Ch. 18 Section 4

- I. Japanese Advance
 - a. War at Sea
 - i. Carriers are a big asset to the military and were a major force for US
 - 1. Hornet- Colonel James Doolittle
 - a. April 1942, B-25 bombers took off on a mission to Japan
 - b. Planes fly several hundred miles towards Tokyo
 - i. Not enough fuel to fly back to carriers. Where do they land?
 - 2. Battle of the Coral Sea
 - a. Northeast of Australia
 - b. 5 day battle cost both sides more than half of their planes.
 - Lexington was destroyed and Yorktown badly damaged. One Japanese carrier sank
 - d. Prevented Japanese from invading Australia
- II. Allied Victories
 - a. Battle of Midway- June 4, 1942
 - i. Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku- Pearl Harbor
 - Destroy remainder of American fleet
 - 2. Admiral Chester Nimitz
 - a. Protect Island of Hawaii
 - ii. Japan attacks Midway Islands
 - iii. US unsuccessfully strike Japanese fleet
 - iv. American carriers enter the picture
 - planes bomb Japanese carriers as they are refueling planes
 - 2. 3 of 4 carriers sank right away with the 4th (Hiryu)

sinking later in the day

- a. 250 planes and most of experienced pilots wiped out
- ь. Guadalcanal
 - i Solomon Islands
 - 1. 11,000 marines landed in August 1942 against 2,200 Japanese
 - 2. First taste of jungle warfare
 - a. Marines were easy targets for snipers
 - 3. Navy cut off troop landings for Japanese and in February 1943, battle ended
- c. Struggle for the Islands
 - i. Island-hopping
 - Selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others.
 - a. Capture important islands and others will fall
 - General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William Halsey
 - 3. Admiral Nimitz
 - a. Allowed for the first time long rang bombers to hit Japan

ii. Philippines

- MacArthur persuaded Roosevelt to allow US to free the Philippines
- 2. 160,000 troops invade Philippines
- 3. Battle of Leyte Gulf- 1944
 - a. "Greatest naval battle in world history"
 - i. More than 280 warships
 - ii. Kamikazes were used
 - iii. Japanese navy virtually destroyed
 - Over 80,000 Japanese killed
- 4. Iwo Jima
 - a. Steep rugged terrain, tunnels and caves

- b. 600 Japanese guns protected by bunkers
- c. US bombers bombed Iwo Jima for 74 days
 - i. 7,000 tons of bombs & 20,000 shells
- d. February 1945 Marines land on beaches
 - i. 3 days, 110,000 men, 700 yards
 - 1. 25,000 Japanese
 - ii.1 month to take over
 - 1. 216 Japanese taken prisoner
 - iii. US-25,000 casualties
 - iv. 27 Medals of Honor
 - v. Raising the flag
- Battle of Okinawa
 - a. April to June 1945
 - i. 1,300 warships &
 - ii. 180,000 combat soldiers
 - iii. 2,000 kamikaze attacks
 - 1. banzai attacks
 - iv. 50,000 US casualties- most of the Pacific war.

III. Manhattan Project

- a. Prepare to invade Japan
- b. August 1939, Einstein writes Roosevelt

- i. Incredible bomb that Germans could build
- ii.US must build first
- c. Atomic Bomb
 - i. J. Robert Oppenheimer
 - ii. Chain reaction of Atom splitting
 - July 16, 1945 first Atomic Bomb tested in desert of New Mexico
 - iv. Blew huge crater in earth and shattered windows125 miles away
- d. Drop the bomb
 - i. Alternative possibilities
 - massive invasion of Japan which would cost millions of Allied casualties
 - naval blockade to starve Japan, along with conventional bombing
 - demonstration of the new weapon on a deserted island to pressure Japan to surrender
 - 4. soften Allied demands for surrender

ii. Interim Committee

- made up of scientists, military leaders and government officials
- heavy casualties at Iwo Jima and Okinawa were too much
- 3. Harry S. Truman is left to decide after taking office only 3 months earlier.
 - "You should do your weeping at Pearl Harbor" to critics
- iii. Enola Gay- August 6, 1945
 - 1. Hiroshima
 - a. 80,000 dead, city leveled
 - ь. "Little Boy"
 - c. 13,000 Tons of power
 - 2. Nagasaki

- a. Second Atomic Bomb
- ь. "Fat Man"
- c. 22,000 Tons of power
- 3. Japan surrenders
 - a. Formal surrender on USS *Missouri* August14