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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MILITARY HISTORY (MH-1):</u> <u>BIOGRAPHIES OF RENOWNED GENERALS</u></p> <p>Code - MH-1 Period - One Type - Lecture Term - I and II</p> <p><u>Training Aids</u> 1. OHP, Computer slides, pointer, screen, black board and chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u> 2. (a) Introduction. - 05 mins (b) Importance / Necessity of the Study of Military History. - 10 mins (c) Biography of Field Marshal KodanderaMadappaCariappa, OBE. - 10 mins (d) Biography of Field Marshal. Sam Manekshaw, MC. - 10 mins (e) Conclusion - 05 mins</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. <u>Definition of Military History.</u> Military History is a <u>humanities discipline</u>, within the scope of <u>general historical</u> recording of <u>armed conflicts</u> in the <u>history of humanity</u>, and its impact on the societies, their cultures, economies and changing <u>intra</u> and <u>international relationships</u>.</p> <p>4. The essential subjects of military history study are the causes of war, the social and cultural foundations, <u>military doctrine on each side</u>, the logistics, leadership, technology, <u>strategy</u>, and <u>tactics</u> used, and how these changed over time. Thus it is a dynamic discipline.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AIM</u></p> <p>5. To teach cadets about the importance / necessity of studying Military History and highlight the important aspects from the biographies of Field Marshal KodanderaMadappaCariappa and Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PREVIEW</u></p> <p>6. The class will be conducted in following parts :- (a) <u>Part I:</u> Importance / Necessity of Studying Military History. (b) <u>Part II:</u> Biography of Field Marshal KodanderaMadappaCariappa, OBE. (c) <u>Part III:</u> Biography of Field Marshal Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, MC.</p> <p>(a) <u>PART- I: IMPORTANCE / NECESSITY OF STUDYING MILITARY HISTORY</u></p>

7. Written History of the World Is Largely a History of Warfare.
 - (a) Military history is a valuable field of study to both professional soldiers and civilians. As historian John Keegan said, "the written history of the world is largely a history of warfare."
 - (b) Yet one may argue if someone is not preparing for war, what is the point of studying the military past? War is such a dominant feature of human history that most modern nation-states and the nation-state system itself came into existence either through or because of war.
8. All Civilisations have Wars in their Culture.
 - (a) All civilizations have war in their cultures and "the states within which we live today came into existence largely through conquest, civil strife or struggles for independence." Consider the United States, a nation forged by the Revolutionary War, reforged by the Civil War, and expanded through wars with Native Americans, Mexico, and Spain.
 - (b) The study of history, politics and culture over the last millennia of human history would be impossible without a study of military history. Without military history, placing these massive changes in their proper context would be impossible.
9. From War Arise Greatest leaders in History.
 - (a) Maximum leaders in history have arisen from these conflict / strifes.
 - (b) To name a few – Abraham Lincoln of USA, Winston Churchill of Great Britain and Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India, are best remembered for their contribution in wars. These figures in history "understood the use of violence and did not shrink to use it for their ends."
10. Study of Military History Affects the Future of Civilisations.
 - (a) More importantly, most voters lack any military experience, yet elect leaders--with predominately the same lack of experience--to control the most powerful armies in the world. These leaders will determine if and how their countries will wage wars. These decisions will affect the future of civilizations.
 - (b) Military history fills in the gap where personal experience is sorely lacking. As warfare continues to influence our world today, we who study military history must continue to learn, and to teach, the lessons demonstrated in history.
11. Study of Military History is A Must for Political and Military Commanders.
 - (a) Applying Past Lessons Learnt to Future. History can also show how certain plans/moves led to victory or defeat. Military and Civil leaders can strategize based on the history to develop more concrete techniques to win the battles in future.
 - (b) In addition, history has also taught us that it is important to have the support of our home front prior to sending our soldiers to war, especially for extended periods.

(c) We must also understand the ideology of our enemy. Taking the time to learn the mind set and thought process of an enemy does provide us with the adequate tools to properly prepare ourselves for current and future wars.

Soldiers can learn strategy, operational art, tactics, techniques, battle procedures/drills, logistic and management aspects, leadership qualities and styles from military history.