

Chapter 1

Principles of War

Mass
 Objective
 Offensive
 Surprise
 Economy of Force
 Maneuver
 Unity of Command
 Security
 Simplicity
 Friction

Strategy

Tactics

Grand (National) Strategy

Logistics

Lines of Communication

Theater of Operations

Chapter 2

Phalanx

Legion

Fyrd

Assize of Arms

The Military Revolution

Gustavus Adolphus

Socket bayonet

“limited war”

Brown Bess musket

Linear tactics

Vauban

St. Lawrence River

Louisbourg

French and Indian War

Fort Duquesne

MAJGEN Edward Braddock

Light Infantry

Rogers’ Rangers

Battle of Quebec (1759)

Chapter 3

Proclamation of 1763

Intolerable Acts (1774)

Lexington / Concord (1775)

Battle of Breed’s Hill (1775)

George Washington

Henry Knox

Battle of Long Island (1776)

Battle of Trenton (1776)

Chapter 4

Benedict Arnold

Nathaniel Greene

Battle of Saratoga (1777)

Baron Von Stueben

Valley Forge

Battle of Monmouth (1778)

Battle of Camden (1780)

John Paul Jones

Battle of King’s Mountain (1780)

Francis Marion

Battle of Cowpens (1781)

Siege of Yorktown (1781)

Newburgh Conspiracy (1783)

Chapter 5

Shay’s Rebellion

Second Amendment to US Constitution

Arthur St. Clair

Josiah Harmar

“Mad” Anthony Wayne

The Legion

Battle of Fallen Timbers

William Henry Harrison

Quasi-War

West Point

Corps of Discovery

Chapter 6

Impressments
 Tecumseh
 Winfield Scott
 Major General Henry Dearborn
 Battle of Queenston Heights (1812)
 “Remember the Raisin”
 The Sack of York
 Oliver Hazard Perry
 Battle of the Thames (1813)
 Battle of Lake Champlain (1814)
 Battle of Chippewa/Lundy’s Lane (1814)
 Jacob J. Brown
 Battle of Bladensburg (1814)
 Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814)
 Andrew Jackson
 Battle of New Orleans (1815)

Chapter 7

William Crawford
 First Seminole War
 Sylvanus Thayer
 John C. Calhoun
 Second Seminole War
 Osceola
 Thomas Jesup
 Zachary Taylor
 John C. Fremont
 Stephen Kearny

Chapter 8

“flying artillery”
 James K. Polk
 Battle of Palo Alto (1846)
 Battle of Resaca de la Palma (1846)
 Battle of Monterrey (1846)
 Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
 Battle of Buena Vista (1847)
 Winfield Scott
 Zachary Taylor
 Battle of Vera Cruz (1847)
 Battle of Cerro Gordo (1847)
 Battle of Chapultepec (1847)
 Robert E. Lee
 The Pedregal
 Mountain Meadow Massacre (1857)
 Jefferson Davis
 Dennis Hart Mahan

Chapter 13

Command of the Army Act
 Tenure of Office Act
 Edwin Stanton
 Pullman Strike
 Stephen Luce
 William Sherman
 Emory Upton
 National Guard
 The “Krag”
 Gatling Gun

Chapter 14

Galvanized Yankees
 George A. Custer
 George Crook
 Geronimo
 Battle of Wounded Knee

MS 3080 Objectives / Study Questions

Week 1

“To be a successful soldier, you must know history. Read it objectively.”

- George S. Patton, 6 June 1944

1. Why is the study of military history important to the development of future officers?
2. Describe the intimate relationship that exists between warfare, military, and society.
3. Describe the origins of the “Military Revolution” of the 15th and 16th centuries and its subsequent effects on military organizations and the conduct of war.
4. Describe the concept of “limited war” and explain why “decisive battles” were so difficult to achieve?

Week 2

“Battles are won by slaughter and manoeuvre. The greater the general, the more he contributes in manoeuvre, the less he demands slaughter.”

- Winston Churchill

1. What were the differences between the organization for and conduct of warfare of the Native Americans, American colonists, and Europeans in the 17th and 18th century?
2. How did the American colonial military heritage effect their organization for the War of Independence?

Week 3

“We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again.”

- Nathanael Greene, 22 June 1781

1. Describe the influence of the Battle of Long Island (1776) upon the British and the Americans military organization and strategy.
2. How did the American victories at Trenton and Saratoga change the nature of the war?
3. Describe the British “Southern Strategy” and assess its success or failure.
4. Assess the role of the militia and Continental “regulars” during the War of Independence.

Week 4

“Standing armies in time of peace are inconsistent with the principles of republican government.”

- Congress, 2 June 1784

1. Understand the primary differences between Clausewitz and Jomini and assess their influence upon the evolution of U.S. Army doctrine.
2. Assess the background and implications of Washington’s “Sentiments on a Peace Establishment” and the founding fathers concept of civil-military relations expressed in the 1789 Constitution.
3. What were the challenges the American military experienced during the War of 1812?
4. Describe the military reforms initiated following the War of 1812 and the evolution of the “professional soldier” in the United States.

Week 5

“War is an art, to attain perfection in which, much time and experience, particularly for the officers, are necessary.”

- John C. Calhoun

1. Outline the responsibilities and major campaigns of the U.S. military from 1815 to 1848.
2. Explain the role of leadership in the American success during the Mexican-American War.
3. Describe the development of American military thought between 1848-1861, particularly in regard to technological innovations.

Week 6

“The art of war is simple enough. Find out where your enemy is. Get at him as soon as you can. Strike at him as hard as you can and as often as you can, and keep moving on.”

- U.S. Grant

1. Analyze the initial strategy and campaign plans of the opposing sides.
2. Discuss the evolution (or devolution) of civil-military relations during the Civil War.
3. Evaluate the American Civil War as a “total war” and explain why it was so difficult to achieve a decisive, war-ending battle.
4. Did the Union win or did the Confederacy lose? Was the war won or lost in the Eastern or Western theater?

Week 7

“In a campaign against Indians, the front is all around, and the rear is nowhere.”

- Indian War Veteran

1. What were the unique challenges faced by the U.S. Army during the Indian Wars?