skilled and educated soldier. In order to help win The Battle of The Somme, Haig used war tactics and successful strategies from past wars such as the war in Sudan and the Boer War, both in Africa. This gave The Triple Entente a tactical advantage when it came to winning the war. Some may still argue that Haig was a butcher. This is because people say that Haig put other soldier's lives to waste using his tactics. Haig’s tactics didn’t always go to plan and his current strategy was the only functional one available at the time. This could have meant a greater loss of men with a different strategy.

Another reason to view Haig as a good military leader would be his selflessness and generosity. An example of this would be an incident earlier on in his life during the Sudan War. Haig was an officer in a cavalry regiment at the time. On the battlefield, an Egyptian soldier was wounded and on the ground slowly dying; Haig helped this man and took him to a safer area to get him cleaned up. This was a very noble act back then considering the high amounts of racism and nationalistic aggression. This incident helps portray Sir Douglas Haig as a good and generous military leader. Wars such as this will also give Haig good and helpful military experience offering tactical advantages to England, France and Russia making him an even better military leader.

Finally, another good reason to portray General Haig as a good military leader would be his full understanding and awareness of the situation. Just after the war, Haig wrote a book containing his own explanations for his tactics. “In the course of the struggle, losses are bound to be heavy on both sides, for in this price of victory is paid. There is no way of avoiding this... but our total losses in this war are no larger than expected.” Despite the losses being high the war in the end was won and the strategy wasn’t necessarily the blame to all of the deaths. This is because Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy were doing the same exact thing as England, France and Russia were as the whole point of a war was to bleed out the opposing team until the surrender. Despite this, Haig still knew that the strategy would involve the deaths of hundreds of thousands of men. He also said, the loss of men was inevitable and it was the only strategy guaranteed to win.

To conclude this essay, Sir Douglas Haig has made mistakes in his planning and tactics, but does not deserve to be known as a butcher. This is because he was trying his hardest to keep deaths in low numbers. All Haig was doing was trying to win the war. It was the propaganda that displayed Haig as a butcher. This is because it told the citizens that the war would be over by Christmas and it would be an easy victory. If all of the soldiers knew that the war was actually going to be cold, gruesome and highly dangerous, they may have viewed Haig and the other generals very differently.