The battle was the first massive airborne assault in history. It involved 18,000 troops and cost in ships and lives lost. Evacuation was like a little Dunkirk. It had a high cost in ships and lives lost.

FAMOUS PARTICIPANTS

Some of the distinguished persons who participated in the battle are:

- Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN (1897-1976) Grand admiral of the Allied forces. He was in the Battle of Crete as the head of the paratroopers. He came in to Maleme airport when it was under fire.

- General FREYBERG (1900-1979) Great grandson of Queen Victoria. He left Greece when he was 2 years old. As a young British naval officer, he was sent ashore by HMS Gloucester between Crete and Rhodes. On May 22, the ship was damaged by enemy planes. After the war, he married the sister of Queen Elizabeth.

- Lord Andrew CUNNINGHAM (1863-1941) Admiral of the fleet. He was head of the British fleet in Mediterranean. He saved the Allied fleet from the Italian warships during the battle of Crete.

- James ROOSEVELT (1905-2005) Boxing world champion Max SMELLING (1905-2003) was the cousin of the famous James and he was wounded at his knee.

- Prince PHILLIP (1921-2021) Born in Corfu. He was the son of the Greek King and head of the royal family. He left Greece when he was 2 years old. As a young British naval officer, he was sent ashore by HMS Gloucester between Crete and Rhodes. On May 22, the ship was damaged by enemy planes. After the war, he married the sister of Queen Elizabeth.

- Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN (1897-1976) Grand admiral of the Allied forces. He was in the Battle of Crete as the head of the paratroopers. He came in to Maleme airport when it was under fire.

- General PERILOUS (1892-1972) Italian general. In 1936, he became a member of the House of Lords in the UK with the title of Baron. He secured a victory in the Battle of Crete.

- Lord Andrew CUNNINGHAM (1863-1941) Admiral of the fleet. He was head of the British fleet in Mediterranean. He saved the Allied fleet from the Italian warships during the battle of Crete.

- James ROOSEVELT (1905-2005) Boxing world champion Max SMELLING (1905-2003) was the cousin of the famous James and he was wounded at his knee.

- Prince PHILLIP (1921-2021) Born in Corfu. He was the son of the Greek King and head of the royal family. He left Greece when he was 2 years old. As a young British naval officer, he was sent ashore by HMS Gloucester between Crete and Rhodes. On May 22, the ship was damaged by enemy planes. After the war, he married the sister of Queen Elizabeth.

- Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN (1897-1976) Grand admiral of the Allied forces. He was in the Battle of Crete as the head of the paratroopers. He came in to Maleme airport when it was under fire.

- General PERILOUS (1892-1972) Italian general. In 1936, he became a member of the House of Lords in the UK with the title of Baron. He secured a victory in the Battle of Crete.

- Lord Andrew CUNNINGHAM (1863-1941) Admiral of the fleet. He was head of the British fleet in Mediterranean. He saved the Allied fleet from the Italian warships during the battle of Crete.

- James ROOSEVELT (1905-2005) Boxing world champion Max SMELLING (1905-2003) was the cousin of the famous James and he was wounded at his knee.

- Prince PHILLIP (1921-2021) Born in Corfu. He was the son of the Greek King and head of the royal family. He left Greece when he was 2 years old. As a young British naval officer, he was sent ashore by HMS Gloucester between Crete and Rhodes. On May 22, the ship was damaged by enemy planes. After the war, he married the sister of Queen Elizabeth.

- Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN (1897-1976) Grand admiral of the Allied forces. He was in the Battle of Crete as the head of the paratroopers. He came in to Maleme airport when it was under fire.

- General PERILOUS (1892-1972) Italian general. In 1936, he became a member of the House of Lords in the UK with the title of Baron. He secured a victory in the Battle of Crete.

- Lord Andrew CUNNINGHAM (1863-1941) Admiral of the fleet. He was head of the British fleet in Mediterranean. He saved the Allied fleet from the Italian warships during the battle of Crete.

- James ROOSEVELT (1905-2005) Boxing world champion Max SMELLING (1905-2003) was the cousin of the famous James and he was wounded at his knee.

- Prince PHILLIP (1921-2021) Born in Corfu. He was the son of the Greek King and head of the royal family. He left Greece when he was 2 years old. As a young British naval officer, he was sent ashore by HMS Gloucester between Crete and Rhodes. On May 22, the ship was damaged by enemy planes. After the war, he married the sister of Queen Elizabeth.
On 20 May Greek cadets from the military academy in Athens put the bridge is the RAF memorial. Opposite the bridge on Tuesday May 20 while operating against Hill 107 the Maleme airport. The hill was defended by a New Zealand battalion. The fall of the hill was crucial point which drove to the conquest of planes. Maleme was used as a civilian airport after WWII until 1959 when the island was surrounded by the 1st Greek regiment. On 28 May Kissamos fell after 2 days resistance by the 1st Greek regiment.

On 28th May was the site of the last fight. It involved Layforce detach. It was a German advance to Galatas along the coast. The Maori were in Platanias to make a tunnel for sending reinforcements. They surrounded by the German troops who arrived in late April 41 after the evacuation from mainland Greece.

On 20 May, Greek cadets put the bridge in the RAF memorial. Opposite the bridge on Tuesday May 20 while operating against Hill 107 the Maleme airport. The hill was defended by a New Zealand battalion. The fall of the hill was crucial point which drove to the conquest of planes. Maleme was used as a civilian airport after WWII until 1959 when the island was surrounded by the 1st Greek regiment.

On 28 May Kissamos fell after 2 days resistance by the 1st Greek regiment.

On 23 May 1941, the British and New Zealand forces led by General Wavell arrived in Crete. The Germans had occupied the island on 20 May. This was the turning point in the battle for the island. The German forces had been divided into four groups. The German 1st and 2nd divisions were operating against the Greeks on the coast. The 3rd and 4th divisions were operating against the Greeks in the mountains.

On 20 May, the British and New Zealand forces led by General Wavell arrived in Crete. The Germans had occupied the island on 20 May. This was the turning point in the battle for the island. The German forces had been divided into four groups. The German 1st and 2nd divisions were operating against the Greeks on the coast. The 3rd and 4th divisions were operating against the Greeks in the mountains.

On 20 May, the British and New Zealand forces led by General Wavell arrived in Crete. The Germans had occupied the island on 20 May. This was the turning point in the battle for the island. The German forces had been divided into four groups. The German 1st and 2nd divisions were operating against the Greeks on the coast. The 3rd and 4th divisions were operating against the Greeks in the mountains.