

Chapter 1 : World War II Profiles: Erwin J. E. Rommel Quiz - By Cutthroat

Erwin Rommel (15 November - 14 October) was a German general and military theorist. Popularly known as the Desert Fox, he served as field marshal in the Wehrmacht of Nazi Germany during World War II. Rommel was a highly decorated officer in World War I and was awarded the Pour le Mérite for his actions on the Italian Front.

El alamein was lost due to overwhelming material advantage of allies. Rommel could not win that battle not only because he had the numbers against him. Rommel was not very adaptable and was not particularly skilled in situations like that of El Alamein. Monty, who only attacked when in complete possession of superiority in all categories, men, tanks, aircraft, etc. Monty decided to fight a set-piece battle and played his cards with the aim of forcing Rommel to fight it. Monty forced Rommel to fight a battle in the battlefield he had chosen, at the time he chose, and the way he wanted. He set the time table, the strategy and the tactics. It was Montgomery the one who was going to force Rommel to move his reserves and fight wherever he wanted, not the other way around. Monty put his money on the build-up, to ensure the constant flow of supplies, so his troops had to focus only in fighting the enemy. By example, before El Alamein stood incredible mine fields designed by the mine-laying master Rommel, and Monty made careful plans to overcome these mine fields. Instead, he waited for better tanks to reach him, to train his men and armour crews, to improve his tactics and general co-operation. He then worked in weakening the enemy with air and naval attacks against his supply lines. The result was that at El Alamein the Germans were facing a fresh, larger, better equipped and better trained enemy in a set-piece battle, in a field and time chosen by the attacker. His commanding from the front put him in touch with reality from the front, not the back. Being up front gave him a better reality appraisal than the Generals that opposed him would have had. This was one of his strong points, not a weak one. Rommel could see through his binoculars the situation just in front a battalion or a regiment of one of his divisions, but he failed to see how the Italian Corps or the 90th light division in the north were doing. Rommel had to controll all his Panzer Group, not just a division. He had to be at his HQ, evaluating the entire battle, and commit his limited forces to worth actions. But it was exactly this that made him stand out. He was all of that, indeed. Wavell stopped him in Auchinleck stopped him in And Monty destroyed him in But to attribute his success as being down to luck is a bag of bs. The right man at the right place at the right moment. Perhaps a bit exaggerated, but true. On the contrary, he had many advantages on his side. And he performed accordingly. If Rommel was such a military genius, I then think he could have defeated the British had they not had a besieged Malta, and an huge battles in Crete, Greece, Sirya, Ethiopia, the Far East and the Atlantic, right?

Chapter 2 : The Forced Suicide of Field Marshall Rommel,

Erwin Rommel was a famous military leader born and raised in Germany. He was very accomplished and was respected for his great war strategies and plans. He and his fellow soldiers won many battles with little defeat.

Gaining prominence in as a commander of a panzer division that smashed the French defenses see "Blitzkrieg," , Rommel went on to command the Afrika Korps where his tactical genius, ability to inspire his troops and make the best of limited resources, prompted Hitler to elevate him to the rank of Field Marshall. In , Hitler placed Rommel in command of Rommel in the African desert, fortifying the "Atlantic Wall" along the coast of France - defenses intended to repel the inevitable invasion of Europe by the Allies. He also learned for the first time of the death camps, slave labor, the extermination of the Jews and the other atrocities of the Nazi regime. He came in contact with members of a growing conspiracy dedicated to ousting Hitler and establishing a separate peace with the western allies. He was taken to a hospital and then to his home in Germany to convalesce. In the gory reprisals that followed, some suspects implicated Rommel in the plot. The solution was to force Rommel to commit suicide and announce that his death was due to his battle wounds. On October 14th, Manfred was given leave to return to his home where his father continued to convalesce. The family was aware that Rommel was under suspicion and that his chief of staff and his commanding officer had both been executed. I arrived at Herrlingen at 7: My father was at breakfast. A cup was quickly brought for me and we breakfasted together, afterwards taking a stroll in the garden. He took me by the arm, and replied: If he succeeds in overrunning Europe, even only temporarily, it will be the end of everything which has made life appear worth living. Of course I would go. Two generals - Burgdorf, a powerful florid man, and Maisel, small and slender - alighted from the car and entered the house. Aldinger and I left the room. Anxious to know what was afoot, I got up and followed him. He was standing in the middle of the room, his face pale. We went into my room. But the house is surrounded and Hitler is charging me with high treason. The two generals have brought it with them. If I accept, none of the usual steps will be taken against my family, that is against you. They will also leave my staff alone. It is very much in their interest to see that the affair does not come out into the open. By the way, I have been charged to put you under a promise of the strictest silence. If a single word of this comes out, they will no longer feel themselves bound by the agreement. At my call, he came running upstairs. He, too, was struck cold when he heard what was German prisoners are.

Chapter 3 : Rommel vs Montgomery. | Military History Forum

Get this from a library! Erwin J.E. Rommel. [Earle Rice] -- Describes the life and career of Erwin Rommel, field marshal under Hitler during World War II, who is particularly remembered for his role in the campaign in northern Africa.

He was the third of five children of Erwin Rommel Senior " , a teacher and school administrator, and his wife Helene von Lutz, whose father Karl von Luz headed the local government council. Rommel had one older sister, an art teacher who was his favorite sibling, one older brother named Manfred who died in infancy and two younger brothers, of whom one became a successful dentist and the other an opera singer. He returned to the th when war was declared. He successfully employed the tactics of penetrating enemy lines with heavy covering fire coupled with rapid advances, as well as moving forward rapidly to a flanking position to arrive at the rear of hostile positions, to achieve tactical surprise. The offensive, known as the Battle of Caporetto , began on 24 October Kolovrat , Matajur , and Stol. In one instance, the Italian forces, taken by surprise and believing that their lines had collapsed, surrendered after a brief firefight. Convinced that they were surrounded by an entire German division, the 1st Italian Infantry Division " 10, men " surrendered to Rommel. The need for national unity thus became a decisive legacy of the first World War. It became a bestseller, which, according to Scheck, later "enormously influenced" many armies of the world; [4] [43] Adolf Hitler was one of many people who owned a copy. Here he clashed with Baldur von Schirach , the Hitler Youth leader, over the training that the boys should receive. Consequently, Rommel was quietly removed from the project in Rommel is on his left and Martin Bormann on his right. He described the devastated Warsaw in a letter to his wife, concluding with: They have erected numerous barricades which blocked civilian movement and exposed people to bombardments from which they could not escape. The mayor estimated the number of the dead and injured to be 40, The inhabitants probably drew a breath of relief that we have arrived and rescued them". By the third day Rommel and the advance elements of his division, together with a detachment of the 5th Panzer Division under Colonel Hermann Werner, had reached the River Meuse , where they found the bridges had already been destroyed Guderian and Reinhardt reached the river on the same day. Rommel brought up tanks and flak units to provide counter-fire and had nearby houses set on fire to create a smokescreen. He sent infantry across in rubber boats, appropriated the bridging tackle of the 5th Panzer Division , personally grabbed a light machine gun to fight off a French counterattack supported by tanks, and went into the water himself, encouraging the sappers and helping lash together the pontoons. He was surprised to find out only his vanguard had followed his tempestuous surge. He was the only divisional commander present at the planning session for Fall Rot Case Red , the second phase of the invasion of France. By this time the evacuation of the BEF was complete; over , Allied troops had been evacuated across the Channel, though they had to leave behind all their heavy equipment and vehicles. He treated prisoners of war with consideration. On one occasion, he was forced to order the shooting of a French lieutenant-colonel for refusing to obey his captors. The division is considered by Scheck to have been "likely" responsible for the execution of POWs in Hangest-sur-Somme, [N 3] while Scheck believes they were too far away to have been involved in the massacres at Airaines and nearby villages. Showalter claims there was no massacre at Le Quesnoy. Benghazi fell that night as the British pulled out of the city. Rommel was equally forceful in his response, telling Gariboldi: Knowing Gariboldi could not speak German, Rommel told him the message gave him complete freedom of action. Rommel ordered the 5th Light Division to unload all their lorries and return to El Agheila to collect fuel and ammunition. Driving through the night, they were able to reduce the halt to a single day. Fuel supply was problematic throughout the campaign, as no petrol was available locally; it had to be brought from Europe via tanker and then carried by road to where it was needed. Siege of Tobruk Afrika Korps Panzer III advances past a vehicle burning in the desert, April The siege of Tobruk was not technically a siege , as the defenders were still able to move supplies and reinforcements into the city via the port. On 4 May Paulus ordered that no further attempts should be made to take Tobruk via a direct assault. This order was not open to interpretation, and Rommel had no choice but to comply. While awaiting further reinforcements and a shipment of tanks that were already on their way, Wavell launched a limited offensive

code named Operation Brevity on 15 May. The British briefly seized Sollum , Fort Capuzzo , and the important Halfaya Pass , a bottleneck along the coast near the border between Libya and Egypt. Rommel soon forced them to withdraw. The attack was defeated in a four-day battle at Sollum and Halfaya Pass, resulting in the loss of 98 British tanks. The Germans lost 12 tanks, while capturing and seriously damaging over 20 British tanks. The two Italian armoured divisions, Ariete and Trieste , were still under Italian control. Kesselring was ordered to get control of the air and sea between Africa and Italy.

Chapter 4 : Erwin J.E. Rommel | WWII Forums

Erwin Rommel. Erwin Rommel was a World War II Field Marshal. He took part in many invasions during World War II. Rommel was given the nickname "Desert Fox" by his fellow troops.

Planning[edit] From October to November , a plan was formulated at Eighth Army headquarters to attack four objectives behind Axis lines: Some weeks earlier, Rommel had moved his headquarters nearer to Tobruk to be close to the action. Rommel was not even in North Africa during Flipper, having gone to Rome to request replacements for supply ships sunk by the British. Once ashore, they made contact with Haselden, delivered earlier by the Long Range Desert Group for reconnaissance. Laycock and seven men landed but the rest were stranded on Talisman. With only 34 of the 59 men available, instead of four detachments attacking separate targets, there were only to be three. Their Arab guide refused to accompany the party in the deteriorating weather. Hiding in a cave during the day, the detachment advanced to within a few hundred yards of the objective by They set upon the sentry who opened the door. Campbell shot him and Keyes might have been wounded in the scuffle. The official version is that Keyes opened the door to a nearby room, found Germans inside, closed it again abruptly, reopened it to hurl in a grenade and was shot by one of the Germans. Only one round was fired by the Germans during the raid on the HQ. With no other option, he passed command to Sergeant Jack Terry and remained behind. Terry gathered the raiding team together and retreated with 17 men to rejoin Laycock at the beach. The Italians had been searching for the British raiders close to the village Mansura approximately 15km north of Cyrene. The Italian paratroopers engaged what they now had understood to be British commandos. The outnumbered commandos withdrew to a cave. With no possible escape, the wounded commandos surrendered after Mercurio threatened to use flamethrowers on them. According to the source, the surrendering group consisted of one officer, one NCO and three other ranks. Except for the officer, all the British were wounded and received medical treatment from the Italians. Mercurio searched the cave and found small arms and three demolition charges. The Italians suffered three wounded during the fight. They were discovered and exchanged fire with local Italian gendarmes and German troops by some accounts. Aware that they could not hope to stand off the large force that was surely being organised, Laycock ordered the men to scatter. Laycock and Terry made it to safety after 37 days in the desert and Bombardier John Brittlebank, one of the SBS team who had guided the commandos in the folbots, escaped and survived alone in the desert for forty days until picked up by Allied troops. The rest of the raiding force was captured, some of them wounded. Contrary to some reports, only Keyes was killed by the Germans; one man drowned during the landing. Nominal roll[edit] The roll has been reconstructed by Michael Asher, based on a list by Hans Edelmaier and amended from documentary and witness evidence. It might contain errors. Captured, unless otherwise noted. Charles Nicol, Gordon Highlanders Bdr. Larry Codd, Royal Signals Pte. Robin Campbell, General List wounded and captured Sgt. William Pryde, Cameron Highlanders Cpl. Frank Varney, Sherwood Foresters Bdr. Malcolm Hughes, Manchester Regt Cpl. James Bogle, Gordon Highlanders Pte. Roy Cooke, Royal W. John Kerr, Cameron Highlanders Gnr. Macrae, Royal Artillery Pte. He spent his 50th birthday in Rome with his wife Lucie and was back in the field on 18 November, the day after the raid. This intelligence may have been withheld from the commando group to protect Ultra. Since Rommel was known to be away from Beda Littoria, the German historian Hans Edelmaier suggests that Rommel was not the objective of the raid and his name not featuring in the plan supports this. For his actions Keyes was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. Almost none of the statements in the citation are verifiable and some contradict witness accounts. Brodie of Ballinluig Perthshire were named specifically. They and other Commandos told the New Zealanders that they had been taken up the coast in a submarine. They were at first unable to land at their destination because of storm, but on the following night they put off in rubber boats, one of which capsized. Some of the men swam ashore in life-belts. Sergeant Bruce was nearly drowned but was dragged out by Sergeant Nicol. On the beach, which was swept by a gale, they were met by an intelligence officer who was dressed as a desert nomad. They travelled two days. On the final stage a thunderstorm soaked their bomb fuses. Bad weather prevented the survivors from getting away by sea.

Sergeant Charles Bruce, a year-old Brechin man, went to Australia when he was He was working on a farm there when war broke out. He tried to enlist but without success. So he came home, volunteered and joined an Army unit in December , transferring to the Commandos more than a year later. Accounts and depictions in media[edit] The raid was briefly portrayed in the cinema film The Desert Fox: The Story of Rommel A book analysing the raid entitled Get Rommel was published in by Michael Asher.

Chapter 5 : Operation Flipper - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : Erwin J. E. Rommel

Hey i was wondering who here knows about Erwin J.E. Rommel? I just did a project of him in class. If you do know about him i was wondering if he didnt "commite suicide" do you think the Natzies might of won?

Chapter 8 : Erwin Rommel - Wikipedia

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Chapter 9 : Erwin J.E. Rommel Timeline Book report | Timetoast timelines

Erwin Rommel was born in Heidenheim, Germany, on November 15, The son of a teacher, Rommel joined the German infantry in and fought as a lieutenant in World War I, in France, Romania.