

The Pacific Theater

Chapter 11 Lesson 2

Lecture Focus Question

● What was the Allied strategy/strategies in the Pacific Theater? Describe. *(Color-code!)*

The Japanese Advance



- Japanese focus on the Philippines
- Bataan Peninsula
 - 76,000 Filipinos and American POWs
- Bataan Death March
- Geneva Convention
 - Must treat all POWS humanely
- General MacArthur
 - "I shall return"





SIMON SAYS...



The Bataan Death March is so called because over 76,000 American soldiers and allies were forced to walk 65 treacherous miles to the prisoner camps. They were denied food, water, and medical care. If you couldn't keep up or if you stopped to help someone else who was struggling, enemy soldiers would kill you on the spot.

Connection # 1



- According to the Geneva Convention, prisoners of war are to be treated humanely. The Japanese during WWII did not adhere to this accepted rule. Can you name another time when this rule was violated by a country during war? Explain.

Key Pacific Theatre Battles

● Battle of the Coral Sea

- Stalemate but U.S. removed threat to Australia

● Battle of Midway

- Turning point, U.S. begins to win war in Pacific
- 4 Japanese carriers, 250 planes destroyed

● Battle of Guadalcanal

- Allies conquer first piece of Japanese-held territory



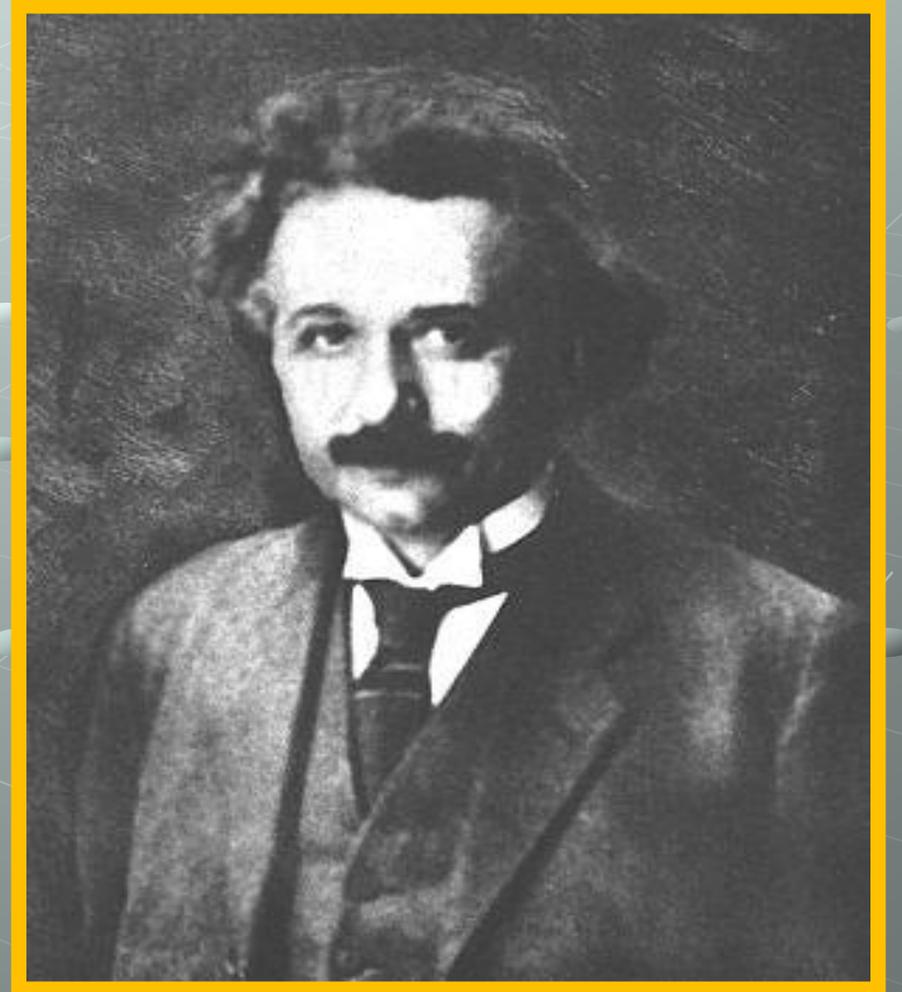
Iwo Jima and Okinawa

- **Island-hopping:** U.S strategy in the Pacific involving seizing control of selected Japanese-held islands while bypassing others
- MacArthur returns to the Philippines
- **Battle of Leyte Gulf**
 - Greatest naval battle in history: 280 warships
 - **Kamikazes:** Japanese suicide pilots
- **Battle of Iwo Jima**
 - One of the bloodiest battles
 - 25,000 Japanese, took 1 month for U.S. marines to secure
- **Battle of Okinawa**
 - Last obstacle to Allied invasion of Japan



Manhattan Project

- Einstein alerts FDR → possible to build an atomic bomb and Germany might be working on one!
- Key element needed: uranium
- Race to build the atomic bomb before Axis Powers
- After bomb is made, Einstein and other scientists beg president NOT to use it because of its destructive power



Connection #2

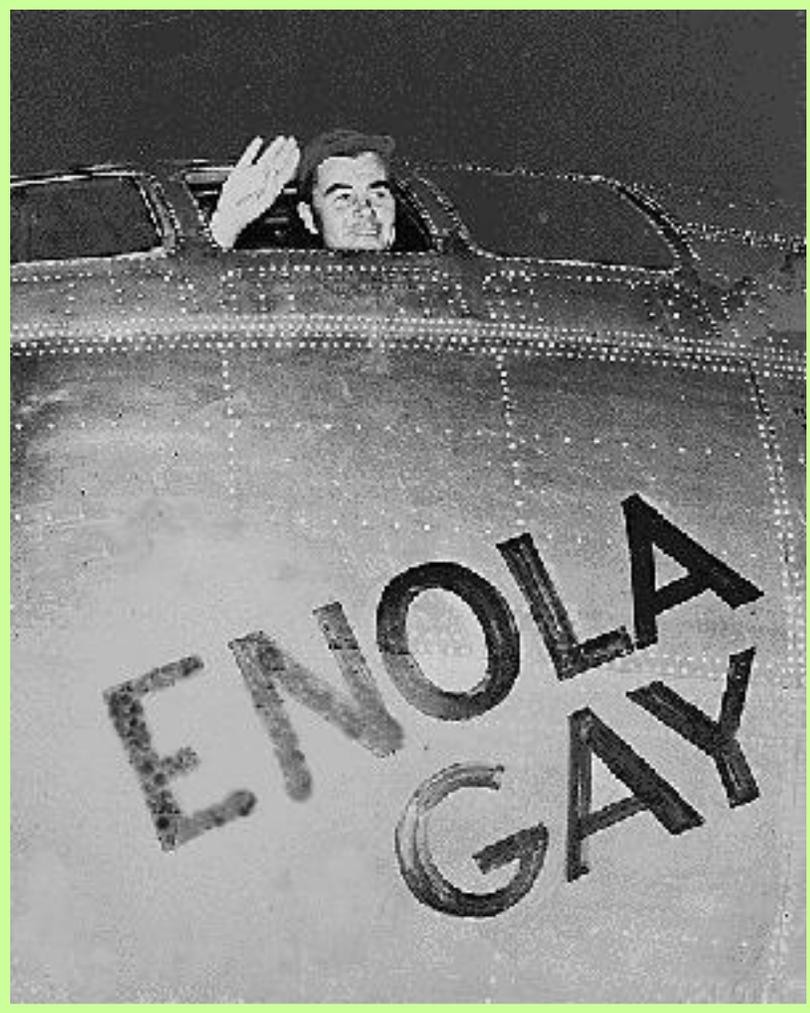


- Albert Einstein is known for many of his accomplishments aside from helping jumpstart the Manhattan Project. What else did he do?

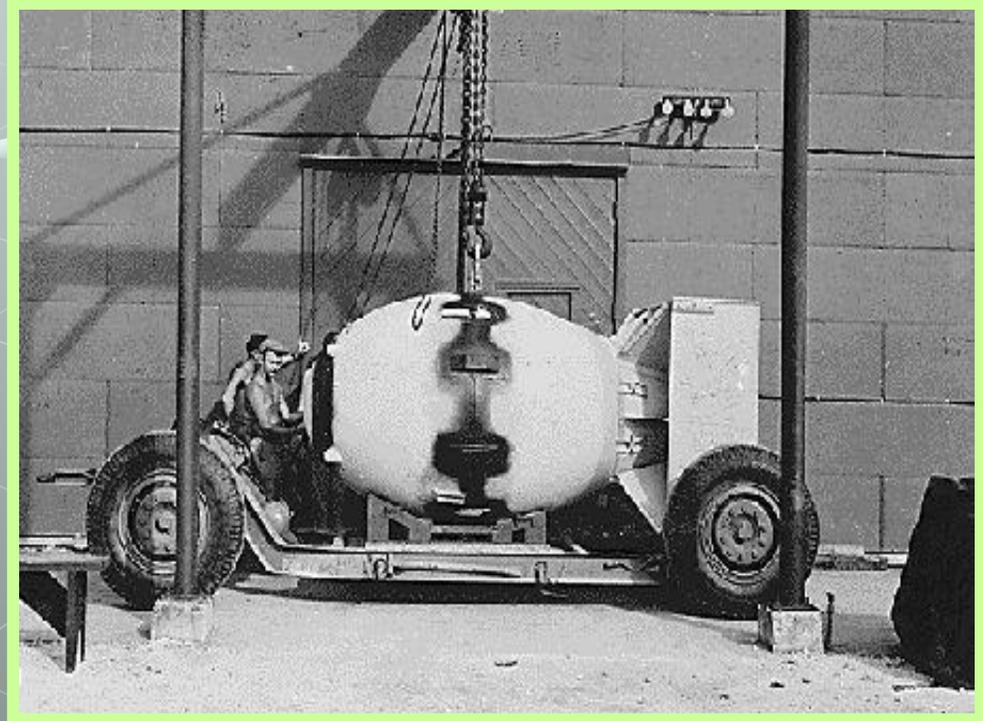
Manhattan Project Cont'd

- Manhattan Project & Robert Oppenheimer
- Project successful
- 2 atomic bombs created: Fat Man & Little Boy
- Enola Gay bombs Hiroshima
- U.S. demands unconditional surrender
- No surrender from Japan
- 3 days later Nagasaki is bombed
- Japan surrenders
- *WWII ends!*





ENOLA GAY



FAT MAN



ATOMIC BOMB MUSHROOM CLOUD



SIMON SAYS...



After dropping the atomic bomb from his plane, the Enola Gay (named after his mother), pilot Colonel Paul Tibbets was asked if he'd do it again. He responded, "If you gave me the same circumstances, hell yeah, I'd do it again." Robert Oppenheimer, however, deeply lamented the use of his creation, stating, "I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds." He never got over the guilt of what he'd help do.

JAPANESE VICTIMS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB







SUMMARY:

These notes are about...
(1-2 sent)
(Main Idea → Use the WIN strategy!)

□ W.I.N. strategy:

□ **WHO/WHAT** - Figure out the most important *who* or *what (topic)*

□ **INFORMATION** - Figure out the most important *information* about the who or what

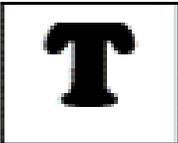
□ **NUMBER OF WORDS** - Write the main idea using the fewest possible *number* of words

Lecture Focus Question

● What was the Allied strategy/strategies in the Pacific Theater?
Describe.

● *Response = 3-4 thoughtful sentences!*

Notes Grading Rubric

Notes Color-Coded	MIS INC ✓	Brain Snack(s)	MIS INC ✓
LFQ Color-Coded	MIS INC ✓	2 x 	MIS INC ✓
LFQ Answer (3-4 sent)	MIS INC ✓	2 x 	MIS INC ✓
Summary (1-2 sent)	MIS INC ✓	2 x 	MIS INC ✓