

NORMANDIA

6 DE JUNIO DE 1944

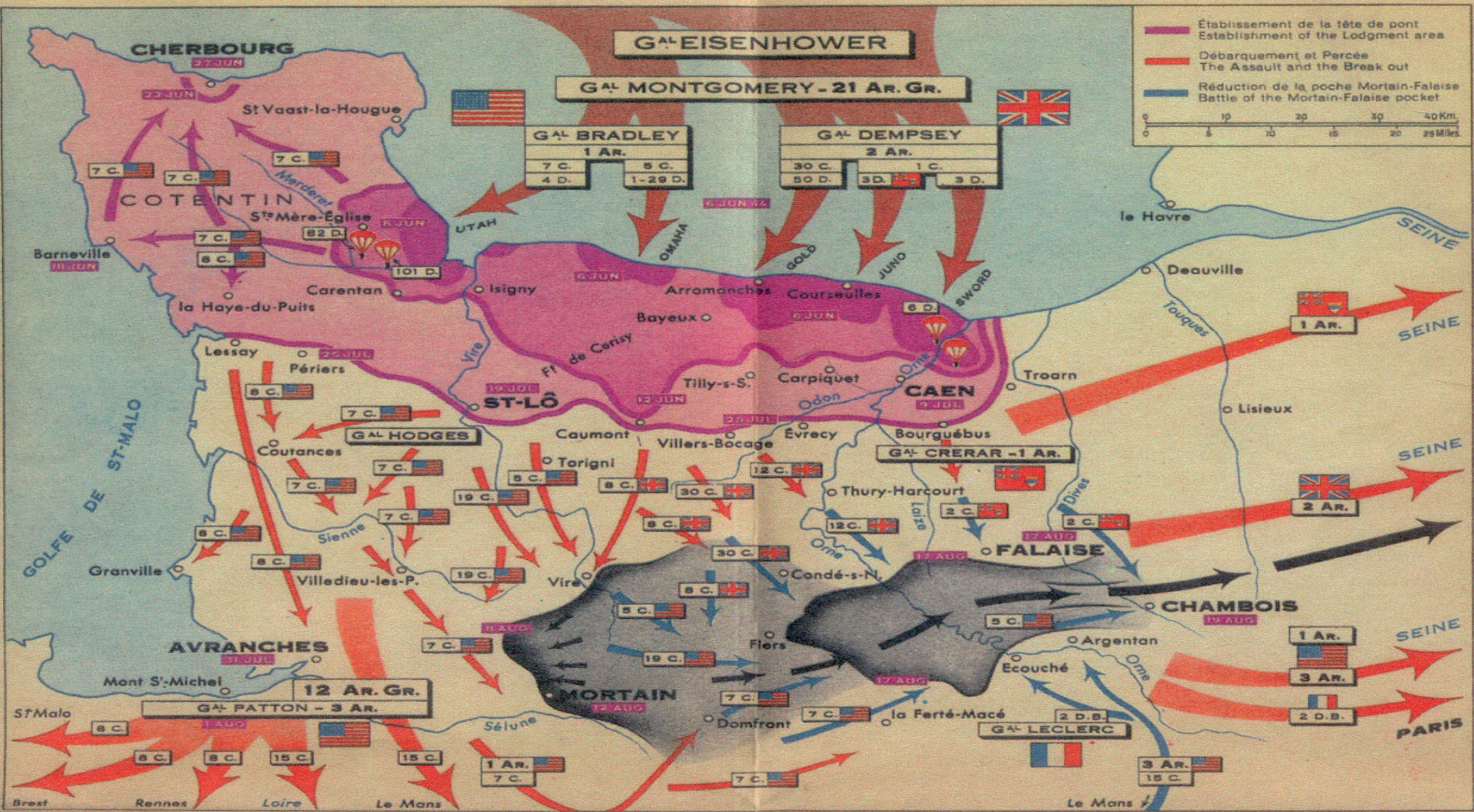




(4)

(5)

2



G^{AL} EISENHOWER

G^{AL} MONTGOMERY - 21 Ar. Gr.

G^{AL} BRADLEY
1 Ar.
7 C. 8 C.
4 D. 1-29 D.

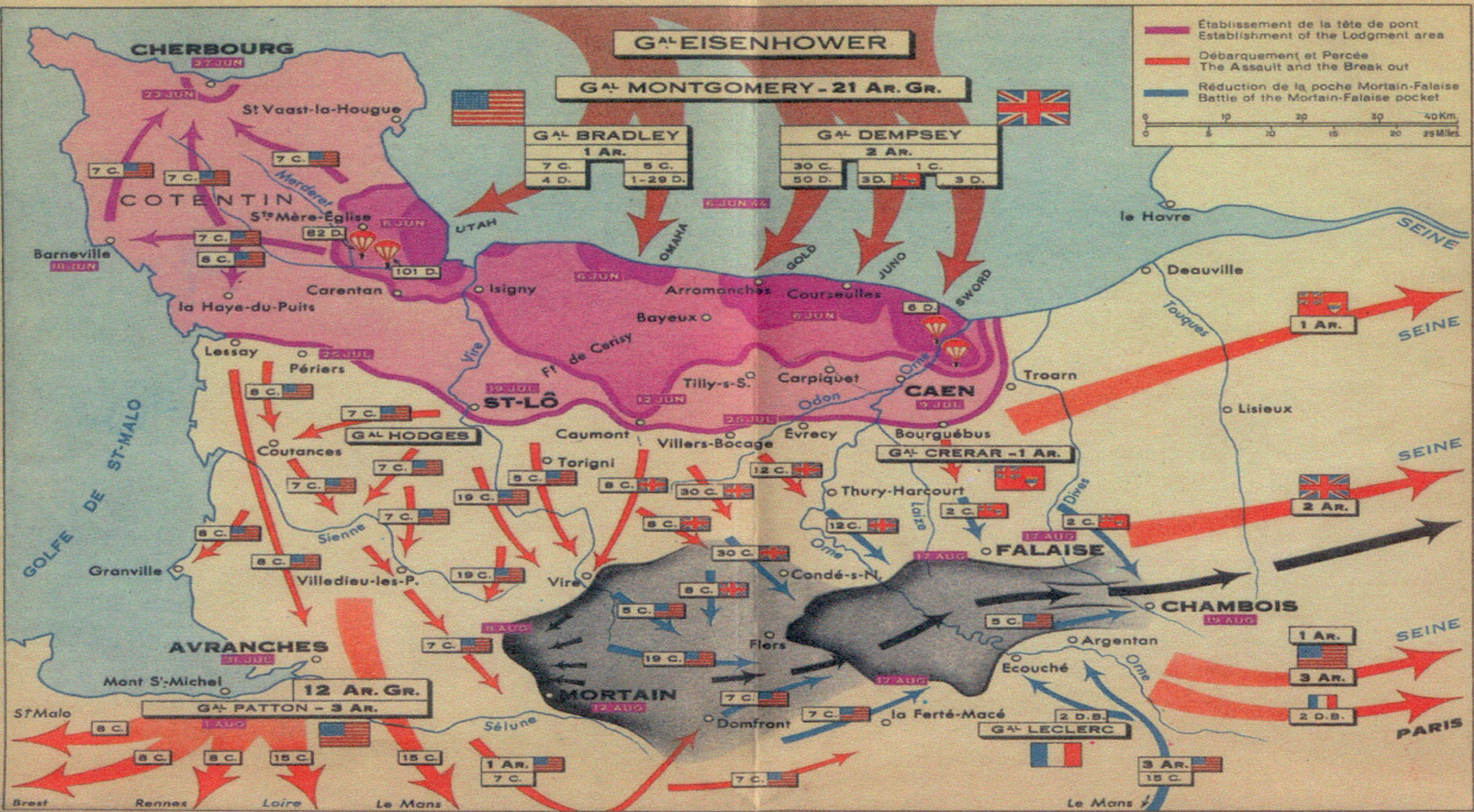
G^{AL} DEMPSEY
2 Ar.
30 C. 1 C.
50 D. 3 D. 3 D.

G^{AL} HODGES

G^{AL} CRERAR - 1 Ar.

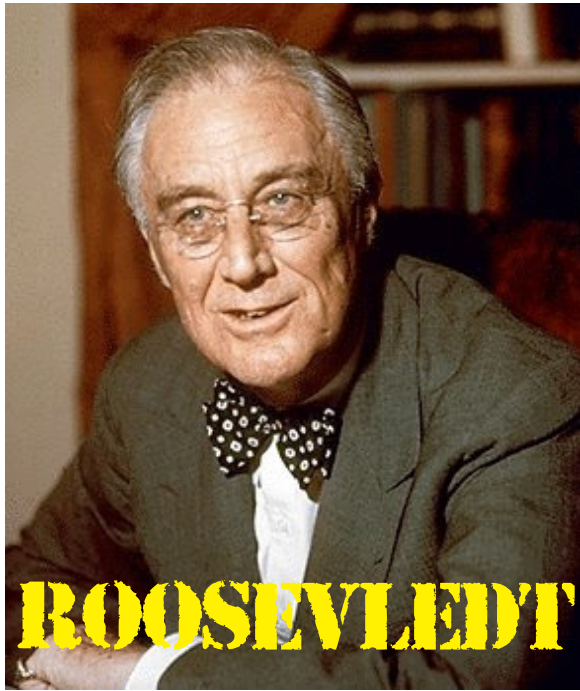
12 Ar. Gr.
G^{AL} PATTON - 3 Ar.

G^{AL} LECLERC

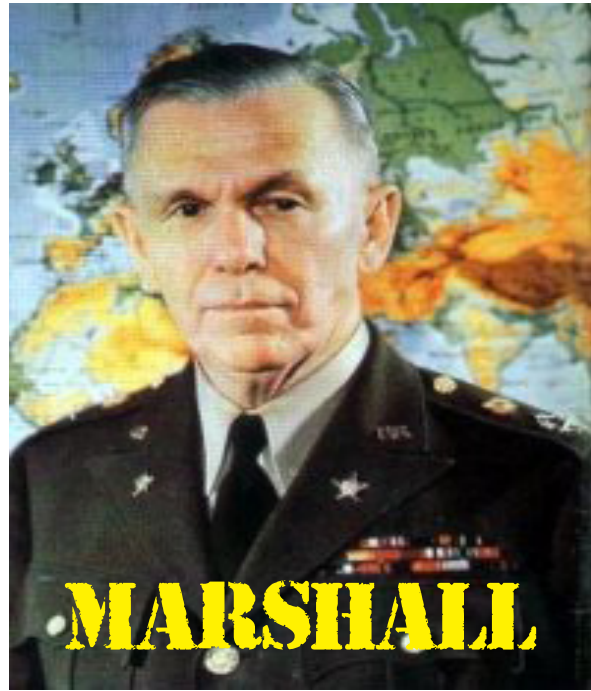




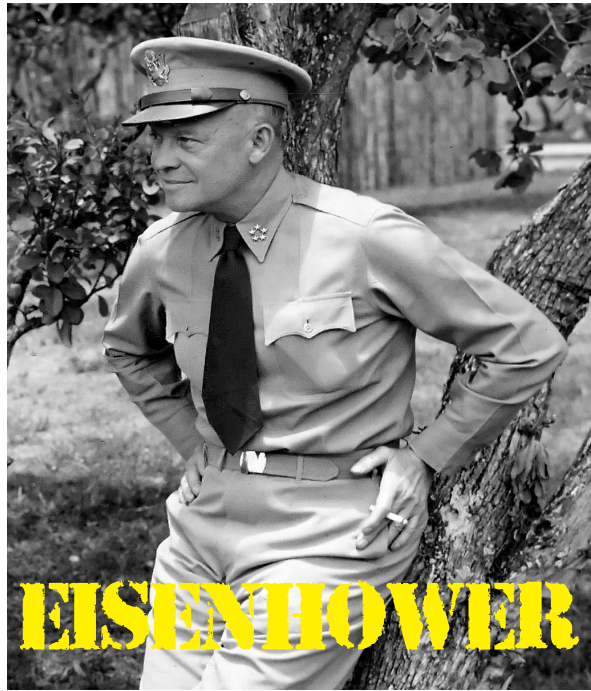
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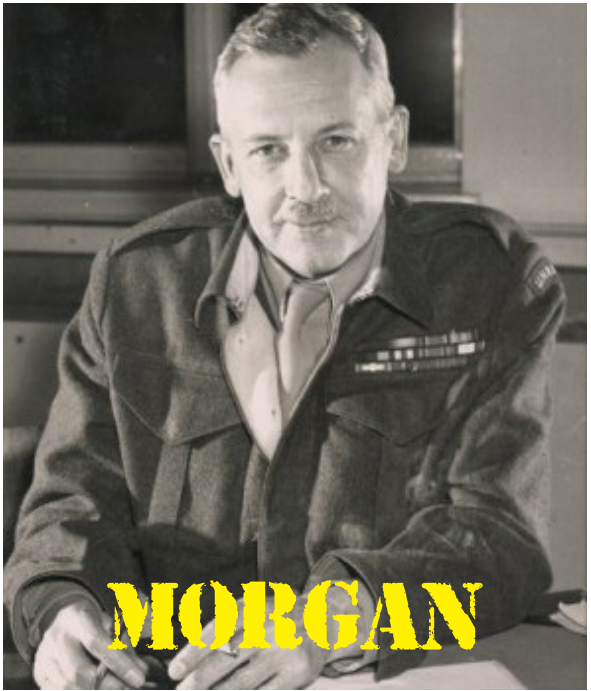
ROOSEVELDT



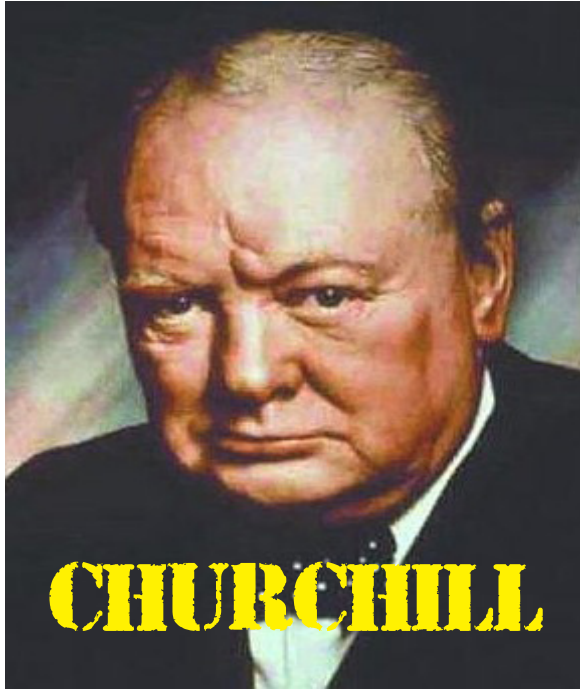
MARSHALL



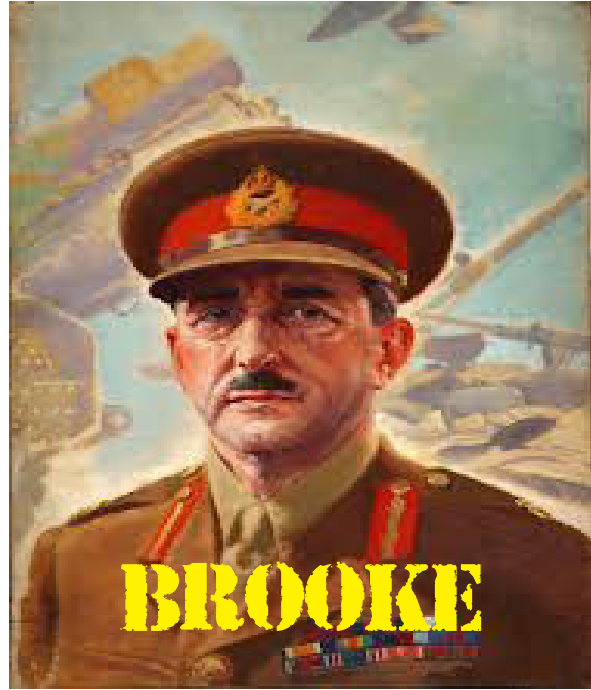
EISENHOWER



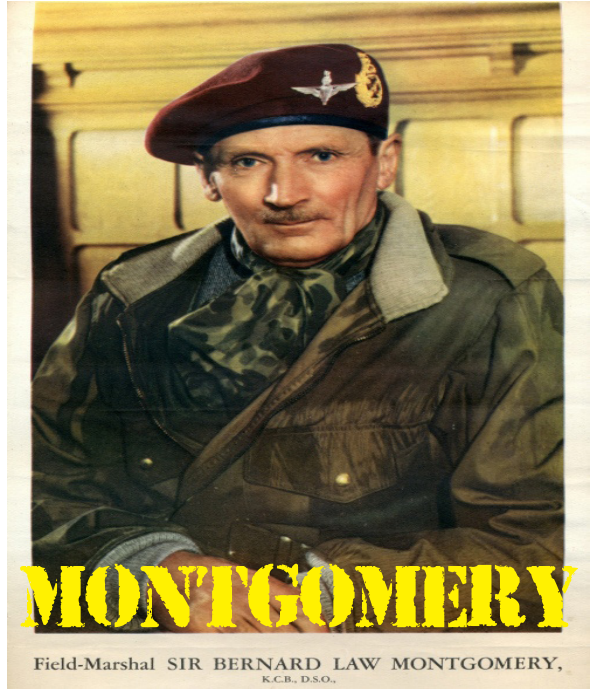
MORGAN



CHURCHILL



BROOKE



MONTGOMERY

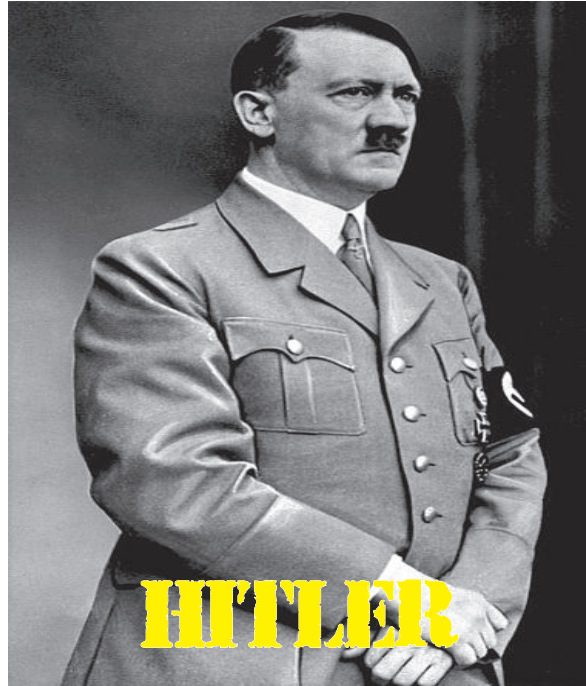
Field-Marshal SIR BERNARD LAW MONTGOMERY,
K.C.B., D.S.O.



MOUNBATTEN



4



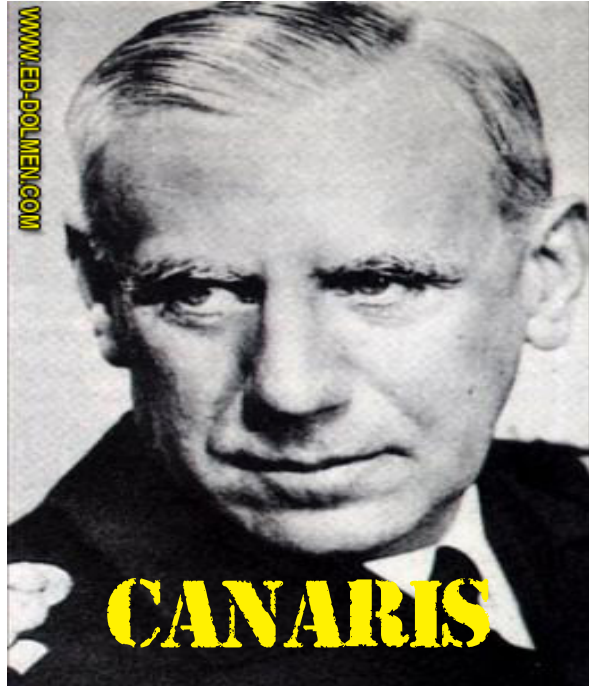
HITLER



ROMMEL



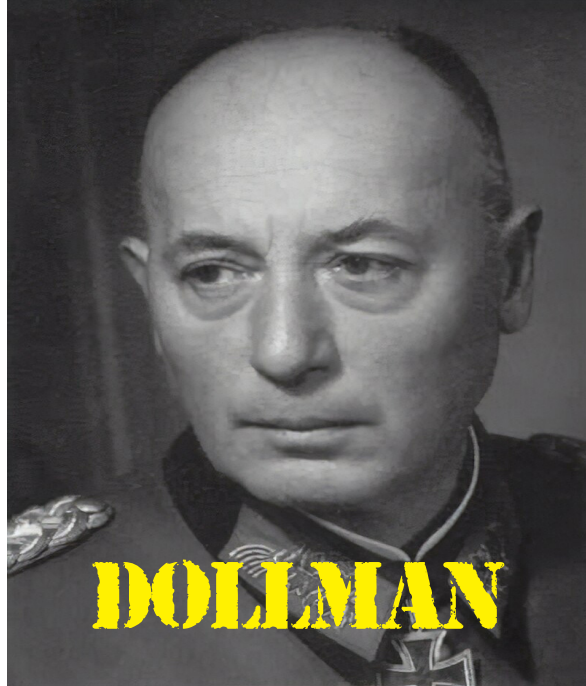
RUNSTEDT



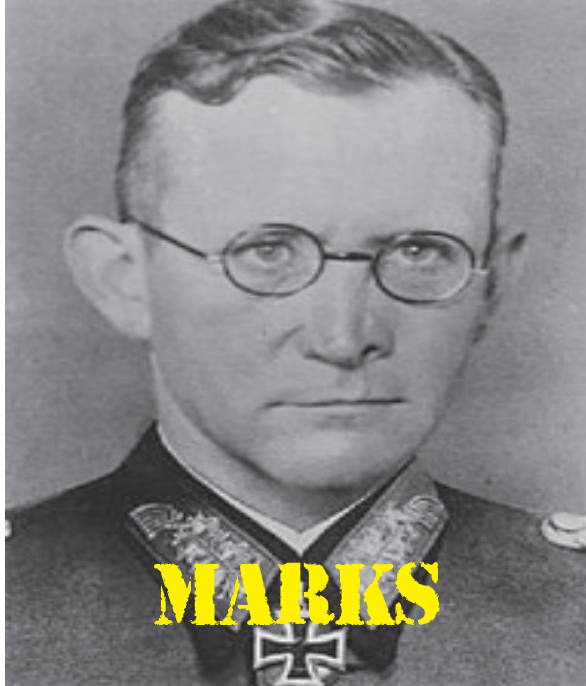
CANARIS



KEITTEL



DOLLMAN



MARNITZ



SCHUEPPENBURG

Leo Dietrich Franz Freiherr Geyr von Schweppenburg



1940 1941

DUNKERQUE

COS

KEYES

MOUNTBATTEN

PEARL

HABOUR

1942

ARCADIA

ALEMANIA PRIMERO

MARSHALL

EISENHOWER

SLEDGEHAMER

BOLERO ROUNDUP

CHURCHILL

GYMNAS

TORCH

MOUNTBATTEN

MONTGOMERY

DIEPPE

1943

CASABLANCA

COSSAC

MORGAN

HUSKY

OVERLORD

PAS DE CALAIS

NORMANDIA MOUNTBATTEN

CHERBURGO

QUADRANT

D DAY

1 MAYO 1944

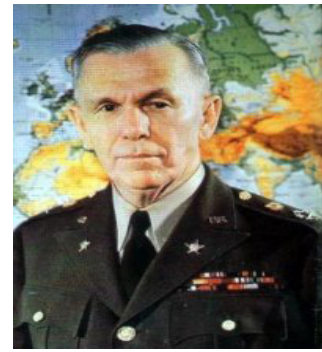
SALERNO

1944





COMANDANTES



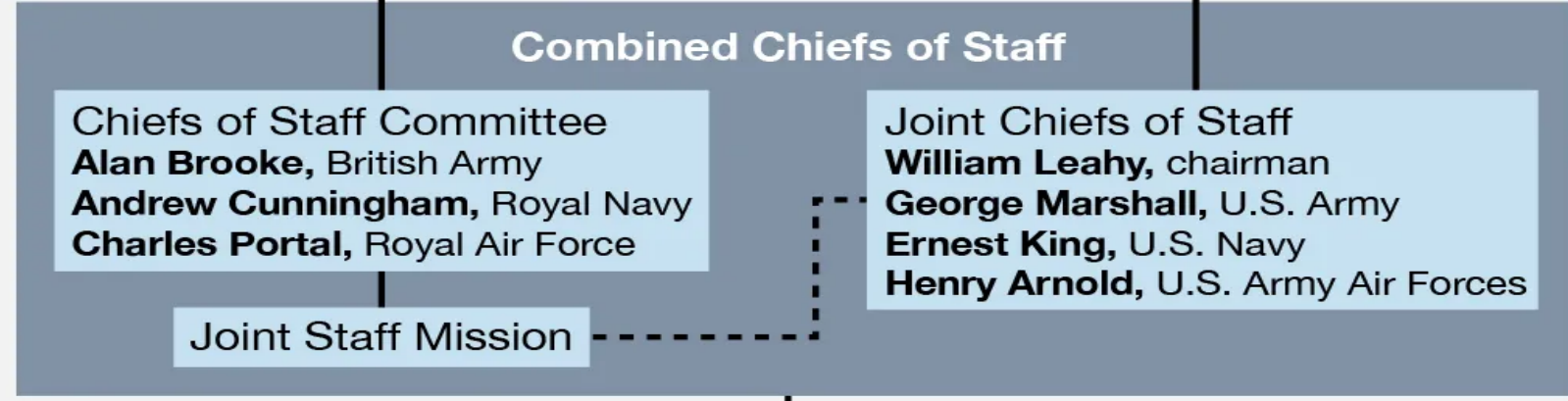


Anglo-American Chain of Command June 6, 1944

Winston Churchill
Prime Minister and
minister of defence



Franklin D. Roosevelt
President and commander in
chief of the armed forces



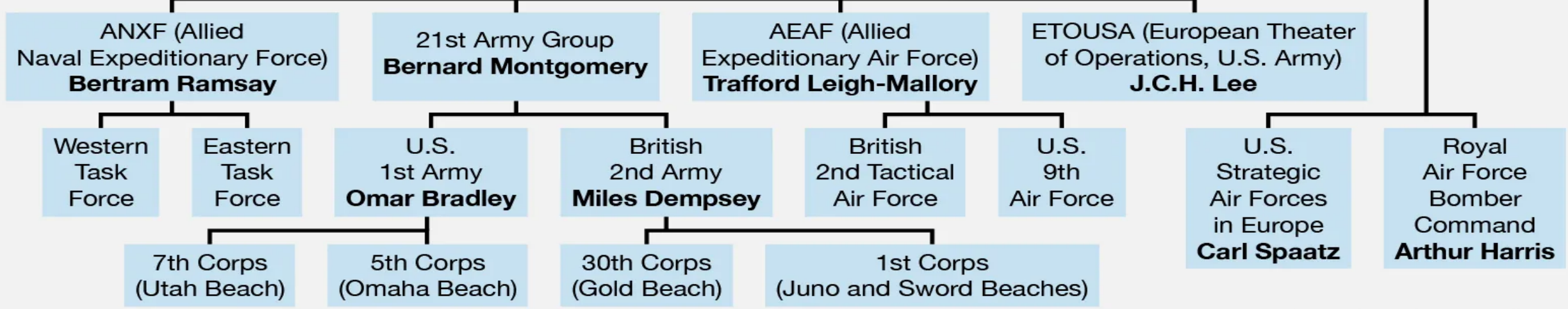
Charles de Gaulle
President, French
Committee of
National Liberation



Marie-Pierre Koenig
Free French Forces
in Britain

SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force)


Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander
Arthur Tedder, deputy commander
Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff
Frederick Morgan, deputy chief of staff





German Chain of Command in Western Europe June 6, 1944

Adolf Hitler
Führer and commander in chief of the armed forces



OKM (Navy High Command)
Karl Dönitz

Navy Group West
Theodor Krancke

- surface fleet
- coastal batteries

OKW (Armed Forces High Command)
Wilhelm Keitel, chief of staff
Alfred Jodl, chief of operations

OBW (Commander in Chief West)
Gerd von Rundstedt

Panzer Group West
Leo Geyr von Schweppenburg

1st SS Panzer Corps
Josef Dietrich

- Panzer Lehr Division
- 12th SS Panzer Division "Hitler Youth"

Army Group B
Erwin Rommel

7th Army (Normandy and Brittany)
Friedrich Dollmann

15th Army (Pas-de-Calais)
Hans von Salmuth

84th Corps (Normandy)

25th Corps (Brittany)

74th Corps (Brittany)

21st Panzer Division

352nd Infantry Division

716th Infantry Division

709th Infantry Division

243rd Infantry Division

OKL (Air Force High Command)
Hermann Göring

3rd Air Fleet
Hugo Sperrle

fighter and bomber wings

antiaircraft batteries



OVERLORD

DECEPCIONES

- Bodyguard
- Cooperhead
- Fortitude
- Graffham
- Hambone
- Ironside
- Jael
- Royal Flush
- Skye
- Zeppelin



ENSAYOS

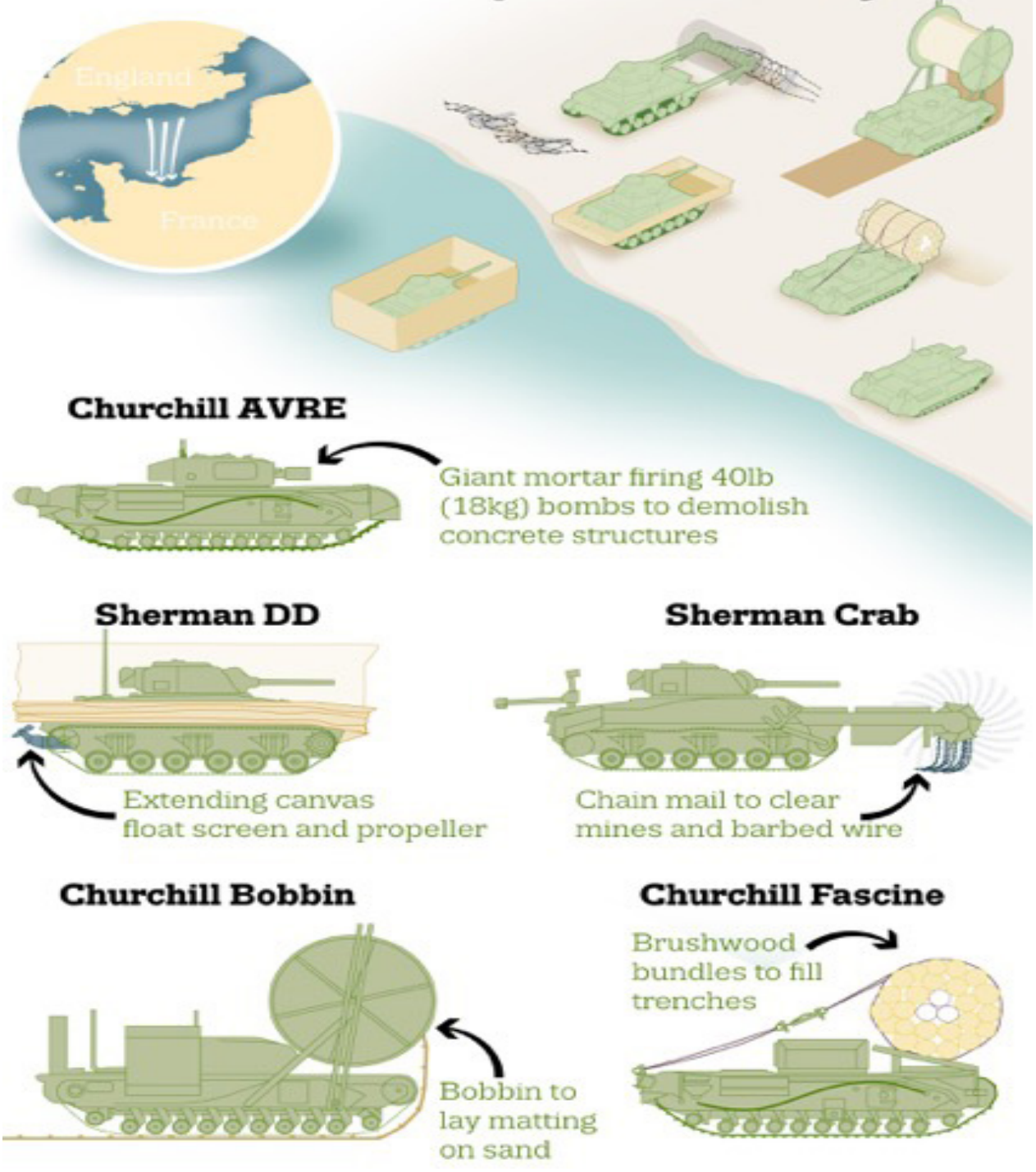
- Beaver
- Duck
- Fabius
- Fox
- Harlequin
- Tiger
- Bulbasket

AEROTRANSPORTADAS

- Chicago
- Detroit

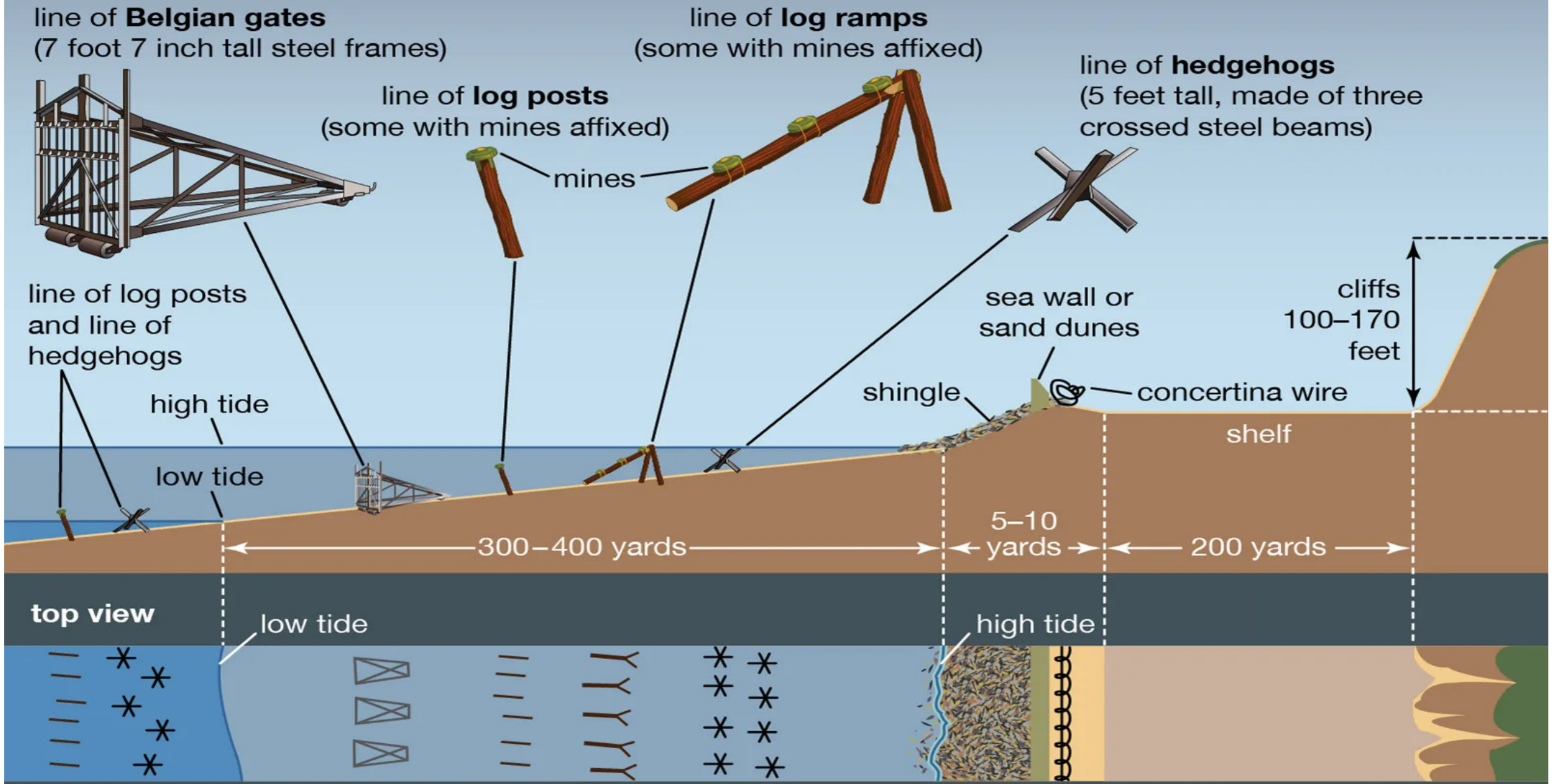


The tanks that helped win D-Day





Omaha Beach - Typical Cross Section (not to scale)





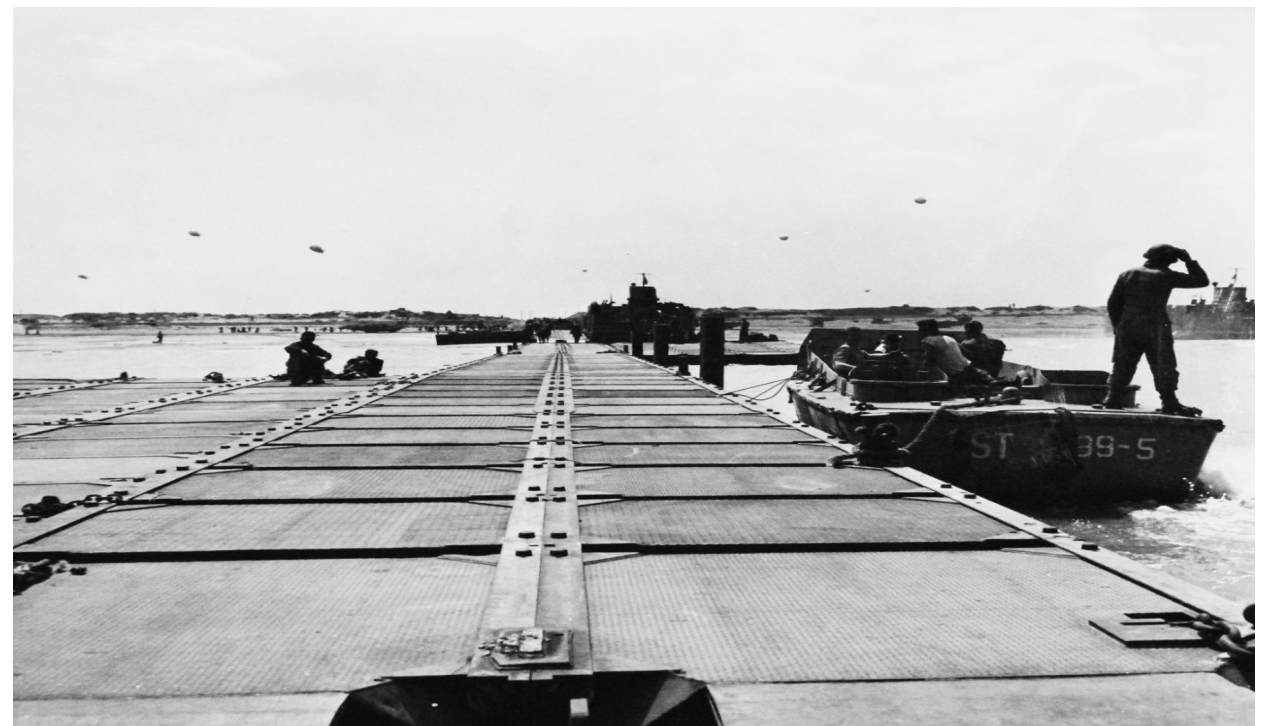


13





14





15



2 218

Bombardiers lourds alliés engagés
Heavy allied bombers deployed



11 590

Total des avions alliés engagés
Total Allied aircraft deployed



815

Avions allemands disponibles en France
Available German aircraft in France



832

Douglas C-47 engagés
Douglas C-47 deployed



10 395

Tonnes de bombes larguées
Tonnage of bombs dropped



25 500

Marins alliés
Allied sailors



**DAY
OVERLORD**

06.06.1944

www.dday-overlord.com



23 400

Parachutistes alliés
Allied paratroopers



200 000

Obstacles de plage
Beach obstacles



6 939

Total des navires alliés déployés
Total allied ships deployed



12 500

Véhicules alliés
Allied vehicles



15

Nations alliées engagées
Deployed allied Nations



132 000

Soldats alliés débarqués
Landed allied soldiers



40 000

Soldats allemands sur le front
German soldiers on the front



1 550

Chars alliés
Allied tanks



20 500

Pertes alliées et allemandes
Allied and German losses



NORMANDY INVASION — JUNE 6, 1944

OVERVIEW

also called Operation Overlord or D-Day, during World War II, the Allied invasion of western Europe, which was launched on June 6, 1944, with the simultaneous landing of U.S., British, and Canadian forces on five separate beachheads in Normandy, France.

**Commander of the Supreme Headquarters
Allied Expeditionary Force
GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**

Originally planned for
MAY 1 and then **JUNE 5**
but was delayed due to bad weather

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5
12:00 A.M. Airborne Drop 23,400 Allied paratroopers begin landing in Normandy to secure the exits from the beaches	1:00 A.M. Deception Allies fake invasion at Pas de Calais about 150 miles (250 km) northeast of the Normandy landings	3:00 A.M. Aerial Attack Allied aircraft begin bombardment on German defenses in the landing area	5:00 A.M. Naval Attack Naval bombardment on German defenses in the landing area begins	6:00 A.M. Invasion Allied troops begin landing at the beaches in Normandy

NORMANDY COASTLINE

80 km (50 miles)

ALLIED INFANTRY TROOPS LANDED

129,400 🧑 = 500

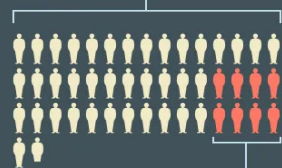
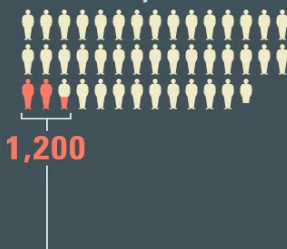
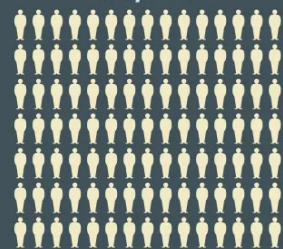
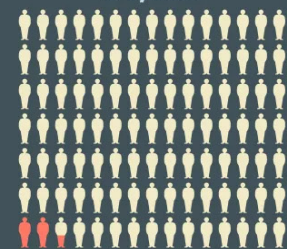
ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS (includes 4,000 glider troops)

23,400 🧑 = 500

UNITED STATES
54,000

BRITAIN
54,000

CANADA
21,400



CASUALTIES
3,999

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VEHICLES USED

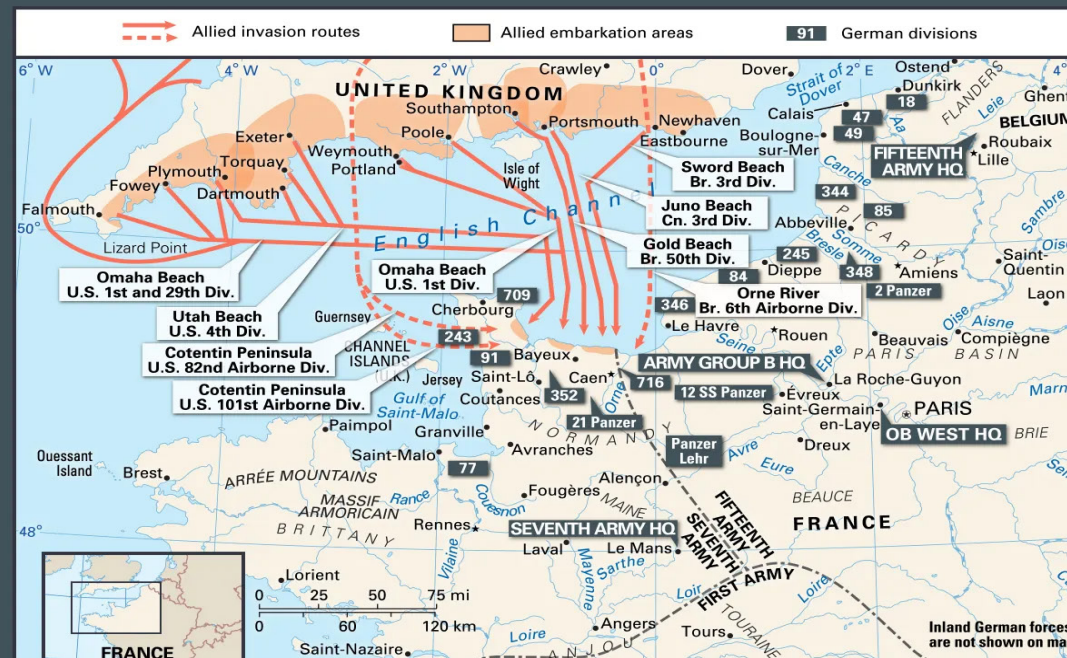
3,000 landing craft

2,500 other ships

500 naval vessels

20,000 land vehicles

13,000 aircraft



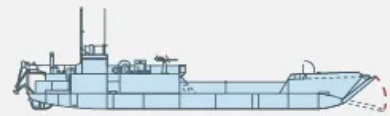
BY JUNE 11
approximately
326,000 troops
54,000 vehicles
104,000 tons of supplies
had landed

BY END OF JUNE
approximately
858,000 troops
150,000 vehicles
had landed



LANDING CRAFT OF WORLD WAR II

LCT(Mk6); Landing Craft, Tank (Mark 6)



LCTs were built in a variety of sizes, the largest being 203 feet. Many LCTs were modified for close-in fire support. More than 900 LCTs, in their various forms, participated at D-Day.

Tank capacity:
4 Sherman tanks

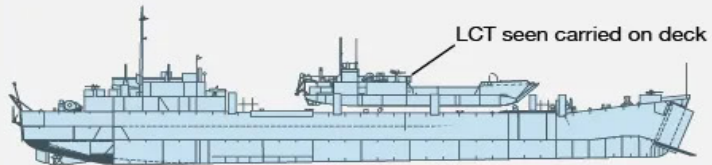
LCI(L); Landing Craft, Infantry (Large)



Infantry would descend from the deck using ramps located on either side of the bow. Some 250 LCIs participated in the Normandy landings.

Troop capacity: 200 (388 maximum)

LST; Landing Ship, Tank



LCT seen carried on deck

Although the LST was nicknamed "Large Slow Target," only 26 of the 10,520 American-built vessels were lost to enemy action during World War II.

The LST ranks with the aircraft carrier and submarine as one of the most significant ships of the war.

Cargo: 1 LCT

18 Sherman tanks

160 troops



LST; Landing Ship, Tank 328'



LCG(L)(Mk3); Landing Craft, Gun (Large) (Mark 3) 192'



LCT(R)(Mk3); Landing Craft, Tank (Rocket) (Mark 3) 192'



LCI(L); Landing Craft, Infantry (Large) 158'6"



LCT(Mk6); Landing Craft, Tank (Mark 6) 116'5"



LCG(L)(Mk3); Landing Craft, Gun (Large) (Mark 3) 35'



LCVP; Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel 31'



Sherman Tank 19'2"



Soldier 6'

DUKW; Amphibious Truck

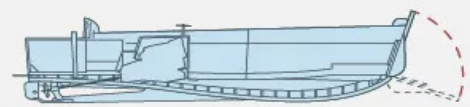
DUKW; Amphibious Truck



Troop capacity: 25

Renowned for their excellent land mobility, DUKWs continued in service in military and civilian roles for decades after the war.

LCVP; Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel



Troop capacity: 36

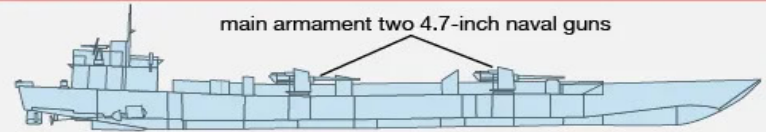
The most common landing craft of World War II; thousands were built.

Fire Support Landing Craft

Both of these vessels are modified LCT Mark 3s. The advantage of using landing craft for shore bombardment is in their ability to get closer to the beach than warships.

25 LCGs and 36 LCT(R)s participated in the Normandy landings.

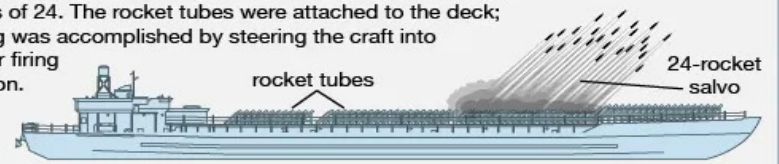
LCG(L)(Mk3); Landing Craft, Gun (Large) (Mark 3)



main armament two 4.7-inch naval guns

LCT(R)(Mk3); Landing Craft, Tank (Rocket) (Mark 3)

The LCT(R) carried 1,066 five-inch rockets and fired them in salvos of 24. The rocket tubes were attached to the deck; aiming was accomplished by steering the craft into proper firing position.



rocket tubes

24-rocket salvo

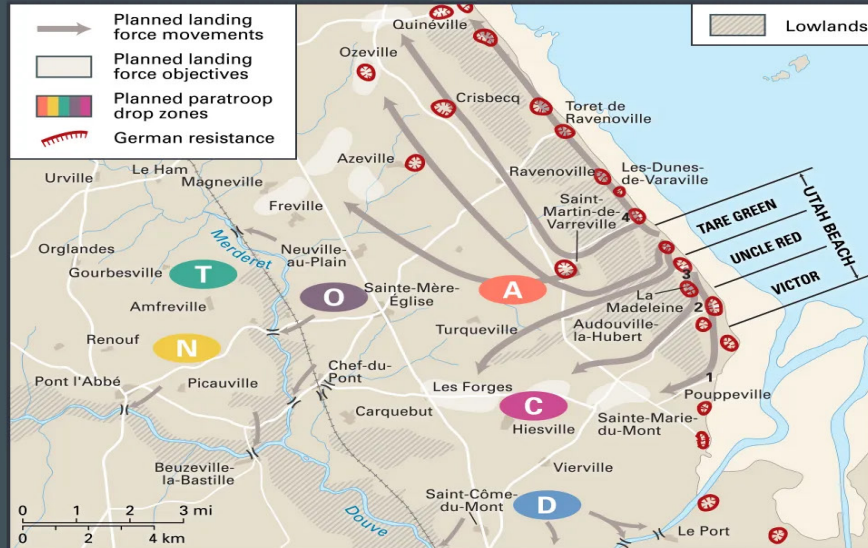


UTAH BEACH

NORMANDY INVASION — JUNE 6, 1944

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE PLAN

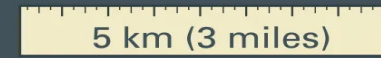


TIME



0630 hours

WIDTH

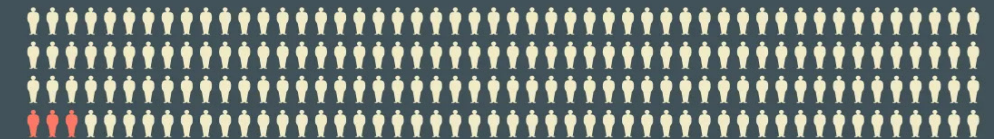


GERMAN FORCES



709th Infantry Div.
243rd Infantry Div.
91st Infantry Div.

ALLIED INFANTRY TROOPS LANDED



20,000

CASUALTIES < 300



U.S. 4th Infantry Div.

ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS



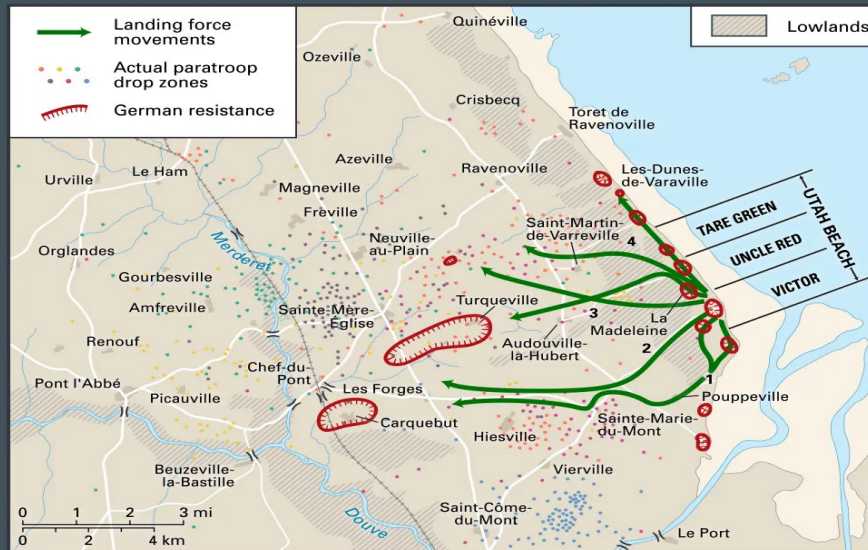
13,000

CASUALTIES 2,499



U.S. 82nd and 101st Airborne Div.

INITIAL ASSAULT



FINAL POSITIONS — MIDNIGHT D-DAY



"We'll start the war from here!"

— Assistant division commander, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. ordering the division to advance after landing 1,800 metres (2,000 yards) east of the designated landing area, in the less-defended Victor sector and almost astride causeway number 2

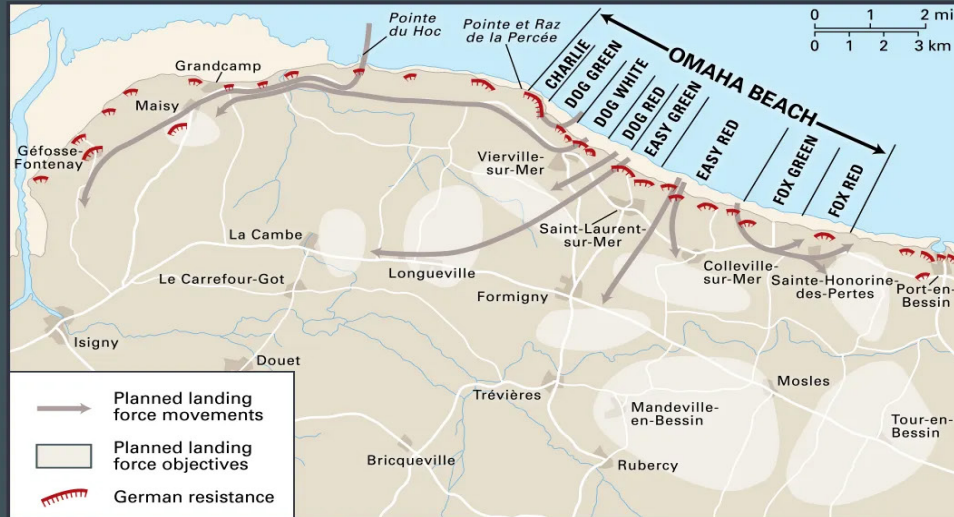
LOCATOR



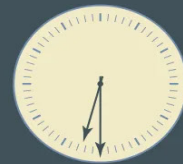


OMAHA BEACH

THE PLAN



TIME



0630 hours

WIDTH

>10 km (6 miles)

NORMANDY INVASION — JUNE 6, 1944

FACTS AND FIGURES

ALLIED FORCES



U.S. 1st and 29th Infantry Divisions

GERMAN FORCES



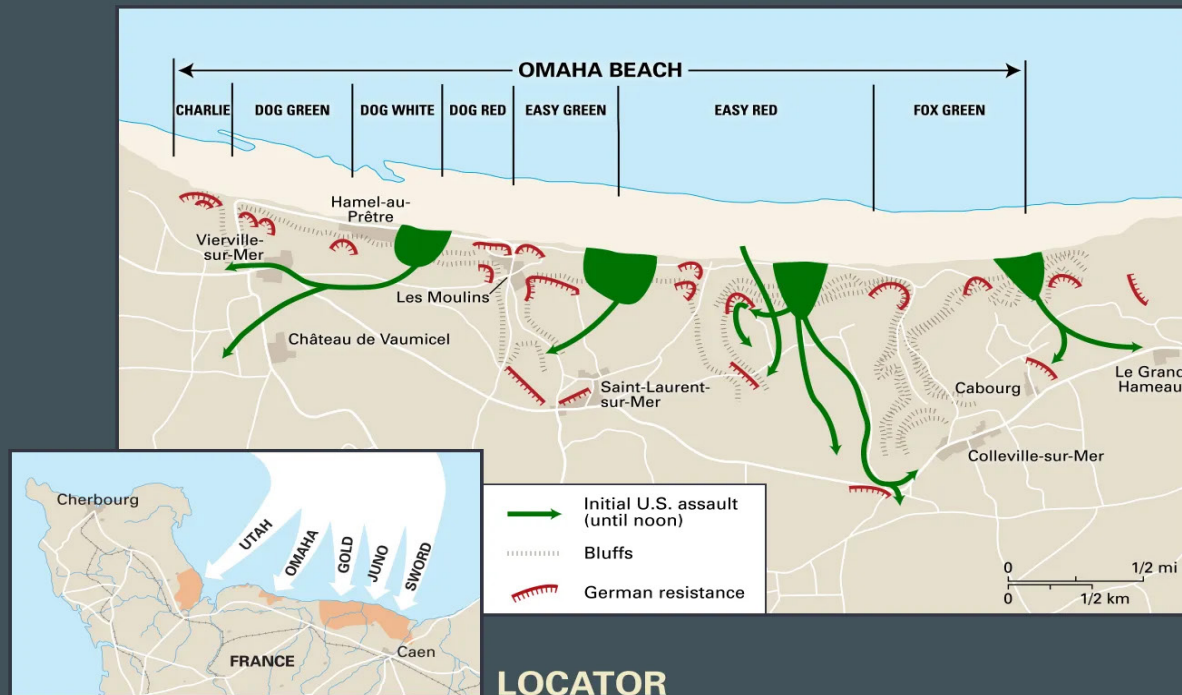
352nd Infantry Div.

TROOPS LANDED

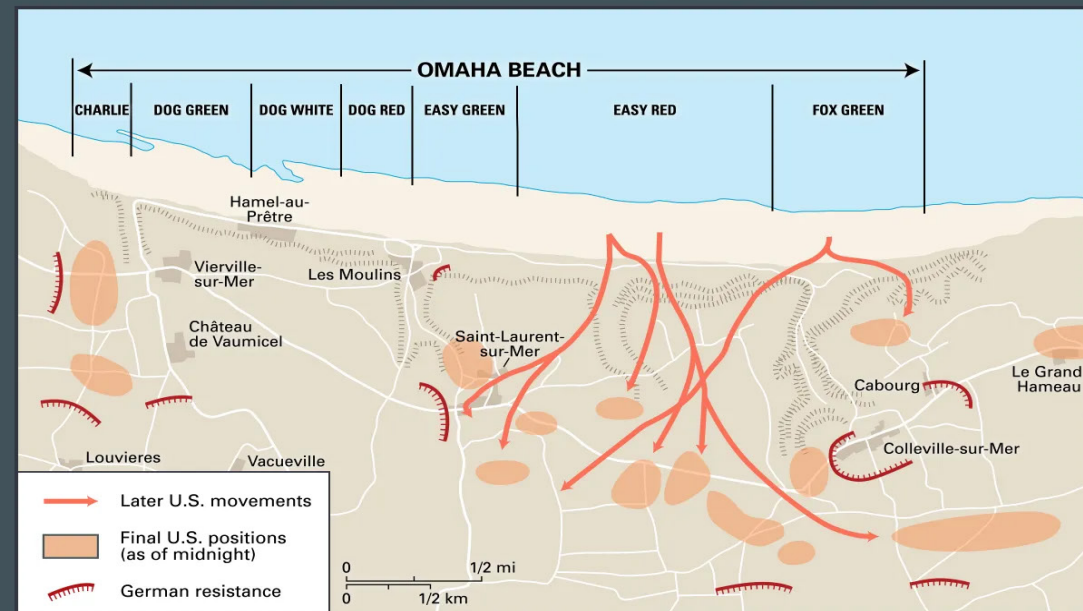


CASUALTIES
2,400

INITIAL ASSAULT



FINAL POSITIONS — MIDNIGHT D-DAY





GOLD, JUNO, AND SWORD BEACHES

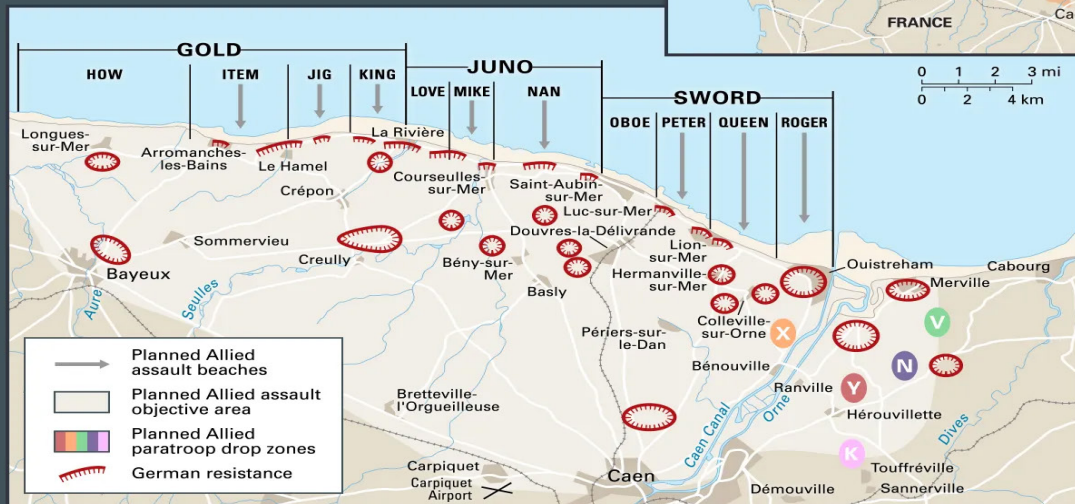
NORMANDY INVASION — JUNE 6, 1944

FACTS AND FIGURES

LOCATOR



THE PLAN



TIME



WIDTH

8 km (5 miles)

ALLIED FORCES

British 50th Infantry Div.

GERMAN FORCES

716th Div. parts of 352nd Div.

INFANTRY TROOPS LANDED



CASUALTIES 400

Troops penetrated 10 km (6 miles) inland.

JUNO



10 km (6 miles)

Canadian 3rd Infantry Div.

716th Div.



CASUALTIES 1,200

30% of landing craft damaged or destroyed

SWORD



8 km (5 miles)

British 3rd Division

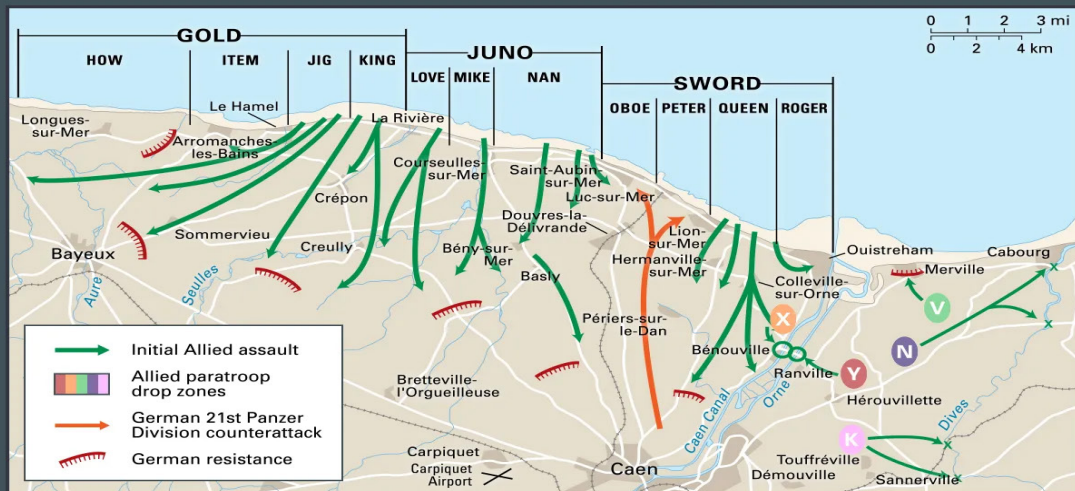
716th Div. 21st Panzer Div.



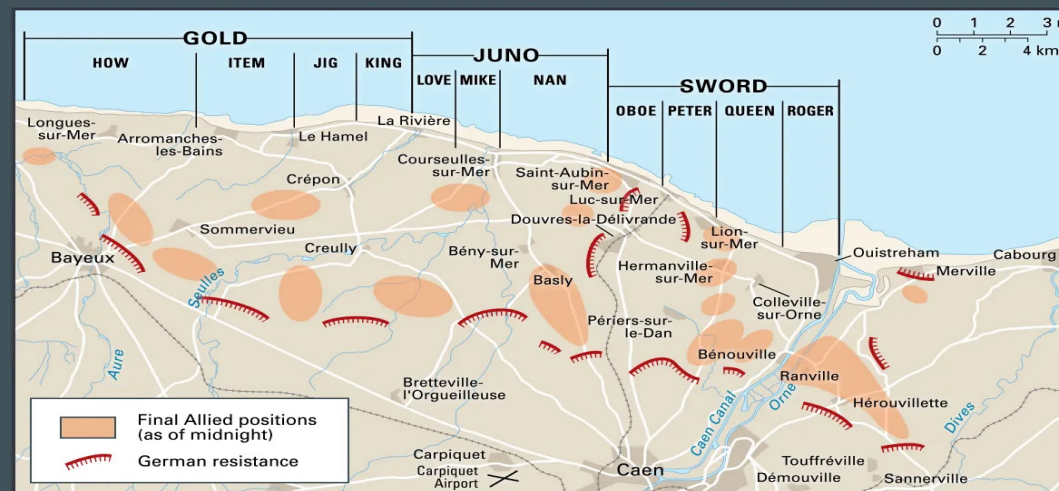
CASUALTIES 630

AIRBORNE TROOPS 6,000 CASUALTIES 1,500

INITIAL ASSAULT



FINAL POSITIONS — MIDNIGHT D-DAY

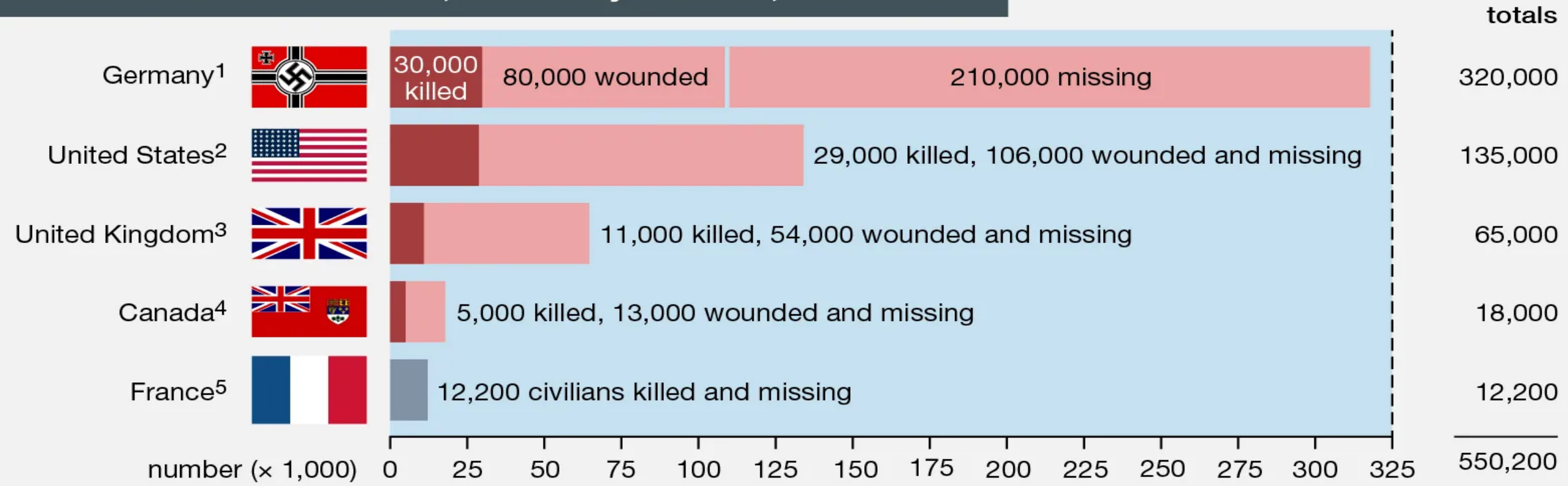


British 6th Airborne Division





Estimated Battle Casualties, Normandy Invasion, World War II



¹ Extrapolated from report of German OB West, September 28, 1944, and from report of German army surgeon for period June 6–August 31, 1944. More than 70 percent of missing were eventually reported as captured.

² Taken from Office of the Adjutant General, *Army Battle Casualties and Nonbattle Deaths in World War II: Final Report, 7 December 1941–31 December 1946*, page 92. Figures are for U.S. Army and Army Air Forces casualties in Normandy and northern France, June 6–September 14.

³ Taken from L.F. Ellis et al., *Victory in the West*, vol. 1, *The Battle of Normandy* (1962, reissued 1993), page 493. Figures are for 21st Army Group, June 6–August 31, minus Canadian figures given in C.P. Stacey, below.

⁴ Taken from C.P. Stacey, *The Victory Campaign: The Operations in North-West Europe, 1944–1945* (1960), page 271. Figures are for June 6–August 23. Under Canadian command were the Poles, who suffered some 1,350 casualties from August 1 to August 23.

⁵ Provided by the Mémorial de Caen, France. Figures are for the *départements* of Calvados, Manche, and Orne from June 6 to August 31.