

1: The Largest Sea Battle in History | www.enganchecubano.com

This list of naval battles is a chronological list delineating important naval fleet battles.. Note If a battle's name isn't known it's just referred to as "Action of (date)".

Until the formal surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, which ended both the Pacific conflict and World War II, a number of battles were fought both on sea and land. Here is a list of 10 greatest battles of the Pacific War:

Battle of Singapore On February 8, 1942, the Japanese launched an attack on British-held Singapore that was defended by some 90,000 Commonwealth troops stationed on the island. The Japanese, however, choose to move through the very same jungle and mangrove swamp that supposed to be impenetrable. After just 7 days of fighting, the Commonwealth forces surrendered. Over 60,000 troops including their commander became prisoners of war. However, the battle was fought exclusively by aircraft – none of the ships involved in the battle shot at the enemy ship. The Japanese aircraft was more successful in locating enemy carriers and on May 8, 1942, the combined U.S. Navy and British Royal Navy won a decisive victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea thus went to the combined U.S. Navy. On June 3, 1942, the Japanese launched an attack on the Aleutian Islands with an aim to divert the attention away from their true target – the Midway Atoll. But the Americans broke the Japanese naval code and knew exactly what the Imperial Combined Fleet was planning. They clashed with the Japanese on June 4 and after three days of fighting, forced the enemy to give up the attempt to invade Midway. But most importantly, the U.S. Navy won a decisive victory. The Imperial forces lost all four carriers that participated in the battle and about 100 aircraft. After the Battle of Midway, the immediate threat to the United States virtually came to an end.

Battle of Guadalcanal Also referred to as the Guadalcanal Campaign, the Battle of Guadalcanal was actually a series of battles fought both on land and sea for the largest of the Solomon Islands. On August 7, 1942, the Allied forces consisting mainly of U.S. Marines landed on Guadalcanal. The Allies succeeded to capture the island but they needed more than six months to break the Japanese resistance. After losing about 30,000 men, over 100 aircraft and 24 warships, the Japanese decided to evacuate some 10,000 men who survived until February 9, 1943. The Allies suffered heavy losses as well - over 100 aircraft destroyed, 25 warships sunk and about 7,000 men killed in action. But the route between the United States and Australia was from then on secure. However, the Japanese refused to surrender even when it became clear that they are in a lost position. By July 9, 1943, when the U.S. Navy captured the Japanese carrier *Shokaku*, fewer than 1,000 Japanese were captured as prisoners of war.

The Battle of Saipan also claimed thousands of civilian deaths, many of which were suicides. The Americans suffered about 13,000 casualties of which 3,000 were deaths. On June 19, 1944, the Japanese navy launched an attack with an aim to inflict a decisive defeat to the U.S. Navy. But by the late afternoon of June 20, the Japanese were retreating, sustaining a decisive defeat themselves: The battle which involved over 64 Japanese, American and 2 Australian warships was fought off the Philippine islands of Leyte, Luzon and Samar from October 23 to 26, 1944, and ended as a disaster for Japan as the Imperial fleet was virtually destroyed. The Japanese lost all 4 carriers, 11 destroyers, 10 cruisers and 3 battleships, and 12,000 men. The Allies lost 3 destroyers, 2 escort carriers and 1 light carrier, and suffered about 2,000 human casualties.

Battle of Iwo Jima The Battle of Iwo Jima is one of the most famous battles of the Pacific War not only for the iconic flag raising photo by Joe Rosenthal but also because it in many ways symbolized the Pacific conflict. It was fought from February 19 to March 26, 1945, over a tiny island measuring just 5 x 2 miles. Like in many other battles in the Pacific theater, the U.S. Armed Forces had a superiority in both men and arms but the Japanese fiercely defended their positions virtually until the last man. Of about 22,000 Japanese defenders, 21,000 were killed. The American victory had a high cost as well - about 20,000 wounded and 6,000 killed. However, they met a fierce resistance. By June 22, 1945, the U.S. Navy, on the other hand, lost about 1,000 men. The largest amphibious campaign of the Pacific War also claimed heavy civilian casualties as an estimated 100,000 civilians were killed by the end of the campaign. According to many historians, the Battle of Okinawa had a major influence on the US decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki as it clearly revealed that the invasion of Japan would claim huge casualties on both sides.

2: 6 Ancient Naval Battles - HISTORY

Pacific Naval Battles in World War II. The Pacific War was the largest naval conflict in history. Across the huge expanses of the Pacific, the two most powerful navies in the world found themselves locked in a death struggle.

The Battle of Actium Credit: At stake was control of the Roman Republic, which had hung in the balance since the assassination of Julius Caesar some 13 years earlier. Antony and his lover Cleopatra commanded several hundred ships, many of them well-armored war galleys equipped with wooden towers for archers, massive rams and heavy grappling irons. The engagement took place around B. These fearsome nomads had already made an attack on Egypt during the reign of Ramses II, and they were likely responsible for toppling the mighty Hittite Empire. After allowing the Sea Peoples to sail into the Nile Delta unopposed, an Egyptian fleet launched a surprise attack and used grappling hooks to seize and destroy their ships. Ramses III also lined the banks of the Nile with archers, who pelted the enemy with a punishing hail of arrows. Their hearts and their souls are finished unto all eternity. Carthage had struggled to staff its ships with properly trained sailors, and Rome was only able to build a fresh fleet of quinqueremes after wealthy citizens donated vast sums of money to the public treasury. Upon putting its new armada to sea, the Romans used it to besiege the land forces of Hamilcar Barca near Sicily. When the Carthaginians sent their navy to relieve the pressure, the two sides met in a ferocious ship-to-ship battle near the Egadi Islands. The Athenian commander Conon sent word of his dilemma to Athens, which quickly marshaled an emergency armada of some ships. The Spartans were overwhelmed during a long and heated battle, and Callicratidas was thrown overboard and killed after his ship tried to ram an enemy vessel. While the Athenians won the day, they later executed six of their own naval commanders for failing to rescue several thousand sailors whose ships had been sunk during the fight. The decision left them with a critical lack of experienced leaders and hindered their efforts in later campaigns. Despite having scored a spectacular win at Arginusae, Athens and its allies went on to lose the Peloponnesian War in B. These would-be royals made repeated attempts to seize power for themselves, and their struggles eventually came to a head in A. In response, Liu Bei and Sun Quan banded together and raised a combined force of some 50, troops. This coalition army soon converged on Cao Cao as he sailed down the Yangtze with a massive armada and a complement of roughly , men. Though severely outnumbered, Liu Bei and Sun Quan gained an advantage thanks to a now-legendary ruse. Cao Cao had unwisely chained his entire armada together, and the fire soon spread to hundreds of vessels. Cao Cao fled the battle, leaving many of his forces to be intercepted and slaughtered as they retreated.

3: World of Warships - free to play online warship multiplayer game on pc

Ranking battles by their importance has been a bloodsport among military historians as long as there have been military historians. Creasy's classic Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World (

See Article History Alternative Title: RN Royal Navy, naval military organization of the United Kingdom , charged with the national defense at sea, protection of shipping , and fulfillment of international military agreements. Organized sea power was first used in England by Alfred the Great of Wessex , who launched ships to repel a Viking invasion. Naval activity continued to be local, defensive, and temporary until the 13th century, when Normandy was lost to France and trade was extended to Spain and Portugal. Ships were then used to transport soldiers to battles on land. In the Battle of Sluis , however, the English naval force engaged in at-sea fighting. Henry VIII built a fleet of fighting ships armed with large guns and created a naval administration. The maritime forces were given the name Royal Navy by Charles II , although the military forces had come under control of Parliament during the English Civil Wars . Launched in , this was the largest warship of its time and the first to carry guns. The prominent beak at its bow soon went out of fashion, but its three gun decks and low sterncastle and forecastle set the pattern for ships of the line for the rest of the sailing era. Contemporary engraving by J. The National Maritime Museum, London During the 18th century the Royal Navy engaged in a long struggle with the French navy for maritime supremacy, leading Britain to victory over France in four separate wars between and . This same period saw, in the person of Lord Nelson , perhaps the greatest admiral in history. For the rest of the 19th century, the Royal Navy helped enforce what became known as the Pax Britannica . i. Battle of Trafalgar; oil painting by George Chambers. Launched in , it mounted four ton, inch muzzle-loading guns in two hydraulically powered turrets. For greater stability, the engines and powder magazines were gathered toward the centre of the ship and protected by up to 24 inches of iron. The masts were removed in the s. During World War I its main mission was the protection of shipping from submarine attack. Naval aviation was established by the British during that war, and the Fleet Air Arm was given control of all ship-borne aircraft in . Navy and continued to be a world leader in maritime, and especially antisubmarine, operations. Heavier than the HMS Dreadnought but just as fast, this ship mounted 10 . After naval administration was headed by an undersecretary of state for the navy. Although the Royal Navy has been reduced in size since the s, it was given responsibility for nuclear deterrence in and maintains a fleet of nuclear-armed submarines. The Royal Navy played a critical role in the Falkland Islands War , although that conflict demonstrated the toll that antiship missiles could take on surface craft. British Royal Navy testing steam catapult for launching airplanes from aircraft carriers,

4: Royal Navy and Naval History World War 1,

The Decisive Battles of the Western World and their Influence upon History, 3 vols. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London,)
Volume 1: From the earliest times to the battle of Lepanto *Volume 2: From the defeat of the Spanish Armada to the battle of Waterloo.*

Here are the factors we based in selecting the Top Naval battle in history: Number of warships involved Number of warships and men lost Consequences and importance of the battle result. The Greek forces were led by Themistocles, an Athenian statesman, who was responsible for devising the strategy used during the battle. This was done by Eurybiades, a Spartan commander. Themistocles used the lighter Greek ships rowed out in a spherical formation and rammed the front of their ships into the lumbering Persian vessels. They have also constantly "threw darts and stones upon the men. The Greek war galleys were specifically intended for this kind of fighting- long and slender, crowded with rowers beneath and soldiers on the light upper deck. Victory gave the Holy League provisional control over the Mediterranean, sheltered Rome from invasion, and prohibited the Ottomans from advancing further into Europe. The Ottoman fleet suffered in the defeat of about , ships of the galleys, 10 fustas galliots and three were captured. The Holy League 20 galleys were destroyed and 30 were gravely damaged so they had to be scuttled. A Venetian galley was the only trophy of the Turks kept, everything else is deserted by them and recaptured. Uluğ Ali, who captured the flagship of the Maltese Knights, succeeded in extricating most of its ships from the battle when defeat was sure. Although he has cut the Maltese flagship pulling to get away, he sailed to Constantinople, gathering up the other Ottoman ships along the way and finally arriving there on 87 vessels. The Holy League had suffered around 7, soldiers, sailors and rowers dead, but freed about as many Christian prisoners. Turkish casualties were around 15,, and at least 3, were captured. The Battle of Trafalgar Took place on 21st of October The skirmish was the most crucial British naval triumph of the war. The Franco-Spanish armada lost twenty-two ships, devoid of a single British vessel being lost. Spanish Admiral Federico Gravina escaped with the remainder of the fleet, and succumbed months later to wounds he sustained during the battle. The first shot was fired into English ship Royal Sovereign at noon. Tribute steel was received in silence the Royal Sovereign, who waited until he was released after three Spaniards decked, Santa Anna, then raked her decks with a murderous fire that killed or wounded of its crew. Finally, just in front of him, lay the huge Spanish four-story, Santissima Trinidad. Guessing correctly that the flagship French must be close, Nelson was on him. As he did, Bucentaur Villeneuve ship, and seven or eight other enemy ships, opened fire on the success. However, he points without firing. When he was close enough to discover the Santissima Trinidad with his guns on the port side, 50 of his men dead and 30 wounded. It was at this point that the success of a collision with the French fear. Locked together and wrapped in sheets of fire, the two ships drifted slowly through the smoke of battle. Gradually, though fighting has continued unabated, the smoke clears, a little from the deck of success, enough for the snipers to see the shoulders of English officials. A sniper kneeling on the mizzen-top aimed his gun at Nelson. On the rear of success, turned to Captain Hardy was left to Nelson to give an order when Nelson fell, mortally wounded. Immediately, Hardy, a sergeant and two soldiers, marines, rushed to meet it. Nelson was then introduced into the cockpit, where he directed that his face should be covered with a handkerchief so that it can be recognized. Meanwhile, best marksmen of terror have killed 40 officers and men, to destroy as the French, for the upper deck, but clear all the dead and wounded, tried to board. This company has cost them dear. A whistle boatswain pipeline, "boarders to repel boarders, and order immediately called clouds of smoky blue jackets on deck, where they killed all the men who managed to board the victory. Below deck, the life of Nelson is now escape quickly. But he was still alive when Hardy returned from the fighting at the top to let her know that 14 enemy ships are provided in "Very well," said Nelson, "but I bargained for After a few muttered inarticulate words, he said clearly: I thank God for that!

5: The Largest Naval Sea Battles in Military History | www.enganchecubano.com

Battle of Midway was a naval battle in June in the Pacific Ocean between the forces of the United States and Japan during World War II, six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, which marked the beginning of the Pacific War.

It was also one of the costliest. The ten-hour opening bombardment saw an unprecedented concentration of firepower and although the French were forced back they did not break. In the summer, the Germans were forced to reduce their strength at Verdun after the British and Russians launched their own offensives elsewhere. The Germans had lost over , men killed or wounded and the French approximately , The trauma of this loss not only affected French political and military decision-making during and after the war, it had a lasting effect on French national consciousness. Verdun also had serious strategic implications for the rest of the war. The Allies had planned to defeat Germany through a series of large co-ordinated offensives, but the German attack at Verdun drastically reduced the number of French troops available. In December , Allied commanders had met to discuss strategies for the upcoming year and agreed to launch a joint French and British attack in the region of the River Somme in the summer of Intense German pressure on the French at Verdun throughout made action on the Somme increasingly urgent and meant the British would take on the main role in the offensive. They were faced with German defences that had been carefully laid out over many months. Despite a seven-day bombardment prior to the attack on 1 July, the British did not achieve the quick breakthrough their military leadership had planned for and the Somme became a deadlocked battle of attrition. Over the next days, the British advanced a maximum of seven miles. More than one million men from all sides were killed, wounded or captured. The Somme, like Verdun for the French, has a prominent place in British history and popular memory and has come to represent the loss and apparent futility of the war. But the Allied offensive on the Somme was a strategic necessity fought to meet the needs of an international alliance. British commanders learned difficult but important lessons on the Somme that would contribute to eventual Allied victory in Russian troops resting in captured Austro-Hungarian trenches during the offensive, summer Brusilov used a short, sharp artillery bombardment and shock troops to exploit weak points, helping to return an element of surprise to the attack. The Russian attack also drew Austro-Hungarian forces away from the Italian Front and put increased pressure on the already strained and increasingly demoralised Austro-Hungarian Army. Germany was forced to redirect troops to the Eastern Front in support of its ally. It was their last major offensive of the war and led to an overall weakening “ both militarily and politically ” of both Russia and Austria-Hungary. The war stoked political and social unrest, leading to revolution and eventually the total collapse of the Russian Army. The area surrounding the Belgian town of Ypres was a key battleground throughout the war. By British forces were suffering steady casualties there, holding a salient surrounded by higher ground. A preliminary operation to seize the Messines Ridge was a dramatic success, but the Germans had reinforced their position by the time the main battle was launched on 31 July. Initial attacks failed due to over-ambitious plans and unseasonal rain. The drainage of the low-lying battlefield had been destroyed by the bombardment, creating muddy conditions that made movement difficult. Drier conditions in September enabled British forces to make better progress during this phase of the offensive. This period encouraged Haig to continue the offensive in October. But the rain returned and conditions once again deteriorated. Although the Canadians finally captured Passchendaele ridge on 10 November, the vital railway still lay five miles away. The offensive was called off. The German Army achieved unprecedented gains measured in miles rather than yards. Germany had concentrated all of its resources on the Western Front after the defeat of Russia. Facing them were weary Allied forces that for three years had largely been on the offensive, had not fully organised their defences in depth and were beginning to suffer manpower shortages. In the face of the onslaught the Allied line bent but did not break. The fighting became uncharacteristically open as isolated pockets of defenders attempted to slow the German advance. The advances had no decisive goal other than to punch a hole in the Allied line and primarily target the British. The largest gains took place where the Allies were most willing to give ground. German casualties were high, particularly amongst the best

units. The tide began to turn and by early summer the German offensives ground to a halt.

6: The Greatest Naval Battles in History | World War Stories

Largest Naval Battle Ever: Documentary on the World War 2 Battle of Leyte Gulf. This documentary as well as all of the rest of these documentarie. The Battle of Leyte Gulf, the largest.

From early times, the substantial carrying capacity of the warship made it an indispensable element in its own logistic support, particularly in the era before steam power eliminated the problem of covering long distances between ports. Tactical science is an orderly description of these activities, and tactical art is the skill required to carry them out in combat. The search for constants It should be said that, in order to achieve victory, willpower and courage must always accompany tactical art and science and often dominate the outcome of battle. These qualities are not tactics, but they are related to tactics in the way a sound decision is related to the resolution with which it is implemented. There is no finer example than Horatio Nelson. In a similar manner, new technology is not tactics, but it may have a decisive effect in both altering the face of battle and affecting its outcome. Navies put special emphasis on warships and aircraft. It is well said that on the ground men are served by their weapons while at sea weapons are served by men. He pointed out that in the American Civil War the Confederate ironclad Virginia, with 10 guns, handily defeated the Union sloop-of-war Congress and Cumberland, which carried a total of 74 guns. Courage and resolve were powerless against progress and armour. Tacticians, on the other hand, are conscious of tactical constants as well, especially the following: The study of trends Naval officers also study history for its trends, because trends are the only clue as to how tactics are changing and are the best check against the fatal sin of preparing to fight the last war. The trend that has influenced all else in the conduct of naval battle is the increasing range and lethality of naval weapons. Paradoxically, greater lethality has not led a trend toward greater loss of life. The first reason is that, unlike ground combat, the principal aim at sea is to put the fighting machine, not the fighting man, out of action, and modern machines are thus far sensitive to damage. Second, it is a long-standing constant that naval battles, once joined, are fast-moving and decisive. To sketch how the range of weapons has affected naval tactics, a simple structure that describes the processes of combat must be established. First is firepower delivery itself. Second is the scouting process, which gathers information by reconnaissance, surveillance, cryptanalysis, and other means and delivers it to the tactical commander. Third is command itself—or command and control C2 in modern parlance—which assimilates the information, decides which actions are called for, and directs forces to act accordingly. Combat being the activities of force against force, there is a natural antithesis to all three processes described above. Second, when scouting was accomplished by ships or aircraft flung out ahead of a formation, information denial was accomplished by screening—that is, by flinging out an opposing line of ships and aircraft. Third, enemy C2 can be confused by deceptive signals or decoy forces. It can also be crippled or delayed by electronically jamming enemy communications. The six processes described above—namely, firepower delivery, scouting, C2, and the three countermeasures against them—as well as maneuver, are the raw materials of naval tactics. To achieve success, they are synthesized into a harmonious blend of action and counteraction. For example, a modern naval screen of ships or aircraft defends a formation both by destroying enemy aircraft or missiles and by denying tactical information. The screen itself may even be so central in importance that it becomes the focus of enemy attack, with destruction of the screen being tantamount to destruction of the force. Thus, the study of naval tactics has become more than the study of formations, firepower, and maneuvers. Tactics in the modern era The study of tactics has always emphasized actions between fleets that gain or challenge control of the sea lines of communications. That traditional emphasis is retained here, but in the 20th century three other types of combat at sea have demanded greater attention. War from land to sea and from sea to land While navies have always had as their ultimate objective an influence over events on land, aircraft and missiles have extended the range and amplified the influence. Likewise, land-based systems have made their growing influence felt on warships and sea-lanes alike. Putting ground forces ashore from the sea by amphibious landing is an operation that has neither gained nor lost importance since the earliest galley warfare, but modern combined-arms tactics are quite different and require separate attention. A by-product of the extended range of modern weapons is the greater complexity of joint

operations. The reorganization of many armed forces has been in large measure a response to the demand for well-coordinated operations. Nuclear weapons The United States , the Soviet Union , the United Kingdom, France , and China keep a considerable strategic deterrent force at sea in the form of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. The safeguarding or threatening of nuclear submarines has inspired a set of tactics unique in history. This does not mean that such tactics, if ever used, will prove unsound. During the great transition from sail to steam and big gun, keen study by naval tacticians throughout the world developed the sound tactics that were finally practiced in World War I. Raiding War against trade is the war of an inferior navy that cannot compete for command of the sea but that, instead, dispatches raiders to deny the enemy its free use. These tactics of sea denial are those of predator and prey, of hunter and evader, and are as unique from the force-on-force tactics of major sea battles as are guerrilla war tactics from those of decisive land battle. With the maturity of submarines, these tactics have become so important that a separate section is devoted to them see below Guerrilla war at sea: Historical development In the following examination of the history of naval tactics, a shift in importance between elements of combat will be apparent. In galley warfare, sheer power dominated the outcome, and maneuver of numerous small ships, much as on land, contributed to its concentration. In warfare under sail, great firepower could be concentrated in individual ships, and doctrine, formations, and signal flags were means of controlling the slow-moving, wind-constrained formations. With battleships, steam power gave freedom to maneuver in any direction, and the range of the big guns allowed a concentration of fire from the whole formation. The defensive element came to prominence, symbolized by armour. Tactical decisions had to be made before the enemy was in sight, so that scouting became more evident as a tactical ingredient. Control had to be exercised over much greater distances, which expanded the possibilities of exploiting the means of control, notably through radio direction finding and code breaking. The growth in the tactical influence of scouting, anti-scouting, command and control, and countermeasures against command and control continued through the era of the aircraft carrier and into the era of the guided missile. These elements have become as important to tactical success at sea as firepower, consuming comparable thought and resources. The age of galley warfare Galleys being relatively unseaworthy, war at sea among the ancients was always near land. Pictures of billowing sails notwithstanding, masts and canvas were stowed for battle, and oars were the means of propulsion. The most destructive weapon was a ram in the bow, which dictated a line abreast as the tactical formation. In the line abreast, two lines of opposing galleys approached each other head on, with the ram of each vessel unobstructed by the ships on either side. Multiple banks of oars afforded speed, and the geometry of their arrangement fascinated naval architect-historians of later eras. Major battles comprised hundreds of ships on a side. Battles occurred because of the threat of invasion, so that many armed men were present. These participated as archers or boarders. Rome developed grappling hooks and the corvus a long boarding plank spiked at the end to secure the victim ship while disciplined legionnaires fought their way on board. Scouting the enemy formation was a subordinate issue, although contemporary descriptions indicated that formations and maneuvers, showing ingenuity and cunning, played a large part in the outcomes. Since battles were nearly impossible in foul weather, good visibility permitted the deployment of the lines abreast, often in two echelons, much as the commander intended. Descriptions of the battles and the period was rich in them were usually couched in the terms of land warfare—such as the routing of a flank, or an attempt to crush by encirclement. Galley tactics were so similar to land tactics that a reserve was actually held back—a practice that ever afterward was regarded in navies as a mistake. An inference cannot be drawn that a commander had tight control of his ships in action, however, and the correct image of a galley battle would be that of a wild melee, with oars smashed, hulls crushed, armour-clad soldiers drowned, losses enormous, and battles decisive with lasting consequences. The ultimate battle under oar was at Lepanto on October 7, 1571. By this time, three to five guns were fitted in the bows of galleys, and harquebuses were fired by Spanish soldiers. But, as was usual in galley warfare, the outcome was decided by boarding and hand-to-hand fighting with sword and pike. The Christian fleet under Don John of Austria prevailed in a bitterly contested donnybrook; losses to the Turks were placed at 30, killed, against 8, among the victors. The age of fighting sail By the middle of the 17th century guns arrayed along the sides of fighting ships were the decisive weapon. Thus, the shift to sail was a victory of fighting strength over maneuver. The column, or line ahead , became

the logical tactical formation for bringing the most guns to bear. With all the ships of a battle line following one another, their guns could face the enemy line without obstruction. The three Anglo-Dutch Wars of 1672-74 saw the first closely studied battles of sail and gun. In them the column was as much a means for command and control as it was for concentration of fighting force, for as long as a fleet maintained station in line ahead, each ship separated by a scant or yards, cohesion was assured, maneuvers were coordinated, and any malingering by reluctant captains was obvious. The line was not a formation that permitted the concentration of fire, however, for naval guns in a rolling platform were effectively accurate at only about one-quarter of a mile, and the range for penetrability of shot was even less. In effect, engagements were decided within pistol shot, a battle line being a thin ribbon of death, miles long but scarcely yards wide. When the English fought the Dutch in the 17th century, this was not considered a problem, because the tactics of both sides called for closing with the other aggressively. But in the 18th century their French opponents felt that their strategic interests lay in avoiding battle at close quarters, and in the Anglo-French wars the Royal Navy endured a long period of indecisive actions handicapped by a tactical doctrine so rigidly interpreted by courts-martial as to have become tactical dogma. These Fighting Instructions, though soundly conceived when first issued in 1757, were unsuited to this new opponent, for the implementing system of signals was unimaginative and constraining. Toward the end of the 18th century, the British admiral Richard Kempenfelt began to unshackle the Royal Navy with a better system of signaling. The new freedom of maneuver came finally and forever to be embodied in the tactical genius and personal inspiration of Horatio Nelson, whose matchless victories at the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen April 2, 1801, and Trafalgar October 21, 1805, drew the enduring admiration of naval tacticians. Tactical study during this era concentrated on maneuver. Popular aims were raking firing a broadside the length of an enemy ship from across the bow or stern or doubling concentrating force by putting ships on both sides of the enemy line. The most reliable way to concentrate gunfire was to build it into ships vertically by stacking gun decks one over the other. Later tacticians demonstrated analytically what every fighting seaman of the seafaring era knew instinctively: The age of steam and big gun Tactics and technology complement each other, and there is no better period in history for studying their interrelationship than the shift from sail to steam in the 19th century. The shell gun raised to naval attention during the Crimean War by the Battle of Sinope, November 30, 1853, compelled navies to adopt the iron sheathing of hulls. This pointed the way to all-metal hulls iron, then steel, which in turn both permitted and demanded as a response the installation of rifled, breech-loaded guns of major calibre. Concurrently, iron boilers and screw propellers made steam propulsion practical and gave great new freedom of maneuver. Navies were unfettered tactically from the wind, but only at the strategic price of having to remain within steaming range of coaling stations. The sweeping consequences of these and other technological innovations lacked the crucible of war in which to test them, for it was an era of Pax Britannica, with the maritime peace kept by the Royal Navy. The Monitor and the Virginia at the battle of Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, marked the short-lived ascendancy of armour and the defense. This led to a brief revival of the ram and to some very speculative tactical concepts that looked outrageous in later days. But the superiority of defense at sea did not last long. The tactical-technical turning point came from the observation of a few battles in East Asia around the turn of the century and from an often overlooked bit of military technology. By World War I the tactical issues were settled. First, big guns would dominate, a burly battleship firing a battery of them in broadside.

7: Deadliest Naval Wars In The World Ever | marinersgalaxy

The Battle of Jutland (31 May - 1 June) was the largest naval battle of the First World War. It was the only time that the British and German fleets of 'dreadnought' battleships actually came to blows.

This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. July This article includes a list of references , but its sources remain unclear because it has insufficient inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. While battles fought in modern times are comparatively well-documented, the figures from those in pre-Renaissance times are generally believed to be exaggerated by contemporary chroniclers. The candidates[edit] Salamis , September 28? Greek triremes had a crew of about while their small penteconters had 50 oarsmen. Cape Ecnomus , BC. The battle itself involved around ships and , personnel from both sides. Total casualties were about 40,â€”50,, of which roughly 10, were on the Roman side and the rest from the Carthaginian side. Red Cliffs , winter of AD. A decisive naval engagement between the forces of Cao Cao and the allied forces of Liu Bei and Sun Quan , this battle resulted in the defeat of Cao Cao and confirmed the separation of China into northern and southern halves, the Yangtze River Valley as a border. Between , and , personnel participated in this battle. Battle of the Masts , AD. The Byzantines hastily attacked, resulting in a decisive victory for the Arabs. Emperor Constans II barely escaped with his life, and this battle marked the emergence of Arabs on the Mediterranean. Yamen , March 19, Lake Poyang , August 30â€”October 4, Claimed to be the largest naval battle in terms of personnel, with a reported , sailors and soldiers involved. Jutland , May 31â€”June 1, The German fleet consisted of 16 dreadnought and 6 pre-dreadnought battleships, 5 battle cruisers , 11 light cruisers , and 61 fleet torpedo boats, while the numerically superior British fleet was composed of 28 battleships, 9 battle cruisers, 8 armoured cruisers , 26 light cruisers, 78 destroyers, 1 minelayer , and 1 seaplane carrier. Britain lost more ships and twice as many men as Germany, although ultimately the outcome was beneficial for the British as the battle resulted in the successful containment of the German fleet. In terms of total tonnage of ships involved, this was the largest surface battle. The largest aircraft carrier battle in history, involving fifteen U. In terms of tonnage, the U. Leyte Gulf , October 23â€”26, The largest in terms of tonnage of ships in the combined orders of battle, if not necessarily in terms of tonnage of the ships engaged; it is also the largest in terms of the tonnage of ships sunk, and in terms of the size of the area within which the component battles took place. The United States Third and Seventh Fleets, including some Australian warships, comprised 8 large aircraft carriers , 8 light carriers , 18 escort carriers , 12 battleships , 24 cruisers , destroyers and destroyer escorts , many other ships, and around 1, aircraft. They won a decisive victory over Japanese forces, which consisted of 1 large aircraft carrier , 3 light carriers , nine battleships, 19 cruisers, 34 destroyers and several hundred aircraft. The opposing fleets carried a total of about , personnel. Leyte Gulf consisted of four major subsidiary battles: These are counted together by virtue of their all being caused by the Japanese operation Sho-Go, which was aimed at destroying the Allied amphibious forces involved in the invasion of Leyte. However, the individual battles were separated by distances as great as two hundred miles, as well as several days time, from the first submarine action to the Japanese withdrawal.

8: Pacific War Maps | Nihon Kaigun

The Naval battle of Salamis was a major naval engagement between the allied Greek navy on one side and the expeditionary fleet of the Persian Empire on the other, that took place in the straits of Salamis, outside Athens, Greece, during the 2nd Persian invasion of Greece, which occurred in September B.C.

From past 3, years, humans are involved in naval battles. With the construction of innovative warships that could independently aim heavy guns external to the hull, the number of battles have increased. Out of all those deadly rivals, top 5 ones are: Naval Wars In the World Below are some of the top deadliest wars that have been fought ever: It was considered to be the largest naval battle and the only full-scale clash of warships. The war brought together the two most dominating and powerful naval forces of their time. It saw the British Navy who lost more men and ships but remained a strong tool against the German Navy. However, the two sides lost four battle-cruisers and a pre-dreadnought battleship. The Germans claimed that it was a victorious war for them as the British navy had lost more ships and around 6, men in total. After all the heated-up arguments there was still no conclusion about who really won the battle. The war took place 30 miles to the east of Punta Stilo, Calabria, on 9 July Involving a considerable numbers of warships on both sides, it was one of the pitched battles fought in the Mediterranean campaign during 2nd World War. The engagement originated from each side escorting convoys to North Africa at the same time. Despite of attacks the cargo ships from both sides reached their destination and the battle later declared to be a draw. Although the Italians failed to achieve success in the battle, they did show that the Royal Navy could not function in the central Mediterranean without heavy protection. The minute confrontation between the Graf Spee and its three smaller British opponents " Achilles, Ajax and Exeter " was uncertain. In succeeding battle, HMS Exeter was brutally damaged by German navy and forced to quit because of the severe attacks made by langsdorff. It is often considered to be the largest naval battle of World War II and, possibly the largest naval battle in history because some of the most powerful ships ever built were sunk, and thousands of men dragged into the sea with them. Japanese navy lost four aircraft carriers, six heavy and four light cruisers, three battleships and eleven destroyers, along with several hundred aircraft and over 10, sailors. Some of the carriers were kept as decoys by the Japanese to divert the Americans. A series of almost nonstop surface and air clashes followed, while the U. Third Fleet chased the Japanese decoy. The Battle of Leyte Gulf consisted of two exploratory strikes against the Japanese forces on the way to battle and three massive actions once the fleets was trapped. The Japanese Navy had experienced its greatest loss of ships and crew ever. The attack resulted in the deaths of 1, French servicemen, the sinking of a battleship and the destruction of five other ships. Despite of the estimate equivalence of force, the British had several decisive benefits. The French fleet was anchored in a narrow seaport and did not expect an attack and was also not fully prepared for battle. French warships were sent from Algeria as fortify, but did not reach Mers-El-Kebir in time to impact the outcome due to which French faced a serious downfall. All images belong to their original creators and owners.

9: 10 Significant Battles Of The First World War | Imperial War Museums

ROYAL NAVY LOG BOOKS OF THE WORLD WAR 1-ERA, , pages transcribed, all ships now online, including Battle of the Falklands, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, East Africa, China Station. Follow this link for brief details of all ships.

Even the most powerful ones have never fully dominated it. After all, there is no point in controlling the sea if the ground loses: And controlling the ground without having the sea is, nothing more than submitting to the good will of the enforcers of a lock, like Hamas learned in Gaza. At the end of the day, what matters is that either the ground or the sea power implies: As noted Admiral Castex, when there is a casus belli of the ground against the sea, the weapons are different from each belligerent, as well as the techniques for using them. This battle represented the end of Islamic expansion in the Mediterranean. In 1570, the Ottoman Turks invaded the island of Cyprus, then in the possession of the Venetian Republic. The Venetians, weakened by years of struggle against the Turks, were forced to ask for help, since the ownership of Cyprus would allow the Turks the mastery of the Mediterranean. Pope Pius V assembled a squad of galleys and 6 galleons huge rowing ships with 44 cannons, marine of the Venetian Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Knights of Malta and the Papal States, under the command of John of Austria, forming the so-called Holy League. This fleet faced Turkish galleys off the coast of Lepanto, Greece. The fight lasted only three hours. There were destroyed or captured Turkish galleys, while the Christians lost only 12 ships. Lepanto represented the end of Turkish maritime threat to Europe. The battle took on a character of a personal revenge to D. Francisco de Almeida, who lost his son Don Lorenzo in a disaster, in Chaul in 1505. This battle marked the beginning of the European domain. As a result, the power of the Ottoman Turks in India was seriously shaken, allowing the Portuguese forces, after this battle, quickly conquered the ports and coastal towns on the margins of the Indian Ocean, such as Mombasa, Muscat, Ormuz, Goa, Colombo and Malacca. The Portuguese monopoly in the Indian lasted until the arrival of the British British East India Company, which was affirmed through the battle of Swally, near Surat in 1759. In the battle of Diu, the Portuguese forces were composed of 18 vessels, about Portuguese men, and Cochin and Cannanore Malabar. The Muslim forces were composed of 12 vessels and about 80 galleys from Gujarat and Calicut. It is known that one of the wounded in battle was Ferdinand Magellan, the navigator who went around the world. From the wreckage of the battle there were three royal flags of Mamluk Sultan of Cairo, which were forwarded to the Convent of Christ in Tomar Portugal, spiritual headquarters of the Templar Knights, where they remain to this day. The Battle of Diu, the most emblematic of the history of the Portuguese Navy, was one of the few naval battles where the losing army was totally annihilated. However, in a tactical point of view, it represents a setback by the Portuguese, since they returned to give greater importance to approach to combating than the artillery combat. From the strategic point of view, this was the factor that, above any other, created the conditions that allowed Afonso de Albuquerque conquering Goa in 1510, Malacca in 1512, by entering the Red Sea and forcing the Zamorin of Calicut to sue for peace in 1513, and definitely become lord of Hormuz in 1515. The Naval Battle of Gravelines was the largest combat of the undeclared Anglo-Spanish War and the attempt of Philip II of neutralizing the English influence on the policy of the Spanish Netherlands and reaffirm hegemony in the fight for the seas. The Armada consisted of ships with artillery, manned by sailors, carrying 18,000 soldiers, and was destined to embark on yet another army of 30,000 infants. In the combat of the English Channel, the British prevented the shipment of troops on the ground, frustrated the plans of invasion and forced the Armada to return bypassing the British Isles. On the return trip, due to storms, half the ships and their crews were lost. The episode of the Invincible Armada was a major political and strategic loss to the Spanish crown and had great positive impact for the English National Identity. This fleet consists of Spanish and Portuguese ships of which 33 were killed, 13 were captured, 1,000 were wounded and 3 sunken ships. The English Fleet was commanded by Charles Howard and Francis Drake, and it was composed of vessels 34 warships and merchant ships, had killed or wounded. The French casualties were very high. The French fleet had arrived in the Egyptian city of Alexandria on July 1st, two days after the English fleet Nelson had left in pursuit of the French. French troops landed, and the city was taken. As it was difficult for ships entering the port of Alexandria, Napoleon Bonaparte ordered the Vice Admiral Brueys,

captain of the *Orient*, to drop anchor 13 ships, and 4 frigates at Aboukir Bay, about 32 km east-northeast of Alexandria, while Napoleon and his troops marched in the Egyptian desert to conquer Cairo. Meanwhile, the British fleet paced the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, until Greece was informed that the French had been seen four weeks before sailing on Crete for southeast bound for Alexandria. On the evening of August 1, Nelson finally spotted the fleet of Brueys which was anchored in line in the shallow waters of the Bay of Aboukir with a long and dangerous sandbar at its rear. Brueys thought Nelson would not run the risk of attack until the next day, given the danger posed by trying to navigate the bay with no light. This situation, however, calls for the ability of experienced sailors and unusual tactics, and it was precisely what distinguished and more excited Nelson. The French fleet had increased firepower: However, this surprise attack of Nelson gave the English the tactical advantage of not losing any ships while the French fleet suffered huge losses: Brueys was hit and died on the deck of *Orient*. Nelson took the win with a wide variety of honors and gifts from foreign powers who recognized him. The Franco-Spanish fleet was commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, while the English were commanded by Admiral Nelson, for many the greatest genius in naval strategy ever. France wanted to invade England by the English Channel, but first had to get rid of the English navy. Between 7am and 8am on the morning of 21 October, the two fleets were sighted near Trafalgar Cape, south of Cadiz. The English side had 27 ships, not counting other frigates and smaller vessels, all equipped with a total of pieces of artillery. The opponent had 33 ships and guns. However, historians say, the outnumbered Nelson was not impaired. In fact, their cannons were lighter and allow more rate of fire. Apart from that its ships had greater amount of concentrated cannons. By 16h00 the fate of the battle was drawn, and at As for the number of casualties, the Spanish had in , including 1, deaths. The French lost men, suffering a total of losses. The winners had lost soldiers and casualties. The victory began the design of the strategy and organization. The Franco-Spanish fleet as it was classic, was prepared with all profiled boats, offering a barrier extensive and brutal fire. Instead of also form a similar alignment, Nelson opted to order the formation of two columns, and so fall upon the enemy line. The aim was from the alignment in three, weakening the opponent. It was a risky technique for an obvious reason: In this case, the enemy ships could not help each other. And so it was. Just five hours after the start of the battle, aboard the *Victory* was sung victory. Lord Nelson never knew how right their strategy was, since he was hit by a fatal shot fired from the French ship *Redoutable*. The Battle of Trafalgar had a relative significance in what concerns the strategy of Napoleon. At the time, the Emperor saw his domains grow, with victories at Ulm and Austerlitz, so devalued defeat. However, in the medium term, the importance of Trafalgar proved crucial, since it meant the end of the idea of Napoleon to invade England, due to lack of vessels that would ensure the transportation and security of the French soldiers in an eventual landing. The output was found to block the waterways of England. No luck! From the Spanish point of view, the defeat of Trafalgar ended up being almost fatal. First, the Spanish were almost without fleet. Then, under the Napoleonic blockade, saw the British take care of business with America. More than the political-military event, what really fascinates is the vision of a man whose strategy led to a crushing victory, with few human and material losses to his side. Values as the organization and definition of strategy produced positive results. A lesson with countless examples throughout history. Lord Nelson had won the Battle of Trafalgar, but lost his life. His body was moved to Gibraltar and from there to London. He was buried in St. The sudden discovery of the ability of a country in the Far East defeat, with the same weapons, a powerful Eurasian power, caused a tremendous impact on world public opinion. The balance of forces among Western countries and the rest of the world, was for the first time, clearly challenged. The European hegemony on the other continents, of essentially colonial character, was decisively challenged. It was the beginning of a long process that still continues today, which progressively reversed the balance of the existing power so far extremely favorable to the West. Russian troops occupied the territory and expanded by Manchuria. Several diplomatic agreements were tempted. Then the Japanese took possession of the harbor, confronted and defeated opponents. This was the first time a European country was overcome by an Asian nation. This war served to exacerbate the Russian crisis in its Tsarist regime, and subsequently triggered the Russian Revolution in In this battle, Japanese fleet under the command of Admiral Togo Heihachiro destroyed two-thirds of the Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Zinovy Rozhdestvensky. The Russian commander was captured by the Japanese. Historian Edmund

Morris called it the greatest naval battle since Trafalgar. The Battle of Tsushima was the only sea battle in history where battleships had a decisive action within the army. The battle demonstrated that large guns over long ranges were more advantageous during naval battles than mixed batteries of different sizes. In the naval battle, the Russian fleet was disadvantaged in relation to the Japanese; in terrestrial confrontation Japan had a large advantage in contingent of soldiers. While the Russian army counted 80,000 soldiers poorly prepared, the Japanese had 150,000, trained and equipped soldiers. On May 27, 1905, the Russians sent 38 ships to Japanese territory, 27 were destroyed. At the end of the battle the Russians had 5,000 dead, 10,000 wounded and 5,000 prisoners, killed and wounded. This was also known as the first great war of the twentieth century. Battle of Jutland The battle of Jutland was the largest naval battle of World War I and the only full-scale clash of battleships that took place in that war. Through criteria activated is the largest naval battle in history.

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