



Colonial Warfare, 1607-1775

**Combat Studies Institute** 

#### American Military Origins

- Militia
- Regulars
- Provincials
- Armies Reflect Their Parent Societies?
- Military Revolution?
  - Gunpowder & Fortresses
  - Drill & Combined Arms
- Limited War
  - Thirty Years' War (1618-48)
  - War in the Age of Reason
- The First Way of War: American Wa<mark>r Makin</mark>g on the Frontier
- Contact, Conflict, and Conquest (1607-89)
  The Struggle for Empire (1689-1775)
  Triumph, Imperial Reform, and the End of Empire

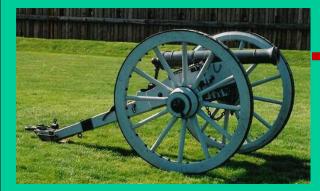




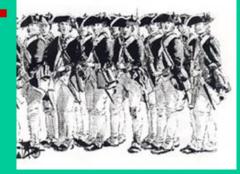


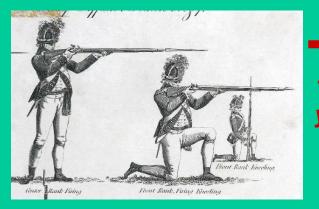


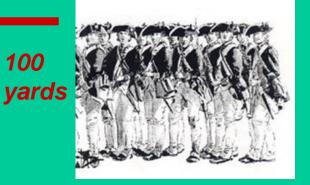
Militia, Regulars, & Provincials



### 1000 yards











Maximum Effective Engagement Ranges: 6-pounder, Musket, and Rifle





Drill & Combined Arms: Pike + Musket + Saber = Shock, Firepower, & the Quest for Decisive Battle •Thirty Years' War, 1618-48 •Religious War: Catholic vs. Protestant •Counter-Reformation •Political War: France vs. Hapsburgs

•German Civilian Mortality Rate: 15-20% •War •Disease

•Famine

•Mercenary Armies

Peace of Westphalia, 1648
Lasting Religious Division of Europe
Religion of Prince = Religion of People

•English Civil War, 1642-51

•Commonwealth, 1651-60

•Restoration, 1660



Limited War: Thirty Years' War

The Age of Reason, The Enlightenment

•Limit the Affect of War on the Population

Project & Impose the Monarch's Authority
Regiments & Companies Personal Property of Commander
Ranks Personal Property to Bought or Sold
Rank of Lieutenant Colonel Created
Money, the "Sinew of War"
Taxes to Support War = Growth of Modern Central State
Bureaucracy to Oversee
Banking & Modern Finances

•Impose Order on Chaos

- •More Formalized Drill
- •Uniforms •Formations
- •Armies and Navies as Instruments of State or Dynastic Power
- •Conservative Strategies and Tactics to Preserve the Force



Limited War: The Age of Reason





The First Way of War: American War Making on the Frontier



## **American Military Tradition**

### 1. Unlimited War

#### 2. Irregular War

"accepted, legitimized, and encouraged attacks upon and the destruction of noncombatants, villages, and agricultural resources."

John Grenier Lt. Col., USAF and Ph.D.



The First Way of War: American War Making on the Frontier

• Contact, Conflict, and Conquest

•Chesapeake

•Anglo-Powhatan Wars, 1609-14; 1622-32; 1644-46 •Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

•New England •Pequot War, 1636-38 •King Philip's War, 1675-76

•Middle Colonies •Kieft's War (1643-45) •Covenant Chain, 1677

•Carolinas

•Canada (French-Iroquois, or Beaver, Wars, 1642-98)

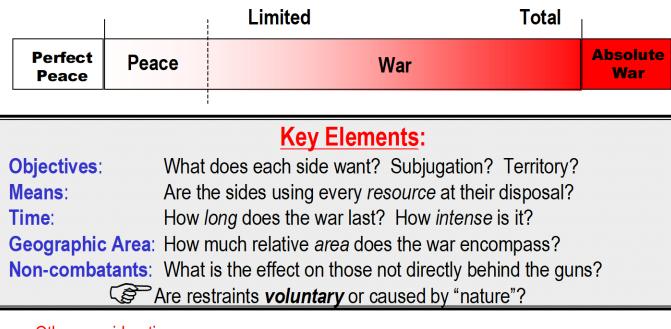
•New Spain (Pueblo Revolt, 1680)

•Insurgencies or Wars for Liberation?



Colonial Warfare, 1607-1775: Anglo-Indian Wars

# **Spectrum of Conflict**



#### Other considerations:

•Does one side restrain itself more than the others?

Is technology a factor?

•Do organizational or doctrinal capabilities play a role?

•Do economic, social, or political factors restrain warfare or loosen restraints?

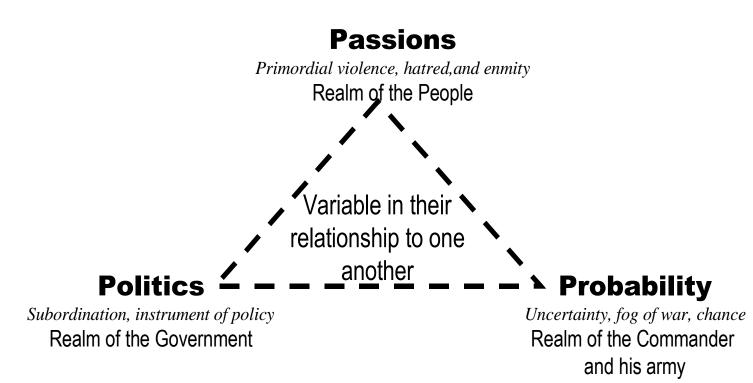
•Is the nature of a conflict at one level of war different from its nature at other levels?

★ At what point on this sliding scale do YOU think warfare becomes total? Limited??
 ★ Where do YOU think a particular war rests on this spectrum and why?



Colonial Warfare, 1607-1775: Anglo-Indian Wars

# The "Remarkable Trinity"



"A theory that ignores any one of them or seeks to fix an arbitrary relationship between them would conflict with reality to such an extent that for this reason alone it would be totally useless." (p. 89)



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