The battle of Bastogne has been called the key of the battle of the bulge in which the last German hope for victory was shattered. It has been described as the most intense of the many battles in which the 101st Airborne Division was involved. The battle of Bastogne was a major encounter for the 101st Airborne Division as it was the first large scale German offensive in the area since the invasion of France. The battle was fought during the Christmas holiday season of 1944 and involved a fierce struggle for control of the town of Bastogne.

The 101st Airborne Division was under the command of General Matthew B. Ridgway and had been involved in the Normandy campaign. The division was brought to the Bastogne area to reinforce the American lines against the powerful German forces. The German attack was launched on December 16, 1944 and involved a large number of tanks and infantry. The 101st Airborne Division was able to hold the German forces at bay for several days, but was eventually forced to withdraw.

The Battle of Bastogne was a turning point in the war and the American forces were able to regroup and launch a counter-offensive. The 101st Airborne Division played a major role in the battle and was able to hold the German forces at bay for several days. The division was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for its service in the battle.

After the battle, the 101st Airborne Division was able to continue its advance toward Germany and was able to play a major role in the liberation of the country. The division was instrumental in the capture of key cities such as Cologne and Bonn. The 101st Airborne Division was able to hold the lines against the German forces and was able to play a major role in the eventual defeat of Germany. The division was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for its service in the battle of Bastogne.