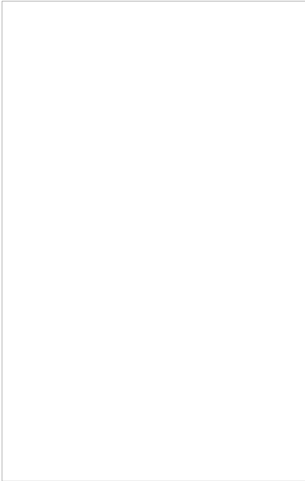


[PDF] The Battle Of Kursk

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The Battle of Kursk was fought between the Germans and Soviets on the Eastern Front. The terrain provided an advantage to the Soviets because dust clouds prevented the Luftwaffe from providing air support to German forces on the ground. 3. It was one of the biggest tank battles in history. It is estimated that there were as many as 6,000 tanks, 4,000 aircraft and 2 million men involved in the battle, though numbers vary. The Battle of Kursk is regarded as the greatest tank battle in history. 6. The German forces could not break through the Soviet defences. Although the Germans had powerful weaponry and advanced technology, they could still not break through the Soviet defences. 1. The Battle of Kursk (July 5–August 23, 1943) was one of the biggest and bloodiest battles in human history. Two million people, 6,000 tanks and 4,000 aircraft took part in the battle 531 miles south of Moscow. Russian casualties totaled around a quarter of a million; the Nazis lost 500,000 troops. Shagin/Sputnik. 2. After being heavily defeated in Stalingrad, Hitler was desperate to regain the initiative. The campaign plan for the summer of 1943 was to simultaneously strike from the south and north at the Kursk salient in order to encircle and trap the Red Army. The operation was codenamed The Battle of Kursk was a Second World War engagement between German and Soviet forces on the Eastern Front near Kursk (450 kilometres or 280 miles south-west of Moscow) in the Soviet Union, during July and August 1943. The battle began with the launch of the German offensive Operation Citadel (German: Unternehmen Zitadelle), on 5 July, which had the objective of pinching off the Kursk salient with attacks on the base of the salient from north and south simultaneously. After the German offensive