

A DISCUSSION ON THE INFAMOUS BATTLE OF STALINGRAD

Nov 9, The Battle of Stalingrad was a brutal military campaign between Russian The battle is infamous as one of the largest, longest and bloodiest.

Early on, they were often pushed back by the better trained and resourced German army. Advertisement To read more about Second World War battles, click here. This was the decisive battle of World War II because it ended the German offensive as well as destroying much of the German armies. And yet people still managed to survive. While Germans generals wanted to make Moscow the primary target so that a final battle could take place to crush the red Army, Hitler believed that seizing territory was more important. What followed can only be described as a nine-month titanic battle, with the result that the German Sixth Army in Russia was almost completely destroyed. One army document lists 1, partisans and their 'helpers', killed by the Germans in one action. One of the ethnic groups who suffered most were the Kalmyks from the steppe south of Stalingrad. It was the beginning of the march toward victory for the Allied forces of Russia, Britain, France and the United States. The Battle of Stalingrad is known as one of the greatest and most valuable battles fought in the Second World War. And so began the bitter and bloody battle. Koschorrek is a former German soldier who kept a frequent account of his experience in the steppes of Russia and the advancement of the German battalion in Stalingrad. When the Germans moved on Stalingrad it is estimated that accompanying them were about half a million Soviet volunteers. Anti-semitism In part, the Nazi party gained popularity by disseminating anti-Jewish propaganda. Soviet reinforcements had to cross the Volga from the east and many of them drowned under the weight of their clothing and weapons. The infamous Penal Units - some of them including political prisoners - took part in suicidal missions as a way of atoning for their 'sins'. As the German armies swept further into the Russian heartland, one million Soviet troops were drafted to protect Kiev. He believed that once he did this, the country would crumble. I thought, 'You wanted to kill me, now it's your turn. Significantly, it was the first catastrophic defeat to befall the Wehrmacht Army who not only lost the battle but were severely humiliated. The only factor left to fight for their friends next to them fighting. Its advance to the Dnepr River and across the western Ukraine to the pre-war border would then continue without significant pause until February Hitler forbade the German army from breaking out The 6th Army managed to hold out until February of the following year, at which point it surrendered. The armies fought their way through France and Belgium and into Germany while Russian troops fought from the east. The turning point in the war in the Pacific came in June, at the Battle of Midway. However, this early success came to an end when Nazi Germany and its Allies fought the Soviet Union for the control over the city of Stalingrad, which became the major turning point of the Second World War. In the end, many historians believe the Battle at Stalingrad marked a major turning point in the conflict. Blood everywhere. Soviet civilians would be forced to fight, and they were not prepared to fight. Victory in Tunisia, the invasion of Sicily and the Italian surrender followed. On May 7, , Germany surrendered. It was the largest single battle of World War Two " and possibly in the history of warfare Both sides poured reinforcements into the city, with nearly 2. To prevent his soldiers deserting the front line around the capital, Stalin ordered special 'blocking detachments' to shoot all deserters. After getting hold of France and fighting long, vicious battles with the British, Hitler changed his strategy. Well, it looked like that when I stabbed them. All three of these points in the war either brought something new into the war or changed the pecking order between rivaling countries. The ferocity of the fighting at Stalingrad shocked the Germans, who were used to the relative ease of their Blitzkrieg tactics. Many didn't survive the long journey. The mid-November mobile operation to cut off the city demonstrated for the first time the skill of the rebuilt Red Army. The German army once again succeeded here, with the Ukraine being captured along with Russian prisoners. The Battle of Stalingrad was a decisive turning point during the second world war, and followed a path unlike any other battle in history. The German death toll stood at half a million by the end of the battle, with another 91, troops taken prisoner. There were over 60 million casualties. Death was walking with us. Hubert Menzel was a major in the General Operations Department of the OKH the Oberkommando des Heers, the German Army headquarters , and for him the idea of invading the Soviet Union in had the smack of cold, clear logic to it: 'We knew that in two years' time, that is by the end of , beginning of , the English would be ready, the Americans would be ready, the Russians

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would be ready too, and then we would have to deal with all three of them at the same time