| **Period** | **Begin** | **End** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Greek-Persian Wars | -490 | -448 |  |
| First Peloponnesian War | -460 | -445 |  |
| Second Peloponnesian War | -431 | -404 |  |
| Corinthian War | -395 | -387 |  |
| Alexander the Great's Conquests | -334 | -323 |  |
| First Punic War | -264 | -241 | Romans take Sicily after defeating Carthage in North Africa; |
| Second Punic War | -218 | -202 | Hannibal crosses Alps and defeats Romans; Spain & parts of North Africa conquered by Scripio Africanus; |
| Third Punic War | -149 | -146 | Romans conquer Carthage; |
| First Servile War | -135 | -132 | "In Sicily, led by Eunus, a former slave claiming to be a prophet, and Cleon from Cilicia;" [Wikipedia] |
| Jugurthine War | -112 | -105 | "Numidia was a kingdom located in North Africa (roughly corresponding to northern modern day Algeria) not far from Rome's arch enemy, Carthage. King Micipsa died in 118 BC. He was survived by two natural sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, and his adopted nephew, Jugurtha. It was Micipsa's wish that all three would share his kingdom after his death. After King Micipsa's death, Jugurtha proved to be a ruthless and unscrupulous man who would do anything to achieve what he wanted, including murder, bribery, treachery, and assassination. Jugurtha learned Roman ways and military tactics while commanding the Numidian army under Scipio Aemilianus at the Siege of Numantia. After Micipsa died, Jugurtha ordered Hiempsal assassinated and Adherbal fled to Rome for assistance against his half-brother. A Roman commission was sent to Numidia in 116 BC to make peace and divide the country among the two brothers. However, Jugurtha bribed the Roman officials in the commission and the best regions of Numidia were given to Jugurtha. Nevertheless, it was accepted and peace was made. Shortly after, in 113 BC, Jugurtha provoked a war with his brother and cornered Adherbal in Adherbal's capital city of Cirta. Adherbal along with the Italians living there resisted. A second Roman commission was sent and, after being bribed, allowed Jugurtha to take the city. Jugurtha then executed his brother, Adherbal, along with many of the Italians who helped Adherbal defend Cirta. This execution of Italians and Romans moved the Roman Senate to declare war on Numidia in 112 BC." [Wikipedia] |
| Second Servile War | -104 | -100 | "In Sicily, led by Athenion and Tryphon;" [Wikipedia] |
| Social War | -91 | -88 | "The Social War (from socii ("allies"), thus Bellum Sociale; also called the Italian War, the War of the Allies or the Marsic War) was a war waged from 91 to 88 BC between the Roman Republic and several of the other cities in Italy, which prior to the war had been Roman allies for centuries." [Wikipedia] |
| First Mithradatic War | -88 | -84 | "There were three Mithridatic Wars between Rome and the Kingdom of Pontus in the 1st century BC. They are named for Mithridates VI who was King of Pontus at the time. First Mithridatic War (88–84 BC). Roman legions commanded by Lucius Cornelius Sulla as well as Lucius Valerius Flaccus and Gaius Flavius Fimbria. Significant battles included the Battle of Chaeronea and the Battle of Orchomenus in 86 BC. The war ended with a Roman victory, and the Treaty of Dardanos in 85 BC." [Wikipedia] |
| Second Mithridatic War | -83 | -81 | "Second Mithridatic War (83–81 BC). Roman armies commanded by Lucius Licinius Murena. The war ended inconclusively after a Roman defeat, and withdrawal on Sulla's orders." [Wikipedia] |
| Third Mithridatic War | -75 | -63 | "Third Mithridatic War (75–63 BC). Roman armies led by Lucius Licinius Lucullus (75–66 BC) then by Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (also known as "Pompey the Great", 66–63 BC). War ended with Roman victory and the death of Mithridates VI in 63 BC." [Wikipedia] |
| Third Servile War (Spartacus) | -73 | -71 | Unites 70,000 slaves and marches through Rome until defeated by Crassus; Revolt began in the amphitheater of Capua; |
| First Roman Civil War | -49 | -47 |  |
| Second Roman Civil War | -33 | -31 |  |
| Yellow Turban Revolt | 184 | 205 | 5 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| An-Shi Rebellion | 755 | 763 | 35 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| Byzantine-Seljuk Wars | 1048 | 1308 | "The Byzantine-Seljuq Wars were a series of decisive battles that shifted the balance of power in Asia Minor and Syria from the Byzantine Empire to the Seljuq Turks. Riding from the steppes of Central Asia, the Seljuq Turks replicated tactics practiced by the Huns hundreds of years earlier against a similar Roman opponent but now combining it with new-found Islamic zeal; in many ways, the Seljuq Turks resumed the conquests of the Muslims in the Byzantine–Arab Wars initiated by the Rashidun, Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphate in the Levant, North Africa and Asia Minor." [Wikipedia] "In about 1038, a group of nomadic Turkish tribes dominated by the Seljuks swept out of Central Asia. In 1055 they occupied Baghdad and went on to conquer Armenia. Alarmed by the approaching threat, the Byzantines marched east form Constantinople under Emperor Romanus Diogenes, but they suffered a crushing defeat at Manzikert in 1071. This drove the Byzantines out of Asia Minor and ultimately provoked the Crusades." [DK Timelines, p. 174] |
| The Crusades | 1095 | 1272 | 1st (1095-1099); 2nd (1147-1149); 3rd (1187-1192); 4th (1202-1204); 5th (1217-1221); 6th (1228-1229); 7th (1248-1254); 8th (1270); 9th (1271-1272); Although Christian crusades against Islam largely failed, they succeeded in enriching Europe with Islamic knowledge. . . . Trade and commerce brought in riches, especially, at first to Italian city-states such as Florence and Venice, where the Renaissance was born." [National Geographic Almanac, p. 132] "Although they would ultimately end in failure, the Crusades nonetheless paid significant dividends by bringing the Latin world face-to-face with the scientific and technological prowess of the Arab East." [House of Wisdom, p. 12] |
| Mongol Conquests | 1206 | 1405 | "The Mongol Empire emerged in the course of the 13th century by a series of conquests and invasions throughout Central and Western Asia, reaching Eastern Europe by the 1240s. The speed and extent of territorial expansion parallels the Hunnic/Turkic conquests of the Migration period (the 6th century Turkic Khaganate). The territorial gains of the Mongols persisted into the 14th century in China (Yuan Dynasty), into the 15th century in Persia (Timurid dynasty) and in Russia (Tatar and Mongol raids against Russian states), and into the 19th century in India (the Mughal Empire)." [Wikipedia] 40 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] See Oxford, p. 98-9. |
| Hundred Years' War | 1337 | 1453 | "The Hundred Years War, which was to dominate Edward's reign, began in 1337. Disputes over English holdings in France, trouble between the great Flemish weaving cities (allies of the English) and their French overlords, and French aid to the rebellious Scots were the chief causes of the war: Edward's assumption of the title of King of France in 1340, based on a claim through his mother, was an immediate provocation the French monarchy. Edward fought in many battles in the war, including Sluys (1340) and the famous Battle of Crecy (1346) as well as in the successful siege of Calais (1346-47). A peace was concluded by the Treaty of Bretigny (1360), under which Edward was awarded a large ransom for the French King John II, who had been captured by Edward the Black Prince at the Battle of Poitiers (1356)." [Battles of the Medieval World] |
| Conquests of Timur | 1369 | 1405 | 13 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| Wars of the Roses | 1455 | 1485 | House of Lancaster against the House of York; |
| Onin War | 1467 | 1477 | Yamana clan against Hosokawa clan; "The Ōnin War (応仁の乱 Ōnin no Ran?) was a civil war that lasted 10 years (1467–1477) during the Muromachi period in Japan.[1] A dispute between Hosokawa Katsumoto and Yamana Sōzen escalated into a nationwide war involving the Ashikaga shogunate and a number of daimyo in many regions of Japan. The war initiated the Sengoku jidai, "the Warring States Period". This period was a long, drawn-out struggle for domination by individual daimyo, resulting in a mass power-struggle between the various houses to dominate the whole of Japan. During this long period three individuals emerged who would unite Japan under one rule; they were Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Tokugawa Ieyasu." [Wikipedia] |
| Italian Wars | 1494 | 1559 | "Italian city -states and Holy Roman Empire v. French and Italian allies" [Smithsonian] "The Italian Wars, often referred to as the Great Italian Wars or the Great Wars of Italy and sometimes as the Habsburg–Valois Wars or the Renaissance Wars, were a series of conflicts from 1494 to 1559 that involved, at various times, most of the city-states of Italy, the Papal States, most of the major states of Western Europe (France, Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, England, and Scotland) as well as the Ottoman Empire. Originally arising from dynastic disputes over the Duchy of Milan and the Kingdom of Naples, the wars rapidly became a general struggle for power and territory among their various participants, and were marked with an increasing number of alliances, counter-alliances, and betrayals." The main wars are:  Italian War of 1494-98; Italian War of 1499-1504; War of the League of Cambrai; Italian War of 1521-26; War of the League of Cognac; Italian War of 1536-38; Italian War of 1542-46; and Italian War of 1551-50; [Wikipedia] |
| Wars of Japanese Unification | 1560 | 1603 | "Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa leyasu and allies v. opposing daimyo [warlord] clans" [Smithsonian]  "In the 1570s, Japan's Ashikaga shogunate dissolved into chaotic Civil War. Oda Nobunaga, a minor feudal lord, seized control of Kyoto in 1568. With the help of his ablest general, Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1537-1598), he ruthlessly broke military power of the major Buddhist monasteries around the capital. When he was killed in 1582, Hideyoshi seized power. A peasant by birth, he consolidated Nobunaga's work. All non-samurai were disarmed to ensure that commoners were unable to challenge his authority. His reorganization of the tax system and redistribution of land insured that the gulf between peasants and warriors widened. By the 1590s, he had succeeded in unifying most of Japan for the first time." [DK Timelines, p. 288] |
| Eighty Years' War | 1568 | 1648 | Dutch against Philip II of Spain and allies in southern Netherlands; |
| Time of Troubles (Russian) | 1598 | 1613 | 4 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] "The Time of Troubles (Russian) was a period of Russian history comprising the years of interregnum between the death of the last Russian Tsar of the Rurik Dynasty, Feodor Ivanovich, in 1598, and the establishment of the Romanov Dynasty in 1613. In 1601–03, Russia suffered a famine that killed one-third of the population, about two million. At the time, during the Polish–Muscovite War (1605–18) (known as the Dimitriads), Russia was occupied by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, and suffered from civil uprisings, usurpers and impostors." [Wikipedia] |
| Qing-Ming War | 1616 | 1662 | 25 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| Thirty Years' War | 1618 | 1648 | "Imperial Catholic alliance v. mainly Protestant powers plus France"; 7 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] From 1618 to 1648 Catholics and Protestants fought the Thirty Years' War. Though nearly all Europe was involved in the conflict, the war was fought primarily on German soil, devastating its population, agriculture, commerce, and industry." [National Geographic Almanac, p. 137] |
| English Civil War | 1642 | 1651 |  |
| Anglo-Dutch Wars | 1652 | 1674 | ". . . the battles of the Anglo-Dutch Wars (1652-54, 1665-67, and 1672-74) saw two giant fleets of capital ships, strung out in a single line for 5 miles or more, locked in a deadly artillery duel that could last for days. The three naval battles fought in the North Sea during the summer of 1673 between the Dutch and English fleets, for example, each involved between 130 and 150 capital ships--now known as 'ships of the line'--with a combined firepower of between 9,000 and 10,000 guns." [Cambridge Illustrated History of Warfare, p. 127] The Anglo-Dutch wars . . . were a series of conflicts . . . They were predominantly fought in the second half of the 17th century, mainly over trade and overseas colonies. Almost all the battles were fought at sea. . . . By the middle of the 17th century, the Dutch had largely replaced the Portuguese as the main European traders in Asia. . . . Soon the Dutch had Europe's largest mercantile fleet . . . [Wikipedia] |
| The Deluge (Poland-Lithuania) | 1655 | 1660 | 3 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| Great Turkish War | 1683 | 1699 | "The first signs of the empires weakening became apparent during the Great Turkish War (1683-1699), which began with the second siege of Vienna and ended with the transfer of most of Hungary from Ottoman to Austrian hands." [Nothiger] "The Great Turkish War (German: Der Große Türkenkrieg) or the War of the Holy League (Turkish: Kutsal İttifak Savaşları) was a series of conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and the Holy League consisting of the Habsburg Empire, Poland-Lithuania, Venice and Russia. Intensive fighting began in 1683 and ended with the signing of the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699. The war was a defeat for the Ottoman Empire, which for the first time lost large amounts of territory. It lost lands in Hungary and Poland, as well as part of the western Balkans. The war was also significant in that it marked the first time Russia was involved in a western European alliance." [Wikipedia] |
| The Great Northern War | 1700 | 1721 | Sweden against Denmark, Saxony, Poland-Lithuania, Russia; |
| War of Spanish Succession | 1701 | 1713 | Charles II, King of Spain, dies (1700); James II, deposed King, dies in exile in France (1701); France and Spain war against England and allies, ending in Treaty of Utrecht; |
| Seven Years' War | 1754 | 1763 | "in 1756 a powerful coalition, consisting of Austira, Russia, France, Sweden, and Saxony, was formed with the aim of destroying the growing power of Frederick the Great of Prussia." [DK Timelines, p. 296] Also called the French and Indian War (1756-1763): Prusssia, Great Britain, and Hanover against France, Russia, Austria, Saxony, and Sweden about land claims in colonies and Austria; Called "the first global conflict"; "For seven years, the major nations of Europe waged war not just on the European continent itself, but also, for Britain and France, in their colonial possessions overseas in the Americas and Asia. The Seven Years War was the first approximation of a world war, and gave birth to a new, truly global empire." [DK History, p. 296-7] |
| American Revolutionary War | 1775 | 1783 |  |
| French Revolution | 1789 | 1799 | "The French Revolution (French: Révolution française; 1789–1799), was a period of radical social and political upheaval in France that had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of Europe. The absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries collapsed in three years. French society underwent an epic transformation, as feudal, aristocratic and religious privileges evaporated under a sustained assault from radical left-wing political groups, masses on the streets, and peasants in the countryside. Old ideas about tradition and hierarchy – of monarchy, aristocracy, and religious authority – were abruptly overthrown by new Enlightenment principles of equality, citizenship and inalienable rights.  The French Revolution began in 1789 with the convocation of the Estates-General in May. The first year of the Revolution saw members of the Third Estate proclaiming the Tennis Court Oath in June, the assault on the Bastille in July, the passage of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in August, and an epic march on Versailles that forced the royal court back to Paris in October. The next few years were dominated by tensions between various liberal assemblies and a right-wing monarchy intent on thwarting major reforms.  A republic was proclaimed in September 1792 and King Louis XVI was executed the next year. External threats also played a dominant role in the development of the Revolution. The French Revolutionary Wars started in 1792 and ultimately featured spectacular French victories that facilitated the conquest of the Italian Peninsula, the Low Countries and most territories west of the Rhine – achievements that had eluded previous French governments for centuries.  Internally, popular sentiments radicalized the Revolution significantly, culminating in the rise of Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins and virtual dictatorship by the Committee of Public Safety during the Reign of Terror from 1793 until 1794 during which between 16,000 and 40,000 people were killed.[4] After the fall of the Jacobins and the execution of Robespierre, the Directory assumed control of the French state in 1795 and held power until 1799, when it was replaced by the Consulate under Napoleon Bonaparte.  The modern era has unfolded in the shadow of the French Revolution. The growth of republics and liberal democracies, the spread of secularism, the development of modern ideologies, and the invention of total war all mark their birth during the Revolution. Subsequent events that can be traced to the Revolution include the Napoleonic Wars, two separate restorations of monarchy (Bourbon Restoration and July Monarchy), and two additional revolutions (1830 and 1848) as modern France took shape." [Wikipedia] |
| French Revolutionary Wars | 1792 | 1802 | France against varying coalitions (Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia) |
| Napoleonic Wars | 1803 | 1815 | 5 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] France against varying coalitions (Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia) |
| Greek War of Independence | 1821 | 1829 |  |
| Mexican-American War | 1846 | 1848 |  |
| Taiping Rebellion | 1851 | 1864 | 20 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] Chinese Qing government against Taiping rebels; |
| Crimean War | 1853 | 1856 | "In 1854, Britain and France decided to assist the Ottoman government and its efforts to defend the Danubian principalities against Russian expansion, and to resist Russia's claims of protection over the Ottomans Christian subjects. An Anglo-French fleet was dispatched to the Crimea. The campaign was largely static, centered on a series of sieges and dogged trench warfare, leading eventually to an Allied victory at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. Although the allies possessed technological superiority, they were hampered by the problems of supplying large armies at a considerable distance. The war was the first to be covered by newspaper reports (with photographs) using new telegraph technology, which revealed the terrible hardships endured by the troops to the home readership." [DK Timelines, p. 365] |
| The Indian Mutiny | 1857 | 1858 | British against Indians |
| American Civil War | 1861 | 1865 |  |
| Austro-Prussian War | 1866 | 1866 |  |
| Franco-Prussian War | 1870 | 1871 | France against Prussia |
| Anglo-Zulu War | 1879 | 1879 |  |
| First Anglo-Boer War | 1880 | 1881 | "The First Anglo-Boer War (1880–1881), was a rebellion of Boers (farmers) against British rule in the Transvaal that re-established their independence. The conflict occurred against the backdrop of the Pretoria government becoming increasingly ineffective at dealing with growing claims on South African land from rival interests within the country." [Wikipedia] |
| First Sino-Japanese War | 1894 | 1895 | "The First Sino–Japanese War (1 August 1894 – 17 April 1895) was fought between Qing Dynasty China and Meiji Japan, primarily over control of Korea. After more than six months of continuous successes by the Japanese army and naval forces, as well as the loss of the Chinese port of Weihai, the Qing leadership sued for peace in February 1895." [Wikipedia] |
| Spanish-American War | 1898 | 1898 |  |
| Second Anglo-Boer War | 1899 | 1902 | "The Second Boer War (11 October 1899 – 31 May 1902) was fought between the British Empire and two Boerstates, the South African Republic (Republic of Transvaal) and the Orange Free State, over the Empire's influence in South Africa. It is also known variously as the Boer War, Anglo-Boer War, or South African War. Initial Boer attacks were successful, and although British reinforcements later reversed these, the war continued for years with Boer guerrilla warfare, until harsh British counter-measures brought them to terms. . . . The onward marches of the British Army, well over 400,000 men, were so overwhelming that the Boers did not fight staged battles in defence of their homeland. The British quickly seized control of all of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, as the civilian leadership went into hiding or exile. In conventional terms, the war was over. The British officially annexed the two countries in 1900. . . . The Boers refused to surrender. They reverted to guerrilla warfare under new generals Louis Botha, Jan Smuts, Christiaan de Wet and Koos de la Rey. Two more years of surprise attacks and quick escapes followed. . . . The battles at this stage were small operations with few combat casualties (most of the dead were victims of disease). The war ended in surrender and British terms with the Treaty of Vereeniging in May 1902. The British successfully won over the Boer leaders, who now gave full support to the new political system. Both former republics were incorporated into the Union of South Africa in 1910, as part of the British Empire." [Wikipedia]  "When hundreds of thousands of Englishmen poured into the mining towns of Rhodesia, the Transvaal, and Bechuanaland in the 1880s, they overwhelmed the Boer population, making conflict inevitable. The president of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, pressurized the foreigners by levying discriminatory taxes on them and curbing their political rights. Increasingly strident British demands to improve the situation were ignored, and tensions mounted. Kruger declared war in 1899, and Boer commandos stormed across the republics borders into the Cape and Natal. Although the British suffered some humiliating defeats they were able to capture the main Boer towns. Boer commandos continued a guerrilla campaign for two years, but were forced to surrender when the British began to burn Boer farms and imprison their women and children in concentration camps." [DK Timelines, p. 382] |
| Russo-Japanese War | 1904 | 1905 |  |
| Balkan Wars | 1912 | 1913 | 1st: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro against Ottoman Turkey; 2ndBulgaria against Turkey, Serbia, Greece, Romania; |
| World War I | 1914 | 1918 | 15 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] Weapons in World War I included machine guns, tanks, military aircraft, chemical weapons, U-boats, flamethrowers, and modern artillery with fragmentation shells. [Wikipedia] |
| Russian Revolution | 1917 | 1917 | 8 March-8 November, 1917: Abdication of Nicholas II; end of the Russian Empire; Bossheviks' takeover of power; Start of the Russian Civil War; [Wikipedia] |
| Russian Civil War | 1918 | 1921 | 9 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] Bolsheviks against "White" Russians; |
| Irish Civil War | 1921 | 1923 |  |
| Spanish Civil War | 1936 | 1939 |  |
| Second Sino-Japanese War | 1937 | 1945 |  |
| World War II | 1939 | 1945 | 63 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| The Holocaust | 1941 | 1945 |  |
| Chinese Civil War | 1945 | 1949 | Communists against Nationalists (Kuomintang) |
| French Indochina War | 1946 | 1954 |  |
| Cold War | 1947 | 1991 |  |
| Arab-Israeli Wars | 1948 | 1973 | Israel against Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Palestinians; |
| Korean War | 1950 | 1953 | 3 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] N. Korea and China against S. Korea and UN forces (American, Australian, and British) |
| Algerian War | 1954 | 1962 |  |
| Vietnam War | 1955 | 1975 | 3 million casualties; [Smithsonian, p. 478] |
| Soviet-Afghan War | 1979 | 1989 | "The Soviet war in Afghanistan was a nine-year war during the Cold War fought by the Soviet Army and the Marxist-Leninist government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan[21] against the Afghan Mujahideen guerrilla movement and foreign "Arab–Afghan" volunteers. The mujahideen received wide military and financial support from Pakistan,[22] also receiving direct and indirect support by the United States[2][3][4] and China.[23][24] The Afghan government fought with the intervention of the Soviet Union as its primary ally." [Wikipedia] |
| Iran-Iraq War | 1980 | 1988 |  |
| Gulf War | 1990 | 1991 | Iraq against international coalition led by US; |
| Rwandan Civil War | 1990 | 1994 | "The Rwandan Civil War was a conflict within Rwanda, between the government of President Juvénal Habyarimana and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). The conflict began on 1 October 1990 when the RPF invaded and ostensibly ended on 4 August 1993 with the signing of the Arusha Accords to create a power-sharing government.[2] However, the assassination of Habyarimana in April 1994 proved to be the catalyst for the Rwandan Genocide, the commonly quoted death toll for which is 800,000. The closely interrelated causes of the war and genocide led some observers to assume that the reports of mass killings were in fact some new flaring of the war, rather than a different phase. The RPF restarted its offensive, eventually taking control of the country. The Hutu government-in-exile then proceeded to use refugee camps in neighboring countries to destabilize the new RPF government. The RPF and its proxy rebel forces prosecuted the First Congo War (1996–1997), which led in turn to the Second Congo War (1998–2003), all of which involved a Hutu force with the objective of regaining control of Rwanda. Thus while the civil war officially lasted until 1993, some literature has the war ending with the RPF capture of Kigali in 1994 or with the disbanding of the refugee camps in 1996, while some consider the presence of small rebel groups along the Rwandan border to mean that the civil war is ongoing." [Wikipedia] |
| Yugoslavia Breakup | 1991 | 1991 | See "List of Wars" in Wikipedia; See page 581 in Brinkley; |
| Post Cold War Terrorism | 1991 | 2050 |  |
| War in Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1992 | 1995 |  |
| Sierra Leone Civil War | 1996 | 2001 |  |
| Kosovo War | 1998 | 1999 | "The Kosovo War was an armed conflict in Kosovo that started in late February 1998[51][52] and lasted until 11 June 1999.[53] It was fought by the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (by this time, consisting of the Republics of Montenegro and Serbia), which controlled Kosovo before the war, and the Kosovo Albanian rebel group known as the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), with air support from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) from 24 March 1999, and ground support from the Albanian army." [Wikipedia] |
| Afghanistan War | 2001 | 2050 | US led coalition against Taliban; |
| Iraq War | 2003 | 2011 | "The Iraq War was an armed conflict in Iraq that consisted of two phases. The first was an invasion of Ba'athist Iraq by the United States and the United Kingdom, starting on 20 March 2003. It was followed by a longer phase of fighting, in which an insurgency emerged to oppose Coalition forces and the newly formed Iraqi government." [Wikipedia] |