WAR STUDIES
Canterbury
War is often thought of as the engine of change in human activity. The War Studies programme at Kent offers you the chance to study one of the most significant aspects of human behaviour – conflict and organised aggression.

The programme has a particular emphasis on military history, and examines the impact of war and conflict across a wide chronological and geographical range.

World-leading research
Kent is one of the UK’s leading universities with all of our academic schools producing world-class research. The School of History at Kent is recognised as one of the top History departments in the country.

We were ranked second in the UK in the most recent Research Assessment Exercise and our undergraduates work alongside lecturers and tutors who are not just passionate teachers, but researchers working at the forefront of their chosen field.

You will be studying within a challenging and inspiring academic environment in which you are encouraged to become an independent thinker.

Stimulating environment
The School has a lively and engaging student body. For the past five years, our courses have consistently achieved over 90% for student satisfaction in the National Student Survey.

Students are invited to attend regular talks from visiting speakers, and the passionate, student-led History Society organises a variety of lectures, social events and trips during each year.

Diverse topics
The War Studies degree is based in the School of History and is focused primarily on giving you a historical perspective on war. However, the School works closely with both the School of Politics and International Relations and Kent Law School to provide alternative perspectives on war and combat.

All of the modules offered on the War Studies programme are rooted in the research interests of academics. As a result, module options are incredibly wide-ranging: the Crusades to conflict and stability in 17th-century Britain, Churchill’s army in the Second World War and the Falklands conflict.

As well as looking at the causes and effects of war, you also examine military history and operational aspects of warfare. The programme covers everything from the tactics used in modern tank warfare to a study of wartime cinema. Many academics within the School harbour passions for military history and, as a result, new modules are frequently added.
Centre for First World War Studies, Birmingham.

We also have close links with the National Army Museum and can provide you with access to its unique archive and information about the modern British Army. These links mean you can gain a fascinating insight into war and the contemporary armed forces. The School also arranges lectures from military experts, visits to archives, and the chance to handle historical weapons and military artefacts.

A successful future

As well as providing a first-rate academic experience, we want you to be in a good position to face the demands of a tough economic environment. During your studies, you develop key transferable skills considered essential for a successful career.

For more information on the careers help we provide at Kent, please go to p8 or see our Employability web page at www.kent.ac.uk/employability

A global outlook

Kent is known as the UK’s European university because of its strong links with top-ranking continental European institutions, our UK locations close to the European mainland and our postgraduate centres in Paris and Brussels.

We are a very cosmopolitan community – 22% of our students are from countries outside the UK.

Supportive academic community

We want our students to feel that they are part of the academic community at Kent, and welcome the contributions they make. When they arrive, all of our students are assigned a personal tutor. The School of History employs a Student Support Officer (who is available both as an academic guide and for general help with any pastoral issues). All of our academics also hold regular, scheduled office hours (in which students can visit for questions and advice), and are expected to return at least one assignment per module face-to-face, in order to provide feedback.

External partnerships

Over the past few years, the School of History has forged close relationships with several institutions including the historians at the Joint Services Command Staff College, Shrivenham and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and the

DID YOU KNOW?

Kent is in the UK top 20 for History according to The Times Good University Guide 2011.
SUPERB STUDENT EXPERIENCE

Our Canterbury campus provides a stunning location for your studies, within easy reach of sites of military importance.

Unique location
Canterbury and Kent have always been ‘front-line Britain’ and contain significant military sites ranging from Roman forts to Cold War nuclear bunkers. We also have easy access to the battlefields of the First and Second World Wars.

As well as being steeped in history, Canterbury has excellent transport links with both London and mainland Europe. The School organises frequent field trips to sites of significance, with many of our students touring the Second World War battlefields, investigating the remnants of the Maginot Line, or visiting a host of museums and archives across the Channel.

Excellent study resources
The University library has a vast collection of relevant material, including a rare, complete set of British official histories of both world wars, a complete run of Second World War Ministry of Information pamphlets on the armed services, and a comprehensive collection of Nazi, Soviet, American and British propaganda films, all of which are used in teaching and study.

International community
Kent offers an incredibly diverse and cosmopolitan campus – 125 nationalities are represented here.

We also have strong links with universities and research centres around the world.

Stunning campus
Our campus has plenty of green and tranquil spaces, both lawns and wooded areas, and is set on a hill with a view of the city and Canterbury Cathedral.

For entertainment, you’re spoilt for choice. The campus has its own cinema, theatre, and even a student nightclub. It has a reputation for being a very friendly university with a cosmopolitan environment. There are many restaurants, cafés and bars on campus, as well as a sports centre and gym.

Everything you need on campus is within walking distance, including a general store, an off-licence, a bookshop, banks, a medical centre and a pharmacy. From campus, it’s a 20-minute walk or a short bus-ride into town.

Beautiful city
Canterbury is a lovely city with medieval buildings, lively bars and atmospheric pubs, as well as a wide range of shops. The attractive coastal town of Whitstable is close by and there are sandy beaches further down the coast. London is less than an hour away by high-speed train.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES
For details of scholarships and bursaries at Kent, see www.kent.ac.uk/ugfunding
Mario Draper is in the final year of his degree in War Studies.

What attracted you to studying at Kent?
It was a split between a good-looking course and falling in love with the town and campus. It just suited me.

How is your course going?
Fantastic! It’s more than I ever expected it to be and, so far, it seems to be going quite well.

How would you describe your lecturers?
They are helpful, knowledgeable and passionate about their subject; a trait that rubs off on us students.

Which modules have you enjoyed the most, and why?
The module I’ve enjoyed the most is Redcoats: The British Army and Society, c1660-1920, as it really encompasses everything I like about history. It delves into the relationship between army and society, something I’d never really studied before.

How would you describe your fellow students?
They are friendly with broadly similar interests, so there’s always something to talk about.

What are the facilities like on campus?
The facilities are good and ever-improving. On the social side of things, I’ve never felt the need to go into town specifically for a night out as there’s plenty to do on campus at reasonable prices.

What sort of things do you do in your spare time?
My best friend and I are both very keen on history and we spend quite a lot of our time in the Gulbenkian café bar drinking coffee and discussing history and our current projects. We also enjoy playing games and watching sports.

What kind of career do you hope to follow when you leave?
I hope to continue studying after my undergraduate degree, and to secure funding for a Master’s and PhD. My ultimate goal is to get a lectureship somewhere and continue my passion for history.

Have you any advice for other students thinking of coming to Kent?
Strike a balance between your course and social activities. Enjoy both of them to the full and you’ll end up getting the most out of your university experience.
A SUCCESSFUL FUTURE

Kent equips you with essential skills to give you a competitive advantage when it comes to getting a job and the University is consistently in the top 20 for graduate starting salaries.

Good career prospects
According to recent employment statistics, Kent graduates are doing better than ever in the changeable job market. Six months after graduation in 2009, only 4.8% of the University’s students were without a job or further study opportunity.

Career possibilities for War Studies graduates are wide-ranging and include journalism and the media, management and administration, the civil service and local government, museum and heritage management, commerce and banking, the law, teaching and research, as well as the armed services and defence analysis.

Graduates may find their skills useful in library and information work, in public, academic or specialist libraries, managing library collections and assisting library users. The Security Service – better known as MI5 – recruits graduates who can find themselves investigating and countering threats to national security, intelligence-gathering and advising on protection.

Gain transferable skills
Studying the War Studies degree at Kent imparts many valuable skills demanded by modern employment.

The degree is firmly rooted in historic study. Alongside developing precise and concise writing skills, you hone verbal communication during in-class discussion and debate. You also become adept at research, analysing large quantities of information from (often conflicting) sources, assessing complex arguments and forming your own ideas before expressing them clearly, concisely and well-justified on paper.

In addition, you gain a broad perspective on military history, understanding tactical, structural and political facets of conflict – an ideal grounding for a career in the armed forces or defence.

Careers advice
The University’s Careers Advisory Service, open to all undergraduates, provides advice on choosing your future career, applying for jobs, writing a good CV and performing well in interviews and aptitude tests. It also provides up-to-date information on graduate opportunities before and after you graduate. In addition, the School of History runs workshops for undergraduates, including input from highly successful alumni.

Further information
For more information on the careers help we provide at Kent, please see our Employability webpage at www.kent.ac.uk/employability
Kris De Taey graduated in 2008 and has recently completed an internship with The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies.

What attracted you to the course at Kent?
I've been interested in war since I was little. I started a history degree in Belgium, but it mostly focused on social and economic history. Kent’s War Studies degree allowed me to focus on war and politics. The programme was particularly appealing because it also focused on modern war (20th century), which was my prime interest.

How did your degree course help with your chosen career?
During my degree, I decided that I wanted to actively shape history, rather than just report it. Both the content of the programme and encouragement from the teachers played an important role in this decision. The skills I learned at Kent, as well as my knowledge of military matters, will be very valuable in my career.

I graduated last year from a Master's programme in International Relations and Diplomacy from Leiden University, with a thesis on the use of Private Military Companies in war. Following that, I interned for seven months at The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, an international affairs think-tank which mostly works for the Dutch government. I would really like to work for the EU or NATO, helping to shape defence or security policy, and am currently taking part in the selection process.

What advice would you give to someone thinking of coming to Kent?
Go for it! It’s a fun university to study at with a rich social life and the level of teaching is high. Once you’re there, join a club or sports team; it’s a great way to make friends.

Greg Marriott entered the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst after graduating in 2009.

How did you find the War Studies degree at Kent?
I thoroughly enjoyed the course as it gave me the opportunity to study a range of subjects and broaden my understanding of war. The lecturers had a great deal of knowledge and understanding which they were enthusiastic to pass on and were more than helpful when I approached them for advice.

How did your degree course lay the foundations for your career?
My degree has given me an understanding of today’s army and the persisting themes and trends throughout its history. More generally, it has given me a head start in appreciating the nature of the world in which the army operates and the pressures it finds itself under.

Could you describe your career since leaving Kent?
During my last year at Kent, I started the application process for entry to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. With good references from contacts at university in particular, I was successful. I spent a year at Sandhurst, commissioning into the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. I am currently coming to the end of my continuation training which will allow me to command on an operational tour.

Could you describe a typical day in your current role?
There isn’t really a typical day in the army. To date, my time has been spent doing things as varied as firing various weapons, class-room work and lectures, delivering my own training, office work, training exercises from the Highlands of Scotland to the Jungle of Central America and even some sport.

Do you have any other happy memories of Kent that you’d like to share with us?
I particularly enjoyed the battlefield tours and being part of the rugby club, with all the camaraderie and shenanigans involved. Together with my academic study, it made for a fantastic three years.
CHOOSING YOUR PROGRAMME

Not sure which programme to choose? Here’s a quick guide to the degrees on offer within the School of History.

War Studies
Our single honours programme in War Studies allows students to tackle one of the most significant aspects of human behaviour – conflict and organised aggression. The programme examines war from a historical perspective and seeks to understand the influence of war on the development of human societies. The programme allows students to explore the moral and philosophical judgements on war, its operational art and conduct, and its political, social and cultural implications.

War Studies students may also pick many of the modules available on our standard History programmes, and vice versa.

History
This single honours degree is a three-year programme and, within it, you can choose to specialise in a range of historical periods or subjects. Due to its modular structure, you are able to tailor your degree to your own interests. For example, many students choose to study history with an emphasis on the history of science, technology and medicine. Introduced through first-year modules, such a route will take you through second-year modules such as Tools of Empire and on to third-year special subjects such as The Ocean Liner.

Other popular combinations include war and history (allowing you to examine conflict in different periods of history), history in film (considering cinema as a document and as a construction of the past) and medieval studies (drawing on Canterbury’s exceptionally rich medieval and Tudor remains and associations).

European History
This four-year programme follows the same structure as single honours History, but with students spending their third year of study in a French or German partner institution – typically Artois in France or Regensburg in Germany.

History Joint Honours
Joint honours are available with:
- Archaeological Studies (VV14)
- Comparative Literary Studies (QV21)
- Computing (VG14)
- Drama (VW14)
- English and American Literature (QV31)
- English, American and Postcolonial Literature (VQ13)
- Film Studies (WW16)
- French (RV11)
- German (RV21)
- Hispanic Studies (RV41)
- History & Philosophy of Art (VV31)
- Italian (RV31)
- Law (VM1C)
- Philosophy (VVC5)
- Politics (LV21)
- Religious Studies (VV61)
- Social Anthropology (LVP1)
- History of Science and Philosophy (VV55).
STUDYING AT STAGE 1

Stage 1 is the first year of your degree programme. Core modules focus on military history; options range from the courtly culture of a war-torn medieval England to the effect on present-day military leaders of real-time coverage of war.

Teaching is by a combination of lectures and seminars. Modules are assessed by either 100% coursework (essays, class participation) or 50% coursework and 50% examination.

All students take the core modules:
- Introduction to Military History 1 and 2.

It is recommended that you take at least one of the following list of War Studies sample modules:
- England in the Age of Chivalry, c1200-1400
- The Hundred Years War
- Revolutionary Europe, 1700-1850
- Britain and the Home Front in the Second World War
- International History and International Relations.

Other recommended modules may include:
- The Emergence of America from European Settlement to 1880
- The Rise of the United States since 1880
- Cinema and Society: Europe and the USA in Depression, War and Affluence, 1930-1960.

War Studies students are also able to choose from the full range of modules available to single honours History students.

Modules: Stage 1
Introduction to Military History 1
This module establishes the nature of military history and the role it plays in the modern British Army. It explores the key themes in military history through case studies of ordinary soldiers, and analysing their experiences in common military scenarios in different chronological periods. This gives you a comprehensive overview of military history, looking at such subjects as the role of infantry, artillery, cavalry and logistics.

Introduction to Military History 2
This module looks at the ways in which war has been constructed in European and North American society, concentrating on the period post-1700. How were rules and codes for warfare developed? How did societies cope with them and the effects war had on the world? Topics range from the development of philosophies of war, through an examination of the nature of battle itself to the effect of war on the role and nature of women in what has often, wrongly, been regarded as a male preserve.

England in the Age of Chivalry, c1200-1400
Set against the backdrop of war against Wales, Scotland and France, the disastrous reign of Edward II, and the coming of the Black Death, we investigate the context in which some of medieval England’s finest cathedrals, paintings, sculpture and literature were created.

The Hundred Years War
The module introduces you to the study of Anglo-French conflict primarily through sources including chronicles, personal writings, and legal and political documents. You learn how to use primary sources and gain knowledge of the main themes of the period c1340-1460: the organisation and effects of war, the propaganda of war and the contest for power in France between two rival dynasties.

Revolutionary Europe, 1700-1850
The period 1700-1850 saw the emergence of revolutionary ideas and revolutionary approaches to social transformation within Europe. This module focuses particularly on France and Russia, examining both the key historic episodes and the historiographical debate surrounding them.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF
Britain and the Home Front in the Second World War

War has often been a catalyst for change. This module examines how far this was true of Britain in the Second World War, drawing on parliamentary debates, contemporary writings (including those of George Orwell and JB Priestley), cartoons, diaries, and oral history memoirs.

The Emergence of America from European Settlement to 1880

The module deals with the first anti-colonial revolution in modern history and the creation of a new nation; the reconstitution of the nation after civil war and on the eve of industrial transformation. Themes include the causes and consequences of the revolution, the development of mass democracy reform movements, sectionalism, slavery, and the re-establishment of national political and economic order.

The Rise of the United States since 1880

The module begins with a discussion of the transformation of the USA into an urban and industrial civilisation at the end of the 19th century, and ends with a review of America’s position at the beginning of the 21st century.

Cinema and Society: Europe and the USA in Depression, War and Affluence, 1930-1960

How the national cinemas of Britain, Europe and America portrayed the world around them and the extent to which cinema, the most potent method of mass communication during this period, influenced hearts and minds.
This covers the second and final years of your degree, if you are studying full time.

In Stages 2 and 3, depending on the modules you select, assessment varies from 100% coursework (consisting of extended essays or dissertation), to a combination of examination and coursework, in the ratio 50:50 or 60:40.

**Modules: Stages 2 and 3**

All War Studies students must undertake either a dissertation (on a topic of their choice), or a war-related history ‘Special Subject’ in their final year.

All students take at least one of the following list of sample War Studies modules:
- Redcoats: The British Army and Society, c1660-1920
- Rifles, Railways and Factories: The Revolution in Warfare, 1850-1902
- The Cultural History of the Great War: Britain, France and Germany in Comparison
- Churchill’s Army: The British Army in the Second World War
- The Cold War, 1941-1991
- Britain and the Falklands War
- The Nature of Command.

Other modules strongly recommended for Stages 2 and 3 include:
- The Crusades
- Politics, War and the State in Early Modern Europe
- Conflict and Stability in 17th-Century Britain
- Britain and the American Revolution, 1750-1800
- Cinema and Society: Britain at War, 1939-1945
- The Irish Revolution, 1910-1925
- Divided Land, Divided History: Ireland, c1885-2005
- Introduction to Strategic Studies
- Ethics in International Relations
- European Security and Co-operation since 1945
- Methods for Peace and Conflict Studies.

War Studies students are also able to choose modules from the full range of modules available to single honours History students.

During Stage 3, you also complete a dissertation on a War Studies subject of your choice, with a seminar programme to guide you. This gives you the opportunity to independently design a project and follow through with research, under the supervision of an academic member of staff.

**Core modules**

**Redcoats: The British Army and Society, c1660-1920**

Focusing on the Victorian, Edwardian and Great War periods, this module studies topics including the political control of the army, the recruitment of officers and men, the role of the army in promoting concepts of Britishness and the development of what John Brewer has termed a ‘fiscal military state’, the Cardwell-Childers reforms of 1868-1881, the Haldane reforms of 1906-08, the roles of the amateur military forces, the expansion of the British Army in 1914-15, conscription, discipline and morale in peace and war, and the British regimental system. Consideration is also given to the role of the army in the British Empire and its portrayals in popular culture.

**Rifles, Railways and Factories: The Revolution in Warfare, 1850-1902**

Warfare in the second half of the 19th century became more and more trying for soldiers and their families back home. As firepower became more destructive, injuries became more horrific. Focusing on the Crimea War and the American Civil War, this module examines the way in which the inventions of the 19th century, such as the railway, the telegraph and mass production techniques, were applied to warfare and whether the impact of these new technologies has been as great, or as uniform, as once suggested by historians.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF
The Cultural History of the Great War: Britain, France and Germany in Comparison

The history of the Great War is a subject of perennial fascination, for this war left its imprint on British/European society to an extent almost unparalleled in modern history. No previous war matched it in scale and brutality. The military history and the course of events have been told many times. This module focuses on the social and cultural upheavals of the Great War. The aim is to move beyond narrow military history and examine the war’s socio-cultural impact on British and European societies. The module hopes to overcome historians’ fixation with national histories. The First World War was, by definition, a transnational event and this module fully explores the comparative method.

Churchill’s Army: The British Army in the Second World War

This module takes a broad approach to military history, studying the political, economic and cultural realities behind the British Army. Starting with the inter-war army, you examine the lack of doctrine and the confused role the army had in British and imperial defence plans and its transformation from a small professional pre-war outfit to a vast conscript army. The module concludes by looking at the situation in 1945, peacetime conscription and the Cold War world.

The Cold War, 1941-1991

The module analyses the history of the Cold War (1942-1991), from its origins in the early 1940s to the arms control agreements of the late 1980s. Key themes include the Soviet consolidation of power in Eastern Europe, the Marshall Plan and the Berlin airlift, the Korean War, the Suez crisis and the Soviet invasion of Hungary, the Cuban missile crisis, the China factor, the Vietnam War, détente, resistance in Eastern Europe, Reagan and Gorbachev, and Cold War propaganda and disinformation.

Britain and the Falklands War

Presenting the Falklands War in its historical context, this module explores the events leading up to the war of 1982, its military and political conduct, the presentation of the war and its effect on British society. The war is placed in the context of Britain’s imperial and post-imperial roles, Britain’s economic and political position in the late 1970s to early 1980s, concepts of British national identity, and the role of the British armed forces in the Cold War era.


This module reveals how quickly theories of armoured warfare were developed and how these were applied to the battlefield. You discover how the supposed decline of the tank and heavy armour after the collapse of the Communist Bloc was halted by the two Gulf Wars. You also look at how the tank has seeped into the imagination as a symbol of modernity and change – for example, the crucial importance of tanks to images of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 and to the Beijing protests of 1989.
The Nature of Command
Providing a historical understanding of command at various levels, this module looks at different types of battle scenarios, both strategic and tactical. It takes an international perspective as well as a chronological one, but relies on Anglo-American case studies, the colonial struggles of the 19th century, the retreat from empire, the two world wars and the recent actions in the Gulf.

War Studies Dissertation
This module gives you the ability to work on a dissertation subject suitable to the discipline of War Studies, with a strong element of primary source research and deconstruction. Teaching is by seminar classes, designed to help you with everything from research methodologies and archive sources to planning and writing. Students are gathered into thematic and chronological groups and make regular reports in class on their research progress.

Optional modules
The Crusades
Exploring the rising idea of crusade at the end of the 11th century, this module looks at crusades in the Holy Land as well as within Europe. It engages with military, social, economic, cultural and religious history, using secondary and primary sources in translation.

Politics, War and the State in Early Modern Europe
This module concentrates on state formation and international politics c1470-1720. The main theme is the disintegration of supra-nationalism (for example, the papacy and the monarchy of Charles V) and the formation of dynastic states characteristic of European history until the 19th century. These states retained many of the characteristics of the late Middle Ages, but also saw the beginnings of political systems taking account of ideas of representation and contracts between rulers and ruled. The concept of ‘absolutism’ is examined in this context. The ‘military revolution’ in warfare is studied through examples of major conflicts.

Conflict and Stability in 17th-Century Britain
There were many divisions and tensions in 17th-century Britain, most notably in the Civil Wars and between the countries which made up the multiple kingdom of Britain. Historians disagree on the reasons for these problems. This module looks at the rival interpretations of these political and religious clashes and the attempts to resolve them.

Britain and the American Revolution, 1750-1800
The module examines key themes including the impact of the Seven Years War, John Wilkes and the growth of radicalism, the breakdown of relations between Britain and the North American colonies, the growth of a reading public and newspaper press, the increasingly controversial role of the East India Company, and the rivalry between the Younger Pitt and Charles James Fox. Particular attention is given to the British responses to the French Revolution. Primary sources include political pamphlets such as Samuel Johnson’s Taxation No Tyranny (1775) and Thomas Paine’s Common Sense (1776), sermons, cartoons and caricatures, and printed poll books.

CONTINUED OVERLEAF
Cinema and Society: Britain at War, 1939-1945
You are introduced to the use of non-literary sources as historical documents by examining films made at the time of the Second World War. Drawing on a wide range of state-sponsored and commercial films, this module focuses upon the social context in which they were produced, and the ways in which they reflect British cinema's portrayal of national and international affairs. How did the British government aim to influence popular attitudes by the use of film?

The Irish Revolution, 1910-1925
This double module provides an in-depth study of changes in Irish politics, economy and society and Anglo-Irish relations in the period 1910-25. Topics studied include the Third Home Rule Crisis, the Easter Rising, Ireland and the Great War, the Lloyd George talks of 1916, the Irish Convention of 1917-18, the Anglo-Irish War 1919-21, the Government of Ireland Act (1920), the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, the establishment of the Northern Ireland State 1920-25 and the Irish Civil War.

Key themes are Anglo-Irish relations and the various proposals and agreements made to change these, the relationship between the Irish and British political parties, the militarisation of Irish politics with the formation of the UVF and Irish Volunteers (later IRA) in 1913, the experience of counter-insurgency witnessed in the Anglo-Irish War and Irish Civil War, victim groups and the Ulster Question. The political visions and achievements of key figures in Irish politics such as Edward Carson, Michael Collins, James Craig, Arthur Griffith and Eamon de Valera are also discussed in detail.

Divided Land, Divided History: Ireland, c1885-2005
This module is effectively taught in five sections. The first considers the development of Nationalism and Unionism from 1886-1910, Conservative policy towards Ireland and the Land Question. The second section deals with the revolutionary period from 1910-1922, examining the extent to which both Unionists and Nationalists resorted to militancy, the development of partition and the creation of the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The third section of the module considers political, economic and social developments in Southern Ireland from 1922. Why did Ireland develop such a unique party political system and how did the depressed economy develop into the fastest-growing in Western Europe in the 1990s? The fourth section considers Northern Ireland under devolved rule from 1920-72, including the early troubles from 1966-72, which saw the suspension of the Stormont parliament.

The final section deals with Northern Ireland from 1972 to the present day, including attempts to restore devolved government, the growth of paramilitary groups, the success with which the British government dealt with the security threat and the electoral rise of Sinn Fein and the Democratic Unionist Party at the expense of more moderate parties.

Introduction to Strategic Studies
This module provides an introduction to strategic studies literature, including Clausewitz and the modernisation of war, the evolution of joint welfare, the laws of war, theories of deterrence,
asymmetric warfare, arms control and disarmament, humanitarian intervention and the place of weapons of mass destruction in strategy.

Ethics in International Relations
This module explores the role of ethics in international politics. You examine the meaning of morality and ethical judgement in the context of a number of issues and practices in international relations, including wars, terrorism, human rights, global inequality, multinational corporations and refugees. You assess the ethical practices of states and non-states through theoretical analysis and case studies.

European Security and Co-operation since 1945
This module concentrates on the development of security institutions and the policies of Western European states towards security co-operation and integration from 1945 to the present. Topics include the re-evaluation of European security after the Cold War, the new lease of life given to institutions inherited from the Cold War, and the input of Eastern European states into this process.

Methods for Peace and Conflict Studies
This module specifically deals with the design and conduct of conflict research; the assumption being that you need to know something about a particular conflict before you can attempt to do anything about it. You discuss topics related to the philosophy of science, research methods and the development and testing of hypotheses from different theoretical frameworks.

“The lecturers’ enthusiasm comes across in their teaching – if an academic is passionate about a subject, it’s much easier to connect yourself to that area of study.”

Will Butler
War Studies graduate
Come along for an Open Day or a UCAS Visit Day and see for yourself what it is like to be a student at Kent.

Open Days
Open Days are held in the summer and autumn for potential students, and their family and friends, to have a look round the campus. The day includes a wide range of subject displays, demonstrations and informal lectures and seminars, and the chance to tour the campus with current students to view student accommodation and facilities. For more information, see www.kent.ac.uk/opendays

UCAS Visit Days
Our UCAS Visit Days are held between December and April and include a tour of the School and the campus, and a talk on the admissions process. You also have the chance to talk to current students and academic staff about the course. For more information, see www.kent.ac.uk/visitdays

Informal Visits
You are welcome to visit the campus at any time. We produce a leaflet for a self-guided tour and you may be able to meet up with an academic member of staff. For more details, please contact the Information and Guidance Unit (see below).

More information
For more information about the University, or to order another subject leaflet, please contact our Information and Guidance Unit.
Tel: 01227 827272
Freephone (UK only): 0800 975 3777
Email: information@kent.ac.uk

You can also write to us at: Information and Guidance Unit, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ.

Location
Canterbury.

Award
BA (Hons).

Degree programme
Single honours
War Studies (V391).

Joint honours
See page 10.

Programme type
Full–time and part–time.
Taking this course on a part-time basis means taking two years to complete each stage of the programme.

Offer levels
A level 340 points (3.5 A level equivalents) inc AB at A level, IB Diploma 33 points inc 5 in HL History or 6 in SL History where taken or IB Diploma with 16 points at Higher inc 5 in HL History or 6 in SL History where taken.

Required subjects
A level History, Classical Studies, Classical Civilisation, Ancient History or Archaeology, grade B if taken. History to at least GCSE grade B if an appropriate subject is not taken at A level.

Scholarships and bursaries
For details of scholarships and bursaries at Kent, see: www.kent.ac.uk/ugfunding

For latest course information, including entry requirements, see: www.kent.ac.uk/ug
Terms and conditions: the University reserves the right to make variations to the content and delivery of courses and other services, or to discontinue courses and other services, if such action is reasonably considered to be necessary. If the University discontinues any course, it will endeavour to provide a suitable alternative.

To register for a programme of study, all students must agree to abide by the University Regulations (available online at: www.kent.ac.uk/regulations).

Data protection: for administrative, academic and health and safety reasons, the University needs to process information about its students. Full registration as a student of the University is subject to your consent to process such information.
COME AND VISIT US

We hold Open Days at our Canterbury and Medway campuses.
For more information, see: www.kent.ac.uk/opendays