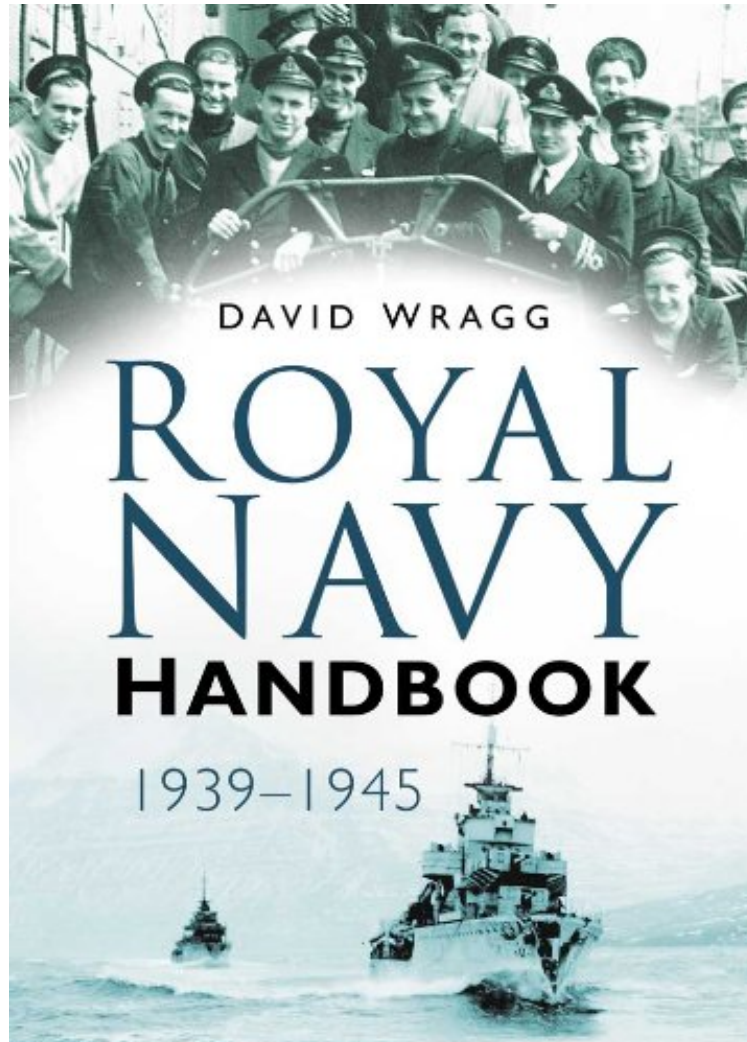


(Ebook pdf) Royal Navy Handbook 1939-1945

Royal Navy Handbook 1939-1945

Von David Wragg

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Von David Wragg : Royal Navy Handbook 1939-1945 before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Royal Navy Handbook 1939-1945:

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Kurz und informativVon Sandra GerlachDas war das fehlende Stck in meiner WWII- Royal navy- Sammlung; heute morgen angekommen und gleich durchgeblttert. Die wichtigsten Fakten in Krze, einige gute Bilder und als Index u.a. die Victoriakreuztrger und wichtige Daten zum Thema.Unbedingt empfehlenswert fr Interessenten- vor allem, da es zu den Bchern gehrt, die vermutlich nie in's Deutsche bersetzt werden. Apropos- gibt es hnliches ber die Deutsche

Kriegsmarine?

KurzbeschreibungThe service had to learn fast. It soon became clear that the Germans would not provide an opportunity for a major battleship-to-battleship fleet action along the lines of Jutland, but that submarine warfare and surface raiders were to be just as effective at undermining the British war effort. The Royal Navy was expected to be active in the North Atlantic and in British waters, and then, after the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany, it had to protect the Arctic convoys. Meanwhile, it also had to keep control of the Mediterranean, alone after the fall of France, supporting ground forces in North Africa and then in Greece, send convoys to Malta and disrupt the Axis supply lines both in the Mediterranean and off the coast of Norway, before facing the Japanese in the Far

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Overstretched from the start of the Second World War in 1939, the Royal Navy acquired First World War surplus destroyers from the United States Navy and embarked on a massive programme of construction, building and buying aircraft carriers, escort carriers and frigates and corvettes, building up a powerful submarine arm and, almost from scratch, re-creating the naval air arm taken from it in 1918. The service had to learn fast. It soon became clear that the Germans would not provide an opportunity for a major battleship to battleship fleet action along the lines of Jutland, but that submarine warfare and surface raiders were to be just as effective at undermining the British war effort. The Royal Navy was expected to be active in the North Atlantic and in British waters, and then after the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany, it had to protect the Arctic convoys. Meanwhile, it also had to keep control of the Mediterranean, alone after the fall of France, supporting ground forces in North Africa and then in Greece, send convoys to Malta and disrupt the Axis supply lines both in the Mediterranean and off the coast of Norway, and then it had to face the Japanese in the Far East.By the war's end the Royal Navy had grown from its pre-war strength of 129,000 to 863,000 men. Its fleet had also grown from 12 to 61 battleships and cruisers, seven to 59 aircraft carriers, and 100 to 846 destroyers, by 1945.