

Name _____ # _____ Period: _____

LESSON PACKET – **World at War (Again) - WWII**

8th Social Studies

DUE w/Test: _____

Directions: Read the following summary of the next unit and answer the questions that follow:

With the hardships of the Great Depression facing most of the world along with the effects of the end of World War I, ruthless men used public anger and suffering to gain power in Europe and Asia. Fascist dictators, who had extremely nationalistic and racist views, arose in Italy and Germany. German dictator Adolf Hitler annexed (added) neighboring lands and greatly enlarged his military. The NAZI party led by Hitler, blamed Germany's problems on Jews and on anyone else who disagreed with them (Communist & Socialist). In Japan military leaders brutally invaded China, killing civilians and murdering thousands.

Hoping to avoid being drawn into conflicts, the United States passed a series of neutrality acts. Isolationism was strong as ever in the U.S. Other nations also tried to avoid war, but in 1939 Hitler seized Czechoslovakia and attacked Poland. Great Britain and France declared war. By 1940 Hitler's *Blitzkrieg* (lightening) warfare had captured France and most of Europe had fallen to the Nazis. Fast moving tanks, planes and motorized vehicles had changed war forever. Fascist governments in Italy, Germany, and Japan formed the axis powers.

While vowing neutrality, Franklin D. Roosevelt prepared for war. Arms and supplies were sent to Great Britain. A law was passed and oil sales to Japan stopped. On December 7, 1941, in a surprise attack, Japan bombed the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The attack destroyed the pacific fleet and killed more than 2,000 American's. A unified nation mobilized with amazing speed. More than 15 million American's served in the armed forces. Industry and civilian's sacrificed together. Production of all goods needed for the war soared, ending the Great Depression. Although there was no evidence that they were disloyal, more than 100,000 Japanese American's were sent to detention centers.

With the added American help, Germany was driven out of France and Russia. Italy fell as armies tore at Germany from the east and west. By early 1945, Western Europe was liberated. But the war had left a grim inheritance. Allied troops discovered the results of the Holocaust – the Nazi campaign that systematically murdered 6 million Jews and millions of others. A defeated Hitler committed suicide. German leaders signed a surrender, and may 8, 1945, was declared "victory in Europe" or V - E Day.

The war in Pacific region continued. The United States won control of the pacific by **island hopping**, capturing key islands and advancing on Japan. When the United States dropped two atomic bombs on two different Japanese cities in August 1945, the terrible loss of the life and destruction prompted Japan to surrender. One week later, the most destructive war in history was over with 20 million dead.

1. Complete this 'Word Equation' with terms from the 1st sentence.

_____ + _____ = Ruthless Men Gain Power

2. Give One ruthless man's name & his country - _____

****Name 2 other countries that also had the same type of leaders -** _____

3. Compare Paragraphs 2 & 3 . . .

-What 2 words describe the U.S. 'point of view' _____

-What do members of the Axis Powers do in both paragraphs? _____

4. Circle ○ the word that describes what type of fighting the Germans used to capture most of Europe.

-What war & type of fighting was the exact opposite of this? _____

5. Underline the event that forced The United States to enter the war.

-President Roosevelt called Dec. 7 "a Day that will live in *infamy* (being famous for a bad reason)"

What word in the sentence makes the attack *infamous*? _____

6. Place a box □ around the citizens that were mistreated by their own government (U.S. & Germany).

-What number matches the U.S. box? _____ German box? _____

7. _____ In the last paragraph which statement below is true?

- The U.S. had a lot of water to cross in the Pacific to reach Japan and did it by capturing islands to get closer
- Japan was defeated when the U.S., Britain and Russia joined together to defeat them.
- Atomic bombs were so deadly and destructive Japan surrendered.
- Both A & C
- None of the Above

Fill-in the Information for the following Countries - 10pts (All or none!) – Quiz 1/29!!!!

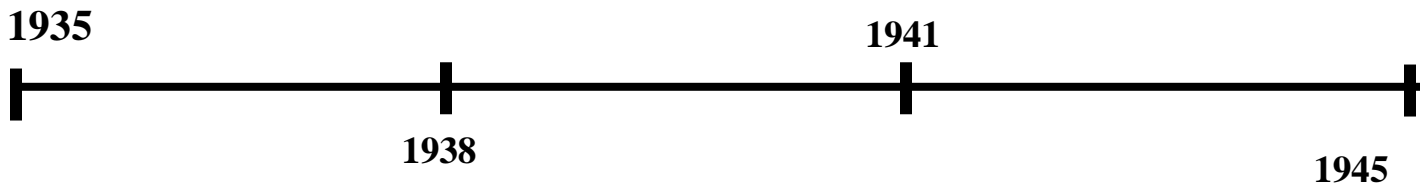
Country	Leader	Type of Government	Axis or Allied Power
Germany			
Italy			
Great Britain (2 leaders)			
Japan			
Soviet Union			
United States (2 leaders)			

Directions: Using the events and dates below complete the timeline beneath correctly categorizing the events to Europe on the left side or Asia/Pacific on the right side.

Dec. 16, 1944 Battle of the Bulge
 1942 Tuskegee Airmen
 June 1941 Hitler attacks Soviet Union (Barbarosa)
 1941 Siege of Leningrad
 August 1940 Hitler bombs Great Britain
 Dec. 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor attacked

June 6, 1944 Battle of Normandy
 April 9, 1942 Battle of Bataan
 June 1942 Battle of Iwo Jima
 1939 Manhattan Project Starts
 August 6, 1945 Using Atomic Bomb
 May 8, 1945 Germany Surrenders
 Sept. 1939 Hitler Invades Poland

EUROPE



ASIA / PACIFIC

Word	Definition/Context Sentence	Illustration
Totalitarian State (p.804)		
Examples:		
Appeasement (p.806)		
Examples:		
Lend Lease Act (p.808)-		
Examples:		
Internment Camps (p.813)-		
Examples:		
Code Talkers (p.821)		
Examples:		
Iwo Jima (p.824)		
Examples:		
Manhattan Project (p.828)		
Examples:		

Place the Governments letter next to its corresponding economy

D = Democracy

F = Fascism

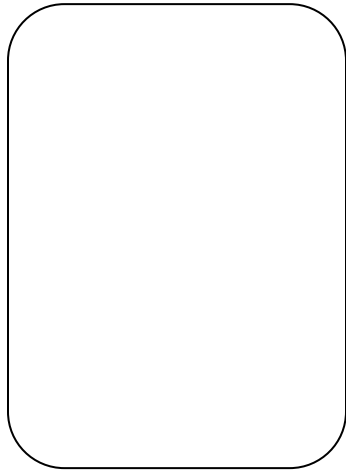
C = Communism

_____ Capitalism w/dictator

_____ Capitalism w/elected

_____ Gov. controlled

Copy Big Idea Pg. 804



DEFINE:

Appeasement-

Why is Sept. 1st 1939 an important date in history?

□

I. Differences between Democratic, Fascist & Communism

A. Democracies: Based on Individual Rights

1. Economic Rights: Capitalism (Own Business & Make \$)
2. Government Rights: Democratic Elected Gov't
 - a. Choose Leaders by voting in some way
3. Examples: United States / Britain / France

B. Fascist: Dictatorship w/Private Business

1. Economic Rights: Capitalism (Own Business & Make \$)
2. Government No Rights: Totalitarian / Dictatorship
 - a. One Person or Party Leader
3. Examples: Germany / Italy / Japan

C. Communism: 'Good' of everyone no Individual

1. Economic No Rights: All Owned by Gov't
2. Government Rights: Totalitarian / Dictatorship
 - a. One Person or Party Leader
3. Examples: Soviet Union (Russia)

D. Advantage & Disadvantages

1. Communism & Fascism: Gov't controls ALL information & there is NO opposition
2. Democracies: People chose to fight, can elect new leaders any time

1. Explain the differences between Democratic, Fascist and Communist governments? List the type of government each major country had. How might Communist and Fascist governments have had an advantage in fighting a war with democracies? (U.S. Ch. 26 pgs. 804-806 / A.J. Ch. 26 pgs. 741-743)

COMMUNISM AND FASCISM

A COMPARISON OF TOTALITARIAN IDEOLOGIES

COMMUNISM	FASCISM
De-emphasizes nationality and promotes a sense of internationalism in its classless society of the world's workers	Emphasizes nationalistic differences as more important than class identification Promotes the nation's nationality as superior to all other nationalities
Calls for international revolution and the overthrow of all national governments to install its system	Is extremely nationalistic and militaristic in the defense of the national government Often favors the military conquest of other nations since it believes itself superior to other nations
Uses extreme governmental control of all aspects of life to install its system	Uses extreme governmental control of all aspects of life to install its system
Promises a classless society with no class distinctions according to wealth; no private property	Based on a capitalist economy protecting wealth and private property but ultimately controlling its use in the name of the nation
Appeals most strongly to the lower and working classes, especially people without property	Appeals most strongly to the upper and middle (the property-owning) classes who fear a leftist revolution that threatens to take away their wealth and property
Finds individualism destructive to its means. It fears individualism as promoted by capitalism because capitalism allows the individual pursuit of wealth	Finds individualism destructive to its means. It fears individualism as promoted by democracy because democracy allows individual rights and accomplishments
Justifies its extreme methods of controlling individuals because capitalism seeks to destroy it	Justifies its extreme methods of controlling individuals because communism seeks to destroy it
Promises the eventual abolition of governmental control and of government itself. Government is not necessary because the cause of disorder (economic classes) has been removed	Intends for governmental control to be permanent. It believes that strong governmental control is necessary to keep the order that brings the progress of the state
Is violently anti-fascist	Is violently anti-communist

Draw a picture that symbolizes Blitzkrieg.

What does RAF stand for

R _____

A _____

F _____

Define
SIEGE-

What 2 countries teamed up to start WWII by attacking Poland?

Name the ONLY 2 countries not controlled by Axis powers in Europe by 1941?

II. Major Causes of WWII in Europe

A. WWI & Depression Major Causes

1. Winners of WWI harsh on Germany
(Reparations & Small Military)- Humiliating
Great Depression hurts Europe (Germany Bad)
 - a. Fascist think Democracy is Weak & can't help

B. Rise of Fascism due to WWI & Depression

1. Italy the 1st Fascist Country
 - a. Upset it didn't get more after WWI
 - b. Benito Mussolini comes to power in 1922
2. Germany & Adolf Hitler
 - a. NAZI- National Socialist German Worker Party
 - b. Uses 'Thugs' – Brown Shirts to beat up opponents & critics (Young men , no jobs)
 - c. Wants to blame everyone for Germany's trouble: Jews, *Democracy!!*, The Allies
 - d. Never Had Majority- Scared or Killed People

C. Hitler's Goals For Revenge!!

1. "**LEBENSRAUM**" -*Living Space* for Germans
 - a. Take land from non-Germans (Less Human) and give to his even if in another country
 - b. Adds Land & no Fighting: **APPEASEMENT**
-Britain & France give land to avoid War
-Austria, Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia- all)
2. Builds Huge Military
 - a. Modern Army with Tanks, Planes & artillery
-All move Fast & work together (radio)
 - b. **BLITZKREIG**- '**Lightning War**'
-Nazi's Practice in Spain to help Fascist fight in that Country

2. Describe the major causes of WWII in Europe. A. How did the Depression and WWI play a role? B. What did Hitler say was his reason for expanding Germany's borders? C. Name 2 territories Hitler added before fighting. D. Name and describe the type of warfare Hitler used. E. What was the reaction of the U.S. to war in Europe? (U.S. Ch. 26 pgs. 804-806)

- A.
B.
C.
D.
E.

D. War & The Reaction

1. Hitler Invades Poland Sept. 1, 1939

- a. Uses Blitzkrieg & destroys Poland
- b. Britain & France declare WAR
 - Appeasement was a Joke
 - Hitler had secret treaty with Soviets (Stalin)

2. United States Reaction

a. Officially Neutral & Isolationist

-Many famous people almost like Hitler (Ford, Kennedy, Lindbergh)

b. Great Britain all Alone!!! (Churchill)

- France got butt kicked & Germany controls it
- Germany bombing Britain & Planning Attack

c. Roosevelt helps Britain

- Lend Lease policy (Boats/Guns)
- Atlantic Charter- US/Britain are 'Friends'
- U.S. begins to build up own Military

Emperor vs. General,
Who's REALLY in control
in the country of Japan?

What does Japan want?

What country suffered the
most from Japan?

What do the following
numbers mean in reference
to '*The Day that will live in
Infamy*'?(pg. 809)

200 _____

7 _____

2,400 _____

25 _____

III. Japan's Expansion in the Pacific

A. Military takes control of Japan

1. Emperor Hirohito's power????? (Prisoner??)

a. General Tojo in real power

2. Wants Japan to be Equal to European Powers

a. Believes they are better than all Asians just like
Germany in Europe (which –ISM???)

b. Signs Treaty with Germany

B. Japan wants Raw Materials & Colonies

1. Invades China, Korea, British Colonies

a. Brutal to China 'Rape of Nanking'

-Murder **MILLIONS** of Chinese

2. Only competition in Pacific is the United States

a. U.S. has Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa, Alaska

C. Attacking the U.S. – Pearl Harbor

1. Japan concerned that U.S. & will prevent
them from expanding.

a. U.S. stopped selling Steel & limits trade to them

2. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii- Dec. 7th, 1941

a. Goal to destroy U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

- Carriers out to sea & they survive

b. Surprise Attack – U.S. should have known

-Japanese Code Broke

3. Waking a "Sleeping Giant"

a. Japanese General said it was a mistake

b. U.S. declares War

-Roosevelt – "*A day that will live in infamy*"

Germany declares war on U.S.

3. Explain Japan's expansion in the Pacific. A. Who had taken control of the Japanese government? B. Which country suffered the most from this expansion? C. What were their goals for the attack of Pearl Harbor*?
(U.S. Ch. 26 pgs. 805-809)

A.

B.

C.

What was the main cause for the ending of the Great Depression?

What is a Victory Garden?

Who was Rosie the Riveter?

What 2 groups suffered similar racism to what the U.S. said they were fighting against in Germany?

Main Ideas Pg. 810

1.

2.

IV. Everyone Helps at Home

A. Factories & Farms Roar

- 1. Huge amounts produced** : NO Bombing makes it easy
2. Ladies to the Rescue:

Women take factory jobs (Rosie the Riveter)

B. Ration Books: Coupons that limit how much of anything you can buy in a time (week, month, year)

1. Tires / Shoes / Sugar / Butter / Gas
2. Some things not available: Panty Hose (Parachutes)

C. We Need Troops

1. Selective Service (Draft)

- a. Men 18-35 must serve if called**
- b. Still around today (Register @ 18)

2. Women Serve (WAC's & WAVES)

- a. Army & Navy women's service (Pilots, Nurses)

D. Racism at Home (Fighting NAZI's???)

1. Japanese-Americans: 'Not loyal'??

- a. Starts in Pearl Harbor: Not trusted Ex.-Planes

b. Japanese Internment Camps

-Japanese on west Coast moved to Camps

-Lose Property / Homes / Business

-Supreme Court & Roosevelt Support It

2. Army Still Segregated

- a. Tuskegee Airmen: All Black fighter pilots
- b. Nisei Battalion: Japanese Am. Fight in Italy
- c. Navajo Code Talkers: Native Am. Use language as radio men to keep Japanese clueless

4. Describe how Americans helped the war effort at home. A. What group faced discrimination during the war? How? **B.** What is the Selective Service? **C.** What did the U.S. do to make sure there were enough supplies and food for troops? (U.S. Ch. 26 pgs. 810-814)

A.

B.

C.

Who is the Dessert Fox?

Why is 6/6/44 significant?

It's Nick-Name:

Big Idea
Pg. 815

Symbolize how Germany
was being attacked by the
U.S. & Russia (Soviets)

V. Hitler's Defeat in Europe

A. Germany Unstoppable Early

1. Blitzkrieg Kills : Poland & France (1939, 1940)

2. The Battle of Britain: Britain- Becomes Fortress (July 1940)

- Germany Bombs daily: air attack before land invasion
- RAF fights back, destroying 2,300 Luftwaffe aircraft! (RADAR)
- Churchill – "Never Surrender"

B. Tag Team Enemies

1. Hitler Invades Soviet Union (1941- Barbarosa)

- Soviets being killed like crazy
- Siege of Leningrad - Slash & Burn Retreat

2. Britain & U.S. Help Soviets

- "I would favor the devil if it was against Germany" – Winston Churchill
- FDR sends aid to Soviets (Isolationist Mad) & U.S fear communist more!!!
- German has to fight on both fronts!!!

-U.S. Britain in West – Soviets in East

3. Germany declares war on U.S. after Pearl Harbor

- SMART????? Why Not?

C. Attacking the German Empire

1. Africa

- German Gen. Rommel "Desert Fox"-Kicked butt early
- U.S. joins fight & Helps British (U.S. bad)
- Germany kicked out of Africa in 1942

2. Italy (1943)

- Starts in Southern Italy with Paratroopers & sea Landings
- Mussolini Overthrown by Italians
 - Executed & dragged through Streets
- Germans still fight in Italy against Allies (forced to keep troops there)

5. Explain Hitler's defeat. A. What two types of governments teamed up to defeat Hitler? B. Why was that important geographically? C. What was **D-Day**? D. Name the American general in charge of the Allies. E. What happened to Hitler? (U.S. Ch. 26 pgs. 815-819 & 825-826)

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

3. D-Day (Normandy) June 6, 1944

a. Allies Invade France (Operation Overlord)

-General Eisenhower “Supreme Commander”

******Wrote failure letter just in case**

-Germany had France for 4yrs.

-Builds huge Fortress along coast to prevent an attack

b. Huge DEADLY attack – 150,000men

-Dropped on Beach to face machine guns

c. 1 Million more men in France in 6 weeks!!!!

-Soviets capture Berlin

D. Germany is Defeated

1. Germany’s Last Chance- Battle of the Bulge

a. Germany defeated but huge battle

2. U.S & Britain Bomb Germany

a. U.S in Day & Britain in Night (Deadly Job)

-Huge losses in factories & Supplies

3. Soviets start to win in East

a. Russian Winter Freezes Germans (too far from base)

E. V-E Day (‘Victory Europe’)

1. Hitler’s Suicide – April 30, 1945

a. Germany Surrenders May 7, 1945

2. U.S. & Soviets meet 60mi south of Berlin

a. Start of Communism v. Democracy (Cold War)

Strategy that the US used to get close to Japan is . . .

Turning Point = _____

What was the “Little Boy” and the “Fat Man”?

Main Ideas Pg. 820

1.

2.

3.

Who was Dr. Oppenheimer?

VI. U.S. Island Hopping Japan to Defeat

A. Japan’s 6 Months of Victory

1. **Pearl Harbor – Great Attack but Misses** _____
2. Japan Conquers Pacific & Asia
 - a. Philippines Taken (MacArthur- “I shall return”)
 - b. Guam / Wake Is. /Singapore / Hong Kong
3. Japanese Brutal to Prisoners & Civilians
 - a. Executions / Starvation / Torture (Bataan death march)

B. Island Hopping to Victory – General McArthur

1. May & June 1942

- a. Battle of Coral Sea & Battle of Midway
Japanese Aircraft Carriers sunk

2. Horrible Fights

- a. Japanese fight to the Death (Suicide attacks)
- b. Battle of Iwo Jima (Flag Picture)
- c. ‘Kamikaze’- Suicide Planes

C. The Bomb – Hiroshima & Nagasaki

1. Manhattan Project

- a. Secret project to build ‘Atomic Bomb’
-Einstein told Roosevelt about Germany’s plans
- b. Dr. Oppenheimer from Univ. of Cal
-Plus a ton of others in secret cities

2. Why?????????

- a. Japanese promise EVERY man, woman and CHILD will fight to DEATH!!!
- b. President Truman told 1mill. Soldiers might die
- c. Already bombed Cities in Japan & Germany
-Dresden in Germany ‘Fire Storm

3. When – August 1945

- a. Truman warns- Prompt & Utter Destruction
- b. Hiroshima Aug. 6, 1945 -Enola Gay dropped bomb ‘Little Boy
- c. Nagasaki August 9, 1945 -Bock’s Car drops ‘Fat Man’
- d. 180,000 Killed + Radiation deaths later-U.S. studies bomb victims

D. Japan Surrenders Aug. 14, 1945 V-J DAY

1. Emperor Announces surrender on radio
 - a. 1st time Japanese have heard his voice
2. Japan surrenders to McArthur on USS Missouri
3. U.S. takes control of Japan & Creates new Gov’t

6. A. What approach did the U.S. use to take back the Pacific from the Japanese? B. Describe the approach to fighting taken by the Japanese that made the battles so deadly. C. What U.S. general was in charge of defeating the Japanese? D. Describe the events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. E. Why did the U.S. believe they needed to take these actions?
(U.S. Ch. 26 pgs. 820-824 & 828-829)

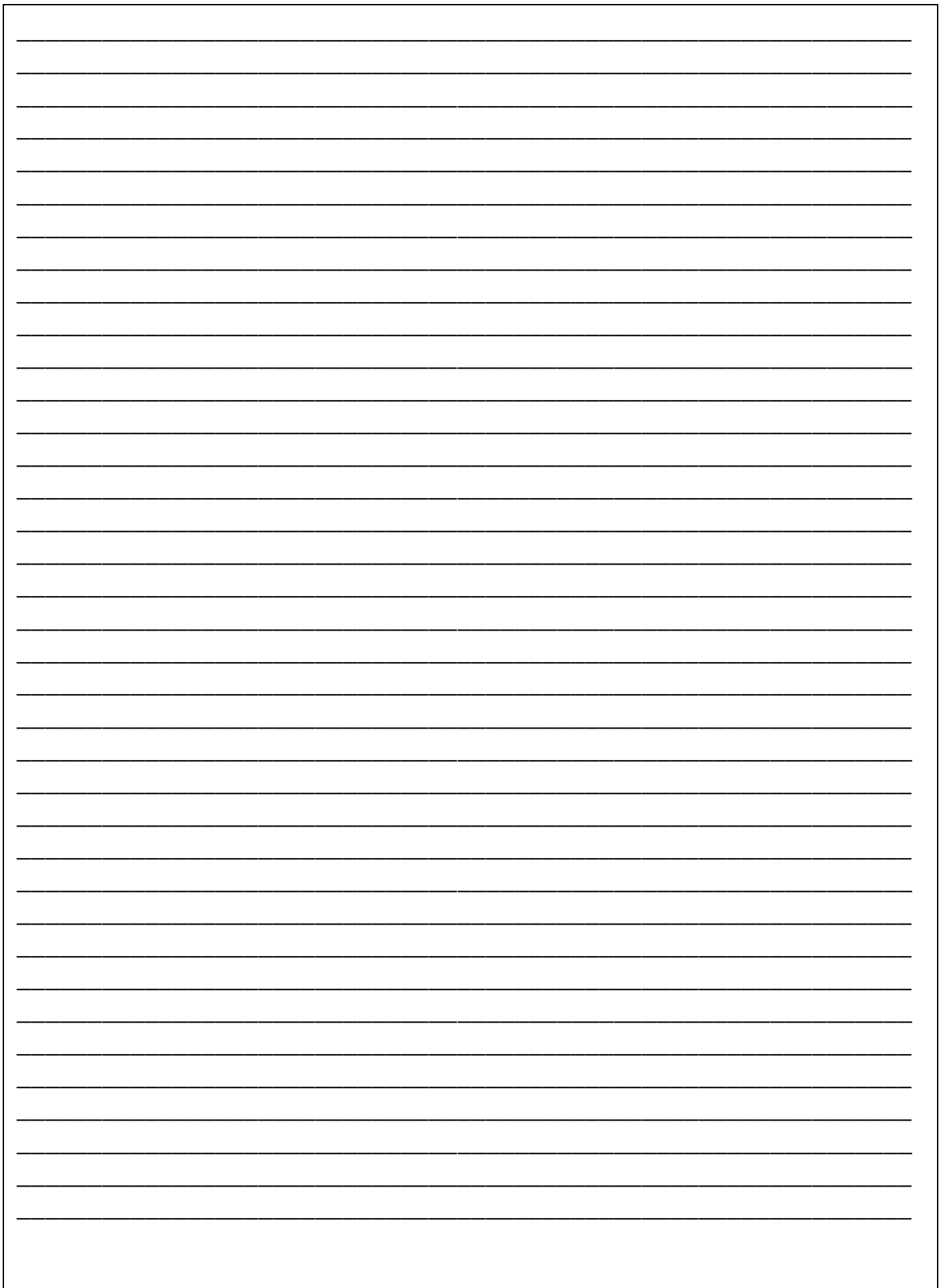
A.

B.

C.

D.

E.



World War II

- **The time between WWI and WWII were troubled times.**

- No one in Europe wanted another war.
- In the early 1930s, nations in Europe, and the U.S., struggled through depressions.
- Fighting was happening in India (against the British), and civil wars were going on in Spain and China.

- **Dictators came into power in Europe.**

- People wanted to see change, and were ready for a strong leader.
- Dictators were men with evil ideas – they wanted complete control.
- Mussolini took control of Italy in 1922 – he wanted Italy to become a great empire.
- Hideki Tojo became dictator of Japan in late 1920s. – He invaded China and controlled all major ports.

- **Adolf Hitler comes to power in Germany.**

- German pride had been crushed after World War I – Germans were defeated and still had to pay for war.
- Hitler was the leader of the Nazi party – believing that Germans were a “super race” who should rule the world.
- In 1935, Hitler began rebuilding Germany’s army – he gained absolute power as Germany’s leader.
- By 1940, Hitler created an alliance with Mussolini and Tojo called the Axis powers – wanting to take over the world.
- Hitler used hate as a weapon. He encouraged anti-Semitism and blamed all the problems on the Jews.

- **World War II begins.**

- Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia – breaking the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler then invaded Poland in 1939, breaking the Munich Accords that he signed with Britain & France.
- On September 3, 1939 France and Britain declared war on Germany – World War II began.

- **Hitler and his new style of war.**

- After conquering Poland Hitler moved into, and conquered, Norway and Denmark.
- His style of warfare was called blitzkrieg – meaning lightning war.
- His armies moved fast through Europe; first by plane, then by tanks, then by soldiers.
- After conquering the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Belgium, Hitler was ready to attack France.
- In June 1940 Hitler defeated France with the help of the Italians and Mussolini.
- After defeating France, the Germans attacked the British by air. For 9 months German planes bombed England, but the Germans could not defeat them.

- **Hitler moves East.**

- After losing to Britain, Hitler turned east and conquered Romania, Greece, and Yugoslavia.
- Hitler then tried to conquer the Soviet Union, but after years of battle, Hitler was not able to take over the USSR.

- **The Holocaust.**

- Hitler used his ideas of a “super race” and his hatred of Jews to commit genocide on the Jews.
- He setup concentration camps where Jews, and all other “inferior” races, were put to death.

- Hitler's effort to destroy all Jews is called the Holocaust – over 6 million Jews died in the camps.

- **The United States enters WWII.**

- The U.S. remained a neutral nation from 1939 to 1941.

- Japan, wanting to control the Pacific, bombed Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii.

- The U.S. declared war on Japan and its allies; Germany and Italy.

- **The war turns in favor of the Allies.**

- Germans are defeated in the Soviet Union and in North Africa.

- Allied forces defeat Axis forces in Italy, in 1943 – Italy surrenders.

- Allied forces invaded Normandy, France on “D-Day” – June 6, 1944. They were trying to regain France.

- **Germany is defeated and war in Europe ends.**

- German lost the Battle of the Bulge in December of 1944.

- In early 1945, Allied forces invade Germany – Berlin fell on May 2.

- On May 7, 1945 Germany surrendered – the war in Europe was over.

- Mussolini is captured and executed in Italy. Hitler commits suicide in Berlin.

- **Japan and U.S. continue to fight.**

- Most of Japan's navy and air force had been destroyed by August 1945.

- Japan does not want to admit defeat to the U.S. – even after several U.S. warnings.

- On August 6, 1945 the U.S. drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan – killing 60,000 instantly.

- On August 9 the U.S. drops another atomic bomb on Nagasaki.

- Japan surrendered in September of 1945. WWII is officially over.

- **The creation of the United Nations.**

- In 1941 world leaders began talking about a way to unite all nations for peace.

- In early 1945, representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco as the first meeting of the United Nations.

- On October 24, 1945 the United Nations became official – its goal was to protect world peace and to safeguard human rights around the world.

- With the development of new weapons of war, the purpose of the United Nations was more and more important.

Pearl Harbor... What happened... and why?

What led up to that Day in Infamy?

War itself generally makes little sense, but the attack on Pearl Harbor has always sparked the imagination. 3,500 Americans were killed or wounded in the attack on December 7, 1941.

Before The Attack

September 1940. The U.S. placed an embargo on Japan by prohibiting exports of steel, scrap iron, and aviation fuel to Japan, due to Japan's takeover of northern French Indochina.

April 1941. The Japanese signed a neutrality treaty with the Soviet Union to help prevent an attack from that direction if they were to go to war with Britain or the U.S. while taking a bigger bite out of Southeast Asia.

June 1941 through the end of July 1941. Japan occupied southern Indochina. Two days later, the U.S., Britain, and the Netherlands froze Japanese assets. **This prevented Japan from buying oil, which would, in time, cripple its army and make its navy and air force completely useless.**

Toward the end of 1941. With the Soviets seemingly on the verge of defeat by the Axis powers, Japan seized the opportunity to try to take the oil resources of Southeast Asia. The U.S. wanted to stop Japanese expansion but the American people were not willing to go to war to stop it. The U.S. demanded that Japan withdraw from China and Indochina, but would have settled for a token withdrawal and a promise not to take more territory.

Prior to December 1941, Japan pursued two simultaneous courses: try to get the oil embargo lifted on terms that would still let them take the territory they wanted, and ... to prepare for war. After becoming Japan's premier in mid-October, General Tojo Hideki secretly set November 29 as the last day on which Japan would accept a settlement without war.

The Japanese military was asked to devise a war plan. They proposed to sweep into Burma, Malaya, the East Indies, and the Philippines, in addition to establishing a defensive perimeter in the central and southwest Pacific. They expected the U.S. to declare war but not to be willing to fight long or hard enough to win. Their greatest concern was that the U.S. Pacific Fleet, based in Pearl Harbor could foil their plans. As insurance, the Japanese navy undertook to cripple the Pacific Fleet by a surprise air attack.

The Warnings

The U.S. had broken the Japanese diplomatic code and knew an attack was imminent. A warning had been sent from Washington, but it arrived too late. Early warning radar was new technology. Japanese planes were spotted by radar before the attack, but they were assumed to be a flight of American B-17s due in from the West Coast.

The Attack

On December 7th 1941, on an otherwise peaceful Sunday morning on a beautiful Hawaiian island, the first wave of Japanese airplanes left 6 aircraft carriers and struck Pearl Harbor a few minutes before 8 AM local time. two waves of terror lasting two long hours, they killed or wounded over 3,500 Americans and sank or badly damaged 18 ships - including all 8 battleships of the Pacific Fleet - and over 350 destroyed or damaged aircraft. At least 1,177 lives were lost when the Battleship U.S.S. Arizona exploded and subsequently sank.

However, they did not sink any of our Pacific aircraft carriers and they left most of the fuel that was needed to win the war in the Pacific. In one stroke, the Japanese navy scored a brilliant success—and assured their ultimate defeat. The Japanese attack brought the U.S. into the war on December 8—and brought it in the war determined to fight to the finish.

Japan and Pearl Harbor Questions

Directions: Use the timeline of Japan to answer the following questions

1. Look at Sept. 1931 and July 1941... what do these two events have in common?
2. Provide evidence from the timeline to support the following statement: Hitler was not to be trusted:
3. Which event shows the Japanese stating the Asian nations should get along? Which previous event contradicts (is opposite of) this?
4. Based on information from this document... predict what happened once the United States declared war on Japan ...

Use the PEARL HARBOR SHEET to answer the following questions:

5. Finish this sentence: During 1941, Japan became desperate because...
6. What proposed a threat to the Japanese plans in the Southern Pacific? What did this fact lead to?
7. Explain the TWO warning signs the U.S. had about an attack. Why was each ignored?
8. List both the SUCCESSFUL aspects of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the FAILURES (From JAPAN'S point of view):

Directions: After reading the attached notes about Pearl Harbor, answer the following questions about the Political cartoon about the attack.



Why are there planes in the cartoon? _____

How does the cartoon illustrate the feelings of Americans after the bombing at Pearl Harbor? _____

What do the soldiers in the FOREGROUND represent? _____

Why is Uncle Sam carrying a sailor? _____

What OBJ does this carton go with? _____

Is there any event in recent history where a similar cartoon may have been seen?

1 Oral History: Pearl Harbor Attack, 7 December 1941:

2 Lieutenant Ruth Erickson, NC, USN

3 Oral History of Ruth Erickson

4 Source: Naval Historical Center

5 **Were you and your colleagues beginning to feel that war was coming?**

6 No. We didn't know what to think. I had worked the afternoon duty on Saturday, December 6th from 3 p.m. until 10 p.m. with
7 Sunday to be my day off.

8 Two or three of us were sitting in the dining room Sunday morning having a late breakfast and talking over coffee. Suddenly
9 we heard planes roaring overhead and we said, 'The 'fly boys' are really busy at Ford Island this morning.' The island was
10 directly across the channel from the hospital. We no sooner got those words out when we started to hear noises that were
11 foreign to us.

12 I leaped out of my chair and dashed to the nearest window in the corridor. Right then there was a plane flying directly over the
13 top of our quarters, a one-story structure. The rising sun under the wing of the plane denoted the enemy. Had I known the
14 pilot, one could almost see his features around his goggles. He was obviously saving his ammunition for the ships. Just down
15 the row, all the ships were sitting there--the [battleships] California (BB-44), the Arizona (BB-39), the Oklahoma (BB-37), and
16 others.

17 My heart was racing, the telephone was ringing, the chief nurse, Gertrude Arnest, was saying, 'Girls, get into your uniforms at
18 once, This is the real thing!'

19 I was in my room by that time changing into uniform. It was getting dusky, almost like evening. Smoke was rising from burning
20 ships.

21 I dashed across the street, through a shrapnel shower, got into the lanai and just stood still for a second as were a couple of
22 doctors. I felt like I were frozen to the ground, but it was only a split second. . . Dr. [CDR Clyde W.] Brunson, the chief of
23 medicine was making sick call when the bombing started. When he was finished, he was to play golf...a phrase never to be
24 uttered again.

25 The first patient came into our dressing room at 8:25 a.m. with a large opening in his abdomen and bleeding profusely. They
26 started an intravenous and transfusion. I can still see the tremor of Dr. Brunson's hand as he picked up the needle. Everyone
27 was terrified. The patient died within the hour.

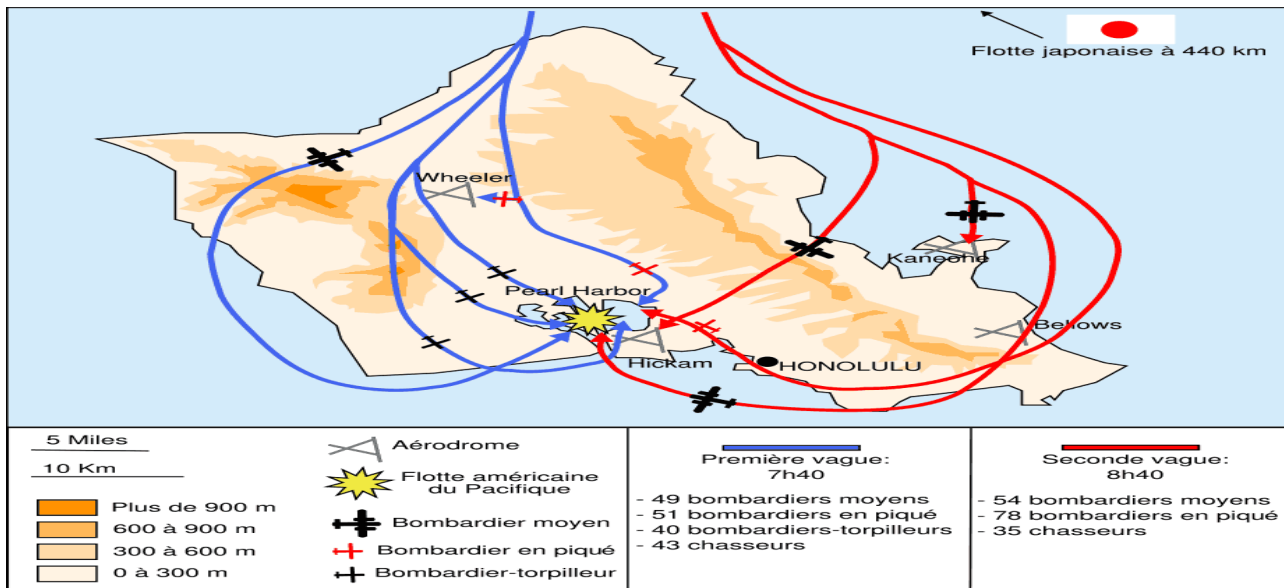
28 Then the burned patients streamed in. The USS Nevada (BB-36) had managed some steam and attempted to get out of the
29 channel. They were unable to make it and went aground on Hospital Point right near the hospital. There was heavy oil on the
30 water and the men dived off the ship and swam through these waters to Hospital Point, not too great a distance, but when one
31 is burned... How they ever managed, I'll never know.

32 The tropical dress at the time was white t-shirts and shorts. The burns began where the pants ended. Bared arms and faces
33 were plentiful.

34 Personnel retrieved a supply of flit guns from stock. We filled these with tannic acid to spray burned bodies. Then we gave
35 these gravely injured patients sedatives for their intense pain.

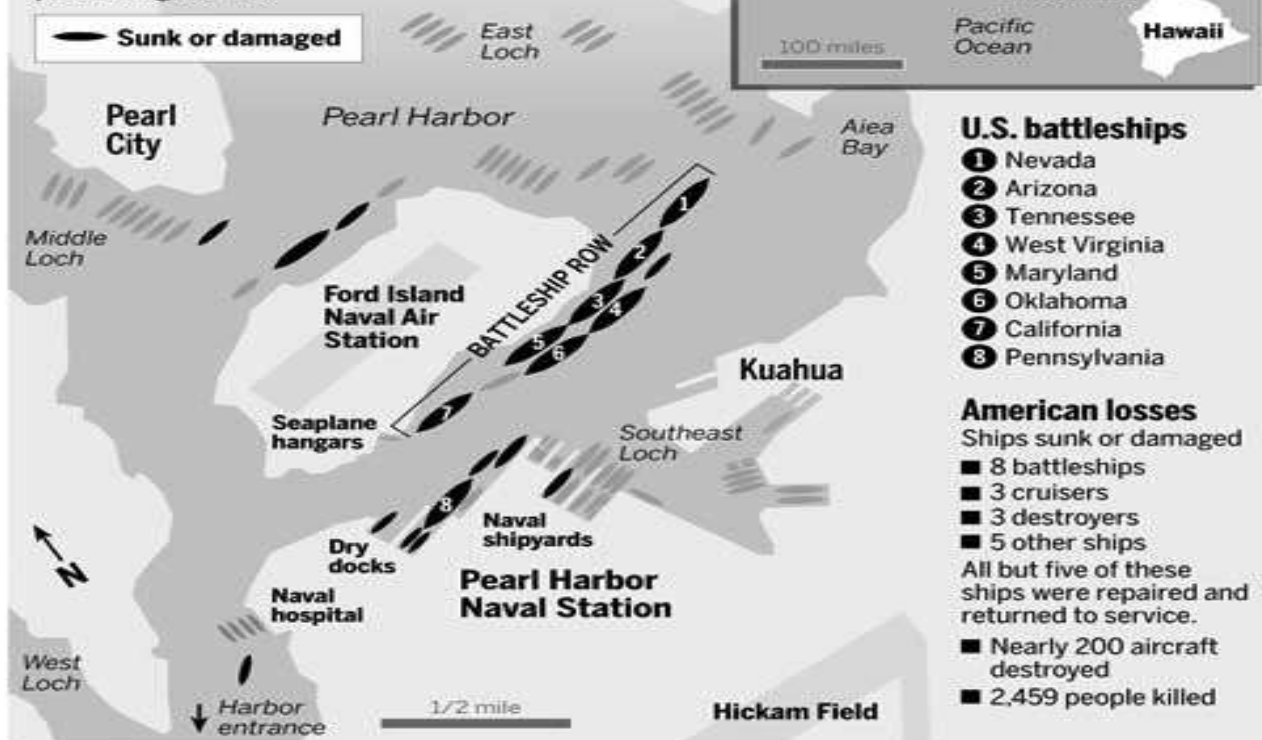
36 I was relieved around 4 p.m. and went over to the nurses' quarters where everything was intact. I freshened up, had something
37 to eat, and went back on duty at 8 p.m. I was scheduled to report to a surgical unit. By now it was dark and we worked with
38 flashlights. The maintenance people and anyone else who could manage a hammer and nails were putting up black drapes or
39 black paper to seal the crevices against any light that might stream to the outside.

40 About 10 or 11 o'clock, there were planes overhead. I really hadn't felt frightened until this particular time. My knees were
41 knocking together and the patients were calling, 'Nurse, nurse!' The other nurse and I went to them, held their hands a few
42 moments, and then went onto others. The noise ended very quickly and the word got around that these were our own planes.



The day of infamy

On Dec. 7, 1941, a Japanese fleet launched 353 planes in a surprise air raid on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. All battleships in the harbor were damaged or destroyed; no aircraft carriers were in port during the raid.



Source: HistoryNet.com

BAY AREA NEWS GROUP

Opener Questions—Pearl harbor Packet

Directions— Study the Reading & Map about Pearl Harbor to complete the following

****Put BOTH your names on the FRONT PAGE—Turn In**

1. USING a MARKER, Locate and HIGHLIGHT any places mentioned in the reading on the Map.

-On the map also PUT THE LINE # next to it.

2. Lines 8-11

-Highlight the Line that shows they weren't expecting war

-CIRCLE the word FOREIGN . . . Under the 8-11 Paragraph write another word that could be used in it's place (a synonym)

3. Lines 12-20

-Highlight the sentence where nurse Erickson learned it was a Japanese attack.

-Underline why the battleships were just 'Sitting Ducks'

-CIRCLE the word or words that show nurse Erickson was scared

-In line 19, HIGHLIGHT the 2 words that used to describe what the smoke had caused morning to look like (sun set).

4. Lines 21-42

-Circle the LINE # of any line that describes the INJURIES from the attack.

-Write the name of the only Battleship to start moving VERY LARGE at the bottom of the reading.

-What word in could best replace 'streamed' I line #28? Cross out 'streamed' and write your word above it.

-Circle the paragraph that describes how they treated the burn victims.

-What word best describes what the nurses were doing in lines 40-42

A. Treating B. Punishing C. Loving D. Comforting

****Write your answer directly under the last paragraph**

World War II

The War in Europe



World War II in Europe began when Hitler's Nazi Germany attacked Poland. [Germany](#) had allies such as Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. These European countries were part of the Axis Powers.

The countries that fought against Germany and the Axis Powers in Europe were called the Allied Powers. The main Allied Powers in Europe were Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France. Later the United States would help in defeating Hitler.

British Tank fighting in Europe

German Troops Invade Poland

The War

Prior to invading Poland, Germany had made a deal with the Soviet Union. After Poland was defeated, the country was divided up between Germany and the Soviet Union. Even though France and Great Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, there wasn't a lot of fighting at first.

It was in April of 1940 when Germany went on the attack again. On April 9, 1940 Germany invaded Norway and Denmark. Soon after that, they invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. On June 22, 1940 Germany signed an agreement that gave them control of the Northern half of France.

Up until this point in the war, the Soviet Union had been allied with Germany. However, on April 6, 1941 Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet Union was on the side of the Allies.

The United States Enters the War

The United States had stayed neutral during the war. They tried to help out the Allies, but did not want to enter the fighting. However, on December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the US at Pearl Harbor. The US became a major power within the Allies Alliance.

Three Fronts

By 1941 Germany had control over much of mainland Europe. They had tried to take over Great Britain in 1940 with the Battle of Britain, but failed. Germany's army was stretched thin and was fighting on three fronts:

1. Eastern or Russian Front
2. Mediterranean Front and Africa



- 3.
4. Western Front (France and Great Britain)

Celebration when Paris was liberated from Germany

The Allies Start to Fight Back

In 1942 and 1943 the Allies began to fight back. The British Air Force began to bomb Germany, taking the war to German soil. The Allies also took control of northern Africa and then launched an attack on Italy forcing southern Italy to surrender. At the same time, the Russians defeated the German army on the Eastern Front and started to push them back towards Germany.

End of World War II in Europe

On June 6, 1944 the Allies attacked the Germans on the Western Front. This day is often called D-Day or the Invasion of Normandy. The Allies defeated the Germans and pushed them out of France. Germany then counterattacked and a great battle, called the Battle of the Bulge, was fought. Hundreds of thousands of US troops held the Germans back and the German army was finally defeated.

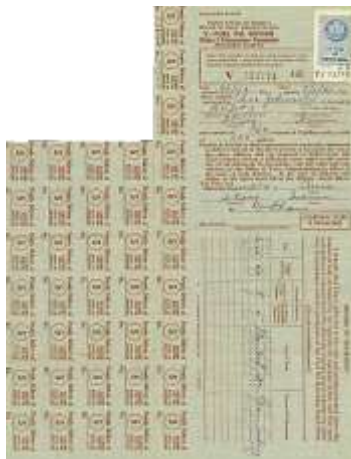
On May 7, 1945 Germany surrendered to the Western Allies. The next day the Allies celebrated victory. May 8th is called V-E day or "Victory in Europe" day.

Source: http://www.ducksters.com/history/world_war_ii/ww2_in_europe.php

Rationed Goods in the USA During the Second World War

A wide variety of commodities were rationed during World War II in the United States. Rationing ended when supplies were sufficient to meet demand.

Rationed Items	Rationing Duration
Tires	January 1942 to December 1945
Cars	February 1942 to October 1945
Bicycles	July 1942 to September 1945
Gasoline	May 1942 to August 1945
Fuel Oil & Kerosene	October 1942 to August 1945
Solid Fuels	September 1943 to August 1945
Stoves	December 1942 to August 1945
Rubber Footwear	October 1942 to September 1945
Shoes	February 1943 to October 1945
Sugar	May 1942 to 1947
Coffee	November 1942 to July 1943
Processed Foods	March 1943 to August 1945
Meats, canned fish	March 1943 to November 1945
Cheese, canned milk, fats	March 1943 to November 1945
Typewriters	March 1942 to April 1944



Fuel Oil Ration Coupons

Dealers in fuel oil or their representatives are hereby authorized to deliver fuel oil to the above person or his agent for use at the above address, and are required to detach from this sheet coupons having a gallonage value equal to the quantity of oil delivered, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Price Administration in effect at the time of such delivery. At the time of delivery, the dealer or his agent must fill in the delivery record below.

World War II Rationing

There's a War on, You Know!

During the Second World War, you couldn't just walk into a shop and buy as much sugar or butter or meat as you wanted, nor could you fill up your car with gasoline whenever you liked. All these things were rationed, which meant you were only allowed to buy a small amount (even if you could afford more). The government introduced rationing because certain things were in short supply during the war, and rationing was the only way to make sure everyone got their fair share.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor dramatically ended the debate over America's entrance into the war that raged around the world. As eager volunteers flooded local draft board offices ordinary citizens soon felt the impact of the war. Almost overnight the economy shifted to war production. Consumer goods now took a back seat to military production as nationwide rationing began almost immediately. In May of 1942, the U.S. Office of Price Administration (OPA) froze prices on practically all everyday goods, starting with sugar and coffee.

War ration books and tokens were issued to each American family, dictating how much gasoline, tires, sugar, meat, silk, shoes, nylon and other items any one person could buy. View a listing of [all rationed items](#). Across the country 8000 rationing boards were created to administer these restrictions. The 1943 Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog contains a list of [all rationed farm equipment](#) and tells the [reasons and benefits of rationing](#) as well as who is eligible. Even [chicken wire fencing](#) was rationed. A [wartime edition](#) of the American Woman's Cook Book contained revised recipes and gave advice on dealing with food shortages.

Types of rationing included: *Uniform coupon rationing* (sugar is an example) provided equal shares of a single commodity to all consumers; *Point rationing* provided equivalent shares of commodities by coupons issued for points which could be spent for any combination of items in the group (processed foods, meats, fats, cheese); *Differential coupon rationing* provided shares of a single product according to varying needs (gasoline, fuel oil); and *Certificate rationing* allowed individuals products only after an application demonstrated need (tires, cars, stoves, typewriters).

Ration coins (introduced in 1944)



allo retailers to give change back for food wed bought with ration stamps.

Read *Coin World's* description of [ration tokens](#).

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 5
WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California

April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY

LIVING IN THE FOLLOWING AREA:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying-generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra Boulevard, Worchester Avenue, and Nineteenth Avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California Street, to the intersection of Market Street, and thence on Market Street to San Francisco Bay.

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12:00 o'clock noon, Tuesday April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8:00 a.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942 without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control Station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage of other disposition of most kinds of property including: real estate, business and professional equipment, buildings, household goods, boats, automobiles, livestock, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

Page Break

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone must report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between 8:00 a.m. and 5 p.m., Friday, April 3, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Reception Center, the following property:
 - a. Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family.
 - b. Toilet articles for each member of the family.
 - c. Extra clothing for each member of the family.
 - d. Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family.
 - e. Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions received at the Civil Control Station.

The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

No contraband items as described in paragraph 6, Public Proclamation No. 3, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, dated March 24, 1942, will be carried.

3. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage at the sole risk of the owner of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

4. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Reception Center. Private means of transportation will not be utilized. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

**Go to the Civil Control Station at
1701 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California,
between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942,
or between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Friday, April 3, 1942,
to receive further instructions.**

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

