

Names: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Map Analysis: World War II in the Pacific (20 points)

**Japanese Military Expansion**

1. In the six weeks following China's occupation by Japan, how many Chinese were murdered?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. When was Korea annexed by Japan?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Name two Chinese provinces (ALL CAPS) that were occupied by Japan?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The Japanese Empire on 6 December 1941**

4. Why did Japan try to organize a "Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere"?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. How did Japan try to get other Asian countries to go along with this idea?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are three examples of the raw materials Japan gained access to as it conquered different parts of Asia?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Japanese Conquest**

7. Which Australian city was attacked by Japan? When did this take place?  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Name three of the larger islands occupied by Japan between 1941 and 1942?  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Which of the following was **not** a United States victory at sea?

- a. Battle of the Coral Sea    b. Battle of Midway    c. Battle of the Java Sea

**The Battle for Bataan**

10. What was the Bataan "March of Death"?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Approximately how long was this march (Use the key.)?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. How many prisoners died and how did they die? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Japanese Americans Interned in the United States**

13. How many Japanese-Americans were sent "War Relocation Centers"?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. How many of these were in California and how many people were held there?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. The government called these places "War Relocation Centers." How do you think Japanese citizens would describe them? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The War in Asia**

16. Which region of Asia did the Japanese NOT control?

- a. Manchuria      b. India      c. French Indochina      d. Formosa (Taiwan)

17. Which "U.S. Possession" was NOT within the area of Japanese conquest?

- a. the Philippine Islands      b. Guam      c. Midway Island      d. Wake Island

18. Which European countries had territory in Asia that was within the Japanese area of conquest? \_\_\_\_\_

**The Defeat of Japan**








19. Which two areas of the Japanese Empire (IN CAPS) were the Russians advancing toward? \_\_\_\_\_

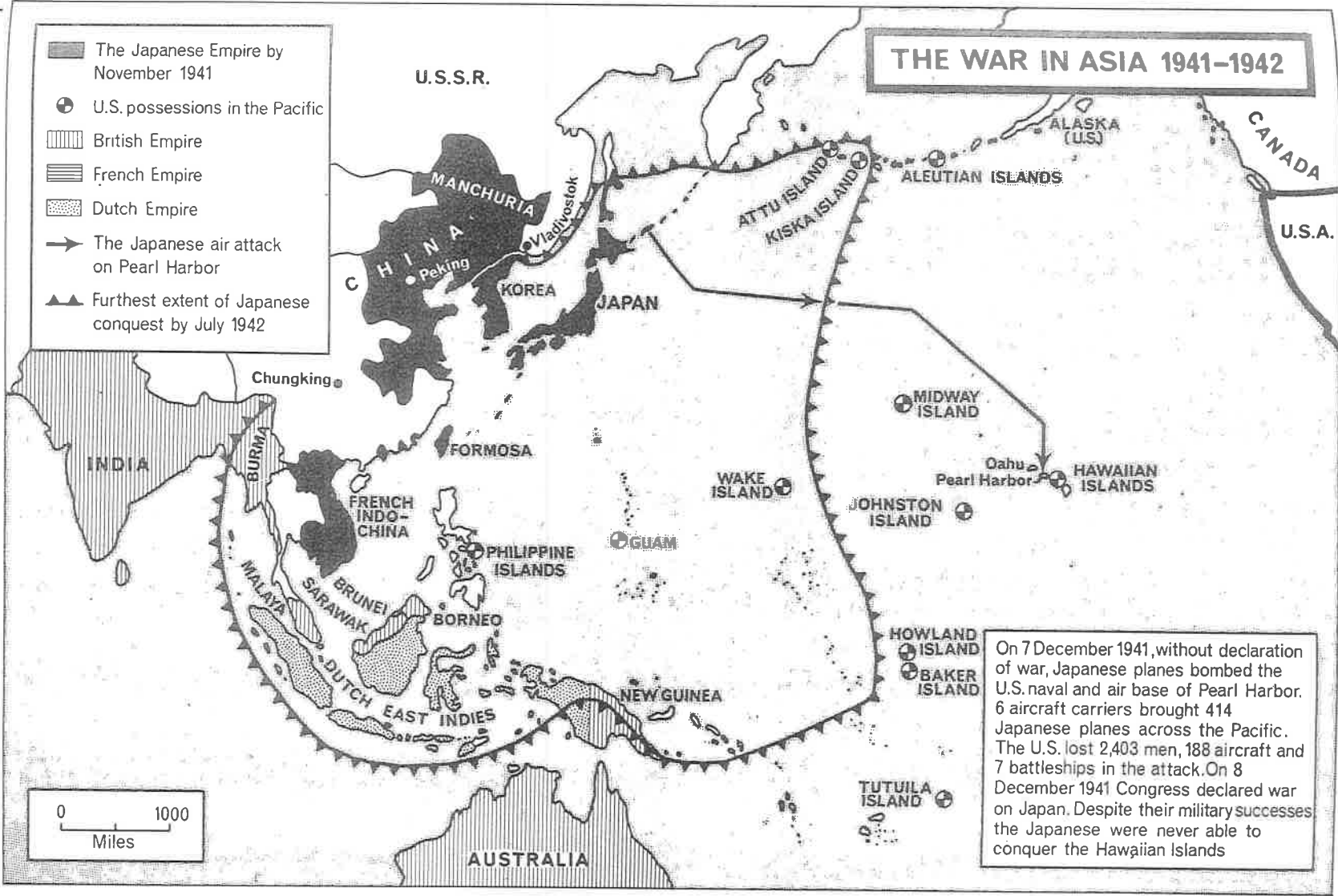
20. What were two of the captured airbases from which the United States was able to launch bombing raids? \_\_\_\_\_

21. How would you describe the tactics used to defeat Japan? What were their end results? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# THE WAR IN ASIA 1941-1942

-  The Japanese Empire by November 1941
-  U.S. possessions in the Pacific
-  British Empire
-  French Empire
-  Dutch Empire
-  The Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor
-  Furthest extent of Japanese conquest by July 1942



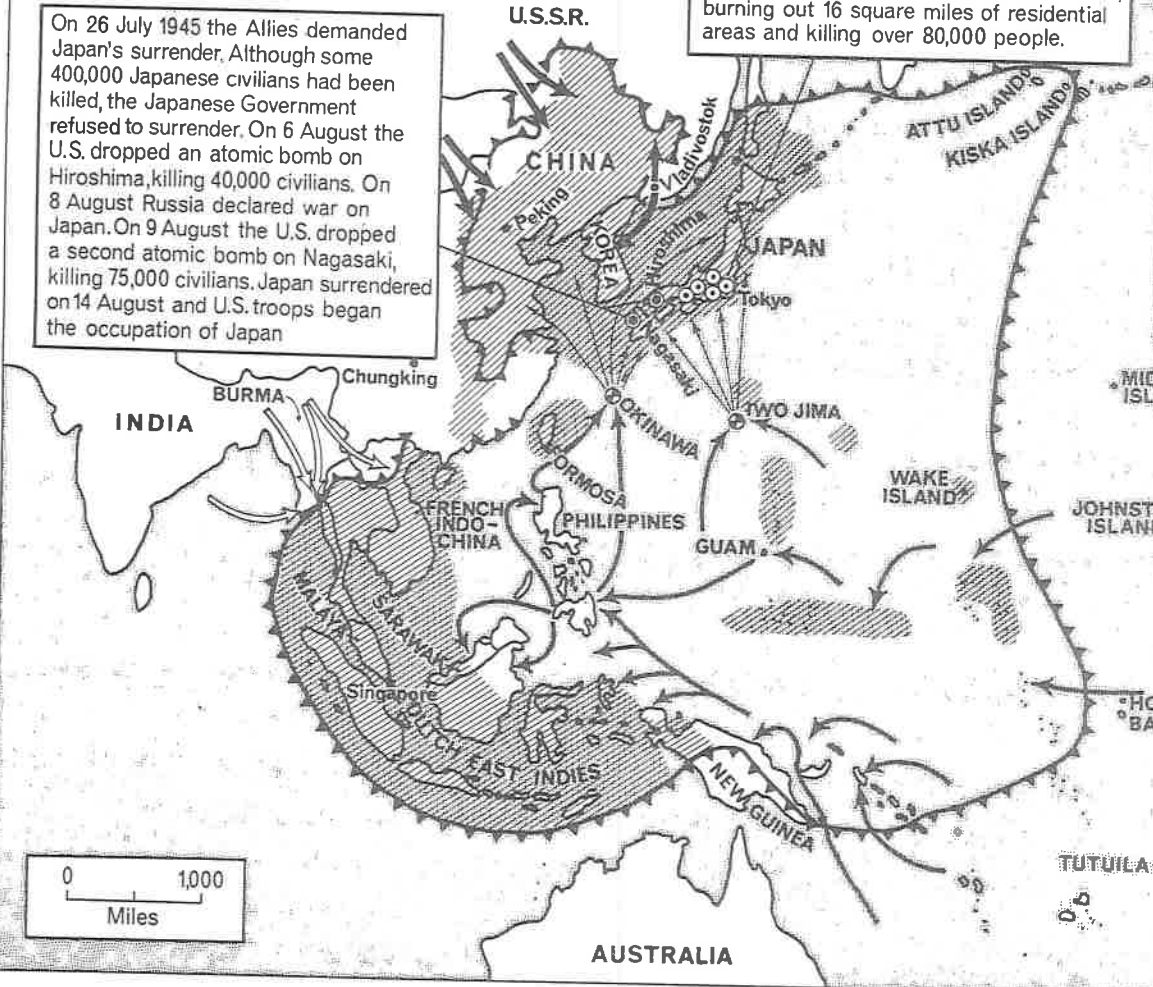
On 7 December 1941, without declaration of war, Japanese planes bombed the U.S. naval and air base of Pearl Harbor. 6 aircraft carriers brought 414 Japanese planes across the Pacific. The U.S. lost 2,403 men, 188 aircraft and 7 battleships in the attack. On 8 December 1941 Congress declared war on Japan. Despite their military successes the Japanese were never able to conquer the Hawaiian Islands

# THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN 1942-1945

On 26 July 1945 the Allies demanded Japan's surrender. Although some 400,000 Japanese civilians had been killed, the Japanese Government refused to surrender. On 6 August the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, killing 40,000 civilians. On 8 August Russia declared war on Japan. On 9 August the U.S. dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, killing 75,000 civilians. Japan surrendered on 14 August and U.S. troops began the occupation of Japan.

On 9 March 1945, 234 bombers from Iwo Jima dropped 1,667 tons of incendiary bombs on Tokyo, Kawasaki and Yokohama, burning out 16 square miles of residential areas and killing over 80,000 people.

- ▲▲▲ The Empire of Japan July 1942
- U.S. advances 1942-1945
- ⇨ British advances 1942-1945
- ⇨ Russian advances 1945
- ⊙ Captured air bases from which the U.S. was able to launch its massive bombing raids on Japan
- ⊙ Japanese cities largely destroyed by fire-bombing
- ⊙ Japanese cities destroyed by Atom Bombs
- ▨ Japanese military control at the time of Japan's surrender 14 August 1945



U.S. dead in the Pacific war	41,322
Japanese military deaths	1,500,000
Japanese civilian deaths	550,000

## THE JAPANESE EMPIRE ON 6 DECEMBER 1941

On 27 September 1940, Japan signed a Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. This ten-year agreement, signed in Berlin, provided mutual aid if one of the parties were attacked by a country not yet involved in the European war, that is, by the United States. Within a month, Britain and the United States – still neutral but helping Britain massively in the war against Germany and Italy – responded jointly with an oil boycott of Japan. The oil shortages that resulted, and the failure to solve the dispute diplomatically, led the Japanese Government to resolve to take the oilfields in the Dutch East Indies and British rubber and raw materials in Malaya.



In 1940, the The Netherlands East Indies produced 95% of the world's quinine, 50% of its tobacco, 20% of its tin, 10% of its petroleum, 50% of its coconut oil, 70% of its pepper, 60–70% of its sisal, and was rich in rice, tea, coffee, iron, silver, gold, teakwood, ebony and sandalwood. Malaya produced substantial quantities of rubber and palm oil.

Following the Anglo-American oil boycott, Japan announced that it would try to organize a 'Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere', a bloc that would extend from India to New Zealand, supplying raw materials to Japan and receiving exports in return. The bloc would be controlled by the Japanese military. Japan also propagated the idea that the Asian colonies of the European powers should be free from Western control.

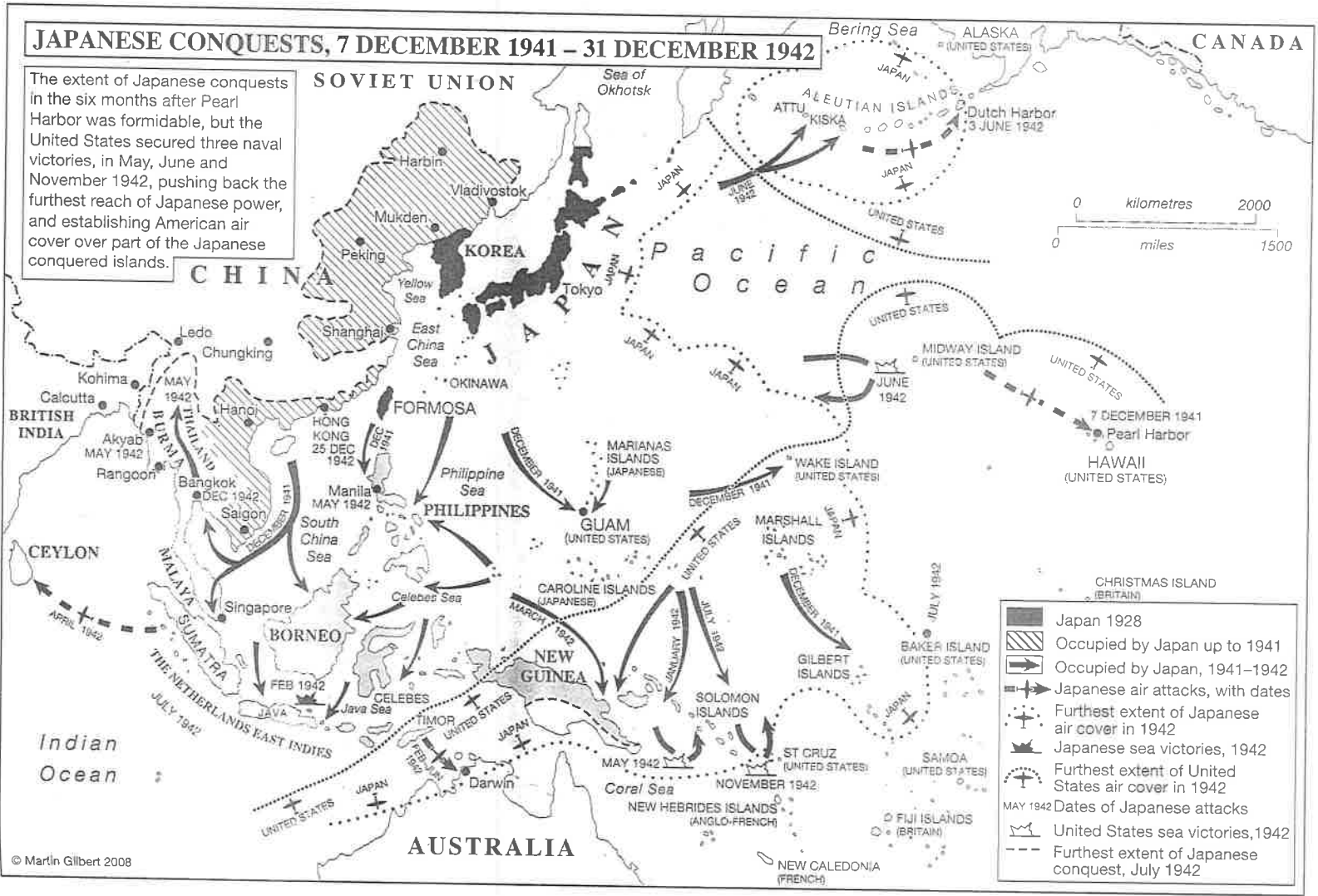
© Martin Gilbert 2008

NEW ZEALAND

## JAPANESE MILITARY EXPANSION, 1931–1941

In 1931, Japanese forces invaded and occupied the Chinese provinces of Jehol and Manchuria (renaming the latter Manchukuo). In 1937, Japan invaded northeast China, occupying large areas, including the capital Peking (Beijing) and Shanghai, and carrying out murderous acts of terror against the Chinese civilian population. In the six weeks after Nanking was entered by the Imperial Japanese Army on 13 December 1937, at least 150,000 Chinese civilians were murdered.





## THE BATTLE FOR BATAAN, AND THE BATAAN 'MARCH OF DEATH', JANUARY – MAY 1942

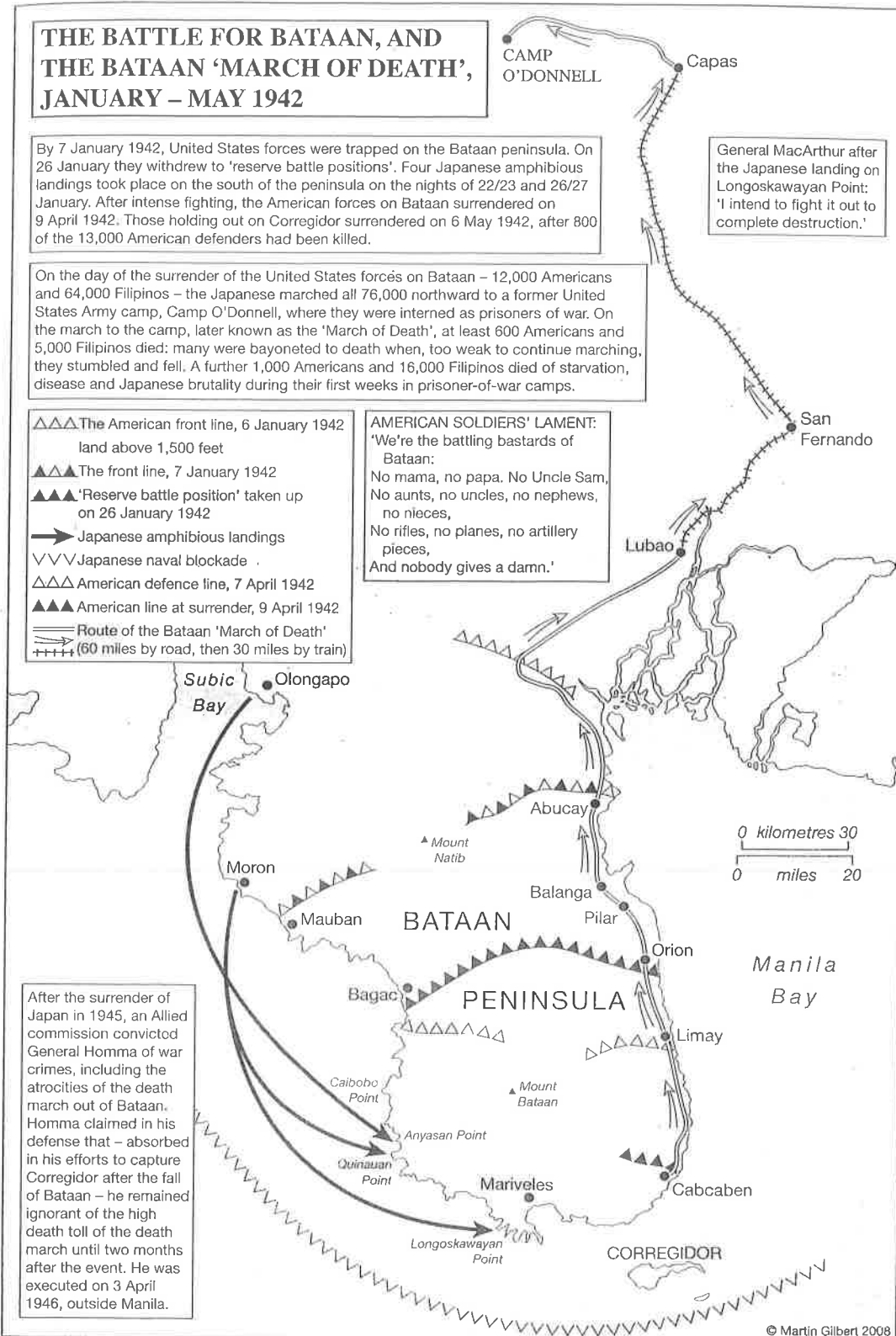
By 7 January 1942, United States forces were trapped on the Bataan peninsula. On 26 January they withdrew to 'reserve battle positions'. Four Japanese amphibious landings took place on the south of the peninsula on the nights of 22/23 and 26/27 January. After intense fighting, the American forces on Bataan surrendered on 9 April 1942. Those holding out on Corregidor surrendered on 6 May 1942, after 800 of the 13,000 American defenders had been killed.

On the day of the surrender of the United States forces on Bataan – 12,000 Americans and 64,000 Filipinos – the Japanese marched all 76,000 northward to a former United States Army camp, Camp O'Donnell, where they were interned as prisoners of war. On the march to the camp, later known as the 'March of Death', at least 600 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos died: many were bayoneted to death when, too weak to continue marching, they stumbled and fell. A further 1,000 Americans and 16,000 Filipinos died of starvation, disease and Japanese brutality during their first weeks in prisoner-of-war camps.

General MacArthur after the Japanese landing on Longoskawayan Point: 'I intend to fight it out to complete destruction.'

- ▲▲▲ The American front line, 6 January 1942 land above 1,500 feet
- ▲▲▲ The front line, 7 January 1942
- ▲▲▲ 'Reserve battle position' taken up on 26 January 1942
- Japanese amphibious landings
- ∨∨∨ Japanese naval blockade
- △△△ American defence line, 7 April 1942
- ▲▲▲ American line at surrender, 9 April 1942
- Route of the Bataan 'March of Death' (60 miles by road, then 30 miles by train)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' LAMENT:  
'We're the battling bastards of Bataan:  
No mama, no papa, No Uncle Sam,  
No aunts, no uncles, no nephews,  
no nieces,  
No rifles, no planes, no artillery  
pieces,  
And nobody gives a damn.'



After the surrender of Japan in 1945, an Allied commission convicted General Homma of war crimes, including the atrocities of the death march out of Bataan. Homma claimed in his defense that – absorbed in his efforts to capture Corregidor after the fall of Bataan – he remained ignorant of the high death toll of the death march until two months after the event. He was executed on 3 April 1946, outside Manila.



**JAPANESE-AMERICANS INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES,  
FROM 19 FEBRUARY 1942**



Following President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, signed by the President on 19 February 1942 – based on fear of Japanese espionage – local military commanders could establish 'military exclusion zones' from which all people of Japanese descent on the Pacific Coast could be removed and interned: 62% of all Japanese in the United States at that time were American citizens.

110,000 Japanese-American men, women and children were sent to War Relocation Centres in remote parts of the interior. A further 7,000 Japanese-Americans, and 2,210 people of Japanese ancestry living in twelve Latin American countries (1,800 in Peru) – brought to the United States against their will – were held in the Department of Justice camps.

6% of military-age Japanese-American internees volunteered to serve in the United States armed forces. They were formed into the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which fought in Italy in 1944, and was the most highly decorated unit in the United States Army for its size and length of service.

In December 1944, while the war against Japan was still being fought, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the detention of 'loyal citizens' was unconstitutional, and on 2 January 1945 the exclusion zone order was rescinded. In 1988 President Ronald Reagan signed legislation apologising for the internment on behalf of the United States Government, describing the internment as based on 'race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.' In 1990 the United States Government began paying reparations to the surviving internees.