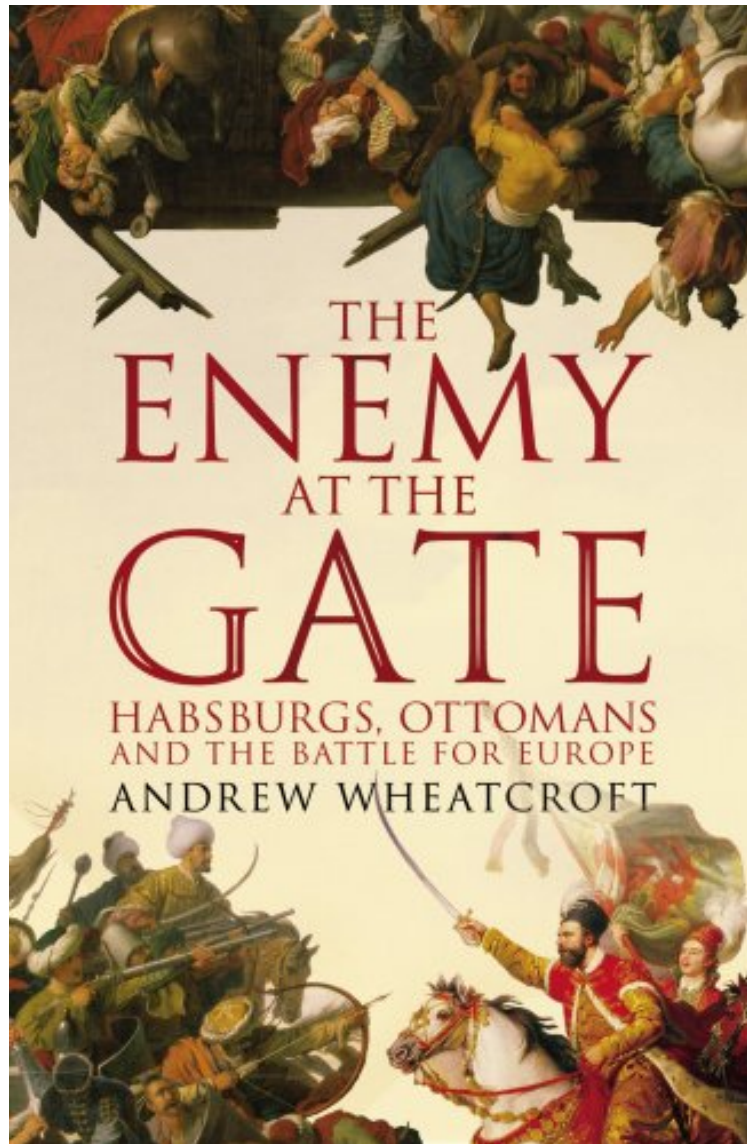


(Free and download) The Enemy at the Gate: Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe

The Enemy at the Gate: Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe

Von Andrew Wheatcroft

ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook



 Download

 Read Online

Produktinformation -Verkaufsrank: #492459 in eBooksVerffentlicht am: 2009-11-10Erscheinungsdatum: 2009-11-10File Name: B0035OC7N6 | File size: 48.Mb

Von Andrew Wheatcroft : The Enemy at the Gate: Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Enemy at the Gate: Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe:

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Langatmig und lckenhaftVon Martin S.Im Gegensatz zu anderen Bchern ber das Thema, ist die Belagerung von Wien

eigentlich nur ein Nebenthema. Gut ein Drittel des Buches wird über das osmanische Reich philosophiert, erst dann kommt es zum Hauptteil, der Belagerung Wien 1683. Der ist allerdings extrem lckenhaft - z.B. wird betont, da Karl von Lothringen einen bedeutenden Sieg nrdlich von Wien errungen habe (whrend der Belagerung), dieser aber mit keinem weiteren Wort beschrieben. hnliches zieht sich leider durch das ganze Buch, dabei wird aber endlosen Wiederholungen sonst genug Raum gegeben. 15 von 15 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Der Mythos Wiens

Von Ax315
 Im Zentrum des Buches steht die zweite Belagerung von Wien 1683, diese wird in allen Details geschildert. Weiterhin geht es um den Konflikt zwischen Christenheit und Islam auf dem Balkan, stellvertretend durch das Reich Habsburg und das Osmanische Reich als Hauptakteure dieses Konflikts. Kurz wird angeschnitten, in welchen Schritten die Expansion der Osmanen bis zur 1. und 2. Belagerung erfolgt ist. Speziell die Situation Ungarns (heute wren das noch Teile Rumnien, Serbien und Kroatien, Slowenien und der Slowakei) als Schauplatz der Jahrhundertelangen Kmpfe wird im Detail beleuchtet. Spannend auch, wie der Autor persnliche Schicksale, Propaganda/Ideologie und den Alltag in diesen Gebieten beschreibt, es wird dadurch oft zum Roman und weniger zum Sachbuch. Die Belagerung selber wird basierend auf Schriften von Augenzeugen und Entscheidungstrgern "live" erzht und ist sehr spannend, oft auch dramatisch (Das Ergebnis war ja im brigen auch knapper als man denkt). Kurz vor dem Kollaps der Stadt rcken die Alliierten an, die Polen und die Verbndeten der deutschen Vasallen, in einer finalen Schlacht werden die Trken schliehlich zur Flucht gedrngt. Der Mythos Wiens befeuerte die nchsten hundert Jahre die Kampagnen der Habsburger auf dem Balkan. Hier wird den nchsten 50 Jahren viel Platz eingerumt, mit groen Belagerungen und einem Hin- und Her- mit zunehmenden Vorteilen bei den sterreichern. Ich kann das Buch sehr empfehlen. Es ist nicht allzu umfangreich, aber ob es noch viel lnger sein sollte sei mal dahingestellt. Die Sprache ist sehr anspruchsvolles Englisch, ich kann mir vorstellen dass es auf Deutsch auch nicht schlecht ist. 7 von 7 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. An old phase of a very new war. Von muc

There are some books about the great Siege of Vienna of 1683, but this one I do recommend to read. First of all, Andrew Wheatcroft has an in-depth knowledge of Habsburg and Ottoman history and the book is well written. Second, it does broaden the readers view on the political and military background including events before and after the siege. It tells the fascinating story of what happened and the why and how give a great deal of political and military context. We meet Sultan Mehmed IV, leaving the dirty work to his general Kara Mustafa, his adversary Starhemberg the great defender and the Emperor Leopold I and his general Duke of Lorraine who won the Kahlenberg battle with more than the assistance of the Polish King John III Sobieski's heavy cavalry and Prince Georg Friedrich of Waldeck with Franconian, Swabian and Bavarian infantry. As the book shows the heart of Europe was exclusively defended from the Catholic side, which would have suffered most and first. At Vienna the Ottomans came very close to victory in the siege, but were defeated on the battlefield. Andrew Wheatcroft draws interesting conclusions of military history, for instance that in a way, the Thirty Years' War shaped strategy and hardened battlefield skills of the relief army and benefits from new Ottoman studies. The book asserts that Europe was saved by the bravery of Polish heavy cavalry and better drilled infantry but also by arrogance and carelessness, if not incompetence of the Ottoman commander. General Kara Mustafa lost despite of his experienced army which had the needed superior logistics, numbers (138,000 men) and all engineering skills for a siege -and- also excellent battlefield capabilities e.g. Tartar auxiliaries and Janissaries. He was strangled by a silk rope for his grave mistakes. Well, I still remember during an business trip an Austrian cab driver casually (and unsolicited) pointed out to the place, "where we were saved by your people" meaning Kahlenberg. The mere fact that a modern European citizen talks like this about a 17th-century event does tell us something about its cultural-historical significance. 1683 was and still is one of the defining moments in an 1400 year old history of a complex cultural clash arguably the beginning of the stagnation and decline of the Ottoman Empire. More than ever it seems the West need to read about it in order to formulate present-day policies. Andrew Wheatcroft notes Bolkestein's comment who declared that 'the entry of Turkey into the EU would be anti-historical'. Cardinal Ratzinger, now Benedict XVI, used the same term, "anti-historical" and added "with all due respect, it would be a grave error". I can relate to Andrew Wheatcroft comments on this, but only based on fond memories of Turkey closely connected to Kemal Atatrck, Istanbul's urbanity and its Byzanz roots. The centerpiece of the book is the siege of Vienna but it is set within the rise of the Ottoman Empire and its long struggle with Habsburg. It gives a very detailed account of the siege itself. At the end the book describes the subsequent siege and capture of Buda by the Habsburgs, which led to the expulsion of the Ottomans from central Hungary. I got somewhat lost in the eleventh chapter, but was rewarded by the last chapter "Myth displacing History": "So the Turkish Wars ended ...In reality things went on, but not the same way as before". As a layman I do like English (and French) history books, not saying they are not distorted but unlike the German ones, their consistency makes them predictable and they are not not constructing different "pasts" every 20 years. The bibliography in this book is extensive and it contains very good prints. Andrew Wheatcroft is historian and has written also other works about the Habsburgs and the Ottomans and "History of the Conflict Between Christendom and Islam".

Kurzbeschreibung In 1683, two empires - the Ottoman, based in Constantinople, and the Habsburg dynasty in Vienna -

came face to face in the culmination of a 250-year power struggle: the Great Siege of Vienna. Within the city walls the choice of resistance over surrender to the largest army ever assembled by the Turks created an all-or-nothing scenario: every last survivor would be enslaved or ruthlessly slaughtered. The Turks had set their sights on taking Vienna, the city they had long called 'The Golden Apple' since their first siege of the city in 1529. Both sides remained resolute, sustained by hatred of their age-old enemy, certain that their victory would be won by the grace of God. Eastern invaders had always threatened the West: Huns, Mongols, Goths, Visigoths, Vandals and many others. The Western fears of the East were vivid and powerful and, in their new eyes, the Turks always appeared the sole aggressors. Andrew Wheatcroft's extraordinary book shows that this belief is a grievous oversimplification: during the 400 year struggle for domination, the West took the offensive just as often as the East. As modern Turkey seeks to re-orient its relationship with Europe, a new generation of politicians is exploiting the residual fears and tensions between East and West to hamper this change. *The Enemy at the Gate* provides a timely and masterful account of this most complex and epic of conflicts. *Pressestimmen* New York Times Book As Andrew Wheatcroft brilliantly shows in *The Enemy at the Gate*, the skirmishes and the pitched battles that raged for centuries between Habsburgs and Ottomans, and their numerous vassals on both sides, represented not so much a clash of civilizations' as a collision of empires. [H]is narrative is thrilling as well as thoughtful, a rare combination. *Washington Times* There are two stories here worth telling and well told: the blood-and-thunder tale of the heroic defense of Vienna against the Ottomans in 1683, the surge in morale after the Habsburg victory, and the war to recover Hungary and the Balkans from the Turks. The other story is of the obsessive fear and hatred of the Turks in Christian central Europe, exorcised by the Habsburg victory at Vienna, turning to revenge and reconquest led first by Duke Charles of Lorraine, then by the legendary Prince Eugene of Savoy, ending in exhausted and bankrupt stability. *Telegraph* [A] riveting narrative, Andrew Wheatcroft's *The Enemy at the Gate* tells the story of the final Habsburg-Ottoman showdown at the gates of Vienna in 1683, one of the genuine turning points in European history.