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References External links Bolt Action Official Website (Warlord Games) This relative Wargame article is a hub tree. You can help Wikipedia near expansion en.Vte extracted from " Reviews Customer Description Shipping and Delivery Znders, Edition offers the same Fantastic Gameplay Second World War With its Exciting System, Order Dice and Mixed Infantry armies, tanks and artillery. Nawa key official features activate other units! Used intelligently, this creates a huge tactical change, as you can order more fire units or advance in concert. Big explosions! He now uses models to determine damage - the opponent was better enlarged the troops to avoid carnage! Armed transport! Once your team has accumulated from her semicizing, the driver can speed up and trigger a rain of lead against the enemy! Player Comments! We have listened to the community and taken advantage of the thousands of battles you played to improve the game in dozens of other ways. New Army List The main regulation now includes, a fifth archery list - the addition of imperial Japan from Germany, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union - giving even more choice for your army. Ä, if you want a taste of the game, take a look at the video below! NB. All orders shipped from the United Kingdom - seen the preparation and shipping times customs taxes and customs duties are charged to the customer. Courier service also available - view details. Pick up on display: available at the time of payment (depending on the date). Visit us: see details. Returns & Exchanges If there are problems with your order, or someone you only purchased the wrong thing, as a gift, please contact. We are good guys and We will do our best to solve the problem: Call: 0115 978 4495 (see details for opening times) E-mail: info@warlordgames.com Read an extract from this book! With more than 23,000 copies of the first edition sold, this second edition of the Best-Seller of War II Wargaming Bolt Action World From the game of Osprey and Warlord presents simplified and refined rules, which incorporate all frequently and incorrect questions compiled on four years of intensive gameplay. It is completely compatible with the existing range of supplements and also introduces new materials. Written by Veteran Game Designer Alessio Cavatore and Rick Priestley, Bolt Action provides all the rules necessary to bring the great battles of the Second World War to your table. Using miniature soldiers, tanks and land, you can combat battles in the crushed cities of occupied France, North Africa's sterile deserts, and even the suffocating jungles of the Pacific. Army options are almost unlimited, allowing you to build the type of army that appeals to your play style, from heavily armed tank forces with a slightly armed, but highly qualified infantry. The choice is yours. ISBN-13: 9781472814944 Publisher: Bloomsbury Use Publication Date: 10/11/2016 Series: Bolt Action Series Pages: 228 Sale rank: 434,041 Product sizes: 7.60 (W) x 9.60 (h) x 1.00 (D) Content table / Basic rules / Advanced rules / Scenarios / Army lists / Army lists / Quick reference sheets This book is all about recreation of the fighting of the Second World War on a table with dice, troops of the Model, tanks and rules described inside. Although our game is only that - a war game fought between model armies - is inspired by real combat men, actual equipment and personal accounts of those who have played their part in historic events portraits. It is a fairly detailed game because we want our weapons to reflect the capabilities of real weapons, our models to fight as far away as possible as they fought their counterparts of meat and blood, and that our players face the same type as Decisions and challenges as the company has commanded the company at the moment. Even so, our first priority was to create a game that is fun and challenging ability and intelligence, and that is right and balanced as it can be, giving both parties a serious success opportunity. Of course, a few true battles were just and the same in this way, but a game hardly worth playing if the victory or defeat were certain, or if an army or a nation were to enjoy a overwhelming superiority in numbers or materials. To guarantee an equal and balanced game, armies are chosen based on a point system, allocating a fixed value to combat the units of different types and quality. All the details needed for five armies (American, Germany, British, Russian and Japanese) are provided in the army lists in this book, while a series of bolt action supplements covers even more armies and theaters. The table meetings take place according to twelve strictly defined battle scenarios that explain how the forces are distributed and as victory is reached. Everything that remains that players can pizza their ingenuity against each other as they only move a small part of the largest conflict in roughtout history - the Second World War. I would like to dedicate these rules to memory of my friend and my colleague Wargamer Willy Schneider. I would like to thank him for the many armies painted for me, including what had countn't finish, and for all the wonderful books and games he left me. Alessio Cavatore Eastern and Northern Europe 1939 1 September "The Polish German invasion of Poland fails declaration of war from Great Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. The Russians invade Poland 16 days later. The poles bear a determined fight but Without hope in front of the probabilities Poland surrenders within the month and is divided between Germany and Russia. November 30 Ä «Winter war The Soviet Union invades Finland but fails to annex the country after a considerable resistance to its defenders. The Finns eventually give up some of their eastern territories that bring war to the end. Both the Soviet Union and Finland will resume hostility in 1941. 1940 March 13 Treaty of Moscow ends the winter war between Russia and Finland. April 9 Ä ¶ "IL IL IL Campaign Germany invades Denmark and Norway (WeserÄfÄ/abung operation). Danish resistance lasts six hours. It is both the shortest campaign in the Second World War and also the first to testify the deployment of the paratroopers (Fallschermjäger Germany). Norwegian fighting sees the first meeting between British and German troops in the defense of Oslo. In the North, a combined force of Norwegian, French and Polish troops defeats the 3rd German mountain division to Gratangen, but the Germans gradually force the defenders to retreat on all fronts. The Norwegians capture 10 June. September 27 Germany, Italy and Japan enter the alliance with the signature of the tripartite pact. These nations, together with their allies, are generally known as the powers of the axis with respect to the allies. 1941 6 April, "invasion of Yugoslavia The German and Hungarian forces invade Yugoslavia to follow a military coup against the Government of Pro-Axis Yugoslavians. The fighting are unilateral and brutal, and the Yugoslav army capitulates 11 days later. June 22, Ä «Operation Barbarossa The Germans invade Russia to aim to capture Moscow and overthrow the Soviet government with a single decisive blow. Italy, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Finland Everyone declares war to the Soviets. The desperate battles of the following months see the largest implementation of men during the whole war, with over four and a half million busy troops and two million millions of Russians deployed in the west at the beginning of the invasion (over five more And half a million available for the Soviet Union at that time). The campaign ends with the defense of Success of Moscow by the troops under the command of Zhukov. By December the Soviet reinforcements arrive from the east and the Russians begin their counter-offensive. The first campaign of the War of the Germans of the War on the eastern front is aimed at stopping by the wild Russian winter. Although German forces are victorious through a large front the countryside cannot reach its goal. It is the turning point of the war, although very bitter fighting are still on the eastern front. Finnish ski patrol 5 December Ä ¶ Russia winter counter-offensive with the arrival of reinforcements from the oriental and hardening of winter, the Russians hear the initiative and mount a series of counter-attacks starting with the defense of Moscow. Between December 1941 and the end of March 1942 the axis forces are pushed back and the immediate threat to Moscow has ended. Stalin's boys loaded from the trees in the deep midwinter of 1942 8 May "Blue case The Germans prepare to renew their attack on Russia in the Caucasus. The oil fields of this region are strategically important for the war goals of both sides. The Russians expect the Germans to attack north and are poorly prepared. As a result the Germans advance rapidly, capturing Sevastopols by July and reaching the Don River. In August the Germans advance on a wide front and seem to sweep everything in front of them . At this point a decision is taken to change the original plan to bypass Stalingrad and occupy the city instead - Combating continues throughout September and October. November 18 Ä ¶ "Operation Uranus now the Russians have returned towards the south to deal with the forces of the Äxis in the Caucasus. Their purpose is to destroy the army group of the axis of overcrossed b and surrounding the German forces around stables Ngrad. The Romanians under equipped, Italians and Hungarians protect the German sides "and here where the main Soviet force is dropped. In a few days of 250,000 axis troops are surrounded and trapped. In December the Russians launch a further finalized offensive to trap the remaining forces of the axis in the caucasis. This is what At the collapse of the 8th Italian Army and the withdrawal of the remaining forces of the axis, of the Army Group A. By February 1943, the remains of the 6th German Army are surrendered to Stalingrad. Soviet T-34/85 Medium Tank 1943 February 19 Ä ¶ Donets Donets Following their successful campaign against the axis forces in the Caucasus, the Russians quickly press forward and recapture Khar'kov, Belgorod and Kursk (operational star). In the process the Russian lines become dangerously excessively extended. The Germans are grouped and counter-attack, quickly resuming most of the lost territory for Russian advancement. This German counter-offensive translates into the third battle of Khar'kov that testifies to fight the bitter hand by hand on the city. No less the Russians are seriously beaten, demonstrating that even the German formations heavily exceeded and less resistant remain extremely capable. 5 July, "Operation Citadel The Germans launch what was to be their last significant offensive on the eastern front. Their goal is to attack the Soviet forces in Kursk Salient, surround them and destroy them, before consolidating a defensive position of sound against further Russian progress. The Germans attack in a movement of tongs from the north and south. The Russians have already learned German plans and prepared their defenses in depth. Unknown to the Germans, the Kursk Salient was transformed into a huge field of murder. In the north the attack is rejected almost at once. In the south, the combat crashes into balance, but the Russian defenses resist. By July 17, the CITADEL operation is canceled without ever realizing the necessary turning point. The Russians begin their counter-offensive even before the German transactions ended up "quickly crossing the German lines and revenue Khar'kov for the last time on August 23. The battle of Kursk, including both the German counter-offensive or offensive Russian, It is the largest battle of the tank of all time. With something in the order of 170,000 lost soldiers and more than a thousand armored vehicles destroyed, the battle of Kursk is probably the most decisive involvement throughout the war. Never more the Germans They would be able to mount a strategic offensive on a significant scale. August 26th, "The Dnieper - Carpathian offensive (also known as the battle of the Dnieper river). The Soviets launch an offensive through a front extending from the Black Sea almost to the Baltic. Their goal is to regain eastern Ukraine and guide the Germans through the Dnieper. After the hard fight, including the drops of Soviet paratroops, a number of bridgeheads are established through the river. Finding their indefensible location the Germans retire. The Russians free the city of the Dnieper and enter Kiev (the capital of Ukraine and the third largest city of the USSR) on November 6th. The fighting continue through the winter and early January 1944 the first Soviet troops cross in Poland. Hitler's refusal to allow commanders to withdraw almost results in the loss of six German divisions during the battle of KorsunÄ ¶ ä, ~ "Cherkassy Pocket. About the half of the troops surrounded they break after abandoning all their heavy equipment. 1 Ä " Army Panzer Avoid restricted the same destiny when, once again after the order of Hitler Ä ¶ ä, ~ is. Ä « Even the KamenetsÄ ¶ ä, ~ "Podolsky passage). Continuing to move and standing a combat withdrawal, a general hub, the commander of the 1st Panzer, is able to untangle his troops and connect with the main German forces by 6 April 1944. 1944 June 22 ä, " Bagering operation The Russians begin their summer offensive attacking positions in Belorussia and Eastern Poland. Hitler is convinced that the main Russian attack will come from Ukraine and has withdrawn much of the strength of the center of the army and artillery group Redistributed, tanks and troops to the south. To demonstrate a fatal error. In one of the largest Russian war offensive, the Soviets drive in German lines and feed the reserves to trap German forces surrounded before they can escape. The Russians quickly advanced, freeing Minsk by July 3rd and reaching within ten ten Warsaw by the end of the month. The almost total collapse of the German resistance forcing the German armies in the north and south to retreat westward, their positions are now divided from Russian territory. The Soviet advance across a broad front. In the North, the Finns manage to keep the Baltic Russian offensive long enough to conclude a treaty, the end of the Finnish contribution to the war. In the south the Russians advance in Romania, Bulgaria and eventually meet with Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia in October. German Heer Grenadier Squad 13 January 1945 Ä ¶ ~ "Oder Offensive In January 1945, the Soviets begin the final push on the eastern front in Poland attacking via Bridgeheads between the Vistula in the previous year. The insistence of Hitler to ride his generals and refuse to believe that the relations of the Soviet numbers cause a disorganized defense, with whole armies wasted defending territory that could never be kept, to the north a support attachment (East Prussian offensive) manages to finish the troops German East Prussia. No less, isolated Germans resist the advance Russian with great determination, some continue to fight until the end of the war: the offensive is called a stop just 45 miles from Berlin. This stop allows the Germans to prepare for the defense of the city, it was a decision that was to cost the first Russian soldier during the battle for Berlin d in April. As the battle for Germany groups in the north, the Soviets are moving south. The offensive Vienna takes Russian armies deep in Austria. The battle for Vienna sees Fierce Fighting Street that ends with the fall of the city on April 13. April 16 It's "The Battle of Berlin The Soviet offensive against Berlin is the main last operation of the war against Germany. The defenders were disorganized and badly equipped Ä ¶ ~ "the remains of armies withdrew before dell'alesolente Soviet progress. Among them are Volkssturm and Hitler Youth Militia - poorly equipped and inexperienced units consist of elderly and young people. The US and British air forces bombed the city extensively before the assault. During the subsequent fighting many isolated SS units have resisted until the last man defending the buildings are blown powder for artillery, on the eve of the surrender some German troops trying to get out dall'encorement and reach the west, with the intention to surrender to the Americans. most are killed or captured by the Russians, the city is surrendered to the Russians on the morning of May 2. L " attack on the Seelow heights, Steve NOON Me Ä ¶ © Osprey Publishing Ltd. Taken by the Campaign 293: Since the fall of 1945 Western Europe 3 September 1939 Great Bretag na, France, New Zealand and Australia declares war on Germany. Canada does so seven days after. 1940 May 10 "The battle of France Germany attacked Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg in a move intended to trap the Allied units deployed in Belgium, and then to get round the formidable defenses of the Maginot Line in France. The German Blitzkrieg quickly overestimated the netherlands and German troops reach the channel by 20 May. Nearly 200,000 British French troops and 140,000 were evacuated from Dunkirkirk by 3 June, the Germans enter Paris on 14 May, the hostility between Germany and France are brought to an end with the Franco-ä ~ "Armistice German and fighting ceases May 25. The French troops, in particular in the French colonies, they will continue to fight on behalf of the Vichy government as part of the official policy of collaboration with the Germans. Meanwhile, General de Gaulle is recognized as the leader of the Free French forces in exile. FRANCES S35 French army and Bef Forces stand together September 21st, "Sea Lion operation The aerial campaign that is generally known as the Battle of Great Britain was destined to culminate in the German invasion of the Continental British. This has been operational Sea Lion (SeelÄwe) and was initially planned for September 21, 1940. Hitler postponed the IL On 17 September and then again in October until the spring of 1941. The planned invasion never takes place and remains one of the great Ä ~ which is the second location of the second world war. September 27 Germany, Italy and Japan enter the alliance with the signature of the tripartite pact. These nations, together with their allies, are generally known as the powers of the axis with respect to the allies. 28 March 1942 It 'raid on St Nazaire The British commandos attacked the dry docks at St Nazaire. The RAID is among the numerous commando operations undertaken in a time when the status of the British war effort was primarily conducted at sea and by air. Other operations include raids on the Channel Islands in October and in Bordeaux in December. On August 19, "The Dieppe raid was an allied force, which includes mostly Canadians, mount an amphibious raid to capture and temporarily hold a German busy port. The goal is to determine the feasibility of conducting large-scale operations ultimately to prepare the way for an invasion of the mainland, the RAID, which sees the first deployment of the new Churchill tank, ends in disaster and is easily dismissed by the defenders. 6 June 1944 It "Normandy landings invasion Europe begins with the allied operation Overlord, the Normandy landings were the biggest amphibious operation of the war, the US troops and Commonwealth consolidate beachheads in front of the German defenders, the Germans held back their reserves convinced that 'initial invasion is a diversion, what enables allies to gain a foothold, the British advance is required to Caen, the capture of Caen is one d he initial objectives for the invaders, but the German resistance is fierce and the city is not captured until 20 July. The actions around Caen include the Battle of Villers-Bocage where Tank Ace Tank Ace Michael Wittmann, the Tiger tank torn between the 7th Armored Division of Cromwells. The Americans advanced quickly and capture Cherbourg June 27, July 25 Ä ¶ "The Breakout From Normandy - Operation Cobra The Allies are sfongono on guided by the American Advance German defenses along the Cotentin Peninsula and across the UK. Most of the German forces is willing to Caen and the surrounding area after the attacks on the British and the Canadians (Goodwood and Atlantic Operations). General Bradley leads the US Army 1 Free from the Normandy Bocage. The Germans start to retreat while Americans swept on over the hips. Hitler ordered a counter-attack, which only serves to weaken the German forces and all'iscriffamento exposes the advanced allies. The result is the battle of Falaise Gap, where 100,000 German troops are surrounded and half are captured. The rest are fighting through a closed corridor quickly, an action that sees some of the most determined fighting of the campaign, in particular by the Polish 1st Armored Division. Paris is liberated on August 25 by Free French troops. By the end of the month the last retreat of the Germans across the Seine Normandy abandoning allies. August 25 It "s advanced to the Rhine allies build their forces and prepare to advance toward the Rhine. The Germans retreat behind the formidable defenses of the Siegfried Line, or Westwall, including the walled city of Aachen. To support their attack on Aachen, the Americans were advancing in dell'Herpergen forest on the Belgian German border. Aachen is surrendered on October 21 after heavy fighting. In the battle of dell'Herpergen forest continues until February of the following year. In September, the Allies half strike through the Meuse with the aim of capturing the culture outlets across the Rhine and its tributaries. If successful, the operation of the market - As is called Ä ¶ ä, ~ "outlever the defenses of the Siegfried line. The attack is supported by paratroopers and troops transmitted glider whose mission is to capture and hold bridges in front of ally progress. The attack is Brought to stop at Arnhem and the Allies fail to cross the Rhine. The Allies soon capture Antwerp Antwerp early September, but they are not able to use the port until they have not eliminated the German defenses of the Scheidt. What it translates in the Battle of the Scheidt. Allies face a series of desperate river crossings and attacks across terrain that have a number of obstacles, including mine fields. The area is secured by early November. South of the Ardennes American to cross the Moselle in the face of strong German resistance and fight a savage battle through the Vosges Mountains. Strasbourg is released on November 23, and the Americans push to the Rhine. December 16 Ä ¶ THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE The last German offensive on the Western Front finality to attack through the Ardennes, divide the US and British forces, and recapture Antwerp. Shortly after the Germans also attack in Alsace in order to regain Strasbourg by the Americans. The initial German attack throws back the allies the creation of a 50 miles deep bulgeÄ ¶ Ä ¶ on the front line. However, the allies quickly regroup and contain the attack. While the weather improves counterattack allies with air and ground forces. By January 26 all the German gains made during the Battle of the Bulge are lost. Of Hitler's last chance to stem the advance of the Allies proves a costly failure. January 14, 1945 at THE INVASION OF GERMANY The advance to the Rhine with heavy fighting continued throughout January and February. Of Hitler's refusal to allow Field Marshal von Rundstedt to withdraw results in fierce fighting and massive losses among the defenders and the hike invaders. During the Battle of the Rhineland 280,000 Germans prisoner fall to the Allies. The Rhine is broken in four places between 7 and 26 March. The first to cross the Americans with the Remagen bridge. The British crossing in the north is the largest air assault of the war: Operation Varsity. From the bridgeheads of the Rhine scattered allies, surrounding pockets of German resistance. 300,000 Germans fall prisoner in the Ruhr Pocket in early April. This effectively ends drag Allied. With the Soviets approaching from the east, the Western allies to stop at the Elbe. American and Russian troops meet at the end of April. On May 7, Eisenhower accepted the unconditional surrender GermansÄ ¶ ä. The war in Europe is over. US Army Light Mortar team Mediterranean and Africa 7 April 1939 invasion OF ALBANIA ITALIAN King Zog flees into exile in Greece and Italian forces sweeping resistance from useless by an armed police force and civilians zero. June 10, 1940 in The EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN Italy declares war on Britain and France. In July, Italian forces move against British positions held in Sudan and Kenya. In August Italians drove the British of British Somaliland. This is the only war campaign in which the Italian ground forces were to achieve victory without German help. From September the British counter-attack from Sudan and Kenya, and the Italians they are forced on the defensive. On May 5, 1941 Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa exactly five years to the day fleeing the Italian occupation. The Italians are pushed into the northern highlands of Ethiopia, where they prepare to fight the last battle of the campaign. The Duca d'Aosta, the Italian commander, surrendered on May 18. Italian principals continue to hold out for a few months and the last, Gondar, did not give up until November. The weight of the English countryside is fought by the Indian and South African troops. 13 September in the Western DESERT CAMPAIGN (1940Ä ¶ ä 42) The Italians invaded Egypt from Libya strikes for the Suez Canal. They are initially successful, but the inability to keep their supply lines results in their forces Knitted, giving the British time to mount a counter-attack, operation of the compass. September 28th at the Balkan countryside this begins with the Italian invasion of Greece. The Hellenic Army meets and throws back the Italian forces, and by December the Greeks have in advanced advanced Albania. The Italians montano a new offensive in March 1941, but this has not succeeded, prompt Hitler to send German troops to Greece from Bulgaria. Meanwhile, British and Commonwealth troops are sent to Greece from North Africa under the General Wavel command, with the aim of creating a Balkan front with Greek and Yugoslav forces. The allies are unable to stem the German advance and a armistice is signed on April 23 by delivering Greece to the axis forces. Sometimes it is said that the failure of Italian invasion should have been significant effects on the course of the war, forcing Hitler to divert the troops intended for the invasion of Russia and delaying the opening of the Barbarossa operation. Tank Light Italian L6/40 1941 February Ä ¶ "Operational Compass operations By February 1941 Italians are in full flight, accurately pursued by the new Australian division recently arrived. Finding their withdrawal line blocked by troops of the seventh 130,000 Italian armored division rendered. Fear the consequences of the complete Italian collapse, Hitler sends Rommel to Afrika Korps to hit him allied. Through April the axis forces guide the British back to Egypt until they are brought to stop to Tobruk. ToBruk is to stay under siege until December when it is raised by the eighth recently formed army during the transaction crusader with British counterattack. Afrika Korps Pak 38 5cm Anti-Tank Gun British Matilda The British II II II May 2, "Anglo-Iraqi war encouraged by the success of the axis powers, a coup by the anti-British revolutionaries reversed the Iraqi government . The British Airbase of Habbaniya arrives under siege by local forces. After mounting a successful defense of Habbaniya and advancing to take Fallujah, the troops of the Commonwealth Capture Baghdad. The Iraqis Capitulatulated and a government is installed by June. British. British forces are extremely numerically inferiority but enjoy aerial superiority. Iraqis receive considerable aid through the Syria Vichy controlled by French, including Italian and German supplies fly from Syrian airfields. The short campaign testifies to the last important action for Mount the British army troops when driving from Palestine to Habbaniya. May 5, "La Siria' Lebanon campaign British, Commonwealth and free French forces invade the Syria Vichy controlled by French. The allied invasion is resisted with considerable vigor, to the disappointment of General de Gaulle who hoped to transform the Syrian army to the Allied cause. The combat is in July with the yield of nearly 38,000 French troops, of which less than 6,000 volunteers to join De Gaulle's French. The rest is returned to France. May 20 "The battle of Crete The Germans invade Crete with paratroopers and troops transmitted by Daliana. The initial resistance of the British and Greek forces can almost lead the first wave of invaders, but the Germans have finally get a hold that allows them to fly in reinforcements . At the end of the month the Germans take control of the island. The victims between the German parachutes are so high that the Germans abandon further operations of this type for the rest of the war. 25 August is, 'Anglo-Soviet invasion of the Iran Russians and British British

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