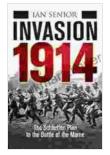
The Schlieffen Plan to the Battle of the Marne: A Military Masterpiece

The Schlieffen Plan was a military strategy developed by Germany in the early 20th century. Its goal was to achieve a decisive victory over France in a future war. The plan was named after its creator, Alfred von Schlieffen, who was the Chief of the German General Staff from 1891 to 1906.



Invasion 1914: The Schlieffen Plan to the Battle of the Marne (General Military) by Ian Senior

🚖 🚖 🚖 🚖 4 out of 5	
Language	: English
File size	: 18133 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 456 pages



The Schlieffen Plan

The Schlieffen Plan was based on the assumption that France would be Germany's main enemy in a future war. Schlieffen believed that France could be defeated quickly if Germany could outflank its defenses and attack it from the rear.

To achieve this, the Schlieffen Plan called for Germany to concentrate its forces on its right wing, which would then wheel through Belgium and

northern France and attack Paris from the northwest. The German left wing would meanwhile hold off the French forces in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Schlieffen Plan was a daring and ambitious strategy, and it came close to succeeding in 1914. However, the plan was ultimately defeated at the Battle of the Marne, where the French and British forces managed to halt the German advance.

The Battle of the Marne

The Battle of the Marne was fought in September 1914, and it marked the end of the German advance into France. The battle was a decisive victory for the Allies, and it prevented the Germans from capturing Paris.

The Battle of the Marne was a turning point in World War I. It showed that the Germans were not invincible, and it gave the Allies hope that they could win the war.

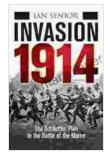
The Legacy of the Schlieffen Plan

The Schlieffen Plan is still studied today as a classic example of military strategy. It is a reminder of the importance of planning and preparation in warfare, and it shows how even the most carefully laid plans can be defeated by the unexpected.

The Schlieffen Plan also had a significant impact on the development of military strategy in the 20th century. It showed that it was possible to defeat a numerically superior enemy by using superior tactics and strategy.

The Schlieffen Plan was a bold and ambitious military strategy, and it came close to succeeding in 1914. However, the plan was ultimately defeated at

the Battle of the Marne, and it had a significant impact on the development of military strategy in the 20th century.



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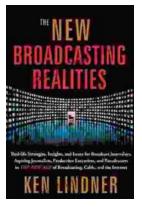
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