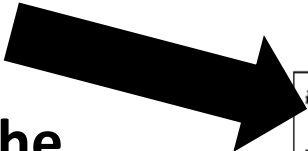



# World War II: The Pacific Front

**In this presentation, you will fill in the blank sections of your notes. If it is underlined on this presentation, it is blank on your notes. Simply write in the notes.**

**When you get to the questions section of the notes, take time to answer the question. DO NOT WORK AHEAD ON THE QUESTIONS. Answer them as we get to them in the presentation.**



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## World War II: The Pacific Front

### Japan vs. The USA

- Japan was in the Axis Powers with Germany and Italy. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) feared Japanese expansion in Asia. He tried to pursue measures to stop them.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- Angry at these actions, Japan assumed that, eventually, the USA would join the war. In a preemptive strike, Japan attacked American naval ships in Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Over 2,000 Americans were killed. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (1884-1943) led the attack for Japan on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941.

### After Pearl Harbor

- The USA controlled the Philippines and Guam due to gaining these territories in the Spanish American War of 1898.

- \_\_\_\_\_

- Likewise, Japan attacked the British controlled area of Hong Kong in China. They also took the Dutch East Indies. The Japanese aggressively were seeking to control all of Asia.

**#1: Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor? After Pearl Harbor, what did Japan do in the Pacific region?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### The Bataan Death March of 1942

- The Japanese were vicious toward the regions they conquered and especially toward the soldiers who resisted their occupation.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Tens of thousands of American and Filipino soldiers were taken as prisoners of war. The Japanese forced the soldiers to march down the Bataan Peninsula. During the march, the prisoners of war were physically beaten and abused. Thousands were also murdered during and after the march.

The Following is a recap on the start of WW II.  
You do not have to start taking notes until you  
see this slide:

### **Japan vs. The USA**

-Japan was in the Axis Powers with Germany and Italy. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) feared Japanese expansion in Asia. He tried to pursue measures to stop them.

-

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-Angry at these actions, Japan assumed that, eventually, the USA would join the war. In a preemptive strike, Japan attacked American naval ships in Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Over 2,000 Americans were killed. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (1884-1943) led the attack for Japan on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941.



**After WW I, many nations signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, asserting they would not pursue war in the future.**

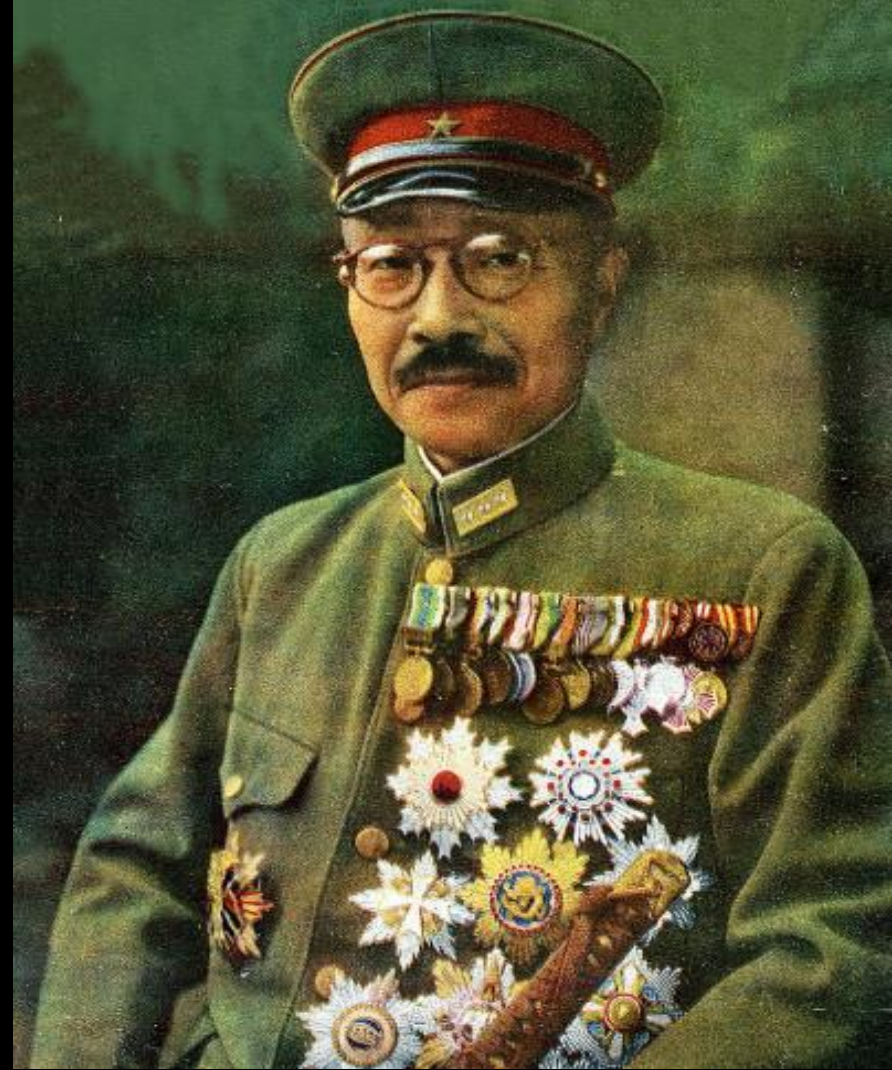
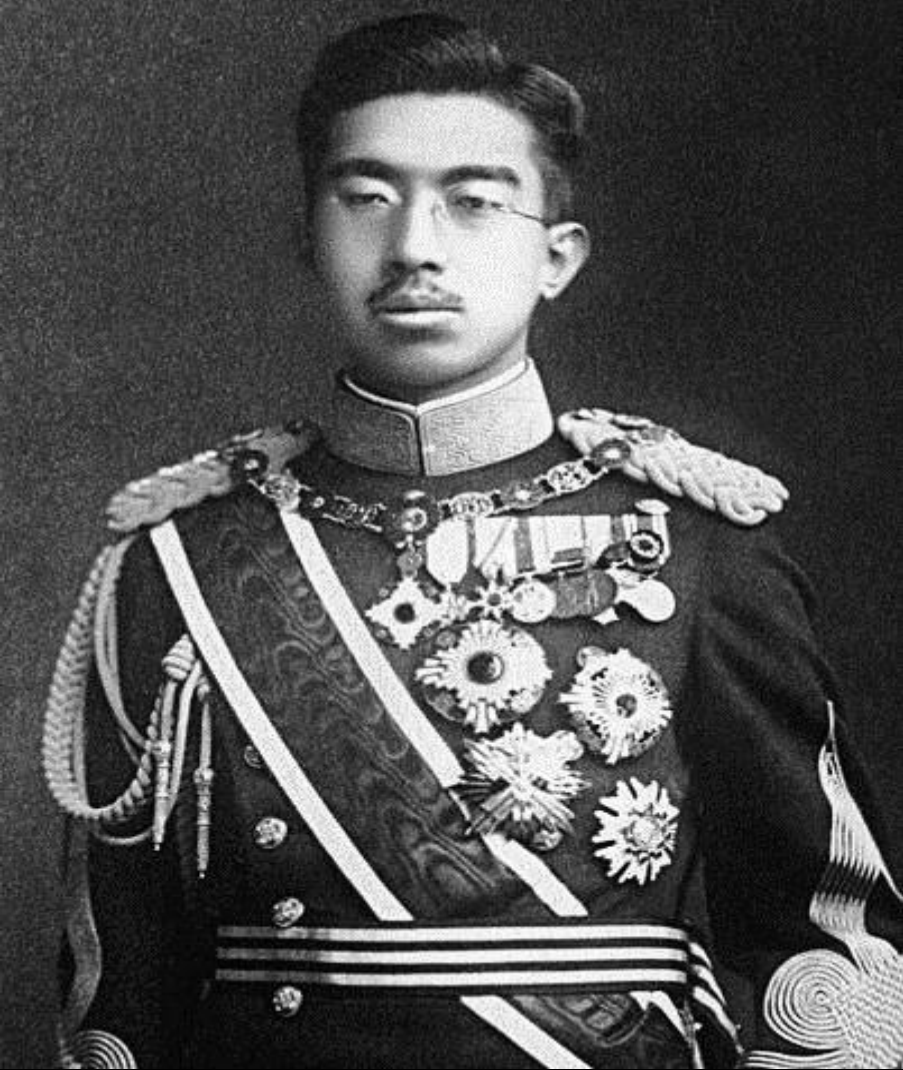
**Japan went against the Kellogg-Briand Pact and invaded China.**





**When Japan invaded Manchuria, the League of Nations protested the move. Yet, Japan just left the League of Nations and maintained their control. Japan felt they needed the outside resources to maintain power and rise up out of the economic climate of the Great Depression.**

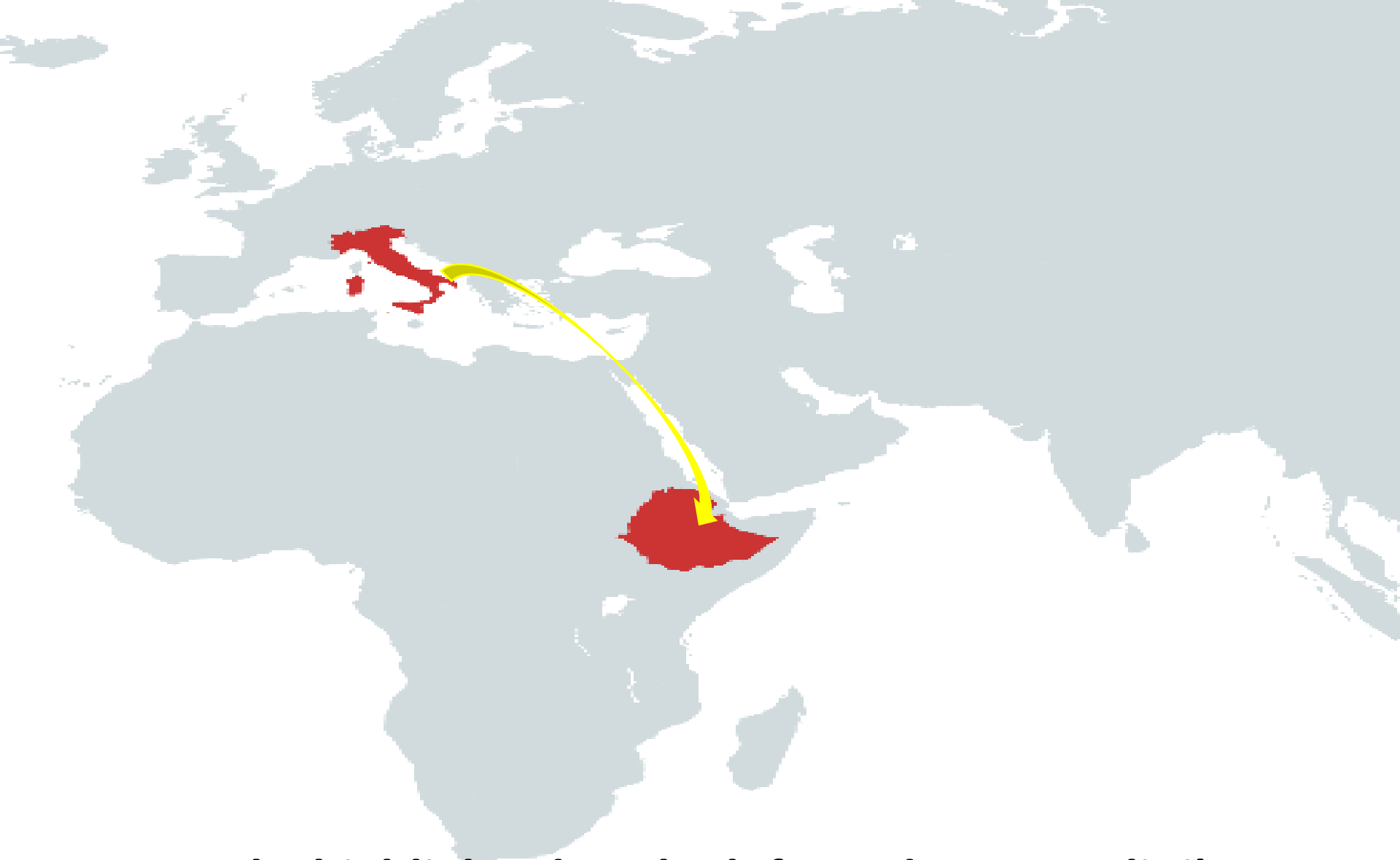




**Even though Japan had an emperor, Hirohito, pictured to the left. Hideki Tojo, pictured to the right, had the real power in Japan as Prime Minister. Tojo ruled with an iron fist and had a leading role in many of the violent, aggressive invasions Japan initiated in World War II.**



**When Japan could not be stopped, other nations in the world felt like they could get away with taking over other the land claims of other countries too. For instance, the Fascist dictator of Italy, Mussolini, sought to expand his country.**

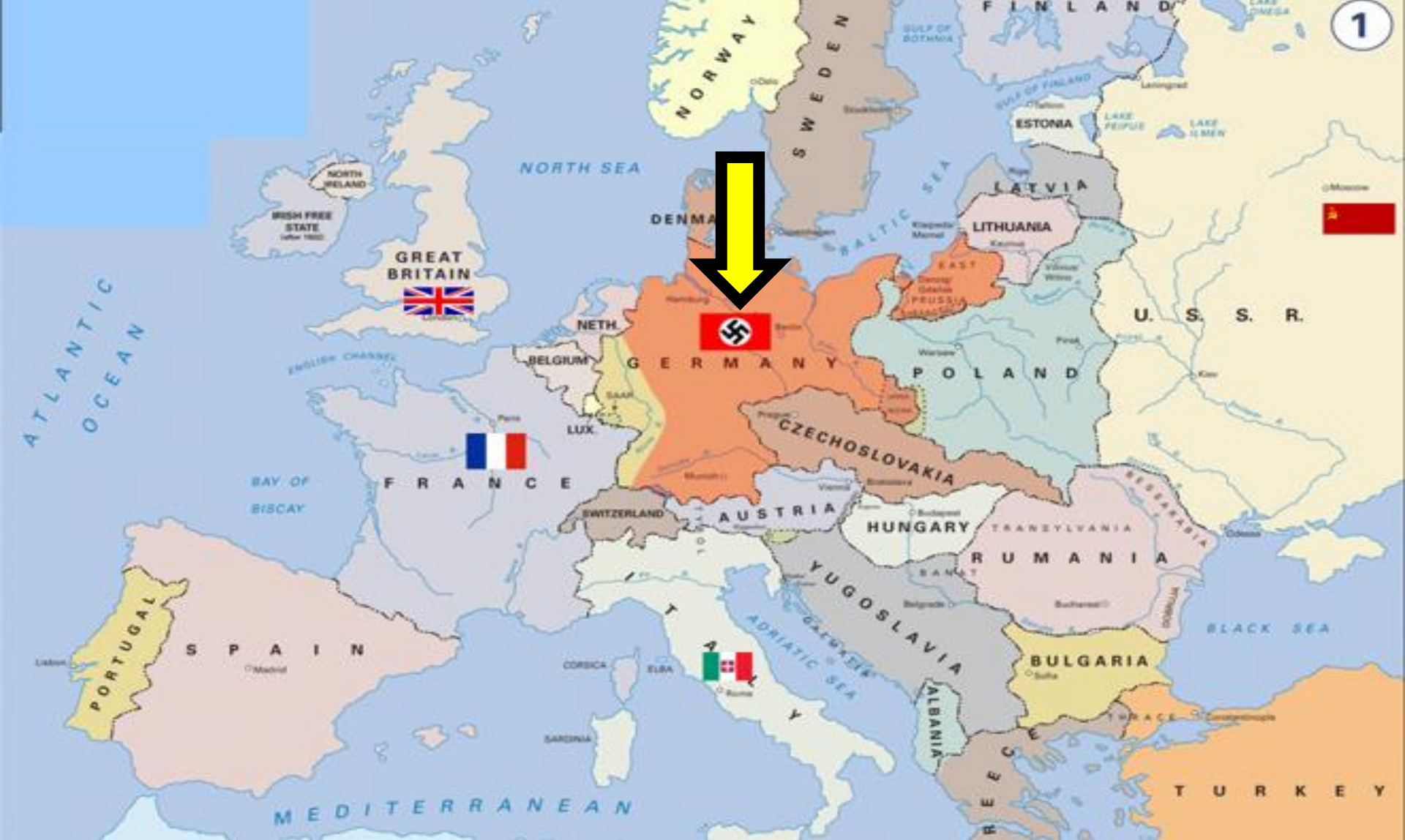


**Italy, highlighted to the left, under Mussolini's leadership, invaded Ethiopia in Africa, highlighted to the right.**





**Like Mussolini, Adolf Hitler created a Fascist dictatorship in Germany. He too felt emboldened to expand his nation. He started violently conquering various areas in Europe to grow Germany's power.**

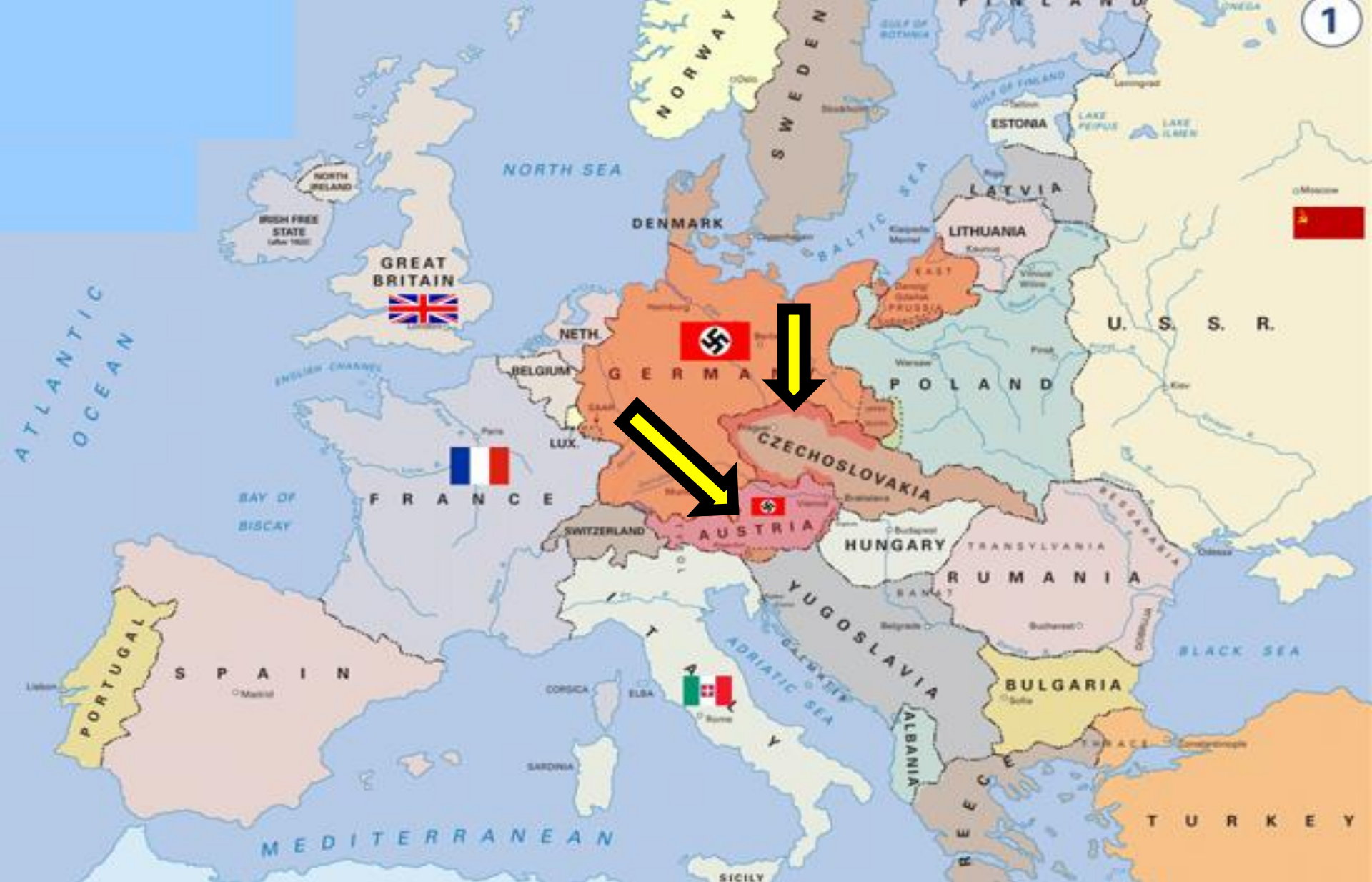


**First, Germany was taken over by the  
Nazi Party.**





**Then, Germany invaded the Rhineland, an area they lost control of in WW I.**



**Germany annexed Austria and took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.**





**Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, pictured to the left, signed the Munich Agreement with Hitler, pictured to the right. It stated that Hitler could keep the Sudetenland, if he agreed to stop his expansion. Many feared this agreement of appeasement would just make Hitler emboldened in his pursuit of German expansion.**

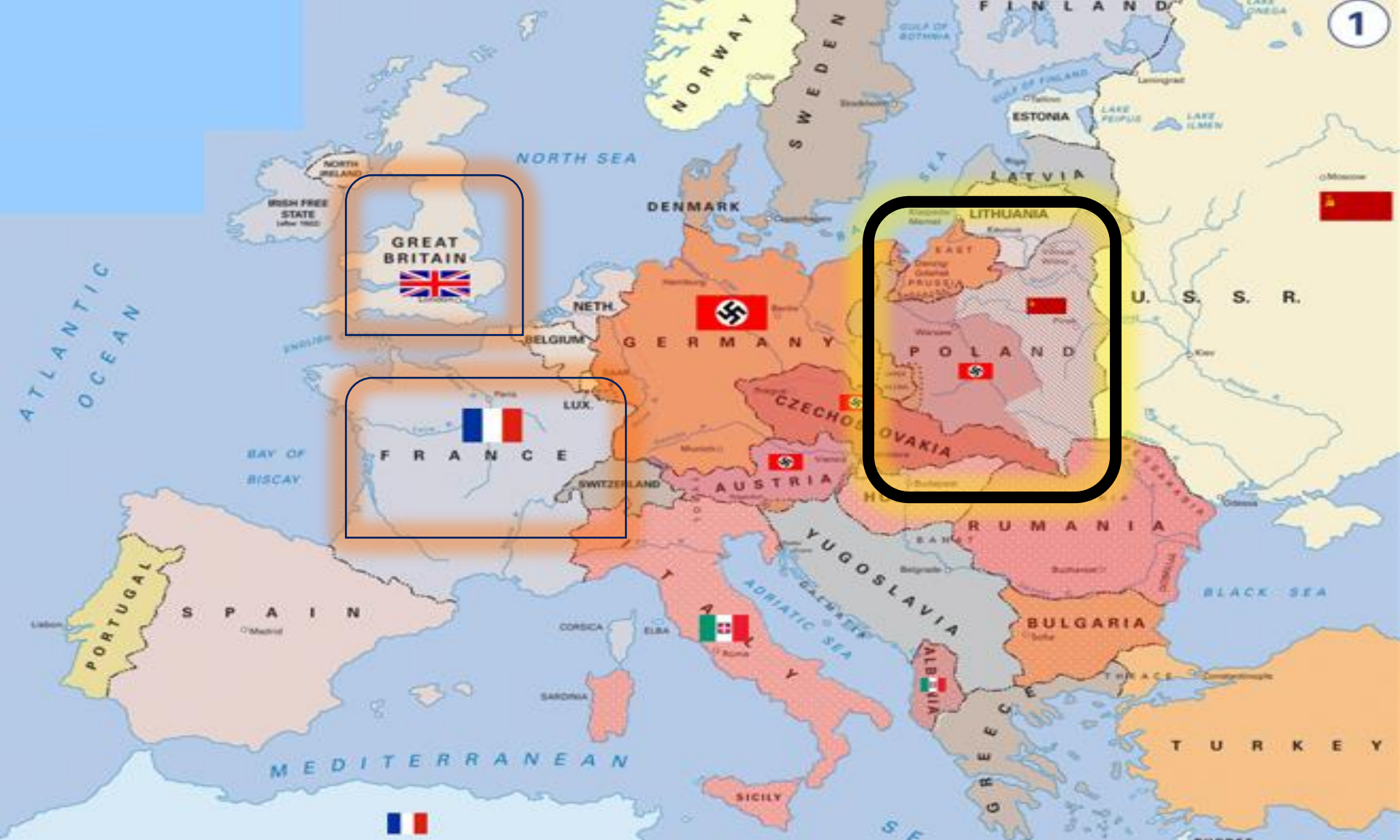


**Hitler then broke the Munich Agreement and overtook all of Czechoslovakia.**



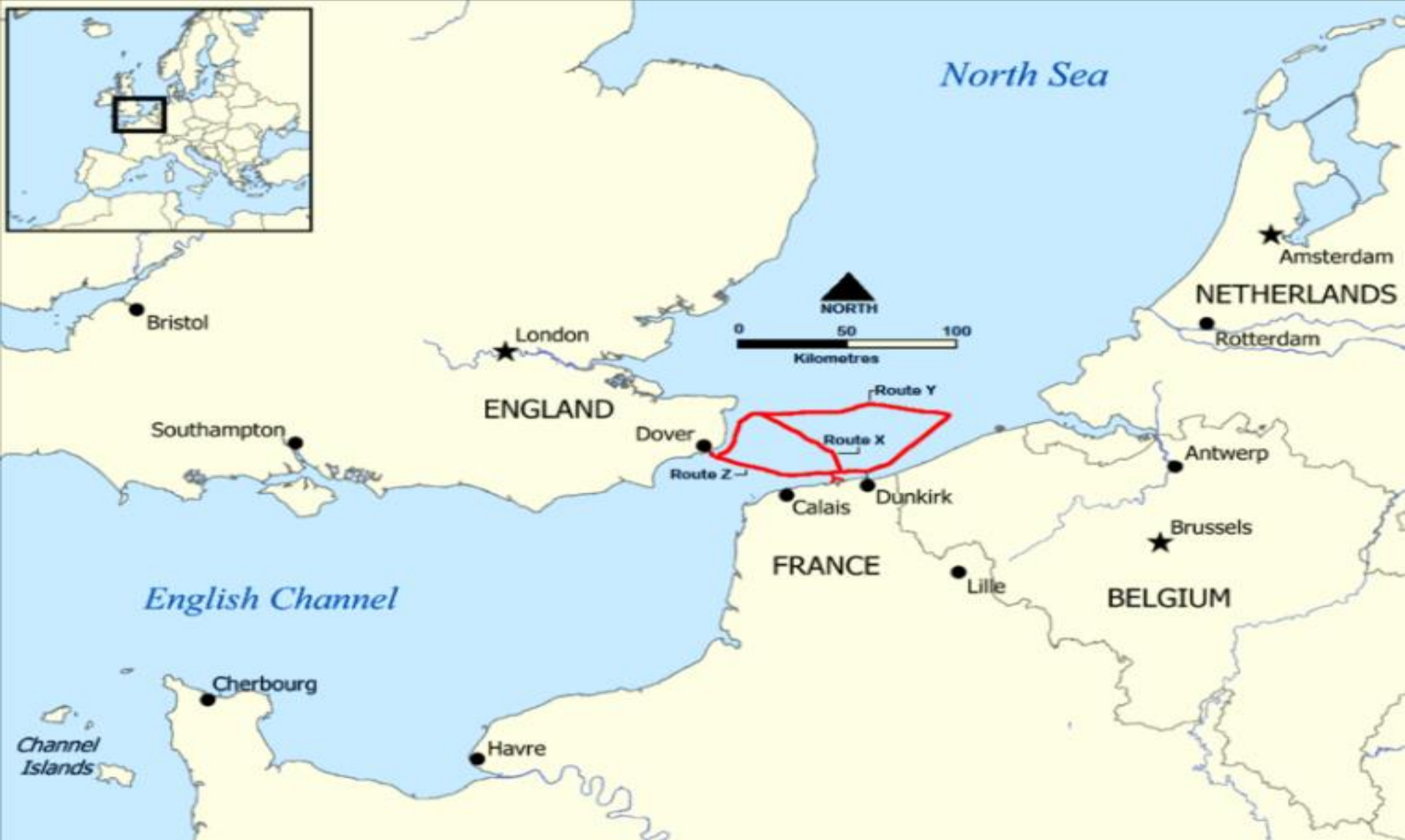
**Hitler and Joseph Stalin, the Communist dictator of the Soviet Union, agreed to a Non-Aggression Pact and split Poland. Though they were far from cooperative allies, since Fascism and Communism are actually two different systems, they each knew a war with the other would be catastrophic at that point.**





**Hitler's taking of Poland meant appeasement had drastically failed. Britain and France declared war on Germany.**





**Forced to the beaches of Dunkirk, the French and British troops evacuated. Military and civilian ships arrived from England to help the soldiers escape the Nazis.**

# DUNKIRK DEFENCE DEFIES 300,000

**FOUR-FIFTHS OF B.E.F. SAVED:** STORY ON  
PAGE THREE

**'THE NAVY'S HERE'—WITH THE ARMY**



**The evacuation at Dunkirk was a temporary victory for the Nazis. Yet, it meant the Allies could regroup to strike back one day.**



**Winston Churchill served as Prime Minister of Britain as they battled against Hitler in WW II.**



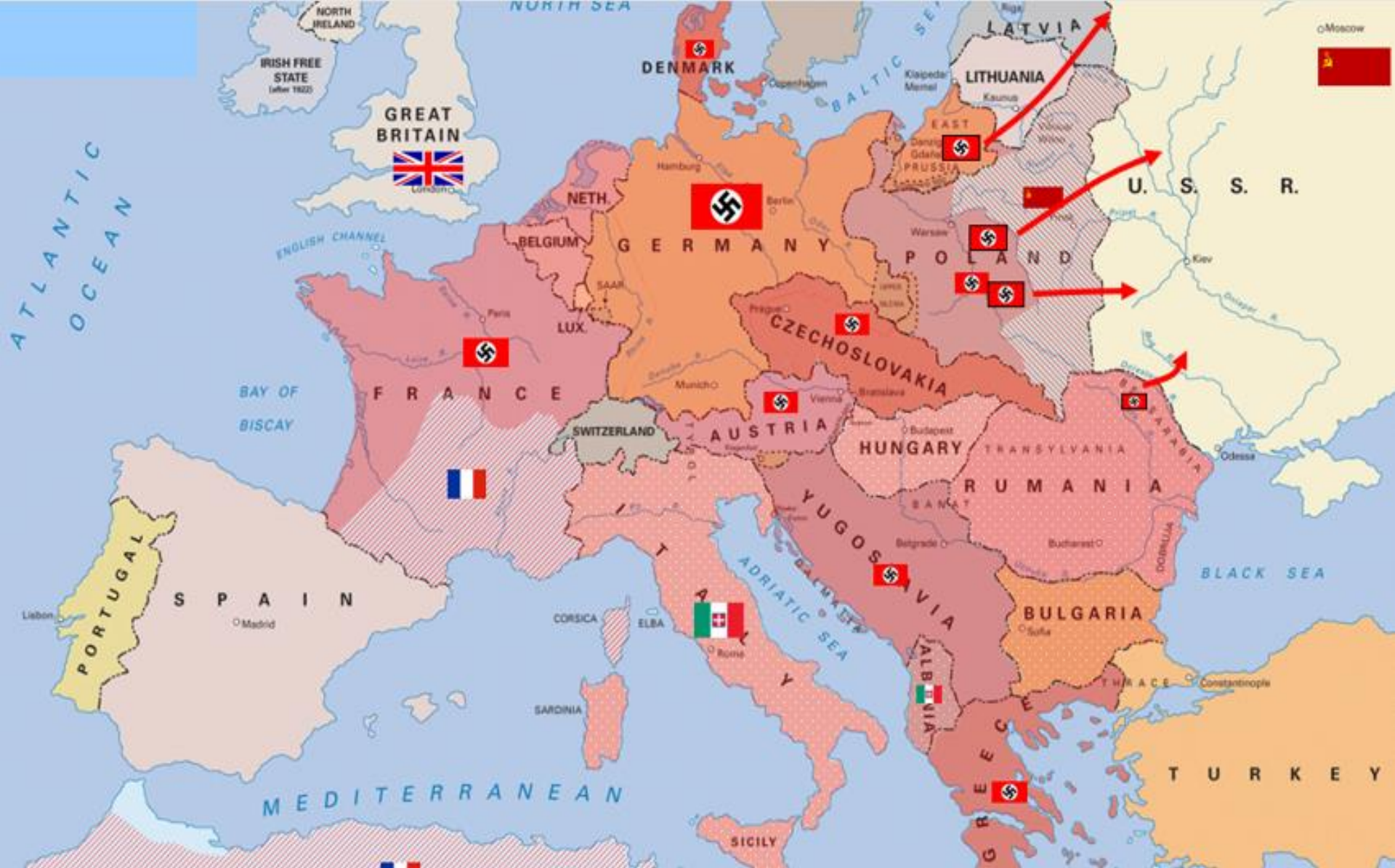


**A French army officer, Charles de Gaulle, set up a government in exile for France in Britain. Above is a picture of Charles giving a radio address.**





**Massive aerial battles took place between the German Luftwaffe and the British Royal Air Force. Germany never took Britain.**



**Hitler had taken over areas in North Africa and the Balkan Peninsula, such as Yugoslavia. Next, he broke the Non-aggression Pact with Stalin and invaded the Soviet Union.**





**German Nazi soldiers invade the Russian border, after Hitler broke the Non-aggression Pact with Stalin.**



**Russians practiced a “scorched earth policy” in WW II. Rather than let the Nazi’s take their supplies, they burned down areas, before the Germans arrived.**





**Joseph Stalin, pictured to the left, FDR, in the middle, and Winston Churchill, pictured to the right. The Americans and British, which were Democracies, found themselves teamed up with the Soviet Union, ran by a Communist Dictatorship. They had to work together to take out their common enemy, Hitler.**



## *The Axis Powers*

**Germany, Italy, and Japan each wanted to pursue conquests of other nations without interference. They joined together and formed the Axis Powers.**



Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China formed the initial core of the group called the Allies. They opposed the militaristic expansion the Axis Powers wanted.

One thing that made this alliance strange was that France and Britain were Democracies who championed individual freedom, but the Soviet Union was a Communist dictatorship. However, Hitler had made enemies of them all, so they united against the Axis Powers.



## Japan vs. The USA

-Japan was in the Axis Powers with Germany and Italy. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) feared Japanese expansion in Asia. He tried to pursue measures to stop them.

-FDR gave aid to China to help them against Japan and cut off oil supplies to Japan.

-Angry at these actions, Japan assumed that, eventually, the USA would join the war. In a preemptive strike, Japan attacked American naval ships in Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Over 2,000 Americans were killed. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (1884-1943) led the attack for Japan on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941.



**The USA had a naval base in Pearl Harbor,  
in Oahu, Hawaii.**



**Japanese Imperial fighter planes, submarines, and the like were sent to bomb Pearl Harbor.**





**The USS Arizona during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.**



**The USS West Virginia under attack at  
Pearl Harbor.**

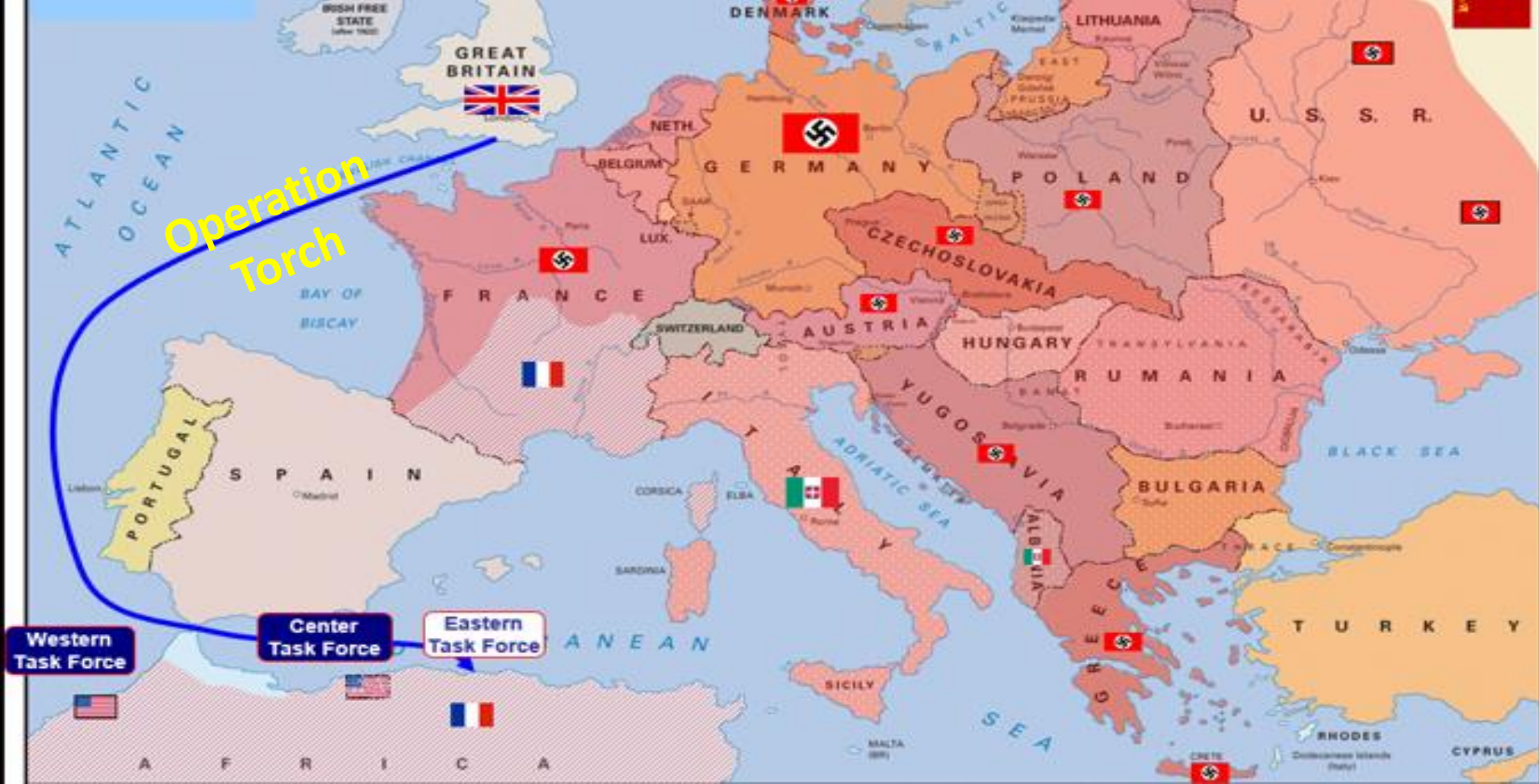


**Admiral  
Isoroku  
Yamamoto  
led Japan's  
attack  
on Pearl  
Harbor.**





**President FDR asked Congress to declare war on Japan. They agreed. Above, FDR signs the declaration of war. He described the attack as a “date which will live in infamy.”**



Even though it was Japan who had attacked the USA, America joined the Allies focused its military might on taking down Germany and Italy first. Rather than invade Western Europe, something Allies were not ready to do, they launched Operation Torch. They wrapped around Europe, into Africa. This removed the Nazi presence in Northern Africa.



**Erwin Rommel oversaw Hitler's plans for various conquests in Africa, such as in Egypt and Libya. Yet, the Allies targeted his troops and forced a surrender.**





**Dwight Eisenhower, pictured to the left, invaded from the East and British leader Bernard Montgomery, pictured to the right, forced Erwin Rommel of Germany out of Egypt. Surrounded by the American and British Generals, Rommel had to surrender the German Afrika Korps.**



**Operation Overlord started with D-Day. The Allies invaded the beaches of Normandy to take France and all other areas back from the Nazis.**





**At the peak of their power, the Nazi Germans, led by Hitler, had conquered much of Europe**





**Nazi Germany and Italy were surrounded and defeated by the Allies of the USA, France, Britain, and the USSR.**



## *The Axis Powers*

**Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the Axis Powers. With Germany and Italy completely defeated, the Allies sought the defeat of the final Axis Power, Japan.**

## **After Pearl Harbor**

-The USA controlled the Philippines and Guam due to gaining these territories in the Spanish American War of 1898.

-By 1942, Japan had invaded these areas and took them from the USA.

-Likewise, Japan attacked the British controlled area of Hong Kong in China. They also took the Dutch East Indies. The Japanese aggressively were seeking to control all of Asia.





**Before Hitler and Mussolini fell, the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) had taken over massive portions of the world.**



**By 1942, Japan had conquered much of Asia,  
including European and American  
territorial claims.**

# Japanese control of Asia and the Pacific in WW II



As an island nation, Japan saw expansion as a way to increase their control of natural resources.



***#1: Why did Japan  
attack Pearl Harbor?  
After Pearl Harbor,  
what did Japan do in  
the Pacific region?***

## **The Bataan Death March of 1942**

-The Japanese were vicious toward the regions they conquered and especially toward the soldiers who resisted their occupation.

-This cruelty was particularly evident in the Japanese conquest of the Philippines, which was a territory of the USA.

-Tens of thousands of American and Filipino soldiers were taken as prisoners of war. The Japanese forced the soldiers to march down the Bataan Peninsula. During the march, the prisoners of war were physically beaten and abused. Thousands were also murdered during and after the march.



**The Bataan Death march  
occurred in the Philippines.**



**Warning:**  
**Graphic Images**



**Soldiers were taken as prisoners to the Japanese, during the Bataan Death March.**



**Soldiers forced on the Bataan Death March**





**Soldiers murdered  
in the Bataan Death March**

## **Avenging Pearl Harbor**

-After Pearl Harbor, the USA joined the Allies and declared war on Japan and the Axis Powers. Their main military focus was on Hitler's Nazi takeover of Europe.

-However, the USA wanted to prove they could strike back against Japan on its own mainland.

-On April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1942, Colonel James Doolittle (1896-1993) led an American bombing raid on Tokyo, taking out various military targets. This operation boosted the attitude of the USA because it proved to the world that Japan could be attacked in their own capital. It was called Doolittle's Raid.



**American planes involved in  
Doolittle's Raid**





**President Franklin Delano Roosevelt pinning the Medal of Honor on Colonel James Doolittle.**



**The aircraft of Doolittle's Raid did not return to their ship, they landed in Russia and China, fellow Allied nations.**

***#2: Describe what occurred in the Bataan Death March. Explain what happened during Doolittle's Raid.***



## **Japan Turns to Australia**

- Japan had conquered various areas in the Pacific and turned next to Australia, in May of 1942.
- The Imperial Japanese Navy tried to take various areas in the Coral Sea, like New Guinea, as a launching pad for a full invasion of Australia.
- American naval fleets arrived to fight the Japanese and defend Australia.

## **The Battle of the Coral Sea in 1942**

-Aircraft carriers played a major role in the Battle of the Coral Sea. War Planes caused the vast majority of the damage to both the American and Japanese naval vessels.

-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue (1889-1975) led the Imperial Japanese Navy in its attempt to secure strong holds for a future Australian invasion.

-US Admiral Frank Fletcher (1885-1973) led a group of American and Australian forces to face off against the Japanese. The Battle of the Coral Sea was costly to both Japan and the team of American and Australia. Yet, it halted a full Japanese takeover of Australia.



**Japan tried to build up a force in New Guinea to create a staging location for an invasion of Australia.**





**New Guinea was to be a launching pad  
to invade Australia**

# Japanese control of Asia and the Pacific in WW II



As Japan tried to invade Australia through New Guinea, this led to a fight against American and Australian forces called the Battle of the Coral Sea. Japan never took Australia.

**US Admiral  
Frank Fletcher  
led a group of  
American and  
Australian forces  
to face off  
against the  
Japanese at the  
Battle of the  
Coral Sea**







**Admiral  
Shigeyoshi  
Inoue led  
the Imperial  
Japanese Navy  
in the Battle of  
the Coral Sea.**





**The USS Lexington, an American Naval Ship, explodes during the Battle of the Coral Sea, after being struck by a torpedo.**

## **The Battle of Midway**

-One month after the Battle of the Coral Sea, in June of 1942, Japan sought to invade and control the island of Midway, the location of an American base.

-Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (1884-1943), helped lead the attack for the Imperial Japanese Navy.

-Yet, American Admiral Chester Nimitz (1885-1966), resisted the attack and maintained the American strong hold. This was a massive victory for the Allies, because the Imperial Japanese Navy had to retreat. Four Japanese ships that had participated in Pearl Harbor were at Midway and were sunk by the Americans.

# Japanese control of Asia and the Pacific in WW II



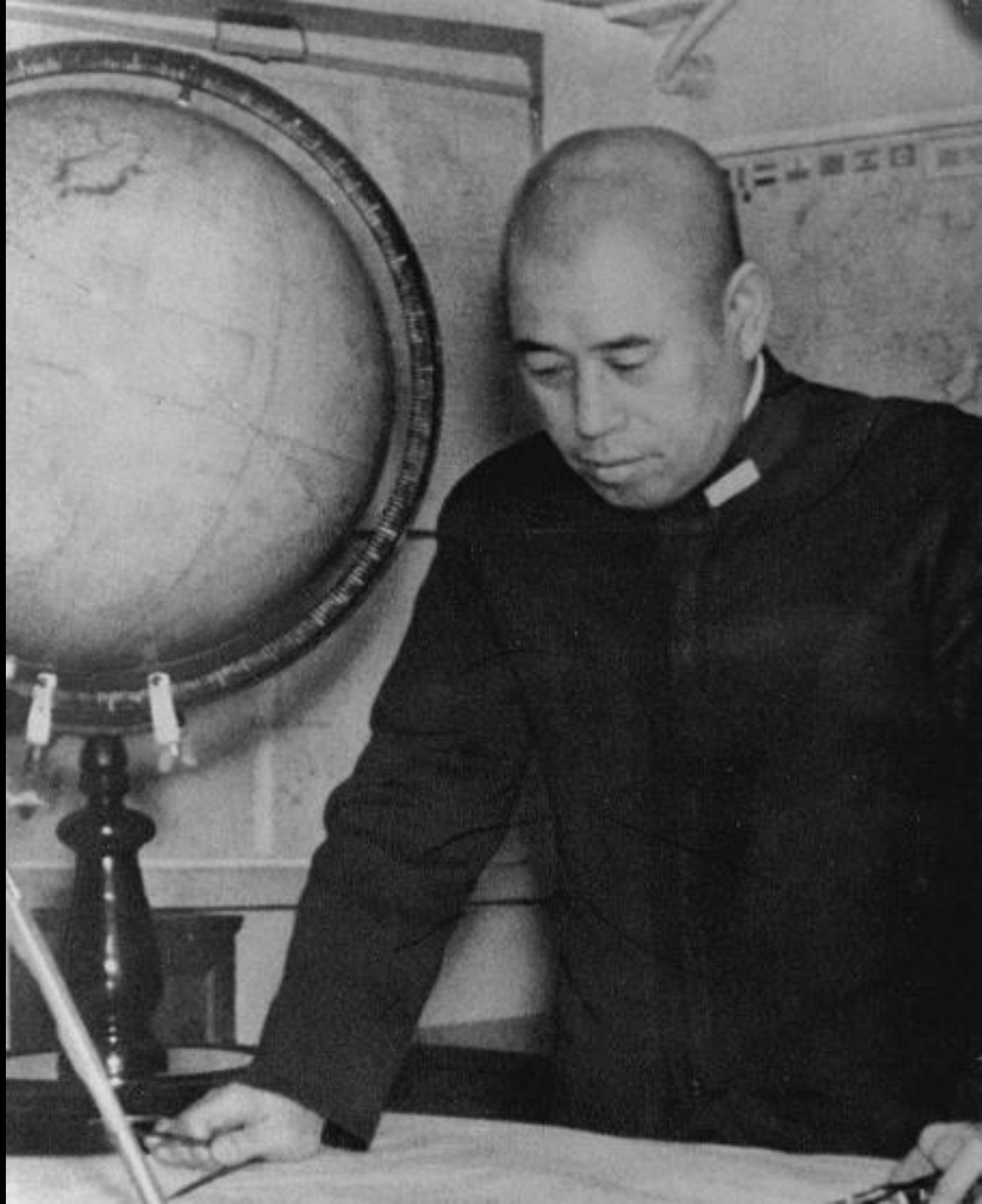
**The Battle of Midway was a victory for America.  
They halted a Japanese attack and forced a retreat.**



**Admiral  
Chester Nimitz  
helped defeat  
the Japanese at  
the Battle of  
Midway.**



**Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was one of the leaders that led Japan's attack on Midway. He had previously led the attack on Pearl Harbor.**



***#3: Describe the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle of Midway. In each situation, what did Japan hope to achieve? What was the result of these two battles?***

## **Taking the Fight to Japan**

- After the Battle of Midway, the Allies launched various offenses against Japanese strong holds in the Pacific.
- General Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964) led America and the Allies in these pursuits. MacArthur launched invasions to take the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.
- In the Battle of Iwo Jima, from February to March of 1945, and the Battle of Okinawa, from April to June of 1945, the seizure of the two islands from Japan allowed the Allies to then focus their attention to Japan's mainland.



**General Douglas MacArthur, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral William Leahy, and Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz strategizing for the Pacific front of WW II against Japan.**



**General Douglas  
MacArthur led  
the main efforts  
of the USA in the  
Pacific Front of  
WW II against  
Japan.**





**Instead of going straight for the mainland of Japan, Douglas MacArthur led the Allies to take various islands back from Japan, like Iwo Jima.**



**American Marines land on the beaches of Iwo Jima to take it from the Japanese.**



**Marines raise the American flag at Iwo Jima.**



## **Desperate Tactics**

- Japan had overtaken a massive amount of the Pacific region. Yet, now, the Allies were bringing great defeats to the Japanese.
- In an attempt of desperation, the Japanese commanded their pilots to crash into Allied vessels. These pilots were called kamikazes.
- Even with these drastic measures, the Japanese could not halt the Allies progression against their nation.



**A kamikaze plane about  
to strike an Allied ship.**



**A Kamikaze attack on an Allied vessel.**



**American soldiers run as a kamikaze  
crashes a plane onto their vessel.**



***#4: Explain how Japan used the kamikaze pilots. What did the implementation of kamikaze pilots suggest about the attitude and approach of the military plans of Japan at this point in the war?***

# **The Manhattan Project**

-What Japan did not realize was that a gargantuan secret development was taking place in the USA, code named the Manhattan Project.

-Led by J. Robert Oppenheimer (1904-1967), scientists built the first nuclear weapons, atom bombs. Helping them was a Jewish scientist who escaped Nazi occupied Europe, Albert Einstein (1879-1955).

-President Franklin Roosevelt died on April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1945 from natural causes, before the bomb was ready to use.



**Albert Einstein meets with the head of the Manhattan Project, J. Robert Oppenheimer. Einstein had helped America understand the process of creating the Atom Bomb. He himself was a Jew who fled Nazi occupied Europe.**



**Franklin Delano Roosevelt was president of the USA throughout most of WW II. Yet, he died while in office of natural causes.**



## **Dropping the Atom Bomb**

- Harry Truman (1884-1972) became President. He knew a land invasion of the mainland of Japan could cost millions of Japanese and American lives.
- Truman gave the command to force Japan to surrender by ordering atom bombs to be dropped on Hiroshima on August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1945 and Nagasaki on August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1945. The aircraft called the Enola Gay dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima.
- The attack was devastating instantly killing tens of thousands of Japanese citizens. It was the most powerful weapon ever used in warfare.



**After FDR's death, Harry Truman became president.  
It was he who gave the order to use atom bombs  
against Japan in WW II.**

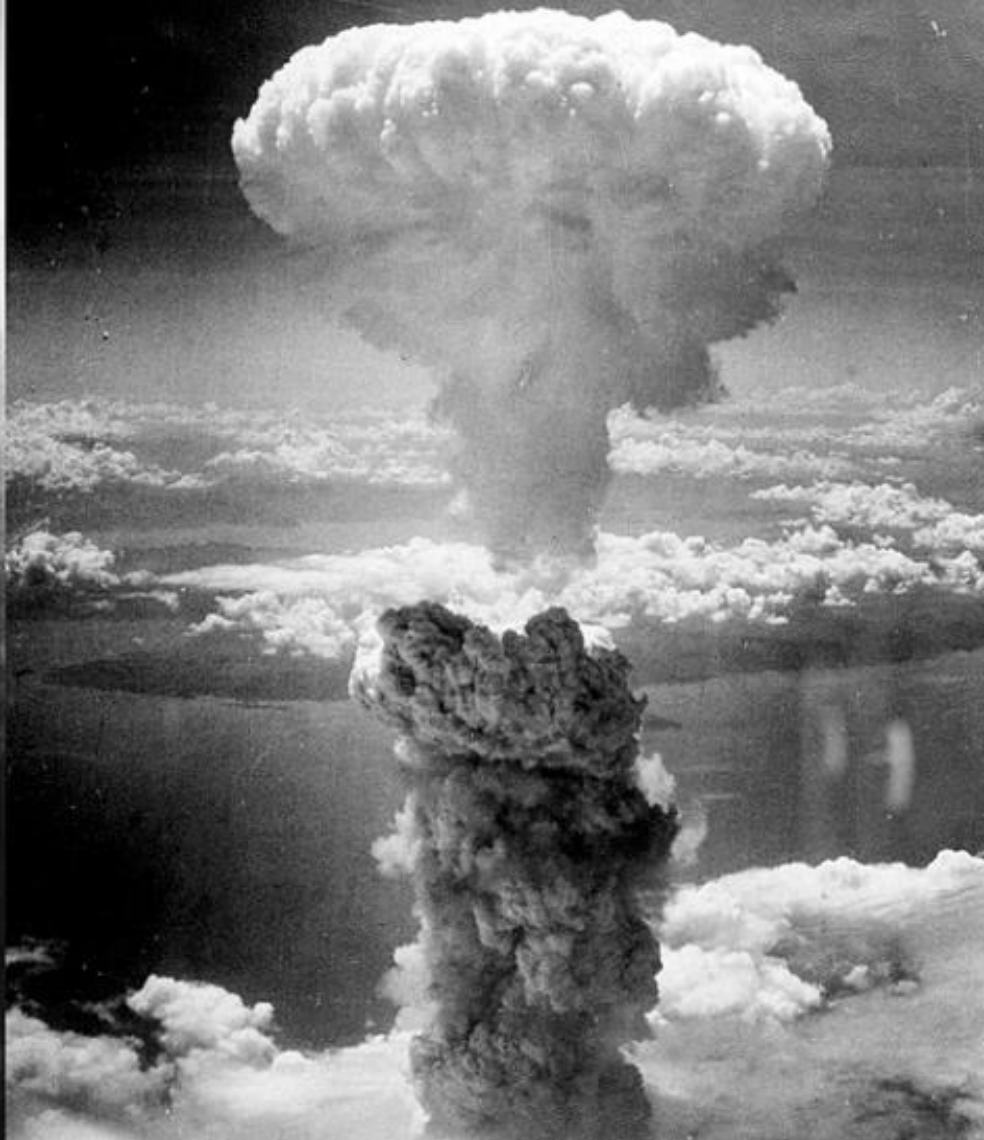
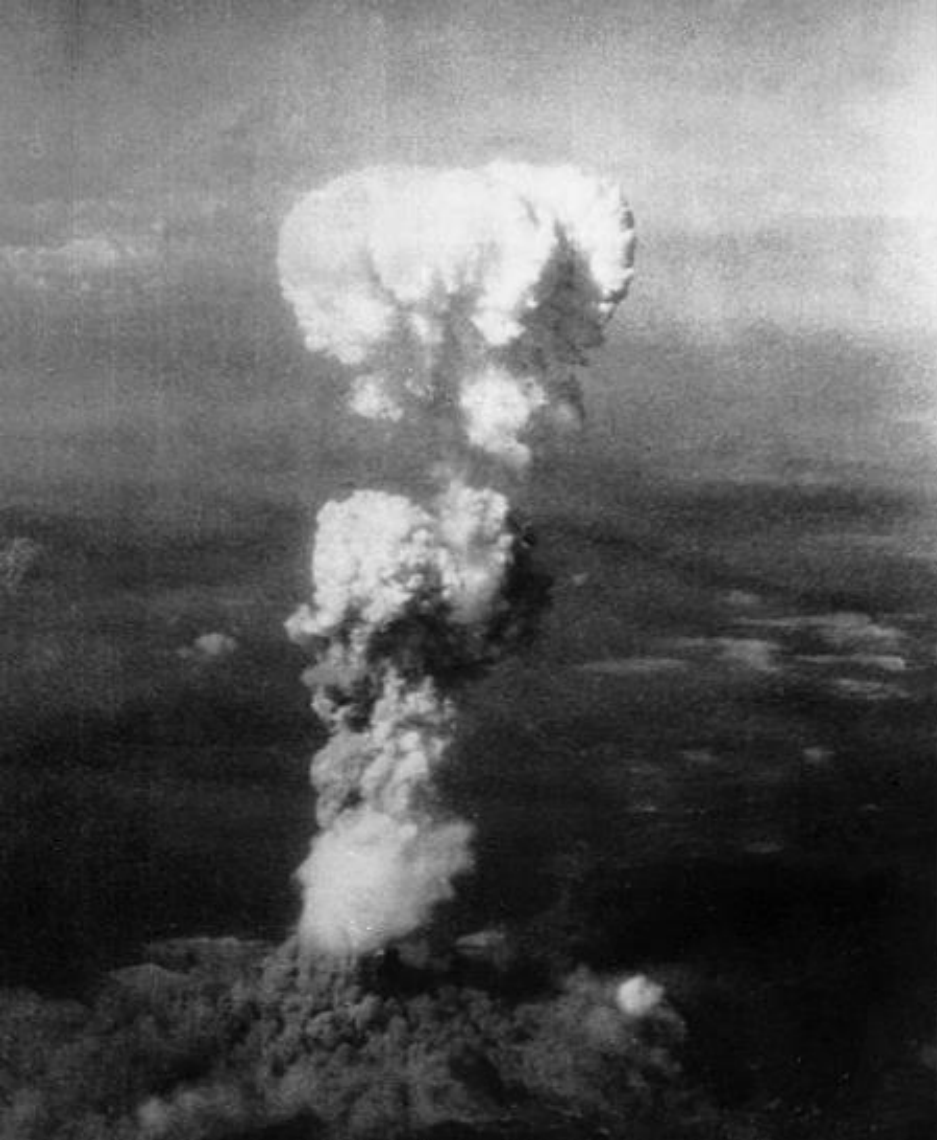
**To force Japan  
to surrender,  
President  
Truman gave  
the command  
for the cities of  
Hiroshima and  
Nagasaki to be  
bombed with  
atom bombs.**





**The crew of the Enola Gay, the group that dropped the first Atom Bomb ever used in warfare.**





**The mushroom clouds that appeared over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, after they were bombed.**

***Warning: Graphic  
images of the  
aftermath of the  
atomic bombings of  
Hiroshima and  
Nagasaki.***



**The atom  
bomb  
completely  
leveled  
various  
structures  
upon  
detonation.**



**Those on the outskirts of the detonation had horrific flash burns from the heat sent out from the explosion.**





**Flash Burn victim from the attack  
on Hiroshima.**



**Japanese victim of the atom  
bomb in Nagasaki.**

***#5: What was the Manhattan project? Who was President when the decision was made to use what the Manhattan Project had created? How did he become President?***

## **Japan Surrenders**

-After the devastating atomic bomb attack, Japan surrendered. Now, Germany, Italy, and Japan, (the Axis Powers) were all defeated.

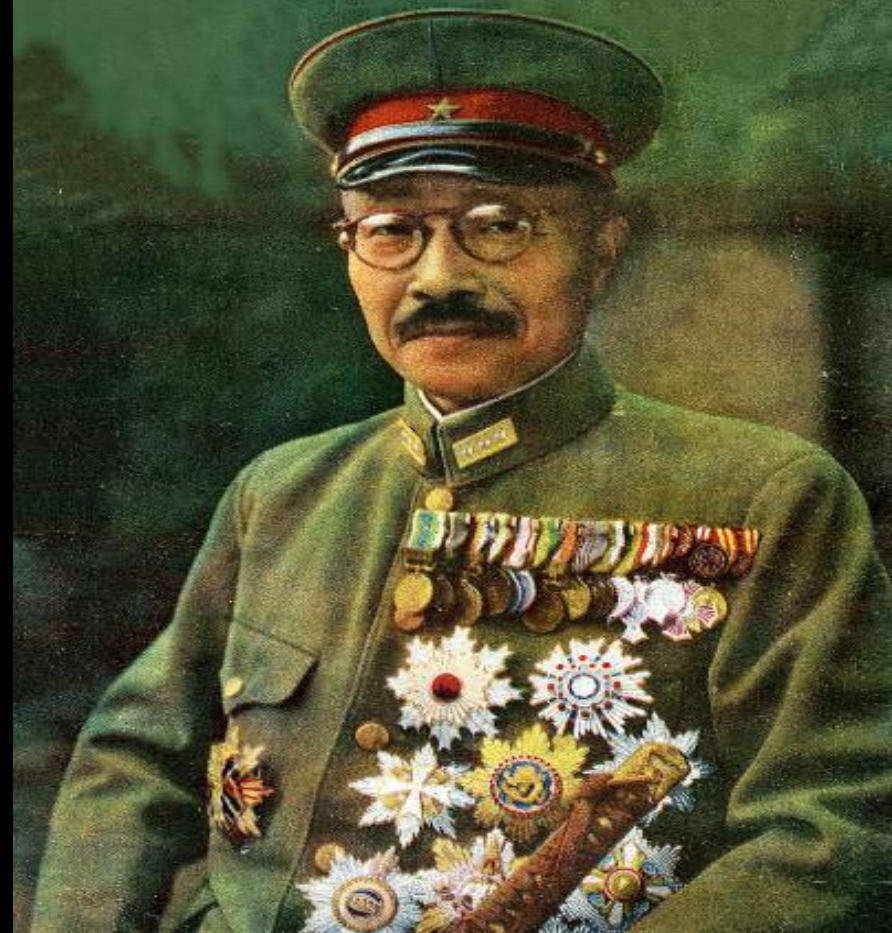
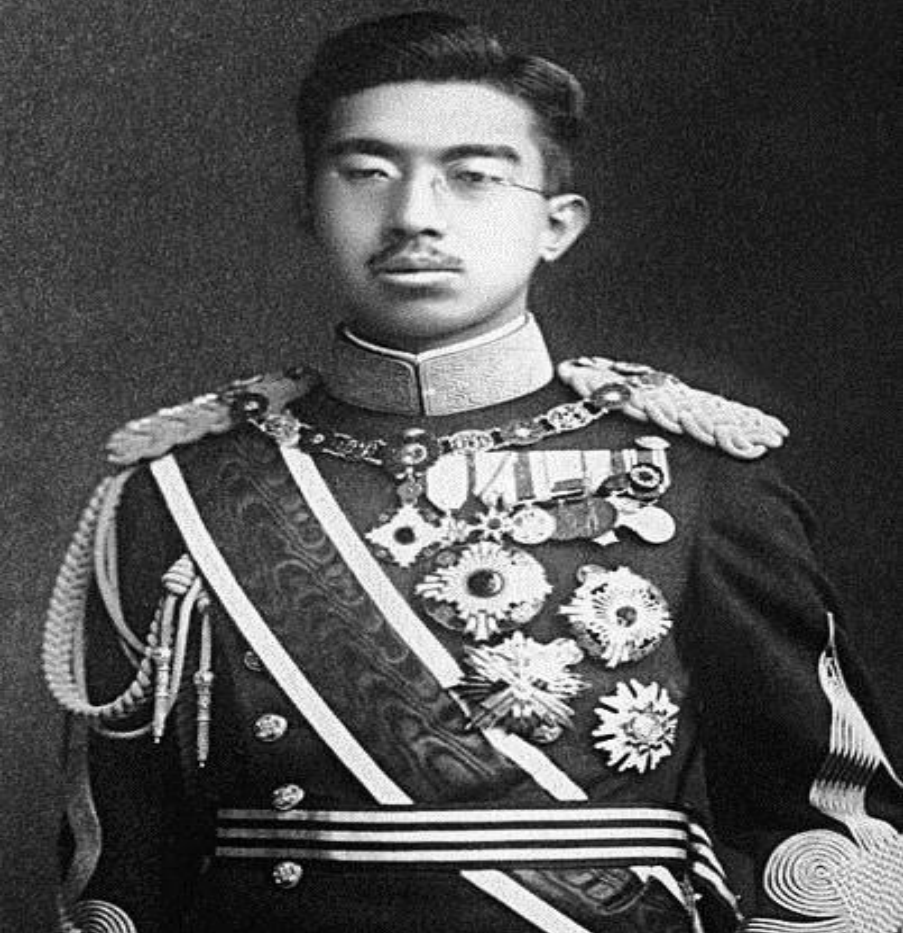
-General MacArthur met with Japanese leadership on the USS Missouri in Tokyo, on September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1945, to sign the Japanese Instrument of Surrender Treaty.

-The Prime Minister of Japan, and mastermind of many military campaigns, Hideki Tojo (1884-1948), was eventually executed. Emperor Hirohito (1901-1989) was allowed to stay in power, but had to submit to all of the Allied demands for the future of Japan.





**General Douglas MacArthur and Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu sign the Japanese Instrument of Surrender Treaty on the USS Missouri in Tokyo.**



**Even though Japan had an emperor, Hirohito, pictured to the left. Hideki Tojo, pictured to the right, had the real power in Japan as Prime Minister. Tojo ruled with an iron fist and had a leading role in many of the violent, aggressive invasions Japan initiated in World War II. Hirohito was allowed to remain in power, but had to submit to all Allied demands for the future. Tojo was executed.**

# World War II Ends

- World War II, which saw the Allies battle the Axis Powers, forever changed the world.
- There were between 70 to 80 million casualties in the war, the highest of any war ever fought in history.
- Yet, the Allies were able to take down the Fascist regimes of Germany and Italy and halt the Japanese Empire's stranglehold on the Pacific. The USA emerged as the most powerful superpower on earth, but a Cold War was on the horizon.

***#6: What arguments could one give to assert that the use of the atom bomb in WW II was unethical? What arguments could one give to assert that the use of the atom bomb in WW II was necessary?***



# **The End**

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