

## Preliminary Examination in Military History

**Instructions:** Those with a major field in military history must answer one question each from sections I, II, and III. Those with only a minor field must answer one question from section III, plus any other two questions on the examination, provided that not all three questions come from section III. Therefore, in a minor field, the individual examined will answer questions from at least two sections, but he/she may avoid either section I or II altogether.

While each answer should make reference to articles and books germane to the question under consideration, in at least one of your answers you must include a major discussion of the relevant historiography.

### Section I: Ancient and Medieval (to 1500 AD)

1. Compare and contrast the nature of military obligations, both on land and water, imposed on individuals in the Greek world, ca. 500-300 BC, with military responsibilities visited upon members of the Roman world, 500 BC to 14 AD. Remember that Greek history does not mean Athens or any other single city-state and that Roman forces did not consist only of Romans.
2. Taking either Athens or Sparta, on the one hand, and Rome on the other, write an essay on the military history of the two states. To what extent is their military history the history of these city-states; to what extent does military history inform or detract from other aspects of their past; and what role do war and military service play in the extant classical tradition?
3. Discuss and evaluate the most important developments in European land warfare between 1000 and 1500 AD.

## Section II: Early Modern (1500-1815)

Spring 1993

1. In 1946 Major-General J. F. C. Fuller wrote: "Militarily, little is to be learnt from the French Wars of Religion (1562-1598). And not much either from the revolt of the Netherlands (1567-1607)." [*Armament and History*, p. 98.]/ How, if at all, has subsequent research modified this judgment?
2. If Wallenstein or Cromwell had been able to return and study the conduct of Marlborough's campaigns, what would they have found similar to their own military experience and what would they have found different?
3. Why did not the American army become a force for a coup d'état during the period 1776-83, but the French army did, 1792-99?

## Section III: Late Modern (1815-1982)

1. Discuss the impact of new technologies on the conduct of the American Civil War.
2. Why did not the Allies invade France in 1943?
3. Discuss the conduct and consequences of the Tet offensive of 1968.

2. Taking either Athens or Sparta, on the one hand, and Rome on the other, write an essay on the military history of the two states. To what extent is their military history the history of these city-states; to what extent does military history inform or detract from other aspects of their past; and what role do war and military service play in the extant classical tradition?

3. Discuss and evaluate the most important developments in European land warfare between 1800 and 1900 AD.

