

Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

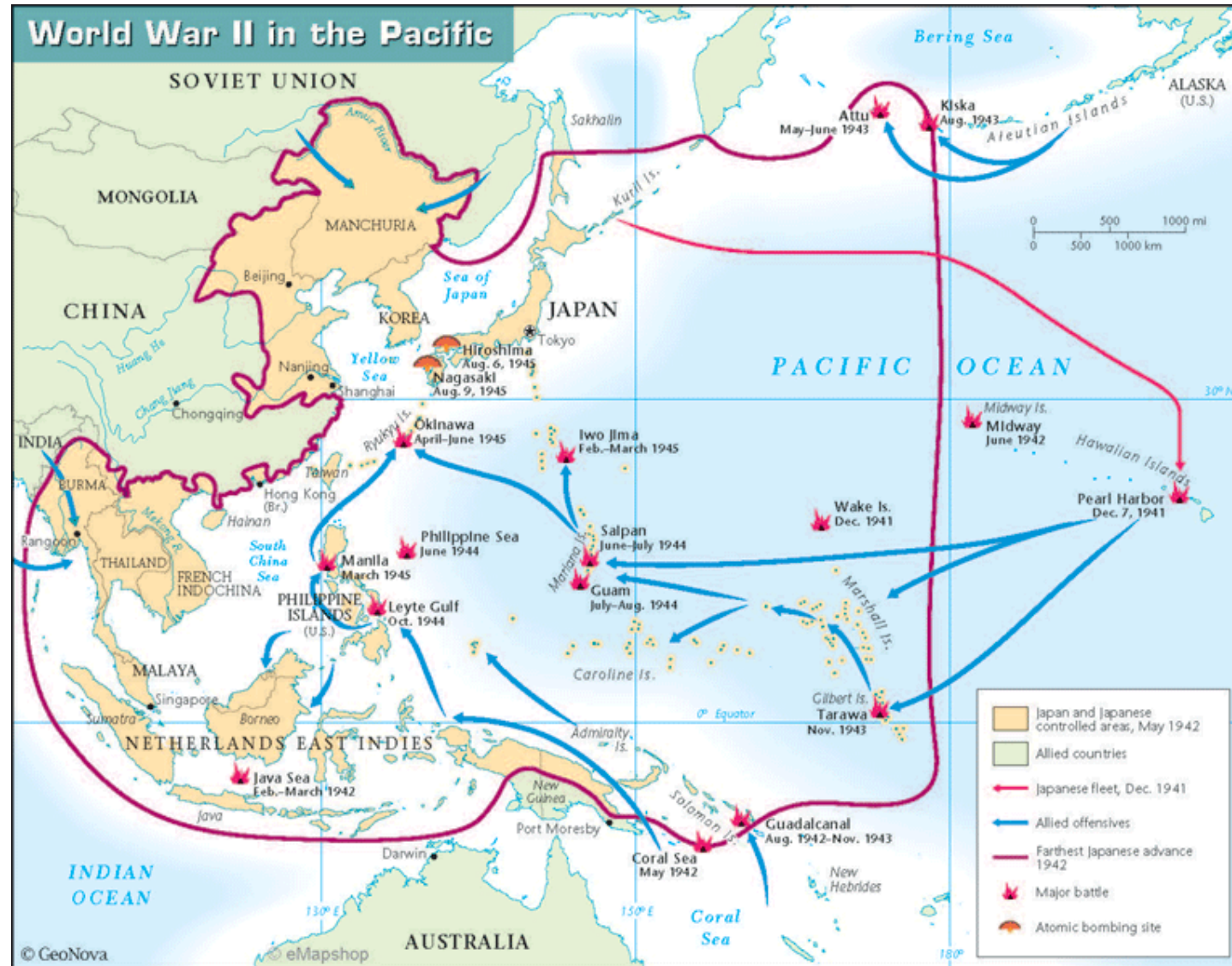
- Please grab your binder and open your notes to page 33.
- **Reminder:** Vocabulary Activity along with review questions from Lecture 4-7 is due today at the end of class.
- **Bell Ringer:**
 - There were two fronts fought during World War II, what were they?

World War II
The War in the Pacific

The War in the Pacific

- In the same years the war was fought in Europe, America remained in war with Japan.
- Geography played a critical role in the Pacific campaign during WWII.
- The United States and Japan were separated by the Pacific Ocean.
- After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese achieved quick victories in overrunning Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and the Western Pacific Islands.
- They soon threatened Australia, India, Midway and Hawaii.

The War in the Pacific



The Bataan Death March (1942)

- The Philippines faced an invasion by the Japanese army on the day Pearl Harbor was attacked. (Dec. 7, 1941)
- A month later, U.S. and Filipino forces surrendered to the Japanese.
- The Japanese forced their prisoners to undertake a 60-mile march through the jungle, which became known as the **Bataan Death March**.
- Prisoners faced starvation, disease, exposure to the sun, and no water.
- Approximately 5,000 of the Americans (almost half) died along the way.
- Some were bayoneted, shot, beheaded or just left to die along the side of the road.



The War Turns Against Japan

- In 1943, the tide began to turn against Japan.
- The United States regained naval superiority in the Pacific through **island-hopping** – liberating Pacific islands from Japanese control, one at a time.
- The **Navajo Code Talkers** played a critical role in America's success in the war in the Pacific, as the Japanese were never able to understand the critical information being relayed in the Navajo language.



The Battle of Midway

- The **Battle of Midway** was the turning point of the war in the Pacific.
- The Japanese were using their control of the Western Pacific to protect their home islands and vast new empire.
- The Japanese Pacific fleet commander had devised a plan to lure the U.S. Pacific fleet into a battle near Midway, a tiny mid-Pacific island, where he believed he could destroy them.
- However, the United States Navy could decipher Japanese secret codes through the use of the **enigma machine**, which could translate the secret code being used by the Japanese.
- When they deciphered the code, they planned a surprise for the Japanese military.

The Battle of Midway

- **Admiral Chester Nimitz**

- He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet just after Pearl Harbor.
- He commanded United States forces at the Battle of Midway.
- During the battle, the U.S. destroyed four of Japan's aircraft carriers, crippling their fleet, and forced the Japanese to start retreating towards Japan – something they had not done the entire war.
- This effectively ended Japan's superiority, halted the Japanese advance in the Pacific Ocean and served as some revenge for the Pearl Harbor attack.



The War Continues in the Pacific

- **General Douglas MacArthur** – commanded the U.S. Army in the Pacific.
- With additional American reinforcements arriving, Nimitz and MacArthur began a campaign in the Solomon Islands, which centered on taking Guadalcanal.
- The series of assaults on these Pacific islands drained Japanese resources.
- Next, the Americans retook the Philippines and Guam.
- By June 1945, American forces had captured Iwo Jima and Okinawa, islands close enough to be used as bases to launch attacks against the Japanese home islands.
- Like the earlier invasion of Europe on D-Day, the assault on Okinawa was a massive amphibious operation.

The War Continues in the Pacific

- **General George C. Marshall**
 - He acted as Chief of Staff and the “organizer of victory” throughout the war.
 - General Marshall worked closely with FDR to urge military preparedness before Pearl Harbor, built up and supplied an army of 8 million men, and later helped to oversee the creation of the first atomic bomb.



The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

- In 1939, the famous scientist **Albert Einstein** sent a letter to FDR telling him it was possible that Germany might be developing an atomic bomb.
- **The Manhattan Project**
 - In 1942, President Roosevelt sent a team of American scientists, several of them European refugees, to New Mexico to develop the world's first atomic bomb.
 - It was led by **Robert Oppenheimer** and Albert Einstein.
 - By 1945, the bomb had been tested and was ready to use.
 - Controversy surrounded the use of the bomb – should such a weapon be used against mankind?
 - Others felt it could save lives by shortening the war.
- By then, Germany had been defeated, and America was preparing to invade Japan.



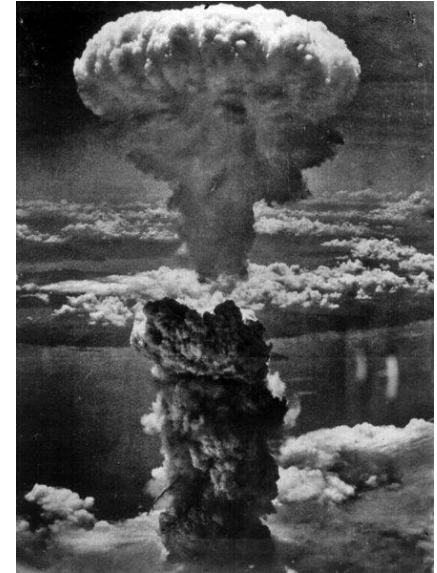
The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

- FDR, re-elected for a fourth term in 1944, died suddenly of a heart attack in April 1945 – just before Germany surrendered.
- His successor, **President Harry Truman**, feared that an invasion of Japan might lead to a million American casualties.
- Truman preferred to use the atomic bomb against Japan rather than to sustain such high losses.
- He selected centers of Japanese military production as targets.



The Atomic Bomb is Dropped

- On August 6, an atomic bomb was exploded over the Japanese city of **Hiroshima**.
- Three days later, a second bomb was exploded over **Nagasaki**.
- About 230,000 people were killed in both explosions combined.
- Critics argued that Truman could have exploded bombs on unoccupied islands in the Pacific as demonstrations, instead of on heavily populated cities.
- Japan surrendered shortly after the second explosion, once American leaders agreed to allow the Japanese Emperor to remain on his throne.

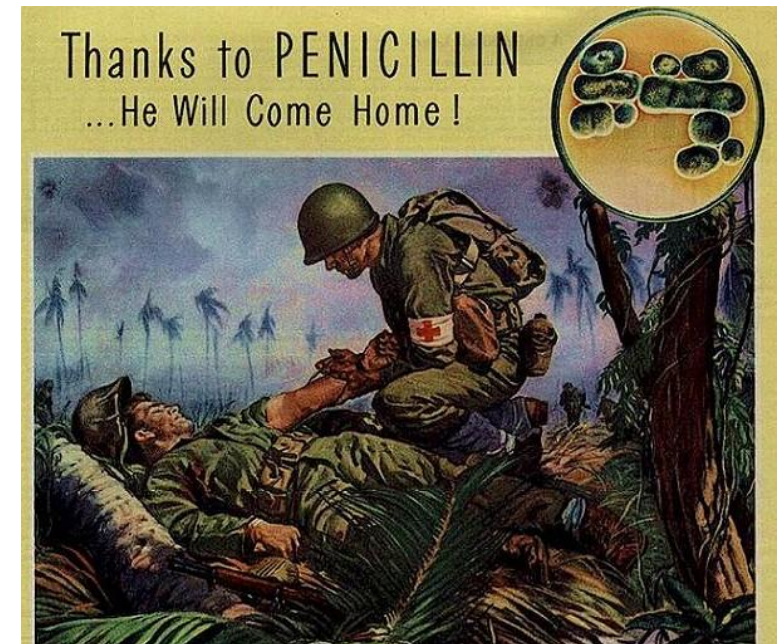


The Use of Technology in World War II

- Some historians attribute the Allied victory in World War II to its many technological advances.
- The war saw the emergence of many important technologies, and was won in part by the ability of the Allies to create new technologies.
- **Radar** – uses electromagnetic waves to detect a moving object's range, altitude and direction.
- **Sonar** – improved to detect submarines.
- **Cryptic code breaking (enigma)** – allowed the Allies to find the meaning of secret encrypted information, and later contributed to the development of computers.

The Use of Technology in World War II

- **Proximity fuze** – an explosive device that automatically explodes when it is close to its target. This greatly helped American forces fighting Japanese aircrafts and ships in the Pacific.
- **Antibiotics** – such as penicillin, were used to treat soldiers' battle wounds. Penicillin was discovered in 1928, and was mass produced for the first time in 1944 to treat soldiers in the invasion of Normandy.
- **Jet and rocket engines** – developed before the war, it saw their first real applications during WWII.



Where can I find information for the review?

- The Holocaust Questions:
 - Vocabulary 1-3
 - Short Answer 1-5
 - You might have to look back at your *Hitler, the Nazis and the Holocaust Notes* for help on the short answer.
- The Home Front Notes:
 - Vocabulary 4-21
 - Short Answer 6-9
- The War in Europe:
 - Vocabulary 22-26
 - Short Answer 10
- The War in the Pacific:
 - Vocabulary 27-37
 - Short Answer 11-13