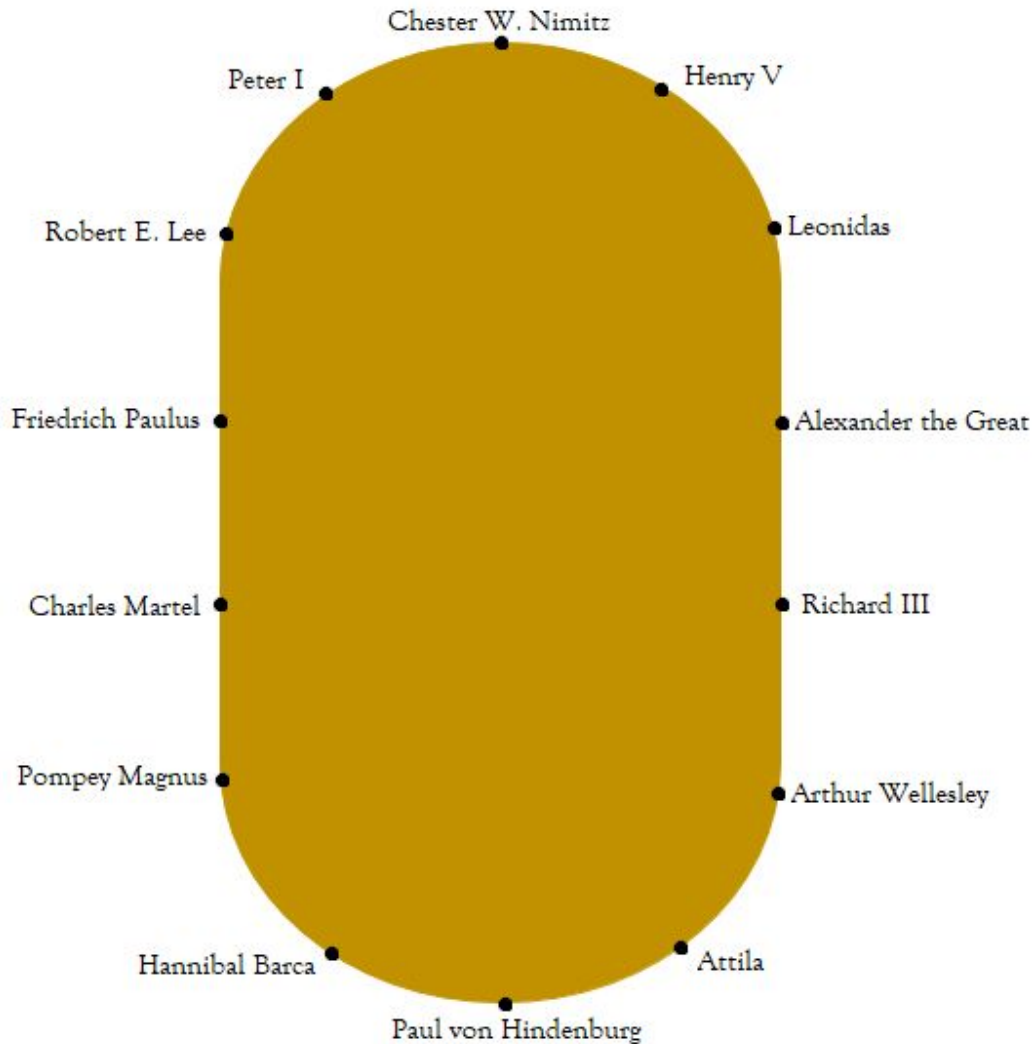


Harkness Warriors



“The numbers just make the English victory that much more impressive. Their 6,000 soldiers against 20,000 French still managed to win!” Peter I exclaimed. “Yes,” Hannibal responded, “but that was expected given their heavy armor and decreased mobility.” “How do you think this victory had an impact on the Hundred Years’ War overall?” Chester W. Nimitz inquired. Attila mentioned that given the event had occurred in 1415, forty years or so before the war ended, its effect must not have been large. “Regardless,” Henry V added, “6,000 French soldiers lost their lives.”

Chester W. Nimitz began the conversation with a question. "Why did this event cause the downfall of Napoleon?" "Well," Robert E. Lee commented, "his mistake in this instance was his hesitation." Pompey Magnus agreed, saying, "If he hadn't waited to attack, Prussian troops wouldn't have arrived in time to aid the British." "When was this again?" asked Paul von Hindenburg, urging the group to think about the historical context. "It was the day of June 18, 1815," Arthur Wellesley reminded him. Leonidas talked about what was happening in the world at that time, until Chester W. Nimitz suggested they focus back in on the event itself.

Robert E. Lee asked, "What were the positive and negative outcomes here?" "First of all, the Americans lost 147 aircraft and over 300 seamen," Chester W. Nimitz offered. "Beyond that, though, this seemed to be a great success for them," Leonidas mentioned. Friedrich Paulus agreed. Robert E. Lee, still confused, asked why. Pompey Magnus stepped in: "America sank four Japanese fleet carriers." "Not only that," Friedrich Paulus added, "they solved the Japanese fleet codes and managed to catch them by surprise." Arthur Wellesley decided that for 1942 technology, that was pretty impressive.

Robert E. Lee suggested the group approach discussing this event by setting the context. "Alright," Leonidas said, "it was the very beginning of WWI, in East Prussia." There was a substantial pause. Chester W. Nimitz broke the silence by saying, "The German army moved against the Russian army in 1914." "The event resulted in a German victory," added Paul von Hindenburg.

"Who was involved in this, again?" asked Robert E. Lee. Pompey Magnus responded, saying, "The Confederate and Union armies." Friedrich Paulus mentioned that the Northern army was more specifically the Union Army of the Potomac, which Alexander the Great agreed with. Arthur Wellesley offered the date of the event, July 1863, to which Leonidas reminded the table that the Confederate army was forced to retreat on the 4th.

Robert E. Lee announced to the table that this event was incredible. Richard III agreed, marveling at the bravery of the 300 soldiers who had stayed behind when the Persian army had outmaneuvered the Spartans. "The way the terrain was used in their strategy should be noted too," Leonidas mentioned. Arthur Wellesley brought up the Persian victory and its impact on the world at the time.