I'm not a bot



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Bettmann//Getty ImagesNot every victory means you won a battle. Sometimes a victory can be a well-executed retreat, and thats exactly what happened during the Battle of France, British troops found themselves trapped in
Dunkirk, a town in Northern France. A massive effort of both military and civilian vessels successfully ferried 338,000 British Expeditionary Force members across the channel to Britain. The maneuver became known as the Miracle at Dunkirk, and it proved a powerful rallying cry for the dark days ahead. The greatest aid in the allys escape strangely
came from Adolf Hitler himself, who, likely fearing an Allied counterattack, halted Nazi armored forces bearing down on Dunkirk for two days. Those 48 hours were vital in the Allied effort to rescue the soldiers cornered on the European continent. Although buoyed by the retreat, Winston Churchill also countered with a dose of reality that hard
 fighting was still ahead, saying we must be very careful not to assign to this deliverance the attributes of a victory Wars are not won by evacuations. [Bonus: Lost Winston Churchill Essay Argues That Aliens Exist]Interim Archives//Getty ImagesOn Easter Sunday, April 1, 1945, the last major battle of the global conflagration known as World War II
 began on the island of Okinawa, some 400 miles south of mainland Japan. As part of Operation Iceberg, Allied forces landed on the beaches of Okinawa in the Japanese mainland, they first needed to conquer Ryukyu and Okinawa islands, and
Japanese commanders knew if the islands fell, the countrys populated mainland would be next. The battle for the islands lasted nearly three months, and is known today as a typhoon of steel because of the fierce fighting. On April 7, U.S. carrier-based bombers sunk the Japanese battleship Yamato, considered to be one of the most powerful ships in
the world. The bombers killed more than 2,000 of Yamatos creweventually, Japan lost some 110,000 men in the battle. The Allied victory put Japan in striking distance of enemy artillery, but instead of risking a land assault, President Harry S. Truman dropped two atomic bombs and ended the war for good. [Study Up: Atomic Bombs vs. Nuclear Bombs:
Whats the Difference?] Advertisement - Continue Reading BelowKeystone//Getty ImagesAfter the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the Japanese launched a major offensive in the Philippines that eventually led to U.S. forces and soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth to be cornered on the Bataan peninsula in the Philippines. Under
direct orders from President Franklin Roosevelt, a reluctant General Douglas MacArthur escaped from Bataan to Australia, vowing one day to return and continue the fight. Allied forces held off Japanese troops for three months, which stymied Japanese troops for three months are styling to the stymied Japanese troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for the styling troops for three months are styling to the styling troops for the styling troops for the styl
troops surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Army; the transfer of those POWs from the battle became known as the Bataan Death March due to the physical abuse and arbitrary killings of prisoners along the way. Remember Bataan Death March due to the physical abuse and arbitrary killings of prisoners along the way. Remember Bataan Death March due to the physical abuse and arbitrary killings of prisoners along the way.
Foxhole Bomb, But Russia Sure Did]Keystone//Getty ImagesDuring the Guadalcanal campaign from August 1942 to February 1943, the Battle of Tulagi and Gavutu-Tanambogoall small islands in the Solomonsbecame a grim prelude to the fierce island-hopping battles ahead. While the Allied land forces fighting on nearby Guadalcanal faced much less
resistance, U.S. forces on these other three islands were met by an outnumbered Japanese force that fought to protect the island to the last man. This fierce, almost suicidal Japanese resistance was common throughout the rest of the war in the Pacific, and Americans got their first taste of it on the remote island of Tulagi.[Up Next: Japan is Building
the Biggest Warships in Asia Advertisement - Continue Reading Belowpicture alliance//Getty ImagesWith its conclusion nearly coinciding with Operation Torch in November 1942, the Second Battle of El Alamein put an end to Edwin Rommel, AKA the Desert Fox, and his offensive in the Western Desert Campaign. The hard-fought British victory
stopped Germanys advance into Egypt, and even inspired Prime Minister Winston Churchill to say before Alamein we never had a defeat. German and Italian troops suffered a decisive defeat by the British Eighth Army. But in the months leading up to the battle, it appeared Rommel, who was well adapted to
desert warfare, would soon spill into the Middle East and conquer the region. British forces put a stop to Rommels plans, and decisively shifted the momentum of the North African campaign. After years of crushing setbacks and defeats, the Second Battle of El Alamein gave the United Kingdom a much needed shot of morale. [Fun Fact: Queen
 Elizabeth Didnt Sit Out World War II]Mondadori Portfolio//Getty ImagesAlthough the U.S. was not in a state of war during the surprise attack on its naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (then a U.S. territory), Pearl Harbor is one of the most consequential battles of World War II. Thats because it motivated the United Statesthen only tangentially
involved in the conflictto become a full-fledged enemy of the Axis powers. Just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941, 353 Japanese aircraft attacked the Pacific naval base, damaging eight battleships and killing 2,403 Americans. Luckily, the U.S.s aircraft carriers which would go on to prove vital to the war effort in the Pacific naval base, damaging eight battleships and killing 2,403 Americans.
the time of the attack. Because the attack was launched without any declaration of war, the Attack on Pearl Harbor was eventually tried as a war crime at the Tokyo Trials in 1946. [Dive Deeper: The U.S. Navy Just Laid the Keel for a New Attack Submarine, USS Arizona] Advertisement - Continue Reading BelowSovfoto//Getty ImagesVictory in Europe
could never have been achieved if not for the Soviet Union in the eastern front. One of the Red Armys major offensives came in the summer of 1944, and went by the name Operation Bagration. The offensive followed the events of D-Day on the Western Front and aimed to exact revenge for the Soviet losses suffered during the German
blitzkrieg known as Operation Barbarossa three years earlier. Soviet forces gathered 166 divisions on the Belorussian front, and attacked along a 450-mile expanse. The attack was so swift that the Red Army sometimes advanced as much as 15 miles a day. Although caught by surprise, the Germans still exacted a terrible price as Soviet forces suffered
nearly 750,00 casualties during the two-month-long operation. But Operation Bagration was soon seen as the death knell of Nazi Germany [Stay Curious: The Soviet Tank That Changed the World] IWM/Getty Images/Led by Lieutenant General Dwight Eisenhower, 33,000 U.S. troops landed on the shores of North Africa as part of a multi-
pronged battle known as Operation Torch. In an attempt to dislodge Nazi Germany in World War II. On November 8, 1942, troops landed in Casablanca, Algiers, and Oran with mild
resistance. By the end of the month, Allied forces were planning their assault on Tunis in Tunisia. The Allies had officially opened up another front in the war in northern Africa, a key demand of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. [Well, This Is Awkward: A Guy Hid a Real WWII Panther Tank in His Basement. Now, There Are Consequences] Advertisement -
Continue Reading Belowullstein bild Dtl.//Getty Images This Battle of Narva is not to be confused with the other Battle of Narva Isthmus. The WWII Battle of Narva saw Germany and the Leningrad Front vying to control Narva Isthmus. The
battle consisted of two phases: the Battle for Narva Bridgehead and the Battle for Narva Bridgehead an
 sides lost more than 500,000 soldiers combined. [Blast From the Past: Remembering That Time the Soviet Union Shot a Top-Secret Space Cannon While in Orbit]Keystone//Getty ImagesThe Siege of Leningrad, also known as the 900-day siege, since it nearly lasted that long (in actuality, it lasted 872 days), occurred when German and Finnish forces
surrounded Leningrad and took over the city. The Soviet government had its citizenry work on building fortifications throughout the city, although the area was almost entirely encircled by invading forces by November. The siege claimed more than 650,000 Soviet lives in a single year alone due to starvation, disease, and shelling. [Check This Out: A
Soviet Flying Tank That Crashed in 1944 Is Now Being Restored in Arizonal Advertisement - Continue Reading BelowCC BY-SA 3.0/Wiki-EdOne of the most audacious operations in the German conquest of Europe was the air assault on the Greek island of Crete, the first action in which paratroopers were dropped in large numbers. Crete was defended
by British and Greek forces who had some success against the lightly armed German soldiers jumping out of the sky. However, delays and communication failures between Allies allowed the Germans to capture the vital airfield at Maleme and fly in reinforcements. Once the Nazis gained air superiority, landings by sea followed. The Allies surrendered
after two weeks of fighting. [Read Up: Why the Tuskegee Airmen Were So Badass] GettyThe Battle of Iwo Jima is an iconic event, largely due to Joe Rosenthals photograph of the American flag being raised. But military analysts still argue whether the islands limited strategic value justified the costly action. Twenty-thousand Japanese defenders were
dug in to an elaborate system of bunkers, caves, and tunnels. The attack was preceded by a massive naval and covering the entire island. Although outnumbered five-to-one and with no prospect of victory, the Japanese put up strong resistance and virtually none surrendered. Many positions could be cleared
out only by hand grenades and flamethrowers, including the fearsome M4A3R3 Sherman Zippo flamethrower tanks.[About That Iconic Image: Who Raised the Flag at Iwo Jima? A 70-Year-Old Controversy, Reignited]Advertisement - Continue Reading BelowU.S. ArmyThe Allies invaded Italy in 1943, but by 1944, they had progressed only as far as the
Gustav Line south of Rome. So, the Allies staged a massive amphibious operation to force the defenders to split their forces or be surrounded to the enemys considerable surprise, but while the Allies consolidated, the Germans surrounded the area with
 equivalent forces and dug defensive positions. In February, after heavy fighting and failed advances, the Allies were pushed back almost to the beachhead. It took over 100,000 more reinforcements and five months of fighting to finally break out of Anzio. [Modern Warfare: The Covert Arms Race Between Bunker-Buster Bombs and High-Tech
Concrete]CC BY-SA 3.0-Bundesarchiv, Bild /HuschkeFollowing the D-Day invasion of June 1944, the Allies broke out of Normandy and advanced rapidly across France and Belgium. Hitler aimed to halt them through a surprise Blitzkrieg. Several armored divisions massed in the Ardennes with the goal of breaking through Allied lines. American forces
held on stubbornly in spite of heavy casualtiesmore than 19,000 died. The Germans had limited supplies, and could only fight for a few days before fuel and ammunition ran out, so the offensive soon ran out of steam. Allied lines bulged, but did not break, and hundreds of thousands of reinforcements poured into the area. Afterward, Germany lacked
resources for another offensive. The end was inevitable. [To Watch or Not to Watch: The Best and Worst War Movies of All Time] Advertisement - Continue Reading BelowCC BY-SA 3.0/Bundesarchiv, Bild/Wittke After Anzio, the Germans occupied defensive positions known as the Winter Line, consisting of bunkers, barbed wire, minefields, and ditches
The four successive Allied assaults on these positions became known as the Battle of Monte Cassino. The fight resembled a WWI battle, with artillery bombardments preceding bloody infantry assaults on fixed positions. Success was bought at the cost of more than 50,000 casualties on the Allied side. Today, the battle is mainly remembered for the
destruction of the abbey of Monte Cassino (which was sheltering civilians) by more than 100 B-17 Flying Fortresses, when the Allies mistakenly believed the abbey to be a German artillery observation position. [No Need to Imagine: Heres How WWI Soldiers Actually Dressed] B.J. Daventry, Royal Air ForceBy late 1940, Britain faced the threat of a
German invasion, but the incursion would succeed only with air superiority. What followed was the first major campaign fought by opposing air forces. For four months, the German Luftwaffe carried out attacks on British airfields, radar stations, and aircraft factories, and bombed British cities, too. But the Stukas proved too vulnerable to being
intercepted, and the Germans couldnt mass enough planes to defeat the fighter pilots of the Royal Air Force in their Hurricanes and Spitfires. Heavy casualties forced the Luftwaffe to scale down operations. Hitlers invasion plans were put on hold indefinitely.[Must Read: What if the Nazis Bombed Britain Earlier?]Advertisement - Continue Reading
BelowCC-BY-SA 3.0/Bundesarchiv Bild/HuschkeWhen Britain and France declared war on Germany following the Nazi invasion of Poland, many expected that war to be a retread of the infantry tactics of WWI. That line of thinking clearly led to the French strategy of constructing the heavy concrete fortifications of the Maginot Line. Those
expectations where shattered in May 1940, when the Germans launched a fast-paced Blitzkreig (lightning war) spearheaded by Panzer tanks. Lacking heavy artillery, the Germans attacked French positions at Sedan with massed Stuka dive bombers. The intense air assault quickly demoralized the defenders and the German forces easily broke
through. France fell soon afterwards. [Tanks of Today: 12 Questions With a U.S. Army Hitlers plan to attack Soviet Russia was called Operation Barbarossa, and it sure looked wild on paper, given the Russian numerical superiority and the ignominious history of enemy
forces invading Russia. Hitler, however, believed the Blitzkrieg was unstoppable, and the Battle of Brody in Western Ukraine would prove him rightfor a time. Seven-hundred-fifty German panzers faced four times as many Russian tanks. But the Russian air force had been annihilated on the ground, and the German Stukas were able to dominate the
area. In addition to destroying tanks, they targeted Russian fuel and ammunition supplies and disrupted communications. The confused Russian forces were completely outmaneuvered, and their numerical superiority made no difference. [Extra Credit: The Evolution of the American Tank] Advertisement - Continue Reading Below U.S. Navy The largest
naval battle in history, the Battle of Leyte Gulf off the coast of the Philippines, was another step in the U.S. advance toward the Japanese home islands. All available Japanese forces were thrown into the area, but the separate units failed to unite, resulting in several actions scattered over a wide area. All four Japanese light carriers were sunk, as were
three battleships. Leyte Gulf also marked the first use of a desperate new tactic: the escort carrier USS St. Louis was sunk after a Japanese kamikaze carrying a bomb deliberately crashed on its deck.[More Here: Are Light Carriers Poised to Make a Comeback?]U.S. Navy Submarine warfare had some impact in the First World War, but became vastly
more significant in WWII as the German U-boat packs aimed to blockade Europe. Merchant ships took to sailing in large convoys, protected by screens of destroyers and corvettes armed with depth charges and sonar. Daring U-Boat commanders carried out torpedo attacks within the defensive screen, and when several submarines attacked at once,
the defenders had little chance of striking back. In the end, the Battle of the Atlantic was eventually won by technology. Radar to detect U-Boats from the surface, radio interception, and code-breaking all played a part. By the end of the war, more than 3,000 merchant ships had been sunk, as well as almost 800 U-Boats. [Get This: One Time a German
U-Boat Wound Up in New York Citys Central Park]David Hambling ContributorBased in South London, David Hambling specializes in military technology, especially drones and counter-drone systems. He is the author of Swarm Troopers: How Small Drones Will Conquer the World. Darren OrfContributing EditorDarren lives in Portland, has a cat, and
writes/edits about sci-fi and how our world War II had battles in many places, like Europe, the Pacific, and North Africa. Many people died in World War II as countries fought hard to win their battles. World
War II: Conferences & Aftermath | World War II: 101 | World War II: 101 | World War II: Leaders & People The battles of the World War II were fought across the globe from the fields of Western Europe and the Russian plains to the China and the waters of the Pacific. Beginning in 1939, these battles caused massive destruction and loss of life and elevated to
prominence places that had previously been unknown. As a result, names such as Stalingrad, Bastogne, Guadalcanal, and Iwo Jima became eternally entwined with images of sacrifice, bloodshed, and heroism. The most costly and far-reaching conflict in history, World War II saw an unprecedented number of engagements as the Axis and Allies sough
to achieve victory. The battles of World War II are largely divided into the European Theater (Western Europe), Eastern Front, Mediterranean/North Africa Theater, and the Pacific Theater, and the Pacific Theater. During World War II, between 22 and 26 million men were killed in battle as each side fought for their chosen cause. September 3-May 8, 1945 - Battle of the
Atlantic - Atlantic Ocean December 13 - Battle of the River Plate - South America February 16 - Altmark Incident - European Theater July 3 - Attack on Mers el Kebir - North Africa July-October - Battle of Britain - European Theater September 17 - Operation Sea Lion (Invasion of Britain) -
Postponed - European Theater November 11/12 - Battle of Cape Matapan - Mediterranean May 20-June 1 - Battle of Crete - Mediterranean May 24 - Battle of the Denmark Strait - Atlantic
September 8-January 27, 1944 - Siege of Leningrad - Eastern Front October 2-January 7, 1942 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 8-23 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 8-25 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 8-25 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 7 - Attack on Pearl Harbor - Pacific Theater December 8-25 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-25 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-25 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-26 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-26 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-26 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-27 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-27 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle of Moscow - Eastern Front December 8-28 - Battle
 January 7-April 9 - Battle of Bataan - Pacific Theater January 31-February 15 - Battle of Singapore - Pacific Theater February 27 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater March 31-April 10 - Indian Ocean Raid - Pacific Theater May 4-8 - Battle of the Coral Sea - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May 5-6 - Battle of Corregidor - Pacific Theater May
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Guam - Pacific Theater July 25-31 - Operation Cobra - Breakout from Normandy - European Theater August 12-21 - Battle of the Falaise Pocket- European Theater September 14 - Operation Cobra - Breakout from Normandy - European Theater September 17-25 - Battle of the Falaise Pocket- European Theater September 17-25 - Battle of the Falaise Pocket- European Theater September 18 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Battle of the Falaise Pocket- European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion of Southern France - European Theater September 19 - Operation Dragoon - Invasion Dragoon - 
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March 26 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 1-June 22 - Battle of Okinawa - Pacific Theater April 16-May 2 - Battle of Berlin - European Theater April 16-19 - Battle of the Seelow Heights - European Theater April 16-May 2 - Battle of Berlin - European Theater April 17 - Operation Ten-Go - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Theater April 18-19 - Battle of Iwo Jima - Pacific Thea
 Theater April 29-May 8 - Operations Manna & Chowhound - European Theater World War II: Conferences & Aftermath | World War II: 101 | World War II:
in huge bloodshed on all sides. Some lasted for minutes while others went on for months and even years. Here is a list of the 10 major battle of Moscow, October 1941 to January 19427. Second Battle of Kharkov, May 19426.
Battle of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 19415. Battle of France, May to June 19404. Battle of France, May to June 19404. Battle of France, May to June 19404. Battle of Stalingrad, July 1942 to February 1943The Battle of Kursk was fought during the Second World War from July to August 1943. It was a series of
offensives between the German and Soviet forces on the Eastern Front near Kursk, 450 kilometers southwest of Moscow. Operation Citadel was the German codename for the battle of Kursk was an unsuccessful attempt by the Germans
to take over the Soviet forces, and they lost a huge number of men and tanks in the process. The Soviet line at Kursk was protruding into enemy territory and the Germans attempted to attack from different directions. The Soviet line at Kursk was protruding into enemy territory and they lost a huge number of men and tanks in the process. The Soviet forces held off the offensive and launched counterattacks called Operation Polkovodets Rumyantsev and Operation Kutuzov
 which helped reclaim the cities of Orel and Kharkov. This was the first time during the war that a German strategic offensive was halted before it could break through enemy lines. The German advance was 8 to 12 kilometers in the south. Also known as the Berlin Strategic Offensive Operation by the Soviet Union, the
 from the east and south, and a third force countered the Germans in the north. A Soviet soldier described the enormous amount of equipment deployed during the attack. The Soviet army was successful in encircling the city and on April 20, 1945, also Hitlers birthday, the 1st Belorussian Front started shelling the city center, while the 1st Ukrainian
 Front advanced to the southern suburbs. Hitler and a number of his followers committed suicide before the battle was over. The city until May 8, when the war finally ended in Europe. After this battle, the city of Berlin was divided into four as agreed by
the Allies. The Battle of Moscow represents two significant periods of fighting on the Eastern Front during the Second World War from October, after four million casualties on the Soviet side, the German army had come to within 200 miles of Moscow. This was when Operation Typhoon was launched, an
offensive intended to seize the Soviet capital and put an end to the campaign. But the reality turned out to be far from what either and equipment could have won any war on the planet. But due to the freezing weather and
 inability to get supplies through to the Panzer Army, the Soviet defense was able to hold off the Germans. The poor-quality Russian roads had taken out about 40 percent of the German truck fleet and by the time the Germans were within 15 miles (24 kilometers) of Moscow, they were battered and exhausted. The Soviets defended the city by
 constructing three defensive belts, deploying new armies and bringing troops from the Siberian and Far Eastern Military Districts. The Second Battle of Kharkov against the Red Army on the Eastern Front. The objective of the offensive was to eliminate
the Izium bridgehead over Seversky Donets or the Barvenkovo bulge, an area known for staging Soviet offensive was a new attempt from the Soviet side to expand their strategic initiative. On May 12, 1942, under the command of Marshall the Soviet side to expand their strategic initiative.
 Semyon Timoshenko, the Soviet forces attacked the German 6th Army from a salient established during the winter counterattacks. This offensive further depleted the Red Army but the offensives were stopped by German
counterattacks. Joseph Stalin and several staff officers made critical errors in underestimating the 6th Armys potential and overestimating their own forces. This cut off the advancing Soviet troops from the Forman and their allies. The devastating attack
on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii by Operation AI of the Japanese Imperial Army, was a complete surprise and took place on December 7, 1941. This attack marked a climax in the worsening relationship between Japan and the United States. Once the US fleet was out of their way, the road to conquering all of Southeast Asia and the
 Indonesian archipelago would open up for the Japanese. On November 26, a Japanese fleet including six aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers, and eleven destroyers sailed 275 miles north of Hawaii. About 360 planes were launched from this point for the final assault. Four US Navy battleships were sunk and the remaining four were
damaged. Additionally three cruisers, three destroyers, an anti-aircraft training ship and one minelayer were also sunk or damaged. A total of 2,403 American people and led to the US entering the Second World War in both Europe and the
 Pacific.On December 8, the United States declared war on Japan. The German invasion of France and the Low Countries in 1940 is known as the Battle of France or the Fall of France. In a short space of six weeks starting on May 10, 1940, the German forces defeated the Allies and conquered France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Italy
 also tried to invade France by entering the war on June 10, 1940. The land operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations on the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle of France saw two main operations of the German side were all over by June 6, 1944. The Battle
surrounding the Allied units advancing to Belgium. After the Belgium and French divisions from Dunkirk in Operation Dynamo. After the British evacuated their own troops and several French divisions resisted but were soon overcome
Paris was occupied by German forces on June 14. Following the battle, France was divided up and occupied by Germany, Italy, and the neutral Vichy government. After the fall of France, Hitler expected the British to seek a peace settlement with Germany, but Britain continued to fight. To bring the war to a quick end Hitler planned an invasion of
 formidable air forces in the world. The RAF fought the Germans off with the Hawker Hurricane and the Supermarine Spitfire, two of the best fighter aircraft in the world. Unable to gain advantage over the RAF, the Germans shifted their focus to London. This would be a critical error by the Germans, because despite the devastation it caused to the
 residents of London, it also gave the British defenses time to recover. On September 15, the British resisted another massive attack by the Germans who suffered many losses. Later, Hitler postponed Operation Sealion indefinitely. This victory was one of the most important for British defenses time to recover. On September 15, the British resisted another massive attack by the Germans who suffered many losses. Later, Hitler postponed Operation Sealion indefinitely.
battle. The Japanese planned to eliminate the United States position as a strategic power in the Pacific by launching the Battle of Midway. At the start of the battle, the Americans were outnumbered about 2 to 1. Between June 4 and 7, 1942, the Battle of Midway began with the US side commanded by Admirals Chester Nimitz, Frank Jack Fletcher, and
Raymond A.Spruance and the Imperial Japanese Navy under Admirals Isoroku Yamamoto, Chuichi Nagumo, and Nobutake Kondo. Largely due to developments in codebreaking, the US was able to predict the date and location of the attack, giving them the upper hand. The Japanese Navy under Admirals Isoroku Yamamoto, Chuichi Nagumo, and Nobutake Kondo. Largely due to developments in codebreaking, the US was able to predict the date and location of the attack, giving them the upper hand. The Japanese Navy under Admirals Isoroku Yamamoto, Chuichi Nagumo, and Nobutake Kondo.
American mindset. All of the four large Japanese aircraft carriers which were a part of the force that attacked Pearl Harbor, the Americans had earned a decisive victory over the Japanese and gained an offensive position for the Allies.
Military historian John Keegan called the Battle of Mormandy was codenamed Operation Overload, the Allies launched the largest amphibious invasion of Normandy to free German-occupied Western Europe during the
 Second World War. Commonly known as D-Day, the operation was launched on June 6, 1944 with the Normandy landings. About 160,000 troops crossed the English Channel on the same day and over two million Allied troops had reached France by the end of August. Special technology was developed to cope with the conditions on the Normandy
beaches, including artificial ports known as Mulberry harbors and a series of specialized tanks called Hobarts Funnies. The Allies did not attain their objectives
on the first day but gained substantial momentum and captured the port of Cherbourg on June 26 and the city of Caen on July 21. Operation Dragoon was launched to invade southern France followed by the liberation of Paris on August 25. By August 30, 1944, the German forces had retreated across the Seine which marked the end of Operation
Overlord. Considered by many historians as the turning point of the Second World War, the Battle of Stalingrad was fought between July 1942 and February 1943. The Russians consider this battle to be the greatest of the Second World Wo
 War, and it is also known as the Great Patriotic War in Russia. The battle was devastating with nearly two million military and civilian casualties, one of the greatest losses in military history. The German 6th Army was not required to fight the battle. Army groups A and B were already on their way to the Caucasus in southwest Russia to secure the oil
 fields there when Hitler ordered the attack on the city. While it was generally unwise to leave a major city unconquered during an advance, some historians believe that it was mainly Hitlers personal hatred of the Russian leader Stalin (whose name was part of the citys identity) which led to the attack. For simple reasons of morale, the Russian army
could not afford to lose the city. Of all the battles fought during World War II, these were the most prominent and had a lasting impact on the final outcome. These offensives and assaults brought about millions of military and civilian casualties as some of the battles directly targeted cities like London, Stalingrad, and Moscow. Led by generals,
 admirals and commanders with tremendous strength on both sides, each battles successes and failures slowly paved the way for the final Allied victory in 1945. Share copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even
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transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the
public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. World War II will forever be remembered as one
of the darkest, most brutal moments in our history. Many lessons were learned, but the most crucial battles took place, reminding us of the brave soldiers who fought and defended our freedom. Army; part of the most crucial battles took place, reminding us of the brave soldiers who fought and defended our freedom. Army; part of
the collection of the Office of War Information on Wikimedia Commons1. Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii was caught completely off guard by a surprise attack from the Japanese Navy Air Service. Approximately 2,400 lives were lost in this U.S. naval base, fueling the country's desire for justice. This was an
incredibly significant moment as it led the United States to officially join World War II. Tim Mossholder on Pexels 2. Operation Barbarossa is not something we can forget so easily. Germany and their fellow allies attempted to
invade the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, only for them to eventually lose due to poor planning. This historic event is crucial, as many consider it one of the turning points in the war. Ivan Aleksic on Unsplash3. Battle of Stalingrad is considered one of
the biggest battles in the Eastern Front during World War II. Many remember it as one of the most brutal, horrifying fights in history. With close-quarter combat and civilians caught in the crossfire, the Soviet Union tirelessly fought off Germany and the Axis Powers for control over Stalingrad. Winston Tjia on Unsplash4. Battle of the AtlanticAs the
longest military campaign during World War II, this extensive battle lasted a whopping five years. The Allies struggled to defend against Germany as they attempted to cut off crucial shipping for European countries. Starting from September 3, 1939 all the way till May 8, 1845 when Germany was finally defeated, this was a hard-won fight. Post-Work
 User:W.wolny on Wikimedia5. Battle of BritainAs the name suggests, this intense battle was fought between the United Kingdom and Germany's World War II air force, carried out massive and deadly aerials attacks from above which the The Royal Air
 Force, Fleet Air Arm, and the Royal Navy (successfully) defended against. Daventry B.J. (F/O), Royal Air Force official photographer on Wikimedia6. The Siege of Leningrad Consisted of German forces cutting off roads leading in and out of the city. With resources being cut, this siege became one of the
most devastating in all of history. Approximately 1.5 million people lost their lives, with too many civilians passing due to starvation. Boris Kudoyarov / on Wikimedia7. Battle of MidwaySix months after the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battle of MidwaySix months after the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battle of MidwaySix months after the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battle of MidwaySix months after the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battle of Midway began and was one of the biggest naval battles during World War II. This was a key fight
that had to be won - it gave the victor control and power over the Pacific. In the end, the Americans were successful in taking the fight which was important in minimizing Japan's power during the war. Scouting Squadron 8 (VS-8), U.S. Navy; The original uploader was Palm dogg at English Wikipedia., 2006-01-30 (first version); 2006-02-14 (last
version) on Wikimedia8. Operation TorchOperation To
Unsplash9. Battle of DunkirkFollowing the losing battle in France, the Battle of Dunkirk was an evacuation attempt for Allied Forces. This significant event took place across multiple days from May 26 to June 4, 1940. Around 338,000 soldiers were saved in this process, and all things considered, was seen as a huge win that kept British and French
troops largely in tact. Williamdanby on Wikimedia 10. Battle of Okinawa With a combined loss of approximately 150,000 soldiers from both sides, the Battle of Okinawa was no small battle. Fought between the United States Army and Japan, this horrific fight is known for holding some of the most dangerous kamikaze attacks in history. The result was
devastating; it's said that around 150,000 civilians lost their lives. Post-Work: User: W. wolny on Wikimedia 11. Operation Bagration Also known as the Byelorussian strategic offensive operation performed by the Soviet Union in 1944, this campaign led to what is now considered the biggest German military loss in history. Starting on June 22 and lasting
until August 19, this offensive attack ended with around 450,000 German casualties. Museums Victoria on Unsplash12. Battle of Crete, or sometimes known under its codename Operation Mercury, was an attempt by the Axis Powers to take over the island of Crete. While the Greeks and Allies were able to strongly fend off Germany
on the first day, which was thought to signal a quick victory, they were quickly overwhelmed and had to retreat. New Zealand Photo Unit on Wikimedia 13. Battle of Anzio and began their attack. However, the Germans held their ground and defended their control, resulting in
 very little progress. Despite the stalemate, numerous lives were still lost in the process. Loughlin (Sgt), No 2 Army Film & Photographic Unit on Wikimedia 14. Battle of Monte Cassino Perhaps better known as the Battle for Rome, the Allied Powers were able to score another victory after executing four military attacks on the Axis forces. The main goal
 was to tear down the Winter Line, which was a number of military fortifications built by Germany and Italy. Idfix~commonswiki on Wikimedia 15. Battle of Leyte Gulf, which lasted for three days in the Pacific, is seen in history as the biggest naval battle to ever take place. Around 200,000 people were involved! This war on the
 water is also seen as the last in history to have been between battleships. With the U.S. claiming victory for this fight, the Japanese Navy could not recover from its heavy losses. Unknown author on Wikimedia16. Battle of LuzonAfter Luzon, which was the largest island in the Phillipines, was taken over by Japanese control, the Americans believed it
was strategically necessary to retake this land. As a result, a massive war on land ensued with nearly 400,000 lives lost. Although the U.S. and Phillipines claimed the victory, the war was far from over. W. wolny on Wikimedia 17. Second Battle of Kharkov The Second Battle of Kharkov, which is known by some as Operation Fredericus, took place on
May 12, 1942 and was an attempt of the Soviet Union's efforts, they were unable to succeed in the end. Unknown author on Wikimedia 18. Battle of the Philippine SeaNoted for being one of the biggest aircraft carrier fights in World
War II, the Battle of the Philippine Sea ended in a secure win for the United States and Allies. The Japanese Navy suffered such a massive loss that they were unable to carry out-large scale carrier attacks moving forward. In other words, they lost more than just the one battle that day. Post-Work: User: W. wolny on Wikimedia 19. Battle of
MoscowTaking over Moscow, which was the biggest city in the Soviet Union, was a major goal the Axis Powers wanted to accomplish. There's no doubt that if this was lost, the war would have been very different. And while it was a hard-won fight, the Soviets were able to leave victorious, pushing back German armies with their defenses. Knorring / on
 Wikimedia 20. Normandy (D-Day) Also known as Operation Overlord, the Battle of Normandy is important for so many reasons. Not only is it considered the largest amphibious attack in all of history, it's often considered as one of the great wins that began the path to ending World War II. Myrabella on Wikimedia The 10 Most Influential Battles of
 World War IIWorld War II, one of the most significant conflicts in human history, was marked by numerous battles of WW2, detailing their impact, key events in WW2, and lasting legacies. Overview: The Battle of Britain was the first major military
campaign fought entirely by air forces, taking place between July and October 1940. The German Luftwaffe sought to gain air superiority over the RAF prevented a German invasion of Britain, which would have had catastrophic
consequences for the Allied forces. It also provided a significant morale boost to both the British public and the Allied cause. Legacy: The Battle of Britain established the importance of air superiority in modern warfare, demonstrating that control of the skies was crucial to military success. The battle also underscored the effectiveness of radar
technology and the value of home-field advantage. Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943)Overview: The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the deadliest events in WW2, fought between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union from July 1942 to February 1943. It was marked by brutal urban warfare and significant casualties on both sides. Significance: Stalingrad
 marked the turning point on the Eastern Front in favour of the Allies. The encirclement and eventual surrender of the German 6th Army dealt a severe blow to Hitlers plans for dominance in the East.Legacy: The battle highlighted the resilience and determination of the Soviet military and exposed the strategic blunders of Hitler, who refused to allow
his forces to retreat. Stalingrad became a symbol of Soviet endurance and strength. Overview: The Battle of Midway, fought in June 1942, was a crucial naval battle between the United States and Japan in the Pacific Theatre. The U.S. Navy, using intelligence to anticipate Japanese movements, launched a successful counterattack. Significance: The
victory at Midway turned the tide of the war in the Pacific, crippling the Japanese Navy by sinking four aircraft carriers. This battle significantly weakened Japans naval capabilities and shifted the balance of power.Legacy: The Battle of Midway demonstrated the effectiveness of intelligence and the strategic importance of aircraft carriers in naval
warfare. It underscored the shift from battleship dominance to carrier-based power projection. D-Day (Battle of Normandy) (1944) Overview: On June 6, 1944, Allied forces launched Operation of Nazi-occupied France, known as D-Day. This massive amphibious assault involved land, sea, and air operations to establish a foothold
in Normandy. Significance: D-Day established a Western Front against Germany, which was crucial for the eventual liberation of Western Europe. It marked the beginning of the end for Nazi Germany as Allied forces advanced towards Berlin. Legacy: The operation exemplified international cooperation, involving troops from the United States, United
 Kingdom, Canada, and other Allied nations. D-Day remains a symbol of bravery, strategic planning, and the collaborative effort to defeat tyranny. Battle of El Alamein (1942)Overview: The Battle of El Alamein, fought in October-November 1942 in Egypt, saw the Allies, led by British General Bernard Montgomery, clash with Axis forces under General
 Erwin Rommel. Significance: This decisive victory prevented Axis control of the Suez Canal and access to Middle Eastern oil fields, which were vital for maintaining the war effort. Legacy: El Alamein marked the turning point in the North African campaign, leading to the eventual retreat of Axis forces from the region. It showcased the importance of
 logistics, intelligence, and morale in achieving victory. Overview: The Battle of Kursk, fought in July and August 1943, was the largest tank battle in history, involving massive armoured engagements between German and Soviet forces. Significance: The Soviet victory at Kursk cemented Soviet dominance on the Eastern Front, blunting Germanys last
 major offensive in the East and depleting its armoured forces. Legacy: Kursk showed the diminishing offensive capabilities of the Bulge (1944-1945)Overview: The Battle of the Bulge, also referred to as the Ardennes Offensive,
 was the last major German offensive on the Western Front, launched in December 1944 in the Ardennes region. The surprise attack aimed to split Allied forces and capture the crucial port of Antwerp. Significance: Although initially successful, the offensive was ultimately repelled by the Allies, depleting German resources and hastening the Allied
 advance into Germany. Legacy: The battle demonstrated the resilience and tactical prowess of Allied forces under pressure. It also exposed the strategic overreach of Hitlers command, as the failed offensive exhausted German reserves, forcing them to retreat for the remainder of the war. Battle of Guadalcanal (1942-1943)Overview: The Battle of
Guadalcanal, fought from August 1942 to February 1943, was a significant campaign in the Pacific Theatre, marked by intense jungle warfare and naval battles. Significance: It was the first major offensive by Allied forces against Japan, leading to strategic dominance in the Pacific and paving the way for further Allied advances. Legacy: Guadalcanal
highlighted the importance of naval and air support in island-hopping strategies, underscoring the need for coordination between different branches of the European Theatre. Soviet forces encircled and assaulted the German capital, leading to the
fall of Berlin. Significance: The battle led to the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany on May 8, 1945, effectively ending World War. It also underscored the devastation wrought by the war and the importance of rebuilding and
reconciliation. Overview: The Battle of Okinawa, fought from April to June 1945, was the largest amphibious assault in the Pacific Theatre. Allied forces sought to capture the island as a base for the planned invasion of Japan. Significance: The fierce resistance of Japanese forces and high casualties on both sides influenced the decision to use atomic
bombs to end the war.Legacy: Okinawa highlighted the brutality of the Pacific War and the determination of Japanese defenders. It also demonstrated the challenges of amphibious assaults and foreshadowed the potential cost of a mainland invasion of Japanese defenders. It also demonstrated the challenges of amphibious assaults and foreshadowed the potential cost of a mainland invasion of Japanese defenders.
the course of the conflict and the post-war world. At Eden Camp, we strive to preserve and present this history in an engaging and educational way. Set in the original huts of a WWII prisoner of war camp, our museum offers an immersive experience of wartime Britain through realistic displays and authentic sounds. Explore World War IIs most
important battles in a location full of history. With newly refurbished exhibits like the Blitz Experience and Heritage Exhibition Hall, visitors can explore the vast array of social and military history. Join us at Eden Camp to honour the legacy of those who lived through this tumultuous time and discover why our museum is more than just a placeits a
journey back in time. Plan your visit today and be part of keeping history alive. World War 2 saw a large number of battles fought across much of the globe. Major battles occurred between the Axis and Allied powers as the European and Pacific fronts
                            , the United States agreed with Great Britain to place Europe as a Strategic priority while holding in the Pacific. Despite this fact, each of the war fronts concluded in less than six months of each other in 1945.WWII Battle Map WWII BattlesAfrica, Mediterranean and Middle East Campaigns and BattlesBattle of GreeceHobok Fort
captured by 1st South African Infantry Division, February 1941. Syria and Lebanon Persia East Africa Italy Mediterranean Naval battles of Fort Capuzzo: June 1940-February 1941 Battle of Keren: February 1941-April 1941 Siege of Tobruk.
April-November 1941Operation Brevity: May 1941Operation Brevity: May 1941Operation Battle of Gazala: May-June 1942Battle of Bir Hakeim: May-June 1942Battle of Madagascar: May-November 1942First Battle of El Alamein: July 1942Battle of Gazala: May-June 1942Battle of Madagascar: May-November 1941Operation Brevity: May 
Alam el Halfa: August-September 1942Second Battle of El Alamein: October-November 1942Deration Torch: November 1942Operation T
PugilistBattle of El GuettarOperation VulcanWorld War 2 Battles VideoMediterranean Front and Battles of Crete: May 1941Battle of Sicily: July-August 1943Battle of Yugoslavia: April 1943Battle of Yugoslavia: April 1943Battle of Yugoslavia: April 1941Battle of Crete: May 1941Battle of Sicily: July-August 1943Allied invasion of Italy: September 1943Battle of Naples: September 1943Battle of Orete: May 1941Battle of Orete:
Line: October-November 1943Barbara Line: October-November 1943Barbara Line: October-November 1943Barbara Line: October-November 1943American soldiers of the 117th Infantry Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, part of the 30th Infantry Division, move past a destroyed American M5 Stuart
tank on their march to recapture the town of St. Vith during the Battle of Anzio: January-May 1944Battle of Anzio: January-May 1945Battle of Anzio: January-May 1944Battle of Anzio: January-May 1944B
BattlesOperation Weserbung: April-June 1940Battle of DenmarkNorwegian CampaignBattle of HannutBattle of HannutBattle of HannutBattle of GemblouxBattle of WaastrichtBattle of Belgium: May 1940Battle of HannutBattle of GemblouxBattle of SemblouxBattle of The AfsluitdijkBattle of The AfsluitdijkBattle of HannutBattle of GemblouxBattle of The AfsluitdijkBattle of The Afslu
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262Falaise pocketBattle for Brest: August-September 1944Operation Dragoon: August-September 1944Waves of paratroopers land in the Netherlands during Operation Market Garden in September 1944Battle of ArnhemLorraine Campaign:
September-December 1944Battle of Metz: September 1944Battle of Metz: September 1944Battle of Crucifix HillBattle o
December 1944-January 1945Operation Nordwind: January 1945Operation Veritable: February-March 1945Operation Plunder: March 1945Operation Versity: March 1945Opera
1945Battle of Groningen: April 1945Battle of Berlin, April-May 1945European Eastern Front BattlesInvasion of PolandOperation BarbarosaBelostock OffensiveBobruysk OffensiveBobruysk OffensiveBattle of BerlinBattle at Borodino FieldOperation
 BraunschweigDefense of Brest FortressSiege of BrestauBattle of the Crimea (1941)Battle of the Crimea (
19431944Battle of DebrecenDemyansk PocketOperation DoppelkopfBattle of the DnieperBattle of the Dukla PassEast Pomeranian OffensiveEast Prussian OffensiveEast P
Podolsky PocketKaunas OffensiveBattle of KharkovFourth Battle of KharkovFourth
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HeightsSiege of Sevastopol (19411942)Shyaulyay OffensiveSilesian OffensiveSworld War 2 Video (Okinawa) Silver FoxBattle of Smolensk (1943)Operation of Tallinn in World War IIEvacuation of Tallinn (1941)Tallinn OffensiveBattle of Smolensk (1943)Operation SolsticeBattle of Smolensk (1
FrumosTatsinskaya RaidToropets-Kholm OperationBattle of Voronezh (1943)Warsaw UprisingBattle of Voronezh (1943)Warsaw UprisingBattle of WesterplatteOperation WintergewitterBattle of Voronezh (1943)Warsaw UprisingBattle of Vorone
WiznaOperation WotanYelnya OffensiveZemland OffensiveZeml
during the Battle of Midway, 6 June 1942. Mikuma had been hit earlier by strikes from Hornet and USS Enterprise (CV-6), leaving her dead in the water and fatally damaged. Note bombs hung beneath the SBDs.Battle of BiakBattle o
Buna-GonaBattle of the Bismarck SeaBougainville CampaignBattle of Driniumor RiverFinisterre Range campaignBattle of WauBombing of WewakAttack on BroomeBattle of Lone Tree Hill (1944)Battle of WauBombing of WewakAttack on BroomeBattle of Lone Tree Hill (1944)Battle of WauBombing of WewakAttack on BroomeBattle of Lone Tree Hill (1944)Battle of WauBombing of WewakAttack on BroomeBattle of WauBombing of WewakAttack on BroomeBattle of WauBombing of Wa
DarwinBattle of Pearl Harbor: 7 December 1941Philippines Campaign (194142); December 1941Battle of Guam (1941); December 1941Battle of Midway VideoBattle of Wake Island: December 1941Battle of BataanBattle of Guam (1941); December 1941Battle of Midway VideoBattle of Wake Island: December 1941Battle of Wake Island: December
Malaya: December 1941-January 1942Battle of Singapore: February 1942Battle of Midway: June 1942Battle of Savo Island: August 1942Battle of Sav
1944Battle of Noemfoor: July-August 1944Battle of Guam (1944): July-August 1944Battle of the Philippine Sea: September-October 1944Two U.S. officers plant the American flag on Guam eight minutes after U.S. Marines and Army assault troops landedBattle of Morotai: September-October 1944Philippines Campaign (194445): October 1944
September 1945Battle of Peleliu: September-November 1944Battle of Luzon: January-August 1945Battle of 
and IndiaPacific War Battles in ChinaThe Pacific War, or the Pacific War, or the Pacific theater of WW2, started on December 7th and 8th, 1941, with the almost simultaneous attacks on Pearl Harbor and the invasion of Thailand by the Empire of Japan. More recently, scholars have considered this a very western slant or view on the start of WW 2 in the Pacific.
now think of the Pacific theater of WW 2 starting on July 7th, 1937, with the Second Sino-Japanese War kicking off between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China. Others consider the Pacific War starting on September 19th, 1931, when Japan invaded Manchuria. No matter which viewpoint the reader takes, there were significant battles,
deaths, etc. that took place as far back as the early 1930s, which would have a significant impact on Japans conduct during World War 2 until the countrys surrender on-board the U.S. battleship Missouri on September 1931Invasion of Manchuria: September 1931Invasion of M
Nenjiang Bridge: November 1931Jinzhou: December 1931Defense of Harbin: January 1932Shanghai (1932): January 1932Battle of Rehe: February 1933Actions in Inner Mongolia (1933-36)Suiyuan Campaign: October 1936Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo Bridge
Incident): July 1937Battle of Beiping-Tianjin: July 1937Battle of Shanghai: August 1937Battle
December 1937Battle of Taierzhuang: March 1938Battle of WanjialingGuangdong: October 1938Battle of WanjialingGuangdong: May 1938Battle 
1939Shantou: June 1939Battle of Changsha (1939): September 1939Battle of Kunlun Pass: December 1939Battle of Kunlun Pass: December 1939Battle of Wuyuan: March 1940Battle 
Hupei: November 1940Battle of South Henan: January 1941Japanese plan for Operation Ichi-GoWestern Hopei: March 1941Battle of Changsha (1942): January 1942Battle of South Henan: January 1942Battle of South Henan: January 1942Battle of South Shanxi: May 1941Battle of Changsha (1941): September 1941Battle of South Henan: January 1942Battle of South Henan: January 194
YenangyaungBattle of Zhejiang-Jiangxi: April 1942Battle of Changde: November 1943Operation Togo 2 and Operation Togo 3 Battle of Cuilin-GoOperation Togo 1 Battle of Changde: November 1943Operation Togo 2 and Operation Togo 3 Battle of Guilin-GoOperation Togo 3 Battle of Changde: November 1943Dattle of Changde: Novemb
Liuzhou: August 1944Battle of West Hunan: April-June 1945Second Guangxi Campaign: April-July 1945Manchurian Strategic Offensive Operation: AugustSeptember 1945World War 2 Museum World War 2 Timeline, Accessed on March
17th, 2013.PBS.org Interactive, The Perilous Fight, World War 2 Timeline, Accessed on April 7th, 2013.United States Holocaust Memorial World War 2 Timeline, Accessed on April 7th, 2013.
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