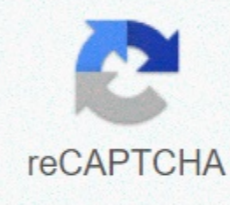




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The big 7 ww2

This is a real reference, and not one in the series. The Big Seven refers to the seven battleships that, during the Washington Naval Conference, can assemble 16-inch weapons. As such, they were the only battleships that had a 16-armament before the outbreak of World War II, and the dissolution of the treaty. Two of the seven ships feature in Kancolle anime and browser games (Nagato and Mutsu), with the other five from the US and UK. They were: This quote also features in the browser game kantai Collection during the Battle Start event, where Nagato says the same quote: Don't underestimate the power of the Big Seven As well, in the Kantai Collection set of the card game Weiß Schwarz, there is a card titled Don't Look Down on the Power of the Big 7, which has an image of Nagato, as well as the aforementioned quote: Big Seven or Big 7 can refer to: Sports Big Seven (1938-1946), an unofficial name for skyline conference, also known as the Mountain States Conference Big Seven Conference, later the Big Eight Conference, an unofficial name for the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association Others use the Big 7, a former name of the Big 8 , a group of online news group hierarchies Big Seven, A 1993 release from The Supernaturals Big Seven (USA) , an influential group of U.S. nonprofits for state and local governments Big Seven (song), a song from 1972 by Judge Dread Big Seven Group or The Combined, a prohibition-era criminal organization on the East Coast of the U.S. Big Seven Lake, Seven Lakes State Park, Oakland County, Michigan, U.S. Big Seven Ski Trail, a track of Meagher County, Montana, U.S. A mine in Neihart, Montana, US Big Seven - Avg. 艦, This was a word that was only used in Japan, Nicknames for the seven dreadnought-type vessels of the United States Navy, Imperial Japanese Navy and Royal Navy that mounted 16-inch guns before 1937.[edit] See also the Big Seven Conference Big One Big One (disambiguation) Big One (disambiguation) Big Four (disambiguation) Big Four (disambiguation) Big Four (disambiguation) Big Ten (disambiguation) Big Ten (disambiguation) Big Ten (disambiguation) to include links to topics that may be referenced by the same keywordThis 19.8 (see all articles beginning with the Big Seven. If an internal link brought you here, you may want to change the link to point directly to the intended article. Retrieved from Erupi • June 19, 2015 • User blog:Erupi Don't underestimate the power of the Big Seven. - Nagato Nagato class' second ship and from there, Mutsu. Of course I'm part of the world's big 7. - Mutsu Big Seven, sounds pretty fancy. Yep, as most of us know, the Big 7 is the title for Battleships during World War II that was armed 406mm (41cm actual value) or 16 inch Cannons. As the title implies, the Big Seven, only owned by 7 warships in the world during World War II. The holders are HJMS Nagato, HJMS Mutsu, HMS Nelson, HMS Rodney, USS Colorado, USS Mary Land and USS West Virginia. B-men, Iowa class and some other Big Battleships also have the same 41cm cannon or greater. Why don't they have the Big 7 Title too? Well, this has also been eavesdropping me until I do some research around and I found why. This may end up as a wall of text, but I'll try to keep it simple. The origins of the Big 7 Title As the statement above, the Big 7 was only for battleships armed with 41cm guns. But that's not all. Nagato, Mutsu, Nelson, Rodney Colorady, Mary Land and West Virginia are all built before the Washington Naval Treaty started. Based on the treaty :- Capital ships (battleships and battle cruisers) were limited to 35,000 tons of standard displacement and weapons of no greater than 16-inch (406mm/41cm) caliber. That's part of the reason why battleships built after the treaty are not part of the Big 7. All ships/cruisers that were built under the treaty are armed with slightly smaller calibre weapons to respect the treaty agreement. However, Japan announced its condemnation of the Washington Naval Treaty on 29 September 2015. The Japanese ignored the agreement after they sent the formal notice to terminate the agreement until 1936, three years before World War II began, the Conclusion Big Seven title was only given to the first 7 of the battleships armed with a 41cm (16 inch) cannon before the Washington Naval Treaty started and with the suspension of the incomplete Kentucky (BB-66) in 1947. During this nearly six-decade era, 59 battleships with 23 different basic designs (or classes) were completed for the Navy. Another twenty battleships and battle cruisers (three more classes) were begun or planned, but not completed. Although the building on average almost exactly one per year, it was not a smooth process, but was concentrated in two phases. The first, equivalent to the rise of the United States to first-class naval rank, began in 1888 and came to an abrupt halt with the signing of the Naval Limitations Treaty in 1922. The second phase of construction began in 1937 and was effectively completed in 1944 with the commissioning of the USS Missouri (BB-63), the last of ten battleships completed during this period. These warships can easily be divided into four main groups: Two experimental second-class battleships, of about 6,000 tons, begun in the late 1880s (Maine and Texas); Twenty-five battleships (eight classes) with mixed main batteries of large and medium calibre guns, ranging in size from about 10,000 tons to 16,000 tons, begun from 1891 to 1905; 29 battleships (eleven classes) and six battle cruisers (one class) with all-big-gun main batteries, began between 1906 and 1919 and from 16,000 tons to over 42,000 tons (including seven battleships and six battle cruisers cancelled in 1922); Seventeen faster big-gun 35,000-60,500 tons battleship (four classes) started in 1937-41 (including seven 45,000-60,500 tons of ships cancelled or suspended in 1943-47). Gun caliber, as well as ship size, grew steadily, from ten inches in Maine to sixteen inches in the ships finished in the 'Twenties and afterwards. Effective shooter range also increased, from a few thousand meters to about twenty miles. Aside from the fast Lexington Class battle cruisers and Iowa Class battleships, these were all relatively slow vessels, as heavily armored as they were armed, intended primarily to steam in formation with their sisters and slug it out with similar opponents, using their powerful weapons to settle the matter. In their time they were Queens of the Sea, the basis of national strategic offense and defense. That day ended only with the arrival, effectively just before the start of World War II, of aircraft that could not only out of reach the big guns, but also deliver battles of equal or greater power. Then, at least in daylight when the planes could fly, battleships performed as aid organizations to aircraft carriers. World War II brought another mission, land-bombardment, in which the fire of heavy weapons was precisely aimed at enemy facilities ashore, to pave the way for invasion or to simply destroy war production potential. This justified the retention of big-gun ships in the postwar era and brought them back to active service on three different occasions. I stumbled upon this while I was reading a little. After trying to read more and how they got the title Big 7, it seems that my efforts went down to drain since I can't find any discussion talking about how they got the title. Do any of you know anything? A source of the site for me to read also helps. Thank you. Page 2 5 I keep seeing comments about some Big 7, especially with the fuss over Nelson recently, but I have no idea which ships these are (save Nelson). Can someone fill me in on what ships they are and why they're part of the Big 7? Page 2