

WWII Pacific Guided Notes

Japan: a growing threat (1930's)

- Japan occupied _____ and set up a puppet government. League of Nations calls on countries not to recognize the _____ government and calls on Japan to withdraw troops from Manchuria
- Japan withdraws from the _____
- Japan extracts metals from Manchuria to supply their industrial demand to build a large army and navy
- Japan wants to be THE big power in _____

Japan: a growing threat

- Japan continued war with _____
- Takes big cities and _____
 - Nanking, and Canton

New Pacts

- 1936, signs the Anti-Comintern Pact (ACP). Includes _____.
- ACP replaced with the Tripartite Pact, September 1940.
 - Recognizes _____ as a New World Order Leader in Asia.
 - Japan, Germany, and Italy agreed to help each other if attacked by another outside force.
- Soviets and Germany enter into a non-aggression pact. _____ is invited to join the Tripartite—making the United States as the primary target.

Struggles with Pacts

- Soviet Union signs non-aggression pact with _____
- _____ and Japanese don't trust each other
- Germany and Japanese struggle with their alliance
 - Racial superiority problems
 - Long distance separates them
 - _____ each other

Struggles with Communication

- Japanese were uninformed of German plans to attack _____
- Germany was uninformed of Japanese plans to attack _____

Aid to China

- British and Americans send aid to the _____
 - Strains relationship with the Japanese
- Built the _____ to get supplies to the Chinese
 - Japan tries to close this road several times

Strains on U.S. and Japanese Diplomacy

- Japanese sink a U.S. gunboat in the _____, 1937.
- 1939: United States revokes the 1911 commerce trade agreement, which leads to the United States creating _____ against Japan.

Japan advancements in Asia

- When Germany declared war on Russia, Japan was _____: do they attack Russia, or focus on Southern Asia that is rich in _____?
- Japan occupied northern _____ in an effort to cut off the Chinese Nationalist from receiving aid.
- 1941: Japan declares that they are a joint protectorate of _____

Escalating Tensions

- When Japan invaded Indochina in the summer of 1941, the United States instated a _____ which included not selling them _____ and freezing _____.
- Japan bought all of their oil from the _____.
- Japan needs a new way to get oil before they run out.

Japanese Choices

- Japan has to make a choice: withdraw from _____ and possibly China, OR advance south and take oil production regions from the _____.

Japan Chooses War

- Japan wants to be the center of a “_____”.
- Japan wants to use _____ and continental Asia as their colonies.
- In order to further advance into Asia, Japan has to make sure the _____ will not get in their way.
- Japan decides to attack Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor. December 7, 1941.

- The attacks come in _____.
- Launched the attack on a _____ thinking that the soldiers will be relaxed, thus less alert.
- The Japanese focus on “_____” sinking many battleships.

FDR Responds to Pearl Harbor

- Attacked on the morning of December 7, 1941
- Franklin Roosevelt Speech to Congress: December 8, 1941:
 “YESTERDAY, December 7, 1941 a date which will live in infamy the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan....It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace....The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.... No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.”

Japanese Early Success

- The United States has to _____ their naval fleet in the Pacific.
- Japan fortifies their _____ to make taking them very costly for “soft” democracies.
- Japan takes the _____ in January 1942.
- _____ fell in February 1942
- _____ fell in March 1942
- _____ fell 1942

Struggles with Australia

- British losses in Europe meant that the Japanese Naval fleet has no _____.
- United States struggles to keep _____ between them and Australia.
- There is fear that _____ will also fall to Japan.

Burma Railway

- Burma _____
 - Built to support Japanese invasion of Burma
- More than 12,000 allied prisoners of war (POW) and tens of thousands of laborers died building this railway

Doolittle Raid

- April 18, 1942
- Goal: attack _____ and let Japan know that the United States can strike wherever, whenever we like.
- Aircraft Carrier _____ carried the Army planes.
 - B-25B “Mitchell”. Medium bombers
- Lieutenant Colonel James H. _____ led the raid

- This attack will boost _____ for the United States
- Japan learns that their _____ is vulnerable

Doolittle Raiders: Unexpected Boats

- Does not go as _____
- Japanese boats approach the American fleet forcing _____ to launch his attack earlier than planned.
 - Launching further away from Japan means they may not have enough fuel to get to _____
 - Extra gas cans are loaded on the planes, but they do not know if the planes can take off with the extra weight
 - The planes manage to take off.
- Homing _____ sent on the Burma road does NOT reach China.
- With no homing beacon, the planes cannot hear the beep on their radios to find the Chinese _____

Doolittle Raiders Bomb Tokyo

- Doolittle raid a success in _____.
- They catch the Japanese by surprise.
- Doolittle raiders now head to China—hoping to find a runway
- Never find the _____
- Forced to ditch their planes or do their best to land anywhere on the _____
- Some raiders end up behind enemy lines and are captured by the _____
- Some raiders land in free _____, and are eventually reunited with their friends in America

Battle of the Coral Sea

- May 7-8, 1942
- Japanese Attack
- Two large forces
 - _____
 - _____
- Japanese goal:
 - Build new _____ to attack Australia
- USA Intelligence gathered information to help defend
 - Attacked Japanese with _____ forces

USS Lexington

- Reported _____ by the Japanese that the boat sank.
- USS Lexington _____ sank!
- Always saved by the crews that served on the boat.
- Nicknamed by the Japanese “The Blue Ghost”.
- Current home base: Corpus Christi, Texas.

Battle of Midway

- June 4, 1942
- Admiral _____ attempts to trap Nimitz
- Admiral _____ received superior intelligence to set a trap for Yamamoto
- Japan loses 4 _____ and many seasoned pilots
- This battle is THE turning point in the war. America advances and wins. Japan withdraws and loses.

Battle of Guadalcanal

- August 1942
- Allied first major offensive in _____
- 60,000 US troops killed about 20,000 of the 31,000 _____ defenders
- Japanese are building airbases on the Solomon Islands
- This battle is important for two major reasons:
 1. Many Japanese _____ are killed—which allows the United States to maintain air superiority much easier
 2. Allows the United States a better chance to push north—taking more islands to get closer to _____.
- By February 1943, Japanese are forced to _____

Guam

- US territory acquired during the _____.
- Overrun by Japanese troops after _____.
- July 1944: Begin to liberate the island
- 59,000 US troops land
- 3,000 US troops die
- About 18,000 Japanese troops die

Guam continued

- Some of the Japanese soldiers hid in the jungle (about 7,500)
- The last soldiers came out Jan. 24, 1972
- Guam became the _____ for the war in the Pacific
- Planes can now complete _____ to bomb Japan

Battle of the Philippines

- June 19-20, 1944
- USA major _____
- Greatest _____ in WWII
- US sent in 430 naval planes to attack
- Japanese lost about 200 planes on the first day
- Japan is now vulnerable to attack by _____ in the Philippines

Philippines continued

- Japanese fleet retreat to _____
- Japanese lose another carrier and 100 more planes
- US _____ played an important role in intelligence gathering and sinking Japanese ships
- United States only lost 130 planes and had some damage to the boats.

One Japanese soldier

- One Japanese soldier never got the word that the war had ended.
- Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Lt. _____ had lived in the mountains of the northern Philippine island of _____ for three decades.
- His former commanding officer flew to the island from Japan to convince him that the war was over. Onoda _____ in 1974.

Battle of Leyte Gulf

- Battle at an island in the Philippines
- First documented/practiced _____ to fly planes into targets. Japanese Zero _____
- Japanese flew _____ into American battleships

Battle of Iwo Jima

- Feb.-March 1945
- Island is very important for future missions
- Will be used for
 - Emergency _____ for b-29s
 - Launch missions to allow for a sea and _____ of Japan
 - The ability to conduct intense air _____ and to destroy Japans air and naval capabilities

Battle of Okinawa

- Part of the invasion force for Japan because of its _____.
- Strategically important to launch attacks on the _____ of Japan
- _____ in the Pacific.
 - 12,000 American dead
 - 100,000 Japanese dead
- Intense shelling and gunfire give the battle its nickname “_____”.

Firebombing

- In 1945, all major cities in Japan experienced _____ except Kyoto (old capital).

The Manhattan Project

- In early 1939, the worlds scientific community is concerned that the Axis powers will create bombs of unspeakable destruction by splitting a _____
- _____ fled Fascist Italy to go to America
- _____ flees Nazi persecution to go to America
 - In late 1941, Einstein wrote to FDR for him to consider the project
 - FDR saw no need for the project, but agreed to proceed slowly

The Manhattan Project

- Nuclear Chain Reaction--success by Fermi at the _____
- More funding now for new research facilities at Oakridge Tennessee, and Hanford Washington.
- Main assembly plant in Los Alamos, New Mexico
- _____ is in charge of putting the pieces together.

The Manhattan Project

- Estimated costs of research and building: \$2 billion dollars
- Employed about _____
- Only the inner circle of scientist knew what they were working on, most of the public were not told anything about the bomb.
- _____ did not know about the bomb until he became president.

The Manhattan Project

- First successful test: July 16, 1945, at Alamogordo, New Mexico.
 - Known as the “_____”
- Scientist were caught off guard!
 - Blinding flash 200 miles lit up the morning sky
 - _____ 40,000 feet high
 - Blew the windows out of buildings up to 100 miles away
 - Half a mile wide crater in the earth
 - So hot, it turned the sand desert into _____
 - Quick! Cover up story: Large munition dump had exploded

Do you drop the Atom bomb? NO

- No, innocent civilians will die.
- Radiation will cause many people to experience burns, cancer, and death over the next few years
- Difficult to rebuild and clean up after the war
- Radiation will destroy the local farmland and fisheries
- Could urge Japan not to surrender in defiance of this new weapon

Do you drop the Atom Bomb? YES

- Yes, quicker end to the war
- It will be very difficult to fight Japan on their own soil
- Japan has an estimated 2 million soldiers defending their 4 main islands.
- Saves American lives by not invading the mainland of Japan
 - Estimated 1 million casualties for America alone if they do a land invasion of Japan
- Saves Japanese lives by forcing them to surrender early

- Japanese are training their citizens to fight for every inch of Japan
 - Children are being trained to fight
 - Women are told that the Americans will rape them
 - Women will commit suicide before being dishonored (raped) or captured by the Americans
- What is the casualties estimate for Japan? How many innocent lives will they lose if there is a fight for every home and building, on every island?
- During the last island battle (Okinawa), for every single American soldier dead, 10 Japanese soldiers lost their lives.

Truman offers Japan a Chance to Surrender

- The Surrender includes:
 - Complete _____ surrender of all armed forces and the Emperor
 - Japan sees their emperor as a god and do not believe that he has to surrender to anyone.
 - Truman told the leaders of Japan that if they do not surrender, that they will face “_____”.
 - Truman does not tell the Japanese of their new Atom Bombs
- Japan tells the United States “_____” to surrender.
 - Leaves Truman no more choices to a quick and early end to the war—other than the Atom Bomb.

Hiroshima

- August 6, 1945
- _____ plane dropped the bomb
- Estimated 70,000 people dead

Second chance for Japan to Surrender

- After the Atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Truman gives Japan another chance to surrender.
- Surrender includes
 - Complete un-conditional surrender of all armed forces
- Surrender does _____ include the surrender of the _____
- Japan thinks that _____ is weak and bluffing because the terms for surrender are easier this time.
- Japan thinks that America does NOT have more _____.
- Japan says “_____” to the second chance of surrender

- _____ declares war on Japan: August 8, 1945

Nagasaki

- Second Atom bomb dropped August 9, 1945
- Estimated 80,000 dead

Japan Surrenders

- August 14, 1945, Japan Surrenders
- September 2, 1945
 - Official surrender of Japan on the _____ in Tokyo Bay
 - Many _____ military officers commit suicide
- American troops in _____ celebrate because they were training for the land invasion of Japan. Now they don't have to invade Japan, _____!