a frail, unbacked government is fighting the al Qaeda-linked al Shabab Islamist insurgency. The fight is hampered by the government's inability to control its national security forces, who are...

why D-Day was so important to Allied victory when it came was slow and confused thanks to a complex command structure and the successful Allied deception plan which held open the threat of a landing in the Pas de Calais even into July but D-Day had opened another major front where the bulk of America's rapidly expanding army could...

The conflict is...
In the first two years of the second global conflict, the battle of the allied powers during World War II was not easy. The Axis powers miscalculated after early advantages in World War II, but in the first two years of the second global conflict, there was no indication that Axis powers would lose the war. It was only after 1942 that the Allied powers gained the upper hand. By 1945, the Allied powers had successfully defeated the Axis powers.

The Cold War was a period of international tension and conflict that lasted from the end of World War II in 1945 to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. It was characterized by a struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union for global influence and hegemony. The Soviet Union and its allies struggled to spread communism, while the United States and its allies worked to contain the spread of communism. This period was marked by a series of proxy wars, political tensions, and economic competition.

The Vietnam War was a conflict that lasted from 1955 to 1975. It was fought between North Vietnam and the United States and its allies, the South Vietnamese and the South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). The war was essentially a Cold War proxy war in which the superpowers supported opposite sides. The North Vietnamese, who were supported by China and the Soviet Union, were fighting against the South Vietnamese, who were supported by the United States and its allies.

The Cold War ended in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. The end of the Cold War marked a major shift in international relations and opened up new opportunities for cooperation and conflict resolution.

The Gulf War was a conflict that lasted from 1990 to 1991. It was fought between Iraq, which invaded Kuwait in August 1990, and a coalition of forces led by the United States and the United Kingdom. The war ended with the defeat of Iraq and the return of Kuwait to its pre-war borders.

The 1999 Kosovo War was a conflict that lasted from 1998 to 1999. It was fought between Serbia and the NATO-led Allied Forces in the context of the Kosovo crisis. The war ended with the withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo and the establishment of a UN administration.

The Iraq War was a conflict that lasted from 2003 to 2011. It was fought between the United States and its allies, including the United Kingdom and Australia, and Iraq. The war was initiated by the United States in response to Iraq’s alleged non-compliance with UN resolutions concerning its nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons programs. The conflict ended with the withdrawal of United States forces from Iraq in 2011.

The wars and conflicts of the 20th and 21st centuries have been marked by the use of nuclear weapons and the threat of nuclear war. Nuclear weapons have been deployed in four wars: World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Iraq War. The threat of nuclear war has been a constant concern during the Cold War and in other conflicts.

The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change is a global treaty that aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The agreement was signed by 196 countries and entered into force in 2016. It is the first legally binding agreement to focus on climate change and includes commitments by countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.