

## 1: The Eagle and the Rising Sun ( edition) | Open Library

*The Eagle and the Rising Sun: The Japanese-American War, Pearl Harbor through Guadalcanal (No. 1) [Alan Schom] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. A fresh and provocative account of the greatest naval campaign of the twentieth century. Alan Schom's histories and biographies have been celebrated for their iconoclastic.*

The Essence of Eagles Eagles and the Sun The strong link between eagles and the sun can be traced through many cultures. The Aztecs told how during the creation of the present world, the eagle and the jaguar fought over who would have the honor of becoming the sun. The eagle settled the matter by flinging himself into a fire and, thus, becoming the sun. The jaguar, following close behind, settled for becoming the moon, with the spots on his coat showing that he had been only partially burned. The eagle plays a crucial role in the sun dance of the Plains peoples of North America, and symbolizes the sun in the rites of some of the Southwestern tribes. The Iroquois tell of Keneu, the golden eagle, and of Oshadagea, the giant eagle with a lake of dew on his back who lives in the western sky. Love appears to tell of Keneu: I hear the eagle bird With his great feathers spread, Pulling the blanket back from the east, How swiftly he flies, Bearing the sun to the morning. On the other side of the Atlantic arose a belief about the eagle and the sun that persisted for many centuries. The eagle was thought to be the only animal capable of looking directly into the sun. Aristotle and Pliny wrote of this and added that the eagle tested its young by facing them to the sun, rejecting any that looked away. When the eagle grows old and his wings become heavy and his eyes become darkened with a mist, then he goes in search of a fountain, and, over against it, he flies up to the height of heaven, even into the circle of the sun, and there he sings his wings and at the same time evaporates the fog of his eyes in ray of the sun. Then at length taking a header down into the fountain, he dips himself three times in it, and instantly he is renewed with a great vigour of plumage and splendor of vision. Even today, an eagle may be spied on the baptismal fonts in some older churches. There a towering pyramidal funeral pyre had been built, and the emperor was placed upon it. As the torch was applied to the base of the pyre, men in the surrounding crowd cast their adornments into the flames. Others also associated eagles with death and the journey of souls. Welsh legend told of how the souls of brave warriors flew to heaven in the form of eagles. In ancient Sumer, the eagle brought new souls children to this world and carried departed souls to the underworld. In Syria, the eagle carried souls to its master, the sun. The Hopi in the southwestern United States believed that the dead rose to become clouds drifting in an eagle-ruled sky. In some cases, those who died could be reborn not just as clouds but as eaglets. The Hopi kept captive golden eagles, believing them to be messengers that could take their prayers to the spirits. Eagles played the role of soul-bearers for many ancient cultures. Others associated them with death, too, but in different ways. The Aztecs identified the eagle with the sun and with one of the main ways of nourishing the sun-human sacrifice. The hearts of sacrificial victims were often placed in a stone vessel called the *cuauhxicalli*, which means "eagle gourd vessel. The Zulus and other peoples of South Africa link the eagle with battles and the ensuing carnage. Other eagles share the same eating habits and reputation. A twelfth-century writer, Giraldus Cambrensis, described an eagle sitting on Mount Snowdon, Wales, as a prophetic of war who fed on the dead and had "almost perforated the stone by cleaning and sharpening her bill. Here the chief warrior, driven almost to despair, sacrificed his horse to the tutelary spirit. Suddenly an eagle, rushing clown from the sky, bore off the victim in his talons, and mounting into the air, dropped a feather from his wing. The chief caught it up with joy, and leading his followers down the hill, cut through the enemy without any one of his party receiving a wound. The Cheyenne people tell the following story to explain the history behind this belief. A Cheyenne man who lived long ago, before people had learned to use eagle feathers for ceremonial purposes, went on a vision quest. High into the mountains he climbed and, finding an appropriate spot, fasted and prayed for five days. He prayed that a powerful being would come to him and help him to find a cure for his troubles. He seemed to hear a voice telling him to be brave, no matter what he might see. Then seven eagles appeared, and one of them spoke to him. Then the eagles shook themselves and out fell feathers, which the man gathered and took home. His people made him a great leader

for bringing them this gift. Eagle feathers were important not only in war ceremonials and objects, but also in many healing rituals. They also played central roles in the eagle dance, and were used along with eagle-bone whistles in the sun dance. Several methods were used to obtain eagle feathers for ceremonial purposes. Some Central and south American peoples kept captive harpy eagles to supply them with feathers as they needed them. The Hopi people of the American Southwest sent special expeditions, directed by their religious leaders, to remove young golden eagles from the nest. The eaglets, after being carried to the village in cradle boards, then had their heads washed and were given presents. They were fed and taken care of until after the Niman ceremony, when they were "sent home" by being smothered. After the birds were skinned, prayer smoke was blown over their bodies. Then the corpses were sprinkled with cornmeal and buried in a special burial ground preserved for hawks and eagles. Another method of gathering eagle feathers is described by George Laycock in *Autumn of the Eagle*. The Cheyenne brave killed the eagle for its feathers but did so only with strict attention to ancient ceremonial details, which included a formal apology to the spirit of the bird. The ritual was lengthy and demanding. The brave went into his lodge alone and through the long, dark night sang the sacred tribal chants reserved for the occasion. The following morning he emerged from his lodge to go into the plains and select the place for capturing the eagle, a place readily seen by the eagle in the sky. There he dug a hole in which to crouch and wait, but he dug with great care, working only when there were no eagles in sight, and carrying the earth away to avoid discovery of his plans by the sharp eyes of the eagle. Then he gathered long grass to lay over the pit as a roof. On the day of the capture the warrior would bathe, then cover his body with oils to mask the man odor. Before the first yellow light of dawn he slipped off silently to crouch hidden in the pit beneath the brown grass. Above him, he placed a dead rabbit or other fresh bait, lashed down securely to prevent the eagle from swooping in and carrying it away. At last the eagle would circle the blue morning sky, then come steadily and swiftly closer on its wide-spread wings. It would settle on the meat, begin tearing at it, and become so driven by its hunger that it would not see the brown hands reaching slowly up through the grass below it. Then the eagle would be dragged struggling and flapping down into the pit. There, according to Cheyenne custom, it could be killed in only one manner, by strangulation with a noose. Having taken eagles with his bare hands, the brave could walk with great pride among his people. He also gained a practical advantage, as the barter value of the feathers was high. Twenty eagle feathers might pay for a horse. Today in the United States and Canada, eagle feathers may be obtained for ceremonial purposes only by special permit. Eagles and eagle parts from dead birds that have been found or confiscated are distributed through government agencies to the native peoples. They are then allotted by the elders of each group according to need. In , the National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory in Ashland, Oregon, gave away eagles and filled 28, requests for feathers.

### 2: Rising Sun Stock Photos. Royalty Free Rising Sun Images

*The Eagle and the Rising Sun: The Japanese-American War, Pearl Harbor Through Guadalcanal by Alan Schom A fresh and provocative account of the greatest naval campaign of the twentieth century.*

This alternate timeline details what might of happened if Imperial Japan never joined the Axis alongside Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. This sparked the 2nd Sino-Jap War, at it is here that the divergence occurs. In this timeline, before the Nanking Massacre can occur, the Japanese forces decide to push into the Lake Kashan one year early. Thus in November, the Japanese met both Chinese and Soviet resistance, along with defeat. In the original timeline, the United States condemns the actions of Imperial Japan, generally based on the Nanking Massacre. But because the awful ordeal never takes place, the US sees the Sino-Jap war as the the forefront to a communist alliance between China and the Soviet Union. By February of , the Soviet-Chinese forces successfully defeat the invading Japanese. They retreat back to their island nation. The US sees these events unfold, and immediately increases the amount of trade between the two nations. In the original timeline, the US begins to place embargoes on Japan, withholding oil and other necessary goods. But in this reality, the US builds up the amount of goods, seeing Japan as the foothold against the spread of Communism in Asia. But this increased the animosity between China and their new ally, the Soviet Union. Stalin saw the growing dangers in the pacific, so he launched more Soviet forces into China. What started as allies, became hostile overlords, as Russia overtook China with military control. Because of their brutal dominance, a Nanking-sort of Massacre occurs between the months of April-June, Japan and the US saw this carnage, and immediately begin building plans against the Soviet Union, now doubled in size with the overtaking of China, Mongolia, Nepal, and parts of Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Myanmar. Empowered by this massive new territory taken as part of the Soviet Union, Josef Stalin entered into talks with Nazi Germany. Seeing as the though the two nations have polar opposite ideologies, they both share the will to dominate. On August, , Stalin and Hitler meet in Stalingrad to discuss as sort of pact between the strong nations, in a plot to spearhead a global invasion, and dividing the conquered lands between them. Eventually as the talks longed into early September, Hitler had Benito Mussolini enter the fold, as he represented Italy in this new pact. The nations then declared on September 5th, that the nations would live in harmony and alliance, in their bids to conquer. After finalizing these peace agreements, Stalin later brought up the threat of US incursion in Soviet affairs, given their growing alliance with Japan, whom Stalin vehemently detests. Hitler and Mussolini thought about this as well. Once the agreement was settled, and the leaders returned to begin their plans, they agreed to form a mutual committee of advisors from all three nations. Their job would be to devise a proper plan, in which the Axis could agree on how to invade and defeat the United States, if it came to such a task. The committee would have to prepare prototype invasion plans, that the trio of dictators could revise and adapt, while also coming up with a way to equally divide up the United States, along with nations North and South of the border , between Germany, Italy, and Russia.

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*The Eagle & the Rising Sun has 63 ratings and 7 reviews. Lotus said: This is a solid read. Schom clearly has an excellent command of facts. The problem i.*

This territory was taken from them by Russian political maneuvering aided by the French and British in the Triple Intervention of 1904. There were some machine-guns, artillery, and autocannons on both sides to be sure in the Second Boer War. This, however was the debut of both belligerents using large numbers of machine-guns, infantry guns, mines, barbed and electrical wire, and hand grenades. In this piece, we will be taking a look at early use of large numbers of machine-guns and how their employment not only affected this conflict, but preparations for WWI as well. These were originally purchased from the British, supplemented by several hundred more in similar configuration from other sources. All of these guns were chambered in 7.62mm. Russia did have some Madsen M machine-guns in their armories for cavalry use, but none were sent to the Liaodong Peninsula and no reports recorded their use in combat. Thanks to one of our readers: The pistols used at the time were Nagant revolvers, in double action for officers and single action for other ranks. Japanese Machine-guns of the time were Odkolek-designed, Benet-Mercie improved Hotchkiss s, rechambered from 8mm to 6.5mm. Most of their receivers were of French manufacture, although some initial manufacturing had taken place at Tokyo Arsenal by the outbreak of war. Hotchkiss M Image credit: Julia Auctions Mishaco Offers an excellent overview of the Murata The pistol issued at the time was the 9mm Type 26 revolver. Type 26 Revolver Russian Infantry weapon Tactics and employment The Russians, while enjoying the protection of fortifications that included landmines as well as barbed and electric wire, had some serious errors in the employment of their support weapons. Russian heavy artillery throughout the campaign was routinely situated directly on top of any terrain feature they occupied and used direct fire. The Japanese, using forward observers communicating with hidden artillery used in indirect fire, were able to knock out most Russian artillery in the first ten minutes of most engagements. This dynamic led the Russians to largely depend on their machine guns and quick-firing infantry guns most of which were the 76mm Model 1904. These weapons were dug into very well protected positions and did imply interlocking fields of fire. Most accounts, including from foreign observers, concur that this was the primary method of employment of Russian machine guns. On the defensive, the Russians would use the machine-guns as a very short range weapon. The Russians preferred to wait until the Japanese were surprisingly close until they opened fire with their machine guns. The Russians Regarded this machine-gun as their best friend, and certainly it did very much as a means of defense. They were wonderfully clever in the use of this machine. This means that the Russians would wait until the enemy was only meters away from the guns before opening fire! This early doctrine of employment certainly did not require great marksmanship or gunnery skills. It did, however, inflict huge numbers of casualties on the Japanese. When the Russians did try to counterattack and use the machine-gun in an offense, it was rare and ineffective. They would try to advance to flanking positions with their machine-guns, and such attacks were done at night. The shiny brass jackets of their Maxims and the elevated gun height due to the wheeled carriage made the machine-gun teams easy targets during the daytime. This was a lesson the British learned during the second Boer war while trying to advance with Maxims as well. An additional bane of the Russian machine gunner was that the canvas cartridge belts would distort when wet, when they would dry after being wet, or when they would freeze. All of this caused many feeding malfunctions. As to Russian rifle marksmanship and accuracy during the siege of Port Arthur, sources from the time indicate that it was not very effective, and an insignificant source of casualties. Russian soldiers had only 20 rounds to qualify with, from a total of rounds allocated per recruit for training. Marksmanship training was also conducted without combat gear on. During combat, soldiers were issued 84 rounds of ammunition for their rifles, and bayonets were to be left on at all times. Japanese Infantry weapon Tactics and employment In deference to their overall role of attack in the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese primarily used their Machine-guns in the attack. The Hotchkiss guns were well suited for the time for this role. The Japanese did not yet have low sled-type mounts for these guns to advance with the infantry, only a taller tripod. Therefore, the machine-guns would engage in suppression fire

either from light artillery positions or from the infantry line of departure. The Japanese would immediately try to move machine-guns into captured positions to prevent against counterattack. Frequent jamming was experienced with these guns when rechambered from 8mm to 6. Cartridges were kept oiled when in the 30 round feed tray to try and lessen this issue somewhat. Unlike the Russians, the Japanese would employ their machine-guns long range, sometimes up to meters. By the end of the war, the Japanese also had an average of machine-guns per regiment to create a base of fire in conjunction with infantry guns. The Hotchkiss s would sometimes fire up to rounds per action, totaling 50 trays of ammunition. This suppressive base of fire was important and effective in initial engagements further up the Liaotung peninsula, and on the more open battlefields of Manchuria. The Japanese did concentrate quite a lot on individual marksmanship training at the time. Soldiers were instructed on precise aim and trigger control. Marksmanship and combat training was conducted while wearing a full combat load, including pack. The standard combat load for Japanese troops was rounds of ammunition on their harness, with an additional 30 rounds carried in their backpack. On open ground with no cover, especially on the frozen fields of Mukden, Japanese infantrymen would advance carrying individual sandbags for protection using this method. Overall Effect By all accounts, Russian machine-gun fire, though used at very short ranges, was a devastating source of casualties for the Japanese. In an initial engagement in at Nanshan Hill the narrowest part of the peninsula , approximately Russians held off 3 entire Japanese Divisions approximately 35, soldiers , primarily using 10 machine-guns on a battle frontage of less than a mile the Russian artillery was completely destroyed early in the engagement. Russian machine guns continued to reap their deadly harvest until the capture of Port Arthur. Their deadly effect was exacerbated due to Japanese determination to stick to initial plans of attack, relentlessly attacking dug-in positions until they carried the day. Woodblock print of the battle of Nanshan Ivan Bloch, a late 19th-century Polish banker, and war analyst, came to the conclusion that modern weaponry made warfare impossible; namely that industrialized warfare with modern weaponry was too deadly for an attacker to emerge victorious. The Japanese did not share this attitude. General Nogi, the main commander of Japanese forces at the time, was undeterred by the carnage inflicted by machine guns. Though Japanese casualty rates were incredibly high, their eventual victory in the face of such carnage cemented their belief that Yamato Damashii would carry the day. As Tadayoshi says in his novel of the time, the Japanese soldier considered themselves as human bullets Nikudan of the emperor. In their spirit of attack, the Japanese subsequently made low, easily moveable sled mounts for further iterations of their heavy machine-guns. These mounts would be easier to move, lighter, and lower in profile than the initial HO-Shiki models were, to better support infantry in the attack. Foreign conclusions Many foreign military observers were present on both sides to witness the debut of so many modern weapon systems on the field of battle. Conclusions were anything but unanimous, however. As to infantry tactics, Americans, British and Germans decided to implement extended-order drill and focus heavily on individual marksmanship rather than volley fire. Austria-Hungary and France ignored most of the hard-learned lessons and continued to conduct a close-order drill with dense formations. As to the employment of machine guns, the observers in the field noted that machine-guns used in attack should be lighter, individual weapons and that heavy, crew-served machine-guns were near useless for an attack. The British and Americans strangely discounted the effectiveness of machine-guns. The Germans were most impressed of all at the effectiveness of machine-gun fire. The rest is history. For more information on the weapons of the time period, please check out:

#### 4: Rising Sun And Rabbit Hash, Meet The MS Lucky Lady - Eagle Country

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*THE EAGLE AND THE RISING SUN: The Japanese-American War Pearl Harbor Through Guadalcanal By Alan M.*

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*Schom Pgs, Illustrated, 8"x10"Hardback.*

### 6: The Essence of Eagles - American Bald Eagle Information

*This book by two former career diplomats with extensive experience in Japan is clearly written, comprehensive in its scope, and probably the best available short introduction to the bilateral U.S.-Japanese relationship. There are solid chapters on the early contacts, the trade problem, the defense.*

### 7: its back CARVERY - Review of The Eagle & Sun, Droitwich, England - TripAdvisor

*This alternate timeline details what might of happened if Imperial Japan never joined the Axis alongside Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Although Japan had already taken Manchuria as a puppet regime, the Japan and Chinese hostilities didn't truly break out until the Invasion of This sparked.*

### 8: The Eagle and the Rising Sun | Alternative History | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*The Eagle and the Rising Sun the Japanese-American war, , Pearl Harbor through Guadalcanal by Alan Schom.*

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