

Name _____

Date _____

WWII in the Pacific

Japanese Successes

- After the Pearl Harbor attack Japan achieved military success in expanding their empire in the Pacific War.
- Forced US withdrawal from the Philippines
- US General Douglas MacArthur vowed "I shall return"
- Japan also captures Guam, Wake Island, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Turning Points: The Pacific

- US begins a military policy known as Island Hopping to gain control of various key islands and get within striking distance of Japan.
- The Battle of Midway was a turning point for the US military in the Pacific because Japan's navy was turned back as it suffered heavy losses
- Other key battles in the Pacific war included Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Coral Sea, and the Philippines.
- During the intense fighting in the Pacific, Japanese pilots carried out suicide missions Kamikaze against allied ships

Truman's Choice

- Truman was faced with the difficult decision of using atomic weapons
- By 1945, Truman and his staff had considered three options

- A full scale invasion of the Japanese
mainland
- A demonstration of the atomic bomb before
Japanese officials
- To use the atomic bomb on Japanese
cities
- After warning Japan, Truman ordered the first atomic bomb dropped
on Hiroshima (August 6, 1945)
- When Japan did not respond, Truman ordered a second bomb
dropped on Nagasaki (August 9)
- Truman believed that using the bomb would _____
save the lives of American Soldiers
- Thousands of Japanese were killed and
suffered after effects from the
radiation
- August 14, Japan announced it would
surrender.

Conclusion:

- The US used the strategy of Island
Hopping to defeat Japan
- Truman ordered the use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and
Nagasaki to avoid a full scale
invasion of Japan and save American lives
- The US was the first and only country to
use atomic weapons
- 110,000 Japanese-Americans were interred in relocation camps in
the Western United States
- Truman's decision still remains
Controversial



The HOLOCAUST



Hitler rose to power by convincing his people that Jews were to blame for Germany's hardships.

In September 1935, Germany passed the **NUREMBERG LAWS**, stripping Jews of citizenship. On November 9, 1938—**KRISTALLNACHT** (the "night of the broken glass")—Jewish businesses, synagogues, and other property were destroyed in riots. The **HOLOCAUST** (literally, "destruction") had begun. Jews were moved into **GHETTOS** and forced to wear identifying yellow labels in the shape of the Star of David, a Jewish symbol. **ANTI-SEMITISM** became the law in Germany.

GHETTO
a section of a city that is occupied by only one group of people, usually because they cannot live elsewhere as a result of economic hardships

In January of 1942, Hitler and the Nazis came up with a plan they called the **FINAL SOLUTION**: They planned to kill every Jew in a **GENOCIDE** in concentration camps. The young and healthy were forced to work in camps until they died; others were killed immediately in gas chambers. Six million Jewish people were killed, along with about five million others who didn't fit in with Hitler's idea of a perfect Aryan society—homosexuals, Gypsies (Roma), people with disabilities, and anyone who opposed the Nazis.

GENOCIDE
a killing of a race, ethnicity, or religious group of people

Although Allied leaders heard rumors of these horrors, they didn't make the rumors public. When they freed camp prisoners later, Allied soldiers were shocked to see the hugeness of Nazi brutality.

1

2

3

Use the reading and Powerpoint for 4/23 to complete the following questions:

1) Whom did Hitler blame for Germany's problems in the 1930's?

He blamed the Jews

2) What other groups other than Jews were to be exterminated as part of Hitler's Final Solution?

Homosexuals, Gypsies, people w/ disabilities, + anyone who opposed the Nazis

3) Did the Allies know about the Holocaust during the war?

They heard rumors but didn't make them public - Allied soldiers were shocked at the harshness of Nazi brutality.

4) What was the purpose of the Nuremberg Trials held for after the war was over?

In Friday PPT → The purpose was to try prominent Nazis for plunging the world into war + for the horrors of the death camps.

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“I Shall Return”

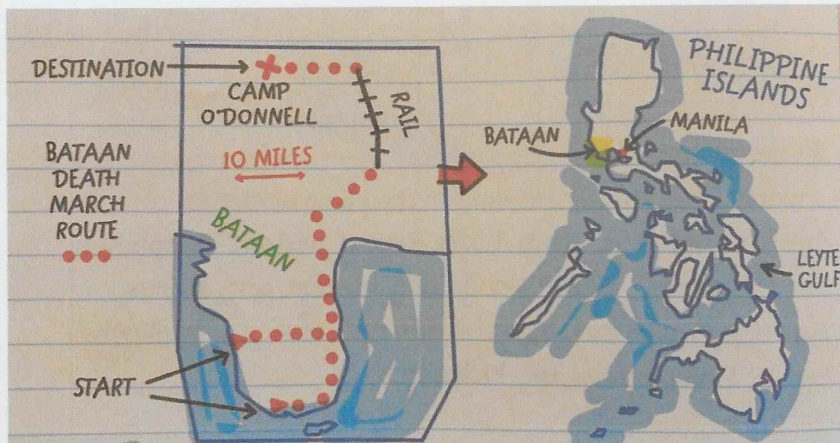
After struggling against great odds to save the Philippines (locate on Map of Pacific) from Japanese conquest, U.S. General Douglas MacArthur abandons the island fortress of Corregidor under orders from President Franklin Roosevelt (March 1942.) Left behind at Corregidor and on the Bataan Peninsula were 90,000 American and Filipino troops, who, lacking food, supplies, and support, would soon fall to the Japanese offensive.



After leaving Corregidor, MacArthur and his family traveled by boat 560 miles to the Philippine island of Mindanao, braving mines, rough seas, and the Japanese Navy. At the end of the hair-raising 35-hour journey, MacArthur told the boat commander, John D. Bulkeley, “You’ve taken me out of the jaws of death, and I won’t forget it.” On March 17, the general and his family boarded a B-17 Flying Fortress to Northern Australia. During this journey, he was informed that there were far fewer Allied troops in Australia than he had hoped. Relief of his forces trapped in the Philippines would not be happening anytime soon. Deeply disappointed, he issued a statement to the press in which he promised his men and the people of the Philippines, “I shall return.” The promise would become his mantra during the next two and a half years, and he would repeat it often in public appearances.



Put in command of Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, his first duty was conducting the defense of Australia. Meanwhile, in the Philippines, Bataan fell in April, and the 70,000 American and Filipino soldiers captured there were forced to undertake a death march in which at least 7,000 perished(see video.) Then, in May, Corregidor surrendered, and 15,000 more Americans and Filipinos were captured. The Philippines—MacArthur’s adopted home—was now lost to the Japanese.



After the U.S. victory at the Battle of Midway in June 1942, most Allied resources in the Pacific went to U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz, who as commander of the Pacific Fleet planned a more direct route to Japan than via the Philippines. By September 1944, MacArthur was poised to launch an invasion of the Philippines, but he needed the support of Nimitz’s Pacific Fleet. After a period of indecision about whether to invade the Philippines or Formosa, the Joint Chiefs put their support behind MacArthur’s plan, which could be carried out sooner than a Formosa invasion.

On October 20, 1944, a few hours after his troops landed, MacArthur waded ashore onto the Philippine island of Leyte (see map.) That day, he made a radio broadcast in which he declared, “People of the Philippines, I have returned!” In January 1945, his forces invaded the main Philippine island of Luzon. In February, Japanese forces at Bataan were cut off, and Corregidor was captured. Manila, the Philippine capital, fell in March, and in June MacArthur announced his offensive operations on Luzon to be at an end; although scattered Japanese resistance continued until the end of the war in August. Only one-third of the men MacArthur left behind on March 11, 1942, survived to see his return. “I’m a little late,” he told them, “but we finally came.”

1) Where are the Philippine Islands located in relation to Japan?

South of Japan

2) Where was U.S. General Douglas Ordered to go? Why do you think President FDR would order him to leave his home?

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered to go to Philippine Island of Mindanao then onto Australia. Roosevelt didn't want MacArthur falling captive to the Japanese.

3) What happened to the Allied troops who stayed in the Philippines when MacArthur left?

They lacked food + supplies + soon fell to the Japanese offensive.

4) In the video how did Bataan survivor Lester Tenney describe the Bataan Death March?

So many died because too weak - decapitated (head chopped off) + bayoneted

For what reasons could American soldiers be killed during the march?

They were too weak to march or had to go to bathroom

How many miles was the death march it and in what type of conditions?

80 miles in 100° heat w/ no food/water

According to Lester, how did he manage to survive, both the March itself, and time spent in the Japanese Concentration camp?

He thought "I can't die because if I die they (the Japanese) win."

5) Why was MacArthur's promise "I Shall return" so important to him?

He had left his own forces behind in the Philippines.

6) How long did it take for MacArthur to fulfill his promise?

Almost 2 1/2 years

(March 1942 → Oct. 1944)