*Exam…* **Written on 24.05.2012**

History of Art of War

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Q1:

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 of about 125.000 to 300.000 men (0.5 % of population) was installed. This army, additionally, already provided means of nowadays armies. Those include the separation of different fields within warfare. The army was separated into logistics, recruitment, training systems and professional office corps. This separation already shows the specialization of the Roman military system in those areas, which made the army highly successful.

The training system was strict and with ultimate punishment for whole units in case of misconduct. Moreover it provided permanent training for the whole army in unit and individually while a soldier is in service. Thus, the soldiers were permanently in top form and well trained and as this capable of long marches and tactical fights. Moreover the soldiers had high reputation within Roman’s society and some privileges such as no taxes and granted land. The army itself was dissected into small parts of legions with 4.000 to 6.000 men allowing to adopt to the enemies army size and formation.

Besides the professional training system a focus was put on logistics. During Roman Empire bridges and roads were built as well as special corps trained to enable a rapid movement of huge parts of the Roman army. The high mobility of the army was strength of the Roman army, especially in defensive phases. The Roman Empire had such a huge border that a high mobility was strongly required to guard the state. Additionally, allied states were settled around the state securing the Roman border.

During warfare Roman’s military system adopted war tactics, weapons and armour of their defeated enemy. Wars were brutal (kill or even fully destruct enemy) and long, with phases of attrition for all sides. This was considered to have a psychological effect on other potential enemies. Neighbour states, additionally, had the chance to surrender and accept Roman State under certain conditions. Thus fighting was only the ultimate mean.

Q2:

With Napoleon Bonaparte several changes were introduced into warfare. Besides the fact that king-nations became state-nations he made war the policy of his state. With state-nations nationalism aroused, which enabled Napoleon to mobilize rather huge portions of his population for armed service. He, furthermore, enabled France to dictate peace terms by constantly achieving sought. This tactic is referred to as break the will and still actual in nowadays warfare.

Additionally Napoleon brought a huge change to military affairs by introducing the separation of responsibilities within armies into Administration (G1), Intelligence (G2), Operations (G3) and Logistics (G4). This separation is still applied with some extensions by modern armies such as US Forces and changed the warfare in respect to specializations. Armies were enabled to operate and get trained much better.

Fianally the Napoleonic Era brought a sophisticated staff system into military service.