Who were they?
- Earliest Greeks
- Indo-European people
- Settled in Balkan Peninsula
- Warlike society—violently displaced the Minoan Civilization
- Kings devoted to pursuit of military prowess.

Most of what we know about them militarily is due to the findings of archaeologists.

Backbone on their army was the *infantry*.
- **Infantry**: the general branch of an army that engages in military combat on foot.
- engage with the enemy in close-ranged combat
- Units bear the largest brunt of warfare and typically suffer the greatest number of casualties
### A - EARLY GREEK WARFARE – THE MYCENEANS

**Equipment:**

- **Uniforms:**
  - **Early:** Clothing minimal, consisting only of a cloth kit or loincloth, warriors went barefoot.
  - "Tower shields," large shields that covered almost the entire body.
  - **Later:** Fully armed units
    - smaller shields were adopted,
    - circular in shape, or almost circular with a cut-out part on lower edge.

- **Weaponry:**
  - **Spear:** main weapon
    - Long (10+ ft) and two-handed
    - During the later centuries, shorter versions were adopted
  - **Swords:** secondary weapons used for close-quarters combat
    - Appear later on with rounded tips and a grip which was an extension of the blade.
    - Another type, the single-edged sword was a solid piece of bronze.

**Mycenaean Body Armor**

**Equipment:**

- **Weaponry:**
  - **Helmet:** Most common type was conical shaped and reinforced with rows of boar tusks.
  - Became the most identifiable piece of Mycenaean armor.
A - EARLY GREEK WARFARE – *THE MYCENEANS*

- **Tactics:**
  - **Chariots/Calvary:** utilized 2-horse chariots
    - influenced by Middle-Eastern powers
  - **Navy/Ships:** most common type was the oared galley with long and narrow hulls.
    - largest ship probably had a crew of 42–46 oarsmen

B - CLASSICAL GREEK WARFARE

- Classical Greece was broken up into city-states.
  - Independent from each other
  - Had own governments and laws
  - Different cultures and values
  - Similar military tactics used, but different emphasis on military in different states.

B - CLASSICAL GREEK WARFARE

- Nearly all city-states used soldiers called **Hoplites.**
  - "armored man"
  - Infantry
  - Provided own weapons
  - **Citizen soldiers, NOT full timers**
    - **THINK:** What are some advantages of this?
    - **THINK:** What are some disadvantages?

B - CLASSICAL GREEK WARFARE

- **Hoplite Attire and Weaponry:**
  - Armed with a long spear, short sword, and circular bronze shield.
  - Dressed in a bronze helmet, bronze breastplate, greaves for the legs and ankle guards.
  - To provide greater mobility in battle the hoplite came to wear lighter armor such as a leather or laminated linen
    - **Built for close range hand-to-hand combat**
B - CLASSICAL GREEK WARFARE

**Peltast Warrior:** infantryman who was armed with a javelin and carried a light shield.
- Wore NO armor
- Much more mobile in the field
- Less common than the Hoplite
- Usually formed into groups of as many as 600
  - Positioned on the flanks of the hoplite phalanx
  - Employed shoot and evade tactics

**Tactics**
- **Phalanx:** rows of shoulder-to-shoulder hoplites.
  - The Hoplites would lock their shields together, and the first few ranks of soldiers would project their spears out over the first rank of shields.
  - Presented a shield wall and a mass of spear points to the enemy, making frontal assaults much more difficult.
  - Allowed a higher proportion of the soldiers to be actively engaged in combat

**Macedonian Phalanx:**
- Philip II and Alexander “The Great”
  - Changed how armies were trained and enhanced the phalanx formation by introducing the idea of the ‘professional soldier’
  - Utilized a longer spear known as a ‘sarissa’ which, besides simply being able to inflict greater casualties at a further distance, had the added advantage of masking the formation’s movements

**King Philip II**
- The Macedonian Phalanx
PART 2 – ROMAN WARFARE

C – THE ROMAN WAR MACHINE

Chronology of Rome:
- As a Monarchy: 753 BC - 509 BC
- As a Republic: 509 BC - 27 BC
- As an Empire: 27 BC - 395 BC

Legion: was the backbone of the Roman army during both the Republic and the Empire.
- Infantry
- Size: 3,000 – 6,000 men
- Roles, training, and tactics varied as Rome progresses from Republic to Empire

D – EARLY ROMAN REPUBLICAN WAR MACHINE

- Roman legions were NOT permanent, they were militia.
- On-call farmers
- Recruitment was strictly based on citizenship and wealth (*must be a landowner*)
- Army was divided according to wealth
- Soldiers supplied their own equipment
Early army of Rome was heavily influenced by the Etruscan Army and the Greeks.

- Weapons and equipment were predominantly of Greek type and origin.
- Hand-to-hand combat → Phalanx
  - Small adjustments, such as using a short sword instead of a spear

Phalanx proved inadequate against lightly-armed, fast-moving cavalry. Romans forced to make modifications.

- Roman Maniple - literally meaning "a handful"
  - Organized the infantry into groups based on wealth
    - Velites
    - Hastati
    - Principes
    - Triarii
E – SECOND PUNIC WAR AND REFORM

- fought between Rome and Carthage from 218 BC to 201 BC.
  - Battle of Cannae: army of Carthage, under Hannibal, surrounded and decisively defeated a much larger army of the Roman Republic
    - Disaster from Rome
    - Forced a complete overhaul of Rome’s military
      - Gaius Marius

F – GAIUS MARIUS REFORMS THE ROMAN ARMY

G – ROMAN IMPERIAL ARMY

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- Full-time soldiers
- Weapons and armor provided by the state/Emperor.
  - Pugio (Dagger) – used in skirmishes
  - Gladius (Sword) – shorter sword used by the infantry as a stabbing weapon (24 inches)
  - Spatha (sword) – Longer sword used by the cavalry
  - Javelins/Pilum
Maniple is abandoned ➔ legion divided into 10 cohorts of 4-500 men
- legions also took on permanent names and identities and were equipped by the state.
- By 167 BC there were 8 legions
  - 15 legions by 50 BC
- In 31 BC Augustus created a permanent & fully professional army with a central command and logistics (300,000 men)
  - 25-30 legions stationed across the empire.
G – ROMAN IMPERIAL ARMY

- All troops swore an oath of allegiance to the emperor
  - Ensured loyalty and encouraged discipline
  - Negative effects too!
- System of rewards and punishments
  - Soldiers could receive distinctions, money, and promotion for displaying courage and initiative.
  - Punishment could be implemented due to mutinous dissent but also a lack of courage

Augustus Caesar (Octavian)

G – ROMAN IMPERIAL ARMY

- Roman commanders generally preferred an aggressive and full-frontal attack
  - Battles started with both lines marching towards each other to clash in hand-to-hand combat
  - When the opponents came within a range of about 30 to 50 feet, legionnaires would throw their pilum at the enemy and charge with loud shouts and trumpets.
    - The shock of the sudden change in demeanor of the Romans and the volley of pila would often cause great damage to enemy morale.
    - If the Romans succeeded in breaking the enemy, they would pursue the fleeing army to inflict as many casualties as possible.
    - The idea was to force the enemy into submission or cause them to be fearful of future battles.
  - Reserves were important factors in battle as the reinforcements both increased morale of those already in the front lines and also brought fresh troops to continue to push the enemy back.

H – ROMAN IMPERIAL TACTICS

- A siege is a military blockade of a city or fortress with the intent of conquering by attrition or assault
  - Five factors enabled the Romans to be successful at sieges:
    1. sophisticated artillery weapons
    2. formidable siege towers
    3. engineering experience of fortification construction
    4. superior logistics to ensure long-term supply
    5. mastery of the seas

Roman Stone-throwing Carroballista

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Roman siege tower
Roman ballista
Roman onager
H – ROMAN IMPERIAL TACTICS

Roman siege tower
Roman ballista
Roman onager

H – ROMAN IMPERIAL TACTICS

Roman Siege of Carthage

Rome Power & Glory: Legions of Conquest

PROJECT TIME!!