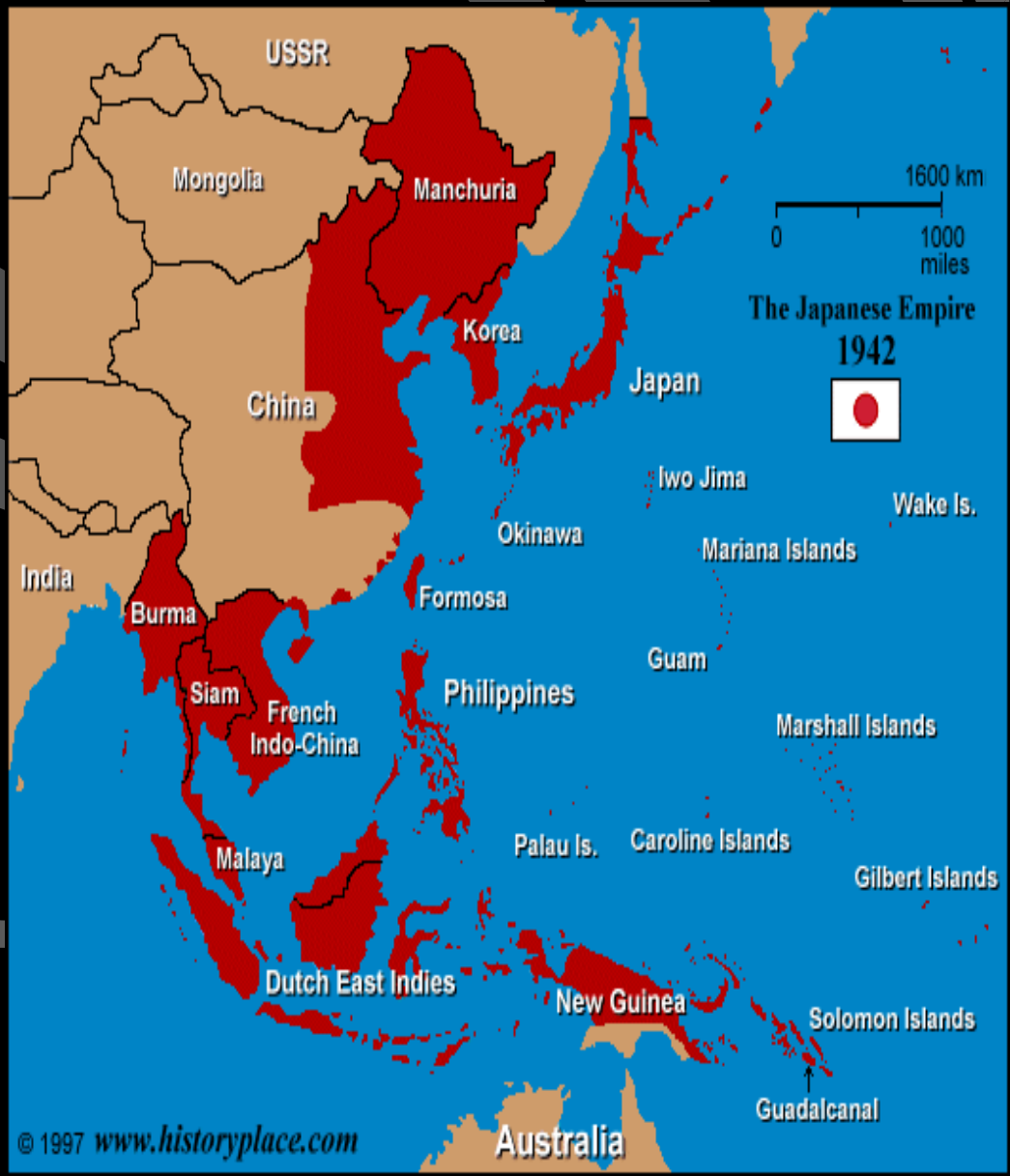
How did the Allies TURN THE TIDE of WWII ?

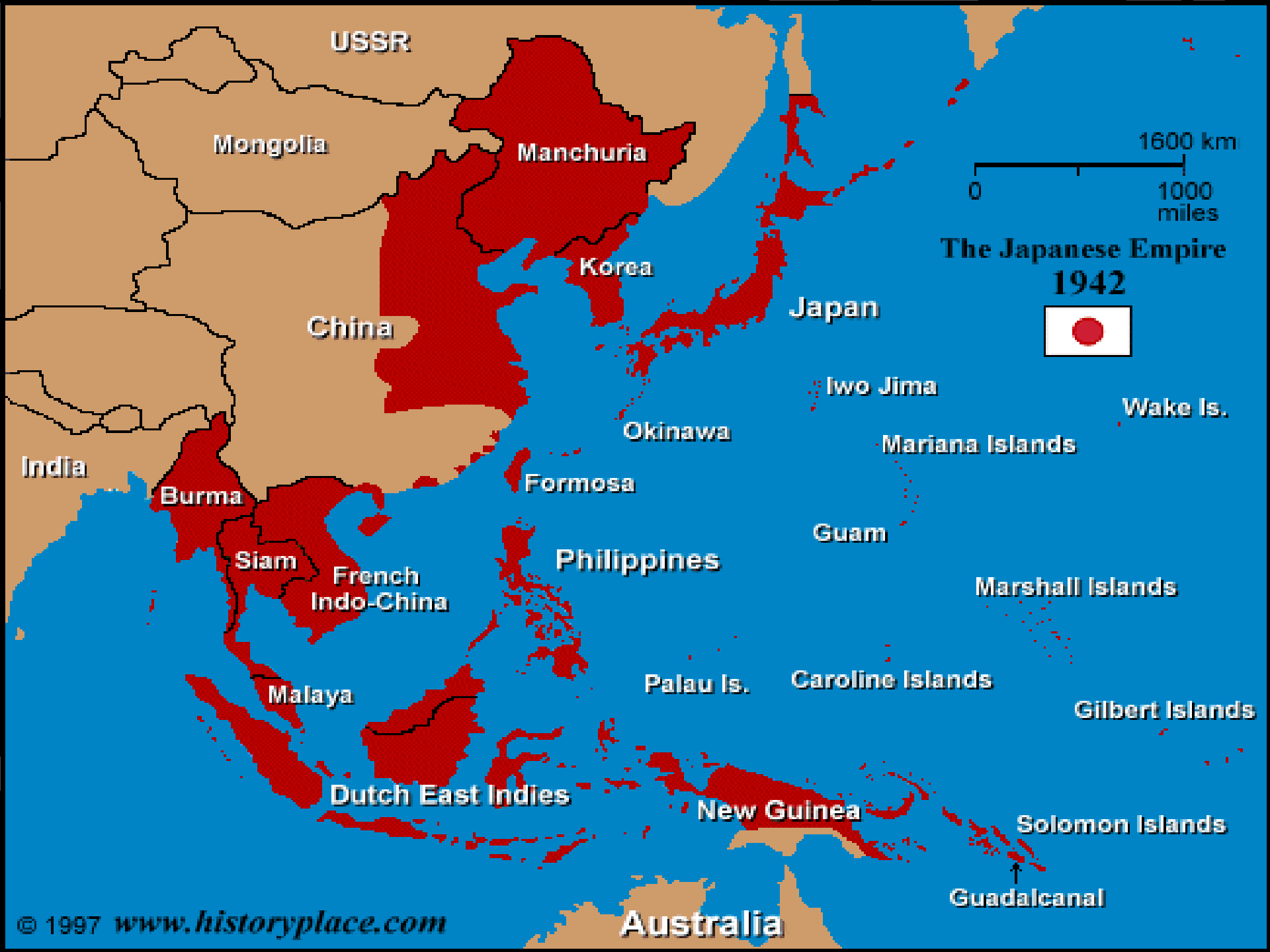
(The Pacific Campaign)

Japan Expands their Empire

- Japanese launched attacks on December 7, 1941 – on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii;

Attacks also occurred on the Philippines, Wake Island, Guam, Malaya, Thailand, Shanghai and Midway.




USSR
Mongolia
Manchuria
Korea
China
Japan
1600 km
0
1000
miles
The Japanese Empire
1942
Iwo Jima
Wake Is.
Okinawa
Mariana Islands
India
Formosa
Burma
Guam
Siam
Philippines
French
Indo-China
Marshall Islands
Palau Is.
Caroline Islands
Malaya
Gilbert Islands
Dutch East Indies
New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Guadalcanal
Australia
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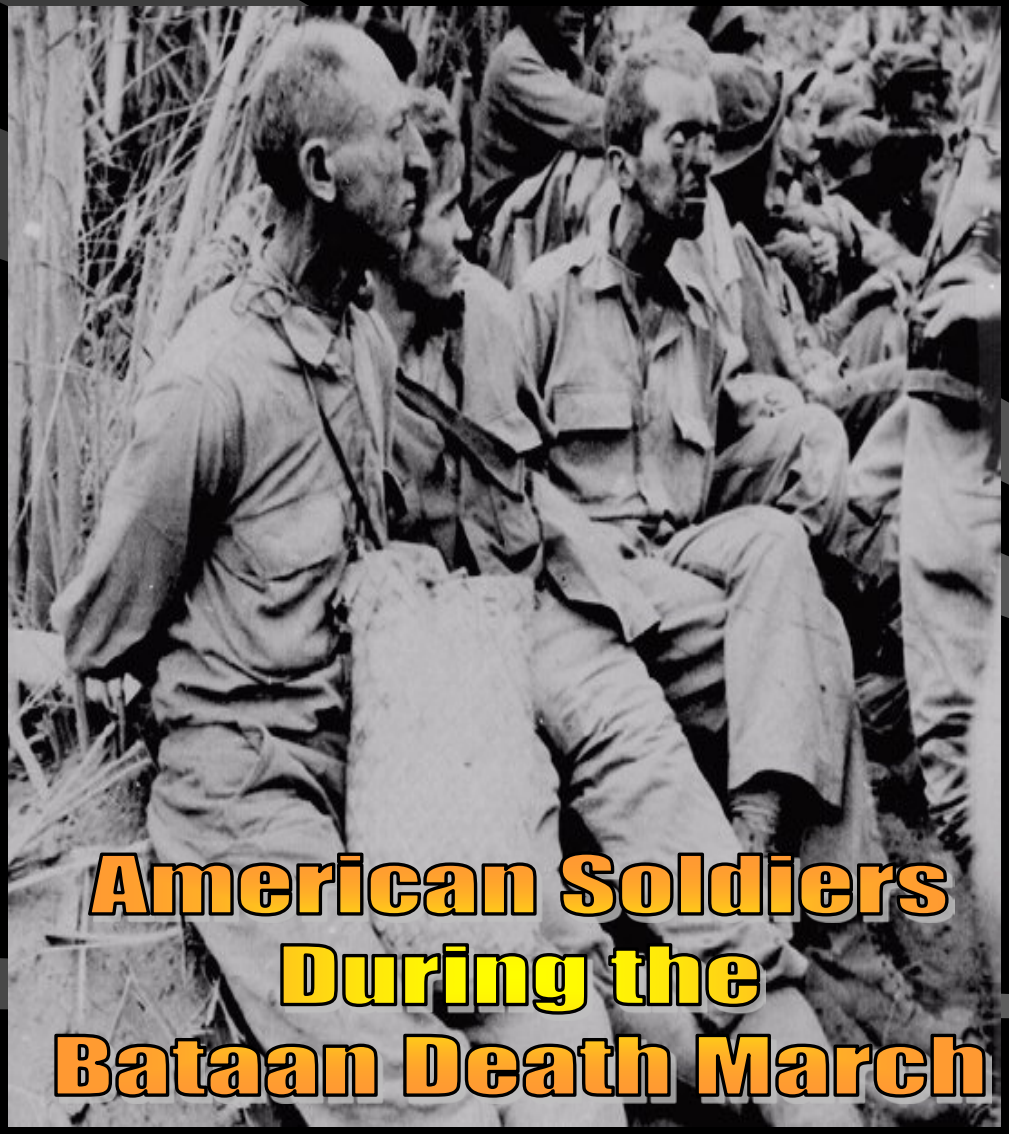
General MacArthur Vowes I Shall Return.....

February 22, 1942

- FDR feared that the Japanese would try to conquer Australia
- He ordered General MacArthur to withdraw troops and head to Australia

Scenes from the Pacific Campaign



- Bataan Death March

After McArthur left, the Japanese mounted an offensive.

Japanese forced American, and Filipinos to a prison camp 60 miles away.

10,000 men died on this march.

Turning Points: The Pacific

Island Hopping

-US begins a military policy call *Island Hopping* to gain control of various key islands and get within striking distance of Japan.

-the ***Battle of Midway,*** June 3-6, 1942, **was a turning point for US military in the Pacific because Japan's navy was turned back as it suffered heavy losses**

-Other key battles in the Pacific war included ***Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Coral Sea, Philippines***

Island Hopping

cific,
de
missions (kamikaze) against allied ships

Iwo Jima

February 19 - March 16, 1945

- The US had to establish bases closer to the mainland of Japan
- They chose Iwo Jima and Okinawa (79,000 soldiers were killed or wounded taking over Okinawa)
- February 1945 – marines invade Iwo Jima
- 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded

Iwo Jima

- Late February, American soldiers planted a U.S. flag at the top of the Island's Mount Suribachi
- It was a sign of victory
- The picture became a famous propaganda poster on the home front

The Potsdam Conference

The Potsdam Declaration:

On July 26, while at the Potsdam Conference, Churchill, Truman, and Nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-Shek issued the Potsdam Declaration which outlined the terms of surrender for Japan.

Reiterating the call for unconditional surrender, the Declaration stipulated that Japanese sovereignty was to be limited to the home islands, war criminals would be prosecuted, authoritarian government was to end, the military would be disarmed, and that an occupation would ensue.

Despite these terms, it also emphasized that the Allies did not seek to destroy the Japanese as a people.

Japan refused these terms despite an Allied threat that "prompt and utter destruction" would ensue.

Reacting, to the Japanese, Truman ordered the atomic bomb to be used. The use of the new weapon on Hiroshima (August 6) and Nagasaki (August 9) ultimately led to the surrender of Japan on September 2. Departing Potsdam, the Allied leaders would not meet again. The frosting over of US-Soviet relations that began during the conference ultimately escalated in the Cold War.

Manhattan Project & Truman's Choice

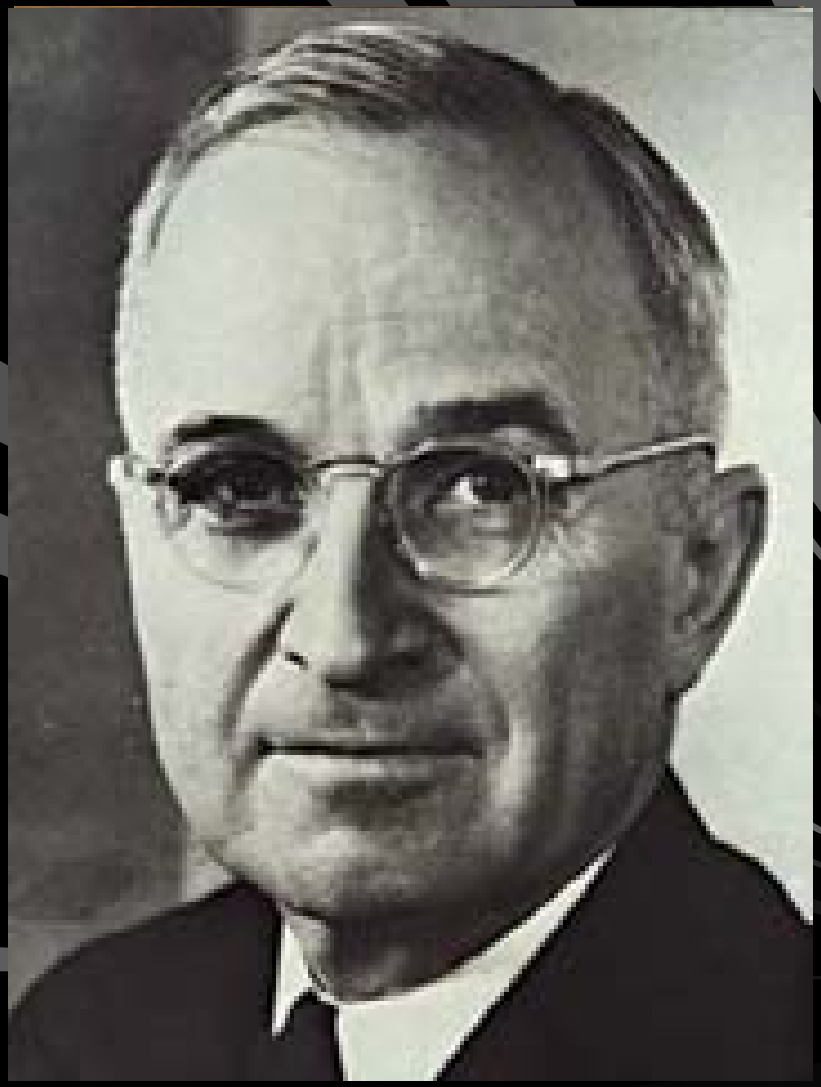
- **1942 – Top se** **n atomic bomb by Scientist: J** **which took 3 years to comp**
- Truman was : decision of using atomic
- By 1945, Tru considered three option
- **A full scal apanese mainland**
- **A demons ic bomb before Jap**
- **To use the atomic bomb on Japanese cities**

Atomic Bomb Dropped on Japan

- The Japanese military was refusing to give up their fight and Japan had an army of 2 million strong stationed in the home islands guarding against invasion.
- After warning Japan, the B-29 bomber *Enola Gay* dropped the atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima (August 6, 1945)
- The explosion killed 70,000 people
- 100,00 died of burns radiation poisioning
- Turned 5 square miles into a wasteland and Radiation filled the land

Truman's Choice

- When Japan did not respond, (surrender) Truman ordered a second bomb dropped on Nagasaki (August 9)
- Truman believed that using the bomb would save the lives of American Soldiers



Japan After Bombing

Argumentive Essay Question

Should the U.S. have dropped the atomic bomb on Japan?

Position: In favor of dropping the atomic bomb on Japan

Position: Not in favor of dropping the atomic bomb

WHAT TO CONSIDER

Death of Japanese Citizens
Death of American citizens

Death of American soldiers
Death of Japanese soldiers

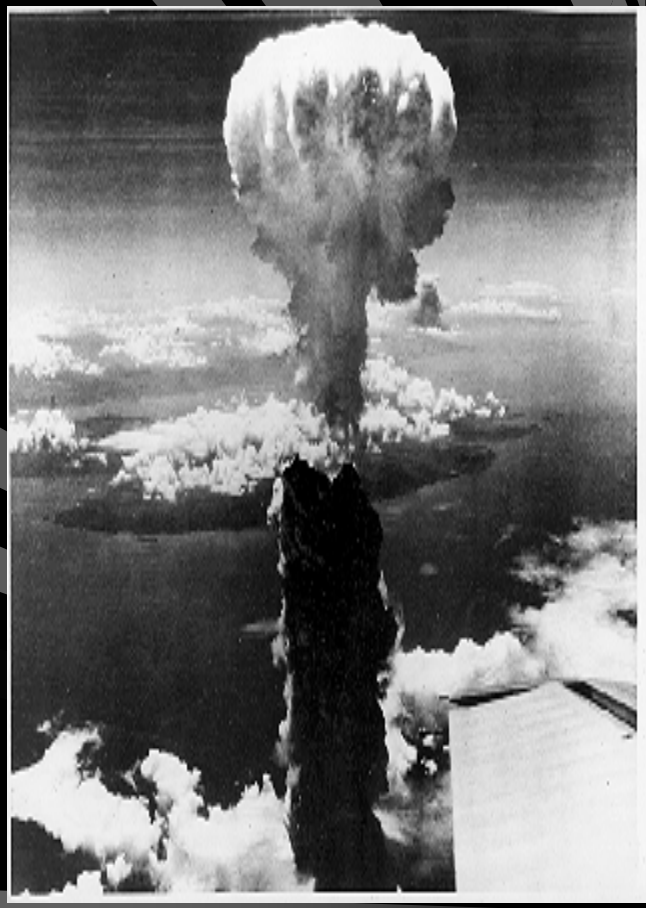
Damage of land in America
Damage of land in Japan

Los of economic production

Reputation of the US

Ending the war quickly

Sending a message



General MacArthur at Japan's Surrender

World War II Major Battles

Yellow- Europe
White – Pacific
Blue – USA

Battle of Britain	July 10 - October 31, 1940
Pearl Harbor	December 7, 1941
Battle of Midway	June 3 tp 6 1942
El Alamein	February 19th and 10th 1945
Stalingrad	August 21, 1942 – Feb. 21, 1942
Leningrad	September 8, 1941 – Jan. 27, 1944
Normandy D Day	June 6th to August 25th 1944
Philipine Sea	June 19th – 20 1944
Battle of the Buldge	December 16, 1944 – Jan. 25, 1945
Iwo Jima	February 19 - March 16, 1945
Okinowa	April 1 - June 21, 1945

Conclusion:

- The US used the strategy of Island Hopping to defeat Japan
- Truman ordered the use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to avoid a full scale invasion of Japan and save American lives
- The US was the first and only country to use atomic weapons
- **Truman's decision still remains controversial**