

## CORRECT ANSWERS FOR REVIEW QUIZ FOR YEAR 3

Use the following quiz to determine how much your student remembers from Year 3 of *Tapestry of Grace*. Each short answer is worth 5 points. (Note that students need not provide as much details as our answers below.)

### SHORT ANSWER

1. What was Napoleon's Continental System?  
*The Continental System was Napoleon's attempt to destroy British trade with continental Europe and thus undermine Britain's economy. It was established by the Berlin Decree, issued in 1806, which barred British ships from ports under French control, and the Milan Decree, issued in 1807, which prevented the ships of neutral nations from carrying British goods to continental Europe.*
2. What effect did the invention of the cotton gin have on the United States?  
*The cotton gin allowed cotton workers to produce exponentially more cotton. A worker who could originally produce one pound could make fifty and eventually one thousand pounds. This lowered the price of cotton in the United States and abroad and led to increased textile production. It also revitalized slavery, which had been a dying institution in America, making it suddenly much more profitable to have slaves on cotton plantations.*
3. Describe the difference between the Constitution's "Establishment Clause" and Jefferson's phrase "separation of church and state."  
*The Establishment Clause prohibits the federal government from establishing an official state church. It does not prohibit individual states from establishing official state churches. Jefferson wished to prohibit the government from having any influence on the church, and vice versa.*
4. Due to its opposition to the War of 1812, the power of the Federalist Party declined rapidly, never to recover.
5. What was the Charter of 1814, which Louis XVIII "gifted" to the French people?  
*The Charter recognized the significant achievements of the French Revolution by protecting the principle of equality before the law, land and church titles, religious toleration, and the Code Napoléon.*
6. What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna?  
*To settle issues and redraw the continent's political map after the defeat of Napoleonic France*
7. What was Gran Colombia?  
*Gran Colombia was Simón Bolívar's attempt to make a unified South American state. It was eventually comprised of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador.*
8. What was the Missouri Compromise?  
*The Missouri Compromise was the agreement that Missouri could enter the Union as a slave state while Maine could enter as a free state, thus maintaining the balance between the slave states and the free states. In addition, it banned slavery from the Louisiana Purchase territories north of the southern boundary of Missouri, excepting the state of Missouri.*
9. What was the Monroe Doctrine?  
*The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would not allow European nations to meddle with affairs in the Western Hemisphere by either attempting to expand their territory there or interfere with nations of the Americas. Britain agreed with this foreign policy and publicly supported the Monroe Doctrine.*
10. What was Russia's response to losing the Crimean War?  
*Russia withdrew from European affairs in order to reorganize and regain strength.*  
 NOTE: Students may also mention that Russia surrendered only one piece of territory (a section of Bessarabia) they were not willing to relinquish before the war and that Russia accepted neutralization of the Black Sea.

11. What was the outcome and significance of the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857?
- *Outcome: The Dred Scott case decided that slaves would be considered property and were not to be given the rights reserved for all people in the Declaration of Independence. Thus, the case treated black people as less than people—mere property. Also, it decided that Congress had no right to prohibit the extension of slavery in American territories.*
  - *Significance: The case overturned previous legislation, such as the Missouri Compromise, in which Congress had predetermined whether a state would enter the Union as slave or free, depending on its geographic location. Many American abolitionists would not accept the Court’s decision and bent their efforts towards getting it reversed. To this end, they sought to control future Court appointments. Since the President makes those appointments, the election of 1860 became even more crucial to Northern forces.*
12. In British politics, who were the Tories and the Whigs?
- The Tories were the conservative party who had led England through the Napoleonic Wars and were extremely suspicious of radicalism or reform movements. The Whigs attracted the interest of capitalists and Protestant dissenters; they promoted political reform and free market policies.*
13. Give the importance of the Battle of Gettysburg.
- Gettysburg was the turning point of the war, because (though Meade neglected to follow and crush him, as he might have), Lee lost one third of his forces and never again reached the numbers he had at Gettysburg. He was thus never able to threaten the North effectively again, and was reduced to fighting a defensive war, trying to wear the North down.*
14. True/False: Lincoln’s chief aim in fighting the Civil War was to end the evil of slavery.
- False. Lincoln’s chief aim was to preserve the Union.*
15. Explain the role of Darwinian thought in imperialism.
- Darwin’s theory of evolution made it scientifically plausible that some races were objectively better than others. White men so educated often came to view themselves as biologically superior: a “master race” who had the right and duty to help (or exploit) the lesser races.*
16. List two non-European countries that practiced imperialism.
- The best answers are “America” and “Japan”; “Russia” is also acceptable, as it is both European and Asian.*
17. Describe the purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act.
- The Sherman Antitrust Act enabled the American government to regulate big business, especially trusts and price-fixing monopolies, to break them up and end unfair business practices.*
- NOTE: In practice, it also allowed the government to regulate unions.*
18. Name two specific political goals of the Populists.
- Any two of the following are acceptable:*
- *Secret ballot*
  - *Women’s suffrage*
  - *Direct election of senators*
  - *Graduated income tax*
  - *Farm subsidies*
  - *Government regulation of land development*
  - *Bimetallism leading to inflation*
  - *Government control of the money supply*
19. What influential statesman was responsible for the unification of Germany?
- Otto von Bismarck*
20. The United States’ victory in the Spanish-American War launched it onto the world stage as an international imperial power.

## SHORT ANSWER

NOTE: Throughout *Evaluations 4*, the answers provided for you, the teacher, are full and complete: A++ answers. Your student, however, may not give as many details as you see below. You may need to determine how much information is sufficient for your student to receive full credit, based on what you have emphasized and required.

10 minutes for these questions (4 points each)

1. What was the Great White Fleet?

*The Great White Fleet was the fleet which Roosevelt commissioned and desired to show off to the rest of the world. He asked Congress to appropriate funds to build sixteen new battleships, which he then painted white and sent on a “good-will” tour of the world, in order to show that America had become a military power.*

2. Name an office which Roosevelt held before he became president.

*Any one of the following is acceptable:*

- *Member of the New York State Assembly*
- *U.S. Civil Service Commissioner*
- *Police Commissioner of New York City*
- *Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley*
- *Governor of New York*
- *Colonel during the Spanish-American War*
- *Vice-President under McKinley*

3. Why did Roosevelt choose Taft as his successor?

*Roosevelt thought of Taft as a gifted administrator, which he was, and believed he would continue to carry out Roosevelt’s progressive policies.*

4. Why did Roosevelt run for a third term against Taft four years later?

*He felt that Taft had failed to lower tariffs, and he disapproved of Taft’s handling of the Department of the Interior. Taft had replaced many of Roosevelt’s appointees with men Roosevelt viewed as less qualified. Taft also proved that he did not agree with Roosevelt’s goal of expanding presidential power, and demonstrated that, although a gifted administrator, he was not as apt at leading others.*

5. In what major political office did Taft serve after his presidency?

*President Harding appointed Taft to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1921.*

6. Some call the period right before World War I the Age of Innocence because the Americans and Europeans of the time naïvely believed that mankind stood on the cusp of solving all problems and realizing all dreams.

- 7-8. Name two technological developments that increased the military might of European countries.

*Any two of the following are acceptable:*

- *Better farming machinery and techniques led to better food supplies*
- *New developments in chemicals led to more explosive weaponry*
- *New developments in military technologies led to the development of mines, submarines, and torpedoes, as well as both large guns (artillery) and machine guns.*
- *New, cheap, and abundant steel led first to modern battleships and then (by the war’s end) to tanks.*
- *Better communications technologies led to long distance telephone calls, radio communications, and intercontinental telegraph lines. These meant that commanders could keep control of far-off armies and navies.*
- *Airplanes meant that leaders could survey both the developments in other countries and battlefields.*
- *The well-developed railway systems throughout Europe meant that troops could move rapidly there.*

9-10. Fill out the following chart giving the two rival systems of alliances in Europe before World War I. (.5 point each)

Triple Alliance	Triple Entente
<i>Germany</i>	Great Britain
Austria-Hungary	<i>France</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>Russia</i>

## ESSAY QUESTION

20 minutes for one of these questions (60 points)

1. In *America in the 1900s and 1910s*, Jim Callan says that “during his two terms, Roosevelt expanded the power of the presidency as no other president had before.” Support this statement by describing expansions he made in his foreign policy, his social policy, and his economic policy.

### Points an Excellent Essay Might Include

#### Foreign Policy

- Roosevelt’s foreign policy can be summed up by his statement that America should “speak softly and carry a big stick,” meaning that diplomacy was important, but America should have a strong military to back up what it says.
- He interfered in Columbia, supporting the Panamanians’ bid for independence, after which the new country of Panama granted the United States rights to build their canal.
- He added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, stating that America had the right and responsibility to intervene in Latin America, with force if need be, to uphold the Monroe Doctrine.
- He brokered a peace between the Russians and the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War.
- He sought to open new markets for American businesses and increase American influence abroad.
- He built up the United States navy by funding construction of “the Great White Fleet” and sending it on a two-year cruise around the world to showcase American military might.
- He dealt directly with the Japanese, agreeing to discourage laws limiting Japanese immigration if Japan would voluntarily limit the immigration of Japanese to America.

#### Social Policy

- Roosevelt conserved around 150 million acres of national forests, also setting up five national parks and the nation’s first national wildlife refuge, along with many other animal reserves.
- He established the United States National Forest Service.
- He signed the Reclamation Act, which mandated irrigation projects in the West to reclaim farmland from the desert for homesteaders.
- He personally brokered a compromise between striking mine workers and their employers.
- He convinced Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act, marking a shift in the government’s attitude towards its people from political welfare to physical safety.
- He demanded legislation to curb abuses by the railroads, culminating in the Hepburn Railway Rate Act, which prevented railroads from raising fares on a whim.

#### Economic Policy

- Roosevelt was committed to breaking up the trusts, which he blamed for driving up prices and ignoring workers’ rights. He used the Sherman Antitrust Act to enforce his views.
- He attacked J.P. Morgan’s Northern Securities Company, eventually taking the case to the Supreme Court, where the court ruled that Morgan had acted illegally and ordered his company dissolved.
- He created a Bureau of Corporations to investigate the actions of multi-state businesses.

**Sample Essay**

Historian Jim Callan claims that “during his two terms, Roosevelt expanded the power of the presidency as no other president had before.” This claim can be clearly demonstrated by looking at specific policies which Roosevelt pursued during his time as president in the foreign, social, and economic realms.

In foreign policy, Roosevelt decided that it was time for America to become a world power. Roosevelt promoted the “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine, which stated that America had the right and responsibility to intervene in Latin America to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. He put this principle to work in his dealings with Colombia and Panama. When Colombia, which owned the Panama isthmus, refused to allow the Americans to build a canal, Roosevelt waited until a civil war erupted in Colombia and then encouraged the Panamanians to declare their independence. Once Panama had been established, Roosevelt convinced them to allow America to build its canal. This combination of diplomacy, intimidation, and interference in Latin American politics marked a shift in the way America conducted foreign policy.

In his social policy, Roosevelt made it a great priority to conserve the national forests and wildlife that were being quickly destroyed as America continued to industrialize. In addition to preserving and improving land, Roosevelt sought to improve people’s daily lives by supporting the Pure Food and Drug Act, taking the unprecedented step of overseeing the physical welfare of the American people. He also personally brokered a compromise between striking mine workers and their employers, a personal step never before taken by a president.

In his economic policy, Roosevelt believed that trusts represented a threat to the American worker, and so he made it his mission to dissolve them. He first attacked J.P. Morgan’s Northern Securities Company, a large railroad conglomerate which he said was in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. He prosecuted the company all the way to the Supreme Court, which sided with Roosevelt and dissolved the trust. This level of interference in private business was unprecedented and greatly enlarged the power of the president.

Roosevelt’s expansion of presidential power was huge. He increased the personal level of involvement in foreign affairs, added conservation and labor disputes to his social responsibilities, and took on the dissolution of trusts as a personal project. Roosevelt, as Callan rightly notes, expanded the role and power of the president like no one before him.

2. Describe the rising nationalism in Europe during the fifty years before World War I, especially with regards to imperialism, militarization, and alliances.

**Points an Excellent Essay Might Include****Imperialism**

- Colonies gave countries power, prestige, and resources.
- As some countries, like Britain and France, consolidated their control over vast overseas empires, other countries, like Germany and Italy, felt the need to catch up and create their own empires.
- Events like the Boxer Rebellion in China and the Second Boer War in South Africa began to sour European citizens’ attitudes toward imperialism.

**Militarization**

- Better farming technology and techniques led to better food supplies, which led to a general increase in European population.
- New developments in military technology led to more explosive weaponry, and the development of mines, submarines, torpedoes, artillery, machine guns, airplanes, battleships, and tanks.
- Better communication technologies led to more effective long distance communication via telephone, radio, and telegraph.
- Advanced communications equipment gave governments much more control over their people, leading to the institution of universal conscription (draft) and the indoctrination of their people.
- Advancing technology made it necessary to upgrade and refit armies every twenty years or so, a cost which could only be justified as leaders compared themselves to the other militarizing countries.

**Points an Excellent Essay Might Include (continued)****Alliances**

- Ambitions and fears motivated the tangled web of alliances:
  - Those eager to expand, like Russia, Japan, and Serbia, looked for allies that would help them.
  - Those who were insecure, like France, Germany, and Britain, made alliances against future attack.
- Many alliances were originally formed to prevent wars over colonies between imperial powers.
- The Triple Alliance, formed between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, bound the nations to go to war if their fellows did.
- The Triple Entente, formed between Britain, Russia, and France, developed from common interests between France and Russia, as well as a desire to control imperial influences in Asia between Russia and Britain.

**Sample Essay**

*World War I, which marked the end of almost one hundred years of relative peace on the continent of Europe, was in part due to the nationalism of European countries. This nationalism was marked by rising imperialism, increased militarization, and an increasingly tangled web of alliances among the different countries. The combination of these factors, among others, created a pile of kindling that needed just a spark to become the raging inferno of the Great War.*

*Britain and France had been building their overseas empires for four hundred years, and both had extensive holdings which they depended on for their great prosperity. On the flip side, countries like Germany and Italy, which had only consolidated into nations in the late nineteenth century, wanted to enter the imperialism game, but had no way to gain more holdings since most territories were already controlled by older powers. This caused tension between powers on the mainland, especially as imperial holdings increased national pride and competition between nations.*

*This competition was further driven by advancing technologies. New developments led to more explosive and dangerous weaponry, especially mines, submarines, torpedoes, machine guns, and battleships. This advancing technology was expensive, but military leaders justified it by constantly comparing themselves to other nations who were also militarizing. It was unacceptable for nationalistic forces to fall behind other nations, and so each country pushed for more and more technology to keep up with its neighbors.*

*The tangled alliance system on the continent drove these competing forces still further. Countries looking to expand their territorial holdings began to form alliances that they believed would help them expand, and countries afraid to lose their territorial holdings made alliances that they believed would help them protect themselves. Germany allied with Austria-Hungary to protect its borders, and conflicts between Russia and Britain led Russia to ally itself with France. Germany's increased militarization later drove Britain back to France and Russia, joining them in what became the Triple Entente. Italy, looking to increase its own territory into the Balkans, joined Germany in the Triple Alliance, and the two alliance systems turned Europe into a set of dominoes just waiting for one to be tipped over.*

*Rising nationalism led to imperialist competition, military comparisons, and tangled alliances that began swirling around Europe, setting it up for the storm that would be World War I. All it would take was one small event to turn this zealous nationalism into full-blown war, and that event was poised to strike as the world entered 1914.*

## SHORT ANSWER

10 minutes for these questions (4 points each)

1. How did Woodrow Wilson surprise the state officials who first convinced him to run for governor of New Jersey?  
*The Democratic state officials had convinced Wilson to run because they wanted a seemingly honest candidate who would help their image and yet still allow them to continue their illegal, self-serving ways. Wilson surprised them by refusing to compromise his principles, instead instituting many reforms and quickly gaining national power and prestige.*
2. Wilson called his reform package as president the New Freedom.
- 3-4. Name two reforms that Wilson pushed through during his first term as president.  
*Any two of the following would be correct:*
  - *He pushed through an act to lower tariffs (the Underwood Tariff Act) in order to break big business monopolies.*
  - *He created the Federal Reserve through the Federal Reserve System bill, giving it power to set interest rates, manage the sale and purchase of federal bonds, and determine the amount of paper money that was issued.*
  - *He created the Federal Trade Commission to fight the abuses of big business by preventing the formation of trusts among private companies.*
  - *He signed the Clayton Antitrust Act, which clarified the Sherman Antitrust Act and allowed the formation of unions and the use of collective bargaining in the pursuit of better working conditions.*
  - *He convinced Congress to appropriate more money for education and highway construction.*
  - *He enacted an eight-hour work day and unemployment compensation laws for federal workers.*
  - *He signed two bills to help farmers get credit and obtain loans.*
5. Who was Pancho Villa?  
*Pancho Villa was a Mexican general who, while trying to take over Mexico from the American-supported Venustiano Carranza, killed sixteen Americans aboard a train. Wilson ordered General John Pershing to capture Villa, but Pershing's attempts were unsuccessful, instead stirring up the resentment of the Mexican populace for having "invaded" the country for over a year.*
6. What event triggered the start of World War I?  
*The assassination of the Austrian Archduke, Franz Ferdinand, in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914.*
- 7-8. What was the Schlieffen Plan? (4 points) Did it work? Why or why not? (4 points)  
*The Schlieffen Plan was the German strategy, developed in 1905 by Alfred von Schlieffen, for fighting a two-front war. The plan demanded a swift defeat of France (via a pincer movement at the French border, and through Belgium) and then an assault on Russia, which was expected to mobilize slowly. The plan broke down due to mismanagement of the Belgium arm of the German forces and a failure to take into account the difficulties (and political consequences) of invading Belgium. These factors, coupled with the French victory at the Battle of the Marne, which halted the German advance outside of Paris, made a quick victory impossible.*
9. What event caused Great Britain to enter the war?  
*The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany*
10. What was the "Race to the Sea"?  
*The "Race to the Sea" was a series of battles in which Germany tried to seize French ports to block Allied aid to France. It ended with the Battle of Ypres, in Belgium, in which the Germans were finally stopped, and trench warfare set in.*

## ESSAY QUESTION

20 minutes for one of these questions (60 points)

1. “Wilson was an idealist and a reformer.” In the context of this statement, discuss the details of at least two of Wilson’s reforms in the areas of banking, tariffs, business, or education, and give reasons why he was able to pass these reforms so effectively.

### Points an Excellent Essay Might Include

#### Wilson’s reforms

- He believed tariffs helped create big business monopolies and raised prices on goods by reducing competition from Europe, so he signed the Underwood Tariff Act, which drastically cut all tariffs and eliminated them entirely on products that Americans produced cheaply and in abundance, such as food, wool, steel, and iron.
- As part of the Underwood Act, the first personal income tax was instituted, legalized by the newly passed Sixteenth Amendment. The income tax was needed to replace lost revenue from the lowered tariffs.
- He believed the government should be in control of the banking system in order to better regulate money and credit, so he signed the Federal Reserve System bill that established the Federal Reserve Bank and its oversight group, the Federal Reserve Board. He gave the Federal Reserve Board the responsibility to set interest rates, manage the sale and purchase of federal bonds, and determine the amount of paper money that was issued.
- He created the Federal Trade Commission, tasked with fighting the abuses of big business, with the authority to approve or deny business mergers and to prevent the formation of trusts.
- He signed the Clayton Antitrust Act, which clarified the language of the Sherman Antitrust Act by specifically allowing the formation of unions and the use of collective bargaining, picketing, and strikes on the part of labor in the pursuit of better working conditions.
- He urged Congress to appropriate more money for education and highway construction.
- He enacted an eight-hour work day and unemployment compensation laws for federal workers.
- He signed two bills to benefit farmers, one to help them get credit and the other to obtain loans.
- He signed a bill that limited child labor for those under 14 years old. This reform was short-lived, however, since the Supreme Court overturned it soon after.

#### Reasons for Wilson’s effectiveness

- Many other progressive Democrats were elected to Congress in 1912 when Wilson was elected president, giving him strong support for his reforms in both the House and the Senate.
- Wilson was very personally devoted to reform, and his earnestness gave his reforms extra weight.
- Wilson was following the example of Theodore Roosevelt in pursuing reforms; people had become accustomed to the president promoting such causes.

#### Sample Essay

*Woodrow Wilson was an idealistic man, and as president he had the opportunity to implement many of the reforms that he believed were necessary for the country. Some of his most influential reforms came during his first term as he helped complete the transformation of the country begun under Theodore Roosevelt.*

*One reform that Wilson considered very important was the reduction of the tariffs passed under Taft. He believed that tariffs, by reducing competition from other countries, especially Europe, helped create business monopolies and were costly for consumers. Thus, he signed the Underwood Tariff Act, which cut tariffs across the board and removed them altogether on products like steel and food that Americans produced in abundance.*

*Another of Wilson’s reforms was the Federal Reserve System bill. He believed that banking should not be under the control of a few private individuals, but instead should be under governmental control in order to better regulate money*



and credit. The bill created the Federal Reserve Board, among other things, which had the responsibility to set interest rates, manage the sale and purchase of federal bonds, and determine the amount of paper money issued in the country.

Wilson was able to effectively pass these and other reforms because he had a broad base of support. He was not the only progressive Democrat to be elected in 1912. In fact, progressive Democrats had swept into power during that year, so Wilson had broad support for his reforms for the first several years of his presidency. In addition, he sincerely believed in the importance of his reforms. He won much support because of his sincerity and ability to communicate his ideas.

Wilson was a very idealistic man, but he combined these ideals with fervency and broad support, and passed many reforms during his first few years in office.

2. European military leaders were convinced on the eve of World War I that any war among their nations would be brief and relatively bloodless. The reverse was the case. Explain why leaders thought a European conflict would be brief, and then tell why it proved not to be the case.

### Points an Excellent Essay Might Include

#### Why did they think it would be a brief conflict?

- They thought the war could be fought quickly and decisively.
- They had a dearth of real information about the capability of new armies in the field, new weaponry, and the abilities to supply and communicate with modern armies.
- They relied on crude and outdated stereotypes of enemy armies.
- The Germans believed that the Schlieffen Plan would eliminate France quickly so that they could focus their attentions on the Russians, bringing the war to a swift end.

#### Why were they wrong?

- There had not been a major war in Europe in a hundred years, so they had not bothered to prepare themselves to fight the other countries.
- Misunderstandings of army and weapons capabilities led to bad strategies being formed by military leaders.
- The Germans underestimated the amount of time it would take to move their troops, given the realities of human endurance, armed resistance, and disruptions of communications and railway systems.
- The Germans also did not anticipate the reactions from their invasion of Belgium, and when Britain entered the war to defend the neutral country, all hopes of a quick war disappeared.

### Sample Essay

*World War I was one of the bloodiest wars in human history. It dragged on for four long years, taking the lives of millions of young men as they fought to the death over patches of muddy ground. Yet, surprisingly, when the war began, most powers in Europe believed that the war would be quick and painless, over in just a few months. The reasons for their error were rooted in their failure to understand the past and in their inability to grasp the consequences of the new world of technology in which they were living.*

*When World War I began, the leaders of Europe believed the war could be fought quickly and ended decisively. There had been no general war in Europe for almost one hundred years, since the Treaty of Vienna ended the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, and thus they were still operating under mid-nineteenth century understandings about their own and their enemies' military capabilities. They did not have accurate intelligence about the surrounding countries in Europe and their militaries and so were working from outdated and crude stereotypes of enemy armies while forming their strategies at the outset of the war. These erroneous data led to the belief that the war could be ended quickly.*

*An excellent example of this is the Schlieffen Plan, which Germany believed would enable them to win the war decisively. They planned to sweep into France before France had a chance to mobilize, quickly occupying Paris and taking the French out of the war, and then to send all their forces to the Eastern Front to fight Russia. The strategy had to work fast, because France needed to fall before Russia could fully mobilize and begin attacking. Unfortunately,*

*the strategy was flawed because it underestimated the amount of time it would take to move troops to capture and occupy France and overestimated the capabilities of the German troops. It also did not take into account the amount of armed resistance it would face, and especially did not expect that its invasion route through Belgium would cause Britain to enter the war in defense of the neutral country. Instead of falling quickly, France held out against the German armies, and the war soon turned into a quagmire.*

*This is but one example among many of the way that Europeans' expectations for a quick war turned into a slow, bitter conflict. The misunderstandings of modern warfare, and the faulty strategies they led to, doomed the combatant countries to a long and bloody war.*