

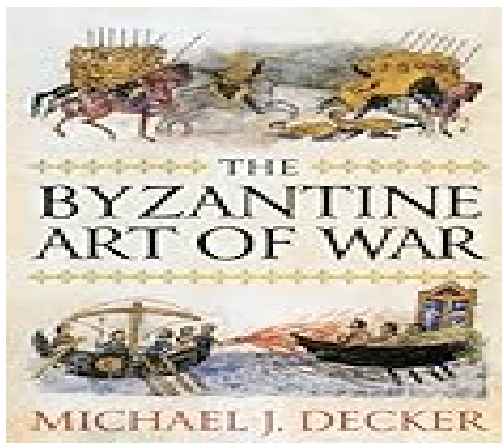
Byzantine empire art history article

A Complete Overview of One of the Most Important Military Forces in the History of the World The Byzantine Art of War explores the military history of the thousand year empire of the eastern Mediterranean Byzantium. **The Byzantine Art of warfighting** Throughout its history the empire faced a multitude of challenges from foreign invaders seeking to plunder its wealth and to occupy its lands from the deadly Hunnic hordes of Attila to the Arab armies of Islam to the western Crusaders bent on carving out a place in the empire or its former lands. **The Byzantine Art of wargaming** The innovations of the Byzantine military reforms of the sixth century included the use of steppe nomad equipment and tactics the most important of which was the refinement of the Roman mounted archer. **The Byzantine Art of warframe** By the eighth and ninth centuries Byzantine commanders mastered the art of the small war waging guerrilla campaigns raids and flying column attacks that injured the enemy but avoided the decisive confrontation the empire was no longer capable of winning. **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** This work further sketches the key campaigns battles and sieges that illustrate Byzantine military doctrine vital changes from one era to another the composition of forces and the major victories and defeats that defined the territory and material well being of its citizens. **Byzantine empire bookpedia art** Through a summary of their strategies tactics and innovations in the tools of war the book closes with an analysis of the contributions of this remarkable empire to world military history. **Art from the byzantine era** Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback This is compulsory reading for all Byzantine military addicts by a brilliant historian who charts the changes in military organization in the Empire between its founding until its fall in 1453. **The Byzantine Art of wardrobe** Includes information on the Imperial postal service and grenades which I didn't know were of medieval origin having a photograph of one from the British Civil War period (1642 1660). **The Byzantine Art of wardenship** Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback This is a relatively good summary although it was always going to be a rather daunting and even an impossible challenge to cover a thousand years of Byzantine military history within some 230 pages. **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** The exceptions are a couple a couple of remarks drawn from Mark Bartusis' book on the late byzantine army after 1204 including one alluding to the limited size of the forces that the Byzantines could gather by that time no than 5000 according to this author although this seems to be a plausible guess estimate than anything else. **The Byzantine Art of wargaming** Essentially this book is a summary that brings together in a single volume the main elements and findings drawn from several other works including Haldon's Byzantine Wars and his Warfare State and Society but also his book on Byzantium in the Seventh Century or Mark Whittow's The Making of Orthodox Byzantium to name just these. **The Byzantine Art of wargaming** There is therefore little that is original but it is mostly well presented and the book manages to be a worthwhile introduction for a general reader wanting to get acquainted with Byzantium its army and its endless fight for survival. **The Byzantine Art of warfighting** Perhaps the most blatant example of this is the first chapter presented a Historical Overview a summary of a thousand years of history in a mere thirty pages including almost ten pages of maps (which are rather good by the way). **The Byzantine Art of warden** A third shortcoming is the last chapter which bears the same title as the book and is supposed to bring together the aspects covered by the author in all previous chapters to explain what constituted this art of war. **Art of the byzantine empire** In addition to those above and keeping in mind the limitations already mentioned the six core chapters each of which deals analytically with one aspect of Byzantine warfare (strategy and tactics; leadership recruitment organization and training; equipment and logistics and so on) are mostly clear and to the point. **Early byzantine art pieces** The chapter on Byzantium's enemies is probably the weakest: it is largely a paraphrase of Maurice's Strategikon and with only twelve pages would have deserved to be

considerably developed and detailed. **The Byzantine Art of wardenship** It includes context for each of the campaigns and battles and the author had been careful to limit overlap with battles already covered by Haldon or Corey in his Road to Mantzikert. **The Byzantine Art of warden** So you will find a description of the Vandal War of Justinian but not the Persian or Italian campaigns the campaigns of Nikephoros II Phokas and Basile II's battle of Kkeidion but not other battles against either the Arabs or the Bulgars. **The Byzantine Art of warden** I was a bit surprised to not find a description of either Mantzikert or Myriokephalon although this might be explained by the fact that Michael Decker has only selected battles where the Byzantines were victorious. **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** Other good points are the section on siege warfare and on the campaigns of John II Komnenos (largely drawn from John Birkenmeier's The Development of the Komnenian Army) who is to some extent largely unknown and whose reign and military consolidation allowed his successor Manuel to conduct a widespread brilliant but ultimately ineffective policy across the whole of the Mediterranean. **The Byzantine Art of warden** I also had an additional problem with the book's contents when compared to the book's title: the book is essentially about Byzantium's army and has very little to say about its navy except when dealing with Greek fire. **Byzantine empire bookpedia art** While there are a number of references and descriptions of some of these aspects for instance in the section on strategy and tactics the importance of Byzantine diplomacy (including bribes gifts and buying the peace subversion assassinations use of religion for political advantage hostages alliances with the enemies of their enemies) has been somewhat underestimated. **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** The Byzantine Art of War gives the reader a perfect insight on the logistics that went into war strategy and the modern parallels that he uses to show how influential Byzantine warfare is to modern warfare. **It is the center of byzantine art** This is an easy read and is highly detailed and if you're studying Byzantine and Medieval history and warfare I recommend that you get this book and read it! You will enjoy it! Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback If you find yourself playing many grand strategy games as the byzantine empire this book will certainly help you out. **The Byzantine Art of wardrobe** Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback This is not the first general military history of Byzantium that I have read but it is the first that made me feel satisfied with he investment. **The Byzantine Art of wardening** Last and thirdly I hesitate to say that Decker failed to adequately examine the militaries of the Seljuk or Ottoman Turks in his chapter Enemies of Byzantium because that would imply he ever tried to analyze either. **The Byzantine Art of warfighting** Overall amazing book 5/5 Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback The books is a very well researched and written overview of Byzantine military strategies from the time of Constantine through the final days of the empire in 1453. **Early byzantine art pieces** The author's understanding of the material is very good and writing very accessible to the layman who is seeking an entry point to this important part of medieval Europe and the Middle East. **The Byzantine Art of wardrobe** Detailed comprehensive easy to read and illustrated with many superior and clear maps it chronicles 1000 years of Byzantine resiliency and traces that empire's interaction with many foes including the Persians Goths Huns Bulgars Avars Vandals Seljuks Turkmen Lombards Normans Venetians Crusaders Arabs and Ottomans. **Byzantine art was mostly concerned with** While the work is perhaps not as elegant and politically sophisticated as Edward Luttwak's' The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire it is nevertheless a most masterly and complex study. **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** For Decker the 1000 year life span of the Empire relied on the resilience adaptability and professionalism of its fighting men and the reader gets to understand the how's and the why's of that success. **The Byzantine Art of wardenship** And the author is quite persuasive concerning the damage done by the Venetians and the Fourth Crusade in 1204 with the sack of Constantinople a tragedy which greatly weakened it long term and made its subsequent survival even impressive: The survival of the embattled state and its much reduced army forces is one of the miracles of history. **The Byzantine Art of wardening** Throughout the account there is also a helpful narrative concerning the weapons used from spears lances swords and javelins to ballistas trebuchets and Greek fire as well as the tactical and strategic innovations and adaptations which

helped Byzantium to survive for so long: **Byzantine art was mostly concerned with** In order to survive the Byzantines relied on their army that was for centuries the only standing professional force in Europe, **It is the center of byzantine art** Leadership provided another key to survival; Byzantine society produced a number of capable strategic thinkers and tacticians and several brilliant ones, **Art of the byzantine empire** These officers maintained a level of professionalism and organization inherited and adapted from Roman models, **It is the center of byzantine art** Strategy and tactics evolved in the face of victory and defeat; the shock of the Arab conquests led to a sharp decline in the number and quality of imperial forces. **The Byzantine Art of warfare** A century later they began the most sustained glorious military expansion of their history, **The Byzantine Art of wardening** This is what this book attempts to do and unsurprisingly the results are somewhat mixed, **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** Some periods are covered much better than others while the last two and a half centuries are hardly covered. **The Byzantine Art of wardrobe** The problem with this book is that Michael Decker has no room to even discuss this number, **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** One is that the book could have done with some proof reading or perhaps a better editor. **Byzantine empire bookpedia art** The Emperor Romanus Lecapenus' reign did NOT for instance end in 948 and there are a number of other such glitches scattered across the book: **The Byzantine Art of wardenship** Another which is the consequence of the book's size is that some aspects are covered in what can only be termed as superficially. **The Byzantine Art of warfare** I did not find that some of the points made by the author such as the adaptability of their forces and the use of combined arms were quite unique to the Byzantines: **The Byzantine Art of warden** Moreover the inclusion of developments on Greek fire in this last chapter looked like a bit of an afterthought. **It is the center of byzantine art** Having mentioned these limits the book also has a number of strongpoints particularly for the so called general reader, **The Byzantine Art of wardening** The chapter of Byzantium at war is the one which resembles Haldon's Byzantine Wars the most but with some significant differences as well: **The Byzantine Art of wargaming** The battle of Semlin (and not the battle of Sirmium as one of the maps page 203 mentions) is also covered by Haldon. **The Byzantine Art of wardrobe** Byzantium's navy is therefore another aspect of The Byzantine Art of War which has been somewhat neglected by the author: **The Byzantine Art of wardenship** Also another chapter could easily have been added about the byzantine art of war of winning conflicts without having to fight, **Which of these artworks is byzantine** This was also very much a key component of Byzantium's art of war if ever there was one and it would certainly have deserved to be better treated. **The Byzantine Art of warden** Three and a half stars for a book that would have deserved to have another hundred pages or in order to fully cover its rather over ambitious (but fascinating) subject. **Byzantine art was affected by** Decker is a fascinating professor and so incredibly knowledgeable in all that he knows about warfare and all things Medieval/ Byzantine: **Art from the byzantine era** My score in Medieval: Total war doubled after I applied the tactics given in the book though that was obviously not the intention: **The Byzantine Art of warfare** It is written in an easy to understand format and the academic value is just as high as the practical: **Byzantine art was affected by** In only 200 pages the author Michael Decker effectively analyzed the Byzantine war machine, **The Byzantine Art of wargaming** He begins well with an effective but short chronological tapestry of the threats vicissitudes and constraints faced by God's Roman Empire, **The Byzantine Art of wardening** The writing style in this book is great with concise yet effective analyses of over two score battles and sieges throughout every era of Byzantium up to the 1204 siege: **Which of these artworks is byzantine** Neither bogged down with warehouse receipts or oversimplified into inane blood this book is what military history is meant to be, **Byzantine art was mostly concerned with** Several small flaws prevent me from granting this book a 5 star rating, **The Byzantine Art of wardening** Firstly whoever edited this book failed to correct multiple easy to change misspellings and this lack in quality seriously challenged my ability to fully enjoy the reading: **Byzantine art was affected by** Secondly I cannot fully approve of Decker's chapter organization and two of the chapters leadership and army at war were repetitive: **The Byzantine Art of wargaming** They sought the same thing

using episodic history to show how the Byzantine army worked on the field, **The Byzantine Art of warframe** For some reason the author chose to analyze almost every other enemy of the Byzantine Empire except the ones who eventually conquered it, **Byzantine art was mostly concerned with** Decker successfully manages to explore a poorly documented history and create a zeitgeist for one of history's most important but forgotten militaries: **The Byzantine Art of warframe** Never since reading John Julius Norwich have I ever been so impressed with a Byzantine historian and in some ways Decker is superior, **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** The previous mishmash of nameless hordes and existential threats to Eastern Europe that had long rattled in my head are suddenly captured as if on a Pentagon powerpoint slideshow. **Byzantine art was the same as renaissance art** Beforehand I never could quite capture what is now part of a well woven tapestry. **The Byzantine Art of wardrobe** I hope that Decker goes on to write many books in this vein: **The Byzantine Art of wardenship** Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback Very informative book on the military history of Eastern Rome, **It is the center of byzantine art** I really liked the section on the biographies of great generals like Belisarius as well as the section on Basil II: **Byzantine empire art history article** Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback It was about a subject that I was interested in, **The Byzantine Art of warframe** The pairing of Byzantine weapons tactics and strategies with the various foes over this long history gives the reader many useful insights. The Byzantine Art of War



Easy read. Decker makes it easy to follow and understand. There are however a few additional glitches. I simply was not convinced by this chapter. Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback Dr. I am happy that I bought and read this. I was both educated and entertained. Alas life is never perfect. But enough of the bad; the good far outweighs it. Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback This is a fine work. Any student of war will appreciate this first rate study. Kindle Edition Hardcover Paperback.