

## Week Three Handout

*“Holy War, Holy Peace: A biblical, historical and political perspective”*

Dr. James C. (Jim) Wallace



### The Art of War from Sun Tzu to von Clausewitz to Osama bin Laden

An historical overview of war

*This class will present an historical overview of war throughout history – by time period, by type, by origin and location, by destruction, by justification and reason. The aim of the class is to provide a macro perspective that will allow the students to place theories and religious principles of warfare in a global-historical context.*

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#### Opening

Greetings – especially to new people.

Thanks for covering for last week. Reminder that materials are online.

Open to entertaining any questions from last week.

#### Types of War

- **Family/clan/tribal war** – conflicts of identity and territory
- **Border war** – conflicts over territory
- **Imperial war** – conflicts of territory and resources
- **Religious war** – conflicts of ideology and belief
- **Civil war** – national conflicts of identity and political control
- **World war** – global conflicts of identity, ideology, territory, political control and power
- **Asymmetric warfare** – conflicts between two groups of vastly different military size and capability involving state and non-state actors; often involving guerilla war or terrorism
- **Humanitarian warfare** – conflicts of intervention to stop genocide or mass violations of human rights; usually authorized by the UN or other international body; conducted in keeping with the humanitarian principles detailed in the International Bill of Human Rights (UDHR with the ICCPR and ICESR)

## History and Destructiveness of War

- 60,000,000–72,000,000 – World War II (Global, 1939–1945)
- 36,000,000 – An Shi Rebellion (China, 755–763)
- 30,000,000–60,000,000 – Mongol Conquests (Central Asia to Eastern Europe to Sea of Japan, 13th century)
- 25,000,000 – Qing dynasty conquest of Ming dynasty (China, 1616–1662)
- 20,000,000 – World War I (Global, 1914–1918)
- 20,000,000 – Taiping Rebellion (China, 1850–1864)
- 20,000,000 – Second Sino-Japanese War (China, Mongolia, Burma, 1937–1945)
- 8,000,000–12,000,000 – Dungan revolt (China, 1862–1877)
- 7,000,000–20,000,000 – Conquests of Tamerlane (Central Asia, 1370–1405)
- 5,000,000–9,000,000 – Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War (Russia, 1917–1922)

Other wars for comparison:

- 3,500,000–6,000,000 – Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)
- 3,000,000–11,500,000 – Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
- 2,500,000–3,500,000 – Korean War (1950-1953)
- 2,300,000–3,800,000 – Vietnam Wars (1945-1975)
- 2,000,000–4,000,000 – Huguenot Wars / French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)
- 1,000,000 – U.S. Civil War (USA, 1861-1865)
- 868,000 – 1,400,000 – Seven Years War (*Churchill = First World War*) (1756-7162)

## Religious Warfare

A religious war is a *bellum sacrum* – a war caused by or justified by religious ideology and beliefs.

### **Major religious conflicts**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Death Toll</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Religions Involved</b>
Thirty Years War	1618-1648	3 – 11.5 million	Holy Roman Empire	Protestants and Catholics
French Wars of Religion	1562-1598	2 – 4 million	France	Protestants and Catholics
2 <sup>nd</sup> Sudanese War	1983-2005	1-2 million	Sudan	Islam and Christianity
Crusades	1095-1291	1-3 million	Holy Land & Europe	Islam and Christianity
Lebanese Civil War	1975-1990	130,000-250,000	Lebanon	Sunni, Shiite, and Christians

## Crusades

There were many religious crusades for many reasons. The primary battles that we consider the “Crusades” were a response to the expansion of the Islamic Empire into western Europe. It was cast as an effort by European Christians to recapture the Holy Land, and in particular Jerusalem, from the Muslims. There were many underlying reasons which contributed to the declaration of different crusades – the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church, the crumbling of Byzantium and the Orthodox Catholic areas, economic opportunities, and the emptying of European prisons.

- **First Crusade (1095-1099)** – Appeal of the Byzantium Emperor to Pope Urban II for help in resisting the advance of the Seljuk Turks. The siege of Jerusalem and the creation of the Crusader states.
- **Second Crusade (1147-1199)** – After a period of peaceful co-existence, a new crusade was called for by various preachers, including Bernard of Clairvaux.
- **Third Crusade (1187-1192)** – The Muslim states were united by Saladin and the threatened Crusader states responded, among them Richard the Lionhearted.
- **Fourth Crusade (1202-1204)** – An effort to invade the Holy Land through Egypt, initiated by Pope Innocent III.
- **Children’s’ Crusade (1212)** - A spontaneous youth movement in France and Germany.
- **Fifth Crusade (1217-1221)** – A response to the Fourth Lateran Council (1215) resulting in a dual strategy to get the Holy Land back – one by land through Europe and one by sea through Egypt.
- **Sixth Crusade (1228-1229)** – An effort led by Emperor Frederick II in response to excommunication by Pope Gregory IX. Frederick made peace with Al-Kamil, the ruler of Egypt, and gave Muslims control of the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Asqa Mosque.
- **Seventh Crusade (1248-1254)** – A battle brought on by Papal interests in Egypt.
- **Eighth Crusade (1270)** – King Louis IX attacked the Arabs in North Africa.
- **Ninth Crusade (1271-1272)** – Edward I of England tried to finish where Louis IX failed in North Africa.
- **Other smaller “crusades” in northern and eastern Europe**

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