

LOIS S. HORNSBY MIDDLE SCHOOL

WWII: PACIFIC THEATER



NAME: _____

MS. ZIMPELMAN – US HISTORY II

HBO “Pacific: Anatomy of a War” Questions

1. Describe the Japanese culture of fighting and honor. What was bushido? How did the Japanese view the emperor?

2. What was Japan’s goal prior to the outbreak of war?

3. What happened as a result of the Pearl Harbor bombing?

4. How did Japan and the United States view each other during the war?

5. What was General MacArthur’s attitude toward Japan following the war?

War in the Pacific: Vocabulary

1. Open door policy
2. Manchuria
3. Indochina
4. Burma
5. Hideki Tojo
6. Emperor Hirohito
7. Kamikazes
8. Bushido
9. Secretary of State
10. Pearl Harbor
11. Executive Order 9066
12. *Korematsu vs. United States*
13. Battle of Midway
14. Iwo Jima
15. Guadalcanal
16. General Douglas MacArthur
17. Island hopping

18. Harry S Truman
19. Manhattan Project
20. Albert Einstein
21. Potsdam Declaration
22. Nagasaki and Hiroshima
23. VJ Day

War in the Pacific: Notes

- I. Background Information: Japan
 - a. Japan: Wanted to expand into _____, establish an _____
 - b. United States: “_____” policy, immigration restrictions, high tariffs
 - i. Policies are hard on Japan – they are NOT happy!
 - c. 1931: Japan invades _____
 - i. US does not respond
 - ii. Japan: withdraws from the League of Nations, wants to establish their own state in China
- II. Japanese Culture
 - a. Very _____
 - i. Bushido: code of fighting
 - b. Emperor = _____
 - i. Duty to the emperor! Fight until death, no surrender
 - c. Japanese Leaders
 - i. Military General, Prime Minister: _____
 - ii. Emperor _____
- III. War: China vs. Japan
 - a. WAR between China and Japan
 - i. US Response: Some _____ sanctions, limited assistance to _____, moral denunciation of Japan
 - ii. China depends on US goods!
 - b. Japan wants _____ and _____ colonies
 - c. Signs pact with _____ and _____ (Axis Powers!)
 - d. US Economic Sanctions
 - i. 1940: NO MORE _____ or _____ to Japan!
 - ii. 1941: NO MORE _____ to Japan!
 - iii. Japan can’t win in China without these goods!

- IV. Road to Pearl Harbor
 - a. 1941: Attempted negotiations between Japan and China _____
 - i. Japan refuses to leave China and _____
 - ii. US had broken Japanese code, knew an attack was coming!
 - b. December 7, 1941: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor naval base in _____
 - i. Destroyed _____ aircraft, sunk _____ battleships, killed _____ people
 - c. United States enters WWII!
 - i. US declares war on _____, _____ declares war on the US
- V. Japanese Internment
 - a. February 19, 1942: _____ signs Executive Order 9066
 - i. Japanese Americans sent to _____ camps
 - ii. Some Italian and German Americans were sent to the camps as well
 - b. *Korematsu vs. United States*, 1944
 - i. Decided the order was constitutional – the government was within their _____
 - c. December 1982: US government apologizes to Japanese Americans
 - i. Payments of _____ to each survivor
- VI. War in the Pacific
 - a. General Douglas _____: head of Pacific military operations
 - b. Japan takes the Philippines! Allied troops must surrender!
 - c. 1942: Battle of _____
 - i. First major Japanese defeat
 - ii. US goes on the _____
 - d. _____ hopping: Military strategy used to defeat Japan, attack key islands
 - e. Guadalcanal, August 1942 – February 1943
 - i. _____ in the Pacific
 - ii. FIERCE battle for control!
 - f. March 1945: Iwo Jima and _____
 - i. Islands near Japan
 - ii. Use of _____: suicide pilots
- VII. The Atomic Bomb and End of War
 - a. _____ Project
 - i. TOP SECRET operation to build an atomic bomb
 - ii. Albert Einstein: German-born physicist
 - b. July 1945: Potsdam Declaration
 - i. Allies: _____ must surrender!
 - c. August 6, 1945: Bombings
 - i. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - ii. Killed _____ people
 - d. _____ Day: Victory over Japan
 - i. August 15, 1945: Japan surrenders
 - ii. WWII is over!

Inquiry Lesson: Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?

Document Set #1: Open Door Policy

The Lansing-Ishii Agreement, November 2, 1917

The Twenty-one Demands created a minor crisis in U.S.-Japanese relations, but after the United States entered the war against Germany in April 1917 both sides saw the need to smooth over their differences. Tokyo sent a special envoy, Ishii Kikujiro, to Washington, where in November he signed the following document along with U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

The governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

The Nine-Power Treaty Signed at Washington, February 6, 1922

One of several pacts signed at the Washington Conference of 1921-1922, the Nine-Power Treaty was an agreement among the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal to guarantee the "open door" in China.

ARTICLE I

The Contracting Powers...agree:

- 1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;
- 2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;
- 3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;
- 4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

Questions

1. What is the open door policy?
2. Under the open door policy, who is allowed to trade with China?
3. What countries agreed to this policy?

Document #2: Japan's Grievances

Excerpts from K.K. Kawakami, "The Problem of Japan: A Japanese View," November 1921:

The following comes from an article which appeared in the American journal The Nation in November 1921. Kiyoshi "Karl" Kawakami (1873-1949) was a Japanese journalist who covered American affairs.

Now let us consider the particular case of Japan. Even schoolchildren know that Japan consists of volcanic ranges. The country is virtually filled with mountains, affording but 15,000,000 acres of [usable] land, or only 16 per cent of the total area. This allows each inhabitant only one-quarter of an acre of farm land. In California farm land per capita of population is about nine acres... Because of the peculiar topography of Japan the country appears, and as a matter of fact is, much more crowded than may be judged from statistics on paper...

But it is not only the question of land shortage and overpopulation that weigh heavily upon Japan. Equally depressing is the fact that she has not within her own confines adequate mineral resources essential to modern industry. She depends almost entirely upon foreign countries for iron ores... But the most serious handicap is the lack of petroleum, a material which is becoming more and more important in transportation and in manufacturing industries. If you watch the chessboard of European and American diplomacy, you cannot fail to see how each nation is trying to outwit the other in gaining control of oil resources in different parts of the world.

And here is Japan, struggling to solve, partly at least, her population problem by becoming an industrial and trading nation, and yet harassed by the lack of three essential materials of industry—oil, iron, and coal. If she steps an inch out of her narrow precincts and tries to obtain, say in Siberia or China, the privilege of working such mineral resources, down comes the sword of Damocles in the shape of protest, official or otherwise, from the Western nations. It is obvious that to great Powers of the West have accumulated more land than they should rightly own...

"The Senate's Declaration of War": Japan Responds to Japanese Exclusion, April 29, 1924

In 1924 the U.S. Congress passed legislation severely limiting immigration from Europe, and cutting off almost all immigration from Asia. Two years earlier the Supreme Court had ruled that Asians were ineligible for U.S. citizenship. The Japanese viewed such measures as deliberate insults, and responded by organizing boycotts of American products. The following editorial appeared in an issue of the Japan Times and Mail.

There is no denying that the adoption by the American Senate of the exclusion amendment to the Immigration Bill has given a shock to the whole Japanese race such as has never before been felt and which will undoubtedly be remembered for a long time to come.

Nevertheless the fact remains that the Senate has passed, with an overwhelming majority, an amendment which they know is a most humiliating one to the Japanese race, and the event cuts the Japanese minds deep, a wound that will hurt and rankle for generations and generations...

Questions

1. What are Japan's grievances? Make a list!

2. What is Japan's attitude toward Western countries (United States and Europe)?

3. Based on these articles, how you think Japan is going to address their grievances?

WWII in the Pacific: Webquest

YEAR	EVENT	ACTION	US RESPONSE
1931	Japan Invades Manchuria		
1932	Japan Invades Jehol Province		
1934	Japan Renounces Naval Treaty Restrictions		
1935	Japan Promotes Autonomy Movement in North China		
1936	Japan Signs Anti-Comintern Pact		

1937	War Breaks Out Between Japan and China		
1937	Panay Incident		
1938	Japanese Offenses in China		
1939	Japanese Offensives in Southern China		
1939	Fighting Between Japanese and Soviet Forces		
1940	Closing of the Burma Road		
1940	Japan Occupies Northern Indochina		
1941	Japan Proposes East Asia		

	Settlement		
1941	Japan Proposes "Modus Vivendi"		
1941	Attack on Pearl Harbor		

Questions: FDR's Pearl Harbor Speech

1. Who is FDR addressing in this speech?

2. Why is FDR giving this speech?

3. What is the message of this speech? What is he saying?

4. Write down a quote that sticks out to you.

December 7, 1941.

PROPOSED MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

Yesterday, December 7, 1941, a date which will live in ~~infamy~~ ^{infamy}
 the United States of America was ~~suddenly~~ ^{suddenly} and deliberately attacked
 by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan, ~~with out warning~~

The United States was at the moment at peace with that nation and was
~~still in~~ ^{still in} conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking
 toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after
 Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in ~~Hawaii~~ ^{Oahu}

the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered
 to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a ~~former~~ ^{recent} message, ~~from the~~

~~Secretary.~~ ^{While} ~~This reply contained a statement that diplomatic negotiations~~ ^{started} ~~must be considered at an end~~ ^{it seemed useless}
~~it~~ ^{it} contained no threat ~~or~~ ^{or} hint of ~~an~~ ^{an}
 armed attack.

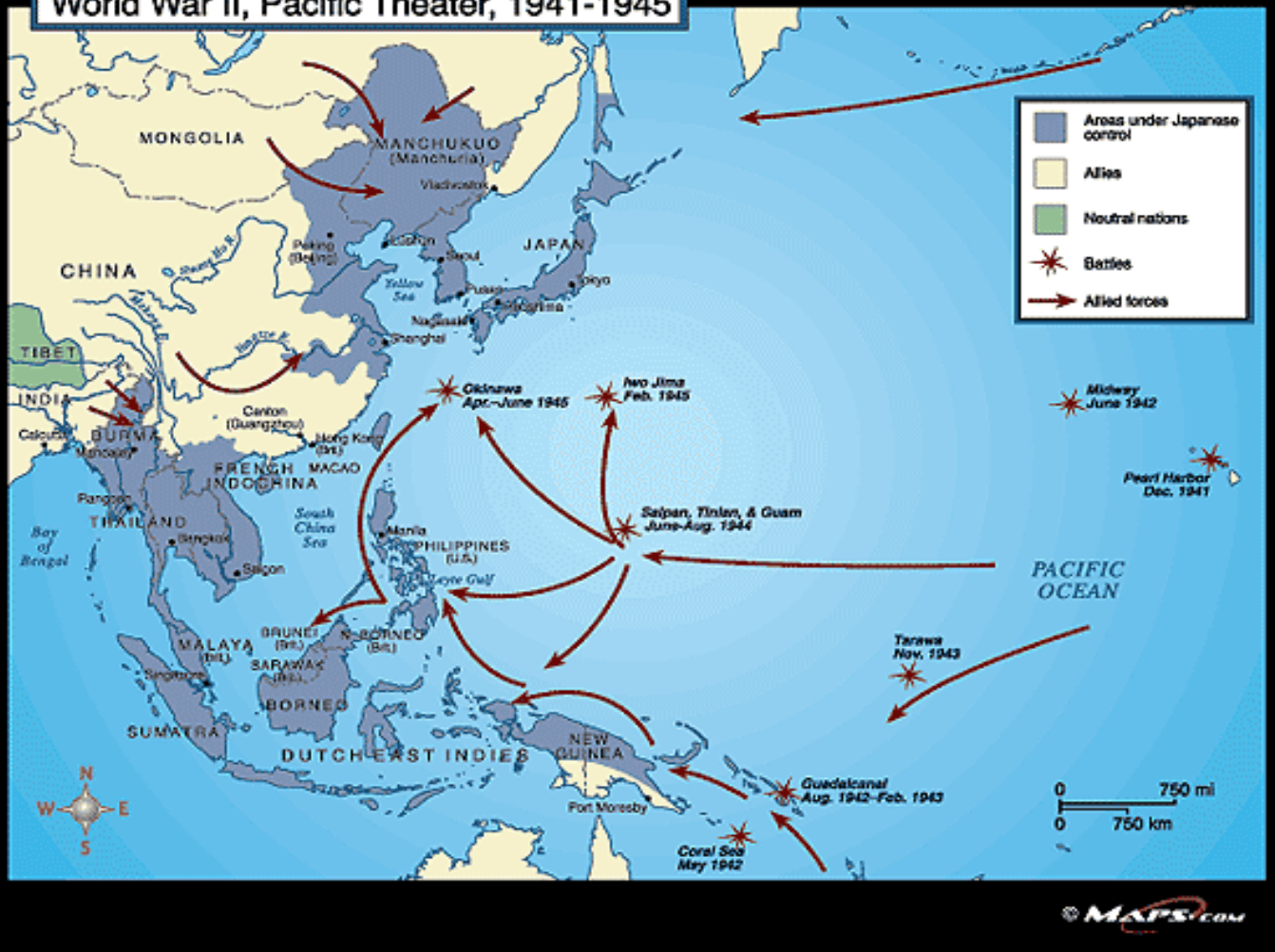
It will be recorded that the distance ~~between~~ ^{of}
 Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the ~~attack~~ ^{was} deliberately
 planned many days ^{or 7000 weeks} ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Govern-
 ment has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false
 statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

at the solicitation of Japan
 to maintain the peace

Key Battles: War in the Pacific

BATTLE	DATE/LOCATION	IMPORTANCE
Pearl Harbor		
Battle of Midway		
Battle of Guadalcanal		
Leyte Gulf		
Iwo Jima		
Okinawa		
Hiroshima and Nagasaki		

World War II, Pacific Theater, 1941-1945



Structured Academic Controversy: Should the US have dropped the Atomic Bomb?

While reading the introduction:

What was the Manhattan Project?

What happened in August 1945? What was the result of this event?

While reading the set of arguments SUPPORTING the bomb:

What do you think are the two strongest arguments for this position?

- 1.

- 2.

While reading the set of arguments OPPOSING the bomb:

What do you think are the two strongest arguments for this position?

- 1.

- 2.

During the discussion:

While the other side is making their points, listen and write down their points on this chart.

Reasons we SHOULD have dropped the atomic bomb	Reasons we SHOULD NOT have dropped the atomic bomb
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Japanese Internment Document Analysis

Photograph	People	Objects	Activities

What do these photographs tell you about life in America during this time period?