

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE Leningrad SEIGE

The Leningrad Seige, now St Petersburg, was a military blockade over 871 days long between 1941 and 1944. Considered one of the bloodiest barricades in history with estimated 2 million dead.

JUNE 1941

German forces flank the west and south of Leningrad with Finnish forces flanking the north in a surprise assault.



SEP 1941

German military bombing begins. Shlussellsurg and Karelian Isthmus are taken. By the end of 1943 bombings had killed 5,725 civilians and wounded 20,507.

JAN 1942

Over 800,000 elderly, women and children are evacuated through Lake Lagoda "the road of life" Over 1.4 million were evacuated over the three years.

JULY 1942

Hitler orders for Leningrad encirclement and then its destruction from land and air.

JAN 1943

Operation Spark cuts through German forces and supplies can be brought in. Rations had been limited until then to 125g of bread a day to elderly, children and unemployed.

JAN 1944

2nd Baltic, Volkov and Leningrad armies overtake German forces over a 2 week battle.

27th Jan 1944

The seige of Leningrad is over! By the end of the war between 1.6 to 2 million civilians and military have died from both Russian and German sides.

NOV-OCT 1941

Tihkvin supply route is taken and Leningrad citizens begin to starve. 100,000 died every month between Nov 1941 and Feb 1942.

MARCH 1942

Soviet 2nd shock army were killed near Novgorod.

SEP-OCT 1942

The Russian winter has German forces pulling back and supplies can be brought into Leningrad.



JAN 1943

Soviet army retakes city of Shlusselberg.

JAN 1944

Leningrad to Moscow railway route is recaptured and opened.



**Heritage and
archaeology of conflict.
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