*Exam…* **Written on 24.05.2012**

History of Art of War

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Q1:

* Educated state
* Citizen and non-citizen
* Privileges for citizen
* Soldiers became citizen, got land and didn’t had to pay taxes
* During expansion
  + Surrender and accept Roman State on certain conditions
  + Resist and likely face full destruction (genocide accepted as weapon)
* Long wars of attrition (Zermürbung)
  + Brutal, try to kill as many enemies as possible
  + Psychologic effect of defeat to other enemies considered
* High mobility
  + Good training (walk up to 30km a day)
  + Building of roads and bridges (good infrastructure network)
* Building various war factories
* Permanent professional army
  + Logistics
  + Recruitment
  + Training system
    - Systematic training individually and in unit
  + Office corps (125.000 – 300.000 people, 0.5% of population)
* Strong discipline and maximum punishment for a whole unit
* Romans adopted the weapons, tactics and amours of the enemies they fought
  + Also basic artillery provided
* Legions of 4.000 – 6.000 men
  + Better to have smaller army groups than one big, as it is most suitable to adopt army size to enemies size
  + Better let enemy starve than fight on open battle

The Roman State and Empire ran through several phases of war strategies. In the beginning of the state the main goal was defence, which was later replaced by expansion and conquer and, finally, before the collapse of the empire again dominated by defensive strategies. With the establishment of the Roman Empire a permanent professional army was installed. This army, additionally, provided means of nowadays armies such as the separation of different concerns within warfare.