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THEORY AND LAWS OF CIVIL WARS

The summary. The stages of development and completion of any civil war are described, taking into account political, economic, social, ethnic and military aspects, including inflation, dictatorship, mass repressions, terror, famine and genocide. Definitions are given of armed insurrection, of the territory of the struggle, and of a controlled and ordinary civil war. Four laws of civil wars are formulated (Law about the Unchanging Essence of Civil War, Law about State Preservation after Civil War, Law about Terror and Famine during the Civil War, Law about Civil Wars Losses).

The start and end dates are defined, as well as the absolute and relative losses of the population are calculated for the such conflicts: civil wars in Ancient Egypt, Assyria, Ancient Rome, Byzantium, the Inca Empire, USA, Russia, Spain, Greece, China, Cambodia, Sudan and Rwanda, as well as the Yellow Turban Rebellion and the collapse of the Han Empire, the An Lushan Rebellion, the Red Turban Rebellion, the Great troubles in the Golden Horde, the French Wars of Religion, the English Civil War, the Mexican Revolution, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the breakup of Yugoslavia. In addition, two more conflicts are considered: the Wars of the Roses and the Boshin War.

The comparison of human losses in civil wars with world wars is made.

It was revealed that the very first civil war in history took place in Ancient Egypt at the end of the III millennium BC, and the most bloody (to date) civil war in history took place in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: civil war, terror, genocide, famine, repression, dictatorship, inflation, loss of population

Purpose of the study

Based on the analysis of past civil wars completed to date, to deduce patterns that could be applied to any civil wars.

Main part

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§1. Armed mutiny

An armed rebellion or mutiny that affects only a part of the state should be distinguished from a civil war.

Definition № 1

An armed mutiny is a conflict in which no more than 10% of the country's population revolts against the central government.

Accordingly, a civil war is a confrontation in which more than 10% of the country's population revolts against the central government.

History shows that in civil wars, about 30-70% of the country's population usually fights against the central government, and 10% of the threshold is needed precisely to separate the armed rebellion and civil war at the initial stage of the conflict, that is, the rebellion can be supported not only by 10%, but also , possibly, in rare cases, and 15-20% of the country's population.

§2. Inflation and hyperinflation

Inflation is the process of depreciation of money, and hyperinflation is such high inflation that prices rise 10 or more times in one year. Money that has no own cost, that is, paper or electronic money, is highly prone to inflation. If money has its own cost, for example, gold or silver coins, then inflation usually does not affect its value.

The civil wars of the 20th century, in which states issued huge amounts of paper money, accelerated hyperinflation to extremely high values, which was curbed by government regulation of prices, restrictions by the free market and the introduction card system against the backdrop of a functioning black market and barter exchange.

Thus, if a country issues money that does not have its own cost, then during the civil war, the appearance of hyperinflation is an expected, but optional event - for example, during the Spanish civil war of 1936-1939, there was no hyperinflation.

§3. Dictatorship after the Civil War

Tough one-man management is often in demand by society, which is forced to live in the conditions of the country's economy destroyed after the civil war; in addition, many of the surviving former opponents of yesterday carry the threat of

future rebellions and mutinies which is why, after the end of the civil war, a regime of personal dictatorship is often established in the country, accompanied by political terror, but this is not mandatory, in particular, in Mexico and in the countries the former Yugoslavia did not have a dictatorship.

In monarchies, the result of civil confrontation is usually the occupation of the throne by some new monarch with unlimited power, like a dictator: this was the case, for example, after the civil wars in Assyria, Byzantium, China, the Golden Horde and the Inca Empire.

If a regime of personal dictatorship is established in a country after a civil war, then usually this dictatorship disappears naturally, without violence: for example, the dictatorships of Cromwell, Lenin and Stalin, as well as Franco, ended their existence bloodlessly, without a new civil war. Sometimes, after the end of the dictatorship, a new civil war begins in the country - this was the case, for example, in ancient Rome after the death of Caesar. The reason for this phenomenon is the fact that the civil war brings a lot of grief and disaster to the population of the country, so people usually do not want to start a new fratricidal conflict almost immediately after the end of the previous one.

Thus, *the most probable (but by no means obligatory!) path of the state after the end of the civil war is as follows: the establishment of a regime of a personal dictatorship, carrying out massive political repressions, and then the death of the dictator from natural causes and the bloodless elimination of the dictatorship from the political scene of the country.*

§4. Stages of a conflict that carries a civil war

Based on the analysis of the civil wars completed to date in England, the USA, Russia, Spain, Greece, China, Cambodia, Sudan, Yugoslavia and Rwanda, it is possible to formulate the periods or stages that any conflict that carries a civil war goes through.

Table 1. Stages of a conflict that carries a civil war

№ stage	Name of stage	Stage description	Internal processes in the country	Intervention of foreign powers	Dura-tion
1	Preparatory	The internal life of the state is stable	Disagreements are gradually growing in society.	Diploma, financial, or is absent at all	Decades
2	A sharp rise in tension	The internal life of the state is stable	Disagreements are sharply increasing in society. The level of propaganda in the media is starting to rise gradually, and the lies used are subtle and limited.	Diploma, financial, or is absent at all	From one month to one year
3-7 are the stages of the civil war itself. Stage 6 can take place in form 6A or 6B. Stages 1-2 and 8-9 are not civil war.					
3	Trigger moment	A state coup, a violent action with victims or an outbreak of an interethnic conflict	Citizens of the country are becoming increasingly interested in politics. The first deaths in the outbreak of the civil war.	Diploma or financial	Often - one day, less often - several days

4	Defining the enemy	The first battles	The citizens of the country are beginning to actively show their position: there are rallies, the formation of detachments, and so on. Most citizens are determined with the party to the conflict, which they will support. The exchange rate of the national currency begins to fall. The first political repressions take place (dismissals, bans, some restrictions on freedom of assembly, limited censorship in the media, etc.). The level of propaganda in the media is on the rise, with lies being used widely and crudely.	Foreign countries are determined with the choice of the side of the conflict, which they intend to support, as well as the amount of acceptable interference from my side. Diplomatic and financial support is complemented by the supply of arms to the allies, as yet in limited quantities.	Half a year - year

			The first political assassinations take place.		
5	Active fighting	Active hostilities in most of the country.	The battles cover large areas of the country. There is a high likelihood of hyperinflation, epidemics, mass famine, as well as a system of political terror or individual acts of genocide. Establishment of total censorship in the media. The level of propaganda becomes as high as possible, and lies in the media are a continuous stream. The introduction of severe restrictions on freedom of assembly. Formation of the practice of nationalization and confiscation of property. The	Active military, financial and humanitarian assistance to the chosen ally, that is, to one of the warring parties. An open military invasion is possible with the aim of either helping an ally, or with the aim of rejection of a part of the territory engulfed in civil war.	Three to five years or more

			number of refugees is increasing.		
6A	Limited hostilities (if the trigger was a state coup or an interethnic conflict between ethnically close peoples)	Active hostilities in a limited area.	The battles cover an insignificant part of the country's territory. Due to the destruction of the country's economy, the threat of mass famine is as high as possible. Outbreaks of large-scale political terror or total genocide are possible. Mass emigration of representatives of the losing side.	Curtailment of programs of active assistance to an ally. Withdrawal of troops from foreign territory. The ground is being prepared for diplomatic recognition of the new political power.	One to two years
6B	The collapse of the country (if the trigger was an interethnic conflict between ethnically distant peoples)	Active hostilities in a limited area. The collapse of the country.	The battles cover an insignificant part of the country's territory. The threat of mass starvation is eliminated. Formation of state authorities of new states.	Curtailment of programs of active assistance to an ally. Withdrawal of troops from foreign territory. The ground is being	Up to several years

				prepared for the diplomatic recognition of new countries.	
7	Final stage	Political registration of the results of the civil war	There are no battles. The process of decreasing the level of censorship and propaganda in the media begins, while the level of lies in the media drops significantly. The most severe restrictions on freedom of assembly are abolished. The process of nationalization and confiscation of property is coming to an end. Formation of a new elite of the country. Usually an amnesty is announced for the representatives of the losing side.	Diplomatic recognition of the political regime of a new country (or new countries) by foreign states	One to two years

		8 and 9 are optional stages in which a dictatorship is established and broken			
8	Establishment of a dictatorship	Establishment of a regime of personal dictatorship and a system of political terror.	Physical destruction of political opponents. Establishment of censorship in the media. The presence of a high level of propaganda in media reports, while the lie is applied in a limited and careful manner. The introduction of severe restrictions on freedom of assembly.	Basically, diplomatic, and limited and controlled by the dictatorship	Decades after the end of the civil war
9	The end of period the dictatorship	The end of the period of dictatorship, usually bloodless.	Formation of a system of changing authorities. Elimination of the system of censorship in the media. The level of propaganda and lies in the media is falling significantly.	Diploma, financial, or is absent at all	Some years

			Freedom of assembly is almost unlimited.		

§5. Analysis of population losses during civil wars

To understand what the loss of population during civil wars can be, consider some examples of relatively recent conflicts in which the local population actively opposed each other and about which history provides a sufficient amount of statistical information for analysis. The dates of the beginning and end of the wars were established in question in accordance with the stages of Table 1.

Wars for political reasons:

A) English Civil War: July 6, 1642 (recruitment into the army of the Earl of Essex) - January 30, 1649 (execution of King Charles I). The subsequent campaigns of the British in Ireland and Scotland cannot be considered a continuation of the civil war, since these were already wars of conquest.

B) Civil War in the United States: April 12, 1861 (shelling of Fort Sumter) - June 23, 1865 (surrender to the army of General Watie).

C) Civil war in Russia: November 7, 1917 (storming of the Winter Palace) - December 1, 1922 (evacuation of the White Army from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky). It is impossible to consider any earlier dates as the end of the conflict, since the fighting on the territory of the former Russian Empire was still ongoing. In addition, it is also impossible to consider any later dates as the end of the conflict, since the battles fought by the opponents of Soviet power in the Far East (Yakut rebellion: September 1921 - June 18, 1923) and in Central Asia (Basmachi: January 25 1918 - 1938/1942) are insurgencies small in scale and losses in comparison with the entire civil war in Russia.

D) The Spanish Civil War: July 17-20, 1936 (the putsch, called the "July 17-18 putsch") - April 1, 1939 (the complete victory of the nationalists).

E) Civil war in Greece: December 3, 1944 (shooting of the demonstration in Athens) - October 16, 1949 (ceasefire by the Democratic Army of Greece and the withdrawal of its units from the country). The year 1946 cannot be considered the date of the beginning of the conflict, since already in 1944-1945 there were battles between the Greeks in the country.

F) The Civil War in China; second stage: October 13, 1945 (breakdown of the Agreement on October 10 and the beginning of the Kuomintang army offensive) - October 22, 1950 (completion of the Chamdo operation).

G) Korean War: from June 25, 1950 (the offensive of the North Korean troops) - July 27, 1953 (the signing of the armistice treaty).

H) War in Vietnam: September 2, 1945 (proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam) - April 30, 1975 (capture of the Palace of Independence in Saigon).

Interethnic conflicts:

I) The collapse of Yugoslavia: December 22-23, 1990 (December 22 was the adoption of the Constitution of Croatia, and on December 23 a referendum on the independence of Slovenia was held) - February 17, 2008 (the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Kosovo).

J) Second civil war in Sudan: May 16, 1983 (formation of the Sudan People's Liberation Army) - January 9, 2005 (Naivash Agreement).

K) Rwandan Civil War: October 1, 1990 (invasion by Rwandan Patriotic Front troops) - July 18, 1994 (Rwandan Patriotic Front victory).

Conflict requiring separate analysis:

L) The civil war in Cambodia in the second half of the 20th century.

Analysis of the Cambodian Civil War

The Cambodian Civil War began on March 11, 1967 with a peasant rebellion used by local communists (called the Khmer Rouge) to start a power struggle. On April 17, 1975, the capital of Cambodia was taken by the Khmer

Rouge - this time is considered the date of the end of the Cambodian civil war. In 1975, the victors launched repression against their opponents - they are usually called genocide in Cambodia. The rebellions against the Khmer Rouge began in 1973 and continued in 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. In 1978, the war with Vietnam began, lost by the Khmer Rouge: Vietnamese troops took Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979. The Vietnamese army left the country in 1989.

Based on the above dates and in accordance with Table 1, the period of the civil war in Cambodia should be considered the time from 1967 to 1979, and the period from 1979 to 1989 - the time of a political settlement of the civil conflict with the participation of external forces.

1975 cannot be considered the date of the end of the civil war in Cambodia, since:

1) In the period from 1973 to 1978, there were massive rebellions in the country against the policies pursued by the central government.

2) Genocide is the destruction of a population based on ethnicity. In Cambodia (then called Kampuchea) in 1975-1979 there was a mass terror, during which civilians were killed, mainly on the basis of loyalty to the previous government; thus, there was no genocide in the country at that time.

3) The Cambodian mass terror of 1975-1979 took place at the end stage of the civil war - this event corresponds to Stage 6A "Limited fighting" described in Table 1 above. Stage 6A is a time of probable catastrophic and terrible events: for example, at the end of the civil war in Russia (famine of 1921-1922) and at the final stage of the civil war in Rwanda (genocide in 1994).

Thus, it can be argued that ***the civil war in Cambodia took place from March 11, 1967 (the beginning of the peasant rebellion) to January 7, 1979 (the capture of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops), and during it - from April 17, 1975 to January 7, 1979 - a policy of mass terror was pursued.***

Consider the total loss of the country's population from the civil war; at the same time, under losses we mean the number of those killed, dead, died from wounds and diseases, hunger, cold, terror, genocide and other reasons, both soldiers and civilians.

Table 2. Losses of the country's population from the armed conflict

№	Name of the war	Pre-war population	War losses	Percentage of deads from the total population	Approximate duration of the war	Average daily population loss in the country
		P	W	P/W* *100%	L	W/L
1	English Civil War: July 6, 1642 to January 30, 1649	About 5 million people [13, p. 402]	100 thousand people [1]	2%	6 years and 7 months	More than 40 people per day
2	American Civil War: April 12, 1861 to June 23, 1865	The population of the United States and CSA was 22.0 and 9.1 million	The northerners and the Confederates lost 360 and 260 thousand people respectively.	2%	4 years and 2 months	Over 400 people per day

		people accordingly, that is, there were a total of 31.4 million people. [3]	In total, 620 thousand people were lost. [10]			
3	Russian Civil War: from November 7, 1917 to December 1, 1922	Before the First World War, the population of the Russian Empire was 178.4 million people. [12], approximately 3.1 million people died during the First World War [16, p. 18], that is, by the beginning of the civil war, about 175.3 million people lived in Russia.	2.5 million people were killed and died of wounds. 2 million people died as a result of terror. 6 million people died of hunger and epidemics. A total of 10.5 million people were lost. [16, p. 18-19]	6%	5 years and 1 month	Over 5700 people per day

4	Spanish Civil War: July 17-20, 1936 to April 1, 1939	According to the 1930 census, 23.56 million people lived in Spain. [11]	The losses of the republicans and nationalists amounted to 320 thousand and 130 thousand deaths, respectively. In total, 450 thousand people were lost. [7]	1,9%	2 years and 8.5 months	Over 450 people per day
5	Greek Civil War: December 3, 1944 to October 16, 1949	In 1944, the population of Greece was 7180 thousand people. [18, p. 103].	38 thousand killed supporters of the Provisional Democratic Government and 13 thousand killed soldiers of the Kingdom of Greece plus 4 thousand killed civilians. A total of 55 thousand	0,8%	4 years and 10.5 months	Over 30 people per day

		people were lost. [5]				
6	Chinese Civil War; second stage: from October 13, 1945 to October 22, 1950	In 1946, in China lived 454460 thousand people [18, p. 80]. For 10 years (from 1937 to 1974) the population of China increased by 3.1 million people. [18, p. 80], that is, the annual population growth in China in 1937-1947 was equal to 0.3 million people. Thus, the population of China in 1945 was approximately 455.2 million	According to most sources, military losses amount to 1-1.2 million people, and the total - about 2-3 million people. The most realistic figure looks like 2.5 million people losses from all causes [25].	0,5%	5 years	Less than 1400 people per day

7		people.				
7	Korean War: June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953	In 1950, there were 29.8 million people living in North and South Korea. [28].	South Korea lost about 600 thousand people, and North Korea - about 1300 thousand people. The total losses of the Korean people are estimated at about 1.9 million. [25]	6,3%	3 years 1 month	More than 1700 people per day.
8	Vietnam War: September 2, 1945 to April 30, 1975. The main hostilities lasted from 1965 to 1975.	In Vietnam, lived in in 1965 - 37.9 million people, and in 1975 - 48.7 million people. [28]. We accept the arithmetic mean the value of the population of Vietnam equal to	South Vietnam lost 250 thousand soldiers. North Vietnam lost 1.1 million soldiers. South Vietnam lost 58 thousand civilians, and North Vietnam lost 2 million civilians [25]. The total losses of the	7.8% (during the main hostilities)	The duration of the entire conflict is 29 years and 8 months. The duration of the main hostilities from August 18, 1965 (Operation Star-Light) to April 30, 1975 (the capture of the Palace	Less 1000 people per day (during the conduct of the main hostilities)

		43.3 million people.	country amounted to approximately 3.4 million people.		of Independence in Saigon) is equal to 9 years and 8.5 months.	
9	Cambodian Civil War: March 11, 1967 to January 7, 1979. The main population losses occurred in the period 1975-1979	Cambodia had a population of 6.7 million in 1967. [28], and in 1975 there were 7.5 million people. [28]. We accept the arithmetic mean the value of the population of Cambodia equal to 7.1 million people.	During the hostilities in 1967-1975, the total population losses amounted to 300 thousand people. [19]. During the genocide of 1975-1979, population losses amounted to 1.65 million people. [25]. The total population loss can be estimated at 2 million people.	28,2%	11 years and 10 months	Over 450 people per day
10	Breakup of Yugoslavia: December 22-	The population of	Losses of soldiers and civilians:	1%	The duration of the entire	About 80 people per day

	23, 1990 to February 17, 2008. The main hostilities took place from 1991 to 1999.	Yugoslavia in 1989 was about 23.75 million people. [17]	1) War in Croatia - 30 thousand people. 2) War in Bosnia and Herzegovina - 200 thousand people. 3) The war in Kosovo and Metohija is an insignificant number. 4) NATO bombing of Yugoslavia - 2 thousand people. [8] More than 230 thousand people were lost in total.		conflict is 17 years and 2 months. The duration of the main hostilities from June 25, 1991 (the beginning of the Ten-Day War) to June 20, 1999 (the withdrawal of Yugoslav troops from the territory of Kosovo) is 8 years.	(during the main hostilities)
11	Second Sudanese Civil War: May 16, 1983 to January 9, 2005 The main hostilities took place from 1989 to	In 1989, 25.3 million people lived in Sudan, and in 1997 - already 31.2 million people. [28]. We accept the	1.9 million people [23]	6,7%	The duration of the entire conflict is 11 years and 8 months. The duration of the main hostilities	More than 650 people per day (during the conduct of the main hostilities)

	1997.	arithmetic mean of the population of Sudan equal to 28.3 million people.			from June 30, 1989 (military coup) to April 21, 1997 (Khartoum agreement) is 7 years and 9.5 months	
12	Rwandan Civil War: October 1, 1990 to July 18, 1994	7.2 million people [28]	The population of the country suffered the main losses due to the genocide against the Tutsi, during which 800 thousand people died. [24]	11,1%	The time of hostilities is 3 years and 9.5 months.	More than 550 people per day

§6. Territory of struggle

Throughout the history of mankind, there have been no wars in which three coalitions (or more alliances) of foreign states would fight each other for dominance in the territory specific country. Even if at the initial period of the conflict a lot of forces hostile to each other were formed, then over time they always united into two powerful coalitions, which fought the war until victory. If three foreign forces simultaneously claimed the lands of a certain country, then the

foreign powers agreed on the partition without entering into an armed conflict with each other (this was the case, for example, during the three partitions of the Commonwealth between the Austrian Empire, the Prussian Kingdom and the Russian Empire in 1772 -1795).

Definition № 2.

A territory of struggle is a conflict in which the citizens of a given state are actively and massively fighting each other because their country turned out to be a territory of struggle between two powerful foreign forces.

Also, the territory of struggle can be called the land of battles.

Example № 1. Korean War. On the territory of Korea, two blocs of countries headed by the United States and China fought. None of the alliances won, as a result of which modern Koreans were divided and live in two different states - in the DPRK and in the Republic of Korea.

Example № 2. Vietnam War. On the territory of Vietnam, two blocs of countries headed by the USA and the USSR fought. The victory was won by the alliance of countries led by the Soviet Union, as a result of which Vietnam is now a single socialist state.

Properties of the territory of struggle:

1) High losses of the population of the state, which ended up on the territory of the struggle.

Loss of about 6-7% of the pre-war population of the country is quite likely.

2) The outcome of the confrontation does not depend on the population of the country, despite the fact that it gives all its strength for victory.

The result of the conflict is completely determined by the outcome of the struggle of external forces.

3) The victorious external force imposes on the population of the country the conditions of post-war life.

The territory of the DPRK was defended by China - now the DPRK is a socialist country, the territory of the Republic of Korea was defended by the United States - now South Korea is a capitalist state, the territory of Vietnam was taken under the control of the USSR - now Vietnam is a socialist country.

4) High probability of avoiding mass famine, terror and genocide.

Powerful external forces are striving to achieve their victory - at the same time, the more they manage to recruit local residents into their armies, the fewer their soldiers will have to be used in the war, therefore, to carry out acts of terror or genocide that reduce the mobilization potential of the territory, from the point of view of foreign allies, there's no point. Similarly, for mass famine - for foreign forces, mass famine is unprofitable, since it reduces the mobilization capabilities of regions controlled by foreign states.

5) Providing full-scale foreign military assistance to the supported side (sending entire armies, mass transfer of intelligence information, large-scale supplies of weapons, food, issuing large loans, all-round support in the diplomatic arena, and so on).

The territory of struggle is not a civil war.

That is why such conflicts are not called civil wars, despite the fact that citizens of one state are massively fighting in them.

§7 Controlled and ordinary civil war

Definition № 3.

A controlled civil war is a war between the citizens of one country, in which over 10% of the country's population is fighting against the central government, and a single powerful foreign force has a decisive influence on the course of hostilities and the result of the confrontation.

Example № 3. Greek Civil War. Great Britain was the only external force controlling the course of the conflict from 1944 to 1947, and from 1947 to 1949

the United States ruled the war. As a result of its victory, the United States sent Greece to NATO, and Greece became one of the first countries to join the North Atlantic Alliance, hostile to the USSR, despite the fact that the Greeks have a thousand-year history of friendly relations with the Russians.

Example № 4. Breakup of Yugoslavia. The only external force controlling the course of the conflict throughout the entire period of the struggle was the NATO bloc led by the United States.

Properties of a Controlled Civil War:

1) Low intensity of hostilities.

The total losses turn out to be no more than 1% of the pre-war population - one can expect losses of the order of 0.8-1% of the pre-war population of the country.

2) A significant number of periods of temporary ceasefire.

External force strives not so much for victory (victory is so guaranteed for it), as for the preservation of the strength of its ally for the future, and stretching the conflict in time reduces the degree of its destructiveness, preserving the population and material values.

3) There is a possibility that there will be regular exchanges of prisoners of war.

The exchange of prisoners of war significantly reduces the degree of bitterness of the warring parties, which reduces the intensity of hostilities, provides the basis for the emergence of agreements, and in general - reduces the human and material losses of both sides.

4) High probability of avoiding mass famine, terror and genocide.

An external force seeks to preserve the potential of its ally, therefore in every possible way prevents the emergence of trends that could lead to mass hunger, terror and genocide.

5) The country's economy will not be destroyed as much as it could be in the case of an ordinary civil war.

Hyperinflation is unlikely to occur, but high inflation is inevitable.

6) Significant duration in comparison with an ordinary civil war going on naturally - must have to pay for the reduction of losses in time.

7) The supply of weapons and food, as well as the issuance of loans, diplomatic support and other assistance from foreign states are regulated. The purpose of such regulation is to control the course of the civil war.

8) Military intervention by foreign allies is periodic and limited.

Definition № 4.

A civil war is a war between the citizens of one country, in which over 10% of the country's population is fighting against the central government, and external forces do not have a decisive influence on the course and outcome of the confrontation.

The English Civil War, the American Civil War, the Mexican Revolution, the Russian Civil War, the Spanish Civil War, the Chinese Civil War (Phase Two), the Cambodian Civil War, the Second Sudanese Civil War, and the Rwandan Civil War are all examples of typical , the most common civil wars.

Civil War Properties:

1) The usual population losses in a civil war are from 0.5% to 6% of the pre-war population of the country.

2) The intervention of foreign countries in the civil war is limited. The purpose of the intervention of a foreign state can be both to promote the victory of its supporters, and to rejection part of the territory at a country engulfed in civil war.

3) There is a high likelihood of massive hunger, but this may not happen.

4) There is a high likelihood of a system of political terror emerging, but this may not happen.

5) There is a possibility of outbreaks of acts of genocide or even mass genocide, but this may not happen.

6) If paper money is used in the state, then high inflation will surely occur, often developing into hyperinflation.

§8. Four laws on civil wars

I. First Law of Civil War

The law that the essence of civil wars does not change follows from an reviewing of the history of all civil wars that have ended to date.

Law about the Unchanging Essence of Civil War

The essence of a civil war is unchanged: if a controlled or ordinary civil war began for political reasons, then it will continue as a political conflict; if a controlled or ordinary civil war began for ethnic reasons, then it would continue as an ethnic conflict.

II. Second Law of Civil War

Massacre must be distinguished from ethnic civil war. During the massacre, one of the parties to the conflict does not resist (because it has no strength or has no desire) - for example, the massacre in Haiti in 1804 is not a civil war.

Also genocide should be distinguished from civil war for ethnic reasons. Genocide can be part of a civil war (for example, the genocide in Rwanda), genocide can be the final act of a conventional war (for example, the defeat of the Pechenegs in 1091), or it can be part of the internal policy of the state (for example, the Holocaust).

A civil war for political reasons is fought for the possession of central power in the country, therefore, as a result of such wars, the integrity of the state is largely preserved.

The civil war for ethnic reasons is actually a national liberation war, that is, the main thing for the insurgent ethnos is freedom from the ethnic pressure of another people. It follows from this main goal that the issues of possession of central power and the territorial integrity of the country are not the main ones for one (and sometimes for many parties) of the conflict, therefore, during a civil war, for ethnic reasons, the state tends to disintegrate. However, disintegration may not take place: for example, as a result of the Rwandan civil war of 1990-1994 between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes, Rwanda survived as a single state.

Definition № 5

Ethnic proximity is the total size of the differences in the system of racial, religious, cultural, behavioral and historical characteristics of two different peoples from each other.

During the civil war in Rwanda, two ethnic groups fought - the Hutu and the Tutsi, belonging to the group of the Rwandan peoples and professing Catholicism.

During the civil war in Sudan, the Arabs, who are Muslims, and the peoples of the Nilot group, professing Christianity or traditional African religions, were feuded.

During the collapse of Yugoslavia, Orthodox Serbs, Bosniak Muslims, Croatian Catholics, Orthodox Macedonians and Muslim Albanians fought.

Comparing the ethnically motivated civil wars that took place in Rwanda, Sudan and Yugoslavia, we can draw the following conclusion: the ethnically closer the warring peoples are located, the higher the likelihood that the state will remain as a whole; in addition, the presence of a common religion is also an important factor in maintaining state integrity.

Law about State Preservation after Civil War

If a controlled or ordinary civil war began for political reasons, then it tends to preserve the territorial integrity of the state.

If a controlled or ordinary civil war started for ethnic reasons, then it tends to disintegrate the state; at the same time, the ethnically closer the warring peoples are located, the more likely it is that the state will remain as a whole, and vice versa - the ethnically farther the warring peoples are, the higher the probability of the collapse of the state.

In general, a civil war for ethnic reasons is not a frequent event in history - this is due to the fact that for this type of conflict to arise, it is necessary that two or more large ethnic groups live in one state, and this is found in countries that were formed or after the collapse of empires , or in states that were previously someone's colonies. In the usual, natural course of historical events, for ethnic reasons, regions often revolt seeking to form their own nation-states or to obtain autonomous rights by armed means; however, these conflicts, by definition № 1, are not civil wars, but insurgencies or rebellions.

III. The third law of civil wars

Mass famine

During the civil war, specialists and infrastructure of the country are destroyed, which disrupts normal economic life - this is the reason that during civil conflicts there is always a shortage of food.

If mass terror is used during a war, then the country is destroyed so badly that the likelihood of mass starvation becomes a terrible reality. Terror does not spare not only people, but also destroys production and management ties, leading state administration to complete breakdown, and the population to mass starvation: for example, mass terror, which was used during the civil wars in Russia and Cambodia, led to mass famine.

In contrast to terror, the practice of total genocide does not lead to mass famine because the country's economy is not destroyed: for example, there was no mass famine after the genocide in Rwanda. During the Second Civil War in Sudan, there was a massive famine, but it was the result of a large number of refugees, and not because of isolated acts of genocide. As can be seen from the above examples, a civil war that began for ethnic reasons using methods of mass genocide may or may not lead a country to mass starvation.

Law about Terror and Famine during the Civil War

A civil war that began for political reasons using methods of mass terror will inevitably lead the country to mass famine.

As can be seen from the Law on Terror and Hunger, the policy of carrying out mass terror is the basis for the emergence of mass famine in the country.

In addition, the wording of the law on mass terror and famine suggests that this regularity can only be applied to an ordinary civil war, and cannot be applied to a controlled civil war.

VI. Fourth Law of Civil War

Initial situation before the start of the civil war

The initial situation before the start of the civil war can be of two types:

1) After a long period of peacetime.

2) Closer to the end or immediately after the end of the war with an external enemy.

Wars of the first kind are the English Civil War, the American Civil War, the Mexican Revolution, the Spanish Civil War, and other conflicts.

Wars of the second type are the civil war in Russia, the civil war in Greece, the civil war in China (second stage) and other conflicts.

Comparison of civil wars in Russia and China

Civil wars in these countries began towards the end of heavy bloody wars with an external enemy: the Russian Empire fought mainly with Germany and Austria-Hungary during World War I, and China fought Japan before and during World War II.

The population of China was more than the population of Russia by 460.8 / 175.3 = 2.6 times [12; 16, page 18; 18, p.80], and China suffered about 20 / 3.1 = 6.5 times more losses before the civil war than Russia [16, p.18; 22], therefore it is quite natural that the losses from the civil war in China turned out to be much less than the losses from the civil war in Russia.

The wording of the law on losses in civil wars

The analysis of population losses in various civil wars, carried out in the above table 2, taking into account the initial situation before the outbreak of civil wars, makes it possible to formulate the patterns inherent in the numerical losses of the population in civil wars.

Law about Civil Wars Losses

Any civil war ends with a level of irrecoverable losses from all causes of soldiers and civilians, usually in the range from 0.5% to 6%, less often - over 10% of the pre-war population of the country:

1) a civil war that began after a difficult war with an external enemy tends to end with a loss rate of about 1%;

2) a controlled civil war tends to end with a casualty rate of about 1%;

3) the civil war, which began for political reasons and proceeds without mass terror and without mass famine, tends to end with a loss level of about 2%;

4) the civil war, which began for political reasons using the methods of mass terror and aggravated by mass famine, tends to end with a loss rate of about 6%;

5) a civil war that began for political reasons, proceeding without the use of methods of mass terror, but burdened by mass famine, has a tendency to end with a loss rate of about 6%;

6) a civil war that began for ethnic reasons tends to end with a casualty rate of about 6%.

In rare cases, a civil war that began for political reasons using methods of mass terror and aggravated by mass famine, or a civil war that began for ethnic reasons using the practice of mass genocide, can end with a level of irrecoverable losses of about 10-30% of the pre-war number population of the country.

Confirmation of the operation of the law on losses in civil wars

The Wars of the Roses was a struggle for royal power in England and took place between 1455 and 1485 between Lancasters and Yorks. It is impossible to take into account only the population of England, since the inhabitants of Wales fought for Yorks, among other things [14, p. 52-53]. The population of England and Wales was approximately 3.6 million in 1500 [3]. There was no hunger or terror during that war. The Wars of the Roses began after the end of the Hundred Years War, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 1% of the pre-war population of England and Wales, or 36 thousand people.

In the Wars of the Roses, the opponents did not use reprisals against civilians, in addition, there was no famine at the time in question, so we can assume that the country's losses in the conflict are irrecoverable losses of soldiers on the battlefield.

The Battle of Towton, which took place in 1461, was the bloodiest battle for all the time of that conflict. The figure is 28 thousand people those killed in that battle [21], given in the chronicles, is questioned as too large (36% of those killed from the total number of soldiers is too many!), because about 42 thousand people

fought for the Lancasters, and for Yorks about 36 thousand people [14, p. 216]. More realistic are losses for an individual bloody battle at the level of 20% [15], which amounts to approximately 15 thousand deaths on both sides. The total losses of soldiers from all other battles [14] can be estimated approximately 2 times greater than in the battle of Towton, therefore, it can be assumed that in the Wars of the Roses losses were 3 times more than in the battle of Towton, then there are about 45 thousand people.

As you can see, the theoretical data calculated in accordance with the law on losses during the civil war (36 thousand people), on the whole, correspond to reality (45 thousand people).

Consequence of the Law about Civil Wars Losses

About the border between any armed confrontation between citizens of one country and civil war

If in any ended armed conflict between citizens of one state the number of those who died on the battlefield and died from the consequences of the confrontation (injuries, diseases, hunger, cold, terror, genocide, etc.) of citizens is much less than 0.5% of the country's pre-war population, then this conflict is not a civil war.

§9. Calculations of population losses in past civil wars

Based on the civil war loss law, it is possible to calculate the population losses in various civil wars of the past.

Civil War in Ancient Egypt

Judging by the dates of the beginning and end of this conflict**, this was the first civil war in the history of mankind.** It really was a civil war, not an rebellion, since the country was destroyed into many parts as a result, which existed as separate states for about 150 years after the end of the civil conflict and before the new unification into a single country.

The Civil War began with the fall of the Ancient Kingdom in 2180 BC. e. and lasted 29 years, that is, until 2151 BC. e. [9, p.103-104]. This was the beginning of the First period of Interregnum in the history of Ancient Egypt, which ended in 1991 BC. e. unification of the country into a new single state.

Population in the Nile Valley in 2000 BC e. was about 1 million people. [9, p.117]. The war was fought between the numerous rulers of separate constituencies-nomes in the conditions of a destroyed irrigation system, which should inevitably lead to mass famine. Thus, the civil war in question began for political reasons, but was accompanied by mass famine, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 6% of the pre-war population of Ancient Egypt or 60 thousand people.

Assyrian Civil War

This war took place in Assyria from the spring of 652 BC. e. (the beginning of the rebellion in Babylon) until the fall of 648 AD. e. (fall of Babylon) between Ashurbanapal and Shamashshumukin. At the time of the rebellion, the Assyrian state did not include Egypt, which separated in 655 BC. e. To roughly estimate the population of Assyria, let's compare the number of cities in Greece and Assyria on the map: in Greece (on the Greek Peninsula itself, on the coast of Asia Minor, plus one city in Africa) there were 12 cities, and in Assyria - about 50 cities. From these data, it can be concluded that the population of Assyria was 4 times larger than the population of Greece. In 500 BC. e. the population of Greece was 3 million people. [9, p.243], that is, about 12 million people lived in Assyria before the war.

The civil war in Assyria took place for the royal power, that is, for political reasons, there is no data on mass terror and famine, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 2% of the pre-war number population of Assyria or 240 thousand people.

Civil war in ancient Rome

The civil war in ancient Rome between Caesar and Pompey took place from January 10, 49 BC. e. (Caesar's crossing over the Rubicon River) until March 17, 45 BC. e. (Battle of Munda). In A.D. 14 e. the population of Ancient Rome was 54 million people. [13, p. 20]. By the beginning of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, neither the Danube countries (2 million people), nor Egypt (5 million people), nor some territories in Africa (6 million people), nor some parts of Asia Minor (7 million people) were still under Roman rule. [13, p. 20]. Thus, at the beginning of the civil war, the population of Ancient Rome can be estimated at 34 million people. The war between Caesar and Pompey took place for power, that is, for political reasons, methods of mass terror were not used, and there was no mass famine, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 2 % of the pre-war population of Ancient Rome or 680 thousand people.

Yellow Turban Rebellion and the collapse of the Han Empire

The Yellow Turban Rebellion is a popular rebellion in China that took place from February 184 to 204 against the central government. Weakened by the rebellion, the Han empire split into three kingdoms by the end of 220. Thus, both the Yellow Turban Rebellion and the collapse of the Han Empire that followed its suppression are a single whole, one and only civil war that destroyed the Han Empire and is the basis for the era of the Three Kingdoms, which began in 184 with the execution of the conspirators and ended in December 220 year of the formation of the Kingdom of Wei. The population of China in 150 was 60 million. [9, p. 277]. The Yellow Turban Rebellion and the subsequent struggle of the Han commanders for power was a struggle for political reasons, there was no mass famine and terror during the rebellion, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 2% of pre-war population of China or 1.2 million people.

An Lushan Rebellion

An Lushan Rebellion took place in the Tang Empire from December 16, 755 (the beginning of the rebel campaign) until February 17, 763 (the end of the Yan dynasty). For a long time, the Tang Empire was a harmonious combination of two ethnic groups - nomadic Turks and sedentary Chinese. The population of the Tang Empire at the beginning of the rebellion was 52.9 million people. [26].

After the An Lushan Rebellion, the historical fates of the nomads and the Chinese diverged, so this civil war can be considered conflict by ethnicity. During the rebellion, the struggle took place between ethnic distant peoples, so the degree of bitterness in the war in question must be very high.

According to the Law about Civil Wars Losses, the casualty rate was most likely more than 6%, but not more than 30% of the pre-war population of the Tang Empire. There was no mass famine during those events, so you can limit the upper limit of losses to 20%. Most likely, due to the long ago of the events in question, we will never know for sure, but from the information available, it is safe to assume that there were acts of mass genocide during the An Lushan Rebellion, which means that the lower limit of losses can hardly be considered equal to 6% - more people probably died.

It is known that many large cities of the Tang empire were depopulated, and even young men went to the army - this indicates the extreme tension of the warring parties and the depletion of mobilization resources, so the level of losses is somewhere between 10% and 20%.

One of the main forces operating during the rebellion was the Uighurs. Thus, three powerful, but ethnically different forces participated in the battles: the Turks, the Chinese and the Uighurs, so the rebellion could hardly have ended with a loss rate of about 10% - most likely, from 15% to 20% of the pre-war population of the Tang Empire died. 20% is too much, so it can be assumed that during the An

Lushan Rebellion, 15% of the pre-war population of the Tang Empire, or 7.9 million people, died.

Civil war in Byzantium

This conflict took place from June 15, 1341 (death of Emperor Andronicus III) to February 8, 1347 (an agreement that ended the war). At that time, the population of Byzantium was 2 million people. [2]. The civil war took place for the royal power, that is, for political reasons, there was no mass terror, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in the conflict in question was 2% of the pre-war population of Byzantium or 40 thousand people.

Red Turban Rebellion

The war against the rule of the Mongol dynasty over the Chinese, which took place from 1351 (peasant riots) to 1368 (the establishment of the Ming dynasty). The population of China in 1400 was 80 million. [9, p.499], and in 1200 there were about 115 million Chinese people. [9, p. 452], thus, the population of China by the beginning of the Rebellion, taking into account the future multi-million losses, can be estimated at 95 million people.

The number of Mongols relative to the Chinese was small, and the main hostilities took place between various Chinese troops and armies, so the the Red Turban Rebellion can be considered a political conflict for power in China. The impetus for the rebellion was the famine in the northern provinces, which began in 1344, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 6% of the pre-war population of China or 5.7 million people.

Great troubles in the Golden Horde

The period of numerous conflicts for the central power in the Golden Horde, which took place in the years 1359-1380. The growth of the population of the Golden Horde from 1242 to 1346 is estimated from 300 thousand people up to 3

million people [44]. In 1346, a plague epidemic began [4], due to which, probably, the population of the Golden Horde did not increase, so it can be predicted that by the beginning of the Great trouble the population of the country was 3 million people. History did not preserve data on famine and terror at that time, therefore, we can assume that the period of the Great trouble was a struggle for political power, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 2% of the pre-war population of the Golden Horde or 60 thousand people.

Civil War in the Inca Empire

War for central power between Huascar and Atahualpa, which took place from 1529 to April 1532. The Incas lived in a mountainous country, so travel through it was difficult during the winter season, which is why the conflict began probably in the warm season (spring-summer-autumn). In 1500, the population of the Inca Empire was 11 million people. [9, p.516]. This civil war was fought for political reasons, there was no mass famine and terror, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, it can be assumed that the level of losses in this conflict was 2% of the pre-war population in the Inca Empire or 220 thousand people.

French Wars of Religion

A series of internal conflicts on religious grounds lasted in France from March 17, 1560 (Amboise conspiracy) to April 13, 1598 (Edict of Nantes). The population of the country at that time, according to various sources, was 14-16 million people. [13, p. 138]. This religious civil war was fought not for political, but also not for ethnic reasons. According to the opinion established in society, ethnicity passes genetically from parents to children, that is, it cannot be changed, but it is possible to change religion; thus, the French Wars of Religion should, with a high degree of approximation, be classified as civil wars for political reasons. During the conflict, mass terror was used (St. Bartholomew's Night), which means

that in accordance with the law on terror and hunger during civil wars, there was also a mass famine in the country. Thus, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, the level of losses in the conflict under consideration can be taken equal to 6% of the pre-war population of France or 840-960 thousand people.

Bossin War

The conflict in Japan over the control of the central government, which took place from January 3, 1868 (restoration of the Imperial rule) to May 17-18, 1869 (defeat of the rebels at sea and on land) between Emperor Meiji and the Tokugawa shogunate. The population of Japan at that time can be estimated at about 40 million people. [9, p.655, 796].

Analysis № 1. On both sides, about 120 thousand people took part in the battles or 0.34% of the country's population. This percentage of soldiers from the total population of the country corresponds to a conventional war (0.5-1%), but by no means a civil or bloody war (8-15%, sometimes 20-25%) [15], thus, the Bossin war is armed opposition (or insurrection, or mutiny), but not civil war.

Analysis № 2. In this conflict, 8.2 thousand people died [20] or 0.02% of the total population of Japan, which is 25 times less than 0.5% of the country's population, therefore, in accordance with a consequence "On the border between any armed confrontation between citizens of one country and a civil war" from the law on losses in civil wars, the Bossin war is an armed confrontation, not a civil war.

Mexican Revolution

The Mexican Revolution took place from November 20, 1910 (the beginning of the rebellion) to April 8, 1920 (the Obregon coup). February 5, 1917 (adoption of the Constitution) cannot be considered the date of the end of the revolution, because after this date, fighting continued in Mexico, and after the Obregon coup and until the beginning of the Cristeros rebellion (July 1926), there was no fighting in the country. According to various sources, during the Mexican

Revolution, human losses ranged from 500 thousand to 2 million people with a pre-war population of Mexico equal to 15 million people [6]. During this conflict, there was neither mass terror nor mass famine, therefore, in accordance with the law on losses in civil wars, the Mexican Revolution had a tendency to end with a loss level of about 2% of the country's population, however, the minimum number of losses, determined by the researchers, is 500 thousand people [6] or 3.3% of the pre-war population of Mexico.

The question arises why, for Mexico, some researchers, in the absence of hunger and terror, give extremely high data on losses - from 1 to 2 million people, that is, 6.7-13.3% of the pre-war population? Most likely, this may be due to the fact that part of the Mexicans during the war emigrated to the United States or the countries of Central America, which caused a large decline in the population of Mexico, which was attributed to the victims of the civil war.

Based on these considerations, the level of losses during the Mexican Revolution, in accordance with the law on population losses in the civil war, should be taken equal to 2% of the pre-war population of Mexico or 300 thousand people.

Table 3. Estimated population losses in some civil wars of the past

№	The name of the civil war	Pre-war population, million people	Losses from civil war, thousand people	Percentage of deaths from the total population,%	Approximate duration of the war	Approximate average daily population losses in the country, people / day
		P	W	P/W* *100%	L	W/L
1	Ancient Egyptian Civil War (2180-2151 BC)	1	60	6	29 years	5-6
2	Assyrian Civil War (652-648 BC)	12	240	2	4 years 6 months	150
3	Civil War in Ancient Rome (49-45 BC)	34	680	2	4 years and 2 months	450
4	The Yellow Turban	60	1200	2	35 years and 10	90

	Rebellion and the collapse of the Han Empire (184-220)				months	
5	An Lushan Rebellion (755-763)	53	7900	15	8 years and 2 months	2700
6	Civil War in Byzantium (1341-1347)	2	40	2	5 years and 4 months	20
7	Red Turban Rebellion (1351-1368)	95	5700	6	17 years and 4 months	900
8	Great trouble in the Golden Horde (1359-1380)	3	60	2	21 years	8
9	Civil War in Imperia of Inca (1529-1532)	11	220	2	3 years	200
10	French Wars of Religion (1560-1598)	15	840-960	6	38 years and 1 month	60-70
11	Mexican Revolution (1910-1920)	15	300	2	9 years and 4.5 months	90

§10. Civil war in Russia against the backdrop of world and civil wars

Table 4. Losses of the population in world wars

№	Name of the world war	Pre-war population of the countries of the world participating in the war, billion people	Losses from World War, million people	Percentage of deaths from the total population, %	Example duration of the war	Approximate average daily population loss in the world, person / day
		P	W	P/W* *100%	L	W/L
1	World War I: July 28, 1914 to November 11, 1918	1,5	15 [27]	1,0	4 years and 3.5 months	9500
2	World War II: September 1, 1939 to September 2, 1945	2,0	66 [27]	3,3	6 years	30000

Based on tables 1, 3 and 4, civil and world wars can be compared.

Table 5. Comparison of civil and world wars by the total number of losses

№	Conflict name	The number of victims million people irrecoverable losses
Three bloodiest civil wars in history by total casualties		
1	Russian Civil War (1917-1922)	10,5
2	An Lushan Rebellion (755-763)	7,9
3	Red Turban Rebellion (1351-1368)	5,7
World wars		
1	World War I	15,0
2	The Second World War	66,0

The average daily loss of population during a conflict can be called the average speed of bloodshed.

Table 6. Comparison of civil and world wars by the average speed of bloodshed

№	Conflict name	Average speed of bloodshed people per day of irrecoverable losses
Three bloodiest civil wars in history by average speed of bloodshed		
1	Russian Civil War (1917-1922)	5700
2	An Lushan Rebellion (755-763)	2700
3	Red Turban Rebellion (1351-1368)	900
World wars		
1	World War I	9500
2	The Second World War	30000

Conclusions from tables 5 and 6:

Conclusion № 1. The Civil War in Russia is the largest civil war in the history of mankind, both in terms of the number of total losses and the number of average daily losses.

Conclusion № 2. The loss of population during the civil war in Russia was 1.5 times less than the total losses of all countries participating in the First World War and 6 times less than the total losses of all countries participating in the Second World War.

Conclusion № 3. The average speed of bloodshed during the civil war in Russia was 1.7 times less than the average rate of bloodshed of all countries participating in the First World War and 5 times less than the average speed of bloodshed of all countries participating in World War II.

Conclusions across the full research:

1. For internal reasons, civil wars are of two types - wars for political or ethnic reasons.

2. In terms of foreign influence, civil wars are of two types - controlled civil war or ordinary civil war.

3. Mass terror during the civil war is the cause of mass famine.

4. The stages of civil war are as follows: mandatory - preparatory, a sharp increase in tension, trigger moment, determination of the enemy, active hostilities, limited hostilities or the collapse of the country and the final, as well as optional - the establishment of a dictatorship and the end of the period of dictatorship.

5. The dates of the beginning and end of more than two dozen civil wars have been determined, in particular, in Russia (November 7, 1917 - December 1, 1922), Greece (December 3, 1944 - October 16, 1949), Cambodia (March 11, 1969 - January 7, 1979), as well as the Yellow Turban Rebellion and the collapse of the Han Empire (February 184 - 204), the English Civil War (July 6, 1642 - January

30, 1649), the collapse of Yugoslavia (December 22-23, 1990 - 17 February 2008) and the Mexican Revolution (November 20, 1910 - April 8, 1920).

6. A civil war usually ends with a casualty rate of about 2% or 6% of the country's pre-war population.

7. In rare cases, a civil war can end with a casualty level of the order of 0.5-1%, or about 10-30% of the pre-war population of the country.

8. After the end of the civil war, the state, for political reasons, basically retains its territorial integrity.

9. After the end of the civil war for ethnic reasons, the state usually disintegrates, but it can also preserve its territorial integrity.

10. The first in the history of mankind was the civil war in Ancient Egypt, which took place in 2180-2151 BC. e.

11. The Civil War in Russia is the bloodiest civil war in the history of mankind, both in terms of the number of total losses and the number of average daily losses.

12. The losses of the population from all causes during civil wars have been calculated: in Ancient Egypt (60 thousand people), in Assyria (240 thousand people), in Ancient Rome (the conflict between Caesar and Pompey - 680 thousand people) , in Byzantium (40 thousand people), in the Inca Empire (220 thousand people), as well as during the Yellow Turban Rebellion and the collapse of the Han Empire (1.2 million people), the An Lushan Rebellion (7.9 million people), the Great trouble in the Golden Horde (60 thousand people), French Wars of Religion (840-960 thousand people) and the Mexican Revolution (300 thousand people).

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