

Battle Analysis & Mission Command Project Resources

Cyber Research Center



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Revolutionary War

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

JUNE 17, 1775

BRITISH FORCES AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES

The Battle of Bunker Hill took place during the Siege of Boston, but most of the fighting took place on Breed's Hill. In preparation, Col. Prescott and colonial militiamen built earthen fortifications on top of Breed's Hill. Americans, to save ammunition waited until the Redcoats were within several dozen yards and then let loose with a lethal barrage of musket fire, throwing the British into retreat. The British reformed and attacked again with the same results. On the third attack the Redcoats reached the redoubts and engaged the Americans in hand-to-hand combat. The Americans were outnumbered and very low on ammunition, so they were forced to retreat. The British won control of the Charlestown Peninsula.

COMMANDERS: Colonel William Prescott

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BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE, TECUMSEH'S WAR

NOVEMBER 7, 1811

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES AGAINST AMERICAN INDIAN CONFEDERATION

The Battle of Tippecanoe took place at Prophetstown near the Tippecanoe River in the Indiana Territory. Tecumseh, a Shawnee leader, and his brother Tenskwatawa, "The Prophet" were forming and leading various tribes at Prophetstown. They opposed settlers being allowed in their region. Governor Harrison marched with an army to disperse the confederation but asked to meet with Tenskwatawa before action was taken. Tecumseh was away recruiting allies. Early the next day, the army was taken by surprise when the Indians attacked them. The army held its ground and defeated the Indians. Prophetstown was abandoned and burned by Harrison's men.

COMMANDERS: Governor William Henry Harrison

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BATTLE OF AIKEN, CIVIL WAR

FEBRUARY 11, 1865

UNITED STATES - UNION ARMY FORCES AGAINST CONFEDERATE ARMY FORCES

The Battle of Aiken was part of the Campaign of the Carolinas. It would be the final confederate victory. The armies engaged in hand-to-hand combat all over the city of Aiken, South Carolina. The Union army did not anticipate any resistance, but a Confederate cavalry corps and Home Guard were there.

COMMANDERS: General Hugh Kilpatrick (US) and General Joseph Wheeler (CSA)

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BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, CIVIL WAR

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862

UNITED STATES - UNION ARMY FORCES AGAINST CONFEDERATE ARMY FORCES

The Battle of Antietam, also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg took place at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The battle was the first invasion of the North by Confederate General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. President Lincoln turned to Gen. McClellan to respond to the invasion and the armies clashed at South Mountain. Following the Confederate retreat from South Mountain and learning Stonewall had captured Harpers Ferry Lee decided to make a stand at Sharpsburg. Lee's battle plan fell into the hands of Union soldiers. The Union forces made three major attacks that Lee withstood by shifting his men. Casualties were over 23,000. That night Lee withdrew to Virginia without McClellan stopping his retreat. McClellan refused Lincoln's orders to pursue Lee which led to his removal from command. Union forces claimed victory, and President Lincoln used it to release his Emancipation Proclamation.

COMMANDERS: Major General George B. McClellan

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BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, CIVIL WAR

APRIL 30 – MAY 6, 1863

UNITED STATES – UNION ARMY FORCES AGAINST CONFEDERATE ARMY FORCES

The Battle of Chancellorsville took place in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, where Confederate General Lee launched multiple attacks on the Union Army's position at Chancellorsville. A fierce day of fighting made this the second bloodiest day of the Civil War. The small Confederate force was defeated, but able to delay the Union troops, forcing Union General Hooker to withdraw the remainder of his army across the river and end the campaign.

COMMANDERS: Major General Joseph Hooker and General Robert E. Lee

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BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, CIVIL WAR

SEPTEMBER 18-20, 1863

UNITED STATES – UNION ARMY FORCES AGAINST CONFEDERATE ARMY FORCES

The Battle of Chickamauga was the first major battle fought in Georgia. Earlier that month Union forces commanded by Gen. Rosecrans pushed the Confederates out of Chattanooga. Gen. Bragg of the Union Army launched a counterattack on the banks of nearby Chickamauga Creek. The two armies met and fought in the woods lining the banks of the creek. The Confederates burst through a gap in the Union lines creating a chaotic Union retreat. Gen. Thomas organized the remaining Union troops in a defense line that held until twilight when they retired to Chattanooga. With the number of casualties, Gen. Bragg decided not to peruse Rosecrans.

COMMANDERS: Major General Michael S. Rosecrans

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Post Civil War

BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN, BLACK HILLS WAR

JUNE 25-26, 1876

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES AGAINST LAKOTA SIOUX, NORTH CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO INDIAN TRIBES

The Battle of the Little Big Horn, also known as Custer's Last Stand or the Battle of the Greasy Grass was fought near the Little Bighorn River in Montana Territory. The discovery of gold in the South Dakota Black Hills began an invasion into the Sioux lands of the Great Plains territory. Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, the Sioux leaders resisted all efforts of the U.S. government to confine their people to reservations. In mid-June the U.S. Army began to march, but the first group was turned back by the Native Americans. Five days later George Custer's 7th Cavalry was sent to ahead to scout but as they drew near the camp he decided to press on without reinforcements. Crazy Horse and a large force met the attackers head on, and Custer and his men were quickly overwhelmed, with all losing their lives.

COMMANDERS: Lieutenant Colonel George Custer

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Post Civil War

TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH, RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

FEBRUARY 8, 1904- SEPTEMBER 5, 1905

RUSSIAN EMPIRE AGAINST EMPIRE OF JAPAN

The Treaty of Portsmouth was intended to bring an end to the Russo-Japanese War. Russian and Japan were warring over a section of Manchuria, an area of Northern China. The Russians were defeated.

COMMANDERS: Minister of War Aleksey Kuropatkin and General Katsura Taro

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FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE, WORLD WAR I

SEPTEMBER 6-12, 1914

FRENCH ARMY AND BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AGAINST GERMAN ARMY

The First Battle of the Marne also known as the Miracle of the Marne was a result of the German advance into Belgium and northern France. It followed the August Battle of the Frontiers resulting in the German Army reaching the eastern outskirts of Paris. Six French armies and the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) counter-attacked the Germans along the Marne River. While this was going on the Allied reserves would restore the ranks and attack the German flanks. By September 9th the German First and Second Armies looked to be totally encircled and destroyed. General von Moltke suffered a nervous breakdown upon hearing of the danger to his two armies. His subordinates took over and ordered a general retreat to the Aisne River where they stopped and dug trenches. They were pursued by the French and British. With both sides dug in, a four-year stalemate ensued.

COMMANDERS: CoS von Moltke, Helmuth Johannes Ludwig Graf (Moltke the Younger)

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- **Gross, Gerhard Paul**. The Myth and Reality of German Warfare: Operational Thinking from Moltke the Elder to Heusinger. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 2016. DD101.5 .G76 2016
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- Simkins, Peter. The First World War: The War to End All Wars. Oxford: Osprey Publishing, 2013. D521 .J78 2013
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BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI, WORLD WAR I

FEBRUARY 17, 1915 – JANUARY 9, 1916

ALLIES, BRITISH EMPIRE & FRENCH FORCES AGAINST OTTOMAN EMPIRE & GERMANY

The Gallipoli Campaign, also known as the Battle of Gallipoli, the Dardanelles Campaign, or the Battle of Canakkale was an unsuccessful attempt by the Allies to take control of the straits of the Ottoman capital Constantinople and gain access to a supply route. The Ottoman Army Commanders considered the Gallipoli peninsula of secondary importance allotting only two divisions. Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal Ataturk commanded the 19th Division and spent a month getting ready for battle. Kemal Ataturk and his division participated in most of the major battles of the Gallipoli Campaign. The Allied forces, after making little headway onto the peninsula, began evacuation in December.

COMMANDERS: Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal/Kemal Ataturk, Ottoman/Turkey, 19th Division

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BIRTH OF SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE, WORLD WAR I

1917

While Signals Intelligence has been in existence for many years, dating back to the Civil War it was not until World War I, that the Signal Corps would gain ground to help soldiers fight successfully. When the U.S. entered the war in April 1917, the U.S. was not prepared for what lay ahead. Wireless would soon make a drastic and quick entrance into the war as the U.S. Army gained ground, as did the allies in Europe. By the summer of 1918 signals intelligence would be keeping up with technology and achieving greater importance during this time.

COMMANDER: N/A

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BATTLE OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE, WORLD WAR I SEPTEMBER 26- NOVEMBER 11, 1918

ALLIES (UNITED STATES AND FRANCE) AGAINST GERMANY

This offensive was a series of confrontations of the Western Front towards the end of World War I. This was the largest offensive in American history involving over 1.2 million American soldiers. It was also the deadliest battle in the history of the United States Army, resulting in over 350,000 casualties. The result was an Allied victory and marked the end of the war.

COMMANDER: General John J. Pershing

BOOKS

- Ferrell, Robert. America's Deadliest Battle: Meuse-Argonne, 1918. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2007. D545 .A63 F477 2007
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Last Updated On: 3/28/23

BATTLE OF THE BEAMS, WORLD WAR II

MAY 1940

GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST LUFTWAFFE (GERMAN AIR FORCE)

The Battle of the Beams was a period early in the <u>Second World War</u> when bombers of the German Air Force (<u>Luftwaffe</u>) used a number of increasingly accurate systems of <u>radio navigation</u> for night bombing in the <u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>. British scientific intelligence at the <u>Air Ministry</u> fought back with a variety of their own increasingly effective means, involving jamming and deception signals. The period ended when the <u>Wehrmacht</u> moved their forces to the East in May 1941, in preparation for the Union. The idea of "beam" based navigation was developed during the 1930s, initially as a <u>blind landing</u> aid. The basic concept is to produce two directional radio signals that are aimed slightly to the left and right of a <u>runway</u>'s midline. Radio operators in the aircraft listen for these signals and determine which of the two beams they are flying in. This is normally accomplished by sending <u>Morse</u> code signals into the two beams, to identify right and left.

COMMANDER: N/A

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF BRITAIN WORLD WAR II

July 10-October 31, 1941

United Kingdom (Allies) against Germany (Axis)

Also known as the Air Battle for England, it was part of the Nazi plan to invade the United Kingdom. The Luftwaffe (German Air Force) bombed Britain in what is known as "The Blitz" in a series of night bombings. They targeted political areas as well as civilians. Radio transmitters warned the RAF (Royal Air Force) and proved vital in the winning of the battle. The British were using radar for air defense more effectively than the Nazis realized. The Luftwaffe offensive used radio navigation systems of which the UK was not aware, however it was rarely used during the battle. It is unclear how much British intercepts of the Enigma cipher (used for high-security German radio communications), affected the battle. There was a radio listening service (Y service) monitoring the patterns of the Luftwaffe radio traffic and that contributed to the early warning of the raids.

COMMANDER: Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding and Hermann Goring

BOOKS

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Korda, Michael. With Wings like Eagles: The Untold Story of the Battle of Britain. New York: 2010. D756.5 .B7 K67 2009	Harper Perennial,	
Townsend, Peter. Duel of Eagles. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970. D756.5 .B7 T69 1970		

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Lorenz, Oliver. Battle of Britain: An Analysis in Terms of Center of Gravity, Culminating Point, Fog, Friction and the Stronger Form of War. Fort Leavenworth: US Army Command and General Staff College, 1989. https://cdm16040.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p4013coll3/id/1945.

BATTLE OF BATAAN, WORLD WAR II

DECEMBER 1941- APRIL 1942

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

General Douglas MacArthur consolidated all the troops in the Bataan Peninsula and the Philippines Commonwealth. By January of 1942, the Allies only had control over Corregidor and the Bataan Peninsula. The Japanese had taken control of all other surrounding areas. During the battle supplies and food ran low and though the US and the Philippine Army tried, the battle was lost. It was the largest surrender in American history since the Battle of Harper's Ferry.

COMMANDERS: General Douglas MacArthur

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OPERATION DRUMBEAT, WORLD WAR II

JANUARY 13-JULY 19, 1942

UNITED STATES AGAINST GERMANY

Operation Drumbeat was the first wave attack in "The Second Happy Time." It is the codename used by the German Navy for the U-boat campaign waged against allied merchant marine shipping in the northwestern Atlantic. It is one of the least well known, but most important campaigns of World War II. U-boats inflicted massive damage with little risk. It is also known as Operation Paukenschlag.

COMMANDER: Admiral Karl Donitz

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BATTLE OF MIDWAY, WORLD WAR II

June 4-7, 1942

United States against Japan

A major naval battle in the Pacific Theater during World War II, it inflicted devastating damage on the Japanese fleet. The battle was fought early in the war, and it revealed weaknesses in the American forces. Not a single American torpedo damaged a Japanese ship during the battle. Malfunctioning electrical arming switches caused the loss of bombs on American dive bombers before they could fit their targets.

COMMANDER: Admiral Chester Nimitz and Admiral Isoroku Yamaoto

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BATTLE OF ATTU, WORLD WAR II

MAY 1943

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

The Battle of Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, also known as the Forgotten Battle, was the second bloodiest battle in the Pacific Theatre of World War II. The first soldiers injured in this battle were suffering from cold weather injuries. This battle would change the Army footwear, shelter for soldiers, and how food and gear would be stored due to the cold weather. This battle is the only land battle that took place in North America during the entire war.

COMMANDERS: General John L. DeWitt and Admiral John C. Kinkaid

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BATTLE OF GUAM, WORLD WAR II

JULY-AUGUST 1944

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

The Battle of Guam, in the Mariana Islands was a retaking of the island that had previously been lost in 1941. The loss to the Japanese came because of a lack of manpower and preparation. In the 1944 battle the US used every military branch of service.

COMMANDERS: General Roy Geiger

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BATTLE OF BIAK, WORLD WAR II

MAY 27- AUGUST 17, 1944

UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA AGAINST JAPAN

On the western end of New Guinea, the US Army attacked the beachhead, the battle appeared simple at first, but the Japanese were determined to keep control of the island and proved to be formidable. A RAF (Royal Air Force) Australian radio transmission intercept and monitoring unit, learned that, at the time of the invasion, <u>Lieutenant General</u> Takuzo Numata, the <u>Chief of Staff</u> of the 2nd Area Army, was on the island for an inspection tour. He sent messages to command requesting to be evacuated. A float plane was sent in from Korim Bay on the night of 20 June to bring him off. After two more days of intense fighting, Kuzume burned the regimental colors, indicating to his men that the regiment would make the defense of Biak their final battle. He then committed <u>hari-kari</u>, showing his men he did not fear death. It was an Allied victory.

COMMANDERS: General Horace Fuller

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D-DAY DECEPTION, WORLD WAR II

1944

There were multiple operations conducted to distract the German Nazi military to distract them from the actual D-DAY Operation in Normandy. The goal was to make the German's think that D-DAY was going to be in other locations. Operation Fortitude, Operation Bodyguard, Operation Quicksilver, Operation Taxable, Wizard Wars and Operation Big Drum. They all included radio deception.

COMMANDER: N/A

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BATTLE OF THE BULGE, WORLD WAR II

16 DECEMBER 1944 – 25 JANUARY 1945

ALLIES – UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, CANADA, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG FORCES AGAINST GERMAN FORCES

The Battle of the Bulge also known as the Ardennes Counteroffensive was the German offensive campaign on the Western Front that attempted to stop Allied use of the port of Antwerp and split their lines. It took place in the Ardennes Forest in eastern Belgium, northeast France, and Luxembourg. Germany did not reach its goals, but the Ardennes operation inflicted heavy losses and set the Allied invasion of Germany back by several weeks.

COMMANDERS: General George Patton, 3rd Army

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BATTLE OF MAKIN, WORLD WAR II

NOVEMBER 20-24, 1943

UNITED STATES AGAINST JAPAN

Despite having more weapons and manpower, US troops still had a hard time taking the island. It cost considerable naval forces (more so than ground forces). The invasion was conducted in hopes that it would lure Japanese forces into moving in opposition to the first landings on Red Beach, this allowing US troops to land on Yellow Beach where they could attack from the rear. The Japanese did not respond, thus leaving the US to attack fortified strong points one by one.

COMMANDERS: General Randolph Smith and Admiral Kelly Turner

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BATTLE OF ARNHEM, WORLD WAR II

SEPTEMBER 17 – 26, 1944

ALLIES – UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, CANADA, NETHERLANDS & POLAND FORCES AGAINST GERMAN FORCES

Operation Market Garden was fought in the Netherlands and was planned and predominantly led by the British Army. It included two subsidiary operations the airborne assault to seize key bridges ("Market") and a ground attack ("Garden"). Field Marshal Montgomery's strategic goal was to encircle the heart of Germany industry, in the Ruhr Area, in a pincer movement. The aim of Operation Market Garden was to establish the northern end of a pincer ready to project deeper into Germany. Major-General Roy Urquhart had just taken command of the 1st Airborne Division and Polish Parachute Brigade. The division was dropped into Arnhem to secure a crossing over the River Rhine. For nine days Urquhart's division fought unsupported against a German armored panzer corps. The Division suffered heavy casualties before finally withdrawing across the Rhine.

COMMANDERS: Major General "Roy" Robert Elliott Urquhart, United Kingdom 1st Airborne Division

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BATTLE OF MANILA, WORLD WAR II

FEBRUARY-MARCH 1945

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

The Battle of Manila was one of General MacArthur's final keys to victory. However, the battle totally destroyed the town and rendered a mass loss of life, especially for the local civilians. It was the worst urban battle in the Pacific Theater. The American victory in the city freed the Philippine Islands.

COMMANDERS: General Douglas MacArthur and General Oscar Griswold

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OPERATION CHANNEL DASH, WORLD WAR II

FEBRUARY 11-13, 1942

UNITED KINGDOM AGAINST NAZI GERMANY

Code named Operation Cerberus by the Nazis, this was a naval operation that took in the English Channel. The Germans would claim victory as they ran through the British blockade in the channel.

COMMANDER: Bertram Ramsay and Otto Ciliax

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The Channel Dash Association. <u>https://channeldash.org/index.html</u>.

*indicates that the books are highly recommended

BATTLE OF BUNA, WORLD WAR II

NOVEMBER 16, 1942- JANUARY 22, 1943

UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA AGAINST JAPAN

This battle was largely determined by logistics and limitations of supplies. The US forces depended on air drops. The battle started as allied troops advanced on withdrawing Japanese forces. The Papuan campaign was one of the costliest Allied victories of World War II earning it the name of "Bloody Buna." The fields on the island were built to enable Allied forces to move quickly and deploy in response to future Japanese landings, to assist in the air campaign against the Japanese military and to support the battle going on at the beachheads. Buna was MacArthur's first offensive campaign against Japanese troops in World War II.

COMMANDERS: General Edwin Harding

BOOKS

- **Bergerud, Eric.** *Touched with Fire: The Land War in the South Pacific*. New York: Penguin Books, 1997. D767.9 .B47 1996
- **Campbell**, **James**. The Ghost Mountain Boys: Their Epic March and the Terrifying Battle for New Guinea- The Forgotten War of the South Pacific. New York: Crown Publishers, 2007. D769.31 126TH .C36 2007
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Last Updated On:

BATTLE OF LEYTE, WORLD WAR II

OCTOBER 23-26, 1944

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPAN

Code named King Two, this was a battle both land and sea. It would cripple Japanese combined fleets and permit the US invasion of the Philippines so that the Allies could reinforce control over the Pacific. Once the decisive battle of Leyte was lost, the Japanese gave up hope of retaining the Philippines, conceding to the Allies a critical bastion from which Japan could be easily cut off from outside resources, and from which the final assaults on the Japanese home islands could be launched.

COMMANDERS: General Douglas McArthur and General Walter Krueger

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF TARAWA WORLD WAR II

NOVEMBER 20-23, 1943

UNITED STATES FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

The Battle of Tarawa took place on Tarawa Atoll in the Gilbert Islands as part of Operation Galvanic in the Pacific Theater of World War II. The US needed a forward air base (Marshall Islands) to support operations across the mid-Pacific. The Marines first needed to seize the heavily fortified Japanese-held island of Betio in the Tarawa Atoll. The day before the landing naval and air bombardments commenced. The taking of Tarawa would prove to be more difficult than the Americans had anticipated. American Colonel Shoup was the senior officer in charge of the ground force assault.

Tarawa had been well fortified by the Japanese and RADM Shibasaki was very confident that the US couldn't take it. On day one, US Navy bombardments destroyed Shibasaki's communication lines so he didn't have direct contact with his men. Shibasaki and most of his command were killed that day when a naval artillery shell exploded in their headquarters. The battle raged, and by day three the US Marines moved forward to destroy pillboxes and fortifications. That night the Japanese launched a furious but futile banzai charge. Seventy-six hours after the invasion began Betio was finally secured by the Marines, but at a very heavy casualty loss.

COMMANDERS: Colonel David Shoup, US Marine Corps Rear Admiral Keiji Shibasaki, Imperial Japanese Navy, Garrison Commander at Betio

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF KWAJALEIN, WORLD WAR II

FEBRUARY 1944

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

Kwajalein, in the Marshall Islands was the most heavily defended island in the atoll. The island was taken relatively quick due to massive naval and air bombardment prior to the invasion. This also helped reduce the number of American causalities. There was an element of surprise as the Japanese were not expecting American forces to attack that island.

COMMANDERS: Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner and Major General Holland M. Smith

BOOKS

- *Crowl, Phillip.* Seizure of the Gilberts and Marshalls. Washington, DC: Office of the Chief of Military History, Dept. of the Army, 1955. D769 .A533
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BATTLE OF LOS NEGROS, WORLD WAR II

FEBRUARY-MARCH 1944

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

General MacArthur turned his attention to the Admiralty Islands in 1944. Launching this campaign was the Battle of Los Negros, the first island that US troops would invade. The island had an airport that warranted the attention of American forces.

COMMANDERS: General Douglas MacArthur and General William Chase

BOOKS

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TOKYO BOMBING, WORLD WAR II

APRIL 18, 1942

UNITED STATES ARMY AGAINST JAPANESE ARMY

The Doolittle Raid or Tokyo Raid (Firebombing of Tokyo) was planned by Lieutenant Colonel Doolittle as the first retaliatory air raid on the Japanese homeland. It was a top secret attack by 16 B-25 bombers that took off from the aircraft carrier USS Hornet. Their targets were Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagoya which they reached and bombed. The Doolittle Raid did little physical damage but made Japan realize their homeland was vulnerable to attack. For the US and allies it was a major morale-building victory. It was not until 1943 that bombing trials demonstrated the effectiveness of incendiary bombs against wood and paper buildings.

COMMANDERS: Colonel James Harold Doolittle

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF OKINAWA, WORLD WAR II

APRIL-JUNE 1945

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES

The Battle of Okinawa, one of the bloodiest battles of the entire war, was a major allied victory. It was the largest amphibious assault in the Pacific Theater. Though it claimed the lives of both sides' commanding generals, it would be the last major battle before the Empire of Japan would surrender.

COMMANDERS: General Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr.

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF CHIPYONG-NI, KOREAN WAR

FEBRUARY 13-15, 1951

UNITED STATES & FRENCH (UN) FORCES AGAINST CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER ARMY & NORTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

The Battle of Chipyong-Ni also known as the Battle of Dipingli started when the Chinese and Korean armies launched a major offensive on the U.S. and South Korean lines. The Chinese had successfully driven the U.S. Army back for hundreds of miles. American Commander General Matthew Ridgway, decided to take a stand at Chipyong-Ni, a small crossroad town. Defending the eight prominent hills encircling Chipyong-Ni would have stretched the defensive position along 12 miles. The Regimental Commander, Colonel Paul L. Freeman stationed his infantrymen on lower ground around a tight perimeter about a mile in diameter. The battle that followed was intense. The Communist forces were spent and had to withdraw after 2 days.

COMMANDERS: Colonel Paul LaMarch Freeman, Jr.

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF CHOSIN RESERVOIR KOREAN WAR

NOVEMBER 26 – DECEMBER 13, 1950

UNITED NATIONS FORCES AGAINST CHINESE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER ARMY & NORTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

The Battle of Chosin Reservoir also known as Chosin Reservoir Campaign, Battle of Changjin or the Battle of Jangjin Lake. Colonel Puller at Koto-ri was asked to assemble a force to re-open the road from there to Hagaru-ri. Puller force up the road to Hagaru-ri going through what was named the "Hell Fire Valley." They destroyed and crippled seven Chinese divisions. The UN forces withdrew to Hungnam and participated in the amphibious rescue.

COMMANDERS: Colonel "Chesty" Lewis Puller

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BATTLE OF OSAN, KOREAN WAR

JULY 5, 1950

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST NORTH KOREA

Also known as Task Force Smith (named after the Commander), this battle was the first one to take place between the US and North Korea during the Korean War. This battle showed how weak and unprepared the US forces were. Outdated equipment was also being used.

COMMANDERS: General Charles Smith

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BATTLE OF INCHON, KOREAN WAR

SEPTEMBER 15 – 19, 1950

UNITED NATIONS AGAINST NORTH KOREA

The Battle of Inchon was an amphibious invasion. North Korea invaded South Korea and engaged in tactics to surround and cut off the opposing force that had to retreat. General MacArthur planned an amphibious assault to retake the Seoul area because he believed South Korea, even with US help, would not be able to hold off North Korean forces.

COMMANDERS: General Douglas MacArthur

BOOKS

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FIRST BATTLE OF NAKTONG RIVER, KOREAN WAR

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1950

UNITED STATES/UNITED NATIONS AGAINST NORTH KOREA

A U.S. victory that saw massive casualties on both sides. This is also known as Naktong Bulge and was part of the Battle of the Pusan Perimeter. It was a key battle that took place along the Naktong River. See also: Task Force Hill.

COMMANDERS: General John Church

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF PORK CHOP HILL, KOREAN WAR

APRIL 1953

UNITED NATIONS AGAINST CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Named for its Pork Chop shaped appearance, the battle wasn't fought for geographical reasons. Both armies were equal in size and had well-armed veterans. It was a surprise night attack. American forces were forced into trenches not unlike those of World War I. It was a fight against the Communist political structure and fighting to contain Communist control.

COMMANDERS: General James Van Fleet

BOOKS

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Cuban Missle Crisis

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS October 16-29, 1962

UNITED STATES AGAINST SOVIET UNION

Also known as the October Crisis of 1962, The Caribbean Crisis, The Bay of Pigs, and the Missile Scare. It was a 35 day confrontation that was nearly a nuclear war. It became an international crisis when the U.S. deployed missiles in Italy and Turkey. The S.U. responded by deploying missiles in Cuba. Previously, in May 1962, electronic intelligence provided the first evidence of the use of SCAN ODD, a Soviet airborne intercept radar associated with the MiG-17 and MiG-19 aircraft in Cuba. This technology was capable and succeeded in shooting down a U.S. U2 spy plane.

COMMANDER: General Maxwell Taylor and Marshall of S.U. Rodion Malinovsky

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OPERATION ROLLING THUNDER, VIETNAM WAR

MARCH 2, 1965- NOVEMBER 2, 1968

AMERICAN FORCES & SOUTH VIETNAM AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM, CHINA, AND KOREA

Over 864,000 tons of American bombs were dropped on North Vietnam during this operation. It started as strategic but became a tactical mission. The purpose was to put pressure on communist leaders of North Vietnam and reduce their capacity to wage war. It cost over \$500 million in damage and resulted in 52,000 casualties. The aerial bombardment campaign, considered to be a U.S. failure.

COMMANDER: General Joseph Moore

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BATTLE OF HAMBURGER HILL, VIETNAM WAR

MAY 10-20, 1969

UNITED STATES & SOUTH VIETNAM (ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARVN) AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM (PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM PAVN)

The Battle of Hamburger Hill is more correctly called Ap Bia Mountain or Hill 937. PAVN did not retreat but fought from well prepared concentric bunker positions on Hill 937. Due to the bitter fighting and high casualty rate journalists renamed it "Hamburger Hill." Finally, the North Vietnamese stronghold was captured as they retreated to Laos.

COMMANDERS: Lieutenant Colonel Weldon Honeycutt

BOOKS

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BATTLE OF LZ X-RAY, VIETNAM WAR

NOVEMBER 14-18, 1965

UNITED STATES & SOUTH VIETNAM (ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARVN) AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM (PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM PAVN)

Ia Drang, was the first major battle of the Vietnam War, and both sides would use this battle as a blueprint for the remainder of the war. It is the first large scale helicopter assault. Both sides would claim victory.

COMMANDERS: General Richard Knowles

BOOKS

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Pimlott, John. Vietnam, The Decisive Battles. New York: Macmillan, 1990. DS557.7 .P56 1990

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BATTLE OF HUE, VIETNAM WAR

JANUARY 30 – MARCH 3, 1968

UNITED STATES & SOUTH VIETNAM (ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARVN) AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM (PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM PAVN) & VIET CONG (VC)

The Battle of Hue was also known as the Siege of Hue during the North Vietnamese Tet Offensive. Col. Hugh directed accurate counter-mortar and sniper fire, suppressing the hostile fire in the area. Under fire, Col. Hugh crossed the footbridge over the Perfume River to join the command group at the Citadel, so unit Commanders knew about the tactical situation and battalion's progress. Col. Hugh made sure the vital supply items and equipment were available to his units. After successfully leading his units in three major operations in the Hue /Phu Bai, area he moved his regiment into the heavily besieged Khe Sanh Combat Base.

COMMANDERS: Colonel Stanley S. Hugh

BOOKS

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OPERATION LINEBACKER VIETNAM WAR

MAY 9- OCTOBER 23, 1972

UNITED STATES AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM (P.A.V.N.)

Operation Linebacker is the code name of the U.S. 7th Air Force and U.S. Navy Task Force 77 air interdiction campaign conducted against North Vietnam. Its purpose was to slow down/stop transportation of supplies and materials during the Easter Offensive, which was an invasion of South Vietnam by the P.A.V.N. Linebacker was the first continuous bombing effort conducted against the North Vietnamese since Operation Rolling Thunder in 1968. There were EB-66 electronic jamming aircrafts in this operation. One was shot down (call sign Bat-21). Both sides would claim victory.

COMMANDER: General John Vogt, Jr.

BOOKS

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OPERATION PEGASUS, VIETNAM WAR

MARCH-APRIL 1968

UNITED STATES, LAOS, & SOUTH VIETNAM (ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARVN) AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM (PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM PAVN)

Operation Pegasus had three primary goals: provide relief to the Marines at Khe Sanh; reopen Highway 9 to establish an overland supply route to Khe Sanh; and search for and destroy North Vietnamese Army units in the Khe Sanh area. Both sides would claim victory.

COMMANDERS: General William Westmoreland

BOOKS

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Yom Kippur

INVASION, YOM KIPPUR WAR

OCTOBER 6-25, 1973

ISRAEL (WITH U.S. SUPPORT) AGAINST EGYPT & SYRIA (SUPPORTED BY SOVIET UNION)

The Yom Kippur War, also known as the Ramadan War, the October War or the 1973 Arab-Israeli War began when the Arab coalition launched a surprise attack on Israeli positions. Egypt and Syria's objective was to win back territory lost to Israel during the third Arab Israeli War in 1967. Egyptian troops swept deep into the Sinai Peninsula taking Israel by surprise. At the same time, Syria attacked Israeli troops on the Golan Heights. Within a few days Israel was fully mobilized and began beating back the Arabs. Part of the mobilization was to call General Sharon back to active duty along with his reserve armored division. Sharon did not follow the commands of his superiors, but executed a ground maneuver that effectively won the war for Israel. The United Nations brokered a ceasefire on October 25th that lead to two Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreements which provided peace and the return of portions of Sinai to Egypt. The disengagement agreement with Syria saw them lose even more territory in the Golan Heights to Israel.

COMMANDERS: General Ariel Sharon, Israel Reserve Armored Division

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Yom Kippur

BATTLE OF LATIAKI, YOM KIPPUR WAR

OCTOBER 7, 1973

ISRAEL AGAINST SYRIA

A small but revolutionary naval battle that took place during the Yom Kippur War. It was the first naval battle in history to see combat between surface-to-surface missile-equipped missile boats and the use of electronic deception. It was an Israeli victory and all Syrian vessels were sunk.

COMMANDER: Commander Michael Barkai and Fadal Hussein

BOOKS

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Falklands War

FALKLANDS INVASION, FALKLANDS WAR

APRIL 2 – JUNE 14, 1982

UNITED KINGDOM FORCES AGAINST ARGENTINA FORCES

The Falklands War also known as the Falklands Conflict, Falklands Crisis, Malvinas War, South Atlantic Conflict and the Guerra del Atlantico Sur began on Friday, April 2, 1982 when Argentina invaded and occupied the Falkland Islands, British-dependent territories. The next day, the Argentinean Army invaded the British territories of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. On April 5th, the British dispatched a naval task force to engage the Argentine Navy and Air Force followed by an amphibious assault on the islands. Admiral Fieldhouse was appointed Task Force Commanders for Operation Corporate with the mission to recover the Falklands Islands. Fieldhouse directed the operation from the United Kingdom. With limited resources available, troops, aircraft and equipment had to be quickly moved over 7,000 miles. After the British troops landed there was a month of intense ground fighting until they reached the Stanley Garrison. The British launched their final push in a series of short but intense battles, with Argentina surrendering on June 14, 1982.

COMMANDERS: Admiral Sir John David Elliott Fieldhouse, Commanders f the Task Force, Chief Royal Navy, United Kingdom

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Grenada

OPERATION URGENT FURY, INVASION OF GRENADA

OCTOBER 25-29, 1983

UNITED STATES, CARIBBEAN PEACE FORCE, ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES, GRENADA OPPOSITION FORCES AGAINST GRENADA AND CUBA FORCES

The Invasion of Grenada is also known as Operation Urgent Fury because of an appeal by The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Barbados and Jamaica for assistance against the People's Revolutionary Government that had taken over and executed Prime Minister Bishop of Grenada. Before the invasion, US Navy SEALS tried attempted a reconnaissance mission which was unsuccessful due to harsh weather. The air assault to take Point Salines International Airport was successful allowing transport planes to land and unload reinforcements. After three days of fighting there was little organized resistance as US forces spread across the islands.

COMMANDERS: Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf

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OPERATION MOLE CRICKET, LEBANON WAR

JUNE 9, 1982

ISRAELI AIR FORCE (IAF) AGAINST SYRIAN AIR FORCE (SAAF)

This operation took place in Beqaa Valley, Lebanon, as part of the SEAD (Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses). The operation was launched by the IAF against Syrian targets at the outset on the 1982 Lebanon War. This was the first time that a Soviet built SAM missile battery was destroyed without the use of ground troops.

COMMANDER: David Ivry (IAF) and Mustafa Tlass (SAAF)

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- Corum, James. Airpower in Small Wars: Fighting Insurgents and Terrorists. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2003. UG700 .C67 2003
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OPERATION PEACE, LEBANON WAR

JUNE 6, 1982 – JULY 5, 1985

ISRAEL AGAINST PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)

The 1982 Lebanon War, dubbed Operation Peace for Galilee, began when Israel Defense Forces (IDF) invaded Southern Lebanon after repeated attacks between PLO operating in Lebanon in the IDF. The IDF caused civilian casualties on both sides. It was an Israeli tactical victory but overall strategic failure.

COMMANDER: Prime Minister Menachem Begin against Yasser Arafat, PLO Chairman

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www.proquest.com/ebookcentral/docview/2131419852/316B10F136E04071PQ/1?accou ntid=47707

SECOND BATTLE OF ZHAWAR, SOVIET-AFGHAN WAR

FEBRUARY 28 – APRIL 19, 1986

SOVIET UNION & DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN (DRA) FORCES AGAINST AFGHAN MUJAHIDEEN

The Second Battle of Zhawar was a large scale force of DRA troops and Soviet forces led by General Azimi. General Borbachev had just announced the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The DRA ground troops took a month to approach Zhawar due to bad weather and harassment by the Mujahideen. The initial airborne assault, the preliminary phase, got lost and were captured. The next airborne assault came closer to hitting Zhawar and received some Soviet airstrike assistance. The Mujahideen in a series of counter-attacks against the DRA landing zones overran and captured the zones. The Soviets took over and resumed aerial bombing of Mujahideen positions and finally captured the strategic Dawri Gar Mountain. The Mujahideen withdrew and abandoned the defense of Zhawar but eventually retook it and built back their defenses.

COMMANDERS: Lieutenant General Mohammad Nabi Azimi

BOOKS

- Bahmanyar, Mir. Afghanistan Cave Complexes, 1979-2004: Mountain Strongholds of the Mujahideen, Taliban & Al Qaeda. Oxford, NY: Osprey, 2004. UG432 .A3 B34 2004
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OPERATION JUST CAUSE DECEMBER 20, 1989-JANUARY 31, 1990

UNITED STATES AGAINST GENERAL MANUEL NORIEGA

The United States invasion of Panama, nicknamed Operation Just Cause, centered on the invasion of Panama for the purposes of removing Gen. <u>Manuel Noriega</u>, the country's dictatorial ruler, from power and extraditing him to the U.S. to face charges of drug trafficking and money laundering.

COMMANDER: General Maxwell Thurmond

BOOKS

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Phillips, Cody. *Operation Just Cause: The Incursion into Panama*. Washington, DC: Center for Military History, 1990. <u>https://history.army.mil/html/books/070/70-85-1/index.html</u>

Desert Storm

SEAD, - OPERATION DESERT STORM

JANUARY 1991

AMERICAN FORCES AGAINST IRAQ

SEAD- Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses was the first large deployment of USN and USMC F/A 18 Hornets. They sought out SAMs (Surface to Air Missiles). The missions were considered successful when radar was removed. US missiles were used to ensure enemy radar was turned off or destroyed. Iraqi operators were firing with no direction by February 1991, which meant coalition aircraft could then attack more safely from higher altitudes.

COMMANDER: N/A

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Kosovo War

KOSOVO WAR

FEBRUARY 28, 1998- JUNE 11, 1991

KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY (KLA) AGAINST FR YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

Yugoslav forces persecuted Albanians in a massive force of repression. NATO intervened calling it a "humanitarian war." The conflict ended when NATO conducted a series of air strikes. The campaign exposed significant weaknesses in the US arsenal. Stocks of many precision missiles were reduced to critically low levels. For combat aircraft, continuous operations resulted in skipped maintenance schedules, and many aircraft were withdrawn from service awaiting spare parts and service. Also, many of the precision-guided weapons proved unable to cope with Balkan weather, as the clouds blocked the laser guidance beams. This was resolved by retrofitting bombs with Global Positioning System satellite guidance devices that are immune to bad weather. Although <u>pilotless</u> <u>surveillance aircraft</u> were extensively used, often attack aircraft could not be brought to the scene quickly enough to hit targets of opportunity. This led missiles being fitted to Predator drones in Afghanistan, reducing the "sensor to shooter" time to virtually zero.

COMMANDER: Adem Jashari (KLA) and Slobodan Milosevic

BOOKS

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DESERT STORM / SHIELD, FIRST GULF WAR

AUGUST 2, 1990 – FEBRUARY 28, 1991

COALITION UNITED STATES, KUWAIT, UNITED KINGDOM, SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT AND FRENCH FORCES AGAINST IRAQ

The Gulf War is also known as the Persian Gulf War, First Gulf War, Gulf War I, First Iraq War or Iraq war. Operation Desert Shield was the buildup of troops and defenses and Operation Desert Storm was the combat force in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait. U.S. Central **COMMANDERS**, General Schwarzkopf was tasked to defend Saudi Arabia, planned and led the Operation Desert Storm campaign an offensive operation against Iraq. Schwarzkopf built up of a large international army, including tanks, combat aircraft and carrier battle groups. The conflict began with an air campaign on January 17th that successfully achieved air superiority and destroyed the Iraqi's military communications network, supplies and many tanks and armored vehicles. The ground campaign began in earnest on February 24th, with the expectation that it would last several weeks. Resistance was lighter than expected and a decisive victory came quickly.

COMMANDERS: General Schwarzkopf, Herbert Norman Jr., U.S. Central Command

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OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, KOSOVO

MARCH 24- JUNE 10, 1999

NATO AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA

NATO issued an air war in an attempt to put an end to human rights abuses that were perpetrated against the ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo. The bombing effort was code named Operated Allied Force. It is also known as Operation Nobel Anvil. The bombings continued until Yugoslav forces withdrew from Kosovo.

COMMANDER: General Wesley Clark

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OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, AFGHANISTAN WAR

NOVEMBER 25, 2001 – FEBRUARY 26, 2002

UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE FORCES AGAINST THE TALIBAN & AL QAIDA FORCES

Naval Expeditionary Task Force 58 was established on November 1st under General Mattis comprised of two amphibious squadrons and two Marine Expeditionary Units. They deployed 400 nautical miles and reled on US Naval Forces Central Command for resources and intelligence planning support. A desert airstrip about 100 miles southwest of Kandahr was chosen as a forward operating base (FOB). Mattis carried out extensive planning and preparation. The initial phase of 20 US Navy SEALS conducted reconnaissance, surveillance, and seizure of Objective Rhino. TF-58 successfully executed operations as planned.

COMMANDERS: Lieutenant General James N. Mattis

BOOKS

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- Overy, Richard. A History of War in 100 Battles. New York: Oxford University Press, 2014. D361.077 2014
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Battle of Baghdad

BATTLE OF BAGHDAD, , INVASION OF IRAQ

April 3-12, 2003

UNITED STATES & UNITED KINGDOM FORCES AGAINST IRAQ FORCES

The Battle of Baghdad, also known as the Fall of Baghdad and Road to Baghdad was part of the invasion of Iraq. Limited bombing began on March 19, 2003 followed by the U.S. and Allies main bombing campaign. Three days later began the invasion of Baghdad by Allied forces led by Major General Blount. The first objective was to secure the Baghdad airport. By April 14 the U.S. declared victory.

COMMANDERS: Major General Buford Charles Blount III

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- McGrath, John. Crossing the Line of Departure: Battle Command on the Move; A Historical Perspective. Fort Leavenworth: Combat Studies Institute Press, 2006. U162 .M36 2006
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Battle of Baghdad

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Iraq War

IRAQI INVASION, IRAQ WAR

MARCH 20- MAY 1, 2003

UNITED STATES AGAINST IRAQ

Also known as Operation Iraqi Freedom, it was the first stage of the Iraq war and lasted just over a month. In October 2002, the senate was told in a closed session that the Iraqi government had means of delivering biological and chemical weapons on mass destruction. Hussein refused to leave Iraq, so the invasion began. It saw the collapse of the Ba'athist regime, which was brutally authoritarian and had lasted for 35 years. The U.S. would not withdraw from Iraq until 2011.

COMMANDER: President George Bush against Saddam Hussein

BOOKS

- Ballard, John. From Storm to Freedom: America's Long War with Iraq. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2010. DS79.724. U6 B354 2010
- Briscoe, Charles. All Roads Lead to Baghdad: Army Special Operation Forces in Iraq. Fort Bragg: USASOC History Office, 2006. DS79.76 .A45 2006
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Iraq War

PHANTOM FURY, IRAQ WAR

NOVEMBER 7 – DECEMBER 23 2004

UNITED STATES, IRAQ & BRITISH FORCES AGAINST ISLAMIC ARMY OF IRAQ & AL-QAEDA

The Second Battle of Fallujah, code named Operation Al-Fajr and Operation Phantom Fury. The joint offensive was led by the U.S. Marines and U.S. Army against the Iraqi insurgency in the city of Fallujah and became the bloodiest battle of the entire Iraq War. U.S. and Iraqi forces established checkpoints around the city thus preventing anyone to enter and the insurgents to flee. Maps were prepared using overhead imagery. There was weeks of air strikes and artillery bombardment. Meanwhile the insurgents prepared fortified defenses in the city in anticipation of the attack. They dug tunnels, trenches, prepared spider holes, barriers and booby trapped buildings and vehicles. Major General Natonski was in command of the 1st Marine Division led the ground maneuver element through the Battle of Fallujah. This was one of six battalions of Army, Marine and Iraqi forces along with some other groups moved into the city under of cover of darkness began the assault on November 8th. That afternoon the Marines entered the Hay Naib al-Dubat and al-Naziza districts. Most of the fighting subsided by November 13th with only isolated resistance from insurgents hidden throughout the city.

COMMANDERS: Lieutenant General Richard F. Natonski

BOOKS

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Afghanistan War

OPERATION OUTSIDE THE BOX

SEPTEMBER 6, 2007

IRAN-ISRAEL PROXY CONFLICT

Also known as Operation Orchard, this was an Israeli airstrike conducted on a suspected Syrian nuclear reactor. The site was referred to as the Al Kibar site in the Deir ez-Zor region. The operation saw a successful destruction of the site. The Israeli attack used advanced electronic warfare capabilities as Israeli Air Force electronic warfare systems took over Syria's defense systems.

COMMANDER: N/A

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Iraqi Freedom

KORENGAL, AFGHANISTAN WAR October 19-25, 2007

UNITED STATES & AFGHANISTAN FORCES AGAINST TALIBAN

Korengal (Korengal, Kurangal, Korangal), also known as Operation Rock Avalanche, and Operation Enduring Freedom is in the Dara-I-Pech District of Kunar Province in eastern Afghanistan. Operation Rock Avalanche was a six-day offensive to disrupt the Taliban and insurgent routes of transit and establish peace with the local village elders. On the night of the 21st, U.S. forces moved east. On the October 23, Taliban forces attacked and overran a U.S. machine gun position. Taliban forces also captured weapons and equipment from the fallen Americans. U.S. Afghan forces continued to patrol the area and meet with the village elders. On the 25th as the U.S. and Afghan forces began concluding the operation, the Taliban ambushed Company B. U.S. forces were able to launch a successful counterattack. The coalition forces inflicted heavy casualties upon the Taliban.

COMMANDERS: Captain Daniel B. Kearney

BOOKS

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Kearney, Daniel. "A Commanders Perspective: Perspectives on Afghanistan." On Patrol Magazine of the USO. 2, (3) Fall 2010. Arlington, VA. <u>http://www.onlinedigitalpubs.com/publication/?i=45975&article_id=487295&view=articleBrow</u> ser#{"issue_id":45975,"page":58.

Iraqi Freedom

BATTLE OF WANAT, AFGHANISTAN WAR

JULY 13, 2008

UNITED STATES & AFGHANISTAN FORCES AGAINST TALIBAN FORCES

The Battle of Wanat, Operation Enduring took place near Quam in the Waygal district in eastern providence of Nuristan of Afghanistan. On July 13th U.S. and Afghanistan observation post was attacked by Taliban forces. 200 Taliban insurgents attacked American troops. The Taliban used machine guns, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades. Fighting was fierce with the enemy fighters making their way onto the Combat Outpost Kahler base. The greatly outnumbered U.S. and Afghan forces fought back, defending their post and calling in airstrikes. When the fighting stopped both sides had suffered loses. 1st Lt. Brostrom's team were to be heading home soon but that day thirteen of the men in C Company were killed including 1st Lt. Brostrom.

COMMANDERS: 1st Lieutenant Jonathan P. Brostom

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- **Zoroya, Gregg**. The Chosen Few: A Company of Paratroopers and its Heroic Struggle to Survive in the Mountains of Afghanistan. Boston: Da Capo Press, 2017. DS371.42 .Z68 2017

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SURGE, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

JANUARY 10, 2007 – JULY 2008

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES AGAINST IRAQ FORCES

The Surge refers to when U.S. President George W. Bush increased the number of American troops to provide security for Baghdad and Al Anbar Province. It began with Operation Fardh al-Qanoon (Operation Imposing Law) then Operation Phantom Thunder, Operation Phantom Strike and Operation Phantom Phoenix. **COMMANDERS** of the Multinational Force was General Petraeus. The new counterinsurgency strategy was to build relationships and get cooperation from the Iraqis against Al Qaeda and minimize the number of enemies. By the fall of 2007 the security situation had improved significantly reported Petraeus to Congress.

COMMANDERS: General David Petraeus

BOOKS

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RUSSO-GEORGIAN WAR

AUGUST 1-12, 2008

RUSSIA (REPUBLICS-ABKHAZIA, SOUTH OSSETIA) AGAINST GEORGIA

This operation, according to Russia was a peace enforcement. Russia won this operation, achieving its goal of securing and restoring peace for civilians. It is also known as August War and the Five-Day War.

COMMANDER: Dmitry Medvedev against Mikheil Saakashvili

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OPERATION BUCKSHOT YANKEE MIDDLE EAST CYBER ATTACK

OCTOBER 2008

Operation Buckshot Yankee is based on a cyber security incident which took place in the Middle East in 2008. This cyber-attack event was a turning point in the history of U.S. cyber defense and caused drastic losses of data from secret government databases. Operation Buckshot Yankee was the name of the operation to stop a malicious code that was contained on a flash drive an American soldier found in the Middle East. This flash drive was then inserted by a government employee to a laptop connected to Central Command networks and caused the code to spread throughout classified and unclassified military networks allowing the enemy to steal valuable information on these systems. It led to the creation of the US Cyber Command.

COMMANDERS: N/A

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Libya

OPERATION ODYSSEY DAWN March 19-31, 2011

UNITED STATES AGAINST LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Operation Odyssey Dawn is the code name for the American role in international military operation in Libya to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973. It was an established NATO victory with an effective no fly zone established.

COMMANDER: Barack Obama and Muammar Gaddafi

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Russia - Ukraine

RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR 2014- Present

RUSSIAN FORCES AGAINST UKRAINIAN FORCES

With beginning of a war beginning in 2014, it escalated in 2022 when Russia invaded Ukraine. The Russo-Ukrainian conflict has also included elements of <u>hybrid warfare</u> using non-traditional means. <u>Cyberwarfare</u> has been used by <u>Russia</u> in operations including the <u>Ukraine power grid</u> <u>hack</u> in December 2015 and 2016, which was the first successful cyber-attack on a power grid, and the <u>Mass hacker supply-chain attack</u> in June 2017, which the US claimed was the largest known cyber-attack. In retaliation, Ukrainian operations have included the <u>Surkov Leaks</u> in October 2016 which released 2,337 e-mails in relation to Russian plans for seizing Crimea from Ukraine and fomenting separatist unrest in Donbas. The <u>Russian information war against</u> <u>Ukraine</u> has been another front of hybrid warfare waged by Russia.

COMMANDER: President Vladimir Putin against President Volodymyr Zelenskyy

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NAGORNO-KARABAKH WAR

SEPTEMBER 27- NOVEMBER 10, 2020

AZERBAIJAN AND TURKEY AGAINST ARTSAKH AND ARMENIA

This was an armed conflict in the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding areas. The goal of the war was to reclaim southern Nagorno-Karabakh. Fighting began with an Azerbaijani offensive along the line of contact established in the aftermath of the First Nagorno-Karabakh War (1988-1994). In response, Armenia established martial law. The conflict was characterized by the use of combat drones and sensors. Hackers also waged cyber warfare. It is also known as "The 44 Day War," and "The Second Nagorno-Karabakh War."

COMMANDER: Ilham Aliyer

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