressiveness racism and fear of communism have shaped the nation s evolving foreign policy

much has been written about globalization as an economic and political concept the academic debate looks forward for explanations about the historical roots and development of this emerging phenomenon where the nation state s evolved into a system where nations are ruled by the dynamics of global interdependence globalization in the new era is characterized as a process where geographical political and cultural borders tend to dissolve the westphalia notion of sovereignty capitulates against the principle of political subordination as integration of local power ensuring national legitimacy

did america really learn to stop worrying and love the bomb as the title of stanley kubrick s 1964 film *Dr Strangelove* would have us believe does that darkly satirical comedy have anything in common with martin luther king jr s impassioned i have a dream speech or with elvis presley s throbbing i m all shook up in margot henriksen s vivid depiction of the decades after world war ii all three are expressions of a cultural revolution directly related to the atomic bomb although many scientists and other americans protested the pursuit of nuclear superiority after world war ii ended they were drowned out by cold war rhetoric that encouraged a culture of consensus nonetheless henriksen says a culture of dissent arose and she traces this rebellion through all forms of popular culture at first artists expressed their anger anxiety and despair in familiar terms that addressed nuclear reality only indirectly but henriksen focuses primarily on new modes of expression that emerged discussing the disturbing themes of film noir with extended attention to alfred hitchcock and science fiction films beat poetry rock n roll and pop art black humor became a primary weapon in the cultural revolution while literature movies and music gave free rein to every possible expression of the generation gap cultural upheavals from flower power to the civil rights movement accentuated the failure of old values filled with fascinating examples of cultural responses to the atomic age henriksen s book is a must read for anyone interested in the united states at mid twentieth century did america really learn to stop worrying and love the bomb as the title of stanley kubrick s 1964 film *Dr Strangelove* would have us believe does that darkly satirical comedy have anything in common with martin luther king jr s impassioned

annotation we ve all heard the term but what exactly is globalization in his new book *Globalization and America Since 1945* d clayton brown provides a brief jargon free and easy to understand overview of this important issue this volume examines how the united

african americans analysis of and interest in foreign affairs represents a rich and dynamic legacy and this work provides a cutting edge insight into this neglected aspect of us foreign affairs in addition to extending the parameters of us foreign policy literature to include race and ethnicity the book documents case specific analyses of the evolutionary development of the african american foreign affairs network aafan whilst the examination of race in regard to the construction of us foreign policy is significant this book also provides a cross disciplinary approach which utilises historical and political science methods to paint a more realistic appraisal of us foreign policy including analysis of original archival evidence this theoretically informed work seeks to transcend the standard mono disciplinary approach which overestimates the separation between domestic and foreign affairs the unique approach of this work will add an important dimension to a newly emerging field and will be of interest to scholars in ethnic and racial studies american politics us foreign policy and us history

strong p american despots strong p p amazing low sale price in defense of authentic freedom as versus the presidency that betrayed it p p everyone seems to agree that brutal dictators and despotic rulers deserve scorn and worse but why have historians been so willing to overlook the despotic actions of the united states own presidents you can scour libraries from one end to the other and encounter precious few criticisms of america s worst despots p p the founders imagined that the president would be a collegial leader with precious little power who constantly faced the threat of impeachment today however the president orders thousands of young men and women to danger and death in foreign lands rubber stamps regulations that throw enterprises into upheaval controls the composition of the powerful federal reserve and manages the priorities millions of swarms of bureaucrats that vex the citizenry in every way p it is not too much of a stretch to say that the president embodies the leviathan state as we know it or more precisely it is not an individual president so much as the very institution of the presidency that has been the major impediment of liberty the presidency as the founders imagined it has been displaced by democratically ratified serial despotism and for that reason it must be stopped p every american president seems to strive to make the historians a list by doing big and dramatic things wars occupations massive programs tyrannies large and small in hopes of being considered among the greats such as lincoln wilson and fdr they always imagine themselves as honored by future generations the worse their crimes the more the accolades p well the free ride ends with em reassessing the presidency the rise of the executive state and the decline of freedom em edited by john denson p this remarkable volume 825 pages including index and bibliography is the first full scale revision of the official history of the u s executive state it traces the progression of power exercised by american presidents from the early american republic up to the eventual reality of the power hungry caesars which later appear as president in american history contributors examine the usual judgments of the historical profession to show the ugly side of supposed presidential greatness  p the mission inherent in this undertaking is to determine how the presidency degenerated into the office of american caesar did the character of the man who held the office corrupt it or did the power of the office as it evolved corrupt the man or was it a combination of the two was there too much latent power in the original creation of the office as the anti federalists claimed or was the power externally created and added to the position by corrupt or misguided men p p there s never been a better guide to everything awful about american presidents no you won t get the civics text approach of see no evil essay after essay details depredations that will shock you and wonder how american liberty could have ever survived in light of the rule of these people p contributors include george bittlingmayer john v denson marshall l derosa thomas j dilorenzo lowell gallaway richard m gamble david gordon paul gottfried randall g holcombe hans hermann hoppe jeffrey rogers hummel michael levin yuri n maltsev william marina ralph raico joseph salerno barry simpson joseph stromberg h arthur scott trask richard vedder and clyde wilson p

the globalization of nothing is back in a revised and completely updated edition with an even greater emphasis on the processes of globalization and how they relate to mcdonaldization as before this book is structured around four sets of concepts addressing the issues of places non places things non things people non people and services non services by drawing upon salient examples from everyday life george ritzer invites the reader to examine the nuances of these concepts in conjunction with the paradoxes within the process of the globalization of nothing critical questions are raised throughout and the reader is compelled not only to seek answers to these questions but also to critically evaluate the questions as well as their answers new to this edition features a greater emphasis on the main topic of globalization a new first chapter offers an introductory overview of globalization and globalization theory outlining the unique ways in which these topics are addressed throughout the text offers a new way to

conceptualize and theorize about globalization this edition delves into two subprocesses of globalization glocalization and globalization provides a new way to think about consumer culture and globalization new material is presented on consumer culture and its globalization as well as on the role of branding uses a nontechnical and accessible style with many global examples the examples in this book are drawn from everyday life and a global consumer culture that are readily recognizable to students shorter and more concise in response to reviewer feedback intended audience this text can be used in a variety of courses focusing on the principles of sociology social change social theory globalization consumerism and the global economy in sociology departments as well as in related courses in departments of political science or economics contributor to the sage teaching innovations and professional development award

annotation analyzes the impact of globalization on u s latin american relations

globalisation was the buzzword of the 1990s it promises to become even more important in the first decade of the new century there is now a flood of literature on the economics politics and sociology of globalization and regular commentary in the serious daily and weekly press virtually all of this discussion makes assumptions and frequently explicit claims about the novelty of globalisation according to one view the globalisation is a new phenomenon that can be dated from the 1980s a second view holds that globalisation has a long history that can be traced back to the nineteenth century if not earlier the importance of these themes scarcely needs elaborating yet they have still to attract significant attention from historians this volume is the first by a team of historians to address these issues globalisation in world history has two distinctive features first it offers a categorisation of types and stages of globalisation that existed before the late twentieth century no such taxonomy exists at present secondly it emphasises a feature that the current debate greatly underestimates the fact that globalisation has non western as well as western origins globalisation is much more than the rise of the west presented in new terminology the contributors bring their expertise to bear on themes that give prominence to china south asia africa and the world of islam as well as to europe and the united states and span the last three centuries while also showing an awareness of more distant antecedents the result is a coherent and thought provoking collection of essays globalisation will become a major theme of historical research during the next decade this book will help to set the new agenda

in this revised edition of his classic study theodore wilson has expanded and updated the narrative drawing upon a wealth of primary sources made available since the first edition he has added nearly forty percent new material he recaptures the drama and color of the shipboard discussions establishing the meeting at argentia as a landmark in the history of war diplomacy

incorporating the most recent scholarship this eighth revised edition of rise to globalism now in paperback offers a concise and informative overview of the evolution of american foreign policy from 1938 to the present ambrose also wrote bestsellers undaunted courage and d day

focuses on america s first attempts at empire building through a string of u s supreme court decisions in the early part of the 20th century that tried to define the legal and constitutional status of america s island territories puerto rico cuba and the philippines among others and reveals how the court provided the rationalization for the establishment of an american empire

pisani shows how the u s added a cold war corollary to the principle of self determination massive foreign aid and nonmilitary covert operations to reshape war torn europe in the

image of the u s she tells for the first time the story of the top cia operatives who were instrumental in developing the non military covert intervention policies of the early cold war years and the office of policy coordination that carried them out

challenging audiences and critics alike the films of oliver stone have compelled many viewers to re examine some of their most revered beliefs about america s past stone has generated enormous controversy and debate among those who take issue with his dramatic use of history this book brings stone face to face with some of his most thoughtful critics and supporters and allows him room to respond to their views writers including david halberstam stephen ambrose arthur schlesinger jr walter lafeber and robert rosenstone critique stone s most contested films to show how they may distort amplify or transcend the historical realities they appear to depict

includes scholarly articles and book reviews on topics in military history

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