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Strategy and tactics military

During the Gulf War in 1991, no less than 117,000 landmines were showered over Kuwait and Iraq by American aircraft. It just dented the Pentagon's huge stock of 19m. Just under a quarter of the devices scattered in the way of Saddam Hussein's army were anti-uacin mines (APLS), a kind that will soon be banned... Read more about the declaration of war needed: The Contracting Parties recognise that hostilities must not begin with either without prior and unequivocal warning, either in the form of a reasoned declaration of war or an ultimatum accompanied by a conditional declaration of war. The framework of the Hague rules was aligned with one rule, namely that the attack... Read more The Law of War not only renounces all cruelty and bad faith in relation to the obligations entered into during the war with the enemy, but also the violation of the treaty obligations that the states have insisted on during peace and warringly intend to remain in force in the event of war between the contracting powers. It renounces all extortion ... Read more What is Martial Law? Martial Law is simply a military institution enforced according to the laws and customs of war. What is military jurisdiction (first view)? Military jurisdiction is of two types: one that is granted and defined by law; and that which results from common law of war. Military offenses under ... Read More Military Necessity justifies the remedy for all the measures that are necessary to secure this object and which are not prohibited by the modern laws and customs of war. (U.S. Army, 1914, p. 14). What military need recognizes (General Order 100, 1864, Article 16): Military need to recognize all direct destruction of life or limb ... Read more War aims to achieve a complete application to the enemy as soon as possible through regulated violence. (U.S. Army, 1914, p. 14). General order (G.O.) 100, 1863, Article 20. Public war is armed hostility between sovereign states or governments. This is the law and property of civilized ... Read more In addition to the written rules there are some other well-recognized uses and customs that have evolved and become recognized as war rules. These applications and customs are still being developed. The drafting of laws and the use of practices is governed by three principles (U.S. Army, 1914, p. 14): First,... Read More Wikipedia list article Main article: Military Strategy Part of a series onWar History Prehistoric Ancient Post-classical Early modern modern industry fourth gen Battlespace Air Space Land Cold-region Desert Jungle Mountain Urban Sea Amphibious Blue Brown Green Surface Underwater Underwater Cyber Information Weapons Armor Artillery Barrage Biological Camouflage Cavalry Chemical Class Combined Weapons Conventional Cyber Denial Disinformation Drone Infantry Lawfare Loitering Music Nuclear Psychological Unconventional Refugee TacticsMean Military Tactics Air Combat Cavalry Charge Counterattack Counterattack Counterattack Counterattack Defeat Detail Foxhole Partrilla Morale Rapid Dominance Siege Swarming Tactical Target Target Saturation Trench Removal Action Blitzkrieg Expeditions Deep Action Maneuver Action Maneuver Group StrategyWith military strategy and concept Attrition Counter-offensive Culminating Defensive depth Fabian Mosaic Deception Defensive Depth Purpose Marine Offensive Scorched Earth Grand Strategy Limitation Economic Limited Philosophy Political Religious Technology Theater Total War Administrative Branch Policy Staff Training Service Sociology Organization Chain Command Command Logistics and Control Doctrine Engineers Intelligence Ranks Technology and Equipment Staff Military Recruitment Conscription Recruit Training Military Specialisms Women Military Children Military Transgender People and Military Services Sexual Harassment Military Conscientious Opposition Counter Recruitment Military Industrial Complex Weapons Industry Complex Weapons IndustryMateriel Supply Chain Management Science Power Projection Loss Strength Gradient Law Court-martialy Justice Perfididy Martial law War Crime Air Superiority Full Spectrum Dominant Overmatch Related Asymmetric War Broken-Backed War Theory of Cold War Demilitarisation Deterrence Theory Horses King Illegal War Mercenary Military Campaigns Military Operations Network-driven War Operations Research Principles War Proxy War Security Dilemma Tripwire Force War Movie War Game War Novel Wartime Sexual Violence Women War World War Colonial War Endemic War Lanchester Laws Lists Martial Military Professions Military Tactics Operations Sieges War Crimes Wars Weapons Writers vte This article has a list of military strategy and concepts that they are recognised and referenced. Military strategies are methods of organising and manoeuvring large military structures during armed conflicts. Concepts of Economic Concepts Wages - Always pay your troops on time. Asymmetric costs – ensuring the cost of enemy damages (or targets) is at least a sequence greater than the cost of attacking. Budget as a business – Ensure that there are enough funds and revenue streams to complete the war. Intentional underfunding (Roined) – ensure you make funds for less than return if logistics cost X\$ for supplying army security, and supplies. When you close a channel or route using a maritime denial strategy, the price becomes (X\$)*4= 4x\$. Strategic concept center of gravity (military) – the center of all power and movement. on which everything depends, the point at which all energy should be directed geographical location, special main event, event, the system, or a function that allows commanders to gain significant advantages over the enemy and greatly influence the outcome of an attack on DIME (FIL) – elements of state power diplomacy, information, military and economics, often included in the financial, intelligence and law enforcement see MIDLIFE utility - War is a matter of expedient - von Moltke Fog, friction, possibility - War characterized by fog is characterized by fog, friction, and the possibility of golden bridge - Leave the opponent a chance to withdraw to not force them to act out of desperation – Sun Tzu Iron Calculus War – Resistance = Means x Will – Clausewitz MIDLIFE – elements of public power diplomacy, information, military and economics, often in financial, intelligence and law enforcement, see DIME (FIL) Moral Ascendancy – Moral Force is a trump card for any military event, as events change the human elements of war remain unchanged – Du Piq OODA loop – Decision-making takes place in a periodic cycle to observe the orient-decide-act. Entity (natural person or organization) that can quickly process this cycle by observing and responding to current events faster than the opponent, thus being able to get inside the opponent's decision-making cycle and benefit – Boyd Paradoxical Nature – The nature of the strategy is paradoxical and does not follow a linear pattern – Luttwak Positive ends – the opportunity to use a new security environment to create conditions for long-term peace – Wass de Czege Primary Trinity – (1) the first premiere record of violence , hatred, and hatred; 2) a game of chance and probability; and (3) the rational policy of war subordinate – Clausewitz Secondary Trinity – People, Army, and Government - Clausewitz Principles of War: Purpose (Direct every military operation to a clearly defined, decisive and achievable goal) Offensive (grab, save and use initiative) Masa (Concentrate to fight power in a crucial place and time) Economic Force (Giving minimum essential fighting powers to secondary efforts) Maneuver (place enemy in unfavorable position using flexible application of combat power) Unity Command (Forty of Command (Forty of Each Goal , ensure unity of effort according to one responsible commander) Security (Never let the enemy gain an unexpected advantage) Surprise (Strike the enemy in time, place, or manner for which he is unprepared) Simplicity (Prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear, concise orders to ensure complete understanding) – U.S. Army FM 3.0 System approach – Nations states act biologically as computerized organisms consisting of discreet systems. These systems included: leadership, organic essentials, infrastructure, population, and military – Warden tipping point – the point at which the momentum of change becomes - Gladwell VUCA - volatility, uncertainty, complexity and uncertainty characterized by the strategic environment - U.S. Army War College Weinberger-Powell Doctrine - a list of questions must be answered affirmatively before military action is taken by the United States: Are vital national security interests at stake? Do we have a clear achievable goal? Have the risks and costs been fully and openly analysed? Are all other means of violent policy completely exhausted? Is there a credible exit strategy to avoid endless entanglement? Have the consequences of our actions been fully taken into account? Is the action supported by the American people? Do we have real broad international support? Strategies for Defensive Strategy Boxing Maneuver – a strategy used to box in and force an attack on all sides at once choke point – use strategic geography, usually in a narrow area, designed to focus the enemy on a demarcated area where the defender can increase his forces defense in depth - a strategy to delay, rather than prevent past attackers, buying time and causing additional casualties, gaining space to impulse the attack is lost , and the attacking force can attack its sides in Elastic Defense – a strategy to flexibly absorb then repel the above attacker through carefully planned integrated combat positions, perfected by the German Army's WWI fortifications – a semi-permanent or permanent defensive structure that gives physical protection to military units in Fabian's strategy – wears down the enemy through attrition of war and indirection, while avoiding oblique battles or frontal attacks. Named after Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus in his defense against Carthage. See Pyrrhic War Military District - An area controlled by military forces for administrative purposes rather than combat. Also known as Wehrkreis German Scorched Ground – Destroying everything that might be useful to the enemy while retreating, or deepening turtling – Continuous reinforcement of the military front until it has reached full strength, then under attack by the now superior force of withdrawal – retreating forces while maintaining contact with enemy High Ground – an area of elevated terrain that can be useful in the fight. Can provide structural advantages to positions of troops and weapons that can be thrown or fired from above. Offensive strategies for air superiority - the degree of air superiority, where the party holds full control over the air force over opposing forces. Air control is the equivalent of sea control air. Attrition War – A strategy to wear down the enemy to the point of collapse with continuous personnel and material loss. Use to defeat enemies with low resources and high morale. Bait and bleed - to encourage competing countries to get involved war condemning against each other , so they bleed each other white, similar to the concept of Divide and conquer the battle of destruction - the goal of destroying the enemy military in one planned main battle Bellum se ipsum alet - a strategy of feeding and supporting the army with the potential of the occupied territories Blitzkrieg - method of war. If attacking force, rush, dense concentration of armored and motorized or mechanized small arms formations with close air support, break through the enemy's defensive line with short, fast, powerful attacks and then push defenders using speed and surprise to encircle them with the help of air superiority. [1] Blockade/Siege/Investment – An attempt to cut off food, supplies, war material or communications from a particular area by force, usually takes place by sea Clear and Hold – An Anti-Riot Strategy in which military personnel clear a guerrilla or other rebel zone and then hold the area to carelss rebels while winning the procurement support government and its policies. Coercion – Force the enemy to forcibly behave in a certain way, targeting leadership, public communications, or the political economic center of command of the sea – the degree of maritime superiority, if the party holds full control of the naval force over the opposing forces. Control of the sea is the maritime equivalent of air superiority counter-offensive – a strategic offensive takes place after enemy front line troops and reserves are exhausted, and before the enemy has had the opportunity to take on new defensive positions. Tactics are usually implemented through surging off the enemy after their attack. Counterspeater - a strategy used in nuclear war targeted military infrastructure (as opposed to civilian targets) Countervalue - the opposite of counterpower; to enemy cities and civilians. Use to remove enemy. Impeachment – Achieve strategic paralysis by addressing political leadership, command and control, strategic weapons, and critical economic nodes of deception – a strategy that seeks to deceive, trick, or fool the enemy and create a false perception in a way that can leverage the military advantage of Defeat in more detail – Bringing a large portion of its power to bear the order of small enemy units rather than engaging most enemy forces all at once. Similarly divide and conquer denial - a strategy that seeks to destroy the enemy's ability to wage war attention - attack some of the force on one or two sides, developing a powerful frontal attack with the rest of the force encircle – Both strategy and tactics designed to isolate and surround enemy forces Ends, ways, means, risk – the strategy is much like three leto stool endings, ways, Balanced on a plane of different risk Enkulette - a strategy often used in the jungle, aimed at attacking the enemy from behind. Exhaustion - a strategy that seeks to undermine the will or resources of state pretense - a maneuver designed to prevent or deceive, done, the impression that a certain maneuver will take place, but in reality another, or even none, will. Flanking maneuver – Involves attacking the opponent from the side, or the back of guerrilla tactics – Includes traps for enemy troops. Usually used for riots. Heavy force – a counterinsurgency strategy that seeks to destroy the insurgents with overwhelming force while it remains a manageable national human wave attack – a vulnerable frontal attack where an attacker tries to move as many militants as possible, engaging in a close-range combat with defender Stimulus – a strategy that uses incentives to gain cooperation in an implicit approach – Dislocation is a strategy goal. Direct attacks almost never work, one first upset enemy balance, set the line for the least resistance, 5) take action that offers the most alternatives, 6) ensure that both plans and placements are flexible, 7) don't throw your weight at your opponent while he is a guard, 8) don't renew the attack along the same line if the attack is not in the interior line – placing his forces between enemy forces and attacking each, in turn to allow their own forces to have better communication and allow one mass all their forces against part of the enemy limited war – a war in which soldiers have not spent all the resources at their disposal, either human beings , industrial, agricultural, military, natural, technological, or otherwise in any particular conflict. [2] Motius - A Motius or Motti is a double enveloping manoeuvre using the ability of light troops to travel on uneven ground to run and defeat enemy troops with reduced mobility. By reducing enemy columns or units into smaller groups, mobile force can limit the mobility of stronger enemies and defeat it in detail. The name comes from the Finnish word cubic wood, and the strategy was widely used during the Winter War. Destroy the means by which the enemy keeps himself in the Pincer ambush - attack with edges concealed and in the middle held back until the enemy advances, at which point the concealed hand trap them in the Pincer maneuver – Allowing the enemy to attack the center, sometimes charging, then attacking on the side of the charge penalty - a strategy that seeks to push the public beyond its economic and physiological breaking point in Rapid Decisive Operations – convincing the opponent to take certain actions or denying the opponent the ability to force or attack others. Raiding - Attack with the aim of preventing enemy delivery or rules by refusing to flank - Holding back one side of the battle line to save the enemy from engaging with that flank. The rejected flank holds the least force necessary to hold against enemy attack, while concentrating the main fighting force against the enemy center or other rebel secession – the counterinsurgency strategy must first seek to separate the enemy from the population, then deny the enemy reentry, and finally execute long enough to deny the rebel's form of access, clear, hold, Build - counterinsurgency theory, what defines the process to defeat the rebels is the form of a clear hold, build siege – Continuous attack bombing on a fortified position, usually artillery, or bystanders, and isolating it to try to force surrender shock and awe – military doctrine, using persuasive power to try to achieve rapid dominance over enemy swarming – Military swarming involves the use of decentralised force against opponents, in a way that emphasizes mobility, communication, unit autonomy and coordination/coordination. Theatre strategy – Concept and action courses aimed at ensuring the objectives of national and multinational policies and strategies, using the synchronised and integrated employment of military forces and other instruments of state power Zerg - To overwhelm the base, sending all available units, hoping to overwhelm their base. Total War – A conflict in which soldiers engage with all available resources[3] troop the rise – deploying a large number of troops to the theater to overcome the resistance of the Turning Movement – an attack that penetrates the enemy's side, then curls in its rear to cut it off from home win without a fight – Sun Tzu claimed that a brilliant general was the one who could win without killing anyone in the Crescent strategy – Turkish commanders used this strategy. Soldiers act as a crescent and take enemy in the middle of the crescent and surround it. See also a list of established military terms list military tactics Military Science Military Strategy Military Strategy Tactical Formation Sun Tzu and The Art of War thirty-six Stratagems References ^ blitzkrieg | Definition, Translation and Facts. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieve ^ Limited warfare. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 2020-02-25. Lexico's total importance of war. Lexico Dictionaries | English. Updated: 2020-02-20 . (see: 2020-02-20. 20.2020. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unneeded material can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Military strategy and concept list – news · newspapers · books · scientist · JSTOR (May 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this template report) External links Strategic theories and concepts retrieved from

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