The Normandie Landings

Invasion of Normandy, June 6, 1944

- U.S. forces
- British and Canadian forces
- Fortified German strongholds

U.S. 82nd Airborn
U.S. 101st Airborn
160 Fench Commandoes
June 6, 1944 (D-Day) the American forces landed 23,250 on Utah Beach, 34,250 on Omaha Beach, and 15,500 airborne troops. In the British sector the British and sent 24,970 on Gold Beach, 21,400 on Juno Beach and 7,900 British and Canadian airborne troops. Canadian troops numbered 28,845 on Sword Beach. 177 Free French Soldiers were with the invaders.

On D-Day, Allied aircraft flew 14,674 sorties, and 127 were lost. In the airborne landings on both flanks of the beaches, 2,395 aircraft and 867 gliders of the RAF and USAAF were used on D-Day. Operation Neptune involved huge naval forces, including 6,939 vessels: 1,213 naval combat ships, 4,126 landing ships and landing craft, 736 ancillary craft and 864 merchant vessels. Some 195,700 personnel were assigned to Operation Neptune: 52,889 US, 112,824 British, and 4,988 from other Allied countries. By the end of 11 June day 5, 326,547 troops, 54,186 vehicles and 104,428 tons of supplies had been landed on the beaches.

These beaches, however, were heavily fortified by Nazis. Thousands of troops were slaughtered on the beaches, with more than 9,000 Allied soldiers killed or wounded but the Allies ultimately overwhelmed the Nazis and advanced into France.
Territories Liberated by Allies

- Landing Zones
- Infantry Divisions
- Paratroopers Div
- Artificial Ports (Mulberry)

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The Third Reich built the Atlantic Wall. These fortifications extending from the Spanish-French border to northern Norway.
The landing is preceded by a large gathering of troops, weapons and ships in England.
camouflaged vehicles
Convoy passing through Liverpool U.K.
Stock of Fuel
Bombardment of Pointe du Hoc
American Paratroopers
Time to jump at midnight behind enemy lines prior to beach landings
Release
American Paratrooper

24,000 American Paratroopers preceded the invasion, jumping behind enemy lines.
A Glider landed in a pasture
A U.S. Landing Ship Crossing the Channel
DUKW amphibious vehicles
U.S. Storming Omaha Beach
U.S. Forces Utah Beach
The assault began before the main landing to knock out German Guns at the top of the Cliff. Two U.S. Navy Destroyers gave support, Rockets were fired to get ropes atop the cliffs.

The rangers destroyed the guns that had been moved inward.

Determined to hold the vital ground, yet isolated from other Allied forces and out numbered the Rangers fended off several counterattacks from the German 916th regiment until units of the American 29th Infantry Division's broke through from Omaha Beach on June 7.
U. S. Rangers - La Pointe du Hoc
Two artificial harbors were created:
- Mulberry A: St Laurent sur Mer
- Mulberry B at Arromanches
Mulberry A was destroyed by the storm of June 19 to 21
Arromanches :
Mulberry B
Phoenix caissons: Breakwater concrete towed then filled with water and sunk.
Effectiveness of dams built to provide a safe harbor
Floating "Löbnitz" dock
Floating bridge "Whale"
Trucks and Supplies
Now the Tanks
Beach area secured now the advance inward.
Anti-air balloons
The greatest landing in history
U.S. soldiers examining German mini-tank guided "Goliath", loaded with explosives.
Navy Personnel Repatriation of wounded
It was hell!
Europe – Africa - Asia

Western allies (blue), Soviet & allies (red) Axis (black)
End