INTRODUCTION

On December 7th, 1941, the Japanese Empire launched a sneak attack against the naval base of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, on the Island of Oahu in what was then the territory of Hawaii (Hawaii did not become a state until 1959). Most Americans refer to the attack simply as "Pearl Harbor," and many historians regard it as one of the single most important events in the history of the United States.

PART 1: CAUSES

Between the 1860s and the 1940s, Japan's culture underwent profound changes, abandoning a long-standing *isolationism* in favor of rapid growth and change. After years of refusing to involve itself in the politics or economies of its neighbors, this was a big change. The economy of the Japanese Empire changed with it, going from a medieval agricultural economy to an urban industrial economy. New factories sprang up all over the country, ready to build goods which would be sold all over the world. However, Japan is a relatively small island nation, with very few natural resources. In order to get the materials they would need to supply their factories, the Japanese Empire began to invade mainland China, starting with the **First Sino-Japanese War**, in 1894-1895, during which Japan *occupied*, or took possession of, Korea and part of Manchuria (the northernmost territory of China). In 1904, Japan went to war with Russia (the Russo-Japanese War) in order to secure its new holdings in Korea. In 1931, Japan occupied the rest of Manchuria, prior to a series of skirmishes leading up to the **Second Sino-Japanese War** in 1937.

Although China was (and continues to be) a large country with an enormous population, its military had not been modernized to the standards of its neighbors at the end of the 19th century. This made China vulnerable to attack, in spite of their immense army. The Japanese Empire, with its modern weapons and vehicles, was able to score a string of victories against China, claiming a lot of new territory in the process.

However, Japan was not the only power that wanted to control China. The British Empire, France, Russia and the United States—the global superpowers of the day—also had colonies and interests in the region, and they all wanted to block Japanese expansion in the area. Partly this was motivated by a desire to control Chinese resources for their own sake, but these superpowers were also concerned that, should Japan gain control of China's resources, the Japanese Empire would become a global superpower in its own right and compete against the interests of the other superpowers all over the world.

In 1899, the United States declared an **Open Door Policy** in China. This policy essentially stated that no government would be allowed to interfere with U.S. trade in China. The implied threat was that any nation that tried to cut off U.S. access to China would be risking war.
Shortly after the start of Second Sino-Japanese War, the U.S., in line with their Open Door Policy, began sending military aid to China and creating a series of embargoes against Japan. An embargo is an official refusal to sell materials to a particular country or government. The U.S. embargoes began with an informal embargo on selling airplanes or airplane parts to Japan. Several American allies enacted similar embargoes. Japan, in an effort to resist diplomatic and military pressure from the United States and its allies, entered into the Tripartite Pact, formally allying Imperial Japan with the Axis Powers (Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy) in September of 1940. Because the Axis Powers were at war with American allies in Europe, the U.S. responded to the Tripartite Pact by freezing Japanese assets in the U.S. and taking legal action to block Japan from buying raw materials, including scrap metal and fuel, from American businesses. The U.S. also closed the Panama Canal to Japanese ships, blocking Japan's access to its new allies in Europe.

These embargoes were devastating to the Japanese war effort in China. The fuel embargo was particularly damaging. Japan had been purchasing about 80% of its oil from the U.S. Faced with the American embargo, the Japanese began to search for an alternative source. The nearest reliable source of fuel was located in the Dutch East Indies, a colony of the Netherlands in what is now Indonesia. The United States had realized that Japan would look to the Dutch East Indies as a possible source of fuel and let it be known that the U.S. government would consider a Japanese invasion of the Dutch East Indies to be an act of war.

At this point Japan was faced with a choice between withdrawing from China for lack of supplies or expanding the war to the U.S. and European colonies in Asia, in the hope of capturing the supplies necessary to sustain a larger war and establish itself as a true global superpower. Japan chose to fight.
Pearl Harbor
PART 1: CAUSES - VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

Second Sino-Japanese War       isolationism       Axis Powers       Tripartite Pact       embargo
Open Door Policy    First Sino-Japanese War    occupy    Dutch East Indies

Write the word from the list above next to the correct definition:

1. ______________________ A war between Japan and China in which Japan captured Korea and part of Manchuria.
2. ______________________ Policy stating that no foreign power would be allowed to interfere with U.S. trade in China.
3. ______________________ A treaty organization that included Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.
4. ______________________ A colony of the Netherlands in what is now Indonesia.
5. ______________________ The pact that officially allied Imperial Japan with the Axis Powers.
6. ______________________ A war between Japan and China that began in 1937.
7. ______________________ An official refusal to sell certain materials to a particular country or government.
8. ______________________ A policy of not involving a country in the politics or economics of any other countries.
9. ______________________ To take possession of (another country).

Show what you know. Find the words below in the text. Write the sentence or phrase in which they appear. Define the words using context clues.

1. profound  
   Japan's culture underwent profound changes.
   Here, profound means large and significant.
2. skirmish
3. vulnerable
4. immense
5. superpower
6. devastating
Pearl Harbor

PART 1: CAUSES - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why did Japan need natural resources from abroad in order to sustain its industrial economy at home?
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   _____________________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________________

2. Why did other global superpowers object to Japan's invasion of China?
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   _____________________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________________

3. Why was China vulnerable to attack from Japan, in spite of being a larger country with more resources?
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   _____________________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________________

4. If the American embargoes were so damaging to Japan, why didn't Japan simply withdraw from China?
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   _____________________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________________

PART 1: CAUSES –SHORT ESSAY QUESTION

Did America's Open Door Policy in China mean that America would protect China from foreign invasion? Explain your answer.
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Pearl Harbor
PART 2: PLANNING

The Japanese military knew that it had no hope of actually defeating the United States in a prolonged war. Even if Japan had its own sources of war materials, such as fuel and scrap metal, the best it could hope for would be to hold the U.S. off until a peace settlement—one that allowed Japan to maintain its new territory in China and other parts of Asia—could be negotiated with the United States.

With this in mind, the Japanese military based its plans on creating a defensible perimeter in the Pacific Ocean, with bases on certain strategic islands. However, creating and maintaining such a perimeter would require oil and other resources located in the Dutch East Indies. The United States had made clear that it would intervene against any attempt on Japan's part to take control of the Dutch colony. Such an intervention would engage Japan against the U.S. before its defensive perimeter had been established, or its supply lines secured. Any strategy that involved taking control of the colony before blocking the United States was a strategy guaranteed to lose.

Japanese planners therefore decided that the only way to establish their perimeter would be to destroy the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the backbone of the American military presence in the Pacific. This would allow the Japanese time to invade and occupy the Dutch East Indies and other resource centers in East Asia. By the time the U.S. had rebuilt its fleet, the Japanese perimeter would be established and its supply lines secured. Japan hoped this would allow it to hold out against the United States.

The problem facing Japanese planners was that they would need the Japanese navy at full strength in order to occupy the Dutch East Indies and maintain the defensive perimeter. This begged the question: how could Japan destroy the American Pacific Fleet without suffering substantial losses to the Japanese Navy in the process?

In November of 1940, an answer was suggested by a battle that took place halfway around the world. On the night of November 11th, 1940, the British aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious launched 21 torpedo bombers in a surprise attack against the Italian fleet docked in the shallow harbor at Taranto, Italy during the early phase of World War II in Europe. Although the torpedo bombers were little more than canvas biplanes with open cockpits, they succeeded in crippling three of the six Italian battleships docked at Taranto. The British lost only two planes in the battle.
Prior to the Battle of Taranto, conventional military wisdom had held that an aircraft carrier was only useful in support of a larger naval fleet, and that it was impossible to use torpedoes dropped from airplanes to attack ships docked in a shallow harbor. The Illustrious had disproved both ideas. The use of an aircraft carrier as the main unit of an attack force was an entirely new tactic. In addition to this new tactic, the Illustrious had made an advance in weapons technology by fitting wooden fins to the torpedoes to be dropped, and then dropping the torpedoes from low altitudes. This made the torpedoes usable in shallow-water harbors that had previously been thought safe against attack by torpedo bombers. These advances meant that the Japanese navy could attack the U.S. Pacific Fleet while the fleet was still in its shallow-water harbor at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Such an attack had previously been thought impossible. Now it was clearly possible, and—if successful—would allow the Japanese Navy to inflict heavy losses against the Pacific Fleet without endangering the Japanese Fleet.

Japanese planners studied the Battle of Taranto in detail. As diplomatic relations with the U.S. worsened, the Japanese Navy began to practice shallow-water torpedo tactics in preparation for a possible attack against the Pacific Fleet. On November 26th, 1941 U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull delivered the Hull Note to the Japanese ambassador. The note stated that the U.S. would only lift its embargoes against Japan if Japan withdrew from the Tripartite Agreement and pulled out of China. Believing that the note was an ultimatum declaring the U.S. intention to go to war, the Japanese naval task force set sail to attack Pearl Harbor later that same day.
Pearl Harbor

PART 2: PLANNING - VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

- Hull Note
- HMS *Illustrious*
- Defensible
- Ultimatum
- Battle of Taranto
- U.S. Pacific Fleet
- Perimeter
- U.S. Pacific Fleet
- Perimeter

Write the word from the list above next to the correct definition:

1. _________________ A British aircraft carrier that carried out a successful attack against the Italian navy at Taranto

2. _________________ The backbone of the American military presence in the Pacific

3. _________________ A note from the U.S. Secretary of State to the Japanese ambassador, delivered Nov. 26, 1941

4. _________________ The first use of torpedo bombers to attack ships docked in a shallow-water harbor

5. _________________ Something that can be defended

6. _________________ The line around the outside of an object or territory

7. _________________ Final warning

PART 2: COMPREHENSION – PUT THE EVENTS IN ORDER

1. __ An important note was delivered to the Japanese ambassador.

2. __ Conventional military wisdom held that an aircraft carrier was only useful in support of a larger naval fleet

3. __ The British aircraft carrier *HMS Illustrious* launched 21 torpedo bombers in a surprise attack against the Italian fleet docked in the shallow harbor at Taranto, Italy.

4. __ The Japanese naval task force set sail to attack Pearl Harbor.

5. __ The Japanese Navy began to practice shallow-water torpedo tactics in preparation for a possible attack against the Pacific Fleet.
Pearl Harbor
PART 2: PLANNING - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What new tactics and equipment were used at the Battle of Taranto that would influence the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

2. Name three objectives that Japan hoped to achieve in attacking the American Pacific Fleet.
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   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

3. How did Japan plan to deal with the U.S. Navy after the attack on Pearl Harbor?
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   ____________________________________________________________
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   ____________________________________________________________

4. Name two things Japan needed in order to establish and maintain a defensive perimeter in the Pacific.
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   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

5. What was Japan's response to the Hull Note?
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   ____________________________________________________________
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6. What American objectives would have been achieved had Japan complied with the demands made in the Hull Note?
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Pearl Harbor
PART 3: THE ATTACK

The fleet that set sail for Pearl Harbor on November 26th, 1941 comprised 6 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 2 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 9 destroyers, 3 fleet submarines and a collection of smaller support submarines and tankers. The Japanese task force to Pearl Harbor was the largest carrier-based attack force in history up to that point. The carriers were loaded with 423 planes, including **fighters**, **torpedo bombers** and **dive bombers**. Fighter planes are small planes designed for fighting other aircraft; torpedo bombers are heavier planes designed to carry and deploy torpedoes against ships in the water; and dive bombers are designed to be able to dive directly at a target, drop their bombs, then pull out of the steep dive. Dive bombing allowed for much more accurate placement of bombs than the other common method of simply dropping a bomb while the plane was in forward motion and attempting to estimate where it would hit based on speed and altitude. This less accurate method was called horizontal bombing, and the Japanese fleet did include a small group of **horizontal bombers**. However, the increased accuracy of dive bombers was necessary to hit the comparatively small surface area of a ship's deck.

The fleet traveled under **radio silence**, meaning that they broadcast no radio signals. However, they were monitoring radio transmissions from Japan and were prepared to abort the attack if the Japanese government managed to negotiate an acceptable settlement with the U.S. The American military, meanwhile, suspected that an attack would take place—they simply didn't know where. Pearl Harbor was considered relatively safe from a surprise attack because of its shallow harbor. American military observers were aware of the use of specialized torpedoes at the Battle of Taranto, but had not ordered the changes in policy that would have alerted the commanders of the Pacific Fleet to the danger.

On the morning of **December 7th, 1941**, the Japanese fleet took up position north of the island of Oahu and awaited the attack order from Japanese command. Thirty minutes before the attack was set to commence, Japan sent a communication to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull which officially severed diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Japan. However, the communication was routed through the Japanese Embassy in Washington D.C., where a paperwork error prevented the message from actually being delivered to Hull until after the attack had commenced. As it happened, American spies listening in on Japanese radio transmissions intercepted the last part of the communication between Japan and Japan's Washington embassy. American General George Marshall, guessing what the message implied, sent a warning to Pearl Harbor command to be on the lookout for an attack. Ironically, paperwork errors in the American communications network, similar to the ones in the Japanese system, prevented Pearl Harbor command from getting the warning in time.

The Japanese carriers launched their first wave of planes at 6:00 a.m. on the morning of December 7th. That first attack wave included 181 planes. Most of the comparatively vulnerable torpedo bombers were in the first wave.

Pearl Harbor received some warning of what was to come. At 7:00 a.m. the American destroyer the USS **Ward** encountered a small Japanese submarine in the open water north of Oahu. The **Ward** fired torpedoes, sank the sub and notified the base at Pearl Harbor, but nobody realized the sub was part of a larger force. Shortly afterward, a radar station on the northern tip of Oahu picked up the approaching Japanese fleet, but confused them with a flight of American bombers.
Pearl Harbor

Part 3: The Attack, continued

that was scheduled to return to Pearl Harbor that day. The Japanese planes encountered several American civilian aircraft but the Japanese fighters easily destroyed them before they could radio a warning back to Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese air fleet arrived at Oahu shortly before 8:00 a.m., broke up into groups and attacked several targets simultaneously, bombing and **strafing** (shooting with machine guns) U.S. military air fields in the area while the main force attacked the battleships and other targets in the harbor. The Americans were caught completely off-guard. None of their anti-aircraft guns were manned, and none of their fighter planes were ready for take-off. During the first wave, the Japanese forces had their pick of targets.

There were more than 90 American combat ships docked at Pearl Harbor, but the primary targets were the eight battleships, seven of which were moored in a stretch of water called Battleship Row, next to Ford Island in the middle of the harbor. With their targets so tightly grouped, the Japanese managed to hit all seven battleships with bombs, torpedoes, or both. Three battleships were sunk in the first wave of the attack: the USS *West Virginia* simply sank; the USS *Oklahoma* capsized (rolled over so it was upside down in the water) and sank; the USS *Arizona* exploded when an armor-piercing bomb, dropped from a dive bomber, blasted through the deck and hit the ammunition storage area in the front of the ship called the **forward magazine**. One thousand one hundred and seventy-seven crewmen were killed when the *Arizona* exploded, accounting for more than half of the death toll from the Pearl Harbor attack. The other four battleships on Battleship Row were damaged during the first wave of the attack, but not immediately sunk.

There was a short **lull**, or pause, in the attack around 8:30 a.m., during which the American battleship USS *Nevada* attempted to leave the harbor. Before she could get clear, the second wave of 170 Japanese planes attacked, concentrating fire on the *Nevada*. They hoped to sink her in the mouth of the harbor and thereby prevent other ships from leaving. In order to avoid this, the *Nevada*'s crew ran her aground, even as Japanese bombs rained down on them.

The Americans struggled desperately to rally their defenses. In spite of their unready status, locked ammunition lockers, stowed anti-aircraft guns and all the other obstacles that resulted from low combat-readiness, the Americans did manage to offer resistance to the Japanese attack. Anti-aircraft guns were brought into play, downing twice as many Japanese aircraft in the second wave as they had during the first. A few American fighter planes also managed to get airborne and counterattack against the Japanese forces, flying 25 sorties against the attacking armada.

As quickly as it had begun, the Japanese attack was over. Japanese planes returned to their carriers after two strikes, leaving the American Pacific Fleet in ruins. The immediate aftermath of the attack was 2,403 Americans killed, 1,178 wounded, 5 battleships sunk or grounded, 3 battleships damaged, 3 cruisers damaged, 3 destroyers sunk, and 2 other military vessels sunk; 188 airplanes were destroyed and 155 were damaged, mostly by strafing and bombing while still on the ground. The Japanese fleet lost 29 planes, 55 airmen, 5 "midget" submarines and 9 submariners.

It was the most devastating Naval attack in modern history: a glorious victory for the Japanese and a horrifying defeat for the Americans.
Pearl Harbor

PART 3: THE ATTACK – VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

• capsize
• dive bomber
• USS Arizona
• forward magazine
• fighter plane
• December 7th, 1941
• radio silence
• horizontal bomber
• torpedo bomber

Write the word from the list above next to the correct definition:

1. _______________ An airplane designed for combat against other airplanes
2. _______________ The ammunition storage area in the front of a warship
3. _______________ The day that the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor
4. _______________ An medium-sized airplane designed to carry and deploy torpedoes against ships in the water
5. _______________ A battleship that exploded in Pearl Harbor, killing over 1,000 seamen and accounting for more than half the deaths in the attack on Pearl Harbor
6. _______________ An airplane designed to go into a steep dive, drop a bomb, and pull out of that dive
7. _______________ When a boat or ship rolls over so that it's upside down in the water
8. _______________ An airplane designed to drop a bomb while traveling forward towards the horizon
9. _______________ To broadcast no radio signals

PART 3: THE ATTACK – COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Mark each sentence as TRUE or FALSE.

1. _____ The American military suspected that Japan would strike Pearl Harbor.
2. _____ The American military knew that their ships in Pearl Harbor were vulnerable to attack by torpedo bombers.
3. _____ The Japanese relied exclusively on their torpedo bombers to destroy the American fleet.
4. _____ Most of the American casualties at Pearl Harbor were inflicted when the USS West Virginia exploded.
5. _____ The Americans were able to mount a defense against the Japanese, downing twice as many Japanese planes from the second wave as they had downed in the first.
6. _____ The USS Nevada escaped from Pearl Harbor during the attack.
7. _____ The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor concentrated exclusively on the American ships docked in the harbor.
8. _____ The majority of the American planes destroyed during the attack were destroyed while they were still on the ground.
Pearl Harbor
PART 3: THE ATTACK -- ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. The battleships, cruisers, destroyers and fleet submarines of the Japanese attack force never engaged with American forces. Why did the Japanese send these ships if they never fired a shot in the actual battle?

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___________________________________________________________________________
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___________________________________________________________________________

2. Why did the Japanese send fighter planes with the bombers attacking Pearl Harbor? What was the most important function of the fighter planes in the attack?

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___________________________________________________________________________
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___________________________________________________________________________

3. The Japanese air fleet included two types of bombers that specialized in attacking ships at sea: dive bombers and torpedo bombers. What reason might the Japanese have had for sending two types of bombers on this mission?

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___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

4. Even though they had not destroyed all their targets, the Japanese broke off their attack after two waves. Given the circumstances leading up to the Japanese attack, what reason might the Japanese have had for ending the attack so soon?

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___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
Militarily, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, devastating as it was, wasn't an unqualified success. The three U.S. aircraft carriers based at Pearl Harbor were out on maneuvers the day of the attack, leaving an important element of American military strength in the Pacific intact. Also, the Japanese attack failed to destroy the machine shops, dry docks and fuel depot located at Pearl Harbor. Having these facilities intact made it much easier for the U.S. Navy to repair the damage done during the attack.

The most important effect of the Pearl Harbor Attack was to transform American public opinion and bring about overwhelming support for American involvement in World War II. Prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. had been divided on the question of whether to become involved in World War II. Many people in the United States felt America was far removed from events in Europe and Asia, and they didn't want to get involved in foreign affairs. This view was called isolationism. American political leaders had worked against isolationist sentiments to involve the U.S. in World War I, but that decision had not been popular. Many felt that the events of World War I only proved that American isolationists had been right all along.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor ended American isolationism literally overnight. Congress declared war with Japan on December 8, 1941, with only one Senator voting against the declaration. U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the declaration the same day, giving a speech before a special joint session of Congress in which he stated that December 7th, 1941 was, "a date which will live in infamy." This speech was broadcast around the world and is commonly referred to as the Day of Infamy Speech. It is generally credited with uniting the American people behind the war effort.
Pearl Harbor

Part 4: Aftermath, continued

The Pearl Harbor Attack also had a surprising effect on American relations in Europe. Shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack, American newspapers that opposed President Roosevelt had published stories about a U.S. military contingency plan called Rainbow Five, which was essentially a plan for sending American troops to fight the Axis Powers in Europe. The U.S. had taken no steps to implement the plan, but it made the leaders of Germany and Italy nervous. Then, during his "Day of Infamy" speech, Roosevelt discussed events in Europe at some length, casting the need for American involvement in world affairs in a wider context than the war in the Pacific. These events apparently led the leaders of Germany and Italy, who believed that war with the United States was inevitable, to adopt a "now's as good a time as any" attitude. They both declared war against the U.S. on December 11th, 1941. Whatever their motives, the declaration is considered to have been a massive diplomatic blunder. The timing enraged many Americans, who felt that this was a clear case of "kicking someone while they're down." The revenge mentality that was directed towards Japan was widened to include Germany and Italy.

Another effect of Pearl Harbor with lasting consequences for many people was that it caused a wave of anti-Japanese racism in the U.S. One official expression of this racism was Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, which allowed the U.S. federal government to declare areas of the United States military areas, from which anyone could be excluded. The practical upshot of this Order was that approximately one third of the United States, mostly in the West, was declared off-limits to people— including native-born American citizens —with Japanese ancestry, for fear that they might be agents of the Japanese government. Approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans who were unwilling or unable to leave the exclusion zones were arrested, deprived of their property, and jailed in internment camps for the duration of the war. In addition to the fear and humiliation of being arrested, it is estimated that Japanese-Americans were deprived of billions of dollars in personal property and real estate when they were interned.

Using Pearl Harbor as a rallying cry, the U.S. federal government took control of the American economy, directing all the vast resources and industry of the United States towards building weapons and supplies for the war in Europe and the Pacific; this is called a war economy. Although the Japanese were able to achieve their near-term military objectives of occupying the Dutch East Indies and other strategic locations in East Asia, they and their allies in Europe had underestimated the speed which with the U.S. could convert to a war economy. They had also underestimated the sheer volume of weapons and material that the U.S. could bring to bear once the population was fully mobilized in support of a national military campaign. The work of the American civilian population, roused to action by the moral outrage of the attack on Pearl Harbor, was a decisive factor in the Allied victory over the Axis Powers three years later, in 1945. In that sense, the glorious Japanese victory at Pearl Harbor also planted the seeds of destruction for the Japanese Empire and their allies in Europe.
Pearl Harbor

PART 4: THE AFTERMATH -- VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

• isolationism • war economy • Rainbow Five
• Executive Order 9066 • Day of Infamy Speech • internment camps

1. ____________________ An order by President Franklin D. Roosevelt which resulted in the internment of 120,000 American citizens
2. ____________________ An economy managed by the government in order to maximize the production of war materials and supplies
3. ____________________ A contingency plan for sending American troops to fight the Axis Powers in Europe
4. ____________________ Prison camps where large numbers of civilians are confined without trial or proof of wrongdoing
5. ____________________ The belief that the United States should stay out of world affairs
6. ____________________ President Roosevelt's speech before a joint session of Congress, often credited with uniting the U.S. in favor of joining in World War II

PART 4: THE AFTERMATH -- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Name three important targets that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor failed to destroy.
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

2. What was the most important effect of the attack on Pearl Harbor?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

3. What was Rainbow Five, and what was its significance in World War II?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

4. What was the American reaction to the events of December 11th, 1941?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

5. Why were American citizens of Japanese ancestry banned from nearly one-third of the United States during World War II?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

6. What happened to American citizens of Japanese ancestry who were unwilling or unable to comply with Executive Order 9066?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

PART 4: THE AFTERMATH -- ESSAY QUESTION

Was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor a success? Why or why not? Explain your answer in detail.
PART 1: CAUSES - VOCABULARY QUESTIONS
1. First Sino-Japanese War
2. Open Door Policy
3. Axis Powers
4. Dutch East Indies
5. Tripartite Pact
6. Second Sino-Japanese War
7. embargo
8. isolationism
9. occupy

1. profound Japan's culture underwent profound changes
2. skirmish Japan occupied the rest of Manchuria, prior to a series of skirmishes leading up to the Second Sino-Japanese War
3. vulnerable This made China vulnerable to attack, in spite of their immense army.
4. immense This made China vulnerable to attack, in spite of their immense army.
5. superpower The British Empire, France, Russia and the United States—the global superpowers of the day...
6. devastating These embargoes were devastating to the Japanese war effort in China

PART 1: CAUSES - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. Because Japan is a small island nation with relatively few natural resources of its own.
2. Because they desired to control markets and resources in China for their own exploitation. Also, they were concerned that China's resources would make Japan a global superpower which would then compete against their interests abroad. (either answer)
3. China had not modernized its military to the standards of the day.
4. Because Japan aspired to superpower status, and did not wish to remain dependent on other global superpowers for resources and support.

PART 1: CAUSES - ESSAY QUESTION
America's Open Door Policy did not necessarily mean that the U.S. would protect China from foreign invasion; an invader who satisfied the U.S. that they would not interfere with American access to China's markets and resources would not, strictly speaking, violate the Open Door Policy.

PART 2: PLANNING - VOCABULARY QUESTIONS
1. HMS Illustrious
2. U.S. Pacific Fleet
3. Hull Note
4. Battle of Taranto
5. defensible
6. perimeter
7. ultimatum

PART 2: PLANNING - COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS
1. Conventional military wisdom held that an aircraft carrier was only useful in support of a larger naval fleet
2. The British aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious launched 21 torpedo bombers in a surprise attack against the Italian fleet docked in the shallow harbor at Taranto, Italy.
3. The Japanese Navy began to practice shallow-water torpedo tactics in preparation for a possible attack against the Pacific Fleet.
4. An important note was delivered to the Japanese ambassador.
5. The Japanese naval task force set sail to attack Pearl Harbor
PART 2: PLANNING - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. New tactics and equipment used at the Battle of Taranto that would influence the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor included shallow-water torpedoes with wooden fins, low-altitude torpedo deployment, and the use of an aircraft carrier as the main component of an attack.
2. Japan's objectives in attacking the American Pacific Fleet included crippling the Pacific Fleet, opening the way to invade the Dutch East Indies, establishing a defensible perimeter around Japan, fighting a successful defensive war against the United States and eventually negotiating a peace settlement with the U.S. that would allow them to keep their territory in China and the Pacific.
3. Fight a defensive war from behind a strong perimeter.
4. Japan needed to establish and secure supply lines and take control of the Dutch East Indies.
5. Japan launched an attack fleet toward the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.
6. The Open Door Policy would have been maintained, Japan's growth towards global superpower status would have been halted.

PART 3: THE ATTACK – VOCABULARY QUESTIONS
1. fighter plane 6. dive bomber
2. forward magazine 7. capsize
3. December 7th, 1941 8. horizontal bomber
4. torpedo bomber 9. radio silence
5. USS Arizona

PART 3: THE ATTACK – COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS
1. False 5. true
2. true 6. false
3. false 7. false
4. false 8. true

PART 3: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. To defend the aircraft carriers in case something went wrong.
2. The fighters were to defend the bombers in case of significant opposition by American fighter planes.
3. The Japanese had never tried their torpedo bombers in battle before, and could not be sure they would succeed in the specific conditions in Pearl Harbor. The dive bombers provided a back-up, in case the torpedo bombers didn't work as well as planned.
4. The first embargo against Japan was for airplanes and airplane parts. Japan could not afford to loose too many planes in the attack.
PART 4: THE AFTERMATH -- VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

1. Executive Order 9066
2. war economy
3. Rainbow Five
4. internment camps
5. isolationism
6. Day of Infamy Speech

PART 4: THE AFTERMATH -- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Machine shops, dry docks, oil depots, American aircraft carriers
2. It convinced the American people to join World War II
3. Rainbow Five was a contingency plan for sending American troops to fight against the Axis Powers in Europe. It was leaked to the press by Roosevelt's political opponents. Its significance is that it led Italy and Germany to declare war on the United States.
4. The Americans were enraged by the events of December 11th, 1941, and expanded their support for joining World War II to include the war in Europe.
5. They were suspected of being spies for the Japanese Empire.
6. They were arrested and placed in internment camps. They lost billions of dollars worth of real estate and personal property in the process.

PART 4: THE AFTERMATH -- ESSAY QUESTION
Answers should vary. Accept reasonable answers.