What is the meaning of this cartoon by Dr. Seuss?

- Like Germany, Japan began to display imperialistic intentions. **Emperor Hirohito** -- the leader of Japan-- transforms Japan into a militaristic, imperial nation.

  - **September 1931** - Japan invades Manchuria, northern China
Directions:

1) Using an Atlas or the Internet, fill in every country of this blank map of Asia.

2) Using color pencil, label and shade Japan and all areas it conquered in China and the Pacific by 1942 at the height of World War II!

Hang on to this, as we will be labeling more locations and battles as we learn them!!
Label the Map of Japan

Label Japan's major island, cities, bodies of water, and nearby countries on the map below.
Answers - Label the Map of Japan

Label Japan's major islands, cities, bodies of water, and nearby countries on the map below.

Japanese Aggression, 1931 - 1945

Guomindang China

© 1997 Matthew Wilke
The Japanese took advantage of China’s weakness and attacked.

The Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong and the Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-Shek had been fighting in an internal civil war but temporarily join forces to fight Japanese.
"The Nanking Massacre" - Japanese slaughtered at least 100,000 civilians and raped thousands of women in the Chinese capital between Dec. 1937 and Feb. 1938.
Japanese Bayonet Practice

Beheadings Took Place in Public!
The Japanese occupation of Nanking, the capital of the Republic of China, lead to one of the greatest horrors of the century, the Nanking Massacre. Complete the following:

PART I: You are the eyewitness reporter for the New York Times who witnessed the massacre! Read the document below. Using details from your reports, write a 200-word appeal to the United States and the rest of the world to intervene in order to stop further massacres from being committed by the Japanese in China! (Use specific details from the reading to support your pleas for help. And remember, its 1937! WWII has not yet begun.)

In your article, describe:
- What is going on?
- Why should other countries care? Why should they get involved?

PART II: Write an 150 word editorial response, answering the question, "Do you think the US will get involved to help? Why or why not?"
Thinking back to previous units, how did the relationship between the US and Japan break down in the days before the attack on Pearl Harbor?

Why did this happen, and what did the US do?

Japan wanted to expand in the Pacific in search of raw materials.
- Japan wanted Indochina

Problems:
- U.S. insisted of Japan’s withdrawal from China (Manchuria)
- Japan’s alliance with Germany and Italy (Tripartite Pact)

Result: Diplomatic relations between U.S. and Japan break down.
March 1940- Lend-Lease Act — allowed the U.S. to lend or lease arms to countries vital to the defense of the U.S. For example, U.S. lent Britain 50 destroyers!
Tensions between Japan and U.S. Increase!

- September 1940- Japan signs **Tripartite Pact** with Germany and Italy.
- In response, Roosevelt declares an **embargo** – suspension in trade against Japan. **Japan was cut off from its major source of oil**
  - Over 80 percent of its oil came from U.S. → Japan had only a two-year supply left for its airforce!
- November 1941- U.S.- Japanese Peace Talks
  - The U.S. demands Japan pulls out of China. Japan demands U.S. ends embargo and ends aid to China

Japan’s Decision for War

- **“Hull Note”**—delivered to Japan on Nov. 26, 1941
  - Restated U.S. demands
  - Prime Minister Tōjō sees note as ultimatum and and proof that further diplomacy was futile.
  - Japanese public opinion was firmly behind the decision for war.
- **Late Nov., 1941 – U.S. learns Japanese Armada leaves Japan/ lost track of and thought they were headed to attack the Philippines**
- **Dec. 6, Japan breaks off negotiations, refusing to leave China**
Writing Prompt:
Imagine that it is late November 1941. You are a special foreign policy advisor to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Political tensions between the U.S. and Japan have been increasing over the past several years. While you are unaware that Hirohito and his military have been planning to attack Pearl Harbor, you fear that war is about to break out. Write a 100-word foreign policy proposal to Roosevelt, including the following:

1) A summary about why tensions between the U.S. and Japan have increased.
2) A warning to the President about Japan’s military strengths and its ability to cause great harm to the U.S. navy as well as innocent civilians.
3) A solution to ending the tensions between the U.S. and Japan. Can you prevent war? Or, should the U.S. strike first if peace talks continue to fail? Explain.

Introduction: It is early morning, December 7, 1941. Just a few miles from the naval base, the Condor, a U.S. Navy minesweep, is on patrol. As the ship slides through the ocean's black waters, an officer sites a submarine’s periscope. The Condor follows its wake for several minutes, then alerts the Ward, a nearby destroyer. The Ward’s skipper, Lieutenant William Outerbridge, wakes his sleepy crew, and they scramble.

Imagine you are Lieutenant William Outerbridge, skipper of the destroyer, the Ward. You've just received the following signal from minesweeper Condor: “Sighted submerged submarine on a westerly course, speed nine knots.”

You have only a few moments to decide what to do. Make a list of the reasons why you should attack and another list of why you shouldn’t. What would happen if you did attack? What would happen if you didn’t?

½ page, in a well structured argument in complete sentences, please!
Japan attacks Pearl Harbor in Hawaii
- U.S. fleet caught unprepared
- 2400 sailors died, 1200 wounded, 18 ships sunk, and 160 aircraft damaged and 200 destroyed.
- Only the aircraft carriers, by chance on maneuvers, escaped the worst naval defeat in American history.

Later the same day, Japan attacks the Philippines, Guam, and Midway and attacks British forces in Hong Kong and the Malay Peninsula (Singapore)
The battleships moored along "Battleship Row" are the primary target of the attack's first wave. Ten minutes after the beginning of the attack a bomb crashes through the Arizona's two armored decks igniting its magazine. The explosion rips the ship's sides open like a tin can starting a fire that engulfs the entire ship. Within minutes she sinks to the bottom taking 1,300 lives with her. The sunken ship remains as a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives during the attack.
The harbor was ablaze due to massive oil spills. After jumping off their ships, many soldiers were burned alive.

USS West Virginia BB-48 (foreground) USS Tennessee BB-43 (background)
The USS Shaw explodes!

Ford Island; the USS Shaw DD-373 explosion can be seen in the background.

Pearl Harbor in Color!

What can we learn from the stories of survivors?
Pearl Harbor – 7th December 1941
Japanese View

As we closed in, enemy antiaircraft fire began to concentrate on us. Dark gray puffs burst all around. Most of them came from ships’ batteries, but land batteries were also active. Suddenly my plane bounced as if struck by a club. When I looked back to see what had happened, the radio operator said: ‘The fuselage is holed and the rudder wire damaged.’ We were fortunate that the plane was still under control, for it was imperative to fly a steady course as we approached the target. Now it was nearly time for ‘Ready to release,’ and I concentrated my attention on the lead plane to note the instant his bomb was dropped. Suddenly a cloud came between the bombsight and the target, and just as I was thinking that we had already overshot, the lead plane banked slightly and turned right toward Honolulu. We had missed the release point because of the cloud and would have to try again.

Commandermito Kichido

US View

I made my way to the quay and started to remove my clothes when I suddenly found myself in the water. I think the concussion of a bomb threw me in. I started swimming for the pipe line which was about one hundred and fifty feet away. I was about half way when my strength gave out entirely. My clothes and shocked condition sapped my strength, and I was about to go under when Major Shapley started to swim by, and seeing my distress, grasped my shirt and told me to hang to his shoulders while he swam in.

Activities
1. Describe what the attack on Pearl Harbor was like for a US sailor and a Japanese pilot.
2. How useful are these sources in explaining what the attack on Pearl Harbor was like for US sailors and Japanese pilots?

The railings, as we ascended, were very hot and as we reached the boat deck I noted that it was torn up and burned. The bodies of the dead were thick, and badly burned men were heading for the quarterdeck, only to fall apparently dead or badly wounded. The Major and I went between No. 3 and No. 4 turret to the starboard side and found Lieutenant Commander Fugia ordering the men over the side and assisting the wounded. He seemed exceptionally calm, and the Major stopped and they talked for a moment. Charred bodies were everywhere.
Contrasting Perspectives on the Pearl Harbor Attack

Directions: It is December 8th, 1941 and the attack on Pearl Harbor has recently occurred. You need to write two 150-word newspaper editorials, complete with one political cartoon each! Here’s how:

1) Read “Attack at Pearl Harbor, 1941” from eyewitnesstohistory.com. Then, writing from the perspective of an American reporter, write the 150-word editorial and draw the political cartoon, criticizing the attack!

2) Read “Attack at Pearl Harbor, 1941 – The Japanese Perspective.” Do the same as above, but from a Japanese perspective, praising the attack!

WARM UP:
1) How did the United States react to the attacks at Pearl Harbor?
2) How might the attack at Pearl Harbor be described as a mistake by the Japanese instead of a success?
Pearl Harbor Losses

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<tr>
<th>Personnel Killed</th>
<th>U. S.</th>
<th>Japan</th>
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<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Civilians</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
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<table>
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<th>Personnel Wounded</th>
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<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civilians</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>unknown</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Sunk or beached</th>
<th>U. S.</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
<th>U. S.</th>
<th>Japan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical Mistakes by the Japanese

* The Japanese failed to destroy the ship repair facility at Pearl Harbor.
* The Japanese did not seek out and destroy the two aircraft carriers Lexington and Enterprise (Battle of Midway).

The American Response to Japanese Attack

- FDR – “a date that will live in infamy.”
  - Dec. 8, 1941 - U.S. declares war on Japan
- Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.
  - World War II became a global war.
- Japan soon develops a new empire in the Pacific, establishing and fortifying an oceanic defense line.
- American military leaders focused on halting the Japanese advance and mobilizing the whole nation for war.
- Inside America itself, Japanese Americans were rounded up and sent to internment camps.
The war effort required all of America’s huge productive capacity and full employment of the workforce.

- Government expenditures soared.

- U.S. budget increases
  - 1940 $9 million
  - 1944 $100 million
  - Expenditures in WWII greater than all previous government budgets combined (150 years)
  - GNP 1939 91 billion
  - 1945 166 million
World War II ended the Great Depression.
Factories run at full capacity
- Ford Motor Company – one bomber plane per hour
People save money (rationing)
Army bases in South provide economic boom (most bases in South b/c of climate)
The national debt grew to $260 billion (6 times its size on Dec. 7, 1941)
Japanese American internment was the forced removal and internment (imprisonment) of 120,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans (about 62% were citizens!) from the West Coast of the U.S. during World War II.

About 110,000 men, women and children were sent to "War Relocation Centers" in remote portions of the nation's interior.
Create a six piece picture storyboard depicting Japan and the US entry into war.

Include a square for each of the following:

- Japanese aggression: the invasion of China
- Japan’s entry into the Axis powers with the Tripartite Act
- US declares an oil embargo on Japan
- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- US declares war on Japan
- US places Japanese Americans in internment camps

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Guidelines for Student Newspaper

**Description:**
You are serving as a newspaper writer/editor, and you are responsible for creating a one-page editorial section addressing the Internment of Japanese Americans in 1941. You should create articles, editorials, letters to the editor, political cartoons and illustrations about the topic discussed in class. You may include information from outside reading.

**Requirements for rough draft (in pencil) and final copy (ink):**
1. Name for newspaper
2. Date (from the period)
3. Your name as editor
4. Each article or editorial must have a title
5. One original cartoon or related illustration
6. One editorial Not required
7. At least one article
8. At least two letters to the editor (differing viewpoints)

* Articles and editorials should be factual, informative, and interesting.
* Spelling and neatness count!

*The rough draft (pencil copy) must be approved by the teacher before working on the final copy.*

*The final copy must be completed in ink or computer typed.*
Video: “America in the 20th C.: The World at War” (39 min)

Pay attention!!! Your assignment follows!

U.S. camps Vs. Nazi camps:
Ever wonder what life like in a Nazi Prisoner of War camp?

Directions: Read “Prisoner of War Camps in Germany” and “The Great Escape” and complete the accompanying crossword puzzles.
Great Escape Crossword

Across
2 These people made maps and travel documents (7)
5 Name given to those who hid bags of earth in their trouser legs (8)
7 Number of feet the tunnel was short by (3)
8 The tunnels were called Tom, Dick and ___(5)
9 Month of 1942 when the camp was opened (5)
11 Nickname of the chief escape officer (3,1)
12 Used to shore up the tunnels (3,5)
13 Problems were caused because the earth dug out was a different ___ (6)

Down
1 Number of men that escaped (7,3)
3 Polish town where Stalag Luft III was located (5)
4 The Germans believed this was impossible (6)
6 Those people made civilian clothes (7)
10 Fate of 50 escapees (6)

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Prisoner of War Camps in Germany - Crossword

Across
3 All camps were enclosed with this (6,4)
5 There was at least one of these a day to count prisoners (4,4)
6 Prisoners looked forward to parcels from this organisation (3,5)
9 Prisoner of War camp originally intended for ___ force prisoners (6,4)

Down
1 Prisoner of war camp for naval personnel (6)
2 All prisoners suffered from this (6)
3 Where prisoners were housed (8)
4 Transit and interrogation camp (5)
7 Prisoner of war camp for enlisted men (6)
8 Prisoner of war camp for officers (5)
10 Used to transport prisoners and troops (5)

© www.historyonthenet.com
By 1942, when the U.S. Treasury Department was running low on funds for the war effort, it contacted Disney, Merry Melodies, and other production companies to produce propagandist cartoons to mobilize support at home.

These cartoons tended to depict the Germans and Japanese in highly stereotypical ways.

The Swastika-dotted landscape of Der Fuehrer's Face (1942) was the perfect brass band musical vehicle for Donald Duck, a Nazi munitions worker who "alters between screwing nose cones onto bombs and saluting framed portraits of Adolf Hitler".

The Japanese make a cameo appearance too - and wouldn't you know it, they've got lime green skin, big bulging eyeglasses, Tupperware haircuts and protruding dentures rivaling those of Bugs Bunny.
Why are the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway considered a turning point in the war?

- American Forces halted the Japanese advances in two decisive naval battles:
  - **Coral Sea (May 1942)**
    - U.S. stopped fleet convoying Japanese troops to New Guinea
    - Japanese designs on Australia ended
  - **Battle of Midway (June 1942)**
    - Japanese Admiral Yamamoto hoped to capture Midway Island as a base to attack Pearl Harbor again
    - U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz caught the Japanese by surprise and sank 3 of the 4 aircraft carriers, 332 planes, and 3500 men.

**The Japanese defeat at Midway was the turning point in the Pacific!**
- Japanese advances stopped.
- U.S. assumes initiative.
- Japanese have shortage of able pilots.

**Censorship and Propaganda**
- News of the defeat was kept from the Japanese public.
  - Government attempts to keep morale high.
Directions: This video features a lot of computer-generated imagery of the battle. Write a 200-word commentary about whether this new type of Technology is useful in recreating WWII battles.
In-Class Assignment:
Create a pictoral timeline of the Battle of the Pacific!

- **Directions:** Working in groups of 2-3, you will create a massive timeline of the Battle of the Pacific. Your timeline must:
  - 1) Start with the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 (p. 707)
  - 2) Include easy-to-read written descriptions of all major battles and their outcomes from 1941 – 1945 (p. 722-725, 741-743, 748-752). End your timeline with the A-Bombs on Japan and Japanese surrender.
  - 3) Each major event/battle must include an illustration or political cartoon with the description.
    - **Timeline example:**
      - December 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor
      - Was bombed by the Japanese.

Turning the Tide in the Pacific

- **Are these dates on your timelines?**
  - **June 1942:** Battle of Midway — Considered the “turning point” of the Pacific war, the U.S. wins back Midway Island from the Japanese who suffer heavy losses of ships and aircraft.
  - **August 1942:** American forces invade Guadalcanal
  - **July 1943:** The start of the United State’s South Pacific offensive
  - **February 1944:** American forces invade the Marshall Islands
- **April 1943** -- Yamamoto, the Japanese admiral, is assassinated by the U.S. (A)
- **October 1944** - The liberation of the Philippines under U.S. General MacArthur and the last major naval action for the Japanese
- **Loss of Saipan** (August 1944)
  - “the naval and military heart and brain of Japanese defense strategy”
  - **Political crisis in Japan**
    - The government could no longer hide the fact that they were losing the war.
    - Tojo resigns on July 18, 1944

- **Iwo Jima** (February, 1945)
  - American marines invaded this island, which was needed to provide fighter escort for bombings over Japan
April to June 1945 - Invasion of Okinawa

On April 6, 1945 waves of planes made hundreds of kamikaze attacks, in Operation Kikusui ("floating chrysanthemums"). Kamikaze attacks focused at first on Allied destroyers on picket duty, and then on the carriers in the middle of the fleet.

Okinawa

Why were Iwo & Okinawa Vital?

This island is only 600 miles from Tokyo, the Japanese jam-pack it with 21,000 of their best soldiers.

Americans blast it from offshore fire days.

Winning the rest of Iwo takes three more weeks.

Japan sends its few remaining planes in "kamikaze" attacks (suicide missions).

Only 2% of the 21,000 Japanese troops are taken alive. Americans slay 17,000 men killed or wounded out of 110,000.

Okinawa - This island is only 350 miles from Japan's main islands - perfect for a base to invade Japan!

On Feb. 19, the Marines land on the tiny volcanic island.

After four days of bitter fighting, they raise the American flag on Mount Suribachi!

American land on Okinawa April 1, 1945.

If this is what the fight will be like in Japan itself, we're in trouble.

Chester the U.S. Marine

American IP in 1944-1945

Stock market crash
With an increasing number of defeats in the Pacific, Japan turns to a new weapon: the Kamikaze. What is the philosophy of the Kamikaze?

Read “Kamikaze Attack, 1944” from eyewitnesstohistory.com, which describes how American sailors felt about the attacks. Do you think the kamikazes successfully accomplished their objectives?
U.S. Victory at Okinawa

- Suicide attacks by planes or boats at Okinawa sank or put out of action at least 30 US warships and at least three US merchant ships.
- The attacks expended 1,465 Japanese planes. No US aircraft carriers, battleships or cruisers were sunk or severely damaged by kamikazes at Okinawa, and most of the ships destroyed were destroyers or smaller vessels.
- 110,000 Japanese soldiers killed

March to August 1945 - Greatest air offensive in history. One raid on Tokyo on March 10 killed 100,000 and wounded 125,000 with 300 B-29 Superfortress heavy bombers.
Prompt: This video explores the tough, ethical decisions which the U.S. President and his administration had to make in order to win World War II. In 200 words, explain each of the following tough decisions and whether you agree with them. Explain your responses: 1) The Invasion of Normandy (D-Day), 2) the assault on Iwo Jima, 3) fire bombing of Japan, 4) the atom bombs on Japan.
FDR had funded the top-secret Manhattan Project to develop an atomic bomb

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer successfully tested in the summer of 1945.

FDR had died on April 12, 1945, and the decision was left to Harry Truman.

An amphibious invasion could cost over 350,000 Allied casualties.
The First Successful Atomic Bomb Tests

- **July 16, 1945** - The first atomic bomb is detonated at Los Alamos New Mexico
- Truman issues Potsdam ultimatum to Japanese on July 26th, warning Japan to surrender or else!

Video Clip: Atomic Bomb Test

*DAWN OF THE ATOMIC AGE*

—Albert Grobe—
Some strategies that were considered by scientists and the Truman Administration.

Question: What would be the pros and cons of each?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. For this idea:</th>
<th>B. Against this idea:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Keep our invention of the bomb a complete secret and do not use it in this war.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Detonate the bomb in an American desert so that the Japanese can hear about its power.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>As above, but specifically invite members of Japan over and then give them a new opportunity to surrender before full use of the weapon is employed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Give a military demonstration in a deserted part of Japan followed by a renewed opportunity to surrender before we drop the bomb on a Japanese city.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Use the bomb immediately and mercilessly on a Japanese city.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Judgements

We had the means to end the war quickly, with a great saving of human life. I believed it was the sensible thing to do, and I still do.  
--- Luis W. Alvarez, physicist

We were afraid that Hitler had the bomb first, and we made this bomb, which shortened the war and saved a lot of American and Japanese lives in the Japanese war.  
--- Victor Weisskopf, physicist

If I had known that the German would not succeed in constructing the atom bomb, I would have never lifted a finger.  
--- Albert Einstein, physicist

I think it was necessary to drop one, but the second one could have easily been avoided. I think Japan would have capitulated anyway.  
--- Hans Bethe, physicist

I believe it was an error that Truman did not ask Stalin to carry on further talks with Japan, and also that the warning to Japan was completely inadequate.  
--- J. Robert Oppenheimer, physicist

Discussion Points:

*Scientists should continually push the boundaries of what is possible and not consider the potential effects of their research.*

*There are no circumstances in which a government has the right to keep secrets from its citizens.*
The atom bomb is dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force Japan to surrender!

- **August 6, 1945** - Enola Gay drops bomb on Hiroshima
  - 140,000 dead; tens of thousands injured; radiation sickness; 80% of buildings destroyed
- **August 9, 1945** - second bomb dropped on Nagasaki
  - 72,000 dead; 62,000 injured
On August 6th 1945, the Enola Gay, a USA bomber, dropped a bomb called "Little Boy" on Hiroshima. Hiroshima was the first city ever targeted to be bombed by an atomic weapon. The battles at Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain and even Stalingrad seemed to pale into comparison with what took place in Hiroshima. The initial heat blast was 900 times hotter than the surface of the sun. 80,000 people were killed instantly - many vaporized underneath the bomb blast. By 1950, 200,000 people had died as a result of the bomb. Between 1950-1980, a further 97,000 people died from cancers associated with the radiation caused by "Little Boy"
1. How useful are Sources A and B to explain why President Truman ordered the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan in 1945?

**Source A: James Byrne, US Secretary of State, speaking in 1945.**

Any weapon that would bring an end to the war and save a million casualties among American boys was justified, and we were talking about people who hadn't hesitated at Pearl Harbor to make a sneak attack destroying not only ships but the lives of many American sailors. I would have been satisfied had the Russians determined not to enter the war against Japan. I believed the A-bomb would be successful and would force the Japanese to accept surrender on our terms. I feared what would happen when the Red Army entered Manchuria.

**Source B: An extract from The Roots of European Security by the Russian historian Vadim Nekrasov, 1984.**

Officially the Americans claimed that the bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was aimed at bringing the end of the war nearer and avoiding unnecessary bloodshed and casualties. But they had entirely different objectives. The purpose of the bombings was to intimidate other countries, above all the Soviet Union. In other words the US decision to use atomic energy for military purposes was meant to produce a diplomatic and psychological impact, and this has since involved the world in a nuclear arms race.

2. How reliable is Source C to an historian why the Americans dropped the Atomic Bomb on the Japanese in 1945?

**Source C: an extract from Sanity –the voice of CND (the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), 1985.**

The Japanese were on the verge of surrender. General Groves, the engineer director of the atom bomb project was desperate to try the bomb. The military equipment was available and had been developed at a cost of $2,000 million. It would have been difficult to justify not using it after such a vast financial investment. Truman was very impressed with what he heard and believed the bomb should be used. For some reason the scientists failed to mention the long-term dangers of radiation.
3. ‘Truman was fully justified in dropping the atomic bombs on Japan to end the war in the Pacific.’ Is there sufficient evidence in Sources A to J to support this interpretation? Use the Sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

Source D: Letter from Truman to Irv Kupcinet, August 5, 1963
HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI
August 5, 1963

Dear Kup:

I appreciated most highly your column of July 30th, a copy of which you sent me. I have been rather careful not to comment on the articles that have been written on the dropping of the bomb for the simple reason that the dropping of the bomb was completely and thoroughly explained in my Memoirs, and it was done to save 125,000 youngsters on the American side and 125,000 on the Japanese side from getting killed and that is what it did. It probably also saved a half million youngsters on both sides from being maimed for life.

You must always remember that people forget, as you said in your column, that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was done while we were at peace with Japan and trying our best to negotiate a treaty with them.

All you have to do is to go out and stand on the keel of the Battleship in Pearl Harbor with the 3,000 youngsters underneath it who had no chance whatever of saving their lives. That is true of two or three other battleships that were sunk in Pearl Harbor. Altogether, there were between 3,000 and 6,000 youngsters killed at that time without any declaration of war. It was plain murder.

I knew what I was doing when I stopped the war that would have killed a half million youngsters on both sides if those bombs had not been dropped. I have no regrets and, under the same circumstances, I would do it again - and this letter is not confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Mr. Irv Kupcinet

Chicago Sun-Times

Chicago, Illinois

Source E: An extract from The Collins Encyclopaedia of Military History, 1993.

No one knows how long a fanatical Japan could have continued the war if the bombs had not been dropped. It is clear that these weapons combined with Soviet entry into the war, convinced the Japanese Emperor and Government that further resistance was hopeless.

Source F: An extract from President Truman’s memoirs, 1958.

All of us realised that the fighting would be fierce and the losses heavy. General Marshall told me it might cost half a million American lives.

Source G: An Allied prisoner of war in Japan speaking after the war – from The Emperor’s Guest, by Fletcher Cooke, 1972.

There is no doubt in my mind that these atomic bombs saved many more lives than the tens of thousands that they had killed. They saved the lives of tens of thousands of Japanese – for, let there be no mistake, if the Emperor had decided to fight on, the Japanese would have fought to the last man.
Guidelines: Read the worksheet “Hiroshima and Nagasaki.” You are special foreign policy advisor to President Truman. You will be chosen to defend one of the following positions to end the war against Japan in debate format:
1) Use the A-Bombs
2) Your own proposal to force the Japanese to surrender. Why is your strategy best, based on the evidence provided? Describe the possible consequences of...
Video Clip: Atomic Bomb Devastation

The Atomic Bomb

- Just 4 days after the end of the Potsdam Conference, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima (6 August).
- Three days later, another one dropped on Nagasaki (9 August), the same day that Soviet forces invaded Japanese-occupied Manchuria in China. Japan finally surrendered on 2nd September and World War Two was over.
- Within three years, the USSR would have its own atomic bomb of its own, and the course of the Cold War dictated the fate of the world.

Futaba Kitayama, then 50 years of age, was 1.7 kilometres from the centre of the explosion at Hiroshima.
Here are her memories:

"Someone shouted, "A parachute is coming down." I scrambled in the direction she pointed. Just at that moment the sky was facing flash. I did not remember what came first - the flash of light or the sound of an explosion that roared down to my body. Anyway, the next moment I was knocked down flat on the ground. Immediately things started falling down around my head and shoulders. I couldn't see anything. I seemed pitch dark. I managed to crawl out of the debris.

Soon I noticed the air seemed terrible. Then I was shocked by the feeling that the skin of my face had come off. Then the hands and arms too. Glaring from the elbows to my fingertips, all the skin of my right hand came off and hung down grotesquely. The skin of my left hand, all my fingers, also came off. What happened to the skin that had been such a clear blue was now a mere black caked. I tried to wind toward the bridge, jumping over the piles of debris.

What I saw under the bridge was shocking. Hundreds of people were squirming in the stream. I could not tell if they were men or women. They looked all alike. Their faces were whiter and grey, their hair was standing up. Holding their hands high, glistening people were rushing to the river. I felt the same urge because the pain was all over my body which had been exposed to a heat ray strong enough to burn my pants to ashes. I was about to leap into the river only to remember that I could not swim.

I went back up to the bridge. There, school girls, kids, the old, were wailing around in confusion. Upon seeing it, I looked back and found the TallHIGH building was suddenly had burst into flame. I felt thought that the bombs had hit only the area where I was. When crossing the bridge, which I did not recognize, I found all its parapets of solid farm-concrete had gone. The bridge looked terribly unsafe. Under the bridge were floating, life dead cots and clothes, many bodies badly covered by blanket clothes. In the shaker water near the banks, a woman was lying face down, not breathing, and blood spouting. A horrifying scene. Here in the world could such a cruel thing happen? I wondered if I had my grandmother had not a lot of doctors had fallen upon the earth.

I found myself standing on the centre of a parade ground. I must have taken more than two hours to get to the parade ground. The darkness of the sky deepened somewhat. Still the sun as it was covered with a heavy cloud was dim and gloomy. My burns starting burning. It was a kind of pain different from an ordinary burn which might be understood. No one was doing anything. I gasped in pain. The red part of my body was glowing intensely. My hands were lying face down, not breathing, and blood spouting. A horrifying scene. Here in the world could such a cruel thing happen? I wondered if I had my grandmother had not a lot of doctors had fallen upon the earth.

They were crying insanely "mother, mother!" They were so severely burned and blood-stained that one could scarcely dare to look at them. I said do nothing for them but watch them die one by one. Seeing them mothers in pain.

As far as I could see with my declining eyesight was all in flames. Suddenly, my face became white. I put my hands carefully on my cheeks and felt my face. It seemed to have settled to below its skin. Then I could not see any legs. Then I could see eyes and hands. Soon I was not able to see at all. I kept walking. I saw the street many shisha being called away by stretcher, cars and trucks heavily loaded with corpses and wounded who looked like beasts. came and passed me. On both sides of the street, many people were watching about the street-lighters..."
Mayor of Hiroshima

On July 11, 2001, the mayor of Hiroshima, Tadanori Akiba, met with Keizai Koho Fellows. These were visiting educators from Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. During the formal meeting, he briefly reviewed the devastation of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and the rebuilding that has taken place over the past fifty-plus years. He hoped that the educators would share their firsthand knowledge with students and colleagues. In his closing remarks, Mayor Akiba stated, “We will not repeat the evil. The only way we can make the world better is to learn from history. We should not forget.”

Photos courtesy of Sam Ayres

- If you were traveling to Hiroshima, Japan, what would you say to Mayor Akiba?
- What can you do to promote peace and reduce or remove the threat of nuclear war?
Japanese “Unconditional” Surrender and Truman’s Reflections on War

• **September 2, 1945** - The formal Japanese surrender ceremony is held in Tokyo harbor on the U.S.S. Missouri

  Truman--“We shall not forget Pearl Harbor.”
Review:
Can you solve these anagrams?

World War Two Events – anagrams
Unscramble the words to find a World War Two event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink UK</th>
<th>Addy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baboon or a Star Praise</td>
<td>Flat brain to bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbal or par</td>
<td>O Irish ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat as raw</td>
<td>Red waster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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World War Two Crossword

Across
1. Decisive US naval victory over the Japanese (6)
2. Hitler’s invasion of this country led to the outbreak of war (6)
3. Two of these were used to force a Japanese surrender (6,4)
4. Hitler’s ‘lightning war’ (10)
5. The allies defeated German forces in this N. African battle (2,7)
6. The German invasion of Russia was called Operation ________ (10)

Down
2. British soldiers had to be rescued from this beach (7)
3. The Japanese bombed this US naval base (5,6)
4. Name given to the first few months of the war when Britain saw no military action (6,3)
5. This battle was the first Russian victory over Germany (10)
6. Code name for the allied invasion of western Europe (1,3)

www.historyonthenet.com
**Review Sheet on WWII Battles**

**DUNKIRK**
The Allied forces were housed by the advancing German armies at Dunkirk. 138,000 managed to escape across the English Channel. Naval craft had to be scoured by hundreds of little ships and their civilian crews who had volunteered to take part. The escape was a major achievement, but as the Allies had been pushed from Europe, there was a real threat of a German invasion of Britain.

**BATTLE OF BRITAIN**
To save an invasion of Britain, the German airforce (Luftwaffe) had to get control of the skies. Initially challenged by RAF, it struck auditor range. The raids were effective, but Hitler's decision to change tactics and begin bombing British cities allowed the RAF to recover.

The British invention of radar meant German aircraft could be detected and intercepted early. This, and the night fighter units of the British pilots, meant Nazi Germany was unable to gain control of the skies and had to delay invasion plans.

**D-DAY**
On June 6 1944, code named D-Day, the Allied invasion of Western Europe began. Allied forces landed on the Normandy Peninsula in Northern France. Heavy weather made landing conditions extremely difficult. The invasion caught the Germans by surprise. It was described by Churchill as the greatest amphibious operation in history. Despite huge casualties, this was the beginning of the Allied invasion of Europe.

**OPERATION BARBAROSSA**
Nazi Germany and Russia had agreed not to fight in 1939. But in June 1941, Germany invaded, and Russia became an ally of Britain and France.

**PEARL HARBOR**
Japan decided to build up its Empire in Asia, which was dominated by the Western powers (Britain, France & USA). With Britain and France occupied by war in Western Europe, the only country who could stand up to Japan was America.

On 7 December 1941, Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor where a large part of the US navy was based and caused major damage.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was greeted with shock and indignation in the United States. President Roosevelt declared war on Japan and Germany and only two days later declared war on the United States.

**HIROSHIMA**
Although devastated by the Allied bombing attack, Japan's defenses were too strong to be affected. Japan declared war on the United States.

On 6 August 1945 an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and, three days later, a second bomb on Nagasaki. The catastrophic effect of the new weapon forced Japan to surrender.

**Glossary**
- **Amphibious**: land forces from the sea
- **Allies**: Britain, France & later USA, Russia
- **Axis**: Germany, Italy & Japan
- **Cataclysm**: disastrous event
- **Desolation**: areas of complete destruction
- **Indignation**: anger or unfair treatment

**WAR AT SEA**
British survival depended upon the flow of supplies from North America. German submarines, known as U-boats, posed the biggest threat to the supply routes. The Royal Navy tried to prevent and intercept supply convoys but the reach of the U-boats caused serious damage to shipping in the Atlantic.

Better anti-submarine weapons and detection devices, improved convoy support groups, sea-range aircrew and escort carriers all helped to eventually defeat the U-boats of the U-boats.

**DEsert War**
Air raids were a bitter series of victories in North Africa. But shortages of equipment and forces led to a monthly retreat under Allied attack. The Afrika Korps was able to eventually win the desert war in the battle of El Alamein.

**NOTES**
- Found at www.SchoolHistory.co.uk