

# the attack on pearl harbor answer key

the attack on pearl harbor answer key is essential for anyone seeking a comprehensive understanding of one of the most pivotal events in world history. This article provides a detailed overview of the attack on Pearl Harbor, covering its causes, timeline, key figures, and aftermath. Readers will find clear explanations of the major facts, as well as answers to the most frequently asked questions about the event. Whether you are a student preparing for an exam, a history enthusiast, or simply curious about the details of this significant event, this guide will serve as your definitive resource. Key topics such as the reasons behind the attack, the main actors involved, the immediate consequences, and the long-term impact on World War II are all addressed. The content is structured for easy navigation and enhanced understanding, with lists and detailed summaries to clarify important information. Dive in to explore the attack on Pearl Harbor answer key and gain a deeper appreciation for its historical significance.

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# **The Background of Pearl Harbor**

## **Political Tensions Leading Up to the Attack**

Understanding the attack on Pearl Harbor answer key requires a look at the escalating political tensions between the United States and Japan before 1941. Throughout the 1930s, Japan pursued aggressive expansion in Asia, including invasions of Manchuria and China. The U.S. responded by imposing economic sanctions and embargoes, particularly restricting oil exports crucial to Japan's military operations. Diplomatic negotiations failed to resolve the disputes, and Japan saw American military presence in the Pacific, especially at Pearl Harbor, as a direct threat to its imperial ambitions.

## **Strategic Importance of Pearl Harbor**

Pearl Harbor, located on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, was the headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet. Its strategic location allowed the U.S. to project naval power across the Pacific Ocean. For Japan, neutralizing this fleet was essential to ensuring its dominance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The significance of Pearl Harbor made it a prime target for Japan's surprise attack, aiming to cripple American naval capabilities.

## **Key Events of the Attack**

### **The Timeline of December 7, 1941**

The attack on Pearl Harbor answer key must include the precise timeline of the events. In the early morning hours of December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft carriers launched over 350 aircraft towards Oahu. The first wave struck just before 8:00 a.m., targeting battleships and airfields. The second wave followed shortly after, intensifying the destruction. By 10:00 a.m., the main phase of the attack was

over, leaving massive devastation in its wake.

## **Main Targets and Damage Inflicted**

The Japanese focused their assault on key American battleships, airfields, and military installations. The attack resulted in the sinking or damaging of eight battleships, including the USS Arizona and USS Oklahoma. Numerous aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and over 2,400 Americans lost their lives. The attack severely compromised the Pacific Fleet and marked a turning point in U.S. military history.

- USS Arizona: Destroyed, with 1,177 crew lost
- USS Oklahoma: Capsized, over 400 crew lost
- USS West Virginia, California, and others: Damaged or sunk
- Over 180 U.S. aircraft destroyed
- Multiple airfields and support facilities hit

## **Major Figures Involved**

### **Japanese Leadership**

Key figures from the Japanese side included Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the architect of the attack plan. Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo commanded the carrier strike force that executed the assault. The

Japanese government, led by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, approved the military strategy, believing it would force the U.S. into a negotiated peace.

## **American Military and Political Leaders**

On the American side, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel was the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, while Lieutenant General Walter Short commanded the U.S. Army in Hawaii. President Franklin D. Roosevelt led the nation and responded forcefully to the attack with his famous "Day of Infamy" speech, uniting the country for war.

## **Immediate Aftermath and Impact**

### **Casualties and Material Losses**

The immediate impact of the attack on Pearl Harbor was devastating. More than 2,400 Americans were killed, with thousands more wounded. The Pacific Fleet suffered catastrophic losses, including battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and aircraft. The material destruction was intended to prevent the U.S. from interfering with Japan's expansion plans in the Pacific.

### **The United States' Declaration of War**

Within 24 hours of the attack, President Roosevelt addressed Congress and the nation, calling December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy." The United States declared war on Japan on December 8, officially entering World War II. This marked a major turning point in global history, as America mobilized its vast resources for total war.

# Long-term Consequences

## Impact on World War II

The attack on Pearl Harbor answer key must highlight the long-term effects on the course of World War II. The U.S. entry into the conflict shifted the balance of power, leading to major battles in the Pacific, such as Midway and Guadalcanal. The American military buildup and industrial mobilization ultimately contributed to the defeat of the Axis powers.

## Legacy and Remembrance

Pearl Harbor's legacy endures through memorials, education, and commemoration. The site is now a National Historic Landmark, and the USS Arizona Memorial honors those who lost their lives. The attack continues to be studied as a case of military strategy, intelligence failure, and the importance of preparedness. Its significance is reflected in American culture, policy, and collective memory.

## Frequently Asked Questions About Pearl Harbor

### Common Questions and Key Answers

The attack on Pearl Harbor answer key often includes responses to the most common inquiries. Below are some frequently asked questions, along with concise, fact-based answers to aid understanding and study.

1. What was the main reason for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

- Japan aimed to neutralize the U.S. Pacific Fleet to secure its expansion in Asia and the Pacific.

2. How many ships were damaged or destroyed?

- Eight battleships, three cruisers, four destroyers, and nearly 200 aircraft were damaged or destroyed.

3. How did the U.S. respond to the attack?

- The United States declared war on Japan the following day, entering World War II.

4. Who were the key leaders involved in the attack?

- Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and American Admiral Husband E. Kimmel were central figures.

5. What is the significance of December 7, 1941?

- It marks the date of the surprise attack, leading to America's involvement in World War II.

## **Impact on U.S. Military Policy**

The attack led to significant changes in U.S. military policy, including increased focus on intelligence, readiness, and rapid mobilization. These reforms aimed to prevent a similar surprise attack in the future and shaped American defense strategies for decades.

## **Commemoration and Education**

Today, Pearl Harbor is commemorated annually on December 7, with ceremonies and educational programs reminding future generations of its importance. Museums, memorials, and school curricula ensure the lessons of Pearl Harbor remain relevant and accessible.

### **Q: What was the main objective of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?**

A: The main objective was to cripple the U.S. Pacific Fleet, preventing American interference with Japanese expansion in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

### **Q: How did the U.S. government react immediately after the attack?**

A: The U.S. government declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941, marking its official entry into World War II.

### **Q: Which battleships suffered the most damage during the Pearl Harbor attack?**

A: The USS Arizona and USS Oklahoma suffered the most damage, with the Arizona being destroyed

and the Oklahoma capsizing.

**Q: Were there any warnings or signs before the attack on Pearl Harbor?**

A: There were some intelligence warnings and misinterpreted signals, but no specific warning that could have prevented the attack.

**Q: How many Americans lost their lives as a result of the attack?**

A: Over 2,400 Americans were killed during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**Q: What role did Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto play in the attack?**

A: Admiral Yamamoto was the chief planner and strategist behind the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**Q: Why is the attack on Pearl Harbor considered a turning point in World War II?**

A: It led to the United States entering the war, significantly shifting the balance of power against the Axis powers.

**Q: What is the significance of the USS Arizona Memorial?**

A: The USS Arizona Memorial honors the crew members who lost their lives during the attack and serves as a symbol of remembrance.

## **Q: Did the attack succeed in its goals for Japan?**

A: While the attack caused significant damage, it failed to destroy American aircraft carriers and ultimately led to Japan's defeat in the war.

## **Q: How is Pearl Harbor remembered today in the United States?**

A: Pearl Harbor is remembered through annual memorial ceremonies, educational programs, and preservation of historic sites.

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## **The Attack on Pearl Harbor Answer Key: Unraveling the Historical Mystery**

The attack on Pearl Harbor remains one of history's most pivotal and controversial events. Decades later, the intricacies surrounding this surprise assault continue to fascinate and fuel debate. This comprehensive guide acts as your "Attack on Pearl Harbor answer key," delving into the critical questions surrounding the event, examining its causes, consequences, and enduring legacy. We'll unravel the complexities, providing you with a thorough understanding beyond simple textbook summaries. This isn't just a regurgitation of facts; it's an exploration of context, interpretation, and the enduring impact of December 7th, 1941.

## **H2: The Prelude to Infamy: Understanding the Context of the Attack**

The attack on Pearl Harbor wasn't a spontaneous act of aggression. Years of escalating tensions

between the United States and Imperial Japan laid the groundwork. Several key factors contributed to this volatile climate:

**Japanese Expansionism:** Japan's aggressive expansionist policies in Asia, particularly its invasion of Manchuria and subsequent incursions into China, directly challenged American interests in the Pacific. The US responded with economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, crippling Japan's war machine.

**Ideological Differences:** The fundamental clash between Japanese militarism and American democracy exacerbated tensions. Japan's ambition for regional dominance clashed with America's commitment to an open and free Pacific.

**Failed Diplomacy:** Despite numerous attempts at diplomatic negotiations, fundamental disagreements remained unresolved. The US insisted on Japan withdrawing from its aggressive actions in China, while Japan sought to secure its resource needs and establish its dominance in Asia. These failed negotiations ultimately paved the way for war.

### #### H3: The Economic Sanctions: A Crucial Turning Point

The US oil embargo, a critical element of the sanctions imposed on Japan, significantly impacted Japan's ability to wage war. Faced with dwindling oil reserves and the looming threat of economic collapse, the Japanese military leadership saw a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor as the only viable option to secure vital resources and neutralize the US Pacific Fleet.

## H2: The Attack Itself: A Detailed Account

The attack unfolded with devastating efficiency. On December 7, 1941, Japanese carrier-based aircraft launched a coordinated assault on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor. The element of surprise was complete.

**Targets and Tactics:** The Japanese targeted battleships, aircraft carriers (though luckily most were at sea), and other vital naval assets. Their attack was swift, precise, and incredibly destructive.

**Casualties and Damage:** The attack resulted in significant loss of life (over 2,400 Americans killed) and catastrophic damage to the US Pacific Fleet. Eight battleships were sunk or severely damaged, along with numerous aircraft and other installations.

### #### H3: The Aftermath: Immediate and Long-Term Consequences

The attack on Pearl Harbor immediately galvanized American public opinion, uniting the nation behind the war effort. The "Day of Infamy," as President Roosevelt described it, irrevocably altered the course of World War II.

**Declaration of War:** The attack led to a formal declaration of war by the United States against Japan, swiftly followed by declarations of war by Germany and Italy, bringing the US fully into the global conflict.

**Strategic Repercussions:** While the attack initially crippled the US Pacific Fleet, it ultimately backfired on Japan. It galvanized American resolve and spurred an unprecedented mobilization of industrial and military might, ultimately contributing to Japan's defeat.

## H2: Debates and Controversies Surrounding Pearl Harbor

The attack on Pearl Harbor continues to generate debate and discussion.

**Was the Attack Preventable?:** Historians continue to debate whether the attack could have been prevented through better intelligence gathering and more decisive action. The issue of whether the US government had sufficient warning remains a point of contention.

**The Role of Intelligence Failures:** The failure of US intelligence to accurately assess Japanese intentions and predict the attack highlights significant shortcomings in pre-war intelligence gathering and analysis.

### #### H3: The Enduring Legacy of Pearl Harbor

The attack on Pearl Harbor remains a potent symbol of the destructive power of war and the importance of vigilance and preparedness. Its legacy continues to resonate in international relations, military strategy, and national security discussions. It serves as a stark reminder of the unpredictable nature of international conflict and the devastating consequences of surprise attacks.

## Conclusion

The attack on Pearl Harbor was a watershed moment in history, profoundly altering the course of World War II and shaping the geopolitical landscape of the 20th century. This "answer key" aims to provide a comprehensive overview, shedding light on the event's causes, execution, and enduring legacy. Understanding this historical event requires analyzing its complexity and considering the diverse perspectives that surround it. It is a story of ambition, miscalculation, and the devastating consequences of unchecked aggression.

## FAQs

1. What was the immediate reaction of the United States to the attack on Pearl Harbor? The immediate reaction was one of shock, outrage, and a determination to retaliate. President Roosevelt addressed the nation, declaring it a "day of infamy," and Congress swiftly declared war on Japan.
2. What role did Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto play in the attack? Admiral Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet, was the architect of the Pearl Harbor attack. While he believed the attack would cripple the US Pacific Fleet, he also anticipated it would ultimately bring the United States into the war, a fact he reportedly viewed with trepidation.
3. What were the long-term consequences of the attack on the global balance of power? The attack brought the United States decisively into World War II, shifting the balance of power dramatically. The US's immense industrial capacity and military might ultimately proved decisive in Allied victory.

4. How did the attack on Pearl Harbor affect the American public's perception of Japan? The attack transformed American public opinion toward Japan, fostering deep animosity and fueling a determination to defeat Japan in the war. This sentiment impacted domestic policy and shaped the conduct of the war in the Pacific.

5. Are there any ongoing debates about the events leading up to and including the attack on Pearl Harbor? Yes, historians continue to debate the extent of US intelligence failures, the level of Japanese aggression, and whether the attack was truly unavoidable. Questions about the precise level of warning and the effectiveness of US responses remain topics of ongoing scholarly investigation and discussion.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Day Of Deceit Robert Stinnett, 2001-05-08 Using previously unreleased documents, the author reveals new evidence that FDR knew the attack on Pearl Harbor was coming and did nothing to prevent it.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor Robert Alfred Theobald, 1959

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Staff Ride Handbook for the Attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941 Jeffrey J. Gudmens, 2005

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Back Door to War Charles Callan Tansill, 2019-05-16 Charles Callan Tansill, America's diplomatic historian, convincingly argues that Franklin Roosevelt wished to involve the United States in World War II. When his efforts appeared to come to naught, Roosevelt provoked Japan into an attack on American territory, and so doing enter the war through the back door.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Pearl Harbor Homer N. Wallin, 2001-09 Pearl Harbor will long stand out in mens minds as an example of the results of basic unpreparedness of a peace loving nation, of highly efficient treacherous surprise attack and of the resulting unification of America into a single tidal wave of purpose to victory. Therefore, all will be interested in this unique narrative by Admiral Wallin. The Navy has long needed a succinct account of the salvage operations at Pearl Harbor that miraculously resurrected what appeared to be a forever shattered fleet. Admiral Wallin agreed to undertake the job. He was exactly the right man for it \_ in talent, in perception, and in experience. He had served intimately with Admiral Nimitz and with Admiral Halsey in the South Pacific, has commanded three different Navy Yards, and was a highly successful Chief of the Bureau of Ships. On 7 December 1941 the then Captain Wallin was serving at Pearl Harbor. He witnessed the events of that shattering and unifying Day of Infamy. His mind began to race at high speeds at once on the problems and means of getting the broken fleet back into service for its giant task. Unless the United States regained control of the sea, even greater disaster loomed. Without victory at sea, tyranny soon would surely rule all Asia and Europe. In a matter of time it would surely rule the Americas. Captain Wallin salvaged most of the broken Pearl Harbor fleet that went on to figure prominently in the United States Navys victory. So the account he masterfully tells covers what he masterfully accomplished. The United States owes him an unpayable debt for this high service among many others in his long career.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Bodies of Memory Yoshikuni Igarashi, 2012-01-09 Japan and the United States became close political allies so quickly after the end of World War II, that it seemed as though the two countries had easily forgotten the war they had fought. Here Yoshikuni Igarashi offers a provocative look at how Japanese postwar society struggled to understand its war loss and the resulting national trauma, even as forces within the society sought to suppress these memories. Igarashi argues that Japan's nationhood survived the war's destruction in part through a popular culture that expressed memories of loss and devastation more readily than political discourse ever could. He shows how the desire to represent the past motivated Japan's cultural productions in the first twenty-five years of the postwar period. Japanese war experiences

were often described through narrative devices that downplayed the war's disruptive effects on Japan's history. Rather than treat these narratives as obstacles to historical inquiry, Igarashi reads them along with counter-narratives that attempted to register the original impact of the war. He traces the tensions between remembering and forgetting by focusing on the body as the central site for Japan's production of the past. This approach leads to fascinating discussions of such diverse topics as the use of the atomic bomb, hygiene policies under the U.S. occupation, the monstrous body of Godzilla, the first Western professional wrestling matches in Japan, the transformation of Tokyo and the athletic body for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and the writer Yukio Mishima's dramatic suicide, while providing a fresh critical perspective on the war legacy of Japan.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Bound by War** Christopher Capozzola, 2020-07-28 A sweeping history of America's long and fateful military relationship with the Philippines amid a century of Pacific warfare Ever since US troops occupied the Philippines in 1898, generations of Filipinos have served in and alongside the US armed forces. In *Bound by War*, historian Christopher Capozzola reveals this forgotten history, showing how war and military service forged an enduring, yet fraught, alliance between Americans and Filipinos. As the US military expanded in Asia, American forces confronted their Pacific rivals from Philippine bases. And from the colonial-era Philippine Scouts to post-9/11 contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan, Filipinos were crucial partners in the exercise of US power. Their service reshaped Philippine society and politics and brought thousands of Filipinos to America. Telling the epic story of a century of conflict and migration, *Bound by War* is a fresh, definitive portrait of this uneven partnership and the two nations it transformed.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Pearl Harbor** Roberta Wohlstetter, 1962 This account of the Pearl Harbor attack denies that the lack of preparation resulted from military negligence or a political plot

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Japanese American Incarceration** Stephanie D. Hinnertshitz, 2021-10-01 Between 1942 and 1945, the U.S. government wrongfully imprisoned thousands of Japanese American citizens and profited from their labor. *Japanese American Incarceration* recasts the forced removal and incarceration of approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II as a history of prison labor and exploitation. Following Franklin Roosevelt's 1942 Executive Order 9066, which called for the exclusion of potentially dangerous groups from military zones along the West Coast, the federal government placed Japanese Americans in makeshift prisons throughout the country. In addition to working on day-to-day operations of the camps, Japanese Americans were coerced into harvesting crops, digging irrigation ditches, paving roads, and building barracks for little to no compensation and often at the behest of privately run businesses—all in the name of national security. How did the U.S. government use incarceration to address labor demands during World War II, and how did imprisoned Japanese Americans respond to the stripping of not only their civil rights, but their labor rights as well? Using a variety of archives and collected oral histories, *Japanese American Incarceration* uncovers the startling answers to these questions. Stephanie Hinnertshitz's timely study connects the government's exploitation of imprisoned Japanese Americans to the history of prison labor in the United States.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Countdown to Pearl Harbor** Steve Twomey, 2017-11-21 A Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter chronicles the 12 days leading up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, examining the miscommunications, clues, missteps and racist assumptions that may have been behind America's failure to safeguard against the tragedy, --NoveList.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Attack on Pearl Harbor** Alan D. Zimm, 2013-10-19 Nothing previously published has offered such a close examination of Japanese strategy . . . an in-depth study of the Japanese planning, preparation and execution of the attack with particular focus on factors not thoroughly considered by other historians, if at all . . . detailed analyses that lead to a much better understanding of what the Japanese did, why they did it, and especially how the attack was very nearly an abject failure instead of a stunning success.ÑNaval Institute

Proceedings For seven decades, conventional wisdom has extolled the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as brilliant in its planning and execution . . . this masterful analysis topples that pillar of Pacific War history . . . with its amazing depth of meticulous research and analysis, this forceful book is essential reading for anyone with a serious interest in Pearl Harbor.ÑWorld War II The first militarily professional description of the Pearl Harbor attack, and for those who are serious about military history and operations, it is a joy to read. . . . a superb military analysis of the attack . . . not only renders all other histories of Pearl Harbor obsolete, it has set the bar high for other histories of the Pacific War.ÑWar In History

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: World War II For Dummies** Keith D. Dickson, 2020-01-07 Looking to ally yourself with World War II knowledge? More than 75 years after its end, World War II remains one of the most devastating and impactful events in human history. It was a global war, and the nations that fought it employed every available resource, harnessing both technology and people to one purpose. Today, we remember WWII for its battles, tragedies, and horrors, but also for its outcome: a greater good that triumphed over evil. The breadth of World War II facts and history can be overwhelming, which is why World War II For Dummies is the perfect book for any reader, from history buffs to WWII novices. Full of accurate and easy-to-understand information (so you don't have to speak military to comprehend), this book will help you explore a war that defined and shaped the world we live in today. You'll discover all the players—individuals as well as nations—who participated in the war and the politics that drove them. Battle by battle, you'll find out how the Axis powers initially took control of the war and how the Allies fought back to win the day. World War II for Dummies also covers: The origins and causes of World War II The rise of Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich How the war was handled at home Germany's invasion of Poland, France, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and Luxembourg Great Britain's refusal to surrender after 42 days of German aerial attack The United States' entrance into the war after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor The Allied invasion of Normandy (D-Day) Germany's last-ditch effort to stop the Allies at the Battle of the Bulge The use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki Become an expert on this historical catalyst with World War II For Dummies—grab your copy today. P.S. If you think this book seems familiar, you're probably right. The Dummies team updated the cover and design to give the book a fresh feel, but the content is the same as the previous release of World War II For Dummies (9780764553523). The book you see here shouldn't be considered a new or updated product. But if you're in the mood to learn something new, check out some of our other books. We're always writing about new topics!

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Japan 1941** Eri Hotta, 2013-10-29 A groundbreaking history that considers the attack on Pearl Harbor from the Japanese perspective and is certain to revolutionize how we think of the war in the Pacific. When Japan launched hostilities against the United States in 1941, argues Eri Hotta, its leaders, in large part, understood they were entering a war they were almost certain to lose. Drawing on material little known to Western readers, and barely explored in depth in Japan itself, Hotta poses an essential question: Why did these men—military men, civilian politicians, diplomats, the emperor—put their country and its citizens so unnecessarily in harm's way? Introducing us to the doubters, schemers, and would-be patriots who led their nation into this conflagration, Hotta brilliantly shows us a Japan rarely glimpsed—eager to avoid war but fraught with tensions with the West, blinded by reckless militarism couched in traditional notions of pride and honor, tempted by the gambler's dream of scoring the biggest win against impossible odds and nearly escaping disaster before it finally proved inevitable. In an intimate account of the increasingly heated debates and doomed diplomatic overtures preceding Pearl Harbor, Hotta reveals just how divided Japan's leaders were, right up to (and, in fact, beyond) their eleventh-hour decision to attack. We see a ruling cadre rich in regional ambition and hubris: many of the same leaders seeking to avoid war with the United States continued to adamantly advocate Asian expansionism, hoping to advance, or at least maintain, the occupation of China that began in 1931, unable to end the second Sino-Japanese War and unwilling to acknowledge Washington's hardening disapproval of their continental incursions. Even as Japanese diplomats

continued to negotiate with the Roosevelt administration, Matsuoka Yosuke, the egomaniacal foreign minister who relished paying court to both Stalin and Hitler, and his facile supporters cemented Japan's place in the fascist alliance with Germany and Italy—unaware (or unconcerned) that in so doing they destroyed the nation's bona fides with the West. We see a dysfunctional political system in which military leaders reported to both the civilian government and the emperor, creating a structure that facilitated intrigues and stoked a jingoistic rivalry between Japan's army and navy. Roles are recast and blame reexamined as Hotta analyzes the actions and motivations of the hawks and skeptics among Japan's elite. Emperor Hirohito and General Hideki Tojo are newly appraised as we discover how the two men fumbled for a way to avoid war before finally acceding to it. Hotta peels back seventy years of historical mythologizing—both Japanese and Western—to expose all-too-human Japanese leaders torn by doubt in the months preceding the attack, more concerned with saving face than saving lives, finally drawn into war as much by incompetence and lack of political will as by bellicosity. An essential book for any student of the Second World War, this compelling reassessment will forever change the way we remember those days of infamy.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *Operation Snow* John Koster, 2012-09-17 Americans have long debated the cause of the December 7, 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor. Many have argued that the attack was a brilliant Japanese military coup, or a failure of U.S. intelligence agencies, or even a conspiracy of the Roosevelt administration. But despite the attention historians have paid to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the truth about that fateful day has remained a mystery—until now. In *Operation Snow: How a Soviet Mole in FDR's White House Triggered Pearl Harbor*, author John Koster uses recently declassified evidence and never-before-translated documents to tell the real story of the day that FDR memorably declared would live in infamy, forever. *Operation Snow* shows how Joseph Stalin and the KGB used a vast network of double-agents and communist sympathizers—most notably, Harry Dexter White—to lead Japan into war against the United States, demonstrating incontestable Soviet involvement behind the bombing of Pearl Harbor. A thrilling tale of espionage, mystery and war, *Operation Snow* will forever change the way we think about Pearl Harbor and World War II.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *I Survived the Bombing of Pearl Harbor, 1941* Lauren Tarshis, 2011 Visiting his favorite Hawaiian beach when Japanese forces suddenly attack Pearl Harbor, 11-year-old Danny Crane struggles through the smoke, destruction and chaos to make his way back home. By the author of *Emma-Jean Lazarus Fell Out of a Tree*. Simultaneous.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *Blinders, Blunders, and Wars* David C. Gompert, Hans Binnendijk, Bonny Lin, 2014-11-26 The history of wars caused by misjudgments, from Napoleon's invasion of Russia to America's invasion of Iraq, reveals that leaders relied on cognitive models that were seriously at odds with objective reality. *Blinders, Blunders, and Wars* analyzes eight historical examples of strategic blunders regarding war and peace and four examples of decisions that turned out well, and then applies those lessons to the current Sino-American case.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *December 1941* Evan Mawdsley, 2011-12-01 An account of the dramatic turning point in World War II that marked "the dawn of American might and the struggle for supremacy in Southeast Asia" (Times Higher Education). In far-flung locations around the globe, an unparalleled sequence of international events took place between December 1 and December 12, 1941. In this riveting book, historian Evan Mawdsley explores how the story unfolded . . . On Monday, December 1, 1941, the Japanese government made its final decision to attack Britain and America. In the following days, the Red Army launched a counterthrust in Moscow while the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and invaded Malaya. By December 12, Hitler had declared war on the United States, the collapse of British forces in Malaya had begun, and Hitler had secretly laid out his policy of genocide. Churchill was leaving London to meet Roosevelt as Anthony Eden arrived in Russia to discuss the postwar world with Stalin. Combined, these occurrences brought about a "new war," as Churchill put it, with Japan and America deeply involved and Russia resurgent. This book, a truly international history, examines the momentous happenings of December 1941 from a variety of perspectives. It shows that their significance is clearly understood

only when they are viewed together. "Marks the change from a continental war into a global war in an original and interesting way."—The Sunday Telegraph Seven (Books of the Year) "Suspenseful . . . Mawdsley embarks on the action from the first day and never lets up in this crisp, chronological study . . . A rigorous, sharp survey of this decisive moment in the war."—Kirkus Reviews

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *Farewell to Manzanar* Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston, James D. Houston, 2002 A true story of Japanese American experience during and after the World War internment.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *Pearl Harbor Is Burning!* Kathleen V. Kudlinski, 1993-12-01 Frank thought that he'd found a new friend--but he never expected a war to come between them. It's 1941, and Frank is miserable. If only his family had never moved to Hawaii. Everyone and everything on the island looks and sounds strange to him. Then Frank meets Kenji, a Japanese-American boy who just might become a friend. But the unthinkable happens--Pearl Harbor is bombed, and by the Japanese! Can Frank and Kenji even be friends?

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *Pearl Harbor Revisited* Frederick D. Parker, Center for History, 2012-07-31 This is the story of the U.S. Navy's communications intelligence (COMINT) effort between 1924 and 1941. It traces the building of a program, under the Director of Naval Communications (OP-20), which extracted both radio and traffic intelligence from foreign military, commercial, and diplomatic communications. It shows the development of a small but remarkable organization (OP-20-G) which, by 1937, could clearly see the military, political, and even the international implications of effective cryptography and successful cryptanalysis at a time when radio communications were passing from infancy to childhood and Navy war planning was restricted to tactical situations. It also illustrates an organization plagued from its inception by shortages in money, manpower, and equipment, total absence of a secure, dedicated communications system, little real support or tasking from higher command authorities, and major imbalances between collection and processing capabilities. It explains how, in 1941, as a result of these problems, compounded by the stresses and exigencies of the time, the effort misplaced its focus from Japanese Navy traffic to Japanese diplomatic messages. Had Navy cryptanalysts been ordered to concentrate on the Japanese naval messages rather than Japanese diplomatic traffic, the United States would have had a much clearer picture of the Japanese military buildup and, with the warning provided by these messages, might have avoided the disaster of Pearl Harbor.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *Joe Rochefort's War* Elliot W Carlson, 2013-09-15 Elliot Carlson's award-winning biography of Capt. Joe Rochefort is the first to be written about the officer who headed Station Hypo, the U.S. Navy's signals monitoring and cryptographic intelligence unit at Pearl Harbor, and who broke the Japanese navy's code before the Battle of Midway. The book brings Rochefort to life as the irreverent, fiercely independent, and consequential officer that he was. Readers share his frustrations as he searches in vain for Yamamoto's fleet prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, but share his joy when he succeeds in tracking the fleet in early 1942 and breaks the code that leads Rochefort to believe Yamamoto's invasion target is Midway. His conclusions, bitterly opposed by some top Navy brass, are credited with making the U.S. victory possible and helping to change the course of the war. The author tells the story of how opponents in Washington forced Rochefort's removal from Station Hypo and denied him the Distinguished Service Medal recommended by Admiral Nimitz. In capturing the interplay of policy and personality and the role played by politics at the highest levels of the Navy, Carlson reveals a side of the intelligence community seldom seen by outsiders. For a full understanding of the man, Carlson examines Rochefort's love-hate relationship with cryptanalysis, his adventure-filled years in the 1930s as the right-hand man to the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet, and his return to codebreaking in mid-1941 as the officer in charge of Station Hypo. He traces Rochefort's career from his enlistment in 1918 to his posting in Washington as head of the Navy's codebreaking desk at age twenty-five, and beyond. In many ways a reinterpretation of Rochefort, the book makes clear the key role his codebreaking played in the outcome of Midway and the legacy he left of reporting actionable intelligence directly to the fleet. An epilogue describes efforts waged by Rochefort's colleagues to

obtain the medal denied him in 1942—a drive that finally paid off in 1986 when the medal was awarded posthumously.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Red Inferno: 1945** Robert Conroy, 2010-02-23 In April 1945, the Allies are charging toward Berlin from the west, the Russians from the east. For Hitler, the situation is hopeless. But at this turning point in history, another war is about to explode. To win World War II, the Allies dealt with the devil. Joseph Stalin helped FDR, Churchill, and Truman crush Hitler. But what if “Uncle Joe” had given in to his desire to possess Germany and all of Europe? In this stunning novel, Robert Conroy picks up the history of the war just as American troops cross the Elbe into Germany. Then Stalin slams them with the brute force of his enormous Soviet army. From American soldiers and German civilians trapped in the ruins of Potsdam to U.S. military men fighting behind enemy lines, from a scholarly Russia expert who becomes a secret player in a new war to Stalin’s cult of killers in Moscow, this saga captures the human face of international conflict. With the Soviets vastly outnumbering the Americans—but undercut by chronic fuel shortages and mistrust—Eisenhower employs a brilliant strategy of retreat to buy critical time for air superiority. Soon, Truman makes a series of controversial decisions, enlisting German help and planning to devastate the massive Red Army by using America’s ultimate and most secret weapon.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Why the Axis Lost** John Arquilla, 2020-02-27 The factors leading to the defeat of the Axis Powers in World War II have been debated for decades. One prevalent view is that overwhelming Allied superiority in materials and manpower doomed the Axis. Another holds that key strategic and tactical blunders lost the war—from Hitler halting his panzers outside Dunkirk, allowing more than 300,000 trapped Allied soldiers to escape, to Admiral Yamamoto falling into the trap set by the U.S. Navy at Midway. Providing a fresh perspective on the war, this study challenges both views and offers an alternative explanation: the Germans, Japanese and Italians made poor design choices in ships, planes, tanks and information security—before and during the war—that forced them to fight with weapons and systems that were too soon outmatched by the Allies. The unprecedented arms race of World War II posed a fundamental design challenge the Axis powers sometimes met but never mastered.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Infamy** John Toland, 1983 From a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and bestselling author, a revealing account of the events surrounding the day that the Japanese military launched a sneak attack on U.S. forces stationed in Pearl Harbor. Includes evidence that top U.S. officials knew about the attack but remained silent for political reasons and the conspiracy afterward to hide the facts. Photographs.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Japan’s Decision For War In 1941: Some Enduring Lessons** Dr. Jeffrey Record, 2015-11-06 Japan’s decision to attack the United States in 1941 is widely regarded as irrational to the point of suicidal. How could Japan hope to survive a war with, much less defeat, an enemy possessing an invulnerable homeland and an industrial base 10 times that of Japan? The Pacific War was one that Japan was always going to lose, so how does one explain Tokyo’s decision? Did the Japanese recognize the odds against them? Did they have a concept of victory, or at least of avoiding defeat? Or did the Japanese prefer a lost war to an unacceptable peace? Dr. Jeffrey Record takes a fresh look at Japan’s decision for war, and concludes that it was dictated by Japanese pride and the threatened economic destruction of Japan by the United States. He believes that Japanese aggression in East Asia was the root cause of the Pacific War, but argues that the road to war in 1941 was built on American as well as Japanese miscalculations and that both sides suffered from cultural ignorance and racial arrogance. Record finds that the Americans underestimated the role of fear and honor in Japanese calculations and overestimated the effectiveness of economic sanctions as a deterrent to war, whereas the Japanese underestimated the cohesion and resolve of an aroused American society and overestimated their own martial prowess as a means of defeating U.S. material superiority. He believes that the failure of deterrence was mutual, and that the descent of the United States and Japan into war contains lessons of great and continuing relevance to American foreign policy and defense decision-makers.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** At Dawn We Slept Gordon William Prange, Donald M. Goldstein, Katherine V. Dillon, 1982 At 7:53 a.m., December 7, 1941, America's national consciousness and confidence were rocked as the first wave of Japanese warplanes took aim at the U.S. Naval fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor. As intense and absorbing as a suspense novel, *At Dawn We Slept* is the unparalleled and exhaustive account of the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor. It is widely regarded as the definitive assessment of the events surrounding one of the most daring and brilliant naval operations of all time. Through extensive research and interviews with American and Japanese leaders, Gordon W. Prange has written a remarkable historical account of the assault that sixty years later America cannot forget.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *War Plan Orange* Edward S Miller, 2007-03-01 Based on twenty years of research in formerly secret archives, this book reveals for the first time the full significance of War Plan Orange—the U.S. Navy's strategy to defeat Japan, formulated over the forty years prior to World War II.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *The Bomber Mafia* Malcolm Gladwell, 2021-04-27 A “truly compelling” (Good Morning America) New York Times bestseller that explores how technology and best intentions collide in the heat of war—from the creator and host of the podcast Revisionist History. In *The Bomber Mafia*, Malcolm Gladwell weaves together the stories of a Dutch genius and his homemade computer, a band of brothers in central Alabama, a British psychopath, and pyromaniacal chemists at Harvard to examine one of the greatest moral challenges in modern American history. Most military thinkers in the years leading up to World War II saw the airplane as an afterthought. But a small band of idealistic strategists, the “Bomber Mafia,” asked: What if precision bombing could cripple the enemy and make war far less lethal? In contrast, the bombing of Tokyo on the deadliest night of the war was the brainchild of General Curtis LeMay, whose brutal pragmatism and scorched-earth tactics in Japan cost thousands of civilian lives, but may have spared even more by averting a planned US invasion. In *The Bomber Mafia*, Gladwell asks, “Was it worth it?” Things might have gone differently had LeMay’s predecessor, General Haywood Hansell, remained in charge. Hansell believed in precision bombing, but when he and Curtis LeMay squared off for a leadership handover in the jungles of Guam, LeMay emerged victorious, leading to the darkest night of World War II. *The Bomber Mafia* is a riveting tale of persistence, innovation, and the incalculable wages of war.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** *World History Grades 9-12* , 2007-04-30

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal Frank O. Hough, Verle E. Ludwig, Henry I. Shaw, Jr., 2013-01-12 This book, “Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal: History of U. S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, Volume I,” covers Marine Corps participation through the first precarious year of World War II, when disaster piled on disaster and there seemed no way to check Japanese aggression. Advanced bases and garrisons were isolated and destroyed; Guam, Wake, and the Philippines. The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, “day that will live in infamy,” seriously crippled the U. S. Pacific Fleet; yet that cripple rose to turn the tide of the entire war at Midway. Shortly thereafter, the U. S. Marines launched on Guadalcanal an offensive which was destined to end only on the home islands of the Empire. The country in general, and the Marine Corps in particular, entered World War II in a better state of preparedness than had been the case in any other previous conflict. But that is a comparative term and does not merit mention in the same sentence with the degree of Japanese preparedness. What the Marine Corps did bring into the way, however, was the priceless ingredient developed during the years of pence: the amphibious doctrines and techniques that made possible the trans-Pacific advance – and, for that matter, the invasion of North Africa and the European continent. By publishing this operations history in a durable form, it is hoped to make the Marine Corps record permanently available for the study of military personnel, the edification of the general public, and the contemplation of serious scholars of military history.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** The War at Sea, 1939-1945: The defensive Stephen Wentworth Roskill, 1976

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Pearl Harbor Percy L. Greaves (Jr.), 2010

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key:** Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack United States. Congress. Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack, 1946

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: "And I was There"** Edwin T. Layton, Roger Pineau, John Costello, 2006 The late Admiral Layton, who was the fleet intelligence officer for Admiral Nimitz through out World War II, describes the breakdown in the intelligence process prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and shares his experiences witnessing feuding among high-level naval officers in Washington that contributed to Japan's successful attack. Black-and-wh

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: 7 December 1941** Leatrice R. Arakaki, John R. Kuborn, 1991 Published by Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9328 for the Pacific Air Forces Office of History, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Spectrum Geography, Grade 4** , 2015-01-05 Winding through purple mountains majesties and amber waves of grain, the standards-based Spectrum Geography: Regions of the U.S.A. for grade 4 guides your child's understanding of maps, regions, canals, tributaries, and more using colorful illustrations and informational text. Spectrum Geography is an engaging geography resource that goes beyond land formations and maps—it opens up children's perspectives through local, national, and global adventures without leaving their seats.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: The New Pearl Harbor** David Ray Griffin, 2007 Gathering stories from the American press, from the work of other researchers and the words of members of the Bush administration, David Ray Griffin brings together an account of the 9/11 tragedy and presents a case with so many unanswered questions over what happened on September 11 2001.

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Interrogations of Japanese Officials** United States Strategic Bombing Survey, 1946

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Leveled Texts for Differentiated Content- Area Literacy, The 20th Century** ,

**the attack on pearl harbor answer key: Strategy and Command** Louis Morton, 2015-07-11 For the United States, full involvement in World War II began and ended in the Pacific Ocean. Although the accepted grand strategy of the war was the defeat of Germany first, the sweep of Japanese victory in the weeks and months after Pearl Harbor impelled the United States to move as rapidly as it could to stem the enemy tide of conquest in the Pacific. Shocked as they were by the initial attack, the American people were also united in their determination to defeat Japan, and the Pacific war became peculiarly their own affair. In this great theater it was the United States that ran the war, and had the determining voice in answering questions of strategy and command as they arose. The natural environment made the prosecution of war in the Pacific of necessity an interservice effort, and any real account of it must, as this work does, take into full account the views and actions of the Navy as well as those of the Army and its Air Forces. These are the factors—a predominantly American theater of war covering nearly one-third the globe, and a joint conduct of war by land, sea, and air on the largest scale in American history—that make this volume on the Pacific war of particular significance today. It is the capstone of the eleven volumes published or being published in the Army's World War II series that deal with military operations in the Pacific area, and it is one that should command wide attention from the thoughtful public as well as the military reader in these days of global tension.

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