

modern military history—"military revolution"—with the dominant narrative of modern warfare, the evolution of total war. At first glance, these two themes seem to intersect at the end of the 18th century when the American and French Revolutions led to an unprecedented mobilization and militarization of societies as well as the dramatic expansion of the geographic scope of organized violence. The question then becomes, did the expansion of state power and the growth of armies seen during the end of the *ancien regime* serve as clear markers on the road to versions of total war seen between 1914 and 1945? Or was it the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars that marked the beginning of a terrible evolution that climaxed at Hiroshima?

These questions are examined in each of the book's three sections. The first, "Perspectives on a Military History of the Revolutionary Era," focuses on the historiographic problems associated with searching for the origins of total war in this period. The second, "The Growing Dimensions of Battle," considers the various new ways that violence was expressed in this period, from the massive naval effort of the British Empire to the locally focused resistance of the Spanish guerrillas in Navarre and Galicia. Finally, the third section, "Civil Institutions and the Growing Scope of War," considers complementary topics like the role of slavery in the American Revolution and the way revolutionary ideology collided with the diverse religious practice of Alsace.

As with the other books in the series, readers are likely to find the meatiest chapters near the front of the book, though all the essays can be read for some level of profit. Nevertheless, be warned. This is not a book aimed at the casual student of military history. Both the topics covered and price demanded together indicate this is a collection aimed primarily at scholars and university libraries.

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BARBARIANS AND BROTHERS: Anglo-American Warfare, 1500-1865, Wayne E. Lee, Oxford University Press, UK, 2011, 340 pages, \$34.95.

Barbarians and Brothers investigates violence and restraint in war during the early modern period. As Wayne E. Lee shows, conflict either intensified or diminished depending on dynamic and unique intersections of four determinant factors: capacity, control, calculation, and culture. These categories modulated organized violence between the 16th and 18th centuries and informed combatants' perception of enemies as either *brothers*, who shared similarities, or as incompatible *barbarians*. Convincingly supported by meticulous research, this "us or them" mentality created a visceral valve mechanism that regulated violence accordingly.

Lee, a professor at the University of North Carolina and former U.S. Army officer, demonstrates through pertinent and comparative case studies how the aforementioned factors connect to the barbarian/brother model. These dynamic interrelationships are nuanced and explain why some conflicts of the era were so brutal while others of the same period remained mild in contrast. The differences are varied and supported through primary sources from the Anglo-Irish Wars of the 16th century, the English Civil War, the Anglo-Indian conflicts of the early 17th century, and the Revolutionary War.

In the examined conflicts, restraint was achieved (but not guaranteed) when opponents shared similar capacity, control, calculation, and culture. However, according to the historical record, when these factors were not shared between combatants and societies, levels of qualitative and quantitative violence increased to brutal levels with greater frequency, intensity, and scope. This is demonstrated in a case study on the ferocity of the Iroquois' and Continental Army's conflict during Sullivan's Campaign in 1777. In form, this particular case study acts to differentiate the relative tractability of combat between the British

and Continental Army during the Revolutionary War in a companion study found in the same part of the book, of which there are four total.

Within each part of Lee's work, cogent analysis and interesting segues are provided, which add depth to the historical work conducted in the chapters. For example, developments in logistics in the 18th century are examined that reinforce the concept of restraint as a defining feature of war. These points are highlighted in chapter seven along with a particularly interesting discussion of Grotius, Vattel, and others on the codification of martial "rules" that eventually led to Lieber's Code in 1863. Another poignant development was the bureaucratic capacity, or failure, to pay soldiers—a timeless problem for armies from the Carthaginians through the Continental Army. For example, when armies in the past failed to receive their due, plunder and looting often concomitantly unleashed greater violence.

The final case study investigates how the factors of capacity, control, calculation, and culture intersected during the American Civil War and why it remains such a confounding conflict. Lee's conclusion also demonstrates the applicability of his analysis to other historical contexts as well as to contemporary conflicts. For example, the "Barbarian/Brother" model is potentially and particularly relevant to cases where ethnic conflict underlies other issues. In addition to a very readable historical work on the complex historical period of the 16 to the 18th centuries, *Barbarians and Brothers*, altogether, significantly contributes to the historiography and understanding
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