

The Italian Army of World War II: Men-at-Arms 387

The Italian Army of World War II: Men-at-Arms 387 is a comprehensive guide to the Italian military during the Second World War. The book covers everything from the organization and structure of the army to the uniforms and equipment of its soldiers. It is an essential resource for anyone interested in the history of the Italian Army or World War II.



The Italian Army of World War I (Men-at-Arms Book 387)

by David Nicolle

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 11763 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 48 pages



Organization and Structure

The Italian Army was organized into a number of different units, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, and armor. The infantry was the largest branch of the army, and it was responsible for the majority of the fighting. The cavalry was used for reconnaissance and screening, and the artillery provided fire support. The armor branch was relatively small, but it played a significant role in the North African campaign.

Uniforms and Equipment

The Italian Army wore a variety of uniforms during World War II. The most common uniform was the M33, which was made of a light brown wool. The M33 was replaced by the M40 in 1940, which was made of a darker brown wool. The Italian Army also wore a variety of helmets, including the M33, M35, and M42. The M33 was the most common helmet, and it was made of steel. The M35 was a lighter version of the M33, and it was made of aluminum. The M42 was a more modern helmet, and it was made of a composite material.

The Italian Army was equipped with a variety of weapons during World War II. The most common infantry weapon was the Carcano M91 rifle. The M91 was a bolt-action rifle that was chambered for the 6.5x52mm Carcano cartridge. The Italian Army also used a variety of submachine guns, machine guns, and mortars. The most common submachine gun was the Beretta M38, which was chambered for the 9x19mm Parabellum cartridge. The most common machine gun was the Breda M37, which was chambered for the 8x59mm Breda cartridge. The most common mortar was the Brixia Mod. 35, which was a 45mm mortar.

Combat Experience

The Italian Army fought in a variety of theaters during World War II, including North Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean. The Italian Army performed well in the early stages of the war, but it suffered a number of defeats in the later stages. The Italian Army was eventually defeated in 1945.

Legacy

The Italian Army of World War II has a mixed legacy. The Italian Army fought bravely in a number of battles, but it was also responsible for a number of defeats. The Italian Army is remembered for its courage and determination, but it is also remembered for its mistakes.

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