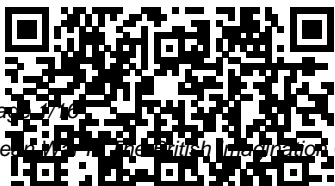

The Crimean War In The British Imagination Cambridge Studies In Nineteenth Century Literature And Culture

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A Visual History of the Crimean War

University Press of
New England

What does sound,
whether preserved
or lost, tell us
about nineteenth-
century wartime?

Hearing the Crimean

War: Wartime Sound

and the Unmaking of

Sense pursues this

question through

the many

territories

affected by the

Crimean War,

including Britain,

France, Turkey,

Russia, Italy,

Poland, Latvia,

Dagestan, Chechnya,

and Crimea.

Examining the

experience of

listeners and the

politics of

archiving sound, it

reveals the close

interplay between

nineteenth-century

geographies of

empire and the

media through which

wartime sounds

became audible--or

failed to do so.

The volume explores

the dynamics of

sound both in

violent encounters

on the battlefield

and in the

experience of

listeners far-

removed from

theaters of war,

each essay

interrogating the

Crimean War's sonic

archive in order to

address a broad set

of issues in

musicology,

ethnomusicology,

literary studies,
the history of the
senses and sound
studies.

A Clash of Empires

Routledge

In contrast to every other
book about the conflict

Andrew Lambert's ground-
breaking study *The Crimean
War: British Grand Strategy
against Russia, 1853-1856* is
neither an operational
history of the armies in the
Crimea, nor a study of the
diplomacy of the conflict.

The core concern is with
grand strategy, the
development and
implementation of national
policy and strategy. The key
concepts are strategic,
derived from the works of
Carl von Clausewitz and Sir
Julian Corbett, and the main
focus is on naval, not
military operations. This
original approach rejected

the 'Continentalist' orthodoxy
that dominated
contemporary writing about
the history of war, reflecting
an era when British security
policy was dominated by
Inner German Frontier, the
British Army of the Rhine
and Air Force Germany.
Originally published in 1990
the book appeared just as the
Cold War ended; the
strategic landscape for
Britain began shifting away
from the continent, and new
commitments were emerging
that heralded a return to
maritime strategy, as
adumbrated in the defence
policy papers of the 1990s.
With a new introduction that
contextualises the 1990 text
and situates it in the
developing historiography of
the Crimean War the new
edition makes this essential
book available to a new
generation of scholars.

Despatches from the Front
Casemate Publishers
Crimea: The Great Crimean War,
1854-1856 by Trevor Royle
The Crimean War is one of history's
most compelling subjects. It
encompassed human suffering,
woeful leadership and
maladministration on a grand
scale. It created a heroic myth out
of the disastrous Charge of the
Light Brigade and, in Florence
Nightingale, it produced one of
history's great heroes. New
weapons were introduced; trench
combat became a fact of daily
warfare outside Sebastopol;
medical innovation saved
countless soldiers' lives that would
otherwise have been lost. The war
paved the way for the greater
conflagration which broke out in
1914 and greatly prefigured the
current situation in Eastern
Europe.

The Siege of Sevastopol,
1854 – 1855 St. Martin's Press
The Crimean War is full of
resonance - not least, the
Charge of the Light Brigade,
the Siege of Sevastopol and
Florence Nightingale at

Scutari with her lamp. In this
fascinating book, Clive Ponting
separates the myths from the
reality, and tells the true story
of the heroism of the ordinary
soldiers, often through eye-
witness accounts of the men
who fought and those who
survived the terrible winter of
1854-55. To contemporaries, it
was 'The Great War with
Russia' - fought not only in the
Black Sea and the Crimea but
in the Baltic, the Arctic, the
Pacific and the Caucasus.
Ironically, Britain's allies were
France, her traditional enemy,
ably commanded (from home)
by Napoleon III himself, and
the Muslim Ottoman Empire,
widely seen as an infidel
corrupt power. It was the first
of the 'modern' wars, using
rifles, artillery, trench systems,
steam battleships, telegraph
and railways; yet the British
soldiers wore their old highly
coloured uniforms and took
part in their last cavalry charge
in Europe. There were over

650,000 casualties. Britain was unable fully to deploy her greatest strength, her Navy, while her Army was led by incompetent aristocrats. The views of ordinary soldiers about Raglan, Cardigan and Lucan make painful reading.

The Crimean War

Crimean War BRILL

The Crimean War, the most destructive and deadly war of the nineteenth century, has been the subject of countless books, yet historian Anthony Dawson has amassed an astonishing collection of previously unknown and unpublished material, including numerous letters and private journals. Many untapped French sources reveal aspects of the fighting in the Crimea that have never been portrayed before. The accounts demonstrate the suffering of the troops during the savage winter and the

ravages of cholera and dysentery that resulted in the deaths of more than 16,000 British troops and 75,000 French. Whilst there is graphic firsthand testimony from those that fought up the slopes of the Alma, in the valley of death at Balaklava, and the fog of Inkerman, the book focusses upon the siege; the great artillery bombardments, the storming of the Redan and the Mamelon, and the largest man-made hole in history up to that time when the Russians blew up the defences they could not hold, with their own men inside. The Siege of Sevastopol also highlights, for the first time, the fourth major engagement in the Crimea, the Battle of the Tchernaya in August 1855, the Russians last great attempt to break the siege. This predominantly French-

fought battle has never before examined in such in English language books.

British Military

Intelligence in the

Crimean War, 1854-1856

Boxtree, Limited

The Crimean WarThe

Truth Behind the

MythRandom House

The Crimean War and Its

Afterlife Routledge

Chloroform, telegraphy, steamships and rifles were distinctly modern features of the Crimean War.

Covered by a large corps of reporters, illustrators and cameramen, it also became the first media war in history. For the benefit of the ubiquitous artists and correspondents, both the domestic events were carefully staged, giving the Crimean War an aesthetically alluring, even spectacular character. With their exclusive focus on

written sources, historians have consistently overlooked this visual dimension of the Crimean War. Photo-historian Ulrich Keller challenges the traditional literary bias by drawing on a wealth of pictorial materials from scientific diagrams to photographs, press illustration and academic painting. The result is a new and different historical account which emphasizes the careful aesthetic scripting of the war for popular mass consumption at home.

Scarecrow Press

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Modern Times, Absolutism, Industrialization, grade: A (=1,0), Vrije University Brussel (Vesalius College Brussels), course: British History of the 19th and 20th Centuries, 17 entries in the bibliography, language:

English, abstract: Historians consider the Crimean War from 1854 to 1856 as the turning point in the politics of the great European powers in the 19th century. This research paper examines why and how this war happened and what the consequences were for Europe and especially for the foreign policy of Britain. It is driven by the thesis that the Crimean War was changing the policies of the European powers significantly to a new aggressive behaviour. Therefore it is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the question why the Crimean War broke out and how Britain became involved. Chapter II discusses the main events in the war. It does not look only on Britain's policies, but also focuses on Austria-Hungary which played a key role in the war. The third and last chapter shows how the war affected the policies of the European powers. Especially the impacts on the British Empire are

pointed out. This research paper is based on a comprehensive bibliography containing primary and secondary sources and a scientific article on the topic. The majors works used for this paper are David Wetzel's *The Crimean War* and Paul W. Schroeder's *Austria, Great Britain and the Crimean War*.
1 David Wetzel. *The Crimean War: A Diplomatic History*. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1985), p. v. 2 Paul W. Schroeder. *Austria, Great Britain and the Crimean War: The Destruction of the European Concert*. (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1972), p. xi. 3 This research paper is written in the course „British History of the 19th and 20th Centuries” at Vesalius College Brussels. Therefore it will have a focus in all chapters on British opinion, policy and impacts of the British Empire.

1853-1856 Pen and Sword
"Cecil Woodham-Smith

was an unlikely historian. Even after writing two bestselling books, the acclaimed popular author remained surprised by her own success. The daughter of a prominent Anglo-Irish military family, Mrs. Woodham-Smith was a well-dressed housewife and erstwhile romance writer turned purveyor of Victorian history. Inspired by a dinner party conversation, she burst onto the scene in 1950 with a successful biography of Florence Nightingale. No one-hit wonder, she followed up three years later with *The Reason Why*, an account of the Charge of the Light Brigade, the tragic culmination of the Battle of Balaklava. The bestseller solidified Woodham-Smith's standing as a historian of national renown. Widely reviewed and broadly acclaimed, *The Reason Why* became required reading across a broad swath of British society. It was even named the Daily Mail's Book of the Month Selection in November 1953. The through line linking these two works by Woodham-Smith is the mid-nineteenth century's Crimean War, fought between 1853 and 1856, primarily on a Black Sea peninsula now occupied by the Russian Federation. This conflict of recondite and complex causes is best known in Britain for the mismanagement by the Army's hidebound leadership and for the innovations of the moment's resourceful new

luminaries. The Army's blunder is exemplified in the Charge of the Light Brigade, a near-suicidal maneuver involving more than 600 cavalry soldiers. The occasion came to characterize a British affection for disaster and even failure, particularly when met with unflinching duty. The leading light of the War, on the other hand, was Florence Nightingale. Called "The Lady with the Lamp," Nightingale offered a fearless response to deaths by wartime illness, her can-do spirit coated in an angelic veneer. As she wrote about the Victorian past, Mrs. Woodham-Smith played her part in lodging a tragic blunder and a beloved heroine at the heart of national myth and national

understanding. Together, Florence Nightingale and The Charge of the Light Brigade represent the antinomies of the Crimean War. They also capture two poles of British, and particularly English, self-conception. I imagined, when I began researching the Crimean conflict some years ago, that Mrs. Woodham-Smith would appear as a footnote in my study, her texts providing a well-regarded foundation in their archival research and lucid prose. But as I dove into military archives, I found myself pulled between letters sent from survivors in the wake of the Charge and plans for auctions of its regalia one hundred years on. And when I surveyed medical papers, my perusals of nineteenth-

century newspapers
lionizing Nightingale
opened up into
discoveries of transcripts
for BBC radio shows
produced a century later.
My experience
researching other aspects
and other protagonists
was very much the same.
Database searches and
archival meanderings had
me shuttling between the
Crimean War and its
legacies, from the
nineteenth century,
through the twentieth
century, and even to our
present day. Time and
again, my research
revealed, countless
Britons have found
themselves absorbed by
the mid-nineteenth
century's War. As I came
to apprehend this
dynamic, Mrs. Woodham-
Smith moved from

footnote to text and from
background to
foreground"--
Making Modern Britain The
Crimean War The Truth
Behind the Myth
The Crimean War
(1853-1856) was the first
modern war. A vicious
struggle between imperial
Russia and an alliance of
the British, French and
Ottoman Empires, it was
the first conflict to be
reported first-hand in
newspapers, painted by
official war artists, recorded
by telegraph and
photographed by camera.
In her new short history,
Trudi Tate discusses the
ways in which this novel
representation itself
became part of the modern
war machine. She tells
forgotten stories about the
war experience of individual
soldiers and civilians,
including journalists,
nurses, doctors, war

tourists and other witnesses. At the same time, the war was a retrograde one, fought with the mentality, and some of the equipment, of Napoleonic times. Tate argues that the Crimean War was both modern and old-fashioned, looking backwards and forwards, and generating optimism and despair among those who lived through it. She explores this paradox while giving full coverage to the bloody battles (Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman), the siege of Sebastopol, the much-derided strategies of the commanders, conditions in the field and the cultural impact of the anti-Russian alliance.

Historical Dictionary of the Crimean War Routledge

Winfried Baumgart's masterful history of the Crimean War has been expanded and fully updated to reflect advances made in the field since the book's first publication. It

convincingly argues that if the war had continued after 1856, the First World War would have taken place 60 years earlier, but that fighting ultimately ceased because diplomacy never lost its control over the use of war as an instrument in power politics. With 19 images, 13 maps and additional tables as well as a brand new chapters on 'the medical services', this expanded and fully-updated 2nd edition explores * The origins and diplomacy of the Crimean War * The war aims and general attitudes of the belligerent powers (Russia, France, and Britain), non-belligerent German powers (Austria and Prussia) and a selected number of neutral powers, including the United States * The characteristics and capabilities of the armies involved * The nature of the fighting itself The Crimean War: 1853-1856 examines the conflict in both its Europe-wide and global contexts, moving beyond the five great European powers to consider

the role and importance of smaller states and theatres of war that have otherwise been under-served. To this end, it looks at fighting on the Danube front, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Caucasian battlefield, as well as the White Sea and the Pacific, with final chapters devoted to the Paris peace congress of 1856, the end of the war and its legacy. This book remains the definitive study of one of the most important wars in modern history.

The Crimean War Osprey Publishing

Florence Nightingale is famous as the “lady with the lamp” in the Crimean War, 1854—56. There is a massive amount of literature on this work, but, as editor Lynn McDonald shows, it is often erroneous, and films and press reporting on it have been even less accurate. The Crimean War reports on Nightingale’s

correspondence from the war hospitals and on the staggering amount of work she did post-war to ensure that the appalling death rate from disease (higher than that from bullets) did not recur. This volume contains much on Nightingale’s efforts to achieve real reforms. Her well-known, and relatively “sanitized”, evidence to the royal commission on the war is compared with her confidential, much franker, and very thorough Notes on the Health of the British Army, where the full horrors of disease and neglect are laid out, with the names of those responsible.

A Diplomatic History

Westview Press

This book analyzes the Crimean War from the Ottoman perspective based mainly on Ottoman and Russian primary sources, and includes an assessment of the War’s impact on the Ottoman

state and Ottoman society.
*British Grand Strategy
against Russia, 1853–56*

Brief Histories

First Published in 2001.

Routledge is an imprint of
Taylor & Francis, an
informa company.

The Origins of the Crimean
War History Press

The Crimean War is famous
as a source of heroic and
horrific legend. Philip
Warner's concern in his
reassessment of the
campaign has been to
uncover the true course of the
war, to place the heroics in
their proper context and to
show how General Simpson's
description of the assault on
the Redan can be applied to
the whole war. Warner also
brings together the initial
strands of the conflict and its
escalation to involve many of
the Great Powers of the day.
He is also able to bring in the
other locations of the conflict
as the two sides poured men
and resources into containing
the other. The author, Philip

Warner, quotes extensively
from contemporary sources
and especially from previously
unpublished Allied and
Russian soldiers letters and
diaries which provide haunting
glimpses of the realities of
war. His expert knowledge of
fortification and siege warfare
and his understanding of
nineteenth century armies
have combined to make this
book both a valuable work of
scholarship and an intensely
readable account of the
battles. Philip Warner is a
former senior lecturer at the
Royal Military Academy at
Sandhurst and author of forty
books in the field of military
history and biography. He
joined the army after
graduating from Cambridge in
1939 and served in the Far
East throughout World War II.
The book includes an
extensive picture gallery and
author biography and
bibliography.

**Florence Nightingale: The
Crimean War** Wilfrid
Laurier Univ. Press

The Crimean War was the most destructive armed conflict of the Victorian era. It is remembered for the unreasoning courage of the Charge of the Light Brigade, for the precise volleys of the Thin Red Line and the impossible assaults upon Sevastopol's Redan. It also demonstrated the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the British military system based on privilege and purchase.??Poor organisation at staff level and weak leadership from the Commander-in-Chief with a lack of appreciation of the conditions the troops would experience in the Crimea resulted in the needless death of thousands of soldiers. The Royal Navy, by comparison, was highly effective and successfully undertook its operations in the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.??The relative performance of the two branches of Britain's armed forces is reflected in the despatches sent back to the UK by the?respective commanders. The comparative wealth of detail provided by Admirals Napier, Dundas and Lyons contrast sharply with the limited, though frequent, communications from Generals Raglan, Codrington and Simpson.??The despatches of all these commanding officers are presented in this compilation just as they were when first published in the 1850s. They tell of the great battles of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, of the continuing struggle against Sevastopol and the naval operations which cut the Russian communications and ensured an eventual, if costly, victory. They can be

read, just as they were when battles, still widely believed, revealed to the general public more than 150 years ago.

The Crimean War in Imperial Context, 1854-1856 Oxford

University Press, USA

The Crimean War was the most destructive conflict of Queen Victoria's reign, the outcome of which was indecisive; most historians regard it as an irrelevant and unnecessary conflict despite its fame for Florence Nightingale and the Charge of the Light Brigade. Here Hugh Small shows how the history of the Crimean War has been manipulated to conceal Britain's - and Europe's - failure. The war governments and early historians combined to withhold the truth from an already disappointed nation in a deception that lasted over a century. Accounts of

gave fictitious leadership roles to senior officers.

Careful analysis of the fighting shows that most of Britain's military successes in the war were achieved by the common soldiers, who understood tactics far better than the officer class and who acted usually without orders and often in contravention of them. Hugh Small's mixture of politics and battlefield narrative identifies a turning point in history, and raises disturbing questions about the utility of war.

The Crimean War

Routledge

2004 marks the 150th anniversary of the Crimean War and this volume covers the events from the complex causes of the war and the declaration of war by Turkey in 1853, through the involvement of Britain and France in 1854 and the

war itself including the bloody battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann to the declaration of peace in 1856.

(1853 - 1856) GRIN Verlag
Cattley's system of long-range espionage and prisoner interrogation helped to ensure that the Allies were never caught off guard for the remainder of the war, and also directed their blows with some precision, thus paving the way to victory. This book demonstrates that intelligence was a fundamental part of the Crimean War and also that this war forms a significant chapter in the history of British intelligence.

The Routledge Handbook of the Crimean War Springer
The Crimean War (1853-56) between Russia, Turkey, Britain, France and the Kingdom of Sardinia was a diplomatically preventable

conflict for influence over an unstable Near and Middle East. It could have broken out in any decade between Napoleon and Wilhelm II; equally, it need never have occurred. In this masterly study, based on massive archival research, David Goldfrank argues that the European diplomatic roots of the war stretch far beyond the 'Eastern Question' itself, and shows how the domestic concerns of the participants contributed to the outbreak of hostilities.