

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers is a question that has intrigued historians, students, and educators for decades. Understanding the reasons behind Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor is crucial for grasping the broader context of World War II and the dynamics of international relations during the early 20th century. This article explores the key factors that motivated Japan's decision, drawing from Document-Based Question (DBQ) evidence and historical analysis. Readers will discover the political, economic, and military pressures that led to the attack, along with how primary sources and DBQ answers help clarify these complex motivations. The article provides a comprehensive overview, covering the historical background, the role of U.S.-Japan relations, Japanese expansionism, and the impact of American embargoes. It also highlights how DBQ assignments help students analyze historical events critically. With a reader-friendly structure and SEO-optimized content, this guide offers essential insights for anyone studying or teaching the topic. Continue reading to explore the main causes, DBQ strategies, and critical interpretations behind one of history's most significant events.

- Historical Background of Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor
- Political and Economic Motivations
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Historical Background of Japan's Attack on Pearl Harbor

The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, was a turning point in world history and marked the United States' formal entry into World War II. To understand why Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, it is important to consider the broader geopolitical context of the early 20th century. Japan had undergone rapid modernization and militarization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, seeking to expand its influence in East Asia. The rise of imperial Japan led to conflicts with neighboring countries and increased tension with Western powers, especially the United States. Prior to the attack, the world was already embroiled in conflict, with war raging in Europe and Asia. Japan's aggressive actions in China and Southeast Asia brought it into direct conflict with American interests, setting the stage for a dramatic confrontation at Pearl Harbor.

Political and Economic Motivations

Economic Sanctions and Embargoes

One of the primary reasons for Japan's attack was the series of economic sanctions and embargoes imposed by the United States and its allies. The U.S. had been a major supplier of oil, steel, and other critical materials to Japan. However, in response to Japan's expansion into China and French Indochina, the U.S. froze Japanese assets and enacted a full oil embargo in 1941. This placed tremendous pressure on Japan's economy and military, as they relied heavily on imported resources to sustain their war efforts.

- Oil embargo threatened Japan's military operations
- Freezing of Japanese assets limited financial transactions

- Embargoes on steel and other materials hindered industrial output

Political Isolation and Imperial Ambitions

Japan's political motivations were closely tied to its imperial ambitions. The leadership sought to establish a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," aiming to dominate Asia and secure resources independent of Western powers. The American-led embargoes were viewed as attempts to undermine Japan's sovereignty and limit its regional ambitions. Faced with diplomatic isolation and increasing economic hardship, Japanese leaders felt compelled to take decisive action to secure their nation's future.

Military Strategies and Preemptive Objectives

Neutralizing the U.S. Pacific Fleet

From a military perspective, Japan's primary objective was to neutralize the U.S. Pacific Fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Japanese strategists believed that a surprise attack would cripple American naval power in the Pacific, giving Japan the freedom to expand its territory without immediate interference. The attack was meticulously planned to maximize damage, targeting battleships, aircraft carriers, and airfields.

Securing Strategic Advantage in the Pacific

Japan aimed to create a buffer zone by occupying territories rich in resources, such as the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya. By striking at Pearl Harbor, Japan hoped to delay American military

response long enough to consolidate its gains across Southeast Asia. The attack was seen as a preemptive move to prevent U.S. intervention and secure Japan's strategic interests.

1. Disrupt U.S. military capabilities in the Pacific
2. Gain time to fortify newly acquired territories
3. Intimidate Western powers into negotiating a favorable peace

Role of U.S.–Japan Relations in the Lead-Up to Pearl Harbor

Deteriorating Diplomatic Relations

In the years leading up to Pearl Harbor, diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan steadily worsened. Both nations engaged in lengthy negotiations over Japan's actions in China and its military expansion in Asia. Despite repeated discussions, mutual distrust and conflicting interests led to diplomatic deadlock. The United States maintained its demand that Japan withdraw from China, while Japan insisted on retaining its territorial gains.

Miscommunication and Miscalculation

A significant factor was the miscommunication and miscalculation on both sides. Japanese leaders, facing mounting internal and external pressures, concluded that war with the United States was inevitable if they were to achieve their objectives. Meanwhile, American officials underestimated the likelihood of a direct attack on U.S. territory. The failure of last-minute diplomatic efforts contributed directly to the outbreak of hostilities at Pearl Harbor.

Using DBQ Evidence to Analyze the Attack

Primary Sources and Historical Documents

Document-Based Questions (DBQs) require students to analyze a variety of primary sources to construct a well-supported answer. For the question “why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor,” DBQ evidence might include government documents, diplomatic correspondence, newspaper articles, speeches, and military orders from the period. These sources provide firsthand insights into the motivations, strategies, and perceptions of the time.

Common Themes in DBQ Answers

Effective DBQ answers typically identify the interplay between economic pressures, political ambitions, and military calculations. Students are expected to reference specific documents, explain the historical context, and draw logical connections between evidence and argument. Common themes include the impact of resource shortages, Japan’s quest for regional dominance, and the breakdown of U.S.-Japan diplomacy.

Tips for Answering Pearl Harbor DBQs Effectively

Structuring a Strong DBQ Response

A well-structured DBQ answer is key to demonstrating historical understanding and analytical skills. Students should start with a clear thesis statement, followed by body paragraphs that each address a specific aspect of the question using evidence from the documents. It is important to interpret the documents rather than simply summarize them, and to explain how each piece of evidence supports the overall argument.

- Read and annotate all provided documents carefully
- Identify the author's perspective and purpose
- Group documents by theme or viewpoint
- Use outside knowledge to provide context
- Conclude by connecting the evidence to the broader historical significance

Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

Students sometimes fall into the trap of listing facts without analysis or failing to connect evidence to their thesis. It is important to avoid generalizations and to address potential counterarguments when appropriate. By staying focused on the question and supporting claims with well-chosen evidence, students can craft compelling and insightful DBQ answers.

Conclusion: Historical Significance and Lessons Learned

The attack on Pearl Harbor was the result of a complex interplay of political, economic, and military factors. Understanding why Japan attacked Pearl Harbor requires careful examination of historical evidence, much of which is explored through DBQ assignments in educational settings. By analyzing primary sources and synthesizing multiple perspectives, students and historians gain a deeper appreciation for the causes and consequences of this pivotal event. The lessons learned from Pearl Harbor continue to inform discussions about diplomacy, conflict, and international relations today.

Q: What were the main reasons why Japan attacked Pearl Harbor according to DBQ evidence?

A: The main reasons include economic pressures from U.S. embargoes, Japan's desire for territorial expansion, the need to secure vital resources, and the belief that a surprise attack would neutralize American military power in the Pacific.

Q: How did economic sanctions influence Japan's decision to attack Pearl Harbor?

A: Economic sanctions, especially the oil embargo imposed by the United States, threatened Japan's military and industrial capabilities, prompting leaders to seek alternative means to secure resources through military action.

Q: What role did military strategy play in the attack on Pearl Harbor?

A: Military strategy was central, as Japanese leaders aimed to cripple the U.S. Pacific Fleet, gain a strategic advantage in the Pacific, and buy time to consolidate their territorial gains.

Q: How do DBQ assignments help students understand the reasons behind the attack?

A: DBQ assignments encourage students to analyze primary sources, consider multiple perspectives, and develop evidence-based arguments about the motivations and consequences of the attack.

Q: What were the failures in U.S.-Japan diplomacy prior to the attack?

A: Diplomatic negotiations failed due to mutual mistrust, conflicting interests, and miscommunications, leaving Japan to believe that war was the only option to achieve its objectives.

Q: What types of primary sources are used in DBQ questions about Pearl Harbor?

A: Common sources include government documents, diplomatic correspondence, speeches by leaders, newspaper articles, and military orders from the period leading up to the attack.

Q: What is a key tip for writing an effective DBQ answer about Pearl Harbor?

A: A key tip is to develop a clear thesis, use specific evidence from the documents, and connect each piece of evidence back to the central argument.

Q: How did Japan justify the attack on Pearl Harbor to its own people?

A: Japanese leaders framed the attack as a defensive measure necessary to protect Japan's interests and secure resources in the face of Western hostility and embargoes.

Q: What impact did the attack on Pearl Harbor have on World War II?

A: The attack led to the United States' entry into World War II, significantly altering the balance of power and accelerating the global conflict.

Q: Why is understanding DBQ answers about Pearl Harbor important for students?

A: Understanding DBQ answers helps students develop critical thinking skills, appreciate historical complexity, and recognize the importance of evidence-based analysis in interpreting major events.

Why Did Japan Attack Pearl Harbor Dbq Answers

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Why Did Japan Attack Pearl Harbor? DBQ Answers and Context

The infamous attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, remains a pivotal moment in history, plunging the United States into World War II. Understanding the motivations behind this devastating attack requires a nuanced examination of Japan's strategic goals, geopolitical pressures, and the prevailing diplomatic climate. This post provides comprehensive answers to the question, "Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?", within the context of a Document-Based Question (DBQ) analysis, offering a deeper understanding than simple, one-sentence explanations. We'll explore the key factors driving Japan's decision, analyzing both short-term and long-term causes, and providing historical context for a more complete picture.

The Strategic Imperative: Expanding Japanese Power

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor wasn't a spontaneous act of aggression. It was the culmination of decades of imperialistic ambition fueled by a rapidly growing population, a scarcity of natural resources, and a fiercely nationalistic ideology. Japan's leaders envisioned a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," a vision of a self-sufficient economic bloc dominated by Japan, extending its influence across Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Resource Acquisition:

This ambition demanded access to raw materials like oil, rubber, and iron ore, crucial for Japan's industrialization and military expansion. The United States, however, imposed economic sanctions on Japan, restricting the export of these vital resources, significantly hindering Japan's war machine. This economic pressure became a critical factor pushing Japan towards military action.

Territorial Expansion:

Japan's expansionist policy also clashed directly with American interests in the Pacific. Japan's increasingly aggressive moves into Manchuria, China, and Indochina threatened American commercial interests and strategic positions in the region. The US responded with increasing diplomatic pressure and warnings, creating a climate of escalating tension.

The Diplomatic Failures: A Path to War

Despite attempts at diplomatic solutions, communication between the US and Japan consistently failed to bridge the widening gulf between their competing interests.

The Hull Note:

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's "Hull Note," issued in November 1941, presented Japan with a set of uncompromising demands, requiring them to withdraw from Indochina and China. This note, perceived as an ultimatum by the Japanese, effectively ended any remaining hope for a peaceful resolution.

Miscommunication and Misunderstandings:

Misinterpretations and a lack of clear communication fueled the crisis. Both sides failed to adequately understand each other's perspectives and intentions, exacerbating existing tensions and pushing them closer to the brink of war.

The Pearl Harbor Attack: A Preemptive Strike?

From the Japanese perspective, the attack on Pearl Harbor was a preemptive strike aimed at crippling the US Pacific Fleet, buying them valuable time to consolidate their gains in Southeast Asia and solidify their control over vital resources before the United States could effectively intervene.

Neutralizing the Pacific Fleet:

The Japanese believed a decisive blow to the US fleet would neutralize American naval power in the Pacific for a considerable period, allowing them to pursue their expansionist goals unhindered. This strategic calculation, however, underestimated the resilience and industrial capacity of the United States.

The Surprise Element:

The element of surprise was critical to the success of the attack. The Japanese planned and executed a meticulously coordinated assault, catching the US Pacific Fleet largely unprepared. The devastating success of the initial attack, while tragic, significantly impacted the trajectory of the war.

Conclusion:

The attack on Pearl Harbor was a complex event driven by a confluence of factors: Japan's imperial

ambitions, its need for resources, the failure of diplomacy, and a miscalculation of American resolve. While the attack was a devastating act of aggression, understanding the historical context, the strategic thinking of the Japanese leadership, and the diplomatic failures provides a crucial perspective on this pivotal moment in history. It's not simply a matter of attributing the attack to one single cause, but rather recognizing the interplay of long-term strategic goals and immediate pressures that culminated in the Pearl Harbor attack.

FAQs:

1. Was the attack on Pearl Harbor justified? No, the attack was a violation of international law and a morally reprehensible act that resulted in significant loss of life. While understanding the motivations behind the attack is crucial, it does not excuse the actions taken.
2. Did Japan expect the US to declare war after the attack? While the attack was intended to cripple the US Pacific Fleet, the Japanese leadership likely underestimated the reaction of the American public and government. The attack galvanized American resolve and solidified public support for entering the war.
3. What were the immediate consequences of the Pearl Harbor attack? The immediate consequences were devastating loss of life and damage to the US Pacific Fleet. However, the long-term consequence was the United States' full entry into World War II, drastically altering the course of the global conflict.
4. How did the attack change the course of World War II? The attack united the American people and propelled the US into a full-scale war effort, providing the Allies with crucial manpower, industrial capacity, and strategic resources that ultimately contributed to the Allied victory.
5. What role did intelligence failures play in Pearl Harbor? Intelligence failures on the part of the United States played a significant role. Warnings of an impending Japanese attack were either ignored, dismissed, or misinterpreted, contributing to the unpreparedness of the US Pacific Fleet.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: A Boy at War Harry Mazer, 2012-06-26
They rowed hard, away from the battleships and the bombs. Water sprayed over them. The rowboat pitched one way and then the other. Then, before his eyes, the Arizona lifted up out of the water. That enormous battleship bounced up in the air like a rubber ball and split apart. Fire burst out of the ship. A geyser of water shot into the air and came crashing down. Adam was almost thrown out of the rowboat. He clung to the seat as it swung around. He saw blue skies and the glittering city. The boat swung back again, and he saw black clouds, and the Arizona, his father's ship, sinking beneath the water. -- from A Boy at War He kept looking up, afraid the planes would come back. The sky was obscured by black smoke....It was all unreal: the battleships half sunk, the bullet holes in the boat, Davi and Martin in the water. December 7, 1941: On a quiet Sunday morning, while Adam and his friends are fishing near Honolulu, a surprise attack by Japanese bombers destroys the fleet at Pearl Harbor. Even as Adam struggles to survive the sudden chaos all around him, and as his friends endure the brunt of the attack, a greater concern hangs over his head: Adam's father, a navy lieutenant, was stationed on the USS Arizona when the bombs fell. During the subsequent days Adam -- not yet a man, but no longer a boy -- is caught up in the war as he desperately tries to make sense of what happened to his friends and to find news of his father. Harry Mazer, whose

autobiographical novel, *The Last Mission*, brought the European side of World War II to vivid life, now turns to the Pacific theater and how the impact of war can alter young lives forever.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: *AP U.S. History 2017-2018* Krista Dornbush, 2017-02-07 Kaplan's *AP U.S. History 2017-2018* provides essential practice, targeted review, and proven strategies to help students ace the AP Human Geography exam. Master the material, get comfortable with the test format, and get expert advice on how to score higher. Essential Practice Four full-length practice tests with detailed answer explanations A diagnostic test to target areas for score improvement Targeted review of the most up-to-date content, including key information that is specific to the AP U.S. History exam A comprehensive index and glossary of key terms and concepts A full-color study sheet packed with key dates, terms, and facts Video tutorials available at kaptest.com/APUSH17 Expert Guidance Tips and strategies for scoring higher from expert AP U.S. History teachers and students who got a perfect 5 on the exam Kaplan's AP U.S. History 2017-2018 authors Krista Dornbush, Steve Mercado, and Diane Vecchio have a combined total of over 40 years of experience teaching U.S. history as well as world and European history. We invented test prep—Kaplan (www.kaptest.com) has been helping students for almost 80 years, and more than 95% of our students get into their top-choice schools. Our proven strategies have helped legions of students achieve their dreams.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: Pearl Harbor and the Coming of the Pacific War Akira Iriye, 1999-02-15 Assembling more than 30 primary documents — including proposals, memoranda, decrypted messages, and imperial conferences — Iriye presents diplomatic exchanges from both American and Japanese perspectives to determine how and why the United States and Japan went to war in 1941. A detailed introduction provides background on Japanese aggression in China and Southeast Asia during the 1930s and economic unrest and isolationism in the United States. Readings add an interpretive dimension, placing Pearl Harbor in global context; essays from American, Japanese, Chinese, Soviet, German, British, and Indonesian perspectives explain how various countries applied pressure, offered assistance, exacerbated rifts, and significantly affected negotiations and Japan's ultimate decision for war.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: December 7, 1941 Gordon W. Prange, Donald M. Goldstein, Katherine V. Dillon, 2014-05-06 A minute-by-minute account of the morning that brought America into World War II, by the New York Times-bestselling authors of *At Dawn We Slept*. When dawn broke over Hawaii on December 7, 1941, no one suspected that America was only minutes from war. By nightfall, the naval base at Pearl Harbor was a smoldering ruin, and over 2,000 Americans lay dead. December 7, 1941 gives a detailed and immersive real-time account of that fateful morning. In or out of uniform, every witness responded differently when the first Japanese bombs began to fall. A chaplain fled his post and spent a week in hiding, while mess hall workers seized a machine gun and began returning fire. Some officers were taken unawares, while others responded valiantly, rallying their men to fight back and in some cases sacrificing their lives. Built around eyewitness accounts, this book provides an unprecedented glimpse of how it felt to be at Pearl Harbor on the day that would live in infamy.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: 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.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: *Pearl Harbor* Harry Albright, 1988

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: In Defense of Internment Michelle Malkin, 2013-01-29 Everything you've been taught about the World War II internment camps in

America is wrong: They were not created primarily because of racism or wartime hysteria. They did not target only those of Japanese descent. They were not Nazi-style death camps. In her latest investigative tour-de-force, New York Times best-selling author Michelle Malkin sets the historical record straight and debunks radical ethnic alarmists who distort history to undermine common-sense, national security profiling. The need for this myth-shattering book is vital. President Bush's opponents have attacked every homeland defense policy as tantamount to the racist and unjustified World War II internment. Bush's own transportation secretary, Norm Mineta, continues to milk his childhood experience at a relocation camp as an excuse to ban profiling at airports. Misguided guilt about the past continues to hamper our ability to prevent future terrorist attacks. In *Defense of Internment* shows that the detention of enemy aliens, and the mass evacuation and relocation of ethnic Japanese from the West Coast were not the result of irrational hatred or conspiratorial bigotry. This document-packed book highlights the vast amount of intelligence, including top-secret MAGIC messages, which revealed the Japanese espionage threat on the West Coast. Malkin also tells the truth about: who resided in enemy alien internment camps (nearly half were of European ancestry) what the West Coast relocation centers were really like (tens of thousands of ethnic Japanese were allowed to leave; hundreds voluntarily chose to move in) why the \$1.65 billion federal reparations law for Japanese internees and evacuees was a bipartisan disaster how both Japanese American and Arab/Muslim American leaders have united to undermine America's safety. With trademark fearlessness, Malkin adds desperately needed perspective to the ongoing debate about the balance between civil liberties and national security. *In Defense of Internment* will outrage, enlighten, and radically change the way you view the past and the present.

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: *National Standards for History* National Center for History in the Schools (U.S.), Charlotte Antoinette Crabtree, Gary B. Nash, 1996 This sourcebook contains more than twelve hundred easy-to-follow and implement classroom activities created and tested by veteran teachers from all over the country. The activities are arranged by grade level and are keyed to the revised National History Standards, so they can easily be matched to comparable state history standards. This volume offers teachers a treasury of ideas for bringing history alive in grades 5-12, carrying students far beyond their textbooks on active-learning voyages into the past while still meeting required learning content. It also incorporates the History Thinking Skills from the revised National History Standards as well as annotated lists of general and era-specific resources that will help teachers enrich their classes with CD-ROMs, audio-visual material, primary sources, art and music, and various print materials. Grades 5-12

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"[The Rising Sun] is quite possibly the most readable, yet informative account of the Pacific war."—Chicago Sun-Times This Pulitzer Prize-winning history of World War II chronicles the dramatic rise and fall of the Japanese empire, from the invasion of Manchuria and China to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Told from the Japanese perspective, *The Rising Sun* is, in the author's words, "a factual saga of people caught up in the flood of the most overwhelming war of mankind, told as it happened—muddled, ennobling, disgraceful, frustrating, full of paradox." In weaving together the historical facts and human drama leading up to and culminating in the war in the Pacific, Toland crafts a riveting and unbiased narrative history. In his Foreword, Toland says that if we are to draw any conclusion from *The Rising Sun*, it is "that there are no simple lessons in history, that it is human nature that repeats itself, not history." "Unbelievably rich . . . readable and exciting . . . The best parts of [Toland's] book are not the battle scenes but the intimate view he gives of the highest reaches of Tokyo politics."—Newsweek

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: *Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan* Herbert P. Bix, 2009-10-13 Winner of the Pulitzer Prize In this groundbreaking biography of the Japanese emperor Hirohito, Herbert P. Bix offers the first complete, unvarnished look at the enigmatic leader whose sixty-three-year reign ushered Japan into the modern world. Never before has the full life of this controversial figure been revealed with such clarity and vividness. Bix shows what it was like to be trained from birth for a lone position at the apex of the nation's political hierarchy and as a revered symbol of divine status. Influenced by an unusual combination of the Japanese imperial tradition and a modern scientific worldview, the young emperor gradually evolves into his preeminent role, aligning himself with the growing ultranationalist movement, perpetuating a cult of religious emperor worship, resisting attempts to curb his power, and all the while burnishing his image as a reluctant, passive monarch. Here we see Hirohito as he truly was: a man of strong will and real authority. Supported by a vast array of previously untapped primary documents, *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan* is perhaps most illuminating in lifting the veil on the mythology surrounding the emperor's impact on the world stage. Focusing closely on Hirohito's interactions with his advisers and successive Japanese governments, Bix sheds new light on the causes of the China War in 1937 and the start of the Asia-Pacific War in 1941. And while conventional wisdom has had it that the nation's increasing foreign aggression was driven and maintained not by the emperor but by an elite group of Japanese militarists, the reality, as witnessed here, is quite different. Bix documents in detail the strong, decisive role Hirohito played in wartime operations, from the takeover of Manchuria in 1931 through the attack on Pearl Harbor and ultimately the fateful decision in 1945 to accede to an unconditional surrender. In fact, the emperor stubbornly prolonged the war effort and then used the horrifying bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, together with the Soviet entrance into the war, as his exit strategy from a no-win situation. From the moment of capitulation, we see how American and Japanese leaders moved to justify the retention of Hirohito as emperor by whitewashing his wartime role and reshaping the historical consciousness of the Japanese people. The key to this strategy was Hirohito's alliance with General MacArthur, who helped him maintain his stature and shed his militaristic image, while MacArthur used the emperor as a figurehead to assist him in converting Japan into a peaceful nation. Their partnership ensured that the emperor's image would loom large over the postwar years and later decades, as Japan began to make its way in the modern age and struggled -- as it still does -- to come to terms with its past. Until the very end of a career that embodied the conflicting aims of Japan's development as a nation, Hirohito remained preoccupied with politics and with his place in history. *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan* provides the definitive account of his rich life and legacy. Meticulously researched and utterly engaging, this book is proof that the history of twentieth-century Japan cannot be understood apart from the life of its most remarkable and enduring leader.

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cultural developments of this tumultuous period. A comprehensive yet concise overview that offers coverage of a variety of topics, from the beginnings of the Cold War shortly after World War II, through the civil rights, women's, and Chicano civil rights movements, to Watergate, an event that transpired in 1974 but capped the "Long Sixties." A detached and unprejudiced look at this turbulent decade, that is both lively and revelatory Timelines are included to help students understand how particular episodes transpired in quick succession, and how topics intertwined and overlapped Nicely complemented by Brian Ward's *The 1960s: A Documentary Reader* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2009), *The Long Sixties* book matches the documentary reader chapter-by-chapter in theme and periodization

why did japan attack pearl harbor dbq answers: The Cold War Ralph B. Levering, 2016-02-16 Now available in a fully revised and updated third edition, *The Cold War: A Post-Cold War History* offers an authoritative and accessible introduction to the history and enduring legacy of the Cold War. Thoroughly updated in light of new scholarship, including revised sections on President Nixon's policies in Vietnam and President Reagan's approach to U.S.-Soviet relations Features six all new counterparts sections that juxtapose important historical figures to illustrate the contrasting viewpoints that characterized the Cold War Argues that the success of Western capitalism during the Cold War laid the groundwork for the economic globalization and political democratization that have defined the 21st century Includes extended coverage of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the most dangerous confrontation of the nuclear age thus far

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