

# german artillery world war two

**German artillery World War Two** played a pivotal role in shaping the battlefield dynamics and outcomes of one of the most devastating conflicts in human history. Renowned for their technological innovation, strategic deployment, and formidable firepower, German artillery units contributed significantly to the Wehrmacht's operational capabilities from 1939 to 1945. Understanding the development, types, tactics, and impact of German artillery during World War Two provides valuable insights into military history and the evolution of modern warfare.

## Overview of German Artillery in World War Two

German artillery was a cornerstone of the Wehrmacht's combined arms strategy, providing suppressive fire, destruction of enemy fortifications, and support for infantry and armor units. The Germans invested heavily in artillery technology, producing a diverse array of guns, mortars, and rocket systems that were among the most advanced of the era. Their strategic emphasis on artillery allowed for flexible tactics across various theaters, including Europe, North Africa, and the Eastern Front.

## Development and Evolution of German Artillery

### Pre-War Innovations and Preparations

Before the outbreak of World War Two, Germany modernized its artillery forces based on lessons learned from World War I. The interwar period saw the development of new designs, improved mobility, and increased firepower. The German Army (Heer) focused on creating artillery that could be rapidly deployed and accurately targeted.

### Technological Advancements During the War

Throughout the conflict, German engineers introduced several groundbreaking artillery systems:

- **88mm Flak Guns:** Originally designed as anti-aircraft weapons, these guns became versatile ground attack weapons, especially the famous Flak 88.
- **Heavy Howitzers:** Such as the 15cm sFH 18, which provided long-range bombardment capabilities.
- **Rocket Artillery:** The Nebelwerfer and the V-1 flying bomb extended the reach and destructive power of German artillery units.
- **Mobility Enhancements:** Self-propelled guns like the Wespe and Hummel allowed

rapid repositioning and increased battlefield flexibility.

## Types of German Artillery in World War Two

German artillery encompassed a wide range of weaponry, each suited for specific tactical roles. These can be broadly categorized into field artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, and specialized systems.

### Field Artillery

Field artillery was designed to support frontline troops with direct and indirect fire:

- **105mm and 150mm Howitzers:** The 10.5cm leFH 18 and 15cm sFH 18 were standard artillery pieces providing versatile support.
- **Heavy and Super-Heavy Guns:** Such as the 24cm Kanone 3 and 28cm K5 railway guns, used for siege and strategic bombardment.

### Anti-Aircraft Artillery (Flak)

German Flak guns served dual roles:

- Defending against Allied air raids
- Providing ground fire support, especially with the Flak 88, which was feared for its destructive capacity against tanks and infantry.

### Rocket and Special Weapons

These systems expanded the offensive capabilities:

- **Nebelwerfer:** Rocket launchers capable of saturating targets with explosives.
- **V-1 and V-2 Rockets:** Long-range ballistic missiles used as terror weapons and strategic deterrents.

# **Strategic Deployment and Tactics**

German artillery tactics evolved throughout the war, emphasizing mobility, surprise, and integration with other military branches.

## **Preparation and Barrage Techniques**

German artillery units often employed pre-registered fire plans to maximize precision. Barrages were used to soften enemy defenses before infantry assaults or armored breakthroughs.

## **Use of Self-Propelled Guns**

The development of self-propelled artillery like the Hummel (15cm gun howitzer mounted on a half-track chassis) allowed for quick repositioning, vital in fluid battle scenarios like the Eastern Front or North African desert campaigns.

## **Strategic Bombardment and Counter-Battery Fire**

German artillery was used to target enemy artillery positions, supply lines, and command centers, reducing the effectiveness of Allied firepower.

## **Impact on Major Battles**

German artillery was instrumental in several key battles, demonstrating both tactical ingenuity and technological prowess.

### **The Battle of France (1940)**

German artillery facilitated rapid advances through Belgium and France, supporting blitzkrieg tactics that overwhelmed enemy defenses with combined arms assaults.

### **The Eastern Front**

In campaigns against the Soviet Union, German artillery provided crucial support during battles such as the Siege of Stalingrad and the Battle of Kursk. The massive Soviet counteroffensives often relied on German artillery to hold defensive lines.

### **The North African Campaign**

Artillery units helped Germans and their Italian allies to contest control of strategic locations like El Alamein, with mobile artillery playing a key role in desert warfare.

# Notable German Artillery Systems

Several German artillery pieces gained notoriety due to their effectiveness or technological innovations:

- **88mm Flak Gun:** One of the most versatile and feared weapons, used both against aircraft and ground targets.
- **15cm sFH 18:** A mainstay of German artillery, known for its reliability and range.
- **Wespe and Hummel:** Self-propelled guns that enhanced battlefield mobility.
- **V-2 Rocket:** The world's first long-range ballistic missile, representing a significant leap in missile technology.

## Challenges and Limitations

Despite technological superiority, German artillery faced several challenges:

- Logistical difficulties, especially on the Eastern Front, hampered the rapid redeployment of heavy guns.
- Allied counter-battery tactics and air superiority made some artillery positions vulnerable.
- Resource constraints and Allied bombing campaigns targeted German supply and production facilities, impacting artillery manufacturing and deployment.

## Legacy and Historical Significance

German artillery innovations during World War Two had lasting impacts on military technology and tactics. The emphasis on mobility, precision, and combined arms integration influenced post-war artillery development worldwide. The use of rocket systems and ballistic missiles laid the groundwork for modern missile technology.

The strategic and tactical lessons learned from German artillery operations continue to be studied in military academies and defense circles. Their effectiveness in both offensive and defensive roles demonstrated the importance of versatile and technologically advanced artillery in modern warfare.

# Conclusion

*German artillery World War Two* exemplifies the intersection of technological innovation, strategic planning, and battlefield adaptability. From the iconic Flak guns to the revolutionary V-2 rockets, German artillery systems left an indelible mark on military history. Their deployment across various theaters showcased the importance of artillery as a decisive force in warfare, influencing both the tactics of the conflict and the evolution of modern military technology. Understanding these systems and their impact provides a comprehensive view of the German war effort and the broader dynamics of World War Two combat.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **What role did German artillery play in World War II?**

German artillery was a crucial component of the Wehrmacht's military strategy, providing heavy fire support, destroying enemy fortifications, and supporting infantry and armored units across various fronts throughout World War II.

### **What were some of the most notable German artillery pieces used during World War II?**

Key German artillery pieces included the 15 cm sFH 18 howitzer, the 21 cm Mörser 18, and the Schwerer Gustav, a massive railway gun. The 88 mm FlaK guns also served dual roles as anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons.

### **How effective was German artillery against Allied forces in World War II?**

German artillery was highly effective, especially in defensive positions and during sieges like Stalingrad. However, Allied advancements in artillery technology, tactics, and air superiority eventually diminished its overall effectiveness.

### **Did Germany develop any unique or innovative artillery technologies during World War II?**

Yes, Germany developed several advanced artillery technologies, including the Schwerer Gustav super-heavy railway gun and the use of rocket-assisted projectiles. They also employed precision targeting techniques like sound ranging and flash spotting.

### **How did German artillery tactics evolve during World War II?**

German artillery tactics evolved from massed bombardments to more precise and coordinated fire support, integrating artillery with infantry, tanks, and air support to

improve battlefield effectiveness and adaptability.

## **What was the impact of German artillery on key battles such as Normandy or the Eastern Front?**

German artillery played a pivotal role in battles like Normandy, where it inflicted heavy losses on Allied forces, and on the Eastern Front, where it supported defensive lines and sieges, often dictating the pace and outcome of combat.

## **Are any German WWII artillery weapons preserved in museums today?**

Yes, several German WWII artillery pieces, including the Schwerer Gustav and smaller models like the 88 mm guns, are preserved and displayed in military museums around the world, serving as historical artifacts of wartime technology.

## **Additional Resources**

German artillery in World War Two played a pivotal role in the battlefield dynamics, shaping the tactics and outcomes of numerous campaigns across Europe and beyond. As a cornerstone of Nazi Germany's military strategy, the German artillery arm was renowned for its innovation, extensive deployment, and destructive capability. This comprehensive guide explores the development, types, tactics, and operational history of German artillery during the Second World War, offering insights into its significance and impact.

---

### **The Evolution of German Artillery in World War Two**

#### **Pre-War Foundations and Innovations**

Germany's artillery capabilities in World War II were built upon a robust foundation laid during the interwar years. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) imposed severe restrictions on German military capabilities, particularly on heavy artillery. Nevertheless, clandestine development and technological innovation allowed the Reichswehr to maintain and expand its artillery knowledge and stockpiles.

In the 1930s, under Adolf Hitler's rise to power, Germany began to rearm vigorously. The Wehrmacht prioritized modernizing its artillery units, emphasizing mobility, range, and firepower. Key innovations included:

- Self-propelled artillery: Mounting guns on armored vehicles for increased mobility.
- Rocket artillery: Development of multiple-launch rocket systems (e.g., Nebelwerfer).
- Enhanced targeting systems: Incorporation of better fire control and observation techniques.

#### **Organizational Structure**

German artillery was organized into various branches and units, including:

- Heavy artillery (Schwere Artillerie): Designed for siege and counter-battery fire.
- Field artillery (Feldartillerie): Used directly in support of infantry.
- Rocket artillery (Nebelwerfer and others): For saturation bombardments.
- Anti-aircraft artillery (Flak): Crucial for air defense and ground support.

---

## Types of German Artillery in WWII

### Field Artillery

Germany's field artillery was the backbone of its indirect fire capabilities, comprising several calibers and models:

- 10.5 cm leFH 18: The standard light field howitzer, widely used throughout the war.
- 15 cm sFH 18: A heavier howitzer providing more destructive power.
- 10.5 cm leFH 16: An earlier model phased out but still present early in the war.

### Heavy and Siege Artillery

Designed for long-range bombardment and fortress siege operations, these weapons included:

- 21 cm Mörser 10: A heavy mortar used for destroying fortified positions.
- 24 cm Kanone 3 (24 cm K3): A railway gun mounted on a railcar, capable of firing shells over 30 km.
- 15 cm sFH 18: Also employed in siege roles due to its range and firepower.

### Rocket and Multiple Launch Systems

- Nebelwerfer 41: A 150 mm rocket launcher capable of saturating targets with incendiary and high-explosive rockets.
- Schwerer Nebelwerfer: A larger, more powerful rocket launcher used for strategic bombardment.

### Anti-Aircraft and Flak Guns

German Flak artillery was among the most effective of WWII, with notable models including:

- 8.8 cm Flak 18/36/37/41: Famous for its dual role as an anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapon.
- 10.5 cm Flak 38: Used extensively for air defense and ground support.

### Self-Propelled and Mobile Artillery

- Hummel (15 cm sFH 13/1): A self-propelled gun combining mobility with firepower.
- Wespe (105 mm leFH 18/40): A mobile artillery piece based on the chassis of the Panzer II.
- Sturmhaubitze 42 (Stuka): A self-propelled assault gun for close support.

---

## Tactical Doctrine and Operational Use

### Artillery in German Strategy

German military doctrine placed great emphasis on combined arms operations—integrating infantry, armor, and artillery. Artillery was used not only for destructive bombardments but also for:

- Counter-battery fire: Suppressing enemy artillery.
- Defensive fire: Protecting positions and delaying enemy advances.
- Mobility support: Providing firepower for rapid advances.

### Artillery Tactics

- Pre-attack bombardments: Softening enemy defenses before infantry and armor assaulted.
- Counter-battery fire: Locating and destroying enemy artillery to reduce firepower.
- Creeping barrages: Moving artillery fire forward with advancing troops.
- Concentrated fire: Focusing large amounts of firepower on critical targets.

### Mobility and Communication

German artillery units prioritized mobility, especially with self-propelled guns and motorized transport. Accurate targeting relied heavily on:

- Forward observers: Units stationed near the front lines for real-time targeting.
- Sound ranging and flash spotting: Techniques used to locate enemy artillery.
- Advanced fire control systems: Including the use of radio and early ballistic computation.

---

### Notable German Artillery Campaigns and Battles

#### Battle of France (1940)

German artillery played a decisive role in the rapid armored advances and encirclements. The combination of mobile artillery and close air support overwhelmed French defenses, exemplified by the use of Nebelwerfer rocket barrages and massed artillery fire.

#### Operation Barbarossa (1941)

The invasion of the Soviet Union saw extensive use of German artillery in the vast steppe terrain. The Germans employed heavy artillery for sieges, such as in the Battle of Sevastopol, and for supporting panzer advances.

#### Battle of Kursk (1943)

While the Germans had formidable artillery, the Soviet defenses and extensive minefields limited its effectiveness. Nonetheless, German artillery was crucial in the initial assaults and in attempting to break Soviet lines.



## Defensive Operations and the Battle of the Bulge (1944-1945)

German artillery units provided critical fire support during the Ardennes Offensive, attempting to repulse Allied advances and delay their breakout.

---

## German Artillery Production and Technological Advancements

### Manufacturing and Logistics

Germany's industrial capacity allowed for the mass production of artillery pieces, with factories dedicated to producing these weapons at scale. Logistical challenges included:

- Supply of shells and ammunition: Critical for sustained artillery operations.
- Transport and mobility: Ensuring artillery could keep pace with fast-moving panzer divisions.

### Technological Innovations

Throughout the war, German engineers developed advanced artillery systems:

- Ballistic improvements: Better range and accuracy.
- Self-propelled guns: Increased mobility and survivability.
- Proximity fuzes: Improved effectiveness against aircraft and ground targets.

---

## The Legacy and Impact of German WWII Artillery

German artillery in World War Two is often remembered for its technological sophistication and tactical flexibility. The dual-role 8.8 cm Flak gun exemplified innovation, serving both as an anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapon. Self-propelled guns like the Hummel and Wespe set the stage for modern mobile artillery.

Despite its strengths, German artillery faced logistical and strategic challenges as the war progressed, including material shortages and the increasing effectiveness of Allied counter-battery measures. Nonetheless, its influence persisted in post-war artillery doctrines and weapon designs.

---

## Conclusion

The German artillery in World War Two was a complex and vital component of the Wehrmacht's military machine. From the foundational innovations of the interwar period to the deployment of advanced self-propelled systems, German artillery demonstrated both technological prowess and tactical versatility. Its integration into combined arms operations helped Germany achieve early successes, but ultimately, logistical constraints and Allied technological advances diminished its effectiveness. Today, the study of German WWII artillery provides valuable insights into military innovation, operational art, and the

evolution of modern artillery systems.

---

#### Key Takeaways:

- German artillery was characterized by a wide array of guns, rockets, and self-propelled systems.
- Innovations like mobile artillery and dual-purpose Flak guns set standards for future military development.
- Artillery tactics emphasized mobility, coordination, and precise targeting.
- The effectiveness of German artillery was pivotal in many WWII campaigns, from France to the Soviet Union.
- Logistical and technological challenges shaped the evolution and deployment of artillery throughout the war.

By understanding the history and capabilities of German artillery in WWII, military historians and enthusiasts can better appreciate its role in shaping one of the most destructive conflicts in human history.

## German Artillery World War Two

**german artillery world war two: German Artillery in World War II, 1939-1945** Joachim Engelmann, 1995 Never before in German military history did the German Artillery possess such variety and magnitude as in the World War II era. From North Cape to Tobruk, Biscay to Lapland, Den Helder to the Caucasus, there were more than 1000 light and about 340 heavy artillery units, as well as the light and heavy field howitzer units, assault gun units, brigades and batteries, observation units, railroad batteries, mountain artillery units, light gun units and launcher regiments. The German Artillery included 655,000 men in 1943, or 22 percent of all the soldiers who went into action. Thirty-nine German gun types and forty captured gun types from ten different European countries were utilized by these units. The German Artillery took on special significance in the spring of 1943 when the fighting strength of the exhausted infantry began to decrease and armored vehicles became less and less effective in their battle against overwhelming Soviet power. During this period, the Artillery again and again provided the backbone of the German resistance and defense. This volume of photographs presents a look into the operations, action and everyday life of the German artillery - a frequently over-looked aspect of Wehrmacht history.

**german artillery world war two: German Field Artillery of World War II** Steven J. Zaloga, 2023-12-21 An illustrated study of the big guns of Hitler's army - the Wehrmacht's field artillery, its capabilities and its role in German fighting units of World War II. Often overshadowed in military history by the tanks and aircraft of Blitzkrieg, Germany's artillery was key to its methods of waging war throughout World War II. Field artillery remained the primary killer on the battlefield, often responsible for three-quarters of combat casualties inflicted. Redressing the balance, this book surveys the major Wehrmacht guns of the war, and the basic organizational structure of the German field artillery. Its primary focus is on the divisional field guns, especially the IFH 18 10.5cm field howitzer and the 15cm sFH 18 field howitzer that formed the backbone of German artillery. A brief survey is also made of the infantry guns used at the regimental level, and of corps-level heavy artillery. The issue of the use of Beutewaffen," captured war-booty field guns, is also looked at, as is the Nebelwerfer and schwere Wurfgerät rocket artillery. With archive photos and meticulously

detailed new illustrations, this book provides a concise study of the German Army's big guns of World War II, how they were organized and how they were used, both on the Eastern and Western fronts.

**german artillery world war two: World War II German Super-Heavy Siege Guns** Marc Romanych, Martin Rupp, 2020-07-23 As the outbreak of World War II approached, Nazi Germany ordered artillery manufacturers Krupp and Rheinmetall-Borsig to build several super-heavy siege guns, vital to smash through French and Belgian fortresses that stood in the way of the Blitzkrieg. These 'secret weapons' were much larger than the siege artillery of World War I and included the largest artillery piece of the war, the massive 80cm railway gun 'schwere Gustav' (Heavy Gustav). However, these complex and massive artillery pieces required years to build and test and, as war drew near, the German High Command hastily brought several WWI-era heavy artillery pieces back into service and then purchased, and later confiscated, a large number of Czech Skoda mortars. The new super siege guns began entering service in time for the invasion of Russia, notably participating in the attack on the fortress of Brest-Litovsk. The highpoint for the siege artillery was the siege of Sevastopol in the summer of 1942, which saw the largest concentration of siege guns in the war. Afterwards, when Germany was on the defensive in the second half of 1943, the utility of the guns was greatly diminished, and they were employed in a piecemeal and sporadic fashion on both the Eastern and Western Fronts. In total, the German Army used some 50 siege guns during World War II, far more than the thirty-five it had during World War I. Supported by contemporary photographs and detailed artwork of the guns and their components, this is an essential guide to these guns, exploring their history, development, and deployment in stunning detail.

**german artillery world war two: German Artillery of World War Two** Ian V. Hogg, 2013-10-12 "The best reference there is to this day about the guns and ammunition used by the German armed forces in WW2." —Military Modelling The complete story of German artillery during World War Two, this illustrated volume is divided into sections according to the weapon classes: Infantry, Mountain and Field Artillery, Heavy Field Artillery, Heavy Artillery, Railway Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Anti-Tank Artillery, Coastal Artillery and Recoilless Artillery. German Artillery of World War Two also contains details of the general organization of the German artillery arm, together with development histories of the weapons and their ammunition. In addition, the book contains a series of comprehensive data tables, and appendices including a glossary of technical terms. The first edition of this book, published over twenty years ago, is highly sought after by collectors and enthusiasts today. This new edition brings an enduring classic to a new generation of readers. "A classic on modern artillery by Ian V. Hogg, this volume is well-established and must be regarded as a standard reference work on the subject." —Gun Mart "This is both a valuable reference book and an absorbing read." —British Army Review

**german artillery world war two: World War Two in Europe** David T. Zabecki, 1999 First Published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**german artillery world war two: German Self-Propelled Artillery Guns of the Second World War** Craig Moore, 2019-03-19 • One of the few books that explores the design and deployment of German artillery self-propelled guns (SPGs) to support tanks and infantry during the Second World War • A great reference book for military modellers, historians and tank wargamers interested in German SPGs • A comprehensive guide to German SPGs between 1939 and 1945 in one volume for the very first time, including previously unpublished information on the little-known Hummel-Wespe proving that at least twelve units were built • Authentic camouflage suggestions for military modellers A single towed artillery gun required a team of six horses and nine men. During the Second World War, German engineers mounted an artillery gun on top of a tank chassis; this new technology reduced the amount of valuable war resources as self-propelled guns only required a four- or five-man crew. They could also be made ready to fire more rapidly. German Self-Propelled Artillery Guns of the Second World War covers the development and use of this new weapon between 1939 and 1945. One type was successfully deployed in the invasion of France in 1940 and more were used on the Eastern Front against Soviet forces from 1941 until the end of the war. The

'Desert Fox' (Ewin Rommel) demanded artillery guns that could keep up with his panzers in North Africa. He was sent 15-cm howitzers mounted on top of Panzer II tank chassis' and captured French Army Lorraine 37L-tracked armoured supply vehicles. Rommel's forces in northern France were equipped with a variety of new self-propelled guns, which were used against the Allies on the beaches of Normandy during D-Day in 1944. • Includes 81 colour photographs

**german artillery world war two: *The German Soldier in World War II*** Michael Olive, Robert Edwards, 2014-09-15 A visual history of the German soldier on the Eastern Front of World War II. • Hundreds of photos, many of them rare and never published before • Photos of army and Waffen SS soldiers, uniforms, weapons, equipment, tanks and other vehicles, aircraft, villages, life on the front lines, and more • Perfect complement to the narrative accounts in the Stackpole Military History Series • Ideal reference for military history fans, scholars, modelers, and reenactors

**german artillery world war two: 42cm 'Big Bertha' and German Siege Artillery of World War I** Marc Romanych, Martin Rupp, 2014-01-20 In the early days of World War I, Germany unveiled a new weapon – the mobile 42cm (16.5 inch) M-Gerät howitzer. At the time, it was the largest artillery piece of its kind in the world and a closely guarded secret. When war broke out, two of the howitzers were rushed directly from the factory to Liege where they quickly destroyed two forts and compelled the fortress to surrender. After repeat performances at Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp, German soldiers christened the howitzers 'Grosse' or 'Dicke Berta' (Fat or Big Bertha) after Bertha von Krupp, owner of the Krupp armament works that built the howitzers. The nickname was soon picked up by German press which triumphed the 42cm howitzers as Wunderwaffe (wonder weapons), and the legend of Big Bertha was born. This book details the design and development of German siege guns before and during World War I. Accompanying the text are many rare, never-before-published photographs of 'Big Bertha' and the other German siege guns. Colour illustrations depict the most important aspects of the German siege artillery.

**german artillery world war two: *Encyclopedia of World War II*** Alan Axelrod, 2007 A reference to the ideological, military, political, biographical, and social topics surrounding World War II, which is often considered the pivotal event of the twentieth century.

**german artillery world war two: *German Heavy Field Artillery in World War II*** Joachim Engelmann, 1995 German heavy artillery as used on all fronts and with a variety of sizes and capabilities.

**german artillery world war two: *German Motorized Artillery and Panzer Artillery in World War II*** Wolfgang Fleischer, Richard Eiermann, 2004 With over 260 images, this new volume is a concise, illustrated history of Germany's World War II artillery, its units and operations. Photos include both the towed and self-propelled weapon types. Also included are detailed unit organizational charts and line schematics of artillery rounds.

**german artillery world war two: *German Light Field Artillery in World War II*** Joachim Engelmann, 1995 German light artillery as used on all fronts and with a variety of sizes and capabilities.

**german artillery world war two: *Germany at War*** David T. Zabecki, 2014-10-28 Written by experts for use by nonexperts, this monumental work probes Germany's Genius for War and the unmistakable pattern of tactical and operational innovation and excellence evident throughout the nation's military history. Despite having the best military forces in the world, some of the most advanced weapons available, and unparalleled tactical proficiency, Germany still lost both World Wars. This landmark, four-volume encyclopedia explores how and why that happened, at the same time examining Germany as a military power from the start of the Thirty Years' War in 1618 to the present day. Coverage includes the Federal Republic of Germany, its predecessor states, and the kingdoms and principalities that combined to form Imperial Germany in 1871. The Seven Years' War is discussed, as are the Napoleonic Wars, the Wars of German Unification (including the Franco-Prussian War), World War I, World War II, and the Cold War. In all, more than 1,000 entries illuminate battles, organizations, leaders, armies, weapons, and other aspects of war and military life. The most comprehensive overview of German military history ever to appear in English, this

work will enable students and others interested in military history to better understand the sociopolitical history of Germany, the complex role conflict has played in the nation throughout its history, and why Germany continues to be an important player on the European continent.

**german artillery world war two: 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.

**german artillery world war two: The Second World Wars** Victor Davis Hanson, 2017-10-17 A breathtakingly magisterial account of World War II by America's preeminent military historian (Wall Street Journal) World War II was the most lethal conflict in human history. Never before had a war been fought on so many diverse landscapes and in so many different ways, from rocket attacks in London to jungle fighting in Burma to armor strikes in Libya. The Second World Wars examines how combat unfolded in the air, at sea, and on land to show how distinct conflicts among disparate combatants coalesced into one interconnected global war. Drawing on 3,000 years of military history, bestselling author Victor Davis Hanson argues that despite its novel industrial barbarity, neither the war's origins nor its geography were unusual. Nor was its ultimate outcome surprising. The Axis powers were well prepared to win limited border conflicts, but once they blundered into global war, they had no hope of victory. An authoritative new history of astonishing breadth, The Second World Wars offers a stunning reinterpretation of history's deadliest conflict.

**german artillery world war two: German Artillery in Combat** Bob Carruthers, 2013-01-21 This unique collection of contemporary combat accounts provides a primary source insight into the reality of artillery operations on the Eastern Front. Mobile, rail and towed artillery are all considered in this fascinating compilation. This book is part of the 'Hitler's War Machine' series, a new military history range compiled and edited by Emmy Award winning author and historian Bob Carruthers. The series draws on primary sources and contemporary documents to provide a new insight into the true nature of Hitler's Wehrmacht. The series consultant is David McWhinnie creator of the award winning PBS series 'Battlefield'

**german artillery world war two: History of World War II.** Tim Cooke, 2005 Presents a comprehensive discussion of the origins, events, campaigns and personalities of World War II.

**german artillery world war two: Rommel's Ghost Division** David Mitchelhill-Green, 2024-07-25 Adolf Hitler invaded Western Europe on 10 May 1940. After breaking through the supposedly 'impenetrable' Ardennes, Erwin Rommel was at the forefront of the Wehrmacht's audacious drive through France. Rommel, who had no prior experience leading an armored division in combat, moved with such speed and nerve that he frequently surprised French units by arriving far earlier than expected. Crossing the Meuse River, we follow Rommel—in what he referred to as 'practically a lightning Tour de France'—as he pushed through northern France to the English Channel. His spectacular victory at the coastal port of Saint-Valéry-en-Caux was crowned by the capture of Cherbourg. Following the armistice, Rommel was involved in reenacting certain battles, such as crossing the Somme, for the documentary Sieg im Westen (Victory in the West). This is the story of Rommel and the 7th Panzer Division—the so-called 'Ghost Division'—in France, 1940.

**german artillery world war two: The Organization and Order of Battle of Militaries in World War II** Charles D. Pettibone, 2010-12 Book contains: 1. All branches of country's military; 2. Their structure and organization; 3. Order of Battle; can follow officers through their commands; 4. Unit/ship insignia or design.

**german artillery world war two: German Self-Propelled Artillery in WW II - Bison** Joachim Engelmann, 1997-01-07 This book covers the design and use of the self-propelled armored vehicle Wespe in WWII.

## Related to german artillery world war two

**German language - Wikipedia** German is an Indo-European language that belongs to the West Germanic group of the Germanic languages. The Germanic languages are traditionally subdivided

into three branches: North

**German language | Origin, History, Characteristics, & Facts** German language, official language of both Germany and Austria and one of the official languages of Switzerland. German belongs to the West Germanic group of the Indo-European

**LEARN GERMAN** Whether you are a beginner or highly proficient, this is where you will find German courses. You can also learn German with the news or music - from level A1 to C1

**German language - Grammar, Exercises and Vocabulary** Learn the German language by practicing vocabulary, phrases, grammar exercises and verb conjugation with our free online learning resources

**The world's best way to learn German - Duolingo** With our free mobile app and web, everyone can Duolingo. Learn German with bite-size lessons based on science

**Free online German lessons with audio - The German Project** Learn German with these fun online German lessons. Get an introduction to German grammar and vocabulary as you follow our hero Jens on his adventures

**The 8 Parts of Speech in German: Definitions and Easy** The 8 parts of speech in German such as Adjektive and Nomen explained with examples and charts for learners at any level

**German language, History, Alphabet and Evolution- Linguapedia** Curious about the German language? Discover its historical roots, the distinct German alphabet, and how it has influenced many cultures worldwide

**Practise German for free - Goethe-Institut** Learn German with free exercises, apps and clips to advance your language level from A1 to B2 to C2. Prepare yourself for everyday German

**A multilingual website to learn German for free -** Learn German online and for free! Language courses, exercises, German grammar, media library and practical information

**German language - Wikipedia** German is an Indo-European language that belongs to the West Germanic group of the Germanic languages. The Germanic languages are traditionally subdivided into three branches: North

**German language | Origin, History, Characteristics, & Facts** German language, official language of both Germany and Austria and one of the official languages of Switzerland. German belongs to the West Germanic group of the Indo-European

**LEARN GERMAN** Whether you are a beginner or highly proficient, this is where you will find German courses. You can also learn German with the news or music - from level A1 to C1

**German language - Grammar, Exercises and Vocabulary** Learn the German language by practicing vocabulary, phrases, grammar exercises and verb conjugation with our free online learning resources

**The world's best way to learn German - Duolingo** With our free mobile app and web, everyone can Duolingo. Learn German with bite-size lessons based on science

**Free online German lessons with audio - The German Project** Learn German with these fun online German lessons. Get an introduction to German grammar and vocabulary as you follow our hero Jens on his adventures

**The 8 Parts of Speech in German: Definitions and Easy** The 8 parts of speech in German such as Adjektive and Nomen explained with examples and charts for learners at any level

**German language, History, Alphabet and Evolution- Linguapedia** Curious about the German language? Discover its historical roots, the distinct German alphabet, and how it has influenced many cultures worldwide

**Practise German for free - Goethe-Institut** Learn German with free exercises, apps and clips to advance your language level from A1 to B2 to C2. Prepare yourself for everyday German

**A multilingual website to learn German for free -** Learn German online and for free! Language courses, exercises, German grammar, media library and practical information

## Related to german artillery world war two

**Turning the Tide: Artillery from WWII to Modern Warfare** (6d) Artillery has long been hailed as the king of battle. Mounted on wheels and tracks, these mighty platforms unleash thunderous

**Turning the Tide: Artillery from WWII to Modern Warfare** (6d) Artillery has long been hailed as the king of battle. Mounted on wheels and tracks, these mighty platforms unleash thunderous

**German WWII Military Vehicles in Action** (15d) When you picture German World War II military vehicles, you see steel giants rolling across Europe with cinematic precision. From light tanks to half-tracks, each machine shaped battlefield tactics

**German WWII Military Vehicles in Action** (15d) When you picture German World War II military vehicles, you see steel giants rolling across Europe with cinematic precision. From light tanks to half-tracks, each machine shaped battlefield tactics

**This Is How Germany's Army Became So Ruthlessly Efficient in World War II** (HistoryAtWar on MSN11d) The German Army in World War II was one of the most powerful and disciplined military forces ever assembled, but what made it

**This Is How Germany's Army Became So Ruthlessly Efficient in World War II** (HistoryAtWar on MSN11d) The German Army in World War II was one of the most powerful and disciplined military forces ever assembled, but what made it

**Toxic ammunition is rotting away in the Baltic Sea. Germany wants to recover it before it's too late** (19d) While tensions between Russia and NATO are building up in the Baltic Sea, Europeans are still busy cleaning up the mess World

**Toxic ammunition is rotting away in the Baltic Sea. Germany wants to recover it before it's too late** (19d) While tensions between Russia and NATO are building up in the Baltic Sea, Europeans are still busy cleaning up the mess World

## Related Articles

- [the house of rothschild](#)
- [the boy who would be king](#)
- [never never give in](#)

[Back to Home](#)