War

Revolution, as we have said, is a total overturn of the structure of a society. From top to bottom, the individual feels that everything is up for grabs, and that chaos is in charge, although if it is your cause that is leading the charge, fighting for a better future, you will feel better about the momentary chaos than if your side had bet on the wrong horse

War is of course, different from rebellion, and far different   from revolution, though it can coincide with the work of many significant revolutions, which invoke military force to press on their revolutionary goals. Has war then existence apart from other forms of social upheaval?
War seems to be by generated by a wide variety of geopolitical conflicts. But would it be fitting to consider war a protest movement—like rebellion or revolutionary movement, aimed at a change in society?

War can take its impetus from many developments in society. From the abstract national point of view war derives from a wide variety of social dissatisfactions. A people or its sanctified leader may find it essential that they should acquire land, *lebensraum*, for its people to spread out in; Adolf Hitler incited his people to think that the German people deserved to recapture ancestral land once owned in the region of Sudetenland. The Revolutionary War. in the United States, took its impulse, clearly, from a group desire to control its own collective governance, and a do or die readiness to dismantle the impediment of the British Empire. The Greek War of Independence from Turkey, in the third decade of the 19th century, was fought in large part to dislodge an alien culture mastery, which had taken control of Greece five hundred years earlier. Wars, as we see abundantly in our own age, are fought for many and various reasons: territorial greed, freedom to govern oneself, racial purification, or as in the case of the British Empire, for the achievement of an imperial condition—Roma Instaurata—established around the globe and defended by mighty fleet and merchant marine.