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The Professionalisation of Paranoia: AS1 Source Analysis John
Cruso, *Militarie Instructions for the Cavallrie*

Mid-seventeenth century warfare was transforming in Europe from a feudal art into a professional science as a result of the so-called *Military Revolution*. As Parker argues, the shift required armies to move away from individual heroism toward a standardised discipline, where soldiers were expected to act as "cogs in a machine"¹, directly contrasting the chaotic reality that was the English Civil War. Donagan makes explicit reference to "distinctive intimacy [where] clothing was a shaky guide to affiliation"² which defines the conflict and created an environment of profound confusion where differentiating friend from foe was a harsh reality. John Cruso's *Militarie Instructions for the Cavallrie* (1644) sits somewhere in the middle of these two forces. It is important to highlight, as Christopher Joby does, that the original text was written in peacetime in 1632 and was then updated in 1644 because the nation had "fallen into times of Action"³, attempting to impose rigorous continental European military theory onto the new recruits of the English army. By analysing Cruso's strict commands to purge "Rogues, vagabonds, and idle persons"⁴ it becomes clear that early modern intelligence was fundamentally a tool of social control. Therefore, it is easy to demonstrate that security in 1644 relied

¹ Geoffrey Parker, 'The "Military Revolution," 1560-1660—a Myth?', *The Journal of Modern History*, 48.2 (1976), p.196.

² Barbara Donagan, 'Knowledge and Confusion', in *War in England 1642-1649* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), p.94.

³ Christopher Joby, 'Cruso and the English Civil Wars', in *John Cruso of Norwich and Anglo-Dutch Literary Identity in the Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022), p.256.

⁴ John Cruso, *Militarie Instructions for the Cavallrie* (Cambridge: Roger Daniel, 1644).