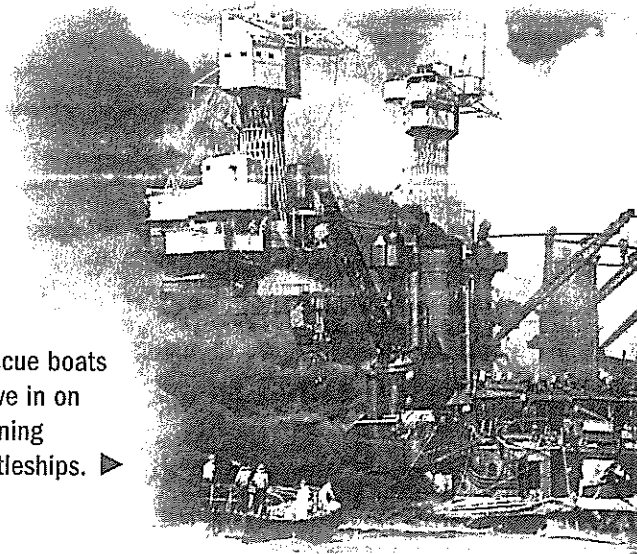


Primary Source Shock at Pearl Harbor

A Surprise Attack The Japanese succeeded in their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Sailor Charles Christensen describes the terrible scene on the USS *Arizona*:

"The oil was on fire, and they were trying to swim out of it. They'd come up and try to get their breath. The whites of their eyes were red. Their skin was coming off."

—from *Remember Pearl Harbor*



Rescue boats move in on burning battleships. ▶

U.S. Losses at Pearl Harbor

Human Casualties	Killed	Wounded
Navy	1,998	710
Marine Corps	109	69
Army	233	364
Civilian	48	35

Ships	
Sunk or beached	12
Damaged	9

Aircraft	
Destroyed	164
Damaged	159

Critical Thinking

Speculating If the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor had not occurred, do you think the United States would have entered the war? Why or why not?

Isolationists opposed the law, arguing that it would bring America closer to war. Britain, short of cash, was the first to use lend-lease.

In mid-1941, Roosevelt also had the navy protect British ships when they were close to the United States. When the Germans fired on American destroyers, Roosevelt ordered American ships to “shoot-on-sight” German and Italian ships found in certain areas.

The Atlantic Charter

In August 1941, President Roosevelt and British prime minister Churchill met and drew up the **Atlantic Charter**. While Roosevelt made no military promises, he joined Churchill in setting goals for the world after “the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny.” The two nations pledged that the people would be free to choose their own form of government and live free of “fear and want.” They urged **disarmament**—giving up military weapons—and the creation of a “permanent system of general security.”

Reading Check Explaining Why did isolationists oppose the Lend-Lease Act?

The Japanese Threat

Main Idea The United States entered World War II as a result of Japan’s attack on the Pearl Harbor military base in 1941.

History and You Do you remember how the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, led to a war? The same thing happened in 1941 when an attack on American soil drew the United States into World War II.

While Hitler and Mussolini waged war in Europe, the Japanese made military conquests in the Far East. After seizing much of China in the 1930s, the Japanese continued their expansion. After France’s fall in 1940, they seized French-ruled Indochina in South east Asia. Japan also planned to take the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and the American territory of the Philippines, primarily to acquire badly needed rubber and oil.

The United States Responds

The United States responded to Japan’s moves by applying economic pressure.

Roosevelt froze all Japanese funds, or reserves of money, in U.S. banks. He also stopped the sale of oil, gasoline, and other resources that Japan lacked. The action angered the Japanese.

In October 1941, the Japanese prime minister, Fumimaro Konoye, resigned. Konoye wanted to hold talks with the United States because he believed Japan could not defeat America in a war. The new leader, General Hideki Tōjō, did not share Konoye's views. Still, on November 20, talks began in Washington. Meanwhile, Tōjō's government began planning an attack on the United States.

Attack on Pearl Harbor

At 7:55 A.M. on Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese warplanes attacked the American military base at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii. Ships there were anchored in a neat row, and airplanes were grouped together on the airfield—easy targets for an air attack.

The attack destroyed many battleships, cruisers, and airplanes. More than 2,300 soldiers, sailors, and civilians were killed. Fortunately, at the time of the attack, the navy's three aircraft carriers were at sea.

The Americans at Pearl Harbor were taken completely by surprise. According to Lieutenant Commander Charles Coe:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The capsizing of the *Oklahoma* was to me a sight beyond all belief. It was in fact the most awful thing I had ever seen. To watch this big battleship capsize and to see only her bottom sticking up out of the water like the back of a turtle and to realize that U.S. officers and men were still in there—well, I just couldn't believe it. It made me realize . . . that war had come to Hawaii."

—from December 7, 1941

The attack on Pearl Harbor united the country. The next day, Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war, calling December 7 "a date which will live in infamy."

On December 11, Germany and Italy—Japan's allies—declared war on the United States. Congress then declared war on them. The United States joined the Allied nations—including Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union—against the Axis Powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Reading Check Explaining Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?

Section 2 Review

History **ONLINE**
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Use each of these terms in a complete sentence that will help explain its meaning: blitzkrieg, disarmament, lend.

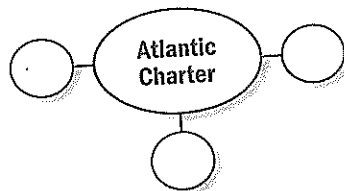
Main Ideas

2. **Analyzing** What was the blitzkrieg, and why was it so effective during the war?
3. **Identifying** What was the outcome of the presidential election in 1940?

4. **Analyzing** Explain why the attack on Pearl Harbor was successful.

Critical Thinking

5. **Listing** Re-create a diagram like the one below to list the main goals of the Atlantic Charter.



6. **Creative Writing** You are a teen living in London in September 1940. Write a journal entry explaining what it is like living in a city that is daily bombarded.

7. **Answer the Essential Question**
How did peaceful nations confront foreign aggressors in World War II?

The Pacific Front

Main Idea The Allies fought the Japanese for four long years in the Pacific.

History and You Have you ever had to follow a step-by-step plan to finish a project? Read to learn how step-by-step, the Allies pushed back Japan on the Pacific front.

On December 7, 1941, the same day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Japanese bombers struck American airfields in the Philippines and on the islands of Wake and Guam—key American bases in the Pacific. In the following days, the Japanese intensified their campaign in the Pacific. They invaded Thailand and Malaya and captured Guam, Wake Island, and Hong Kong.

Japanese troops landed in the Philippines in mid-December and had quickly taken the capital of Manila. The defending forces—Filipino and American troops commanded by American general **Douglas MacArthur**—were forced to retreat to the rugged Bataan Peninsula west of Manila and the small island fortress of Corregidor.

The Philippines Fall

After months of fierce fighting, the exhausted Allied troops defending Bataan

surrendered on April 9, 1942. The forces on Corregidor held out for another month. The Japanese forced their Bataan prisoners—many sick and near starvation—to march to a prison camp more than 60 miles away. About 76,000 prisoners started out, but only about 54,000 of those on the **Bataan Death March** reached the camp. As survivor Marion Lawton recalled:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“We’d march all day, a continuous plodding along, just trying to keep up. I always tried to stay in the middle of the column rather than on the flanks. That way I was further away . . . and might avoid a . . . beating. I don’t know how to explain a typical day except that it was brutal, exhausting, hot, and your feet and legs just ached.”

—from *Death March: The Survivors of Bataan*

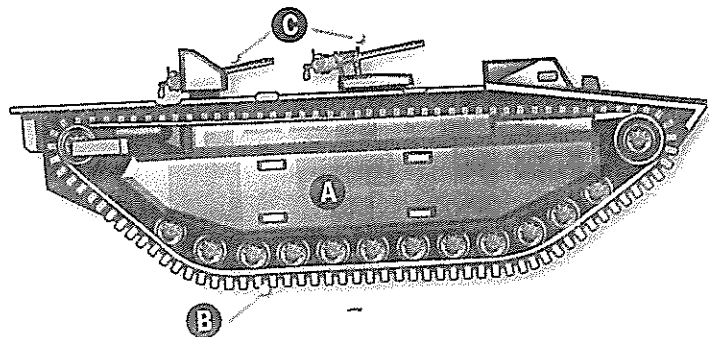
Two months before the surrender, General MacArthur left for Australia to command Allied forces in the Pacific. MacArthur told the Filipinos, “I shall return.”

Island Hopping

With Japan’s victories, American morale was low. Then in April 1942, 16 American bombers, launched from an aircraft carrier in the Pacific, bombed Tokyo. This daring raid led by James Doolittle had little military importance, but it lifted Americans’ spirits.

Primary Source Amphibious Warfare

The LVT “Amphtrac” In the invasion of Tarawa, only one vehicle—the LVT, or amphibious tractor “amphtrac”—was able to cross hazardous coral reefs and deliver troops onto the beaches. The “amphtrac” is like a boat with tank tracks. A true amphibian is capable of movement afloat and ashore.



- A Armor-plated pontoon (float)
- B Tracks
- C Machine guns

Critical Thinking

Making Connections How did physical geography affect U.S. military strategy on the Pacific front during the war?

In May 1942 American warships defeated a Japanese fleet in the Battle of the Coral Sea. An even greater victory followed in June 1942. In the **Battle of Midway**, northwest of Hawaii, the navy destroyed four Japanese aircraft carriers and hundreds of airplanes.

The United States was now ready to go on the offensive against Japan. The commanders—General MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz—adopted a strategy known as **island hopping**. This called for attacking and capturing certain key islands. The United States then used these islands as bases for leapfrogging to others, moving ever closer to the Philippines—and to Japan.

Between August 1942 and February 1943, American forces engaged in a campaign for control of **Guadalcanal**, one of the Solomon Islands. The Japanese put up stiff resistance, but the Americans finally secured the island.

In June 1944, American forces captured Guam and other islands nearby. Guam provided a base for launching bombing strikes

on Japan. In October, American ships destroyed most of the Japanese fleet at the **Battle of Leyte Gulf** in the Philippines.

The Advance on Japan

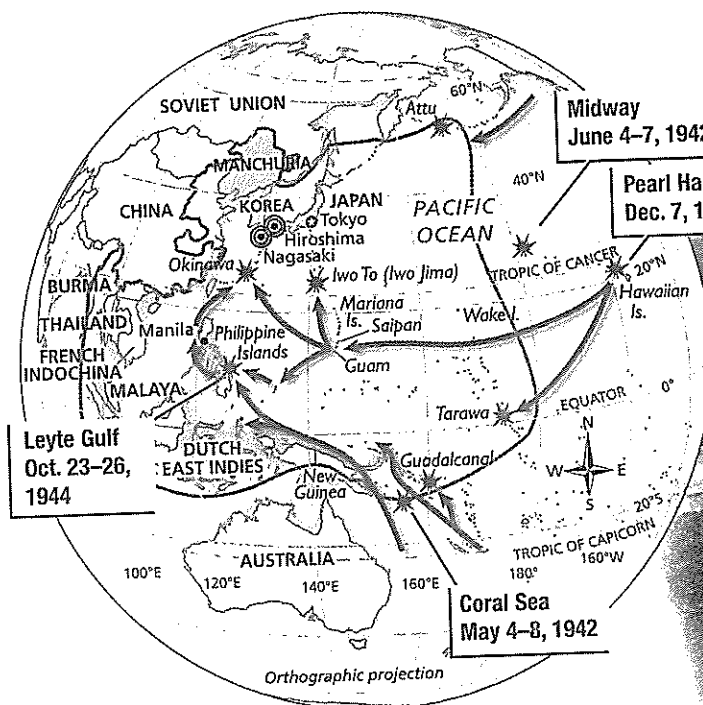
American forces then closed in on Japan. In March 1945, they seized the island of Iwo Jima and in June the island of Okinawa. The Japanese fought fiercely to defend these islands so near Japan. Thousands of Americans died in the battles, and many thousands more were wounded.

With most of the Japanese air force and navy destroyed, American bombers pounded Tokyo and other major cities of Japan. In desperation, the Japanese unleashed suicide pilots known as **kamikazes**. They crashed planes loaded with explosives into American ships. Kamikaze pilots sank several destroyers during the battle for Okinawa.

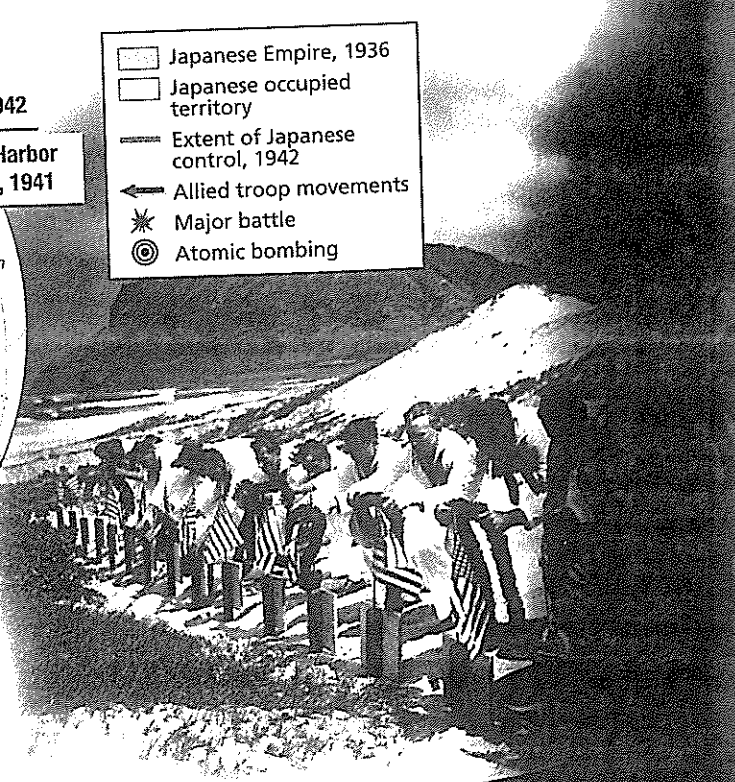
Reading Check Explaining What is significant about the Battle of Midway?

War in the Pacific

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



Honoring Those Who Died Enlisted men from the Naval Station at Kaneohe, Hawaii, place leis on the graves of the comrades killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.



The End of the War

Main Idea American use of the atomic bomb brought about Japan's surrender in the Pacific conflict.

History and You What challenges in your life have forced you to make changes? Read to find out how Japanese leaders were forced to make changes as a result of a powerful new weapon.

Although the Japanese faced certain defeat, they continued to fight. Their refusal to surrender led the United States to use a powerful new weapon: the atomic bomb.

In 1939 the German-born physicist Albert Einstein wrote to President Roosevelt warning him that the Nazis might try to use the energy of the atom to build "extremely powerful bombs." Roosevelt then organized a committee of scientists to study the issue. In 1941, the committee members met with British scientists who already were working on a similar bomb. The Americans were impressed

with the British research. They then urged Roosevelt to start a program so that the U.S. could develop its own atomic bomb.

President Roosevelt created a top-secret operation, the Manhattan Project. In 1942 scientists at the University of Chicago built the world's first nuclear reactor, a device that splits apart atoms and releases energy. Later, another team of scientists and engineers built an atomic bomb at a secret laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. On July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb went off in a test near Alamogordo in the New Mexico desert.

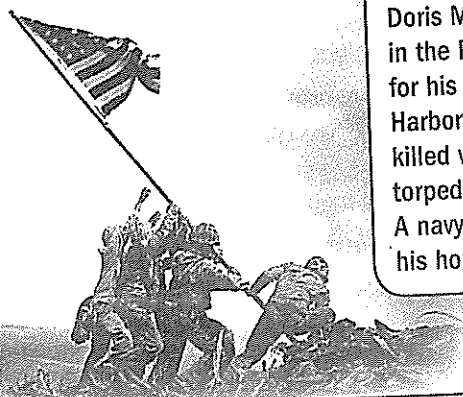
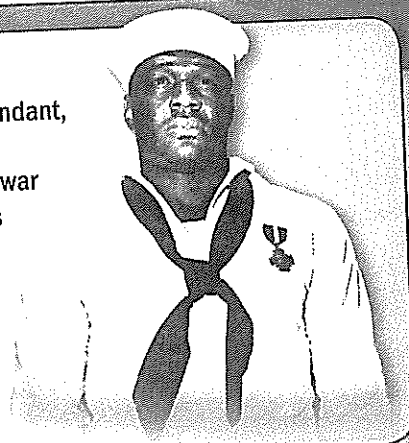
Dropping the Atomic Bomb

Even before the bomb was tested, American officials began to debate how to use it. The final decision rested with President Harry Truman. Truman had taken office after President Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945. Truman did not know the bomb existed until a few weeks before he had to make the decision to use it.

Pearl Harbor Hero

Doris "Dorie" Miller (1919-1943), Mess attendant, USS *West Virginia*

Doris Miller was one of the first heroes of the war in the Pacific. He was awarded the Navy Cross for his actions during the attack on Pearl Harbor. Less than two years later, Miller was killed when the USS *Liscome Bay* was torpedoed and sunk in the Pacific Ocean. A navy ship, the USS *Miller*, was named in his honor in 1973.



Iwo Jima

Ira Hayes (1923-1955), Corporal, 2nd Battalion, 28th Marines
Born and raised on a Pima Indian Reservation in Arizona, Ira Hayes enlisted in the Marine Corps at the age of 19. He was one of the six who raised the flag at Iwo Jima, but Hayes did not feel like a hero:



◀ **Raising the Flag at Iwo Jima** Five Marines and one sailor raise the flag on Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima. For many Americans, the image remains a symbol of courage and patriotism.

Map Skills

Place What strategic importance does the map show for Iwo Jima and Okinawa?

See StudentWorks™

and never had any doubts that it should be used." His advisers warned him to expect large numbers of casualties if American soldiers invaded Japan. Truman believed it was his duty as president to use every weapon available to save American lives.

The Allies then issued the Potsdam Declaration, warning that if Japan did not surrender, it faced "prompt and utter destruction." The Japanese did not surrender, and Truman ordered the use of the bomb.

Japan's Surrender

On August 6, 1945, an American B-29 bomber, the *Enola Gay*, dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later, a second bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki. The atomic bombs caused immense destruction. The first bomb leveled Hiroshima and killed between 80,000 and 120,000 people; the Nagasaki bomb killed between 35,000 and 74,000. Thousands more were injured, and many died later from burns and radiation sickness.

Faced with such destruction, the Japanese emperor said that "the unendurable must be endured" and ordered his government to

America, people expressed happiness and relief. Japan signed the formal surrender on September 2 aboard the battleship USS *Missouri*. World War II had finally ended.

In the years immediately after the war, Allied authorities put the top Nazi and Japanese leaders on trial. They were accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Allies held the trials in Nuremberg, Germany, and in Tokyo.

The Cost of the War

World War II was the most destructive **conflict** in history. More than 55 million people died during the war; more than half of these were civilians killed by bombing, starvation, disease, torture, and murder. American casualties—about 322,000 dead and 800,000 injured—were high, but light compared with those of other nations. The Soviet Union suffered more than 22 million deaths. Those who survived faced the huge task of trying to rebuild their lives and their countries.



Reading Check

Describing What was the goal of the Manhattan Project?

Section 5 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review the section, go to [Study Central](#).

Vocabulary

- Write a sentence for each key term that demonstrates its meaning: island hopping, secure, kamikaze, coalition

Main Ideas

- Explaining** What was the strategy of island hopping, and what was its purpose?
- Describing** What was the Manhattan Project?

Critical Thinking

- Comparing** Create a chart like the one below in which you note the reasons for and against using the atomic bomb in World War II.

For	Against

- Analyzing** Why were the battles on the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa important to the Americans?
- Evaluating** What was significant about the cost of World War II?

- Answer the Essential Question**
- What was the turning point in the war in the Pacific, and what led up to it?