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# Youtube history channel greatest tank battles

Edit series show the full heat of the mechanized war on the screens, analyze weapons, protection and tactics of tank units, using realistic animation. Each series includes an interview with participants in the fight on both sides of the battle. Military historians and other experts analyze combat tactics and the results of battles. Plot Summary | Add Synopsis Documentary | History | War Parents Guide: View content advisory » User Reviews Edit Release Date: 4. January 2010 (Canada) See also known as: Legnagyobb tankcsaták More » Breakthrough Entertainment More » Aspect ratio: 1.78 : 1 See full technical specifications » A thousand coffee table books and countless hours of popular prey programs have described the Battle of Prokhorovka, part of Operation Citadel of the Third Reich of 1943, as the largest tank battle in history. Near the town of Kursk on the eastern front, hundreds of Soviet tanks crashed into the second SS Panzer Corps in a huge rush of meat and metal. Prokhorovka was certainly an important conflict and one of the biggest tank battles ever, but it might be time to retire his description as the greatest - a claim that has been seriously questioned in recent years by historians with access to Soviet archives open since the end of the Cold War. In fact, there's a strong case that history's biggest tank battle actually took place two years earlier and is largely unknown. Prokhorovka was the centerpiece of the Citadel, Germany's last strategic offensive on the Eastern Front. On July 12, 1943, anti-attacking Soviet tanks charged through open terrain, taking heavy losses from German tank fire, including from heavily armored Tiger Is with 88-millimeter weapons. This particular engagement was a tactical defeat for the Soviets, but the charge caused enough damage to help stall - and ultimately stop - the German army's Citadel offensive. So, how many tanks were in Prokhorovka? For sure, not common popular characters that move up to 1,500 tanks in total, according to a book from 2011 Demolition Myth: Tank Battle in Prokhorovka, Kursk, July 1943 Valeriy Zamulin, Russian military historian and former employee at prokhorovka State Battlefield Museum. The actual number was 978 tanks in total - 306 German and 672 Soviet, according to Zamulin. Up to 400 Soviet and 80 German tanks were destroyed. Expanding the battle for Prokhorovka, the total number of tanks fielded by the 2nd SS Panzer Corps and the Soviet 5th Guards Tank Army at and near the battle stood at 1,299, according to a statistical analysis published in 2000 by Niklas Zetterling and Anders Frankson. Expanding the number to include all Citadel operations would involve many more tanks. But they were not concentrated and committed in the same numbers as in the Battle of Brody, which hardly anyone wrote about. It is also according to Zamulin and David Glantz, a historian of the Eastern Front and the Soviet army. This is in fact the largest tank in World War II, said Glantz about the Battle of Brody during a lecture in 2007 available through the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center. Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. As of June 23 between Dubno, Lutsk and Brody in far western Ukraine, six Soviet mechanized corps under Gen. Michail Kirponos launched a counterattack into advancing 1. Panzer Group is advancing towards Kiev. The battle, which unfolded and then ended on June 30, 2015, was the first of its 1990s. It is unclear how many tanks of the first Panzer Group were destroyed in the battle, but the force lost 100 of its tanks during the first two weeks of the war. The meaning of the chaotic battle on the available maps is ... Difficult. Six Soviet corps were disorganized and lacked enough trucks and tractors to transport infantry, howitzers and supplies, and their attacks were uncoordinated. German warplanes insistently bombed them, and fast-moving Panzer divisions with coordinated artillery support chopped them up. What is all the more remarkable is that the Soviet Corps had a significant number of heavier tanks KV and T-34, tougher than the best tanks of the German army at the time. Soviet 10th century However, lightly-armed BT and T-26 tanks made up the majority of Soviet forces. By June 29, 1941, as advancing German tanks encircled and destroyed Soviet troops, with others falling back, the battles the Soviets were still waging elsewhere were now fighting more for survival than anything else, wrote Glantz, because at this point the Soviets began running out of fuel and ammunition. There have been some limited Soviet achievements. When, on 13 December 2004, the Commission Panzer's division advanced to the Straight, General Konstantin Rokossovsky of the 9th U.S. Air Court. Rokossovsky actually set the ambush after ignoring the order to continue the counter-attack, deeming it unnecessary. Glantz also noted when titans clashed: How the Red Army stopped Hitler, that battle contributed little to Germany's later defeat on the Eastern Front by unleashing German troops destined to advance into Moscow. During the Moscow counterattack in the winter of 1941-1942, the USSR inflicted a major defeat on Germany and closed the doors to the Germans who ended the war under the conditions that Hitler had set. The later Battle of Stalingrad in 1942-1943 completely ended the possibility of a German victory. Southwestern border battles also showed that German armor was not invincible, and they gave future commanders like Rokossovsky their first expensive but useful lesson in the mechanized war, wrote Glantz. But it was on Costs. It first appeared in WarIsBoring here. Image Credit: Creative Commons. The tank is one of the most durable and destructive army weapons. To break the deadlock of trench warfare on the Western Front during World War II, the concept of tank warfare was developed. Britain and France simultaneously and separately developed the first tanks during The Second World War. The name tank was adopted for British land ships in 1915 to cover up the secrets of armored vehicles. In an attempt to deceive enemy spies, the British army said it was building mobile water tanks. The world saw tanks in battle for the first time on September 15, 1916, when the British Army deployed these armored ground ships during the Battle of the Somme. In the 19th century, tanks played a dynamic role for the military and saw wild and devastating action. It is a powerful mobile weapon platform with a large caliber rotating cannon that is able to prevent enemy vehicles from progressing. It also has heavy vehicle armor giving tanks to perform superbly during tactical situations. From the Battle of the Bulge, World War II, in which more than 2638 tanks and 902 armored combat vehicles took part during the eight years of the Iran-Iraq War, to the 1981 Battle of Dezful during the eight-year-long Iran-Iraq War, tanks have acted as the most important assault weapons in the world. The top 10 epic tank battle saga in military history are shown here. (1) Battle of Cambrai (November 20, 1917 to December 7, 1917: WWI Battle of Cambrai in France on the Western Front was a British offensive. It was the first effective deployment of a large number of tanks in any battle ever. However, this was not the first time tanks had been deployed. The world saw the deployment of tanks for the first time in September 1916. Tanks were also deployed in large numbers by Britain during the third Battle of Ypres and France in early 1917. But these deployments were less effective than in Cambrai, where British forces deployed 476 tanks. The British plan was to infiltrate the German Hindenburg Line. This defensive line was previously considered impenetrable. British forces enjoyed success on the first day of the battle. However, the next day, mechanical problems with British Mark IV tanks against German Infantry Defense and Artillery were exposed. 2 British Corps (a military formation that could typically consist of 20,000 to 40,000 soldiers) and 1 German corps took part in the battle. The gains and losses for the opponent were roughly the same, by the end of the battle and the outcome of the battle was practically a stalemate. The British had 44,000 victims and the number of Germans was 45,000. 179 British tanks were destroyed. Many lessons have been learned from the battle that resulted in the improvement of British tank designs in 1918, where they were successfully used in the final attacks of the war. Image used: Germans captured a British Mark IV tank in November 1917 (2) The second Battle of El Alamein during (23 October 1942 – 11 November 1942): Tanks played a huge role in the second Battle of El Alamein in 1942, which took place near the Egyptian coastal city of El Alamein in 1942. Allied forces deployed 195,000 fighters, 1,029 tanks, 435 armored vehicles, 730 to 750 aircraft, 892 to 908 artillery units and 1,451 anti-tank weapons. The force's OS deployed 116,000 men, 547 tanks, 192 armored vehicles, 770 to 900 aircraft, 552 artillery units and 496 anti-tank weapons. Axis forces wanted to gain access to Persian and Middle Eastern oil fields by controlling northern Africa. The allied forces had complete numerical superiority over axis forces during this battle in the western desert. The Allies could also overcome their factor in the quality of their equipment with the advent of the Spitfire, the 6-pounder against tank guns and Sherman tanks. The OS forces lost 30,542 fighters, around 500 tanks, 254 weapons and 84 aircraft. The Allies lost 13,560 fighters, 332 to 500 tanks, 111 weapons and 97 aircraft. In this battle, allied forces achieved their first absolute victory against the forces of the axis, and the Germans lost hope of depriving the Suez Canal and Egypt. Winston Churchill said there was no allied victory before Alamein and there was no defeat after that. This battle eventually led to the defeat of the axis in North Africa. Image caption American Sherman tanks moving at speed through the northern Egyptian desert as the axis of power recedes on November 1, 1942 during the Second Battle of El Alamein (3) Battle of Raseiniai during World War II (June 23, 1941 to June 27, 1941): The Battle of Raseiniai in Lithuania was a tank battle fought between the Soviet Union and Germany on the Eastern Front during World War II. Soviet forces of the 12th century. Russian tanks were technically better than their German counterparts. The Russians had more than 50 Kliment Voroshilov KV-1 and KV-2 tanks, which are still advancing. But the Germans systematically overpowered Soviet tanks with air support from Luftwaffe. The Russian aircraft could not effectively face a German Luftwaffe (air force) aircraft, and the German Air Force fleet severely destroyed Soviet tanks and vehicles. The Germans suffered minor damage, while the Soviet Union lost 704 tanks in battle. This bank has demonstrated the importance of air support for tanks in battle. Image used: One KV-2 heavy tank managed to cut off the German 6th Panzer Division for a day during the Battle of Raseiniai (4) Battle of the Valley of Tears during the Yom Kippur War (October 6, 1973 to October 9, 1973), around 1,436 tanks took part: Israel and Arab coalition forces led by Egypt and Syria fought in the Yom Kippur war in October 1973. The battle for the Valley of Tears was part of this conflict between Israel and Syria in the Syrian Golan Heights. The tanks were the central target of the surprise attack, which took place on tears on the holiest day in Judaism called 'Yom Kippur'. Syria has deployed 1 infantry division with about 500 tanks and vehicles, while Israel has engaged 1 armored brigade with about 100 tanks. Syrian forces backed another 900 tanks and the total participation of Syrian tanks in the fighting is estimated at 1,260. 400 Syrian tanks were T-62s, the most doused Soviet tanks at the time. Syrian forces have launched an offensive and 100 aircraft have also taken part in the Syrian airstrike. Israeli forces initially managed to deploy only 176 tanks. Although the Syrians gained a lot of ground during the first offensive battle, they failed to move their tanks through Israeli anti-tank trenches. Syrian warplanes have been expecting Israeli reinforcements for at least a day. Israeli forces, however, gained reinforcements just 15 hours after the battle began. The Israeli Air Force also took part in the event. Syrian forces withdrew for a fourth day. Israeli forces lost 60-80 tanks, while Syrian forces lost a total of more than 500 vehicles, including 260 to 300 tanks. The poor defensive tactics of the Syrian forces, the superiority of the IAF (Israeli Air Force) and also the Israeli threat of a nuclear attack on Syria have been highlighted by various analysts as the causes of the Syrian defeat. Pictured: A destroyed Syrian T-55 tank in Nafakh on the Golan Heights during the Battle of the Valley of Tears in October 1973 (5) the Battle of Brody during World War II (23. June, 1941 to June 30, 1941), 4,250 tanks took part: Until the Battle of Kursk in 1943, the Battle of Brody in western Ukraine was called 'the largest tank of world war II'. The Germans had 750 tanks lined up against 3,500 Soviet tanks. The Germans deployed the Army Corps and the Motorized Army Corps. On the other hand, during this war, the Soviet Union deployed five mechanized corps. Although the Red Army caused significant damage to German forces, German forces overthrew the Soviets and caused four times more damage to the tanks. German air domination, poor Soviet military logistics and a lack of proper command led to the victory of the German armed forces. German forces lost about 200 tanks, 201 of which were destroyed by German Luftwaffe airstrikes. The numerical superiority of Soviet T-34 tanks could not overcome the German firepower and the power line pushed forward. It was one of the most intense tank battles during the first phase of Operation Barbarossa, the code name for Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. Image used: German forces advance during the Battle of Brody in June 1941 Video used: American newsreel film about the Red Army's resistance to Nazi forces in 1941. Continues on page 2Cedes from Page 1 (6) Battle of Hannut during World War II (March 12, 1940 to May 14, 1940), 1,274 tanks and armored vehicles took part: Allied forces of France, Belgium and the Netherlands fought against Nazi German forces in Hannut, Belgium in May. The Germans tried to break through the Ardennes region in an attempt to overwhelm the strongest elements of the 1st French army. Allied forces deployed 20,800 fighters and 600 tanks and armored fighting vehicles. Nazi German forces deployed 25,927 soldiers, 618 tanks, 108 artillery units and 1,252 aircraft. Although the battle was almost a stalemate, French forces have achieved some tactical successes. 121 Allied tanks were destroyed or damaged. 29 German tanks were destroyed and another 111 were damaged in the battle. German forces have failed to achieve their goal of neutralizing the threat of the French First Army. It was one of the few first Allied successes against German armor. It is in this battle that the future General and French President De Gaulle have come to the fore. Image used: Two destroyed French tanks, SOMUA S35s are inspected by Nazi German soldiers. (7) Operation Goodwood during The Second World War (18 July 1944 to 20 July 1944): Operation Goodwood in Normandy, France, was a British offensive against German forces in July 1944. Some historians call it the biggest tank battle in the history of the British Army. British forces deployed two infantry divisions and three armored divisions with 1,100 tanks. The Germans engaged 4 infantry divisions, 3 armored divisions, 2 heavy tank battalions with 377 tanks. British forces wanted to take control of Caen in northwestern France, which was necessary to liberate the rest of the occupied country. British forces advanced 12 kilometres into the eastern part of the city and the Germans prevented a complete breakthrough. The British had 3474 casualties and lost 314 tanks. The Germans had an unknown death toll, but more than 2,500 German soldiers were captured and they lost 75 to 100 tanks in the battle. Image used: A British infantry performs an M4 Sherman and one modified British version of the Sherman, Sherman Firefly tanks during Operation Goodwood on July 18, 1944 (8) 'Battle of 73 Easting' during the Gulf War (February 26, 1991 to February 27, 1991): 'Battle of 73 Easting' was a tank battle fought between Saddam Hussein's Iraqi forces and coalition forces led by U.S. and British armored forces in southeast Iraq in February 1991. It was part of the Gulf War that began after Saddam Hussein, Iraqi forces invaded and annexed Kuwait. U.S. armored forces attacked and severely destroyed Iraqi forces. Coalition forces lost one fighter with 12 wounded and lost an Infantry Bradley combat vehicle. Another 57 coalition soldiers were wounded as a result of friendly fire (inadvertent attack by allied forces while trying to attack the enemy). Iraqi forces had between 600 and 1,000 casualties and lost 85 tanks, 30 wheeled vehicles, 40 AFV and more than two artillery batteries. Image used: A destroyed Chinese Type 69 tank used by Iraqi forces during the Battle of Easting on 28 September 18, 1965 to March 19, 1965. The Battle of Chawind, Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, was the largest tank war since the Battle of Kursk in World War II. The 1965 Indo-Pakistan war is also known as the Second War in Kashmir and has fought between the two South Asian nations over the disputed Region of Kashmir. Both sides were aligned. Pakistani forces had 80,000 infantry, a significant number of cavalry units, more than 150 tanks and other reinforcement tanks. India had 80,000 to 150,000 infantry, a significant number of cavalry units and a total of 225 tanks. The Indian army planned to seize Grand Trunk Road around Wazirabad in Punjab, Pakistan and the Sialkot-Pasrur railway in an attempt to cut off Pakistani forces fighting in the Kashmir border region. Pakistani forces have received rapid reinforcements from Kashmir and the situation has improved for them. The battle took place near Phillora (near Sialkot) in Punjab, Pakistan. Fighting has intensified and Pakistani forces in Phillora have retreated. Advancing Indian forces were stopped in Chawind. The United Nations intervened in the cessation of hostilities on 22 December 2009. Pakistan lost 44 tanks and India lost 120 tanks. However, India claims to have lost 29 tanks in the fighting. After the U.N. brokered an unconditional ceasefire, India held about 200 square miles or 518 square miles of Pakistani territory in the Sialkot sector and Pakistan held up to 1,600 square miles of Indian territory (of which 1,300 square miles was desert). Australian media 'The Australian' mentioned Pakistan as the winning side in this battle, although it's questionable. Figure used: Indian Army tanks on the move during the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War (10) Battle of Prokhorovka during World War II Battle of Kursk (July 12, 1943): The Battle of Prokhorovka was fought between the Soviet Union and Germany in Prokhorovka, which is 87 km southeast of Kursk, Russia on the Eastern Front. It was one of the biggest tank battles in history. Germany deployed 3 Panzer divisions with about 290 tanks, while the Soviets deployed 15 military corps with about 850 tanks. After intense fighting, the outcome of the battle was not convincing. It was considered a tactical victory for the Germans, but not an operational victory. The Germans had 842 casualties and lost 43 armored fighting vehicles and tanks. The Soviets claimed victory because, after that battle, Hitler called off the eastern offensive on Kursk to concentrate attacks on the Western Front. The Soviets prevailed despite heavy losses during this period of World War II, and the tide began to turn away from Nazi German forces. After Kursk, they were always on the defensive. Image used: German Panzer IV tank and Sdkfz 251 halftrack on the road during the Battle of Prokhorovka in July 1943