

## Changing Nature of Warfare, 1250-2003

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Topic	1250-1500	1500-1700	1700-1900	1900-present
Case Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle of Falkirk 1298</li> <li>• Battle of Agincourt 1415</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle of Naseby 1645</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battle of Waterloo 1815</li> <li>• Battle of Balaclava 1854</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Front &amp; Battle of the Somme 1916</li> <li>• Invasion of Iraq 2003</li> </ul>
Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swords (<i>Late 14th century, become thinner &amp; more sharply pointed</i>).</li> <li>• Lances &amp; Spears.</li> <li>• Longbow (<i>Used in English armies from 1290. declining use in 16th century</i>).</li> <li>• Crossbows.</li> <li>• Cannon (<i>from c.1320 in sieges, 100 yard range, slow to reload &amp; inaccurate</i>).</li> <li>• Arquebus beginning to be introduced - (<i>Venetian army replaced crossbows with arquebuses in 1490</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guns replacing longbows &amp; crossbows between 1510s to 1595. No more archers to be trained from 1595.</li> <li>• Muskets (<i>1550 arquebus replaced by Matchlock. Flintlock introduced slowly from 1610, adopted as a whole in the army by 1690s</i>).</li> <li>• Artillery (<i>Cannon more important in battles from 1630s</i>).</li> <li>• Pistols.</li> <li>• Pikes 33% of infantry weapons in 1640s, defunct by 1705 (<i>used in formation with muskets</i>)</li> <li>• Plug bayonet introduced in 1647. First issued to British troops in 1663. All troops using socket bayonet by 1705.</li> <li>• Swords.</li> <li>• Body Armour reduced to 'back and breast' by 1645 to increase mobility as they gave no protection against shot.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial revolution 1700-1850 enabled iron industry to grow - (<i>1855 Bessemer process mass-produced steel. Impacts on weapons</i>).</li> <li>• Little change 1700-1815. Accelerated change 1850 onwards.</li> <li>• Muskets &amp; bayonets (<i>Brown Bess 1720-1850</i>) (<i>flintlock</i>).</li> <li>• Rifles since c. 1850 (<i>Enfield</i>) Percussion cap firing mechanism invented 1820.</li> <li>• Pistols.</li> <li>• Artillery (<i>Bessemer process from 1850s. Cast from solid steel 1860s.</i>)</li> <li>• Swords.</li> <li>• Machine Guns (<i>from 1884</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rifles.</li> <li>• Machine Guns (<i>key in WW1</i>).</li> <li>• Artillery (<i>behind infantry - some could achieve a range of 10KM by 1900, 80KM by 1914. Percussion shells from 1900</i>).</li> <li>• Aircraft (<i>since WW1, jets since late 1940s</i>).</li> <li>• Chemical weapons (<i>gas</i>)</li> <li>• Tanks (<i>since 1916 but widespread by 1939</i>).</li> <li>• Nuclear Weapons (<i>since 1945</i>).</li> <li>• Precision Guided Missiles.</li> <li>• Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones).</li> </ul>
Composition of Armies (number, type and tactics of combatants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knights (<i>Mounted 1250, increasingly dismounted by mid-14th century</i>).</li> <li>• Cavalry / Mounted Knights no longer acted alone - integrated with infantry in battle from 1330.</li> <li>• Infantry the major proportion of the army (<i>1250; infantry to cavalry ratio 2;1. 3-1 by 1400, increasingly longbow men by 1400s, placed on flanks</i>).</li> <li>• Knights of Royal Household (<i>approx. 500 Knights in 1250, but 4000 by 1300</i>) - but no large permanent army until 1660.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavalry (<i>33% of army</i>) increasingly armed with pistols, but with swords also.</li> <li>• Dragoons (<i>small proportion of the army, converted to cavalry by 1700</i>).</li> <li>• Infantry the major proportion of the army (<i>musketeers and pikemen in tandem until bayonet</i>). By 1640s, 66% of infantry were armed with guns. Even higher by 1700.</li> <li>• Dutch Countermarch developed from 1590s (<i>musketeers in squares</i>).</li> <li>• Artillery (<i>few, growing in number</i>).</li> <li>• Permanent army from 1660.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavalry (<i>20% of army in 1700 &amp; 15% by 1850. Charge of the Light Brigade 1854 demonstrated its limitations. 1850+ = useless as a form of shock attack</i>).</li> <li>• Infantry the major proportion of the army (<i>75% of army in 1700 &amp; 80% by 1850. Riflemen from 1850</i>).</li> <li>• Artillery (<i>an increasing number</i>).</li> <li>• Army grows; 1849 = 115,000. 1899 (pre-war) = 250,000.</li> <li>• British Army 'Infantry Square' used to great effect in 1815.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infantry the major proportion of the army . 65% in 1914 but just 25% in 2003.</li> <li>• Cavalry 10% of army in 1914. Role ended by 1918. Cavalry superseded by tank units. Tank Units 10% of army by 2003.</li> <li>• Artillery.</li> <li>• Logistics increasingly important</li> <li>• Growth of specialist troop units. Just 5% in 1914. By 2003, 55%.</li> <li>• 1900+ = wars of movement, attrition, total warfare &amp; guerrilla warfare.</li> </ul>

<b>Recruitment and Training of Combatants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knights from social elites: feudal summons, voluntary service &amp; increasingly contracts (indentures) by the 1400s.</li> <li>Infantry initially compulsion via local sheriffs when needed (<i>Commissioners of Array from 1277</i>) but later contracts (indentures) especially longbow men. Feudal troops ended 1350.</li> <li>No official training but law passed to practice archery from 1363 for all men aged 16-65 every Sunday.</li> <li>Elite chivalric culture emphasised the importance of military prowess through tournaments and jousts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1500 = England raised an army when it was at war. 1700 = soldiers were professional &amp; full-time.</li> <li>Cavalry from social elites.</li> <li>Infantry: Commissions of Array and conscription in Civil Wars</li> <li>New Model Army from 1645 - After 1660 permanent army, made up of professional paid soldiers.</li> <li>Increased emphasis on drill training, particularly for infantry</li> <li>Self Denying Ordinance 1645.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cavalry from social elites - purchase system.</li> <li>1757 Militia Act overhauls Assize of Arms system. Protects from invasion &amp; could boost army in War.</li> <li>Infantry professional paid soldiers (<i>service period typically 21 years, 12 after Cardwell Reforms 1868-1871</i>), but low pay.</li> <li>Drill training important for infantry. From 1800, some officers trained at the Royal Military College (Sandhurst). More so by 1860.</li> <li>Cardwell Reforms (1868-71) end bounty money, branding for punishment of troops, flogging during peacetime &amp; purchase system for Officers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conscription during First and Second World Wars and National Service, 1948 to 1960.</li> <li>Professional, paid volunteer troops for most of the period.</li> <li>Army size grew during WW1 &amp; WW2; (1918 = 3.5m, 1938 = 197,000, 1945 = 3.3M, 2003 = 100,000).</li> <li>Specialised training has become increasingly important.</li> </ul>
<b>Experience of Civilians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could be compelled to serve in armies.</li> <li>Food requisitioned (purveyance).</li> <li>Victims of plunder.</li> <li>Provided shelter for troops.</li> <li>Taxes paid to fund wars - doubled between 1337 &amp; 1422.</li> <li>Victims of raid and pillage (mainly border and coastal areas).</li> <li>Received little if any news about wars.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could be compelled to serve in armies.</li> <li>Food requisitioned.</li> <li>Provided shelter to troops - garrisoned.</li> <li>Taxes directly imposed to fund wars.</li> <li>Victims of raid and pillage, especially during Civil Wars.</li> <li>3.6 of population casualties during Civil War (<i>180,000</i>).</li> <li>Received some news about wars through propaganda (<i>printed news pamphlets</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few / No wars on British soil.</li> <li>Provided shelter and food to troops, but less so as barracks were built.</li> <li>Taxes increased to fund wars, especially early 1800s e.g; income tax, window tax.</li> <li>Received news (<i>and photographs</i>) of foreign wars more quickly due to improvements in communications (<i>electric telegraph during Crimean War</i>). Impact of the Newspaper hindered by illiteracy rate of 30% of men &amp; 40% of women in 1850s.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conscripts in First and Second World Wars. 1916-1918 = 3.5M. 1939 alone = 1 million. National Service 1948-1960. 1960+ back to permanent standing army, no compelled service.</li> <li>Victims of aerial bombings in First and Second World Wars.</li> <li>Women into factories and other essential war work in First and Second World Wars.</li> <li>Propaganda and censorship in reporting in First and Second World War, but in more recent conflicts increased media coverage and less censorship due to improvements in communications / 24 Hour News coverage.</li> <li>Conscientious objectors; 7000 in WW1 &amp; 6000 in WW2 sent to prison.</li> <li>Civilians deaths = 15% of casualties in WW1. 65% in WW2.</li> <li>Fear of nuclear war (<i>during Cold War</i>).</li> <li>Fear of terrorism.</li> </ul>