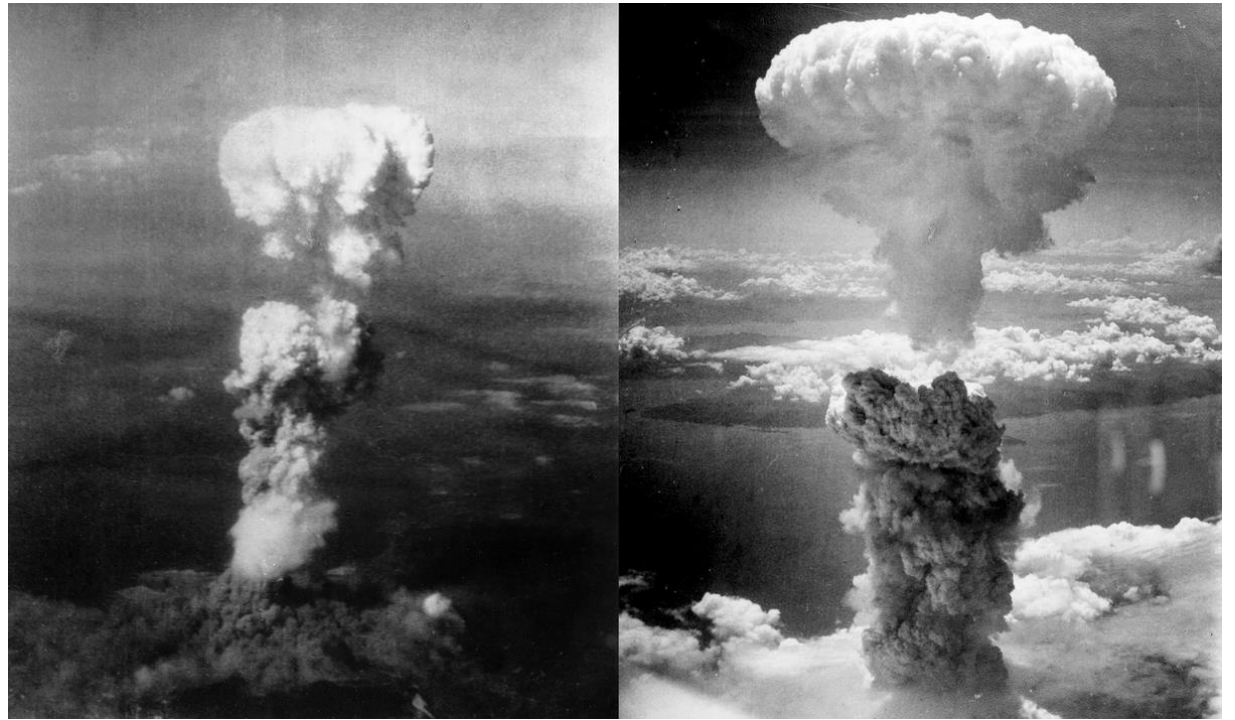


End of WWII

Finishing the Pacific War



A Series of Conferences

- **Atlantic Charter** (August 1941)
 - Served as basis for post-war world
 - Free trade
 - United Nations
- **Tehran Conference** (November 1943)
 - First “Big 3” Meeting
 - Open up second front
- **Yalta Conference** (February 1945)
 - Postwar Europe plans
- **Potsdam Conference** (July – August 1945)
 - Plans for unconditional surrender of Japan



V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day)

European Theater is first theater is close as part of the “**Europe First**” Strategy (Stop Germany first then Japan)

- Hitler takes cyanide and shoots himself in his bunker
- Third Reich unconditionally surrenders on May 7, 1945; official on May 8th
 - **V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day)**

Only Japan remains





A British commentary on the Japanese soldier

How Tough Are the Japanese?

They are not tougher than other soldiers, says a veteran observer, but brutality is part of their fighting equipment.

"Don't Save His Face!"

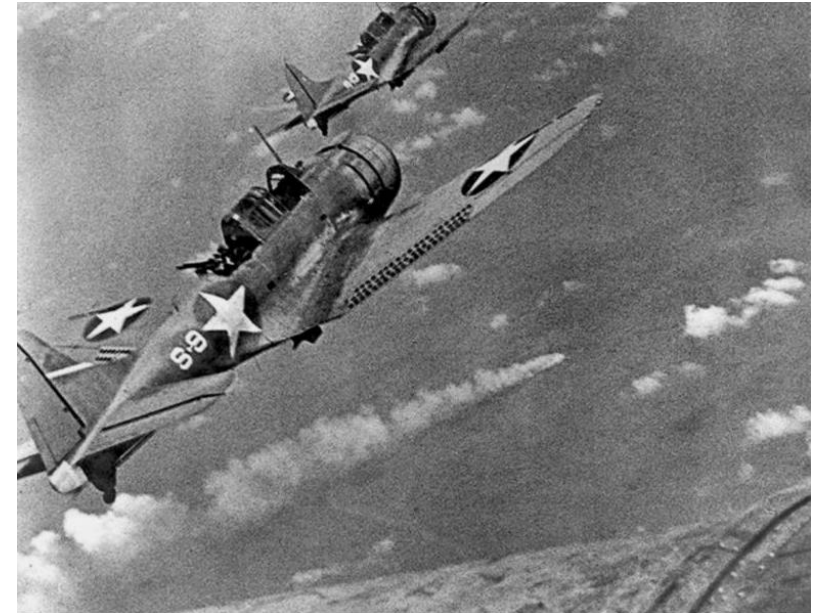


***EVERY BLOW COUNTS
IN THE BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION***

Allied Advances in the Pacific War

Battle of Midway (June 1942)

- Japan attempts to destroy Pacific Fleet and establish dominance
- Japan suffers major defeat
 - Japan unable to replenish losses while U.S. can easily do so (U.S. industrial output)
- Considered turning point in the Pacific War



Battle of Guadalcanal (August 1942 – February 1943)

- Allies begin fighting on the offensive
- The Empire of Japan is at its peak and begins to crumble

Empire of Japan Crumbling

Battle of Leyte Gulf (October 1944)

- Japanese fleet suffered major losses
 - First use of kamikaze bombers
- Japanese oil supply lines crippled
 - Majority of heavy ships in fleet remained in bases for rest of war
- Allies eventually liberate the Philippines later in the year



Battle of Iwo Jima

(February — March 1945)

- Heavily fortified by Japanese
- Island would serve as staging area for attacks on Japanese Home Islands
 - Would be largely useless after the battle because of destruction
 - Other islands already used as bases for bombing
- One of many battles that showed Japanese determination to resist
 - Took few prisoners (216 out of 22,000)
 - Some held out up to four years after battle





U.S. marines stuck on beaches from heavy artillery fire



U.S. marines firing on Mount Suribachi



Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima (historic photograph)



U.S. marines pose with captured Japanese flag.



B-29 Superfortress was a long-range bomber responsible for firebombing missions and later the atomic bomb droppings.



Considered highly advanced for its time, it was still used for years after WWII.

Battle of Okinawa

(April — June 1945)

- Took place when European Theater ended
- Peak of kamikaze attacks (~1,400)
- Significant civilian casualties caused by both sides
 - Forced suicides ordered by Japanese
 - Child soldiers
 - U.S. soldiers targeting civilians
- Showed fierce Japanese determination to resist
 - Influenced atomic bomb dropping



Staggering Casualties in Okinawa

- **U.S. Casualties** (180,000 – 250,000 troop strength)
 - 20,000 dead
 - 55,000 injured
- **Japanese Casualties** (77,000 IJA + 20,000 Okinawan Conscripts)
 - 77,000 – 110,000 killed
- **Civilian Casualties** (Population of 300,000)
 - 40,000 – 150,000 killed





American soldiers hear of **V-E Day** during Battle of Okinawa.



14-17 year old boys were mobilized by the IJA into military service.



Kamikaze, or “Divine Wind,” were suicide attacks by pilots on planes strapped with explosives. About 3,800 *kamikaze* pilots died.



U.S. aircraft carrier, *USS Bunker Hill*, hit by a *kamikaze*.



Yamato, the largest and most heavily armed battleship in history. Sunk by U.S. bombers during its suicide mission (Operation Ten-Go) to Okinawa.

- Part of the islands remain U.S. military bases today
- 2/3 of U.S. military stationed in Japan (50,000) are in Okinawa
- U.S. military presence is an ongoing issue today
 - 18% of mainland is occupied by U.S. military

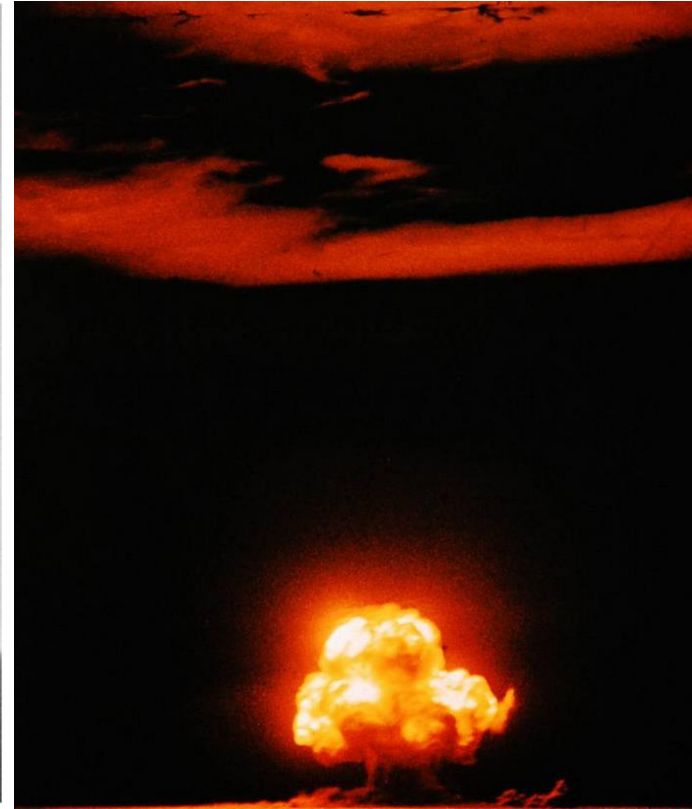


Manhattan Project

An R&D project that produced the first nuclear weapon from 1942 – 1946

- J. Robert Oppenheimer
 - “Father of the Atomic Bomb”
- Trinity Test in New Mexico detonated the first atomic bomb

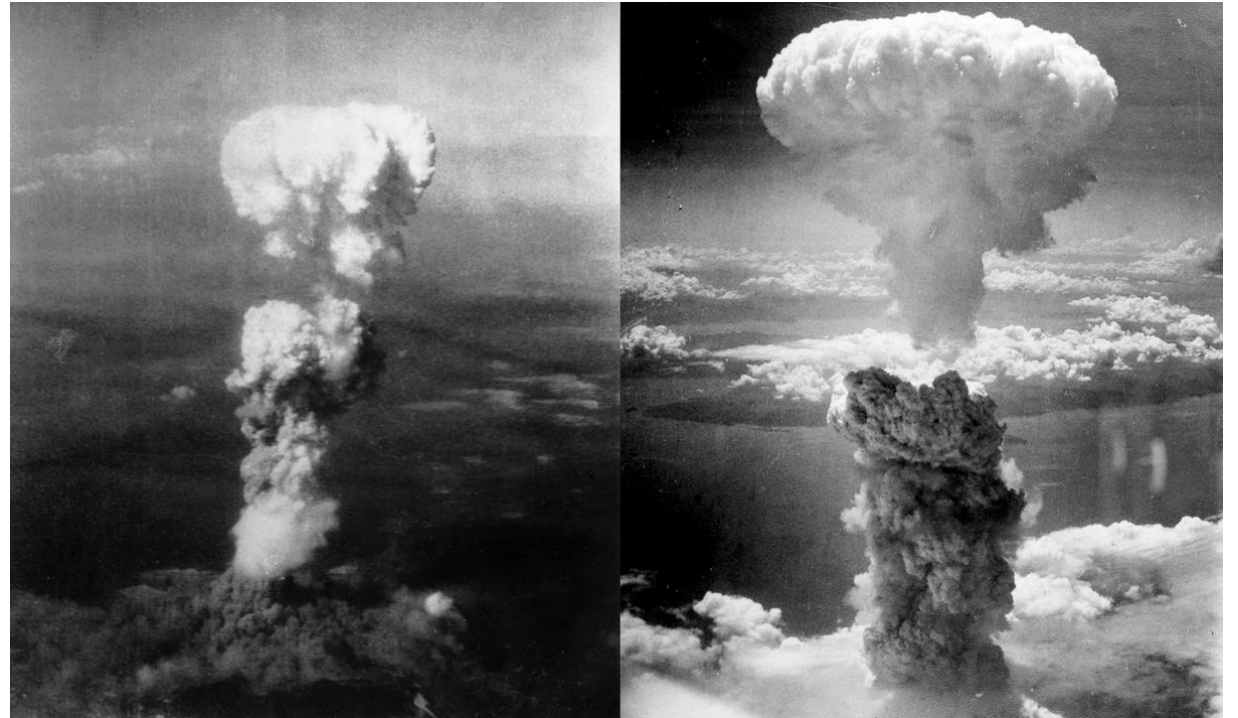
“I am become death, the destroyer of worlds.”



Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

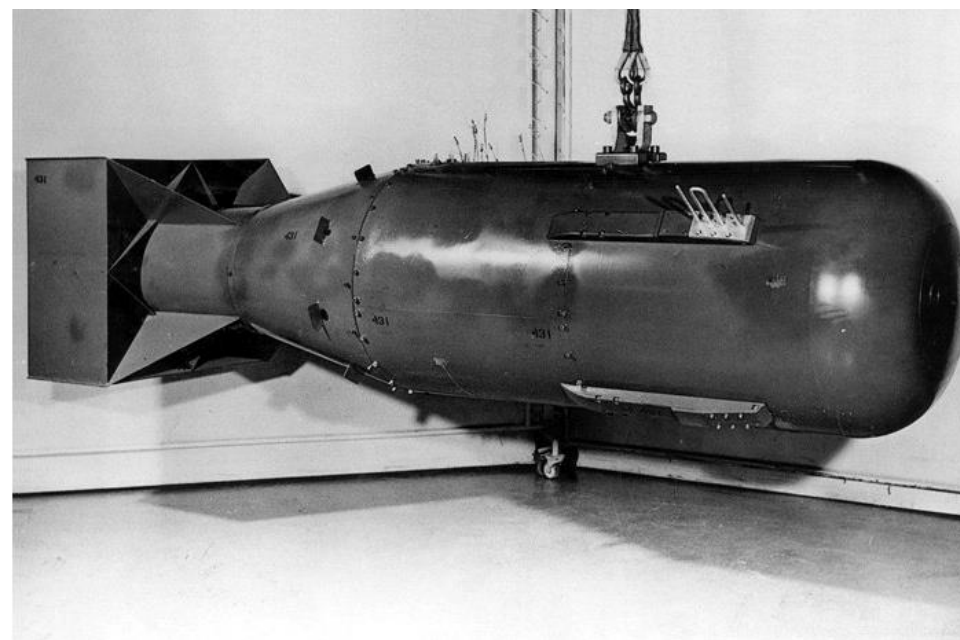
On August 6, 1945, the Enola Gay (B-29 bomber) dropped the atomic bomb (“Little Boy”) on Hiroshima

- 70,000 – 146,000 people killed
- On August 9, 1945, another atomic bomb (“Fat Man”) was dropped on Nagasaki
 - 39,000 – 80,000 killed
- Japan surrendered unconditionally on August 15, 1945
- V-J Day (Victory in Japan Day)





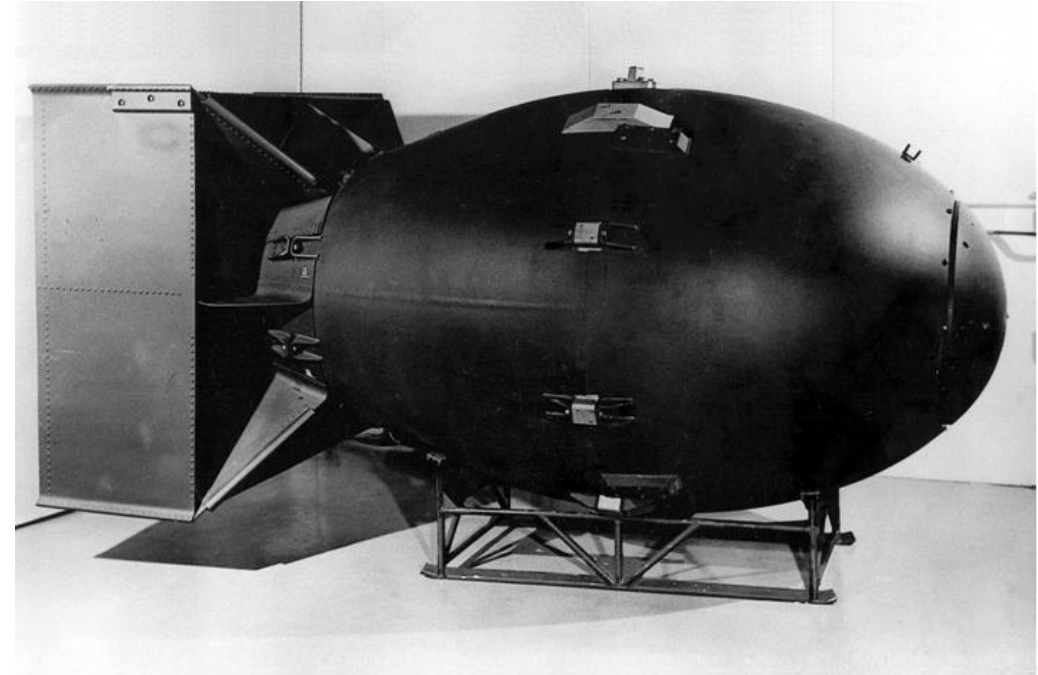
The crew of the *Enola Gay*, which would drop the “Little Boy.”



The “Little Boy” atomic bomb that dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.



The only surviving building in the center of the Hiroshima bombing. Today it is the site of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial, as a memorial to the people who killed.



The "Fat Man" atomic bomb that dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.



The dark portions of the garments this victim wore during the flash caused burns on the skin.



The ruins of Hiroshima



“Remains” of atomic bomb victims,
permanently etched, after being vaporized.



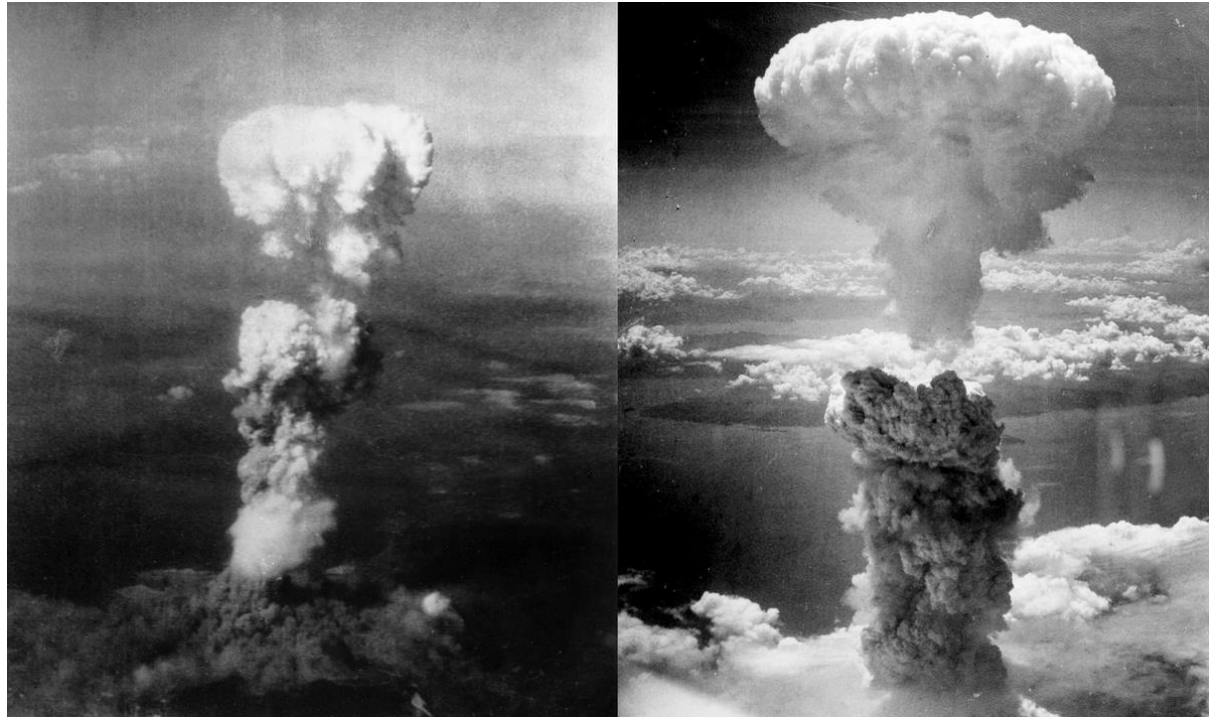
*V-J Day in
Times Square*
(historic
photograph)



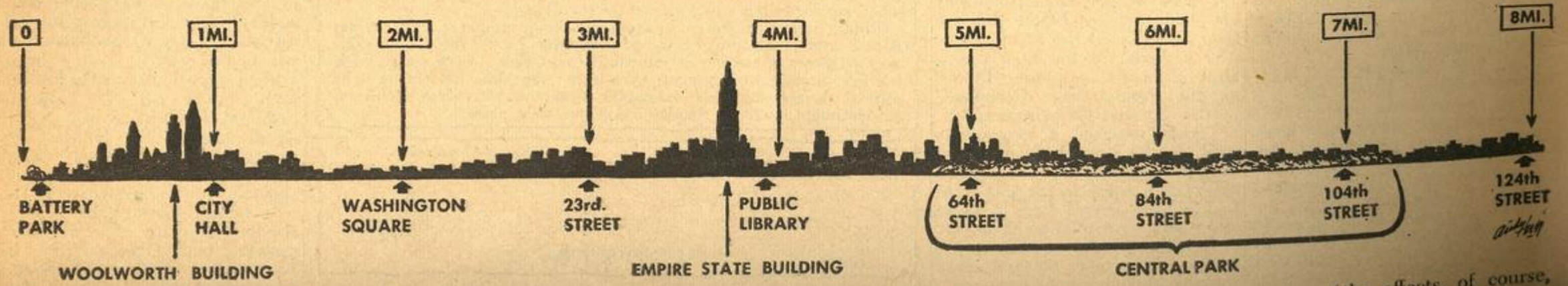
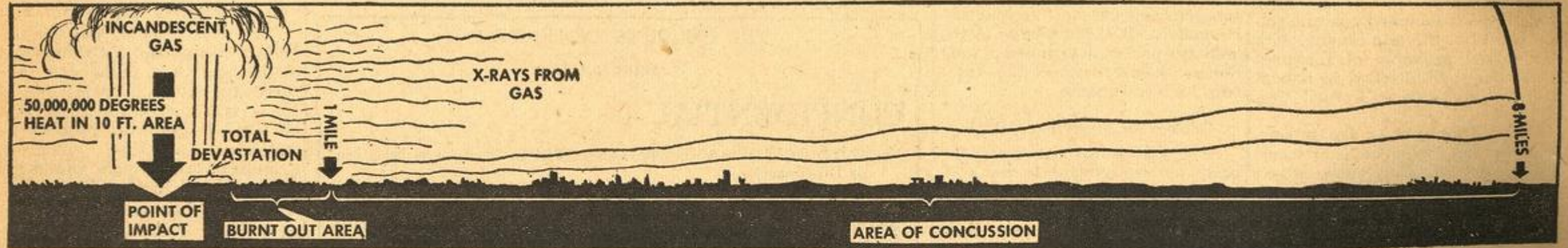
Japanese representatives
aboard *USS Missouri* to
formally surrender on
September 2, 1945.



Should we have dropped the atomic bombs?



Here's What Could Happen to New York in an Atomic Bombing



effects of course,