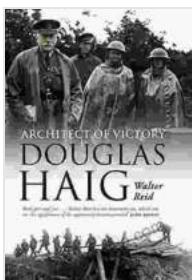


# Architect of Victory: Douglas Haig

Douglas Haig was one of the most influential British generals of World War I. He commanded the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) on the Western Front from 1915 to 1918, and was responsible for some of the most significant victories of the war, including the Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Passchendaele.



## Architect of Victory: Douglas Haig by Walter Reid

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 1724 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 496 pages
Library Binding	: 120 pages
Reading age	: 13 - 17 years
Grade level	: 8 - 12
Item Weight	: 13.6 ounces
Dimensions	: 6.75 x 0.5 x 9.5 inches



Haig was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1861. He joined the British Army in 1885, and served in India and South Africa before being appointed to command the BEF in 1915. Haig was a firm believer in the offensive, and he launched a series of massive attacks on the German lines in an attempt to break through their defenses. These attacks resulted in heavy casualties, but they also helped to wear down the German army.

In 1918, Haig's forces finally broke through the German lines, and they went on to win a series of decisive victories. Haig's leadership was instrumental in the Allied victory in World War I, and he is considered one of the most important British generals of the war.

## **Haig's Legacy**

Haig's legacy is complex and controversial. Some historians have praised him as a brilliant strategist, while others have criticized him for his excessive casualties. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Haig was a major figure in World War I, and his legacy continues to be debated today.

One of the most controversial aspects of Haig's legacy is his use of artillery. Haig ordered a massive bombardment of the German lines before each of his offensives, and these bombardments resulted in heavy casualties. Some historians have argued that Haig's use of artillery was excessive, and that it contributed to the high number of casualties suffered by the BEF.

Another controversial aspect of Haig's legacy is his decision to launch the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917. The battle was fought in extremely muddy conditions, and it resulted in heavy casualties for both sides. Some historians have argued that the battle was unnecessary, and that Haig should have waited for better weather conditions.

Despite the controversies surrounding his legacy, Haig remains a respected figure in British military history. He was a brave and determined leader, and he played a major role in the Allied victory in World War I.

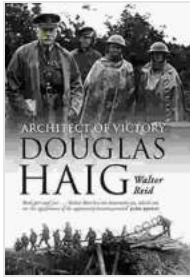
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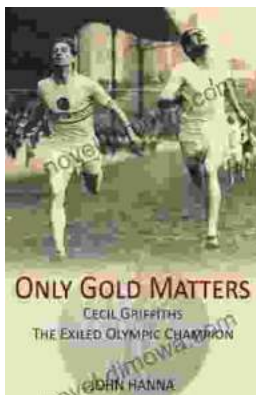
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