

# pzkpfw vi tiger ii

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii**, commonly known as the Tiger II or King Tiger, stands as one of the most formidable and iconic tanks of World War II. Developed by Nazi Germany, this heavy tank was designed to counter the increasingly powerful Allied armored vehicles and to serve as a symbol of German engineering prowess during the war. Renowned for its exceptional firepower, thick armor, and imposing presence on the battlefield, the Tiger II remains a subject of fascination for military historians, tank enthusiasts, and collectors alike. In this comprehensive article, we delve into the history, specifications, variants, operational history, and legacy of the pzkpfw vi tiger ii, providing an in-depth understanding of this legendary war machine.

## Origins and Development of the pzkpfw vi tiger ii

### Background and Need for a Heavy Tank

During the early years of World War II, German armored forces primarily relied on medium tanks like the Panzer III and Panzer IV. However, as the war progressed, the Allies introduced more advanced tanks such as the Soviet T-34 and the American M4 Sherman, which often outmatched German tanks in terms of armor and firepower. To maintain battlefield superiority, Germany recognized the need for a new heavy tank that could withstand enemy fire and deliver devastating blows.

### Development Timeline

The development of the Tiger II began in late 1941, following the success of the original Tiger I. The design aimed to improve upon the Tiger I's capabilities by offering superior armor protection and firepower while maintaining manageable mobility. Key milestones in its development include:

- Design Initiation: 1941
- Prototype Completion: 1943
- First Operational Deployment: 1944

The project was led by Henschel & Son, which also produced the Tiger I, and was later supported by other manufacturers such as Porsche, which proposed alternative designs.

## Design and Specifications of the Tiger II

### Overall Design Philosophy

The Tiger II epitomized German engineering's focus on armor protection and firepower,

often at the expense of weight and maneuverability. Its design incorporated sloped armor, thick frontal shields, and a powerful main gun, making it a formidable opponent on the battlefield.

## Key Specifications

Below are the primary technical specifications of the Tiger II:

1. Weight: Approximately 69.8 tons (combat weight)
2. Dimensions:
  - Length: 10.3 meters (including gun)
  - Width: 3.75 meters
  - Height: 3.0 meters
3. Armor:
  - Front hull: Up to 150 mm (5.9 inches)
  - Side armor: 80 mm (3.1 inches)
  - Rear armor: 80 mm
  - Turret armor: Up to 200 mm (7.9 inches)
4. Armament:
  - Main Gun: 8.8 cm KwK 43 L/71
  - Secondary Armament: 2 × 7.92 mm MG 34 machine guns
5. Engine: Maybach HL230 P30 V-12 petrol engine producing 700 horsepower
6. Maximum Speed: Approximately 41 km/h (25 mph)
7. Operational Range: Around 150-180 km (93-112 miles)

## Unique Features

- Sloped armor design: Enhanced deflection and ballistic resistance.
- Powerful main gun: Capable of destroying most Allied tanks at considerable ranges.
- Intercom system: Allowed better crew coordination within the tank.
- Optics and fire control: Advanced for its time, including rangefinders and command sights.

## Variants of the Tiger II

While the primary model was the Tiger II Ausf. B, several variants and field modifications emerged throughout its service life.

## Major Variants

1. Tiger II Ausf. B (Royal Tiger or King Tiger): The standard production model with the 8.8 cm KwK 43 L/71 gun.
2. Tiger II Ausf. A: Early prototypes, featuring different turret designs and armor configurations.
3. Flamethrower Variant: Some units were fitted with flamethrowers for specialized combat roles.
4. Brummbär: A close support variant equipped with a 150 mm howitzer for destroying

fortifications.

### **Notable Field Modifications**

- Reinforced armor plates.
- Upgraded optics and communication equipment.
- Additional smoke grenade launchers for concealment.

## **Operational History of the pzkwfw vi tiger ii**

### **Deployment and Combat Performance**

**The Tiger II entered combat in 1944 during the Battle of Normandy and later saw extensive action on the Eastern and Western Fronts. Its deployment was limited due to production challenges, high costs, and logistical issues stemming from its weight and complexity.**

#### **Key operational highlights:**

- **Battle of Normandy:** The Tiger II was involved in defensive actions against Allied advances, demonstrating its formidable armor and firepower but often struggling with mechanical reliability.
- **Eastern Front:** Its thick armor was effective against Soviet tanks, but the harsh winter conditions and fuel shortages hampered operational efficiency.
- **Battle of the Bulge:** The Tiger II played a role in the German offensive, showcasing its offensive capabilities.
- **Defense of Germany:** The tank was used in last-ditch

**defensive operations, often against numerically superior Allied forces.**

## **Strengths and Weaknesses in Combat**

### **Strengths:**

- Superior armor protection, especially frontally.**
- Excellent main gun capable of destroying most enemy tanks at long ranges.**
- Psychological impact on Allied forces due to its imposing presence.**

### **Weaknesses:**

- High production and maintenance costs.**
- Mechanical unreliability, especially in colder climates.**
- Limited mobility compared to lighter tanks.**
- Logistical challenges due to its weight and fuel consumption.**

## **Legacy and Collectibility of the Tiger II**

### **Historical Significance**

**The Tiger II is often regarded as the pinnacle of German tank design during WWII. Its combination of heavy armor and firepower set a benchmark for future armored vehicles, influencing post-war tank development.**

## **Preservation and Museums**

**Today, only a few Tiger II tanks remain preserved in museums and private collections worldwide. Notable locations include:**

- The Bovington Tank Museum in the UK.**
- The German Tank Museum in Munster.**
- The Kubinka Tank Museum in Russia.**

**Many restorations have been carried out to showcase the tank's engineering and historical importance.**

## **Modeling and Collection**

**The Tiger II remains popular among modelers and collectors. Various scale models are available, ranging from detailed resin kits to die-cast replicas. Collectors highly value surviving tanks, which serve as powerful symbols of WWII history.**

## **Conclusion: The Enduring Legend of the pzkw vi tiger ii**

**The pzkw vi tiger ii, or King Tiger, stands as a testament to German engineering's ambition during World War II. Despite its logistical and mechanical challenges, its exceptional design, devastating firepower, and armored protection make it one of the most formidable tanks ever built. Its impact on WWII battles and its lasting legacy in military history**

**continue to fascinate enthusiasts and historians today. Whether as a symbol of technological prowess or as a reminder of the complexities of wartime innovation, the Tiger II remains an enduring icon in the annals of armored warfare.**

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### **Keywords for SEO Optimization:**

- pzkpfw vi tiger ii**
- King Tiger tank**
- WWII heavy tanks**
- German tanks WWII**
- Tiger II specifications**
- Tiger II variants**
- Tiger II operational history**
- German armor WWII**
- Tiger II preservation**
- WWII tank history**

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

**What was the primary role of the PzKpfw VI Tiger II in World War II?**

**The Tiger II, also known as the King Tiger, served as a heavy tank designed to break through enemy defenses and provide formidable firepower and armor on the battlefield.**

**How did the armor of the Tiger II compare to other tanks of its time?**

**The Tiger II featured thick sloped armor, with frontal armor up to 150mm, making it one of the most heavily armored tanks of WWII, surpassing many contemporaries in protection.**

**What were the main armament features of the Tiger II?**

**It was equipped with an 8.8 cm KwK 43 L/71 gun, capable of engaging enemy tanks at long ranges, along with coaxial machine guns for infantry defense.**

**What were some of the common issues faced by the Tiger II during combat?**

**The Tiger II was known for its mechanical complexity, high fuel consumption, and limited maneuverability, which often led to breakdowns and logistical challenges.**

**How many Tiger II tanks were produced during WWII?**

**Approximately 492 units of the Tiger II were produced between 1943 and 1945.**

**In which battles did the Tiger II prominently**

**participate?**

**The Tiger II saw action in battles such as Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Eastern Front, often used as a spearhead in major German offensives.**

**What was the strategic significance of the Tiger II in WWII armored warfare?**

**The Tiger II was intended to counter Soviet heavy tanks like the IS-2, serving as a symbol of German armored strength and a key component in defensive strategies.**

**How does the Tiger II influence modern tank design and military history?**

**The Tiger II's advanced armor and firepower influenced post-war tank development, highlighting the importance of combined armor and firepower, though its logistical issues also underscored the need for mobility and reliability.**

**Are any Tiger II tanks preserved in museums today?**

**Yes, several Tiger II tanks are preserved in museums and private collections worldwide, allowing historians and enthusiasts to study this iconic WWII heavy tank.**

## **Additional Resources**

### **pzkw vi tiger ii: The Evolution of German Heavy Armor in World War II**

**The pzkw vi tiger ii, more commonly known as the Tiger II or King Tiger, stands as one of the most formidable and iconic tanks of World War II. Its imposing presence on the battlefield, combined with advanced engineering and formidable firepower, cemented its reputation as both a technological marvel and a symbol of German military prowess. This article delves into the origins, design, operational history, and legacy of the Tiger II, offering a comprehensive overview for enthusiasts and scholars alike.**

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### **Origins and Development of the Tiger II**

#### **The Need for a Heavy Breakthrough Tank**

**By the early 1940s, the German Wehrmacht faced increasingly sophisticated Allied armor and anti-tank weaponry. The success of earlier tanks such as the Panzer IV and Panther underscored the necessity for a super-heavy tank capable of engaging enemy armor at long ranges and breaking through fortified lines. The Tiger I, introduced in 1942, set the stage, but its limitations—such as mechanical complexity and production costs—prompted the development of an even more formidable successor.**

## **From Tiger I to Tiger II**

**The Tiger II was conceived as a response to the Soviet T-34 and KV series tanks that had demonstrated the need for superior armor and firepower. The design process began in 1942, with specifications emphasizing:**

- Heavier armor protection to withstand hits from contemporary anti-tank weapons.**
- A powerful gun capable of defeating enemy tanks at extended ranges.**
- Improved mobility, despite the increased weight.**

## **Design Philosophy and Influences**

**The Tiger II's design drew heavily from earlier German heavy tanks, combining the hull and turret concepts of the Tiger I with enhanced armor and armament. The goal was to produce a tank that could serve as a "breakthrough" vehicle, leading assaults and turning the tide of battles.**

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## **Design and Engineering Features**

### **Armor Protection**

**One of the Tiger II's defining features was its formidable armor:**

- Upper hull armor: Up to 150 mm thick, sloped for enhanced protection.**
- Turret armor: Up to 185 mm, designed to withstand**

**most contemporary anti-tank weapons.**

- Lower hull: Approximately 80 mm, providing adequate protection while maintaining some mobility.**

**The armor's sloped design significantly increased its effectiveness, allowing it to deflect incoming rounds more efficiently.**

## **Armament**

**The main armament of the Tiger II was its 8.8 cm KwK 43 L/71 gun, an evolution of the famous Tiger I's weapon, but with increased length and muzzle velocity. Its specifications included:**

- Caliber: 88 mm**
- Barrel length: 71 calibers**
- Effective range: Over 3,000 meters**
- Ammunition types: AP, APCR, and HE rounds**

**This gun could reliably engage targets at long distances, including the formidable Soviet T-34/85 and IS tanks.**

**The secondary armament included:**

- Coaxial MG 34 machine gun: For infantry support and light targets.**
- hull-mounted MG 34: For additional defense.**

## **Mobility and Mechanical Aspects**

**Despite its weight of approximately 69 tons, the Tiger II was powered by a Maybach HL230 P45 V-12 petrol**

**engine, producing around 700 horsepower. This provided:**

- Maximum speed: About 40 km/h on roads.**
- Operational range: Around 160 km, depending on terrain and combat conditions.**

**However, the massive weight and complex engineering led to mechanical reliability issues, with frequent breakdowns and maintenance challenges.**

## **Design Innovations**

**The Tiger II incorporated several technological innovations:**

- Interleaved road wheels: Similar to the Panther tank, distributing weight and improving ride quality.**
- Advanced suspension system: Offering better off-road mobility.**
- Heavy turret armor: Providing increased protection for the crew.**

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## **Production and Deployment**

### **Manufacturing Challenges**

**Production of the Tiger II was complex and resource-intensive. The tank's intricate design required extensive use of high-quality materials and skilled labor, limiting output. From 1944 to 1945, approximately 492 units were produced.**

## **Deployment in Combat**

**The Tiger II saw action primarily on the Eastern and Western Fronts:**

- Eastern Front: Engaged in battles such as the Battle of Kursk and later at the Battle of the Bulge.**
- Western Front: Participated in the Battle of Normandy and the Allied invasion of Germany.**

**Despite its formidable armor and firepower, the Tiger II's deployment was hampered by mechanical issues, logistical difficulties, and strategic limitations. Its weight made it challenging to transport and maintain, often leading to delays and operational inefficiencies.**

## **Tactical Use and Limitations**

**The Tiger II's intended role as a breakthrough tank was often hindered by:**

- Limited numbers: Due to production constraints.**
- Mechanical unreliability: Leading to frequent breakdowns.**
- Fuel consumption: High fuel needs reduced operational endurance.**
- Mobility issues: Difficult terrain could immobilize these heavy vehicles.**

**Nevertheless, when employed effectively, the Tiger II could dominate battlefield opponents, especially when supported by infantry and air units.**

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## **Operational Impact and Notable Engagements**

### **Effectiveness Against Enemy Armor**

**The Tiger II's main gun was capable of destroying most Allied and Soviet tanks at significant ranges. Its thick armor made it nearly impervious to many contemporary anti-tank weapons, providing a psychological edge on the battlefield.**

### **Notable Battles**

- Battle of Kursk (1943): The Tiger II was not yet fielded, but the development phase influenced subsequent German heavy tank tactics.**
- Battle of Normandy (1944): Limited deployment due to production delays; however, some units participated in delaying Allied advances.**
- Battle of the Bulge (1944-1945): The Tiger II played a crucial role in the initial surprise offensive, causing heavy losses to Allied armor.**
- Eastern Front engagements: In battles like the defense of East Prussia, the Tiger II proved effective but was often outnumbered.**

### **Challenges Faced**

**Despite its combat prowess, the Tiger II faced significant operational challenges:**

- Mechanical failures leading to downtime.**
- Difficulties in logistics and supply chains.**
- Limited numbers, reducing strategic impact.**
- Vulnerability to air attacks and anti-tank weapons as**

**Allied tactics evolved.**

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## **Legacy and Historical Significance**

### **Technological Influence**

**The Tiger II influenced future tank design with its emphasis on armor and firepower. Its innovations in sloped armor and turret design informed post-war armored vehicles.**

### **Symbol of German Engineering and War Effort**

**The tank epitomized German technological ambition during WWII but also highlighted the limitations of heavy, resource-intensive machinery in prolonged warfare.**

### **Post-War Assessments**

**After the war, the Tiger II was studied extensively by Allied forces, leading to improved anti-tank tactics and weapons. Its legacy persists as a symbol of both engineering excellence and the logistical challenges of heavy armor warfare.**

### **Collectibility and Cultural Impact**

**Today, surviving Tiger II tanks are treasured exhibits in museums and private collections worldwide, representing a bygone era of armored warfare. Their images have been featured in films, video games, and**

**literature, cementing their place in popular culture.**

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## **Conclusion**

**The pzkwf vi tiger ii remains one of the most iconic and formidable tanks of World War II. Its impressive armor, devastating firepower, and innovative design epitomize the German military's focus on technological superiority. However, its operational limitations and logistical challenges underscore the complexities of deploying such heavy machinery in the chaos of war. As both a technological marvel and a historical symbol, the Tiger II continues to captivate military enthusiasts and historians, offering insights into the relentless pursuit of armored dominance during one of history's most tumultuous periods.**

## **Pzkwf Vi Tiger Ii**

**pzkwf vi tiger ii:** Panzerkampfwagen VI Tiger Ausf. H (E) and Tiger Ausf. B Peter Chamberlain, Chris Ellis, 1972

**pzkwf vi tiger ii:** *Tiger I & Tiger II Tanks* Dennis Oliver, 2020-08-31 "Will be of great interest to modelers that plan to build a Tiger tank and to military historians alike." —AMPS Indianapolis By the first weeks of 1945, the Eastern Front had been pushed back to the Carpathian mountain passes in the south and Warsaw on the Vistula River in the center, while in the north, the German army was fighting in East Prussia. The Wehrmacht's armored and mobile formations were now employed exclusively as fire brigades, rushed from one crisis to the next as the Red Army pushed inexorably westward. Critical to the German defense were the army's heavy Panzer battalions, whose Tiger tanks, with their 8.8 cm guns, were almost invincible on the open plains of central Europe. In his latest book in the TankCraft series, Dennis Oliver uses archive photos and extensively researched color illustrations to examine the Tiger tanks and units of the German Army and Waffen-SS heavy Panzer battalions that struggled to resist the onslaught of Soviet armor during the last days of the conflict that culminated in the battle for Berlin. A key section of this book displays available model kits and aftermarket products, complemented by a gallery of beautifully constructed and painted models in various scales. Technical details as well as modifications introduced during production

and in the field are also examined, providing everything the modeler needs to create an accurate representation of these historic tanks.

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: Pz. Kpfw. VI** Mariusz Suliga, 2020-10-31

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: Pzkpfw VI Tiger I and Tiger II ("King Tiger")** Peter Chamberlain, Chris Ellis, 1972

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: Tiger I & Tiger II** Anthony Tucker-Jones, 2013-07-17 A pictorial history and analysis of the infamous World War II German tanks. The German Tiger I and Tiger II (known to the Allies as the King Tiger or Royal Tiger) were the most famous and formidable heavy tanks of the Second World War. In their day, their awesome reputation inspired such apprehension among Allied soldiers that the weaknesses of these brilliant but flawed designs tended to be overlooked. Anthony Tucker-Jones, in this illustrated history, tells the story of their conception and development and reconsiders their operational history, and he dispels the myths that have grown up around them. The Tigers were over-engineered, required raw materials that were in short supply, and were time-consuming to manufacture and difficult to recover from the battlefield. Only around 1,300 of the Tiger I and fewer than 500 of the Tiger II were produced, so they were never going to make anything more than a local impact on the outcome of the fighting on the Western and Eastern fronts. Yet the myth of the Tigers, with their 88mm guns, thick armor, and brutal profiles, has grown over time to the extent that they are regarded as the deadliest tanks of the Second World War. Anthony Tucker-Jones's expert account of these remarkable fighting vehicles is accompanied by a series of color plates showing the main variants of the designs and the common ancillary equipment and unit markings. His book is an essential work of reference for enthusiasts.

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: Tiger I and Tiger II Tanks** Dennis Oliver, 2021-04-30 By the first weeks of 1945, the Eastern Front had been pushed back to the Carpathian mountain passes in the south and Warsaw on the Vistula River in the center, while in the north, the German army was fighting in East Prussia. The Wehrmacht's armored and mobile formations were now employed exclusively as fire brigades, rushed from one crisis to the next as the Red Army pushed inexorably westward. Critical to the German defense were the army's heavy Panzer battalions whose Tiger tanks, with their 8.8 cm guns, were almost invincible on the open plains of central Europe. In his latest book in the TankCraft series, Dennis Oliver uses archive photos and extensively researched color illustrations to examine the Tiger tanks and units of the German Army and Waffen-SS heavy Panzer battalions that struggled to resist the onslaught of Soviet armor during the last days of the conflict which culminated in the battle for Berlin. A key section of his book displays available model kits and aftermarket products, complemented by a gallery of beautifully constructed and painted models in various scales. Technical details as well as modifications introduced during production and in the field are also examined providing everything the modeler needs to recreate an accurate representation of these historic tanks.

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: The Encyclopedia of Weapons of World War II** Chris Bishop, 2002 The encyclopedia of weapons of world war II is the most detailed and authoritative compendium of the weapons of mankind's greatest conflict ever published. It is a must for the military, enthusiast, and all those interested in World War II.

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: ELEMENTS IN COMBAT 4** ,

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: Panzers at War 1943-1945** ,

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii: Waffen-SS on the Western Front, 1940-1945** Ian Baxter, 2013-10-08 This book in the popular Images of War series covers the deeds of the Waffen-SS on the Western Front during the Second World War. With extensive text and in-depth captions with many rare and unpublished photographs it describes the fighting tactics, the uniforms, the battles and the different elements that went into making the Waffen-SS such an elite fighting unit. It traces how the Waffen-SS carefully built up their assault forces utilising all available reserves and resources into a ruthlessly effective killing machine. It depicts how this awesome military formation grew to be used in offensive and then in defensive battles, and provides much historical information and facts about

the weapons and all the components that fought on Western Front. The reader learns how the Waffen-SS battled their way through the Low Countries and the Balkans. After D-Day they played a key role in Normandy and fought at Arnhem, in the Ardennes and shifted from one disintegrating part of the front to another in a drastic attempt to stabilise the crumbling war effort. The Waffen-SS on the Western Front 1940-1945 provides an excellent insight into one of the most effective fighting formations in military history.

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: Panzer Crewman** Simon Forty, Richard Charlton-Taylor, 2025-02-28  
“...great detailed shots and drawings for those looking for references in their models. Highly recommended for beginners to advanced builders.” -AMPS The German Panzerwaffe ripped up the rulebooks of war that had been laid down by the grinding slaughter of the trenches of World War I. Armored vehicles, close-air support, and bold leadership based on mission command, Auftragstaktik, cut a deadly swathe through the armies of east and west Europe. The Panzers made a significant contribution to Nazi successes; they remained steadfast in defense as their conquests slipped away their grasp from the apogee at Stalingrad and El Alamein in late 1942, through the long years of retreat to final defeat. Attrition and overwhelming odds blunted the opportunities for advances, but with increasingly powerful weaponry, the Panzerwaffe stiffened the German defensive backbone right to the end. Part of the reason for these successes was undoubtedly the Panzers themselves, but it wasn't just the weapons that led to the Panzers' successes—it was the way they were handled. A weapon is only as good as those who use it and the Panzertruppen—from higher command down to individual crew members—proved themselves to be very good at using their weapons. Not just the men who fought in the tanks but those who maintained them and kept them in the field, recovered and rebuilt the casualties, and dealt with the over-complexity of design and the huge variety of types of tank, weapon and ammunition. Selection and training standards—so good in the early war years—may have dropped off as wartime exigencies bit deep, but from 1939 to 1945 German Panzer crew were second to none. This Casemate Illustrated provides a full introduction to the role, and experience, of the Panzer crewman.

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: Handbook on German Military Forces**, Published by the U.S. Army during World War II as a manual for its officers in the Pacific, this handbook exhaustively details Japan's wartime military system, field organization, tactics, weapons and equipment, uniforms, and more. Reprint. UP.

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: Weapons and Warfare** Spencer C. Tucker, 2020-03-26 This work covers major weapons throughout human history, beginning with clubs and maces; through crossbows, swords, and gunpowder; up to the hypersonic railgun, lasers, and robotic weapons under development today. Weapons and Warfare is designed to provide students with a comprehensive and highly informative overview of weapons and their impact on the course of human history. In addition to providing basic factual information, this encyclopedia will delve into the greater historical context and significance of each weapon. The chronological organization by time period will enable readers to fully understand the evolution of weapons throughout history. The work begins with a foreword by a top scholar and a detailed introductory essay by the editor that provides an illuminating historical overview of weapons. It then offers entries on more than 650 individual weapons systems. Each entry has sources for further reading. The weapons are presented alphabetically within six time periods, ranging from the prehistoric and ancient periods to the contemporary period. Each period has its own introduction that treats the major trends occurring in that era. In addition, 50 sidebars offer fascinating facts on various weapons. Numerous illustrations throughout the text are also included.

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: World War II in Europe** David T. Zabecki, 2015-05-01 World War II defined the 20th century and shaped many events, from the decolonization of Africa to the rise and fall of the Berlin Wall. This encyclopedia offers a focused overview of this complex and volatile era, the circumstances that led up to war, the underlying causes, its unfolding and consequences. Organized for quick and precise access More than 1300 entries by 150 experts are arranged in six sections for

easy reference and consultation. All the key ideas, events, actions, weapons, individuals, and organizations that played vital roles in the war are covered, from the Axis Pact to the Arab League, from the OSS to the Africa Korps, from the Chetniks to the Jedburghs, from the battle of Kursk to Operation Mincemeat, from Bill Donovan to Otto Skorzeny, from Gestapo to SMERSH, from Georgi Zhukov to Jean Leclerc, from the 88 gun to the Norden Bombsight. Covers important neglected subjects The Encyclopedia puts special emphasis on the often-neglected operations in Eastern Europe and Russia. A key section inspects and rates all the major weapons, with handy tables for easy comparison. And in recognition of the first large-scale participation of women in the war, the volume thoroughly documents their individual and unit contributions to the Allied effort. Finally, the encyclopedia discusses battlefield realities that explain, for example, why the airborne drops at Normandy succeeded and the ones at Arnheim failed. A bibliography, glossary, maps, photographs, and weapons and data tables enhance the coverage. Also includes 16 maps.

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: Tiger Tank Battalions in World War II** George Forty,

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: Tanks** Spencer C. Tucker, 2004-10-25 This expert study discusses the development and evolution of the tank and the tactics behind its employment, covering both its capabilities as a weapons system and its strategic use on the battlefield. *Tanks: An Illustrated History of Their Impact* follows the development of tracked-and-armored fighting vehicles across the 20th century, from the world wars to the Cold War battlefields of Korea and Vietnam; and from Arab-Israeli conflicts to the Persian Gulf. The book describes the distinctive characteristics and capabilities of each new generation of tank, as well as the formulation of armored doctrines and deployment strategies in France, Britain, Germany, the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, Israel, and the Arab nations. It is an expert introduction to how the role of the tank has changed over time, a story of technological innovation, strategic daring, desperate battles (Stalingrad, Kursk), and charismatic commanders like Erwin Rommel and George S. Patton (who defeated Rommel's division by following a plan from the Desert Fox's own book).

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: FUBAR F\*\*\*ed Up Beyond All Recognition** Gordon L. Rottman,

2011-03-15 An entertaining book detailing the military slang of World War II. The soldier slang of World War II was as colourful as it was evocative. It could be insulting, pessimistic, witty, and even defeatist. From 'spam bashers' to 'passion wagons' and 'roof pigs' to 'Hell's Ladies,' the World War II fighting man was never short of words to describe the people and events in his life. *FUBAR: F\*\*\*ed Up Beyond All Recognition* takes a frank look at the British, Commonwealth, American, German, Japanese and Russian slang used by the men on the ground, and shows how, even in the heat of battle, they somehow managed to retain their sense of humour, black though it might have been.

**pzkp fw vi tiger ii: World War II** Spencer C. Tucker, 2016-09-06 With more than 1,700

cross-referenced entries covering every aspect of World War II, the events and developments of the era, and myriad related subjects as well as a documents volume, this is the most comprehensive reference work available on the war. This encyclopedia represents a single source of authoritative information on World War II that provides accessible coverage of the causes, course, and consequences of the war. Its introductory overview essays and cross-referenced A-Z entries explain how various sources of friction culminated in a second worldwide conflict, document the events of the war and why individual battles were won and lost, and identify numerous ways the war has permanently changed the world. The coverage addresses the individuals, campaigns, battles, key weapons systems, strategic decisions, and technological developments of the conflict, as well as the diplomatic, economic, and cultural aspects of World War II. The five-volume set provides comprehensive information that gives readers insight into the reasons for the war's direction and outcome. Readers will understand the motivations behind Japan's decision to attack the United States, appreciate how the concentration of German military resources on the Eastern Front affected the war's outcome, understand the major strategic decisions of the war and the factors behind them, grasp how the Second Sino-Japanese War contributed to the start of World War II, and see the direct impact of new military technology on the outcomes of the battles during the conflict.

The lengthy documents volume represents a valuable repository of additional information for student research.

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii:** SS-Hitlerjugend Rupert Butler, 2016-02-16 SS-Hitlerjugend is an in-depth examination of the unit formed in 1943 from veterans of the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler Division and members of the Hitlerjugend (Hitler Youth) organization. The majority of the recruits were 17-year-old volunteers who were fanatically devoted to the Nazi cause and to Hitler personally.

**pzkpfw vi tiger ii:** *Modelling German WWII Armoured Vehicles* Robin Buckland, 2019-01-21 *Modelling German WWII Armoured Vehicles* is an essential reference for wargamers and modellers who build and paint World War II German armoured vehicles. It provides extensive information on the vehicles, describing what was used and when, and how the vehicles evolved and were adapted to perform specialised functions. Photographs of vintage vehicles have been included to enable the creation of realistic models. This new book encourages both young and old to get into the fascinating hobby of modelling military vehicles. It provides a history of German Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs), looks back at early AFV models and the development of the hobby over the last 50 years. It provides detail on how to assemble plastic, resin and metal models, including etch brass detailing, and covers colours and markings, plus the various paints you can use to finish your models. A practical guide to the techniques used in accurately modelling World War II German armoured vehicles in any scale, fully illustrated with 195 colour images.

## **Related to pzkpfw vi tiger ii**

**Panzer I - Wikipedia** Its name is short for **Panzerkampfwagen I** (German for "armored fighting vehicle mark I"), abbreviated as **Pz.Kpfw. I**. The tank's official German ordnance inventory designation was **Panzer I - WW2 Weapons** Finally, between July and December 1942, the **PzKpfw I Ausf C** was built with up to 30 mm thick armor and a slightly reinforced armament consisting of a heavy 14.1 mm MG and a 7.92 mm

**PzKpfw I: Panzerwaffe's First - Tank Archives** German generals often call PzKpfw I and PzKpfw II tanks "training" tanks in their memoirs. This is true in some way, as many converted PzKpfw I tanks were used to train

**PzKpfw I / Tanks / Military hardware | The** **Panzerkampfwagen I** (or **Panzer I**) was a light tank produced in the 1930s. The tank's official German ordnance inventory designation was **SonderKraftfahrzeug (SdKfz) 101** ("special **Pz. Kpfw. I - Tanks in World War 2** I was the first mass-

**produced German tanks after World War I. Armed with only machine guns, it was inferior to the Allied tanks it came up against, such as the vastly superior  
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The Panzerkampfwagen I, PzKpfw I, or Panzer I light tanks were developed in 1932 and entered production in 1934**

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