



BATAALLA DE BERLIN

16 DE ABRIL - 2 DE MAYO DE 1945





STALIN



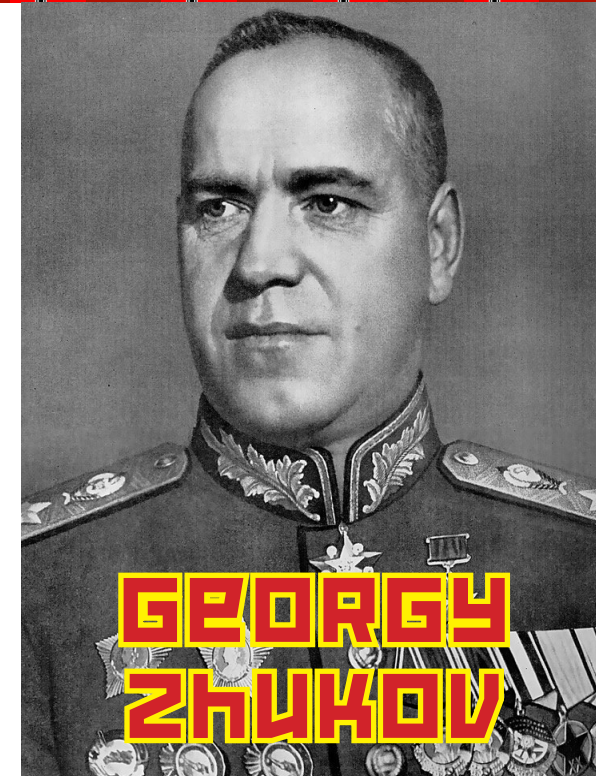
EISENHOWER



Hitler



STALIN



GEORGY ZHUKOV



IVAN STEPANOVICH KONEV



Heinrich



Krebs



Weidling



Schörner



Buse



Montau



Fehse



Tippelskirch



Burgdorf



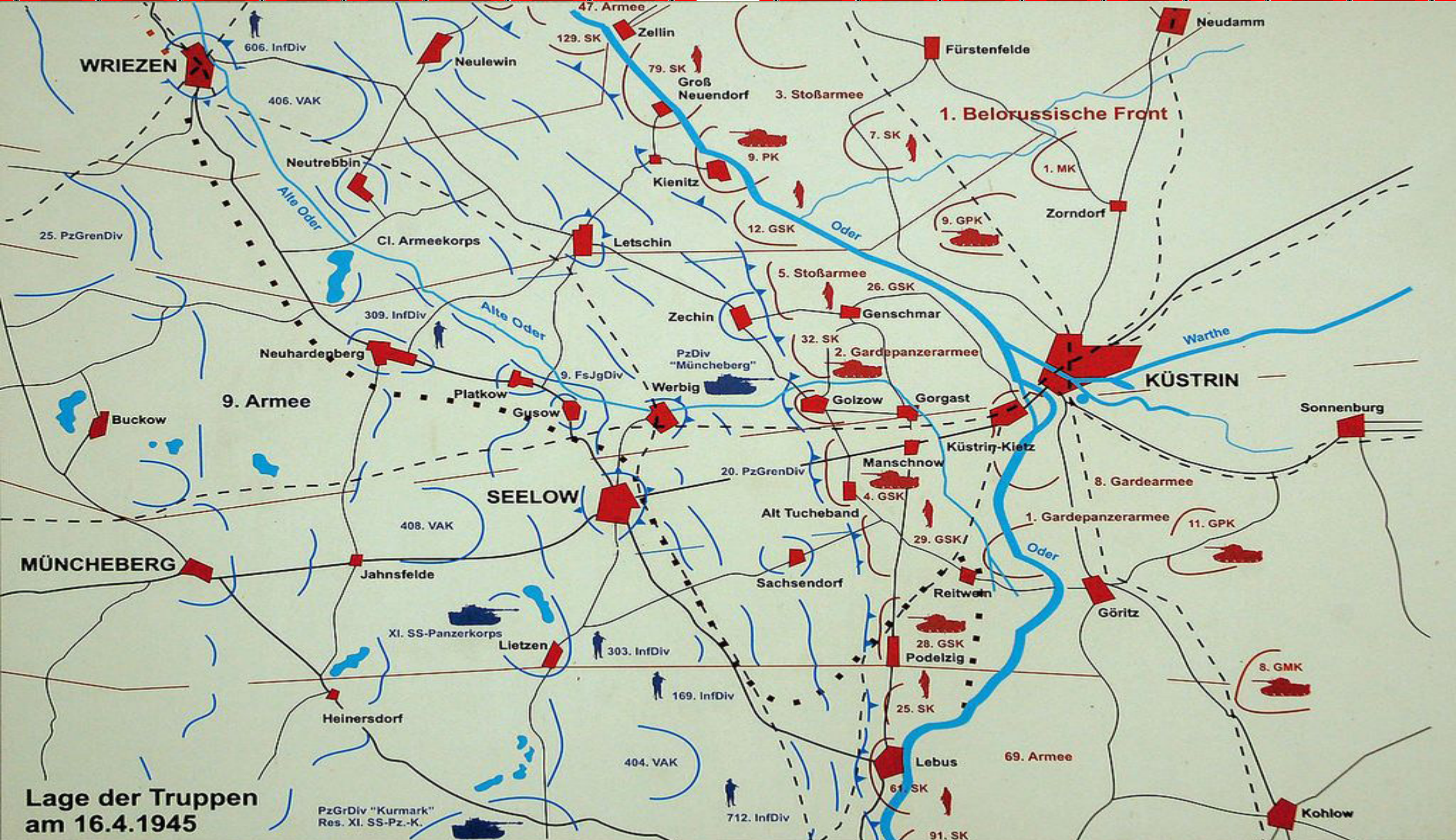
BREZHNEV



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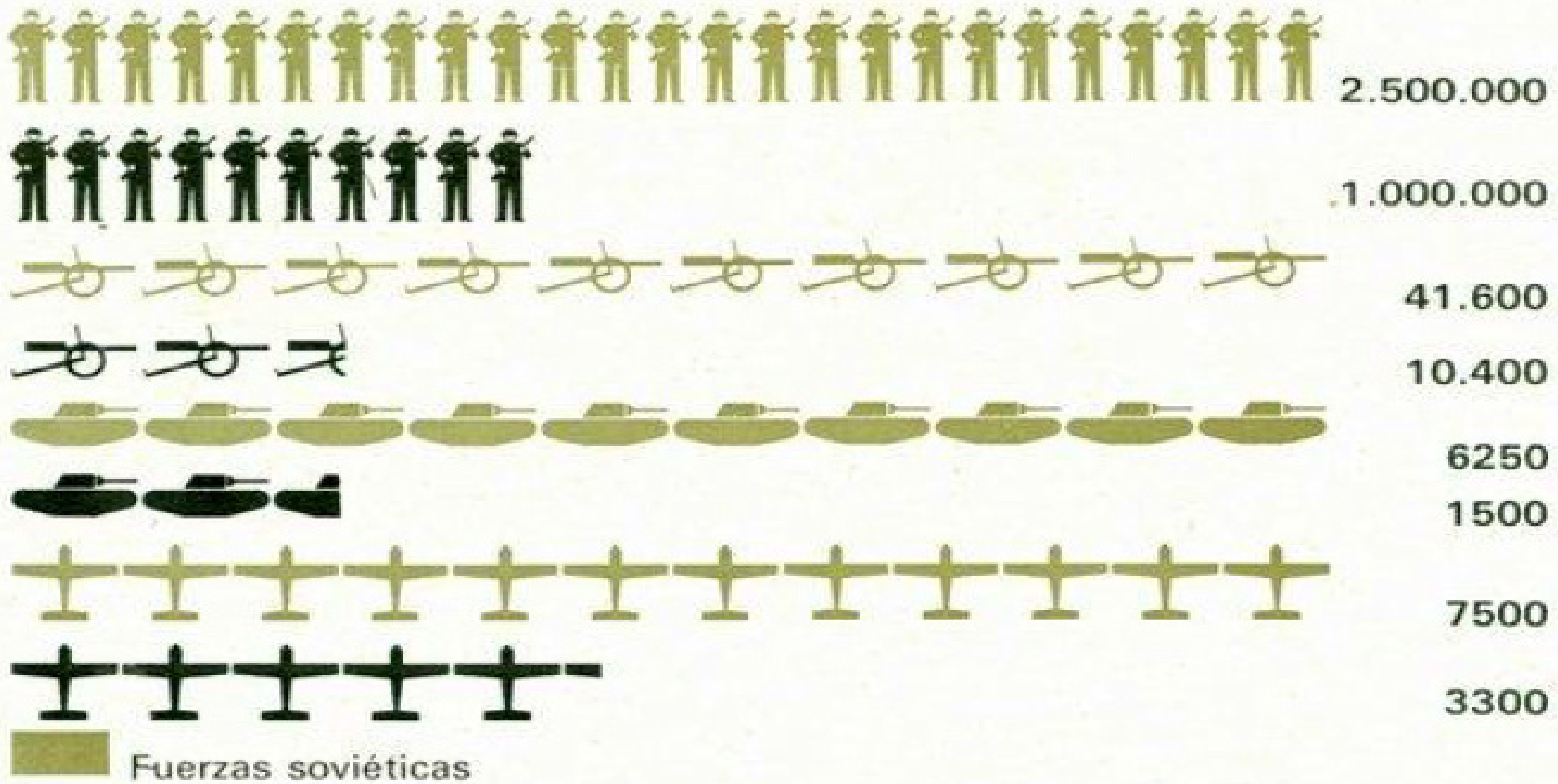


BREZHNEV



Lage der Truppen am 16.4.1945

FUERZAS ENFRENTADAS EN LA BATALLA DE BERLÍN



FROM THE VISTULA TO THE ODER, SOVIET OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS JAN-FEB 1945

1. The main Soviet attack began at 10.30 after a one-hour bombardment with two waves of tanks and three waves of infantry. Koniev committed some 34 infantry divisions and around 1,000 tanks to the first echelon (03.00, 12 January 1945).
2. Koniev then launched the 3rd and 4th Guards Tank Armies in a northeasterly direction to cut off the German forces retreating from Radom.
3. The 5th Guards Army advanced towards Czesochowa.
4. Rokossovsky attacked northwest towards Danzig in an attempt to cut off Army Group Centre. The Germans had little chance to respond as they were already under pressure from the 1st Baltic and 3rd Byelorussian Fronts.
5. Zhukov launched his attack on 14 January 1945, pushing rapidly out of the bridgehead at Magnuszew with the 5th Shock and 8th Guards Armies.
6. Zhukov's 33rd and 69th Armies broke out from the Pulawy bridgehead.
7. Zhukov sent the 1st Guards Tank Army off on an axis of advance incorporating Lódz and Poznan.
8. The 2nd Guards Tank Army drove forward with Plock and Inowroclaw in its axis of advance.
9. Koniev's forces reached the Warta River on 17 January 1945.
10. Warsaw fell on 17 January 1945.
11. The German 2nd Army collapsed, forcing the Gross Deutschland and XXIV Panzer Corps to withdraw, allowing Rokossovsky to complete the occupation of East Prussia and the encirclement of Danzig.
12. By early February, around 500,000 troops had been surrounded around Danzig and Königsberg but most of these, as well as troops from the Courland Peninsula, were evacuated in an operation masterminded by Admiral Karl Dönitz.
13. Gross Deutschland and XXIV Panzer Corps were then transferred to Army Group A (which later became Centre) arriving at Lódz just as the Soviets reached the city. They hurriedly withdrew through advancing Soviet columns to reach the Oder.
14. Zhukov reached the Oder by the beginning of February and, along with Koniev, consolidated along the river.
15. Poznan surrendered 23 February 1945.
16. Breslau was surrounded but held out until May.
17. The cruise liner *Wilhelm Gustloff* was sunk by Soviet submarine S-13 off Stolpebank with the greatest recorded loss of life in a ship sinking - over 7,000 (23.08, 30 January 1945).

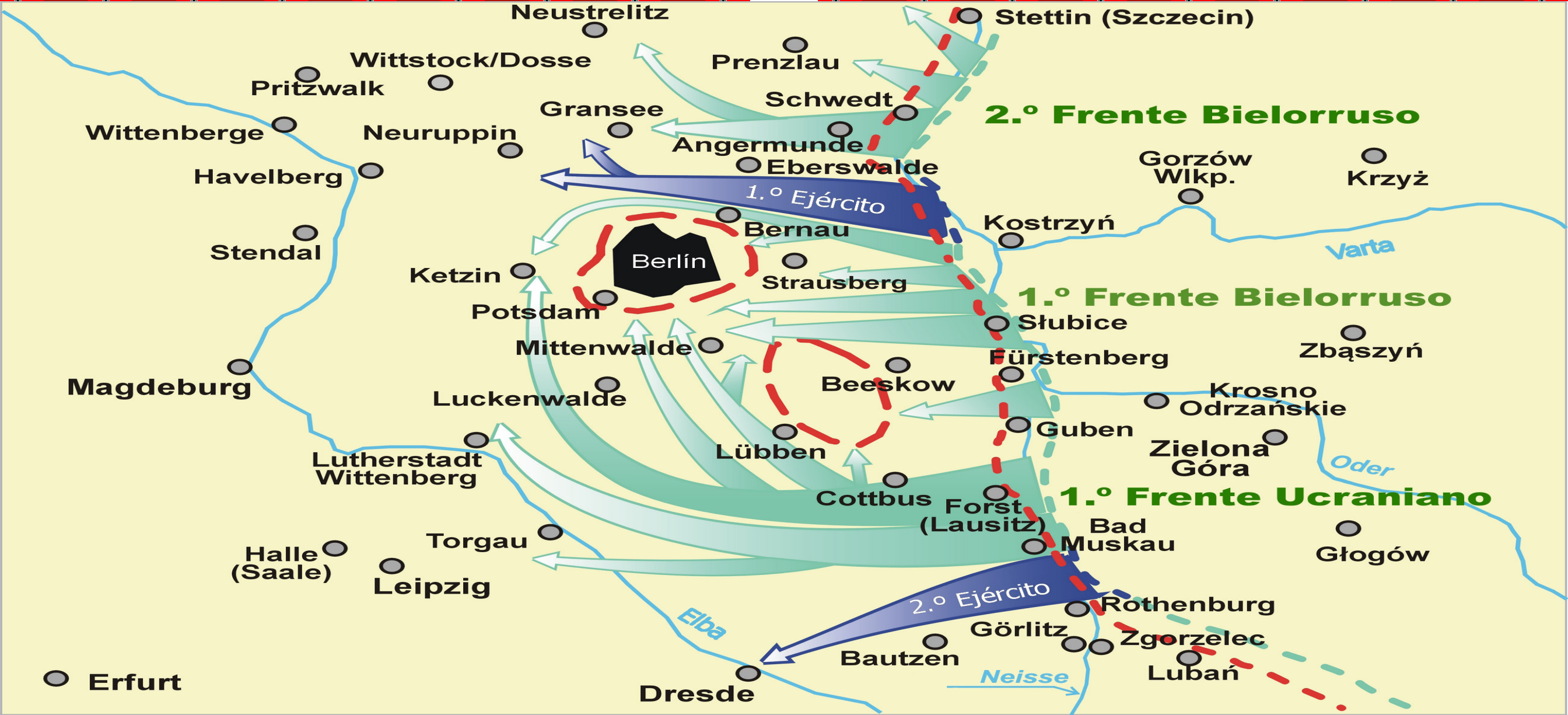


THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF BERLIN, 16-28 APRIL 1945



1. Zhukov begins his main attack at 05.00, 16 April 1945.
2. Koniev follows this at 06.15.
3. Zhukov commits his two tank armies.
4. Koniev begins the advance on Berlin.
5. Rokossovsky opens his assault on 20 April 1945.
6. The 9th Army is split into three elements.
7. Baruth falls in the early afternoon of 20 April 1945.
8. 1st Mechanised Corps enters the Berlin suburb of Weissensee on 21 April 1945.
9. The 3rd and 4th Guards Tank Armies had reached the Teltow Canal on 22 April.
10. The encirclement of the city is completed on 25 April 1945.
11. On 25 April 1945, US and Soviet forces meet near Torgau.
12. The 9th Army begins its breakout on the 28 April.

- Soviet front line 16 April
- - - Soviet front line 18 April
- - - Soviet front line 25 April
- - - Stop line 6 May
- ← Soviets
- ← Western Allies
- ← German counter-attack
- ← German withdrawals



Batalla de Berlín Fase : 16-25 de abril de 1945

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - - - - Posición de las fuerzas polacas - - - - - Posición de las fuerzas soviéticas - - - - - Posición de las fuerzas alemanas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Ofensiva polaca ➔ Ofensiva soviética |
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Battle of Berlin

German attempts to relieve Berlin (April - May 1945)

- - - - Position of Polish forces
- - - - Position of Soviet forces
- - - - Position of German forces
- ↪ Direction of German retreat
- ↪ Direction of German offensive



1. El general Weidling toma el mando del Área de Defensa de Berlín el 23 de abril.
2. El 3.º Ejército de Carros de la Guardia cruza el canal de Teltow el 24 de abril.
3. El 8.º Ejército de la Guardia y el 1.º Ejército de Carros de la Guardia alcanzan el canal de Teltow después de avanzar al oeste del río Spree.
4. El 3.º Ejército de Choque avanza a través de los distritos del norte de Wedding y Pankow.
5. El 5.º Ejército de Choque avanza a través de los distritos de Treptow y Lichtenberg.
6. El 8.º Ejército de la Guardia y el 1.º de Carros de la Guardia toman el aeródromo de Tempelhof.
7. El Duodécimo Ejército del general Wenck comienza su contraataque el 26 de abril.
8. El 125.º Cuerpo de Fusileros del 47.º Ejército asegura finalmente el aeródromo de Gatow.
9. Al acabar el 27 de abril, el 5.º Ejército de Choque está sólo a 2 km de la Cancillería del Reich.
10. El Destacamento del Ejército Spree y la 20.ª División de Granaderos Panzer se retiran hacia el sur.
11. El 79.º Cuerpo de Fusileros divisa por primera vez el Reichstag al aproximarse al río Spree.

EL CIERRE DEL CERCO DE BERLÍN, 23-28 DE ABRIL DE 1945

Batalla pel Reichstag: 30.04 - 02.05.1945

