## The art of war

**Religion** 



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The ancient Chinese military used a high classified documentation of military treatise attributed to Sun Tzu that contained strategic and tacticians. The text had 13 chapters each being devoted to a particular aspect of warfare. This was commonly referred to the military strategy that was used by the Chinese whenever they faced a common enemy in war.

Sun Tzu considered war a necessary evil that had to be avoided by all means possible. This is because he knew that the war could only bring economic losses not only to the involved parties but also to the neighboring economies. He, therefore, puts emphasis on military strategy that would ensure minimized losses.

Sun Tzu defines peace as the occurrence of harmony characterized by the lack of violence. As he wrote this war strategy, he recognized that peace was an essential item of war. In chapter nine where he talks of the Army of March Sun Tzu is concerned with observing the enemy,

In line 26, he says that peace proposals that are accompanied by a covenant of sword indicate a plot by the enemy (9: 26). Line (9: 28) he says accepting the demand of the rebel does not necessarily mean accepting defeat. Giving in to a few demands will be for the betterment of the individual army.

Peace screen shots list rebel countries on the other side of the offered peace treaty's this makes it easier and possible for enemies to revoke claims as it would force them pay on war reparations.

Word Cited

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