

Chapter 1 : Trench warfare - Wikipedia

This podcast is a part of the Spiritual Warfare series. This week on the Allender Center Podcast, Dr. Dan Allender is joined once again by his friend and colleague Rachael Clinton, Assistant Director of Program Development & Admissions, to continue their conversation about the realities and complexities of spiritual warfare.

Sengoku Period Warfare - Part 3: The Sengoku period was the age of infantry troops: As I have explained in my army composition article, the units that fought on foot were the ashigaru pikemen, the ashigaru bowmen, the ashigaru gunners and the samurai on foot, both used as ranged units as well as spearmen. For the sake of this article I will divide this troops in melee units and ranged units. These squads of pikemen were the majority of troops fielded by the Sengoku army up until the late 16th century, when guns started to be mass produced. Pikes were incredibly effective in dealing against cavalry as well as foot soldiers, and the great length of this weapon allowed even the less skilled peasant to be effective. The effectiveness of pike squadrons was the key factor to produce large scale battles in Japan during this period. Pikes were also easy to produce, but required coordination to be used and were not ideal in very close quarter fights. Within the period analyzed in this series onward , these ashigaru were drilled to work cohesively by the wealthier clans and developed "massed tactics". The main weaknesses of these units was their rigidity, which made them unable to deal in time against flanks of enemy troops such as cavalry charge, and being cohesive in formations, they were easy targets for ranged units; these two factors could made these units shatter rather quickly. These foot Samurai were either dismounted horsemen, their direct retainers or Samurai that usually fought on foot a common practice in the western part of Japan due to terrain. Foot Samurai were also the main heavy infantries designed to perform shock tactics. They wielded polearms, mainly spears but also various types of percussive weapons. It was an high risk - high reward tactics; losing the fight meant losing the pike units. The concept behind is quite simple, trying to create a dense wall of spears, and the name could be translated to "line of spears held at the ready". To perform this tactics and stop an enemy charge, at least three ranks of pikes were needed; the first line was kneeling, and their pikes where aimed at a low height. The second and the third rows were standing, and their pikes were aimed respectively at a medium and at an high height. If the charge was stopped, the Samurai behind the ranks would have charged forward to unset and kill the horsemen thanks to their shorter weapons. This tactics required an highly disciplined squadrons of Ashigaru. These were the troops that usually started the battles with an exchange of arrows and bullets volleys, and were the ones which inflicted the higher number of wounds. Most of the times these units operated as skirmishers and were separated from the main army, at least at the beginning of the battle. They opened fire against the enemy ranged units as well as other infantries. They were usually covered with standing shields, to avoid being decimated by the enemy projectiles. However, being separated from the main army, the were easy target for cavalry charges, so they were usually supported by few pikes units or protected by fences. Said technique required shooting while moving, and it was very hard to perform; as the troops advanced and the first row came back, the whole unit resemble a wheel spinning. In this tactic, there are three lines, while the first one is shooting, the second row is ready to shoot and the third one is reloading. In this way, the volleys of bullets are extremely fast and there is very little time in between them. This tactic required an very well drilled gunners unit. I hope that you liked this article! Feel free to share it and leave a comment below! And if you want to know more about Battle tactics, here is the 4th part of this series:

Chapter 2 : Strategic defence - Wikipedia

7 OCT - SPIRITUAL WARFARE - PART 3 This is for the GLORY OF GOD! This is not my knowledge, it's not my wisdom - It's GOD'S Knowledge and Wisdom. I'm telling you these things for HIS Glory. ALL THE.

Field works[edit] Lines of Torres Vedras Field works are as old as armies. Roman legions , when in the presence of an enemy, entrenched camps nightly when on the move. They played a pivotal role in manoeuvring that took place before the Battle of Blenheim The French captured these lines in and demolished them. By the Lines no longer existed, but the two central forts in the towns of Wissembourg and Altenstadt still possessed fortifications that proved useful defensive positions during the Battle of Wissembourg. In the campaign season the Duke of Marlborough breached them through "a magnificent piece of manoeuvring". But innovations in trench warfare became more prominent in the course of the 19th century. British casualty rates of up to 45 percent, such as at Gate Pa in and the Battle of Ohaeawai in , suggested that contemporary firepower was insufficient to dislodge defenders from a trench system. Trenches at the Siege of Vicksburg Fundamentally, as the range and rate of fire of rifled small-arms increased, a defender shielded from enemy fire in a trench, at a house window, behind a large rock, or behind other cover was often able to kill several approaching foes before they closed with his position. Attacks across open ground became even more dangerous after the introduction of rapid-firing artillery , exemplified by the "French 75" , and high explosive fragmentation rounds. The increases in firepower had outstripped the ability of infantry or even cavalry to cover the ground between firing lines, and the ability of armour to withstand fire. It would take a revolution in mobility to change that. Mass infantry assaults were futile in the face of artillery fire as well as rapid rifle and machine-gun fire. Both sides concentrated on breaking up enemy attacks and on protecting their own troops by digging deep into the ground. The Boer trench at the Battle of Magersfontein contributed to the surprise defeat of the Highland Brigade on 11 December during the Second Boer War Symbol for the futility of war[edit] Trench warfare has become a powerful symbol of the futility of war. Many critics have argued that brave men went to their deaths because of incompetent and narrow-minded commanders who failed to adapt to the new conditions of trench warfare: There were failures such as Passchendaele, and Sir Douglas Haig has often been criticised for allowing his battles to continue long after they had lost any purpose other than attrition. These included improvements in artillery, infantry tactics, and the development of tanks. By , taking advantage of failing German morale, Allied attacks were generally more successful and suffered fewer casualties; in the Hundred Days Offensive , there was even a return to mobile warfare. Entrenchment[edit] Implementation[edit] German forward detachments guarding the entrance to a trench line in front of Arras in Trenches of the 11th Cheshire Regiment at Ovillers-la-Boisselle, on the Somme , July One sentry keeps watch while the others sleep. Photo by Ernest Brooks Although technology had dramatically changed the nature of warfare by , the armies of the major combatants had not fully absorbed the implications. The French and German armies adopted different tactical doctrines: The British lacked an official tactical doctrine, with an officer corps that rejected theory in favour of pragmatism. To attack frontally was to court crippling losses, so an outflanking operation was the preferred method of attack against an entrenched enemy. After the Battle of the Aisne in September , an extended series of attempted flanking moves, and matching extensions to the fortified defensive lines, developed into the " race to the sea ", by the end of which German and Allied armies had produced a matched pair of trench lines from the Swiss border in the south to the North Sea coast of Belgium. Trench warfare prevailed on the Western Front from late until the Germans launched their Spring Offensive on 21 March After the buildup of forces in , the Western Front became a stalemated struggle between equals, to be decided by attrition. Frontal assaults, and their associated casualties, became inevitable because the continuous trench lines had no open flanks. There were periods in which rigid trench warfare broke down, such as during the Battle of the Somme , but the lines never moved very far. The war would be won by the side that was able to commit the last reserves to the Western Front. They lacked traverses , and according to pre-war doctrine were to be packed with men fighting shoulder to shoulder. This doctrine led to heavy casualties from artillery fire. This vulnerability, and the length of the front to be defended, soon led to front

line trenches being held by fewer men. The defenders augmented the trenches themselves with barbed wire strung in front to impede movement; wiring parties went out every night to repair and improve these forward defences. They resisted both artillery bombardment and mass infantry assault. Shell-proof dugouts became a high priority. On the Eastern Front and in the Middle East, the areas to be covered were so vast, and the distances from the factories supplying shells, bullets, concrete and barbed wire so great, trench warfare in the West European style often did not occur. The Ortler had an artillery position on its summit near the front line. The trench-line management and trench profiles had to be adapted to the rough terrain, hard rock, and harsh weather conditions. Many trench systems were constructed within glaciers such as the Adamello-Presanella group or the famous city below the ice on the Marmolada in the Dolomites. Trench defensive systems[edit] Very early in the war, British defensive doctrine suggested a main trench system of three parallel lines, interconnected by communications trenches. The point at which a communications trench intersected the front trench was of critical importance, and it was usually heavily fortified. The front trench was lightly garrisoned and typically only occupied in force during "stand to" at dawn and dusk. This defensive layout was soon rendered obsolete as the power of artillery grew; however, in certain sectors of the front, the support trench was maintained as a decoy to attract the enemy bombardment away from the front and reserve lines. Fires were lit in the support line to make it appear inhabited and any damage done immediately repaired. Aerial view of opposing trench lines between Loos and Hulluch, July German trenches at the right and bottom, British at the top-left. Temporary trenches were also built. When a major attack was planned, assembly trenches would be dug near the front trench. These were used to provide a sheltered place for the waves of attacking troops who would follow the first waves leaving from the front trench. They fulfilled a variety of purposes, such as connecting the front trench to a listening post close to the enemy wire or providing an advance "jumping-off" line for a surprise attack. The concave trench line facing the salient was called a "re-entrant. Behind the front system of trenches there were usually at least two more partially prepared trench systems, kilometres to the rear, ready to be occupied in the event of a retreat. The Germans often prepared multiple redundant trench systems; in their Somme front featured two complete trench systems, one kilometre apart, with a third partially completed system a further kilometre behind. This duplication made a decisive breakthrough virtually impossible. In the event that a section of the first trench system was captured, a "switch" trench would be dug to connect the second trench system to the still-held section of the first. The Germans, who had based their knowledge on studies of the Russo-Japanese War , [30] made something of a science out of designing and constructing defensive works. They used reinforced concrete to construct deep, shell-proof, ventilated dugouts, as well as strategic strongpoints. They were more willing than their opponents to make a strategic withdrawal to a superior prepared defensive position. They were also the first to apply the concept of "defence in depth", where the front-line zone was hundreds of metres deep and contained a series of redoubts rather than a continuous trench. Each redoubt could provide supporting fire to its neighbours, and while the attackers had freedom of movement between the redoubts, they would be subjected to withering enfilade fire. The British eventually adopted a similar approach, but it was incompletely implemented when the Germans launched the Spring Offensive and proved disastrously ineffective. France, by contrast, relied on artillery and reserves, not entrenchment. Trenches were never straight but were dug in a zigzagging or stepped pattern, with all straight sections generally kept less than a dozen meters yards. Later, this evolved to have the combat trenches broken into distinct fire bays connected by traverses. While this isolated the view of friendly soldiers along their own trench, this ensured the entire trench could not be enfiladed if the enemy gained access at any one point; or if a bomb, grenade, or shell landed in the trench, the blast could not travel far. The banked earth on the lip of the trench facing the enemy was called the parapet and had a fire step. The embanked rear lip of the trench was called the parados. The sides of the trench were often revetted with sandbags , wire mesh , wooden frames and sometimes roofs. The floor of the trench was usually covered by wooden duckboards. In later designs the floor might be raised on a wooden frame to provide a drainage channel underneath. Dugouts of varying degrees of comfort would be built in the rear of the support trench. British dugouts were usually 2. Australian light horseman using a periscope rifle , Gallipoli To allow a soldier to see out of the trench without exposing his head, a loophole could be built into the parapet. A loophole might

simply be a gap in the sandbags, or it might be fitted with a steel plate. German snipers used armour-piercing bullets that allowed them to penetrate loopholes. Another means to see over the parapet was the trench periscope – in its simplest form, just a stick with two angled pieces of mirror at the top and bottom. A number of armies made use of the periscope rifle, which enabled soldiers to snipe at the enemy without exposing themselves over the parapet, although at the cost of reduced shooting accuracy. The device is most associated with Australian and New Zealand troops at Gallipoli, where the Turks held the high ground. There were three standard ways to dig a trench: Entrenching, where a man would stand on the surface and dig downwards, was most efficient, as it allowed a large digging party to dig the full length of the trench simultaneously. However, entrenching left the diggers exposed above ground and hence could only be carried out when free of observation, such as in a rear area or at night. Sapping involved extending the trench by digging away at the end face. The diggers were not exposed, but only one or two men could work on the trench at a time. Tunnelling was like sapping except that a "roof" of soil was left in place while the trench line was established and then removed when the trench was ready to be occupied. Thereafter, the trench would require constant maintenance to prevent deterioration caused by weather or shelling. Heavy shelling quickly destroyed the network of ditches and water channels which had previously drained this low-lying area of Belgium. In most places, the water table was only a metre or so below the surface, meaning that any trench dug in the ground would quickly flood. Consequently, many "trenches" in Flanders were actually above ground and constructed from massive breastworks of sandbags filled with clay. Initially, both the parapet and parados of the trench were built in this way, but a later technique was to dispense with the parados for much of the trench line, thus exposing the rear of the trench to fire from the reserve line in case the front was breached. Trench geography in World War I [edit] The confined, static, and subterranean nature of trench warfare resulted in it developing its own peculiar form of geography. In the forward zone, the conventional transport infrastructure of roads and rail were replaced by the network of trenches and trench railways. The critical advantage that could be gained by holding the high ground meant that minor hills and ridges gained enormous significance. Many slight hills and valleys were so subtle as to have been nameless until the front line encroached upon them. Some hills were named for their height in metres, such as Hill A farmhouse, windmill, quarry, or copse of trees would become the focus of a determined struggle simply because it was the largest identifiable feature. However, it would not take the artillery long to obliterate it, so that thereafter it became just a name on a map. There were numerous trench networks named "The Chessboard" or "The Gridiron" because of the pattern they described.

Chapter 3 : EVE Evolved: Electronic Warfare, part 3

Sengoku Period Warfare - Part 3: Infantry tactics The full Osaka campaign battle screen - à¤§â•,â¤•ã•®é™£â•³â±•éç”
This is a continuation of previous articles describing the warfare of the Sengoku period, if you are interested in Battle formations and Cavalry tactics, consider reading the previous parts!

Related Media 10 Finally, be strong in the Lord, and in the strength of His might. In some cases, the fight could hardly be called a battle. The German army advanced, with its tanks and with technologically advanced weapons. It was no contest at all, because these nations were not equipped for the battle. The same could be said of Satan, and those whom he opposes. Many of his victims do not even know there is a war going on. They make easy prey. Christians should know that we are in the midst of a great spiritual struggle, although many seem not to believe it. It not only assures us that there is a spiritual war, but it warns us that apart from utilizing the weapons which God has provided for us, we are hopelessly underpowered. This passage informs us as to what our divinely weapons are. Beyond this, these weapons imply the nature of the struggle which we are in. In this first lesson, we will concentrate on verses , which direct our attention to the war itself, and to our grasp of its gravity. After a consideration of the war in general, we will then proceed to examine in more detail each of the weapons Paul mentions, and the offensive strategy of Satan which they imply. May God give us open hearts and minds to understand the spiritual war, and the means which He has provided for our defense.

The Spiritual War in the Old Testament It should come as no surprise to the Christian to read here that we are engaged in a great spiritual battle. From the early chapters of the Old Testament it is apparent that Satan is the enemy of God, and that he actively seeks to oppose God, His purposes, and His people. Let us consider the evidence for the spiritual war in the Old Testament, and then to further pursue this matter in the New Testament. We would probably turn first to the third chapter of the Book of Genesis to find Satan striking what appears to be the first blow of the spiritual war. Actually, the battle began long before the creation of Adam and Eve. You have been cut down to the earth, You who have weakened the nations! The ruby, the topaz, and the diamond; The beryl, the onyx, and the jasper; The lapis lazuli, the turquoise, and the emerald; And the gold, the workmanship of your settings and sockets, Was in you. On the day that you were created They were prepared. You were on the holy mountain of God; You walked in the midst of the stones of fire. It is clear from these verses that the prophets are not speaking only of an earthly ruler, but of someone possessing much greater power. They are speaking of none other than Satan. He was the angel who was created by God Ezekiel He was the one who was in Eden, the garden of God Ezekiel He was once blameless at the time of his creation, but then was found with sin Ezekiel He possessed great beauty, power, and authority, but he had to have more. He wanted to exalt himself further; he wanted to become like God Isaiah When Satan rebelled against God, others joined him in opposing God and His purposes. And so we find Satan making his first public appearance in Genesis chapter 3, not as Satan, but as a creature which God has made. He contended that Job would only serve God as long as God blessed him. God then granted Satan the authority to afflict Job, but always within strict limits. An important thing to note here is not only that the suffering of Job, which appeared to be of very natural causes, was of satanic origins. In 2 Kings chapter 6, the king of Syria was waging war against Israel. When the king of Syria learned that Elisha was the source of his troubles, he sent out his army to seize him. In the morning, the Syrian troops surrounded the city of Dothan, where Elisha was staying. The panic-stricken servant rushed to his master and told him what he had seen. While the servant was terrified by what he had seen, Elisha remained calm. He knew something that his servant did not. He knew that earthly armies were no threat when the host of heaven was on his side. What shall we do? This heavenly army descended to Elisha, who prayed that they might strike the enemy with blindness. He would not allow them to be killed, but instead sent them all home after giving them food and water. The heavenly army is ever-present, and it responds to the prayers of the saints. A glimpse which is not mentioned in the parallel account in 2 Samuel chapter But behind his foolish and sinful decision we find Satan, ever seeking to oppose God through His people. Finally, in the Book of Daniel we come to one of the most dramatic examples of the spiritual warfare: I see four men loosed and walking about in the midst of the

fire without harm, and the appearance of the fourth is like a son of the gods! But I shall now return to fight against the prince of Persia; so I am going forth, and behold, the prince of Greece is about to come. Yet there is no one who stands firmly with me against these forces except Michael your prince Daniel. But when these three were cast into the furnace, the king looked in and was shocked to see not three, but four men inside, and they were not writhing in pain or being consumed by the flames, they were walking around inside that furnace. If not our Lord Himself, this fourth person was surely an angelic being, sent there to save the lives of these faithful men. In chapter 10 an angel was sent to Daniel, in answer to his prayers note verse. Having been left there with the kings of Persia, Michael came to his rescue. The important thing to notice here is that angels are very much involved in the affairs of men and of nations. More than this, the unholy angels seem to have a link with political kingdoms and their kings. Satan sought to tempt our Lord to renounce His submission to the Father by acting independently for His own selfish gain. He was, of course, unsuccessful, for which we all may be grateful. What worked on Adam and on others, would not work on this King. Three of the Gospels record the exorcism which our Lord performed on the Gerasene demoniac. And when He had come to the other side into the country of the Gadarenes, two men who were demon-possessed met Him as they were coming out of the tombs; they were so exceedingly violent that no one could pass by that road. Have You come here to torment us before the time? I implore You by God, do not torment me! They expected the Lord Jesus to come and to engage them in war. What they did not understand was why He had come at that time. He had arrived early by their way of thinking. They, like all others, were not looking for two comings of the Messiah, but only one. It was Satan who entered into Judas, using him to betray his Lord and to hand Him over to those who would arrest Him. John. In Acts chapter 5 we read of Ananias and his wife Sapphira, who had given a certain amount of money to the work of the Lord, but who had lied about the amount. When Peter rebuked Ananias for his deception, he attributed the source of the lie to Satan: And near the end of this epistle Paul warns that Satan and his subordinates disguise themselves as true believers, thereby seeking to lead some astray by their authoritarian leadership: In 2 Thessalonians 2: In 1 Timothy 3: In chapter 5 of 1 Timothy Paul urges younger widows to get married and not to become idle gossips and busybodies. Paul refers to gossiping as turning aside to follow Satan. Now who would have ever considered gossip to be satanic? In his epistle, James condemns the quarrels and strife which were taking place among the saints. He first links such sins to the pursuit of fleshly pleasures 4: He then indicates that such sin is rebellion against God which grieves His Holy Spirit 4: Next, James links quarrelling and strife with Satan: Resist the devil and he will flee from you James 4: Peter had come to learn about Satan the hard way see Matthew. And so we find him warning others of the threat which Satan poses as our adversary. Your adversary, the devil, prowls about like a roaring lion, seeking someone to devour. In the letters to the seven churches, recorded in Revelation 2 and 3, the Lord Jesus frequently mentions Satan as the source of temptation and trials in the church see 2: The remainder of the Book of Revelation describes the coming final conflict with Satan, and his ultimate demise see especially chapters 12 and. He knows, as we do, that the church is being watched by the angels, and that they are being instructed by what they see. I understand that a significant number of angelic beings joined with Satan during or after his rebellion against God, as described in Isaiah 14 and Ezekiel. I am also inclined to believe that Revelation. As the angels observe the women in submission to their own husbands 1 Corinthians. It may well be that in Job 1, Satan was not only trying to make a point with God, but with his fellow-angels, when he suggested that the only reason why any creature worships God is a selfish one. No wonder, then, that Satan would work so hard to corrupt the church and its message to the angels. From these texts and many others, I believe that it is safe to say that Satan is the arch-enemy of the church. He is ever seeking to cause the saints to stumble and attempting to thwart the plans and purposes of God for His church. As a slave, your world is a small one. You have severe limitations in terms of personal freedom, and in your exposure to the world. You may be a slave, but you are a part of an eternal plan, and privileged to take part in bringing glory to God.

goddess of wisdom and defensive warfare. Aphrodite. goddess of love and beauty. Apollo. god of the sun, music, medicine, archery, prophecy Epic Test Study Guide.

Weapon choices will be limited by strategic goals. Attaching motive power to an asteroid or multiple asteroids to create an extinction level event will be no great challenge given enough time and the necessary logistical support. Accuracy is not a major concern with such weapons. The same holds true for saturation attacks with thermonuclear devices. If your goal is mass genocide that will be much too easily done any number of ways. Surprise is possible, even likely given enough time for covert actions. If your strategic goal is to force an entire planet to perform or not perform certain actions than blackmail is definitely an option. Unless the defenders can completely vaporize your weapons they will have very few choices. Nathan Hale and Patrick Henry were only speaking for themselves when they spoke their famous lines. They were not faced with making the same choice for all their family and friends. Missiles, bombs rail gun and artillery fire will be of limited use. Rail gun projectiles will have to withstand reentry heat through atmosphere which will seriously degrade their mass. Any one who has ever studied siege warfare can tell you that taking out a small outpost is a very different matter than taking out a well supplied and designed castle or fortress. Fire control computers can obviously calculate the targeting of specific targets, allowing for variations of latitude equatorial earth is rotating at about a thousand miles per hour, the poles are at speed zero, atmospheric variations, density and wind direction and velocity and allow for variable elevations. This leaves establishing a beach head landing zone and sending in the marines and for that to have any chance of success the fleet requirements would be beyond huge. In reality setting up an embargo to isolate the planet would probably be the only option and that would be a limited success at best for a self-sufficient planet. Intermittent and harassing raids could be an effective way to force compliance with specific demands but would probably not yield quick or long-lasting results without offering some diplomatic benefit. Planetary defense actions have huge advantages unless faced with extinction level events. Any other weapon available to the attackers will be bigger and better served on a planetary base. From armed defensive satellites to ground based installations the logistics will be so much simpler. And great logistics will generally be more effective than any tactics on a long-term basis. This goes double or even triple when dealing with invasions unless there is a huge technology differential. How many troops would it take to conquer an entire planet given relative even levels of technology? Traditional wisdom is that you need at least a three to one advantage when attacking a fortified position. All in all defending against anything but attempted genocide is much easier than offensive operations.

Chapter 5 : Spiritual Warfare Series “ Part 3 “ HOPE IN THE STORM

This is to be the first of many articles concerning warfare strategies that have been used in the age of total war. Although most people know what these strategies are, or at least a hint of them, Most don't.

History Early history In bc the Persian warrior-king Darius I , who ruled the largest empire and commanded the best army in the world, bowed to the hit-and-run tactics of the nomadic Scythians and left them to their lands beyond the Danube. The Macedonian king Alexander the Great “ bc also fought serious guerrilla opposition, which he overcame by modifying his tactics and by winning important tribes to his side. The Romans themselves fought against guerrillas in their conquest of Spain for more than years before the foundation of the empire. Greek red-figure pottery Archer depicted on an Athenian red-figure plate by Epiktetos, late 6th century bce; in the British Museum, London. Courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum Guerrilla and quasi-guerrilla operations were employed in an aggressive role in ensuing centuries by such predatory barbarians as the Goths and the Huns, who forced the Roman Empire onto the defensive; the Magyars, who conquered Hungary; the hordes of northern barbarians who attacked the Byzantine Empire for more than years; the Vikings, who overran Ireland, England, and France; and the Mongols, who conquered China and terrified central Europe. In the 12th century the Crusader invasion of Syria was at times stymied by the guerrilla tactics of the Seljuq Turks, a frustration shared by the Normans in their conquest of Ireland “ King Edward I of England struggled through long, hard, and expensive campaigns to subdue Welsh guerrillas; that he failed to conquer Scotland was largely due to the brilliant guerrilla operations of Robert the Bruce Robert I. Courtesy of the Edinburgh University Library, Scotland Origins of modern guerrilla warfare Guerrilla warfare in time became a useful adjunct to larger political and military strategies“a role in which it complemented orthodox military operations both inside enemy territory and in areas seized and occupied by an enemy. Toward the end of the U. War of Independence “83 , a ragtag band of South Carolina irregulars under Francis Marion relied heavily on terrorist tactics to drive the British general Lord Cornwallis from the Carolinas to defeat at Yorktown, Virginia. In , in the long retreat from Moscow, the armies of Napoleon I suffered thousands of casualties inflicted by bands of Russian peasants working with mounted Cossacks. Novosti Press Agency Guerrilla wars flourished in the following two centuries as native irregulars in India, Algeria, Morocco, Burma Myanmar , New Zealand , and the Balkans tried, usually in vain, to prevent colonization by the great powers. Indian tribes in North America stubbornly fought the opening of the West; Cuban guerrillas fought the Spanish; and Filipino guerrillas fought the Spanish and Americans. In the South African War 90, Boer commandos held off a large British army for two years before succumbing. Boer troops in a trench during the South African War “ The Taiping Rebellion “64 in China, a peasant uprising against the Qing dynasty , killed an estimated 20 million Chinese before it was suppressed. During the American Civil War mounted guerrillas from both sides raided far behind enemy lines, often looting and pillaging randomly. Mexican peasants, fighting under such leaders as Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa , used guerrilla warfare to achieve a specific political goal in the Mexican Revolution “ In the Easter Rising in Ireland led to a ferocious guerrilla war fought by the Irish Republican Army IRA “a war that ceased only with the uneasy peace and partition of Ireland in In communist leader Mao Zedong raised the flag of a rural rebellion that continued for 22 years. In most of the countries invaded by Germany, Italy, and Japan, local communists either formed their own guerrilla bands or joined other bands“such as the French and Belgian maquis. While consolidating their hold on the country, some of these groups spent as much time eliminating indigenous opposition as they did fighting the enemy, but most of them contributed sufficiently to the Allied war effort to be sent shipments of arms, equipment, and gold, which helped them to challenge existing governments after the war. In the following decades the Soviet Union and United States supported a series of widespread guerrilla insurgencies and counterinsurgencies in dangerous and often unproductive“but always costly“proxy wars. In Yugoslavia and Albania the communist takeover of government was simple and immediate; in China it was complicated and delayed; in South Vietnam it succeeded after nearly three decades; in Greece, Malaya, and the Philippines it was foiled“but only after prolonged and costly fighting.

Noncommunist insurgents simultaneously used guerrilla warfare, with heavy emphasis on terrorist tactics, to help end British rule in Palestine and Dutch rule in Indonesia. After the new state of Israel was faced with a guerrilla war conducted by the fedayeen of its Arab neighbours—a protracted and vicious struggle that over the next 30 years led to three quasi-conventional wars each an Israeli victory followed by renewed guerrilla war. Meanwhile, a spate of new insurgencies, both communist and noncommunist, followed to end French rule in Algeria and British rule in Kenya, Cyprus, and Rhodesia. The Afghan War of 1979–92 saw a coalition of Muslim guerrillas known as the mujahideen, variously commanded by regional Afghan warlords heavily subsidized by the United States, fighting against Afghan and Soviet forces. The Soviets withdrew from that country in 1989, leaving the Afghan factions to fight it out in a civil war. South Africa similarly was forced to relinquish control of South West Africa now Namibia in 1990, and guerrilla activity by the African National Congress ANC—one of the most successful guerrilla operations of the modern era—was largely responsible for the end of the apartheid system and for the institution of universal suffrage in South Africa in 1994. In the early 1970s the general failure of rural insurgencies in Central and South America caused some frustrated revolutionaries to shift from rural to urban guerrilla warfare with emphasis on the use of collective terrorism. But terrorist tactics, urban or rural, even the most extreme, have always been integral to guerrilla and counterinsurgency warfare—indeed to all warfare. Initially, urban guerrilla warfare alone appeared to be a losing proposition, in that its promiscuous collective destruction—particularly mass murder—tended to alienate a formerly passive and even sympathetic citizenry. The lack of organization in depth helps to explain the eventual demise of fringe advocates and practitioners of urban and international terrorism, groups far removed from guerrilla insurgencies. AP However, urban warfare, once properly organized and combined with rural guerrilla warfare and with the increased employment of bomb attacks, played an important role in bringing cease-fires and even peace however tentative to such places as Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, and Israel-Palestine though not to Colombia, Spain, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, or Chechnya. Not without reason did some experts conclude that guerrilla warfare and terrorism, rural or urban, internal or international, had become the primary form of conflict for that time. Bin Laden, a wealthy Saudi Arabian expatriate and religious fanatic, patched together a worldwide network of followers whose activities during the 1980s and beyond included a series of hideous bombings. Forced to take refuge in Taliban-ruled Afghanistan, bin Laden planned the aerial suicide attacks of Sept. 11. Rescue workers evacuating the bodies of victims of a terrorist bombing of a train near Atocha Station, Madrid, March 11, 2004. In the bombing, one of four nearly simultaneous train attacks that came just 72 hours before Spanish general elections, were killed and more than 1,000 were injured. The guerrilla cause may assume several guises: Whether real or artificial, whether inspired by political ideology, religion, nationalism, or, more often, a genuine desire for a better life, this cause is fundamental in motivating people to armed action. Mao leaves no doubt of its importance: Eastfoto Without a political goal, guerrilla warfare must fail, as it must if its political objectives do not coincide with the aspirations of the people and their sympathy, cooperation, and assistance cannot be gained. It will continue to be so as long as an insurgency is tainted by extreme criminal actions. Some insurgent leaders recognize this basic fact in confining revolutionary activities to their traditional purposes. Guerrillas spring from the people, who in turn support their spawn, not only by furnishing sons and daughters to the cause but also by furnishing money, food, shelter, refuge, transport, medical aid, and intelligence—support that must simultaneously be denied to the enemy. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. LC-USZC Essential to maintaining domestic support and to gaining international support is vigorous, intelligent, and believable propaganda. Leaders and recruits Such are the vicissitudes of guerrilla warfare that outstanding leadership is necessary at all levels if a guerrilla force is to survive and prosper. A leader must not only be endowed with intelligence and courage but must be buttressed by an almost fanatical belief in himself and his cause. A prolonged and difficult campaign may force guerrilla leaders to abandon selectivity and resort to intimidation in order to gain recruits—as was the case in Vietnam, where rigorous political indoctrination only partially compensated for lack of voluntary zeal. Organization and unity of command The tactical organization of guerrilla units varies according to size and operational demands. Mao called for a guerrilla squad of 9 to 11; his basic unit was the company, about 30 strong. Grivas initially deployed sabotage-terrorist teams of only four or five members. The Greek Civil War

of the late s opened with about 4, communist guerrillas divided into units of fighters that, as strength increased, grew to battalions strong. Tito began his campaign with about 15, fighters organized into small cadres; he ended the war with some , troops organized into brigades. Vietnamese guerrillas initially were organized into small squads that expanded to battalion and even regimental strengths. As modern guerrilla leaders have discovered, undue expansion may result in security failures and in partial loss of control, as has been the case in Northern Ireland, Colombia, and Palestine. Urban guerrilla units for the most part have remained small and more tightly organized in a cellular structure that, from a security standpoint, has proved valid over the decades—as is witnessed by the September 11 suicide attacks by al-Qaeda. Protracted revolutionary warfare demands a complicated organization on both political and military levels. Mao early developed a clandestine political-military hierarchy that began with the cadre or cellular party structure at the hamlet-village level and proceeded to the top via district, province, and regional command structures. This was roughly the concept followed by guerrilla forces in Malaya and Indochina. Tito was careful to build a parallel political organization in areas that came under his control as a foundation for his future government. Other guerrilla leaders formed civil organizations to provide money, supplies, intelligence, and propaganda. The Viet Cong , Algerian rebel groups, and the PLO established provisional governments in order to win international recognition, financial backing, and in some instances recognition by the United Nations. Divisions within political and military commands stemming from ego, envy, ambition, greed, and ignorance have plagued guerrilla leaders through the centuries and are probably more responsible for failed insurgencies than any other factor. The Algerian rebellion of the s suffered severely until the National Liberation Front either absorbed or neutralized rival guerrilla groups, but it failed to settle feuds between the Arabs and the Berbers or between its own internal and external commands. Colombian rebel groups are frequently in conflict. The IRA lost a great deal of effectiveness when it splintered in . At least three major rebel groups and numerous splinter groups are at work in the Philippines, including Islamic fundamentalists, moderate Muslims, and communists. During the Afghan War against Soviet occupation in the s, a score or more of mujahideen rebel groups, ranging from a few hundred to several thousand fighters, were held precariously together by the Islamic religion, an infusion of several billion U. Scarcely had the Taliban government been overthrown by U. Arms The guerrilla by necessity must fight with a wide variety of weapons , some homemade, some captured, and some supplied from outside sources. In the early stages of an insurgency, weapons have historically been primitive. The Mau Mau in Kenya initially relied on knives and clubs soon replaced by stolen British arms. French and American soldiers in Vietnam frequently encountered homemade rifles, hand grenades, bombs, booby traps, mines, and trails studded with punji stakes soaked in urine to ensure infection. Nearly every guerrilla campaign has relied on improvisation, both from necessity and to avoid a cumbersome logistic tail. Molotov cocktails and plastique plastic explosive bombs are cheap, yet under certain conditions they are extremely effective. Stolen and captured arms also traditionally have been a favourite source of supply, not least because army and police depots also stock ammunition to fit the weapons. A hooded militiaman firing an assault rifle bearing the portrait of his religious leader in Lebanon, The collapse of the Soviet Union and the transformation of some of its republics into independent states brought on a fire sale of more weapons. This largesse has proved to be a double-edged sword for rebels. Sanctuary and support It was axiomatic to Mao and his followers that revolution begins in familiar terrain. Once sufficient base and operational areas are established, guerrilla operations can be extended to include cities and vulnerable lines of communication. This rural strategy may be influenced by such factors as political goal, geography, and insurgent and government strengths. If a guerrilla force is to survive, let alone prosper, it must control safe areas to which it can retire for recuperation and repair of arms and equipment and where recruits can be indoctrinated, trained, and equipped. Such areas are traditionally located in remote, rugged terrain, usually mountains, forests, and jungles. Sympathetic neighbouring countries may also provide sanctuary, both as a physical redoubt and as a source of material support. Still later Thai guerrillas found sanctuary and support in Cambodia, as did Nicaraguan guerrillas in Honduras. Palestinian irregulars have often enjoyed refuge in Arab states bordering Israel, and a wide variety of militant groups found refuge in Afghanistan during the s. Islamic terrorists in the Philippines routinely lose themselves in the jungles of small southern islands. Chechnyan

guerrillas frequently find sanctuary in the neighbouring republic of Ingushetia and in Georgia. This photo, taken from a video circulated on March 22, , shows three masked members of the Basque separatist group ETA announcing a permanent cease-fire with the Spanish government. The violent struggle for Basque autonomy had lasted 40 years. A sympathetic population can turn a blind eye to guerrilla activity, or it can actively support operations. During the Cypriot war Grivas was surrounded by a British force for nearly two months without being captured. The position of neither rebel leader was betrayed despite generous inducement offered to collaborators. Terror is one of the most hideous characteristics of guerrilla warfare yet one of its most basic and widely used weapons.

Chapter 6 : Spiritual Warfare (Ephesians) | racedaydvl.com

Spiritual Warfare - Part 3. 14 January June 3, Gary Gilley. Print When it comes to Satan we are taught to play a defensive role. When Believers go on.

Both Germany and Russia had joined on either side. When and how did the first major military conflicts begin, and were they prepared for it? German forces had defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War, leaving the French in disarray and bitter over the annexing of Alsace-Lorraine. Assuming that their bitter enemy France would soon attack them to reclaim Alsace-Lorraine, a plan was drawn up by Moltke the Elder immediately after the war. He knew that it was only superior training that had allowed the Prussians to beat the French and thought another rapid victory was unlikely against the powerful French army. He also assumed that any future war would involve both France and its Russian ally. He considered that the war would have to be short, sharp and incomplete. The updated plan would take into account the many new factors that had arisen after , including: It turned out to be the most ambitious military plan in history. His plan then focused on a war against France. He wrote that the trigger for the war would be when Russia began mobilising its forces, which he calculated would take six weeks. The idea was to lure France to attack them and reclaim its territory. However, the German forces were to fall back and let the French press deeper into Germany. Meanwhile, the main German army would invade France on the right flank, through Belgium. The Germans would have six weeks to defeat France, wheeling their army toward the undefended right flank near the English Channel, encircling Paris and finally defeating the French troops returning from the western front. This would require great speed and incredibly detailed plans were made for trains to rapidly transport the troops south. One army corps alone – out of a total of 40 in the German forces – required railway cars for the officers, for infantry, 2, for cavalry, 1, for artillery and supply wagons. From the moment the order was given everything was to move at fixed times according to a schedule precise down to the number of train axles that would pass over a given bridge at a given time. Once the French were defeated they would load all the troops onto trains and rapidly move them to the Eastern front to face the Russians. That was basically the extent of the Russian plan. The plan was inflexible and had no alternative. It had to be executed exactly to plan. Any mistakes or delays would cause the plan to crumble. Into battle On the morning of 4 August , Germany invaded neutral Belgium. They unleashed their fearsome new weaponry on the Belgian defenders causing terrible carnage. Yet a battle that had been scheduled to last two days took almost two weeks to end. As the Belgians – and later the French – retreated, they blew up bridges and railway lines, which the Germans had to rebuild. This caused further delay. The Germans were counting on getting through Belgium and capturing Paris before the British could react. On that day von Kluck was given orders to cross the Mons canal and occupy the ground to the south of it and force the enemy eastwards cutting off their retreat to the west. The Battle of Mons was underway with the British under heavy bombardment, but they inflicted severe casualties on the Germans. The Germans marched in formation making easy targets for the British who mowed them down. The German attack had been a costly failure. But they regrouped in open formation and expanded their attack on the British, who were forced to retreat. The BEF later formed a defensive line and once again came under heavy German bombardment and also discovered that the French army had retreated, leaving them exposed. General French, leader of the BEF had wanted his forces to withdraw to the coast but Lord Kitchener overruled this ordering that the BEF should not separate itself from the French army. As the Germans approached Paris, the citizens were preparing for a siege. They were ready to take down all the bridges and had closed all the sewers. They were even going to blow up the Eiffel Tower. The German advance got them as near as 50 km to Paris. General von Moltke changed the order of battle for the German attack and ordered that Paris would now be bypassed and the sweep intended to encircle the city would now seek to entrap the French forces between Paris and Verdun. In effect, this snatched glory away from von Kluck whose force would have struck the decisive blow according to the original plan. General Alexander von Kluck Unable to take the humiliation, von Kluck disobeyed the order and continued pursuing the retreating British forces. He pushed his men hard, stretching his supply lines and exhausting his men. And more

importantly, it opened up a gap between his army and the closest German reinforcements. Allied air reconnaissance discovered the gap. The exhausted French army under the command of Joseph Joffre had been on the retreat for nearly two weeks when they reached an area to the south of the River Marne. They had to stop and face the Germans once again. The Battle of the Marne was underway. This further hampered communications for the Germans. This meant that the senior officers commanding the German attack got confusing messages about what was going on in the actual battle zone. Von Moltke feared that the Allies were in a position to halt the German advance and defeat the German armies involved in the attack on Paris. Because of this communication breakdown, on September 9th, von Moltke ordered his armies to retreat and they withdrew to an area near the River Aisne. Here the Germans dug in and dug trenches. Trench warfare had started and would dominate the war for several years to come. The aftermath Some , French soldiers were killed in the Battle of the Marne. The Germans suffered about the same casualties. The BEF lost just under 13, men. However, Paris was saved and the Germans never entered it during the war. The Schlieffen Plan had failed. The Germans were now fighting a war on two fronts. The Schlieffen Plan was a plan of attack and did not cater for either defeat or retreat. The German army, with no plan in retreat, dug in and waited in their trenches for the advancing Allied army. In effect, the Germans had lost the war in the first month of its existence. It was now a war of attrition - something the Schlieffen Plan had said could not be won.

Chapter 7 : Salsa & Merengue Society – A History of Merengue: Defensive Dancing

USAF Declassified: Electronic Warfare (part 3 of 3) Sheila Martin "Defensive Electronic Countermeasures" May US US Pacific Fleet's Electronic Warfare Commander on Capabilities and.

Mark Pomerleau October 22 The Army is looking to refine new cyber and electronic units it is establishing. Part one can be viewed here and part two can be found here. The Army used a September experiment to look at new ways of bringing tactical cyber, electronic warfare, information and space effects to the battlefield. The Army is undergoing several force design updates to keep pace with adversaries. Mark Pomerleau ICEWS The multidomain taskforce is working as a month pilot effort in the Pacific region through a variety of real work exercises to help inform the service on the new doctrinal approach for multidomain operations, or the seamless coordination of capabilities across the five domains of warfare: Wittstruck told Fifth Domain that U. Army Pacific approached the Cyber Blitz planners asking them to help examine aspects of multidomain operations to include the ICEWS and how that could work with Special Forces and a brigade. In fact, Cyber Blitz was feeding information and lessons learned during its experiment in real time to U. Army Pacific for the Valliant Shield exercise taking place in Guam, which the multidomain task force was participating in, to help inform what right looks like for the ICEWS. Cyber Command joint missions. It will be used to integrate intelligence, cyber, electronic warfare, signals, information operations and fires all into one formation, while also able to deliver effects remotely and through local expeditionary cyber teams that will plug into the CEMA sections located in each brigade planning cell. There has not been much information released about these new units to date. Initial capability for these units is slated for with approved growth. As they come online, experiments such as Cyber Blitz will help the Army inform where exactly they need to go, given how quickly dynamics change in cyberspace. If senior leaders believe the right decision is to delegate authority, we need to have those policy discussions now. The latter, similarly, seeks to game how tactical cyber capabilities can be integrated with a brigade combat team. The key difference between CSCB pilot and Cyber Blitz is CSCB is much more high tempo because brigades undergoing a combat training center rotation have several objectives they have to achieve to be validated as a brigade cramming a multimonth campaign into a few weeks. Army Cyber Command is using a pilot program, Cyber and Electromagnetic Activities Support to Corps and Below, to test the infrastructure changes necessary to insert tactical cyber teams within brigades. At its most basic level, the ECT acts to fill capability gaps for lower echelons. How is the Army planning on developing forces and capabilities to conduct tactical cyber operations? Mark Pomerleau Normally a brigade will send effects requests up to the division, which will either approve or deny. Ultimately, the ECT construct is about getting effects for lower echelons approved. Part four examines the electronic warfare and signals intelligence components of Cyber Blitz.

Chapter 8 : PT1: Defensive Warfare Formations | CivFanatics Forums

By Ed Timperlake. Previous Introduction. 21 st century warfare technologies concepts of operations and tactics and training are in evolution and revolution.. At the heart of reshaping US and allied approaches to airpower and its evolution is the emergence of the F, the significant impact which a global fleet of Fs will have on US and allied capabilities and the approaches to.

In the American Civil War, field fortifications emerged as an essential of warfare, with both armies employing entrenchments to an extent never before seen. Troops learned to fortify newly won positions immediately; employing spades and axes carried in. A trench system may begin simply as a collection of foxholes hastily dug by troops using their entrenching tools. These holes may subsequently be deepened so that a soldier can safely stand up in one of them, and the individual foxholes may be connected by shallow crawl trenches. From this beginning a system of more permanent field fortifications may be constructed. In making a trench, soil from the excavation is used to create raised parapets running both in front of and behind the trench. Within the trench are firing positions along a raised forward step called a fire step, and duckboards are placed on the often muddy bottom of the trench to provide secure footing. Trenches remained merely a part of siegecraft until the increasing firepower of small arms and cannon compelled both sides to make use of trenches in the American Civil War. The trench lines of the Petersburg-Richmond theatre of operations in the final months of that war were the foremost example of trench warfare in the 19th century. Union soldiers in trenches, Petersburg, Virginia, Library of Congress, Washington, D. LC-B DLC Trench warfare reached its highest development on the Western Front during World War I, 18, when armies of millions of men faced each other in a line of trenches extending from the Belgian coast through northeastern France to Switzerland. The sheer quantity of bullets and shells flying through the air in the battle conditions of that war compelled soldiers to burrow into the soil to obtain shelter and survive. The typical trench system in World War I consisted of a series of two, three, four, or more trench lines running parallel to each other and being at least 1 mile 1. Each trench was dug in a type of zigzag so that no enemy, standing at one end, could fire for more than a few yards down its length. Each of the main lines of trenches was connected to each other and to the rear by a series of communications trenches that were dug roughly perpendicular to them. Food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered through these trenches. The intricate network of trenches contained command posts, forward supply dumps, first-aid stations, kitchens, and latrines. Most importantly, it had machine-gun emplacements to defend against an assault, and it had dugouts deep enough to shelter large numbers of defending troops during an enemy bombardment. LC-USZ The first, or front, line of trenches was known as the outpost line and was thinly held by scattered machine gunners distributed behind dense entanglements of barbed wire. The main line of resistance was a parallel series of two, three, or four lines of trenches containing the bulk of the defending troops. Each main line of trenches was fronted by fields of barbed wire intended to slow down and entangle attacking infantry. As World War I progressed, both sides, but particularly the Germans, developed trench systems of progressively greater depth and strength in order to ensure that the enemy could not achieve a breakthrough at any particular point. The Germans evolved an extremely elaborate defense system using pillboxes, i. Behind the pillboxes were more lines of barbed wire and more trenches and dugouts reinforced with concrete to withstand artillery bombardment. By the Germans had constructed some trench systems that had a depth of 14 miles 22 km. The crucial elements in attacking a trench system, surprise and overwhelming numbers of infantry, were thus almost impossible to attain. By contrast, the Japanese in the Pacific theatre, faced with overwhelming American artillery and airpower, heavily fortified many of their islands with chains of deeply dug caves and bunkers. Similar tactics were used by the North Korean and Chinese forces in the Korean War when confronted with American airpower. In the Battle of Dien Bien Phu March 13-May 8, , which resulted in the French expulsion from Indochina, the communist -led Viet Minh used classic 18th-century siege methods and drove forward an elaborate system of trenches to negate the effects of French artillery and airpower, preparatory to the battle. Classic trench warfare reappeared in the Iran-Iraq War, 88, a basically static war in which such mobile weapons as tanks and

aircraft were in short supply. In the subsequent Persian Gulf War 1991 , Iraq built an elaborate system of defensive trenches, ditches, and berms, but it was overwhelmed by airpower, innovative tactics, and the demoralization of its frontline troops. Japanese soldier flushed from a cave by a smoke grenade surrendering to U. Marines on Okinawa,

Chapter 9 : Sengoku Period Warfare - Part 4: Battle tactics

So the German troops weren't trained in defensive warfare, and certainly not in trench warfare. The German army, with no plan in retreat, dug in and waited in their trenches for the advancing Allied army.

Part 3 in the Spiritual Warfare Series Title: Preparing for the Fight As we continue our Spiritual Warfare series I would like to begin by recapping what we have talked about in previous weeks, because what we have said before will have great bearing on what I say today. Last week I told you about who our enemy is and how we can recognize him and his tactics. Both of those messages come together so we can begin to prepare ourselves for spiritual warfare. Part of the preparation is being convinced that we have spiritual armor to protect us in the fight. We are going to share with you about the armor of God, its purpose and its application. As Paul wrote this part of the letter to the Ephesians, you have to understand that he probably saw Roman soldiers every day. He was familiar with their armor and how efficient they were in battle. In fact, Paul wrote this letter while imprisoned in Rome. His Roman guards were not just soldiers. They were the Praetorian guard. They were the green beret, special forces, Navy Seals of the Roman army; The top men in warfare. I want to get right into the message today. Listen, take notes, and let the word of God settle into your hearts today. The Belt of Truth. The first thing Paul tells us to do is put on the belt girdle of truth. That literally means to fasten the belt. This was not actually part of the armor. However it was probably the most important part. It was the belt to which all the rest of the armor is attached. It was a wide leather strap that was fastened around the waist. It supported the stomach muscles. It gave extra strength to the back. They had no extra baggage to carry around. Often when we study the armor we place so much emphasis on the armor pieces that we forget whose armor it is. So our emphasis changes from the imagery of the pieces themselves, to the attribute attached to it. It is the belt of truth. I want to challenge that today. If all the other armor pieces are defensive, then that means waiting for the enemy to come and attack you. Previously I had told you that I would rather set the stage for battle on my terms rather than his. The way I look at it is that speaking the truth is an offensive move. We use the truth of the gospel as a weapon to take back what the enemy has stolen. We use the truth to win souls, heal brokenness, heal bodies, restore relationships, and deliver people from addictions. Putting on the belt is what we do. Truth is what Jesus did and who God is. There are times when we will have to use truth in a defensive manner to uphold our faith. Your Word is truth. The Breastplate of Righteousness. The breastplate was made of lightweight metal and fastened to the belt. Often it was molded to fit each individual soldier. It covered both front and back so the soldier was protected from both sides. It covers the vital organs, especially the heart. What makes this so important is that it protects us from the accusations of the enemy. The attacks on our emotions. He sent his disciples to Jesus to ask if He were the Messiah or not. He was questioning his salvation. Even though Jesus said in Luke The righteousness of God says otherwise. We are not anyone in our own right. He has stood before the Father and pleaded our case, and even though we are guilty of sin and deserving of death, we are declared not guilty because of our association with the Son. We have the breastplate of righteousness to protect our hearts from deceit.