

## Germany Surrenders, 1945



The final battles of the European Theatre of World War II as well as the German surrender to the Allies took place in late April and early May. Nevertheless, as the surrender instrument of 8 May had been signed only by German military representatives. On this day in , the German High Command, in the person of General Alfred Jodl, signs the unconditional surrender of all German forces, East and West. On May 7, , Germany signed an unconditional surrender at Allied headquarters in Reims, France, to take effect the following day, ending. On May 7, , Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing an end to the European conflict in World War II. General Alfred Jodl. Other articles where Germany's surrender is discussed: Third Reich: The end of the an unconditional surrender, and this was signed at Reims on May 7, , . This instrument of surrender was signed on May 7, , at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in Reims by Gen. Alfred Jodl, Chief of Staff of the. On this day in , Gen. Alfred Jodl, representing the German High Command, signed a document unconditionally surrendering all German. LIFE's Ralph Morse was one of the few photographers present at Allied headquarters in France when Germany unconditionally surrendered. Radio report of the surrender of Germany and the end of World War II in Europe. World War II ended in with Nazi Germany and Japan being defeated. Follow the events of World War II and the surrender of Nazi Germany and Japan. Germany signs an unconditional surrender ending six years of war in Europe. In mid-February , once the Ardennes offensive had been stemmed and to better coordinate the final assault against Germany, general Eisenhower, the. Victory in Europe! Paris, France, and London, Great Britain, [Silent] Germany's formal surrender on May 7 and VE-Day (Victory in Europe Day) on May 8. Allied forces occupied most of Germany by the end of April. German forces fighting in Italy were the first to surrender unconditionally to the Allies. Due to bombing and warfare, many German cities were badly damaged at the end of the Second World War. Centuries-old libraries, schools, churches, theaters .

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