

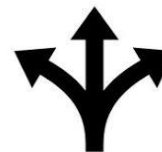


Warfare 1500-1900

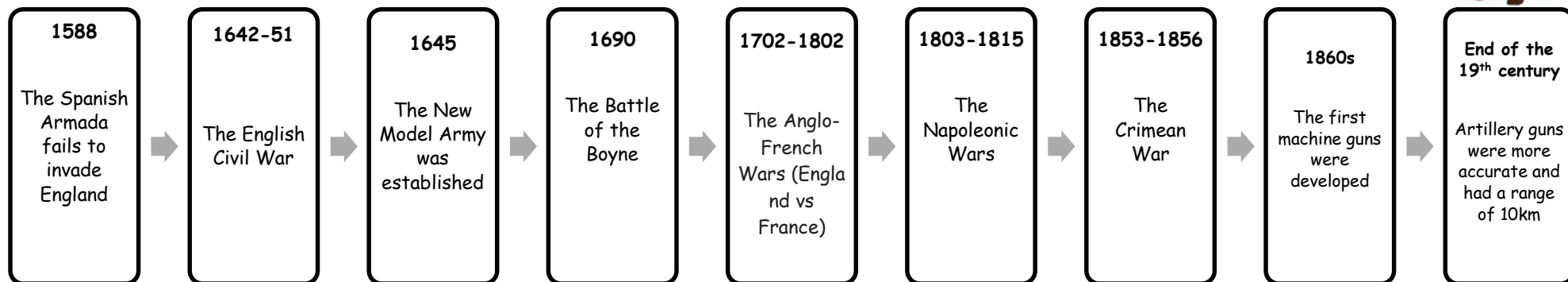
Theme: Warfare

Concept: Change and Continuity

Key question: How much had warfare changed by the 19th century?



You will complete an assessment in Lesson 7 based on our key question.



Key words

Infantry	soldiers marching or fighting on foot; foot soldiers collectively
Range	the greatest distance ammunition will travel with accuracy
Civilian	a person not in the armed services
Ransom	a sum of money demanded or paid for the release of a captive
Musket	an infantryman's light gun with a long barrel and fired from the shoulder. First used in the early 16th century
Rifle	a gun with greater accuracy over a long distance. First used in the 19th century
Flogging	a punishment in which the victim is hit repeatedly with a whip or stick
Desertion	the action of illegally leaving the armed forces
Looting	steal goods from (a place), typically during a war or riot
Casualties	people killed or injured in a war or accident
atrocities	an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury
propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view

Lesson one - What were the key features of British Medieval Warfare?	Medieval warfare was fought for economic, political and religious reasons. The battles were fought on land as pitched battles or siege warfare. Soldiers fought with swords, crossbows, longbows and pikes. Civilians had to provide soldiers with food and shelter and pay taxes to fund wars. Sometimes their villages were attacked.
Lesson two - Why were battles fought 1500-1900?	Wars were fought from 1500-1700 because of disputes over power and wealth. From 1500-1700 religion was also a cause of warfare but 1800-1900 religion was no longer a significant cause. In the 19th century land and trade were important causes of war.
Lesson three - How were battles fought 1500-1900?	Battles on land were still fought as pitched battles. Improvements were made to artillery guns (cannons) to make them lighter but they were still weren't very accurate. Muskets were introduced in the 17th century and rifles in the 19th. Soldiers wore no plated armour but instead wore red uniforms by the 19th century.
Lesson four - How far did the soldiers experience of war change 1500-1900?	Training was mostly monotonous drill training, teach soldiers to fire in lines (volleys). The New Model army was the first professional, permanent army set up. It was very respectable to be a soldier in the 16th century and they were well paid. It was less respectable from 1700-1900, many soldiers were drunks, criminals or unemployed
Lesson five - How far did the civilians' experience of war change 1500-1900?	Civilians were expected to pay taxes to fund wars from 1500-1900. They were also expected to provide food and shelter for soldiers but not as much 1700-1900 as more wars were fought abroad. This also meant war was also less dangerous for civilians 1700-1900. Women became directly involved as army nurses 1700-1900.
Lesson six - Knowledge test and Revision	Knowledge test to be completed via microsoft forms. Revision of key content will follow and a task to revise the topic content in greater depth.