

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can evaluate the _____ of the major battles of the _____ Theater of WWII by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

Pearl Harbor Aftermath

- After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the US needed to _____ its Pacific Fleet
- Japan continued attacking other _____ held islands in the Pacific such as Wake Island, Guam, Hong Kong, and _____ and caused heavy Allied damages during the Battle of Java Sea
- Japanese soldiers were well-trained and their _____ was equal to or better than Allied equipment, which gave the Japanese an _____ early in the war
- The Japanese attacks on these islands were part of a large offensive that would include the American-controlled islands of the _____

The Philippines

- US General Douglas _____ led the defense of the Philippine Islands with a small force of American soldiers and _____ trained and poorly equipped Filipino soldiers
- In December 1941, the Japanese attacked the Philippines and MacArthur's forces were no match – he planned a _____ to the Bataan Peninsula where he hoped to hold off the Japanese and send for _____
- After intense fighting, the US decided that sending help was too _____ and by March 1942, MacArthur was ordered to _____ his starving and ill men and return to the US
- Within a month, 10,000 _____ and 60,000 _____ troops surrendered to the Japanese and were

forced to march for _____ days and nights through the forest to a prison camp along what came to be called the Bataan _____ March

- Those that dropped out of line were beaten or _____, those that fell were left for dead – those that survived the march faced starvation and _____ in the prisoner of war camp where hundreds more would die

**Allied Progress in the Pacific**

- US Colonel James _____ led a bombing raid on several cities in Japan in early _____ that did only minor damage but led the Japanese to _____ an attack and begin to make mistakes – known as the Doolittle Raid
- May 1942, undamaged aircraft carriers from Pearl Harbor were sent to attack the _____ and stop their attack on British-controlled New Guinea – the Battle of the _____ was a success for the Allies, they stopped the advance of the Japanese



Battle of Midway

- Japan tried to lure the _____ into a naval battle that would destroy their fleet so that they would not be able to _____ mainland _____ again, but the US had an advantage – they had broken the Japanese _____
- The US knew the date of the attack, the location, and the plan that the Japanese would follow, this knowledge was used to plan a _____ strategy around the island of Midway and then launch a _____ against the Japanese fleet
- The US was able to defend against the air raid and then _____

the Japanese planes back to the ships and destroyed _____ of the four Japanese aircraft carriers – major Allied victory as the Japanese naval _____ was wiped out



Island Hopping

- With the Japanese naval forces severely weakened, the US and Allies begin their own _____ toward the island of Japan
- The strategy, known as island _____, was to take over small islands and _____ the necessary equipment along with the fleet to be better prepared for an attack on Japan
- The first step was to take the small island of _____ to help protect Australia which was assisting the Allies in the Pacific and then move forward taking over the _____ held islands and _____ over the Japanese strongholds

- The _____ Code Talkers allowed the Allies the advantage of being able to _____ and plan in a code that was _____ by the Japanese
- General MacArthur was ready to attack the Philippines again by 1944 and began with the Battle of _____ where the Japanese used a new weapon – the _____ – a plane loaded with explosives and purposely crashed into a target to maximize _____

Iwo Jima & Okinawa

- To get close enough to launch a major _____ on Japan, the US needed to control the small volcanic island of _____ and the even closer island of _____
- Both battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa were intense, long, and extremely _____ for both the US and the Japanese because the Japanese soldiers used underground _____ and caves to hide and launch attacks and were fighting to the death with no intention of surrender



- At the Battle of Iwo Jima, the marines were able to capture the high point on the island, Mt. Suribachi, and raised the _____ but continued _____ for several weeks – 7,000 American and 19,000 Japanese deaths
- After two months of brutal fighting at the Battle of Okinawa, the _____ battle of the Pacific theater, the Allies gained control of the island and were ready to launch their final _____ on the island of Japan

Manhattan Project

- Fighting in the Pacific continued with heavy _____ raids on Japan which included a new tactic that produced _____ in the bombed areas, but the Japanese vowed to keep fighting
- Manhattan Project was the _____ for the secret weapons development program that was attempting to create a super weapon, which would end up developing the _____ bomb
- After asking Japan to _____, the US dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of _____ on August 6, 1945, where 80,000 people died instantly and another 35,000 were injured from the miles wide blast radius
- On August 9, 1945, the US dropped a second atomic bomb on the city of _____ where 40,000 died instantly and thousands more were injured
- More bombs were ready to be dropped in an effort to avoid more _____ casualties, but Emperor _____ announced Japan's formal _____ over a radio broadcast on _____, 1945, which became known as Victory in Japan Day or _____ Day

