

## World War II Weapons And Technology

The Soviet forces during World War II had some of the most reliable, robust, and revolutionary military hardware available. From artillery to aircraft, small arms to ships, and tanks to trucks, this expert reference explores the weaponry that made the Russian Army so powerful. Packed with easy-to-understand diagrams, graphs, and illustrations, it's essential reading for anyone interested in military technology.

Hitler's regime was notorious for its many experiments and its various secret ploys, weapons, and technological developments. But typically, the term "secret German weapons" only turns up images of the V-1 and V-2 missiles that played a part in bombing London in 1944. But truth be told, there were many more unheard of weapons behind the Third Reich. Many of these weapons have been unknown to the general public. Here, Ian V. Hogg, one of the world's leading experts on weaponry, reveals the sheer magnitude of Hitler's secret weapon projects, from the V-3 and the V-4 missiles, to the Schmetterling, to the German nuclear bomb, to the question of nuclear war and more. This detailed account of the myths surrounding secret German weapons examines the various fields the Germans concentrated on during their weapon development process and discusses difficulties that arrived in the process and how, in many cases, the ideas were exploited by other nations. German Secret Weapons of the Second World War draws comparisons between similar Allied projects and narrates the deeper purpose behind many of these projects. Many of these developments were not completed before the end of the war, but have created a solid foundation for many of today's great military developments. Skyhorse Publishing, as well as our Arcade imprint, are proud to publish a broad range of books for readers interested in history--books about World War II, the Third Reich, Hitler and his henchmen, the JFK assassination, conspiracies, the American Civil War, the American Revolution, gladiators, Vikings, ancient Rome, medieval times, the old West, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home.

The opening years of WWII saw the German blitzkrieg sweep across Europe and Western Russia, but soon the tide turned, and German's soldiers were desperately fighting to hold back the Allied advance. This illustrated and informative guide tracks the ebb and flow of Hitler's fortunes.

Determined to learn from the lessons of World War I where it was unprepared and heavily reliant on British and French guns, the US Army developed a whole new generation of field artillery weapons and tactics during the 1930s. Consequently, in World War II it was the clear leader in field artillery. Providing a thorough examination of the many critical innovations and doctrines, and the impact they had on performance in combat, this book demonstrates why US field artillery was so effective in World War II. Innovations featured include the motorization of artillery, which increased mobility; fire direction centers, which enhanced their firepower; aerial observation; and radio communications. Exploring, in their entirety, the weapons that formed the backbone of the US artillery arsenal in World War II, this book reveals a wealth of detail not readily available elsewhere.

From the humorous to the poignant, this incredible collection of wartime images reveals ordinary GIs on the frontline. From the deserts of North Africa to Normandy and from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima, every theater of war is covered and each image details the small arms that the average GI carried with him to wage war and win an historic victory. All the key small arms, from the commonplace M1 Garand to the rare Johnson rifle, and including pistols, rifles, carbines, combat shotguns, automatic rifles and machine guns are included. Tom Laemlein has created a unique photo study that draws together a rare collection of classic images (many never before seen). These images together with a short introduction to each

weapon tells the combat story of the US Army at war.

This study looks at how the Soviet armed forces developed and deployed a range of machine guns that fitted with their offensive and defensive infantry tactics across six years of total war. In 1939, three machine guns dominated the Red Army's front-line infantry firepower – the DShK 1938 heavy machine gun, the PM M1910 medium/heavy machine gun and the Degtyaryov DP-27, a lighter, bipod-mounted support weapon. Confronted by cutting-edge German technology during the Great Patriotic War (1941–45), the Soviets responded with the development of new weaponry, including the RPD light machine gun, the 7.62x54mmR SG43 medium machine gun and the improved version of the DP-27, the DPM. Taken together, all these weapons gave the Red Army a more practical range of support weapons, better able to challenge the Germans for fire superiority on the battlefield. Fully illustrated, this study explains the technology and the tactics of these machine guns. Noted authority Chris McNab sets out how these machine guns were distributed and tactically applied and provides numerous examples of the weapons in action, from assault teams on the streets of Stalingrad to tank crews struggling for survival at Kursk. The book also reflects upon the weapons' post-war service; many of the machine guns remain in front-line use today. Illustrated with high-quality photographs and specially commissioned artwork, this is a deep analysis of these essential tools of warfare within the Soviet forces.

John Lambert was a renowned naval draughtsman, whose plans were highly valued for their accuracy and detail by modelmakers and enthusiasts. By the time of his death in 2016 he had produced over 850 sheets of drawings, many of which have never been published. These have now been acquired by Seaforth and this is the first of a planned series of albums on selected themes, reproducing complete sheets at a large page size, with an expert commentary and captioning. The initial volumes will concentrate on British naval weaponry used in the Second World War, thus completing the project John Lambert was working on when he died. His interest was always focused on smaller warships and his weapons drawings tend to be of open mountings – the kind that present a real challenge to modelmakers – rather than enclosed turret guns, but he also produced drawings of torpedo tubes, underwater weapons, fire-control directors and even some specific armament-related deck fittings. This volume covers all such weapons carried by British destroyers of this era, with additional appendices devoted to earlier guns still in service, and destroyer-caliber weapons only mounted in larger ships. The drawings are backed by introductory essays by Norman Friedman, an acknowledged authority on naval ordnance, while a selection of photographs add to the value of the book as visual reference. There is no shortage of reference books on the warships that fought the Second World War, but the weapons they carried have been largely ignored. This situation is entirely rectified in this classic work, which is encyclopaedic in scope and largely based on original research. Divided by country (including minor powers not directly involved in the war), the book covers all the major weaponry of the period. Weapons of earlier vintage that were employed during the war, and those that were at an experimental, trial or design stage in 1945 are also included. The size, scope and originality of this work make it one of the most important reference works available on naval warfare during the Second World War.

The phrase 'German Secret Weapons' immediately conjures up images of the V-1 and V-2 missiles which bombarded London in 1944. But what of the V-3 and V-4? What of Schmetterling, the Rochling shell, the Kurt bomb, the Hs293? These, and many other devices, were all part of the German secret armoury but are relatively unknown except to a handful of specialists. What of the German nuclear bomb? And the question of chemical warfare? The sheer magnitude of the secret weapon projects of the Third Reich is revealed in this comprehensive study written by one of the world's great experts on weaponry. The book explores

the various fields in which the Germans concentrated their weapon development and discusses the multiplicity of ideas, the difficulties, and, in several cases, how these ideas were subsequently exploited by the victors. Although much of the German wartime development was not completed before the war's end, it nevertheless provided a foundation for a great deal of the munitions development which has since taken place. Comparisons with Allied projects are also drawn. This book explodes some of the myths surrounding Hitler's secret weapons to reveal a truth all the stranger for being fact.

Readers will explore some of the war's most important weaponry developments, from the creation of new bomber and fighter planes to the use of powerful new tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and bazookas. They will also find out how these weapons turned the t

This title examines the major weapons used during World War II, focusing on their development, strategy and tactics, and their effect on the course of the war. Compelling narrative text and well-chosen historical photographs and primary sources make this book perfect for report writing. Features include a glossary, a selected bibliography, websites, source notes, and an index, plus a timeline and essential facts. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Essential Library is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO. Designed in 1942, Britain's innovative Projector, Infantry, Anti-Tank (PIAT) provided British and Commonwealth troops with a much-needed means of taking on Germany's formidable Panzers. Replacing the inadequate Boys anti-tank rifle, it was conceived in the top-secret World War II research and development organization known colloquially as 'Churchill's Toyshop', alongside other ingenious weapons such as the sticky bomb, the limpet mine and the time-pencil fuse. Unlike the more famous US bazooka, the PIAT had its roots in something simpler than rocket science. Operated from the shoulder, the PIAT was a spigot mortar which fired a heavy high-explosive bomb, with its main spring soaking up the recoil. The PIAT had a limited effective range. Troops required nerves of steel to get close enough to an enemy tank to ensure a direct hit, often approaching to within 50ft of the target, and no fewer than six Victoria Crosses were won during World War II by soldiers operating PIATs. A front-line weapon in every theatre of the conflict in which Commonwealth troops fought, from Europe to the Far East, the PIAT remained in service after 1945, seeing action during the Greek Civil War, the Arab–Israeli conflict and the Korean War. This illustrated study combines detailed research with expert analysis to reveal the full story of the design, development and deployment of this revolutionary weapon.

Winston Churchill famously claimed that the submarine war in the Atlantic was the only campaign of the Second World War that really frightened him. If the lifeline to north America had been cut, Britain would never have survived; there could have been no build-up of US and Commonwealth forces, no D-Day landings, and no victory in western Europe. Furthermore, the battle raged from the first day of the war until the final German surrender, making it the longest and

arguably hardest-fought campaign of the whole war. The ships, technology and tactics employed by the Allies form the subject of this book. Beginning with the lessons apparently learned from the First World War, the author outlines inter-war developments in technology and training, and describes the later preparations for the second global conflict. When the war came the balance of advantage was to see-saw between U-boats and escorts, with new weapons and sensors introduced at a rapid rate. For the defending navies, the prime requirement was numbers, and the most pressing problem was to improve capability without sacrificing simplicity and speed of construction. The author analyses the resulting designs of sloops, frigates, corvettes and destroyer escorts and attempts to determine their relative effectiveness.

Broken down by weapon types, the book includes reference tables, diagrams, colorful maps, charts and photographs, presenting all the core data in easy-to-follow formats.

Weapons of World War II A Photographic Guide to Tanks, Howitzers, Submachine Guns, and More Historic Ordnance Simon and Schuster  
World War II not only marked the end of a terrifying time in Europe, but also the dawning of many technological breakthroughs. In *Weapons of World War II*, written by the Chief of Research and Engineering Office of Ordnance, G.M. Barnes discusses the various weapons used during the war. Such topics include:

- Small arms and small arms ammunition
- Aircraft armament
- Ammunition
- Artillery
- Tanks, gun motor carriages, and motor transport.
- And more!

With over a 150 vintage black and white photos, this book is a must-have for any history buff with more than just a passing interest in how the war was fought. Skyhorse Publishing, as well as our Arcade imprint, are proud to publish a broad range of books for readers interested in history--books about World War II, the Third Reich, Hitler and his henchmen, the JFK assassination, conspiracies, the American Civil War, the American Revolution, gladiators, Vikings, ancient Rome, medieval times, the old West, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home.

Published to commemorate the 70th anniversary of World War II, this completely new account of one of the deadliest conflicts in history opens with the buildup of hostility leading up to the war and concludes with the war's impact on modern history. 1,200 photos.

This is the first book that shows in full color all the details of the war's greatest weapons—handguns, rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, mortars and antitank weapons. This reference is much more than a photo book. Each weapon is examined in detail, including a history of how each was developed, how and where they were utilized, and how they evolved during the war. The performance of each weapon is reviewed, and a profile of important variants for each model is provided. A summary box for each weapon provides numerous key details,

including physical specifications, system of operation, feed system, rates of fire, manufacturer and collector value range. There have been many books on World War II infantry weapons, but none with photographs like this one. With over 500 photographs showing major infantry weapons from the Cobberton collection in North Devon, England, this book also contains a detailed examination of the small arms used in the conflict. Revolvers, pistols, rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, mortars, grenades, mines, and hand-held anti-tank weapons. Combines lavish illustrations with authoritative text, to tell the full story of the tanks and weapons of World War I - the story of the guns that produced a bloody stalemate and the tanks that finally broke it.

In this new paperback edition of German Automatic Weapons of World War II, the seven classic automatic weapons of the World War II German Wehrmacht are described and illustrated in color photographs. Detailed sequences show them in close-up; during step-by-step field stripping; and during handling, loading, and live-firing trials in outdoor settings, by gunners wearing authentic period uniforms. Describes some of the weapons used by both the Allied and Axis forces during World War II, including automatic weapons, radar, early computers, tanks, aircraft carriers, bombers and fighter planes, and the atomic bomb.

"Describes the uniforms, gear, and weapons used by the Axis Powers and Allied Powers during World War II"--Provided by publisher.

An in-depth account of Hitler's V-Weapons, the devastation they caused, and the massive Allied countermeasures taken to destroy them

Men Against Fire, first published in 1947 (and updated in 1961), is an in-depth analysis of military leadership and infantry tactics, with numerous recommendations to improve the effectiveness of ground troops in combat situations. The psychology of combat (e.g., chapters "Why Men Fight" and "Men Under Fire") is also examined by Marshall, himself a veteran of World War I and a combat historian during World War II. S.L.A. "Slam" Marshall was a veteran of World War I and a combat historian during World War II. He startled the military and civilian world in 1947 by announcing that, in an average infantry company, no more than one in four soldiers actually fired their weapons while in contact with the enemy. His contention was based on interviews he conducted immediately after combat in both the European and Pacific theaters of World War II.

The submachine gun (SMG) came to be the embodiment of the Soviet fighting spirit during World War II. From 1943 the Red Army's preference for close-quarters combat resulted in entire infantry units being equipped with nothing but SMGs. By deploying multiple SMG-armed companies and battalions, the Red Army was able to develop ferocious firepower in urban warfare and position assaults, the soldiers keeping within the SMG's effective range of about 150m to nullify the German skills in armoured and manoeuvre warfare, artillery support and aerial bombardment. Featuring expert analysis and an array of specially commissioned full-colour artwork, this engaging study explains the history, use

and development of Soviet wartime SMGs in detail. It gives particular focus to the tactical applications of these weapons in combat, and how they compared to firearms wielded by their German opponents. With numerous first-hand combat accounts, and detailed technical explanations, this book is ideal for both the general reader and the firearms enthusiast.

Only weeks after the D-Day invasion of June 6, 1944, a surprising cargo—crates of books—joined the flood of troop reinforcements, weapons and ammunition, food, and medicine onto Normandy beaches. The books were destined for French bookshops, to be followed by millions more American books (in translation but also in English) ultimately distributed throughout Europe and the rest of the world. The British were doing similar work, which was uneasily coordinated with that of the Americans within the Psychological Warfare Division of General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, under General Eisenhower's command. *Books As Weapons* tells the little-known story of the vital partnership between American book publishers and the U.S. government to put carefully selected recent books highlighting American history and values into the hands of civilians liberated from Axis forces. The government desired to use books to help "disintoxicate" the minds of these people from the Nazi and Japanese propaganda and censorship machines and to win their friendship. This objective dovetailed perfectly with U.S. publishers' ambitions to find new profits in international markets, which had been dominated by Britain, France, and Germany before their book trades were devastated by the war. Key figures on both the trade and government sides of the program considered books "the most enduring propaganda of all" and thus effective "weapons in the war of ideas," both during the war and afterward, when the Soviet Union flexed its military might and demonstrated its propaganda savvy. Seldom have books been charged with greater responsibility or imbued with more significance. John B. Hench leavens this fully international account of the programs with fascinating vignettes set in the war rooms of Washington and London, publishers' offices throughout the world, and the jeeps in which information officers drove over bomb-rutted roads to bring the books to people who were hungering for them. *Books as Weapons* provides context for continuing debates about the relationship between government and private enterprise and the image of the United States abroad. To see an interview with John Hench conducted by C-SPAN at the 2010 annual conference of the Organization of American Historians, visit: <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/id/222522>.

The encyclopedia of weapons of world war II is the most detailed and authoritative compendium of the weapons of mankind's greatest conflict ever published. It is a must for the military, enthusiast, and all those interested in World War II.

Jan Suermondt presents over 150 weapons used between 1940 and 1945 by both Allied and Axis forces, with detailed specifications, service history and actual accounts of their effectiveness by those who used them. These weapons defined the land war, from the US Army's BAR and the British Ben to the German

Schmeisser and the Russian Degtaryev DP/DPM. Accompanied by actual war images of the weapons in use, this is a valuable and fascinating insight into the most important military struggle of the 20th Century.

Offers a comprehensive guide to the military weapons used in World War Two. While previous writers have focused primarily on strategic, military, and intelligence factors, Walter Grunden underscores the dramatic scientific and technological disparities that left Japan vulnerable and ultimately led to its defeat in World War II.

Exceptional color photography and an authoritative text reveal the individual characteristics of the automatic weapons used by German soldiers during World War II. The weapons are depicted being field-stripped and fired by models dressed in authentic period uniforms and field equipment, effectively placing each weapon in its correct historical context. Some of the weapons profiled include: the Mauser Schnellfeuer machine pistol; MP40 sub-machine gun; MG34 machine gun; FG42/I and II paratroop assault weapons; and the StG44 assault rifle.

This book describes the weapons and vehicles of all the countries that fought in World War II in a clear and comprehensive manner. It offers an excellent overview of the diverse weaponry used by both the Axis Powers and the Allies, with everything you might want to know about the development and deployment of each type of weapon along with the relevant technical specifications.

What weapons made the Nazis seemingly invincible? From fighter planes to guns and ships, this compendium explores the most important weaponry and equipment used by the German armed services in World War II--including the Wehrmacht, Waffen SS, Luftwaffe, and Navy. There's a full-color side-profile artwork for each featured item, accompanied by summaries of its development and service history, and with a full specifications table.

A well-researched guide to the weapons used in the years leading up to WWII and the six years of the conflict. Contains many rare photographs and detailed specifications of major weapons. Chapters cover the design, development and production of bolt action and self-loading rifles; light, medium and heavy machine guns; sub-machine guns; mortars; anti-tank weapons; pistols; hand grenades; flame throwers and infantry artillery.

The Russian PPD-40, PPSH-41, and PPS family of SMGs were a key part of Soviet infantry assault doctrine in World War II and beyond. Featuring expert analysis and an array of specially commissioned full-color artwork, this engaging study explains the history, use and development of Soviet wartime SMGs in detail. It gives particular focus to the tactical applications of these weapons in combat, and how they compared to firearms wielded by their German opponents. With numerous first-hand combat accounts, and detailed technical explanations, this book is ideal for both the general reader and the firearms enthusiast. The submachine gun (SMG) came to be the embodiment of the Soviet fighting spirit during World War II. From 1943 the Red Army's preference for close-quarters combat resulted in entire infantry units being equipped with nothing but SMGs. By deploying multiple SMG-armed companies and battalions, the Red Army was able to develop ferocious firepower in urban warfare and position assaults, the soldiers keeping within the SMG's effective range of about 150m to nullify the German skills in armoured and manoeuvre warfare, artillery support and aerial bombardment. Three particular designs dominated the war. First came the PPD-40, a weapon initially designed in the 1930s but rationalized for more efficient production in 1940. This 7.62mm firearm, with a cyclic rate of 800rpm, was in production until 1941, when it was replaced by the defining Soviet SMG of the war - the PPSH-41. Here was a weapon perfectly

## Read Free World War II Weapons And Technology

suited to wartime conditions. It was rugged, cheap to produce, simple to operate and delivered devastating close-quarters firepower. The story of the Soviet wartime SMG is completed by the PPS, designed for even cheaper and faster production, first put into small-scale production inside the besieged city of Leningrad in 1942. This remarkable weapon never replaced the PPSH-41, however, possibly as much because of political as production considerations. Both the PPSH-41 and PPS went on to post-war service with various communist states, seeing combat in the Korean War, the Indochina and Vietnam Wars and various colonial insurgencies in Africa and Asia.

Countries from all over the globe fought in World War II. Check out this book to find out more about the weapons used in World War II.

A soldier's "web gear" is as important to his ability to live and fight on the battlefield as are his clothing and weapons. In World War II the US Army issued equipment items that had originated in 1910, though modified and augmented in the 1920s and 1930s, and again during the war itself as a result of combat experience. This book describes and illustrates the great majority of the personal equipment provided for infantry riflemen, GIs armed with other weapons and their ammunition-bearers, officers, and medics. In addition to the web gear itself it covers canteens, mess kit, and first aid items; weapons-related and other specialist items; the long struggle to produce a practical backpack; bivouac and shelter gear, and the most commonly carried tools. The text also explains the basics of materials, colors, markings, nomenclature, and weights for the guidance of collectors. It is illustrated with wartime photos and color close-ups, and the wide-ranging color plates specially prepared for this book offer more than 130 images.

World War II saw a global conflict with the weapons technologies of the leading nations of the world pitted against each other. *Weapons of World War II* examines key air, sea and land weapons, vehicles and small arms in a spread by spread format for ease of use. Each spread features a key category of weapon, such as fighters or main battle tanks, with an easy to follow diagram or chart addressing top speeds, armor penetration, diving depth and other technical qualities of the featured weapons. Packed with specially-created charts, graphs, and artworks and accompanied by an accessible explanation of the key characteristics of each weapon type, *Weapons of World War II* is a fantastic hardcover reference book for any general reader or military enthusiast.

As the outbreak of World War II approached, Nazi Germany ordered artillery manufacturers Krupp and Rheinmetall-Borsig to build several super-heavy siege guns, vital to smash through French and Belgian fortresses that stood in the way of the Blitzkrieg. These 'secret weapons' were much larger than the siege artillery of World War I and included the largest artillery piece of the war, the massive 80cm railway gun 'schwere Gustav' (Heavy Gustav). However, these complex and massive artillery pieces required years to build and test and, as war drew near, the German High Command hastily brought several WWI-era heavy artillery pieces back into service and then purchased, and later confiscated, a large number of Czech Skoda mortars. The new super siege guns began entering service in time for the invasion of Russia, notably participating in the attack on the fortress of Brest-Litovsk. The highpoint for the siege artillery was the siege of Sevastopol in the summer of 1942, which saw the largest concentration of siege guns in the war. Afterwards, when Germany was on the defensive in the second half of 1943, the utility of the guns was greatly diminished, and they were employed in a piecemeal and sporadic fashion on both the Eastern and Western Fronts. In total, the German Army used some 50 siege guns during World War II, far more than the thirty-five it had during World War I. Supported by contemporary photographs and detailed artwork of the guns and their components, this is an essential guide to these guns, exploring their history, development, and deployment in stunning detail.

[Copyright: bc16526263f33b6dcc10d3b3a54cc75c](https://www.pdfdrive.com/world-war-ii-weapons-and-technology-ebook.html)