

# **polemology is the study of what**

Polemology: Understanding the Study of War and Conflict

**polemology is the study of what** might seem like a complex question at first glance, especially since the term isn't widely used in everyday conversation. However, polemology is a fascinating field that delves deeply into the causes, nature, and consequences of war and conflict. It is an interdisciplinary study that combines history, political science, sociology, psychology, and even philosophy to explore how and why armed conflicts arise, evolve, and end. If you've ever wondered why wars happen, how they shape societies, or what mechanisms might prevent future conflicts, polemology provides insightful answers.

## **What Is Polemology?**

Polemology, derived from the Greek word "polemos," meaning war, is essentially the scientific study of war and armed conflict. Unlike military strategy or tactics, which focus on how wars are fought, polemology seeks to understand the broader picture – the underlying causes, patterns, and effects of warfare on humanity. It examines the social, political, economic, and psychological factors that lead to conflicts, as well as the ways societies attempt to resolve and avoid wars.

This field is sometimes considered a branch of peace and conflict studies, but polemology specifically hones in on the phenomenon of war itself. Scholars in this area analyze historical wars, contemporary conflicts, and theoretical frameworks to identify recurring themes and potential solutions.

## **The Origins and Evolution of Polemology**

The formal study of war as a discipline began to take shape in the 20th century, particularly after the devastation of the World Wars. Intellectuals and policymakers sought to understand how such widespread violence could be prevented in the future. Figures such as Carl von Clausewitz, whose seminal work "On War" remains influential, laid the groundwork by exploring the philosophical and strategic aspects of war.

Polemology expanded beyond military theory to include sociological and psychological perspectives, recognizing that war is deeply intertwined with human behavior and society. Over time, it has incorporated insights from international relations, conflict resolution, and peace studies, making it a rich and multifaceted field.

# Exploring Polemology Is the Study of What: Key Components

To truly grasp what polemology encompasses, it helps to break down its core components. These aspects reveal the complexity behind the seemingly straightforward concept of war.

## Causes of War

One of the primary focuses of polemology is understanding what triggers wars. Causes can be varied and often complex, including:

- **Political power struggles:** Competition for dominance between nations or groups.
- **Economic interests:** Control over resources, trade routes, or wealth.
- **Territorial disputes:** Conflicts over borders and land ownership.
- **Ethnic and religious tensions:** Deep-rooted cultural differences that escalate into violence.
- **Ideological clashes:** Opposing beliefs and values, such as democracy versus authoritarianism.

Polemologists analyze these triggers not just in isolation but in how they interact and escalate, often leading to cycles of violence.

## The Nature and Dynamics of Conflict

Beyond causes, polemology studies how wars unfold. This includes examining:

- **Types of warfare:** Conventional battles, guerrilla tactics, cyber warfare, and nuclear threats.
- **Strategies and tactics:** The methods used by opposing sides to achieve their objectives.
- **The role of technology:** How advancements in weaponry and communication shape conflicts.
- **Human behavior in war:** Psychological impacts on soldiers and civilians,

including trauma and resilience.

Understanding these dynamics helps scholars predict potential outcomes and inform strategies for conflict management.

## The Impact of War on Societies

Polemology doesn't stop at the battlefield; it also considers the profound effects war has on societies and individuals. These include:

- **Human cost:** Loss of life, displacement, and suffering.
- **Economic consequences:** Destruction of infrastructure, economic downturns, and resource depletion.
- **Political changes:** Shifts in governance, rise of authoritarian regimes, or democratization.
- **Cultural and social transformations:** Changes in national identity, social norms, and collective memory.

These insights contribute to broader discussions on post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation.

## Why Understanding Polemology Matters Today

In a world still grappling with numerous conflicts, from localized disputes to global tensions, understanding what polemology is the study of becomes increasingly relevant. This knowledge helps policymakers, peacekeepers, and citizens alike to recognize the warning signs of impending conflict and to promote peace-building efforts.

## Informing Conflict Prevention and Resolution

By studying the causes and mechanisms of war, polemology provides valuable lessons in conflict prevention. It highlights the importance of diplomacy, economic development, and cultural understanding as tools to reduce tensions. For instance, international organizations like the United Nations rely on insights from polemological research to design peacekeeping missions and mediation strategies.

## **Enhancing Education and Public Awareness**

Polemology also plays a crucial role in educating people about the consequences of war. By fostering a deeper understanding of conflict, societies can cultivate empathy and support for peace initiatives. This, in turn, contributes to building resilient communities capable of addressing disputes without violence.

## **Interdisciplinary Connections: How Polemology Overlaps with Other Fields**

The study of war is inherently interdisciplinary, and polemology reflects this by drawing from multiple academic domains.

### **History and Political Science**

History provides the real-world examples that polemologists analyze to identify patterns and lessons. Political science offers frameworks for understanding power dynamics and state behavior that often lead to war.

### **Sociology and Psychology**

Sociologists explore how social structures and group identities influence conflict, while psychologists focus on individual and collective behaviors, including aggression and trauma responses.

### **International Relations**

This field examines how countries interact on the global stage, including alliances, treaties, and diplomacy, all crucial for understanding war and peace.

## **Challenges and Future Directions in Polemology**

Despite its valuable contributions, polemology faces challenges. The unpredictable nature of human behavior, the emergence of new forms of warfare such as cyberattacks, and the complexity of modern geopolitical landscapes make it difficult to develop definitive theories or predictions.

However, advances in technology, data analysis, and interdisciplinary collaboration promise to enhance the field. For example, artificial intelligence is now being used to model conflict scenarios and assess risks, potentially offering new tools for peacebuilding.

Studying polemology also encourages ongoing reflection on ethical questions surrounding war: When, if ever, is war justified? How can humanity minimize suffering? These remain vital debates as the world evolves.

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Whether you are a student, a policy enthusiast, or simply curious about the forces that shape our world, exploring polemology opens a window into the intricate and often tragic reality of war. Understanding polemology is the study of what not only unravels the mysteries of conflict but also inspires efforts to build a more peaceful future.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is polemology the study of?**

Polemology is the study of war and conflict.

### **How does polemology differ from other social sciences?**

Polemology specifically focuses on the causes, conduct, and consequences of war, unlike other social sciences that may study broader aspects of human behavior.

### **Who is considered the founder of polemology?**

French sociologist and historian Gaston Bouthoul is often credited with founding polemology.

### **Is polemology concerned only with military aspects of war?**

No, polemology studies not just military strategies but also the social, political, and psychological factors related to war.

### **What disciplines does polemology intersect with?**

Polemology intersects with history, political science, sociology, psychology, and military studies.

## **Can polemology help in preventing wars?**

Yes, by understanding the causes and dynamics of conflicts, polemology aims to contribute to conflict prevention and resolution.

## **Is polemology a widely recognized academic field today?**

While polemology as a term is less common, its themes are studied under peace studies, conflict resolution, and international relations.

## **What are some key topics studied in polemology?**

Key topics include causes of war, strategies and tactics, effects on societies, and peace processes.

## **Does polemology study only modern wars?**

No, polemology studies conflicts across all historical periods to understand war as a human phenomenon.

## **How can understanding polemology benefit policymakers?**

Understanding polemology helps policymakers anticipate conflicts, design better defense strategies, and promote peace initiatives.

## **Additional Resources**

**\*\*Polemology: Understanding the Study of War and Conflict\*\***

**polemology is the study of what** has intrigued scholars, historians, and political analysts for decades. At its core, polemology is the scientific and systematic study of war, conflict, and the conditions that lead to violence between groups, nations, or societies. Unlike general historical accounts of battles or military campaigns, polemology delves deeper into the causes, dynamics, and implications of warfare, seeking to understand the complex interplay of social, political, economic, and psychological factors that culminate in armed conflict.

This field of study intersects with various disciplines such as political science, sociology, psychology, and international relations. By examining polemology, researchers aim to identify patterns, predict potential conflicts, and contribute to peace-building efforts. As global instability persists in many regions, understanding polemology's scope and methodologies becomes increasingly relevant for policymakers, diplomats, and academics alike.

# The Scope and Significance of Polemology

Polemology is fundamentally concerned with the phenomenon of war—its origins, conduct, consequences, and prevention. The term is derived from the Greek word *\*polemos\**, meaning war, combined with *\*-logy\**, indicating the study or science of something. This etymology underscores polemology's focus on war as a subject worthy of rigorous academic inquiry.

Unlike military history, which primarily documents the chronological events of conflicts, polemology seeks to analyze the underlying causes and broader implications of war. It explores questions such as why wars start, how they evolve, and what social or political structures influence their outcomes. This analytical approach allows for a holistic understanding that goes beyond mere battle tactics or military technology.

One of the compelling reasons polemology has gained prominence is its potential contribution to conflict resolution and peace studies. By identifying root causes—be they territorial disputes, resource competition, ideological differences, or power imbalances—polemology provides frameworks to address conflicts before they escalate into violence.

## Key Areas of Study in Polemology

Within the broad field of polemology, several subtopics emerge, each shedding light on critical aspects of war and conflict:

- **Causes of War:** Political tensions, economic disparities, ethnic rivalries, and ideological clashes are common focal points. Analysts examine how these factors interact and trigger violent confrontations.
- **War Dynamics and Strategies:** This includes the study of military doctrines, tactics, the role of technology, and the psychological impact of combat on soldiers and civilians.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Polemology also investigates mechanisms for peacebuilding, such as diplomacy, treaties, and international organizations designed to mitigate or prevent warfare.
- **Impact of War:** Social, economic, and environmental consequences of conflicts are analyzed to understand their long-term effects on societies and global stability.

# Polemology vs. Related Disciplines

Understanding polemology is enhanced by distinguishing it from related fields, each with overlapping yet distinct focuses:

## Military History

While military history records the events and outcomes of wars, polemology seeks to understand the reasons behind these events and their broader context. Military history might describe the Battle of Gettysburg, but polemology would analyze the socio-political tensions that led to the American Civil War.

## International Relations

International relations (IR) studies the interactions between states, including diplomacy, trade, and conflict. Polemology is a subset of IR, focusing specifically on the phenomenon of war, using IR theories to analyze conflict causes and resolutions.

## Peace Studies

Peace studies overlap with polemology but emphasize prevention, non-violence, and conflict management rather than the analysis of war itself. Polemology provides empirical insights that peace studies utilize to develop practical approaches to peacebuilding.

## Methodologies in Polemology

Polemology employs various methodologies to study the complex nature of conflict:

1. **Historical Analysis:** Examining past wars to identify patterns and causes.
2. **Political and Economic Modeling:** Using data to understand how resource distribution or political power shifts influence conflict likelihood.
3. **Sociological Surveys:** Assessing group identities, grievances, and social dynamics that may lead to violence.



4. **Psychological Research:** Studying individual and collective behavior in wartime scenarios.
5. **Case Studies:** In-depth examination of specific conflicts to draw broader conclusions.

The interdisciplinary nature of polemology enables it to adapt and incorporate new insights from emerging fields such as cyber warfare, asymmetric conflict, and terrorism studies.

## **The Role of Technology in Modern Polemology**

In recent decades, technological advancements have transformed the face of warfare and, consequently, the study of polemology. The rise of cyber warfare, unmanned drones, and information warfare has introduced new dimensions to conflict that traditional polemological models must now consider.

The ability to analyze data from satellite imagery, social media, and electronic communications has enhanced researchers' capacity to predict and understand conflicts. Moreover, modern polemology increasingly addresses non-traditional warfare forms, such as insurgencies and hybrid warfare, which blur the lines between war and peace.

## **Why Polemology Matters in Today's World**

The relevance of polemology extends beyond academic circles. Governments, international organizations, and non-governmental groups rely on insights from polemological research to develop strategies for conflict prevention and resolution. The United Nations, for example, uses conflict analysis frameworks grounded in polemological principles to guide peacekeeping missions and diplomatic interventions.

Furthermore, understanding polemology is essential for comprehending ongoing global conflicts and their potential trajectories. In regions with persistent ethnic tensions, territorial disputes, or ideological polarization, polemology provides the tools to dissect why peace remains elusive and what interventions might be effective.

From an educational perspective, incorporating polemology into curricula fosters critical thinking about war's causes and effects, encouraging future leaders to prioritize peaceful solutions.

# Challenges and Critiques in Polemology

Despite its valuable contributions, polemology faces certain challenges:

- **Complexity of War:** War is multifaceted, and no single theory can fully explain its occurrence or outcomes.
- **Bias and Subjectivity:** Interpretations of causes and effects can be influenced by political or ideological perspectives.
- **Predictive Limitations:** While polemology aims to forecast conflicts, the unpredictability of human behavior and external factors often complicate accurate predictions.

These challenges necessitate a cautious and nuanced approach, underscoring the importance of continuous research and interdisciplinary collaboration.

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In essence, polemology is the study of what drives societies to conflict and war, how these wars unfold, and what consequences they bring. By bridging theoretical frameworks with empirical research, polemology not only enriches our understanding of war but also equips us with knowledge to pursue lasting peace. As global challenges evolve, the insights from polemology remain critical in navigating the complex landscape of international security and human coexistence.

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**polemology is the study of what: War** Mrs. Cathy Miller, Rear Admiral Joseph H. Miller, 2017-11-08 War is an armed conflict between states or nations. The causes of war may be ideological, political, racial, economic, or religious. War has been a feature of history. The use of fighting forces requires strategy and tactics. Efforts to end war have all failed, including the League of Nations and the United Nations. The laws of war are not recognized. There has been no success in leaving out the civilian population in any war. The biblical concept of war required that God declare the war. The LORD hath sworn that the LORD will have war from generation to generation (Exod. 17:16). The book of the wars of the LORD (Num. 21:14). Our fight against radical Islam is a fight for LORDs battles (1 Sam. 18:7). Our holy war is against murder, terrorists, the rise of ISIS and forty-four known terrorist groups, and a vanishing freedom. It is nowfight or die!

**polemology is the study of what:** International Relations: A European Perspective Mario Telò, 2016-04-22 International Relations: A European Perspective presents the main schools of international relations while underlining the added value of the European approach. Contrary to US or East Asian perspectives, a European viewpoint adopts a critical approach to traditional cleavages. The author demonstrates the added value of a European approach to international relations, taking into account both the shortcomings and achievements found within European history and current European unity. Key themes include: the evolution of state sovereignty, regional cooperation between previous enemies, political impact of economic integration, regimes building, international rule setting, institutionalization of international relations, and the weight of ideas and perceptions by transnational cooperation. This comprehensive assessment takes into consideration every school of international relations critically presented from this original perspective and as such makes the book ideal for courses on international relations.

**polemology is the study of what:** Documents on Disarmament , 1971

**polemology is the study of what:** The Oxford Handbook of Terrorism Erica Chenoweth, Richard English, Andreas Gofas, Stathis N. Kalyvas, 2019-03-14 The Oxford Handbook of Terrorism systematically integrates the substantial body of scholarship on terrorism and counterterrorism before and after 9/11. In doing so, it introduces scholars and practitioners to state of the art approaches, methods, and issues in studying and teaching these vital phenomena. This Handbook goes further than most existing collections by giving structure and direction to the fast-growing but somewhat disjointed field of terrorism studies. The volume locates terrorism within the wider spectrum of political violence instead of engaging in the widespread tendency towards treating terrorism as an exceptional act. Moreover, the volume makes a case for studying terrorism within its socio-historical context. Finally, the volume addresses the critique that the study of terrorism suffers from lack of theory by reviewing and extending the theoretical insights contributed by several fields - including political science, political economy, history, sociology, anthropology, criminology, law, geography, and psychology. In doing so, the volume showcases the analytical advancements and reflects on the challenges that remain since the emergence of the field in the early 1970s.

**polemology is the study of what:** Documents on Disarmament United States. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1970

**polemology is the study of what:** The Evolution of Modern Land Warfare Christopher Bellamy, 2015-10-05 Extensively illustrated with 52 detailed campaign and battle maps and diagrams, this book, originally published in 1990, surveys the evolution of warfare in Europe from Napoleon to the end of the twentieth century and in Asia from the Middle Ages. It considers the interaction of technology and warfare. With wide-ranging examples, the book includes two in depth case studies, one on the Soviet Operational Manoeuvre Group and its predecessors in the Russian Imperial Army, the other on the history of land warfare, including guerilla warfare, in Asia. In this book the author demonstrates that military history can be of immense practical help to the modern military analyst and professional. Now updated with a new introduction to take into account changes since 1990, this book remains of essential value to students, teachers & professionals in political & social history, international relations, defence, war & peace studies.

**polemology is the study of what:** Peace Issues in the 21st Century Global Context John Duncan, Shreesh Juyal, 2017-08-21 Since the two Hague (Netherlands) multilateral peace conferences of 1899 and 1907, the fundamental issue of world peace and its long-term realization has engaged scholars, diplomats, statesmen, and students of international relations. This book presents a new endeavor in this direction through a collection of papers selected from the recent conferences of the Canadian Peace Research Association and independent scholars. Descriptive, analytical, constructive and balanced ideas and solutions in this text represent alternatives for the global community to be collectively secure and peaceful. This volume examines world peace in its foundational, descriptive, conceptual, and prescriptive aspects, and as a social and human concept in positive and negative contexts, including: the nonviolent perspective of peace; women theorists on peace and war; empowerment of women as peacemakers; and, peace research and education under

siege. On violence and war, the topics included are the theory of violence, the new faces of war, including military robots, electromagnetic and information weapons, the cyber warfare and the militarization of neuroscience. In the area of case studies, Iran and nuclear deterrence, the Baha'i faith and Iran; the Western Sahara, Sudan and South Sudan, and the challenges of a Palestinian Nation are analysed. In addition, there is focus on the need to establish a Department of Peace in Canada and an attempt to seek establishment of world peace through direct democracy. This book will advance an understanding of the historic struggle and failures, as well as the accomplishments and shortcomings for peaceful change and a just world order. It will be of direct interest to students of political science, diplomacy, history, social science, international law, human rights, and other cognate disciplines.

**polemology is the study of what: The Ashgate Research Companion to War** Hall Gardner, Oleg Kobtzeff, 2016-03-23 Many different social scientists have been challenged by the origins of wars, their immediate causes and the mechanisms leading to the breakdown of peaceful relations. Many have speculated whether conflicts were avoidable and whether alternative policies might have prevented conflict. The Ashgate Research Companion to War provides contributions from a number of theorists and historians with a focus on long term, systemic conflicts. The problématique is introduced by the Editors highlighting the need for interdisciplinary approaches to the study of war as a global phenomenon. The following 29 essays provide a comprehensive study guide in four sections: Part I explicates differing theories as to the origins of war under the general concept of 'polemology'. Part II analyzes significant conflicts from the Peloponnesian wars to World War II. Part III examines the ramifications of Cold War and post-Cold War conflict. Part IV looks at long cycles of systemic conflict, and speculates, in part, whether another global war is theoretically possible, and if so, whether it can be averted. This comprehensive volume brings us a much needed analysis of wars throughout the ages, their origins, their consequences, and their relationship to the present. A valuable understanding that is ideal for social scientists from a variety of backgrounds.

**polemology is the study of what: Legal science, philosophy** Jacques Havet, 2019-06-04 No detailed description available for Legal science, philosophy.

**polemology is the study of what: Peace and Conflict Studies** David P. Barash, Charles P. Webel, 2013-03-26 Peace and Conflict Studies Third Edition, sets the standard for an accessible introduction and comprehensive exploration of this vital subject. The authors share their vast knowledge and analysis of 21st-century world events. Including new chapters on research methods and democracy, as well as timely topics such as: nuclear proliferation; models of conflict analysis, outcomes, and solutions; the Non-Proliferation Treaty; the rise of the BRICs countries; and much more. With a broad and authoritative scope, this introductory text chronicles a plethora of important global topics from pre-history to the present. Key Features - Includes updated chapters and examines current conflicts, including the latest developments in Iran and North Korea - Explores the important aspects of positive peace, individual violence, nationalism, and terrorism - Provides numerous visual aids, questions for further study, and suggested readings - Furnishes a comprehensive range of material to enlighten and enrich future discussion and encourage further academic pursuit

**polemology is the study of what: Peace Studies and the Color Line** Carlos Cordero-Pedrosa, I Jin Jang, 2025-01-07 The book aims to continue and expand the conversations emerging from the margins of peace studies about race and racism, and their implications for the field. Especially drawing from the often-overlooked African diasporic critical and philosophical tradition—with an emphasis on Africana phenomenology and existentialism—the book addresses questions that are central in Africana thought yet remain under-explored in peace studies. This enables to rethink peace studies' assumptions, conceptual frameworks, and epistemic and normative elements. Inter- or transdisciplinary dialogue requires a profound re-evaluation of what constitutes the exclusions in both knowledge and politics. This, in turn, necessitates a critical examination of the structures and organization of knowledge, a deeper understanding of the field's identity, its foundational narratives and presuppositions, a reassessment of the relations with other disciplines

and areas of knowledge, and the histories, the subjects and the forms of agency that it privileges. Taking race and racism seriously through African diasporic thought entails, among others, reconsidering the ties of peace studies with international relations and liberal political theory, bringing to the forefront the question of freedom, examining the relationship between the ethical and the political, and complicating the distinction between violence and nonviolence.

**polemology is the study of what: Introduction to the Study of Dogmatics** Hendrikus Berkhof, 1985 'An Introduction That Aims to Initiate' is how Hendrikus Berkhof describes this book, in which he provides beginning students and interested general readers with a concise guide to what to expect--and what not to expect--in the field of dogmatics.

**polemology is the study of what: Paul Rogers: A Pioneer in Critical Security Analysis and Public Engagement** Paul Rogers, 2018-07-30 This book brings together a collection of writings over the past half century from Professor Paul Rogers. As a leading peace researcher he has gained an international reputation for the critical, independent and rigorous analysis of international security and the underlying causes of global conflict. His work on the responses to 9/11 and the continuing failure of the war on terror, in particular, has shown prescience that has attracted widespread attention. Moreover, he has coupled his academic analysis with a determination to communicate widely beyond the university environment. With many thousands of radio and television interviews, hundreds of public lectures and a world-wide following for his web publishing, this extramural engagement consistently seeks to raise the level of public debate on international security issues. - Provides a radically different perspective on global security, based on 50 years of analysis- Uniquely integrates economic, environmental and security analysis into a single overview - Cogently demonstrates the urgent need to rethink our entire approach to global security

**polemology is the study of what: Eighty Years Behind the Masts** Miller, 2011-01-10 The introduction was written 62 years ago. The Great Beyond is my age from 17 to 80. This book reveals what can be done. It answers the question, Who am I? The Miller genealogy is traced to Adam and Eve. The Miller Code of Ethics, Curriculum Vitae, and a Broad Mentality are defined. Famous people travel. I have circled the earth seven times, traveled to Japan 40 times, to Pearl Harbor 25 times, and I have driven thousands of miles in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia. Study the worlds cultures. Learn the motto God gave us, Faith, Hope, and Love. My life is working and learning. Read and learn without working. Plan your life NOW. Thirty years in advance I planned a sabbatical every ten years. I had three planned concurrent careers: Academic Neurosurgery, United States Naval Reserve, and Founder of a Neurosciences Center with an academic interchange with 25 countries. After seven days a week for 40 years in neurosurgery, I feared retirement. At age 70 I retired to the unknown. I elected a new life. In our 34-foot Sea Ray we traveled to all 36 yacht clubs in the Florida Council, from Destin, the Keys and to Jacksonville. There is much time on a boat. I memorized the Teachings on the Mount. We returned to Apollo Beach, Florida. I became busy and coined a new term, Retirement Career. (Career as go at top speed) I authored seven books, am on the voluntary faculty of the medical school, deacon and teacher at church, and continued Permissive Orders for the Navy. Recently I became the first 80-year-old drilling reservist. We have a pool man and yard man. (Our lot is covered in rocks and palm trees.) My responsibility is to keep the boat dock mosquito free by filling the Mosquito Magnet with propane, service the jet boat, and keep the garage in order. Read on and learn what one can do.

**polemology is the study of what: Globalism in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Age** Albrecht Classen, 2023-09-05 Although it is fashionable among modernists to claim that globalism emerged only since ca. 1800, the opposite can well be documented through careful comparative and transdisciplinary studies, as this volume demonstrates, offering a wide range of innovative perspectives on often neglected literary, philosophical, historical, or medical documents. Texts, images, ideas, knowledge, and objects migrated throughout the world already in the pre-modern world, even if the quantitative level compared to the modern world might have been different. In fact, by means of translations and trade, for instance, global connections were established and maintained over the centuries. Archetypal motifs developed in many literatures indicate how much

pre-modern people actually shared. But we also discover hard-core facts of global economic exchange, import of exotic medicine, and, on another level, intensive intellectual debates on religious issues. Literary evidence serves best to expose the extent to which contacts with people in foreign countries were imaginable, often desirable, and at times feared, of course. The pre-modern world was much more on the move and reached out to distant lands out of curiosity, economic interests, and political and military concerns. Diplomats crisscrossed the continents, and artists, poets, and craftsmen traveled widely. We can identify, for instance, both the Vikings and the Arabs as global players long before the rise of modern globalism, so this volume promises to rewrite many of our traditional notions about pre-modern worldviews, economic conditions, and the literary sharing on a global level, as perhaps best expressed by the genre of the fable.

**polemology is the study of what: The Future of Post-Human War and Peace** Peter Baofu, 2010-04-16 Is peace really so precious that it is popularly viewed in irenology (peace studies) of our time as “natural” and “a prime force in human behavior”—whereas war, its opposite, is instead condemned as “sinful” and “not” natural? In fact, there is even the prestigious Nobel “peace” prize to be awarded to those who contribute to world peace but not an equivalent Nobel “war” prize to those who do the contrary. This euphoric view of peace is by no means a constant conventional wisdom in human history, as it can be sharply contrasted with an equally seductive view of war in polemology (war studies). For instance, only several decades ago, the well-known writer Thomas Mann once approvingly asked about war: “Is not peace an element of civil corruption and war a purification, a liberation, an enormous hope?” (WK 2009a) This fickleness of conventional wisdom on war and peace has blinded us from the dark sides of both war and peace, with the consequence of impoverishing our understanding of the human condition and its future. Contrary to the two opposing sides of this conventional wisdom in its fickle history, war and peace are neither possible nor desirable to the extent that their respective ideologues would like us to believe. In addition, war and peace cannot exist with each other. Of course, this is not to suggest that irenology (peace studies) and polemology (war studies) are worthless, or that other fields of study (related to war studies and peace studies) like “political science, economics, psychology, sociology, international relations, history, anthropology, religious studies,...gender studies, as well as a variety of others” should be ignored. (WK 2009) Needless to say, neither of these two extreme views is reasonable either. Instead, this book accepts the challenging task to provide an alternative (better) way to understand the nature of war and peace, especially in relation to aggression and pacificity—while learning from different approaches in the literature but without favoring any one of them (nor integrating them, since they are not necessarily compatible with each other). Thus, this book offers a new theory to transcend the existing approaches in the literature on war and peace in a way not conceived before. If successful, this seminal project is to fundamentally change the way that we think about war and peace, from the combined perspectives of the mind, nature, society, and culture, with enormous implications for the human future and what I originally called its “post-human” fate.

**polemology is the study of what: Conflictology** Francis Onditi, 2020-05-28 Over the past three decades scholars, students and policy makers studying and engaged in conflict resolution have veered between conflict management and resolution. However, the changing nature of conflict, which is taking the form of radicalization and extremism are deeply rooted in individual's ideology, personalities and genes, hence, rendering the conventional macro-level power balance analytics obsolete. The psychology and human genetics are at the center of this evolution. This shift in conflict trends and methods of warfare in Africa and the world over demands that we search for alternative approaches, mechanisms, and innovative response. It is against this background that this new book initiates a fundamental debate on how interdisciplinary adventure could increase the understanding of man-kind and the socio-biological systems surrounding man, hence, the emphasis on the discipline of Conflictology to embody scientific approaches, methods and prescription to conflict resolution. For instance, does individual's gene influence human behaviours, such as hate? If so, can this be corrected through gene transposition? If human relations should be anchored on peace, what are

these genetic and behavioural factors that create hate and violence? How then, should such a gene or neurobiological system be altered in order to prevent extremism and radicalization?

**polemology is the study of what: Military Thought** , 1996

**polemology is the study of what: Dimensions of Peace and Security** Gustaaf Geeraerts, Natalie Pauwels, Éric Remacle, 2006 The terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001 on the United States provoked a significant shift in thinking about peace and security, and much has since been written about new security threats and challenges. This collection of essays revisits some of the more traditional concepts of peace and security that remain valid and pertinent today, despite having ceded much of the limelight to the major security preoccupations of the current era: international terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, rogue states and related phenomena. The book covers numerous salient topics, from arms production, monitoring and control, to disarmament and conversion through to peacekeeping and conflict prevention. The contributions differ in scope, form and analysis ranging from historical and philosophical to contemporary and political perspectives and approaches to peace and security.

**polemology is the study of what: Pathways of Peace** Romina Gurashi, 2018-10-10 This book explores the close interconnection that exists between sociological and philosophical scholarship in relation to peace studies. Through an examination of the thought of nine leading philosophers and sociologists in their historical and geographical context, the author considers notions of nonviolent resistance, pacifism and reverse strike, as well as violence theories of conflict, theories of conflict resolution, the problem of war, and political transitions towards democratization. Engaging with the work of Thoreau, Gandhi, Ghaffar Khan, Capitini, Dolci, Bobbio, Galtung, Sharp and Weil, and considering the institutionalisation of peace research, this volume will appeal to scholars and students of sociology, politics and philosophy with interest in peace and security studies, and conflict.

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**Shoe & Sneaker Store in Seattle | JD Sports at Southcenter Mall** Whether you're a longtime sneakerhead or just stepping into the culture, our store offers everything you need to turn heads and rep your look with confidence. Browse a wide selection

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