

I. Maneuver WARFARE;

Siege WARFARE, and

The Development of Modern WAR

A. Maneuver and Siege WARFARE

1. Siege WARFARE - To

Besiege a Central Place (City,
Fortification) In Order To
Force A Surrender Through
Attrition and Exhaustion

2. Maneuver WARFARE -

The Use of Mobility To Force
The Enemy To Fight One Or

More Decisive Battles (Campaigns)

a. Decisive - Typically Ending
A WAR Through Bargaining
That Benefits The Winner

b. The Goal of A Short WAR -

Minimize Costs of WARFARE

II. The Gunpowder Transformation of Western WARFARE 1500-1700

A Gunpowder Is Invented And Weaponized In China's (post 1000 A.D.)

1 East Asia - A Separate Path of WARFARE

a. The Intra WAR 1592-98

B. The Gunpowder Dilemma For Western Rulers - Pay + 6

Costs of Gunpowder WARFARE

G. Face Strategic Vulnerability

1 Equilibrium Solution - Pay

2. Gunpowder WARFARE IS

Costly Primarily Because of the Need To Invest In Permanent, Specialized Militaries That Are State-Based And Dedicated To The Ruler's WARS (Not Mercenaries)

C. By 1700 A State's Power's
Capabilities Are Determined
Partly By Its Ability To
Maintain Large-Scale
Gunpowder Armies & Navies

1. Prussia - 1690-1700's -
Small Population, But Relatively
Large, Efficient Army

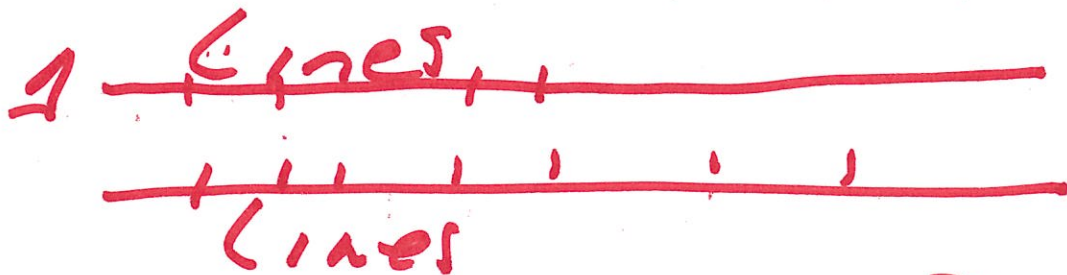
2. Gt Britain - Purpose-Built
Gunpowder Navy (Gunships &
"Men of War" (18-150 cannon)

3. In Italy, Gunpowder
Weapons Were Primary Cannon
Designed To Break Sieges -
By 1660, However, Firearms Made
Decisive Campaigns of Maneuver
More Feasible & Likely

III. The Era of Linear Warfare (1700-1800)

A. Linear Formation

WARFARE Is The Most Efficient Method of Massing Concentrated Firepower on Land and Sea - Maneuver WARFARE Becomes Large Scale Battle Won Through Firepower and Shock & Bayonet and Cavalry Charges



2. Artillery Is Used To Weaken The Enemy Line and Permit A Maneuver Attack

3. Linear Sea-WARFARE
Line Ahead (Decisive Sea Battle)

4. Maneuver, WARFARE
Dominates WAR-Fighting -
Siege Becomes Secondary
And Used Either To Prove The
The Enemy To Manoeuvre. Can
Cut The Enemy's Supply Lines &
Base

5. Goals - WARPS Are Limited
1 Designed To Seize Resources
c. Force Advantageous Bargains.
Not Destroy The Enemy's State

a. Frederick The Great's WARPS
1740-86 (1740: Seizure of Silesia)
c. However, Only "Rich" C-
Large C. Well Organized
States Can Afford Linear
WAR - Small States Often Disappear

IV. Mass Warfare And The Industrialization of Warfare (1770's - 1914)

A. Linear-Militaries Peak
At Roughly 200,000; 400,000
Troops - Because They Depend
On Expensive, Long-Term
Professionals Who Are Believed
To Be Necessary To Efficiently
Fight Linear Wars - Citizen
Militias - Short-Term Troops
Are Considered Incapable Of
Linear Warfare

B The Fundamental Transformation
The Reinvention of the Citizen-
Soldier (1776 - 1800)

C. The American And French
Revolutions Necessitated
The Large-Scale Use of
Short-term Citizen Conscripts
d Volunteers Who Prove
That Mass Militaries Are
Possible (400,000 to 2+ Million)

D. The Austro-Prussian WAR
d Franco-Prussian WAR Along
With The US Civil WAR
Demonstrate That Large-Scale
Maneuver-WAR CAN ONLY
Be Won With Massive
Citizen Involvement -
Professionals Become N.C.O's d Officers

E. Industrialization
Generates Weapons And
Technologies That Facilitate
Maneuver- WAR FARE
And Make WAR More Destructive

1 Rapid Fire Weapons

2 Rifles And Shell Firing

Artillery

3. Telegraph And Railroads

4. Early Mechanized Transport

F. Steel Battle Fleets Make

Possible Maneuver- Battles

Anywhere And Facilitate

Naval Sieges (Blockade)

G. However, Mass Militaries

Ultimately Become Large Enough

To Cause Deadlock And New Sieges WARFARE

G. 1 1914-1918 The Western
Front + 1 million Plus Armies
Canact Force Manoeuvr-
Buttles And Deadlock Into
A New Siege WARFARE
Rooted In Entrenchment
2 All Subsequent Military
Development (1914-2000's) CAN
Be Understood As Attempts
To Avoid Siege WARFARE
Through Decisive Manoeuvr-
Campaigns.

- 1 The Break through Appears
a. The Tank and Trucks
b. The Airplane
c. Aircraft Carrier