

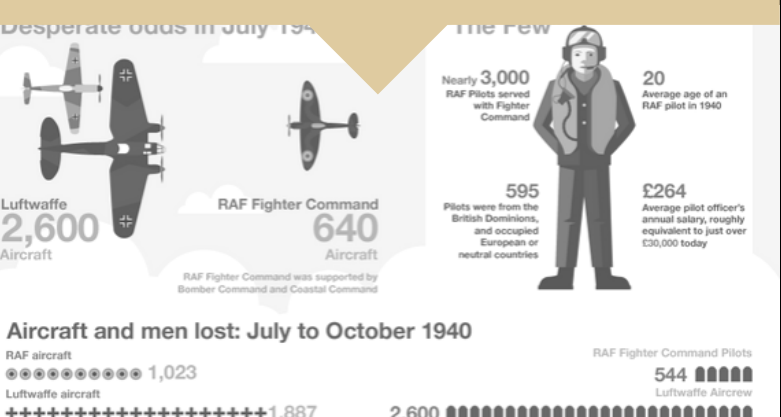
WW2

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

July 10, 1940 - October 31, 1940

The Battle of Britain had a few crucial lessons. These include the lack of intelligence about an enemies vital areas: the Germans had no knowledge of RAF's radar and their use so they didn't think of them as vital targets which allowed the British Superiority of information. They also assumed that RAF was almost defeated and abandoned it to bomb London. Although this impacted London greatly, killing about 200,000 citizens it allowed the RAF to recover which was a mistake and resulted in Germany failing to gain control of the skies.

The battle began on July 10, 1940 when a massive bombing campaign was started. The attacks were mainly focused on radio towers, harbours, RAF fields/towers. Hitler abandoned his plans in September but the battles end is remembered as October 31, when RAF caused a great deal of damage to Luftwaffe.



2662

GERMAN CASUALTIES

GERMAN CASUALTIES INCLUDED MANY EXPERIENCED AIRCREW. ROYAL AIR FORCE LOST 1250 AIRCRAFT, 1017 FIGHTERS. 520 MEN KILLED WITH OVER 700 FATALITIES

1250

RAF AIRCRAFT

SEVERAL PHASES OF THE BATTLE
The Germans main offensive launched on August 13, 1940. The last week of Aug. to first week of Sept. was a critical stage of the battle and attacks were intensified. On September 7, Germans shifted the attacks from the RAF to London which allowed Britain to recover. Memorable because without the shift of attack it could have ended differently.



Battle of Britain 1940

The most famous aircraft used in the Battle of Britain were the British Hawker Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire Mk

The Battle of Britain was the largest and most sustained aerial bombing campaign to that date. In addition to this it was the first major campaign fought entirely by air forces. It holds a large amount of significance because it marked the first defeat of Hitlers military forces, making it a significant turning point of World War 2 because of the Germans failure to gain air superiority.