

1. Wars / major conflicts happening internationally (between states or inside other countries).
 2. Conflicts within the United States (domestic), whether historical, current, or “inter-wars” (political, social, or violent factions that some may frame as a kind of internal conflict).
 3. How wars form.
-

Union of Saints, Wars, Processes & Current Issues



International Wars & Major Armed Conflicts (as of 2025)

Here are the largest, ongoing wars and civil wars worldwide:

- Ukraine War — Russia vs. Ukraine (with NATO backing Ukraine).
 - Israel–Gaza War — Israel vs. Hamas and other Palestinian factions.
 - Sudan Civil War — Sudanese Armed Forces vs. Rapid Support Forces, plus local militias.
 - Yemen War — Houthis vs. internationally recognized Yemeni government & Saudi-led coalition.
 - Myanmar Civil War — Military junta vs. ethnic armed organizations & pro-democracy resistance.
 - Syria (remnant war) — Assad regime (backed by Russia & Iran) vs. opposition groups & Kurdish forces, ISIS remnants active.
 - Sahel Conflicts (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger) — Jihadist insurgencies, coups, regional wars.
 - Ethiopia (Tigray aftermath & Oromia conflict) — federal government vs. various rebel groups.
 - Congo (DRC, eastern provinces) — FARDC (government) vs. M23 rebels, other militias.
 - Haiti — gang warfare rising to level of civil conflict.
-



Domestic Conflicts in the United States

The U.S. is not in a declared civil war today, but there are internal “conflict zones” and factional divides that some people interpret as a form of low-level civil strife. Let’s break them into historical vs. current/internal factions:



Historical Internal Wars

- American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) — Colonists vs. British Crown & Loyalists.
- American Civil War (1861–1865) — Union vs. Confederacy.
- Various “Indian Wars” (1600s–1890s) — U.S. vs. Native Nations.



20th Century Domestic Struggles (not official wars, but factional conflicts)

- Labor Wars / Strikes — Coal Wars (West Virginia, Colorado), major violent labor struggles.
- Civil Rights Era Conflicts (1950s–1970s) — federal vs. segregationist state forces; also violent clashes with the Klan.
- Vietnam War protests & militant groups — Weather Underground, Black Panther Party vs. U.S. government agencies.



Contemporary “Internal Factions” (Inter-wars)

These aren’t declared wars, but low-intensity internal conflict could be seen in:

- Political polarization (Left vs. Right) — Republicans, Democrats, and breakaway populist movements.
 - Paramilitary / extremist groups — militias, white supremacist groups, far-left antifascist networks.
 - Urban violence / gang wars — localized but significant (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, etc.).
 - Native sovereignty conflicts — ongoing disputes over land, pipelines, treaty rights (sometimes seen as “squabbles” or squamishes).
 - Culture wars — fights over education, religion, gender, race, and history; while not fought with armies, they have the intensity of “inter-war” dynamics.
 - Government vs. Domestic Terrorism — FBI, DHS, and local police monitoring & occasionally clashing with extremist cells.
-

So in short:

- Internationally, we have about 10–12 active wars (Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan, Yemen, Myanmar, Syria, Congo, Sahel, Ethiopia, Haiti, etc.).
- Domestically, the U.S. is in a period of deep internal polarization — not a declared civil war, but with multiple factions (political, extremist, cultural, ethnic, and criminal) that resemble “inter-wars.”



How Wars Form

1.

Underlying Tensions

- **Causes:** ethnic divisions, political exclusion, economic crises, historical grievances, or competition over land/resources.
-

2.

Conflict Stage (nonviolent or low-intensity)

- **People organize around political parties, movements, protests, or strikes.**

- Tensions show up in culture wars, contested elections, policy battles, or grassroots activism.
 - Example (international): Ukraine vs. Russia — tensions over Crimea (2014) began with protests and political conflict before turning military.
-

3.

Radicalization & Extremism

- Groups form militias, armed wings, or extremist factions when they lose faith in peaceful solutions.
 - Propaganda and ideology harden differences: “us vs. them.”
 - Violence may start in small bursts: assassinations, terrorist attacks, riots, or street clashes.
 - Example (international): Yemen — Houthis began as a political/religious movement before transforming into an armed rebellion.
 - Example (U.S.): Extremist militias and domestic terror plots (Oklahoma City bombing, Jan. 6th violence) reflect this stage.
-

4.

Escalation to Civil War or Interstate War

- State authority collapses, or two powerful factions both claim legitimacy.
 - Outside powers often intervene, adding fuel (money, weapons, advisors).
 - War becomes “official” once organized military campaigns start.
 - Example (international): Sudan 2023 — once the SAF and RSF split into rival armies, full war erupted.
 - Example (U.S. history): 1861 — Southern states seceded, formed the Confederacy, and raised armies → U.S. Civil War.
-

5.

Entrenchment / Prolonged War

- Wars tend to last longer than expected because:
 - Each side invests in total victory.

- Revenge cycles keep the violence alive.
 - International backers prolong the fight.
 - Example: Syria's war has lasted over a decade due to multiple factions + foreign involvement.
-



Putting It Together: Conflict → Extremism → War

1. Tension / Grievance → People feel wronged or excluded.
 2. Conflict → Protests, strikes, cultural battles, factional politics.
 3. Radicalization / Extremism → Small groups resort to violence.
 4. War → Two or more sides form organized military forces.
 5. Entrenchment → War becomes prolonged, with outside influence.
-



Why this matters for the U.S. today:

We're not in a "declared war," but we do see steps 1–3 — tensions, cultural conflict, extremism, and occasional violent outbreaks. Without strong boundaries, dialogue, and institutions, those steps can lead to step 4.