

WWII

2019-2020

Ruether

Warm Up!

- How was your break? What did we do?
- Exam Feedback- MC vs. Writing
- What do you remember about the causes of WWII? How did it start?
 - Write your ideas on the board. Put a check mark if someone else takes yours!
- What are the characteristics of a dictator?

Germany Post WWI

- War reparations are steep, and to be paid in gold-backed Marks
- Hyperinflation makes German mark virtually worthless as they continue to print money
- **By 1923 one U.S. Dollar was worth 1 Trillion German marks**
- Nazi party would take advantage, promising recovery and renewed hope.

Rise of the Dictator



- Josef Stalin
 - Originally Georgian
 - Became extreme communist
 - Rose to power under Lenin and proceeded to create a communist empire
- *"Death solves all problems. No man, no problem."*

Rise of the Dictator



- Benito Mussolini
 - Violent fascists and former socialist
 - Establishes fascist dictatorship and calls himself Il Duce (The Leader)
- *“War is to man what maternity is to a woman. From a philosophical and doctrinal viewpoint, I do not believe in perpetual peace.”*

Rise of the Dictator



- Adolf Hitler
 - Also Fascist but tweaks it to include a superiority of the Aryan (Nordic) race
 - Extremely charismatic and appeals to people by creating idea of German destiny--> (**volksgemeinschaft**)
 - Originally tries government takeover but eventually becomes legitimate leader and calls himself *der Führer* (leader)
- *“If you tell a big enough lie and tell it frequently enough, it will be believed.”*

WWII Timeline

- For your assignment, you will create a timeline of the start of WWII (pre-American involvement). Your timeline should be neat, organized, and include all of the listed events.
 - I recommend getting a date for each of these items before beginning your timeline as they will not be in order and some happen in the same year.
- **NOT** an analytical timeline.
 - **Purpose is** to see what all was happening in the world prior to American involvement, how it lines up, and the trends that appear. (such as extreme Nationalism)
- We will go over main events tomorrow and debrief.
- **Final timeline due Thursday at the end of class!**

Work Time!

- Missing assignments: New Deal SAC (blue packet), New Deal Pamphlet
 - These will be put in as zeroes until you have turned them in at which point, they will receive a late penalty of 25%
 - That is FAR BETTER than a zero
- Decision Time: Would you like me to go first or work time first?
- **I will be having you add events to your timeline so leave some space!!**

Timeline...

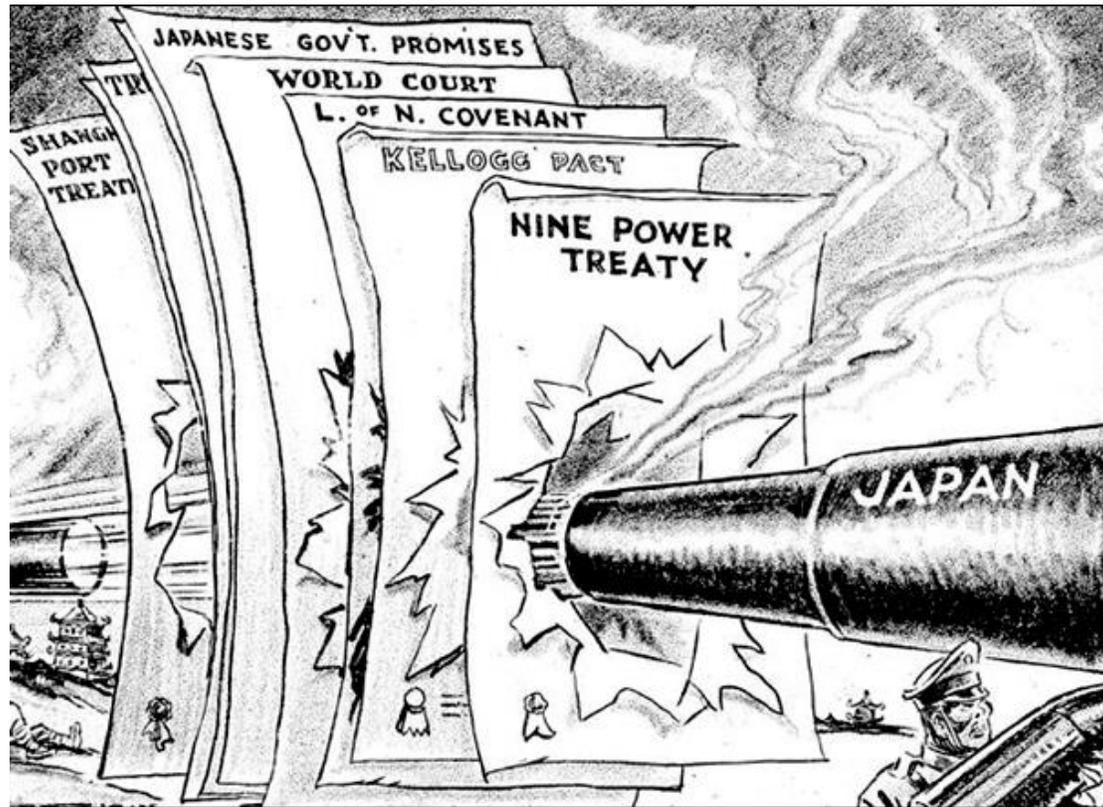
- Mussolini founds Fascist party
- Mussolini becomes Prime minister
- Hitler writes Mein Kampf *(in jail)*
- Stalin establishes Five Year Plan *(first one)*
- **Japan invades Manchuria**
 - Prompts FDR to promote Good Neighbor Policy
 - Basically, “Let’s just all be nice and civilized”



Rise of Japan

- Democracy unpopular
- Military gains power
- **Japan lacks natural resources, seeks to gain them through military conquest**
- Promotes extreme nationalism, radicals urge this

Manchurian Incident



- Land and Resources
- Military gains greater power and Japan becomes isolated from world
- **What is this commentary being made by this political cartoon?**

Timeline...

- Hitler named president
- Japan withdraws from League of Nations
- Germany exits League of Nations (Hitler as chancellor)
- **FDR issues first Neutrality Act 1935: invoked in response to invasions (signed just before)**
 - Prohibits supplying arms, ammunition or implements of war to nations in conflict
 - Loophole: Doesn't specifically say oil so we continue trading with Italy

Timeline...

- Italy invades Ethiopia
- Hitler occupies Rhineland
- **FDR issues second Neutrality Act (1936)**
 - Same but also prohibited loans to belligerent nations
 - **Loophole: Did not specify Civil Wars so companies continue trade with Spain (also excluded civilian items like trucks and oil)**
- Spanish Civil War begins
 - Prompts closing of loophole
- Stalin begins Great Purge
- **Rape of Nanking**



Timeline...

- FDR issues third Neutrality Act
 - Closes above loopholes
 - **Begins cash and carry policy: could supply nations if they paid in cash and transported items themselves**
 - FDR did not apply them to Japan/China in an effort to aid China (no formal declaration of war)
 - Outrages isolationists



American First Committee

Timeline...

- Hitler proclaims Anschluss
- Munich Pact: Hitler gains Sudetenland
 - **Appeasement!** Process of Europe (Great Britain) trying to peacefully stop Hitler by giving him little bits of what he wants.
- Kristallnacht

Timeline...

- Hitler seizes Czechoslovakia
- **FDR once again asserts Neutrality**
 - Hey guys... we really don't want to get involved in what looks to be something ugly
- German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
- Germany invades Poland



Timeline...

- Germany invades Low Countries followed soon after by France
- Mussolini declares war on Britain/France and Germany/Italy become Axis powers
- France surrenders to Germany
 - **U.S. will start building up the army, still with neutrality in mind**
- Tripartite Pact is formed between Japan/Germany/Italy
- Blitz bombing of London begins



Now Add the Following...

- In response to Battle of Britain, Congress passes Lend-Lease Act 1941
 - **Allowed U.S. to “lend”, not sell, arms to a nearly bankrupt Great Britain**
- June 1941 Hitler breaks Nonaggression Pact and invades Soviet Union
 - **U.S. extends Lend-Lease Act to USSR**
- **Atlantic Charter August 1941**
 - FDR and Churchill meet off coast of Canada to set forth principles for end of war
 - **No expansion of territory**
 - **Right of all nations to self-government**

Timeline...

- 1940-41:
 - Japan occupies French Indochina, Southeast Asia, and heads for Dutch East Indies in its attempt to acquire raw materials.
 - **U.S. cuts off oil exports to Japan and aids other Asian nations.**
 - Japan becomes desperate
- Late 1941:
 - U.S. gets intelligence of a coming attack from Japan
 - Suspecting the Philippines, we move Navy fleet to Hawaii in preparation and begin sending troops towards Asia
- **December 7, 1941**
 - Japan attacks Pearl Harbor







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TO THE MEMORY OF THE GALLANT MEN
 HERE ENTOMBED AND THEIR SHIPMATES
 WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ACTION
 ON DECEMBER 7, 1941 ON THE U.S.S. ARIZONA

UNITED STATES
 MARINE CORPS



Japanese Internment

- Over 250,000 immigrants came to United States from Japan from 1860 to 1923. This migration ground to a halt with the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924, which outlawed nearly all Japanese immigration. By 1940, over 125,000 people of Japanese origin or descent lived in the contiguous 48 states—**with the highest populations in states on the West Coast**—and over 150,000 lived in the territory of Hawaii.



Japanese Internment

- **On December 7, 1941**, Japan attacked the American military base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing over 2,400 people. The United States declared war on Japan the next day, and four days later, Germany and Italy—who were allied with Japan—**declared war** on the United States. The United States was now fully enmeshed in World War II.





WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All the persons of the City and County of San Francisco, those who previously lived generally west of the line established by Congress from Astoria, Oregon to the Nevada border, and those who are citizens of the United States established by California laws, in the administration of United States and the laws of the State of California.

All Japanese persons, both alien and American, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 1 June 1942.

The Japanese persons will be granted licenses to leave the above designated area after 5:00 p. m., March 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Western Defense Command.

Chief War Relocation
San Francisco, California

The War Relocation Authority is equipped to receive the Japanese population affected by this evacuation during their stay.

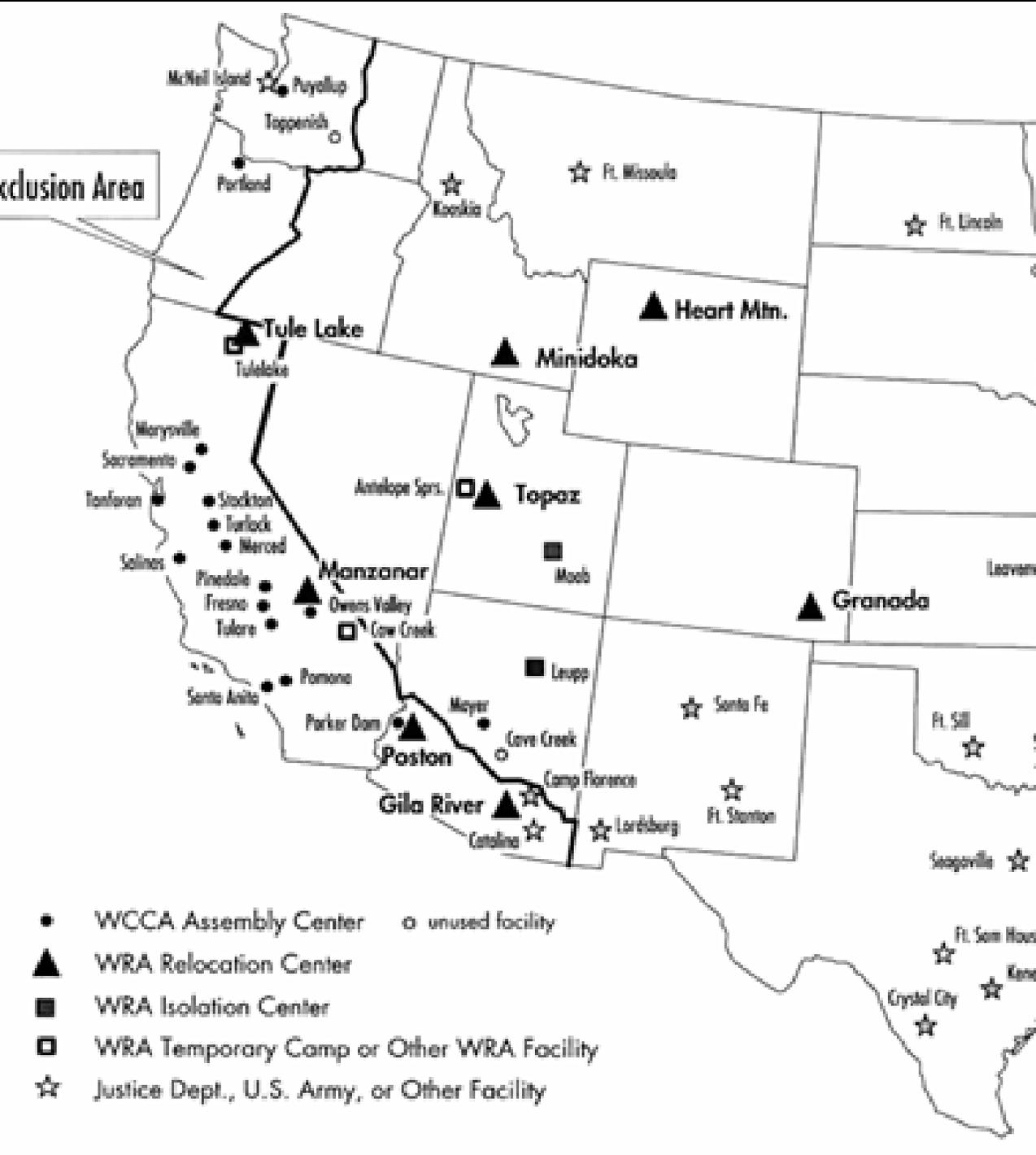
1. Give notice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to transportation, housing, safe storage or other disposition of the property including real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, books, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Provide personal and a limited service of clothing and equipment to those who are unable to quit.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name the property is held, and such individual being absent, will report to the Civil Control Administration or nearest War Relocation Authority office between 5:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between 9:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., Friday, April 3, 1942.
2. Written instructions will be given on departure for the War Relocation Authority the following property:
(a) Building and Service (see instruction) for each member of the family.
(b) Other articles for each member of the family.

Japanese Internment

- **Executive Order 9066**
 - Language is quite vague in order, but intent was made immediately clear
 - No direct mention of Japanese Internment in the executive order
 - Uses the term “alien enemies”
 - **It gives the military the rights to restrict areas “as deemed necessary”**



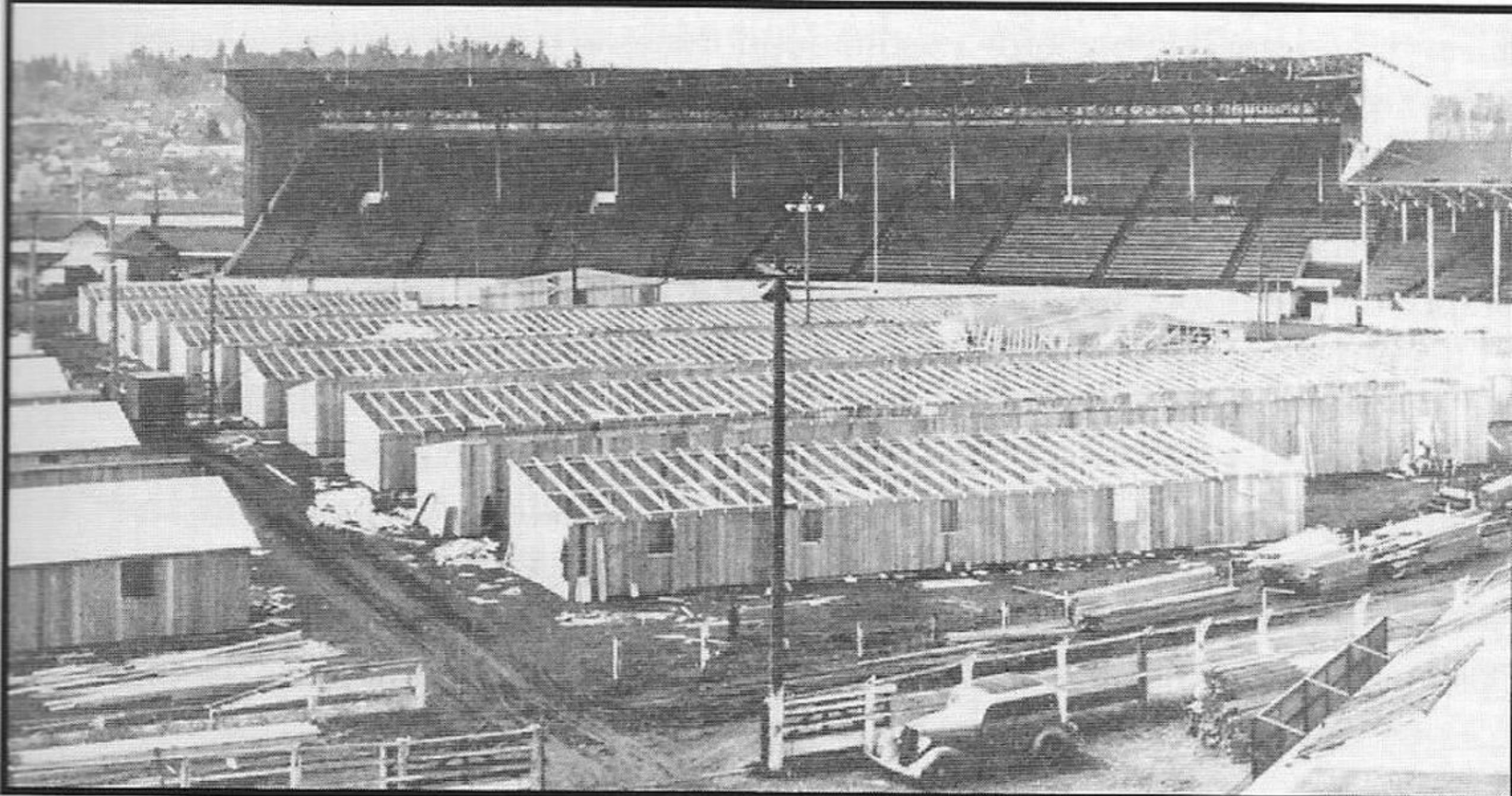


Japanese Internment

- **Will lead to the removal of over 110,000 people of Japanese descent from their homes on the restricted West Coast**
 - 2/3 were American citizens
 - Nisei- 2nd generation (1st generation American) born on US soil
 - Sansei- Born to Nisei (3rd generation in America, 2nd generation American)
 - Kibei- American Born, educated in Japan
 - 1/3 were Japanese immigrants who under law **COULD NEVER** become American citizens
 - Issei- 1st generation immigrant
 - Barred from naturalization process through 1910 Supreme Court ruling extending Naturalization Act of 1870 (Initially barred just Chinese)







Construction of Camp Harmony at the Puvallup Fairgrounds. April 1942.

Camp Harmony

- Four Distinct Areas
 - A, with a population of about 2000, located northeast of the fairgrounds.
 - B, with a population of about 1200, just east of the fairgrounds in the vicinity of the current Blue parking lot.
 - C, with a population of about 800, located northwest of the fairgrounds.
 - D, with a population of about 3000, located on the fairgrounds proper in the area including the racetrack and grandstand, east of the roller coaster.
 - The barracks "apartments" were designed to allow 50 square feet of space per individual, with one small window, a single electrical socket and a wood stove. Each area contained several mess halls, laundry facilities and latrines. A 100-bed hospital was built in Area D, and existing facilities were used as administration offices and community centers.

Central Historical Question

*Why did the United States
government incarcerate
Japanese Americans during
World War II?*

Japanese Internment

- What were some of the reasons for incarceration offered in the newsreel?
- How does the newsreel portray incarceration?
 - Is it portrayed as positive or negative?
- Who do you think the audience was for this newsreel?

You need to come up with a working theory as to why Japanese Americans were interned/incarcerated?

Documents

- You will receive a series of documents that you will need to read and take notes on. Make sure to pull out specific pieces of evidence (1 per doc) from the source supporting the reasoning for why they were interned.
- Keep these questions in mind:
 - Do you find these documents more or less trustworthy than the government newsreel? Explain.
 - Why is the date of the Munson report important?

Has anyone's hypothesis changed? Why or why not?

Reflection/Discussion

- Which of these documents do you think provides a more reliable explanation of why the United States government incarcerated Japanese Americans? Why?
- Why were Japanese Americans incarcerated during World War II?
 - I want specific evidence that you found as you read about internment
- Homework- Complete the Japanese Internment and the Constitution worksheet

Bellevue Square and Japanese Internment

Impact of Japanese Internment: Washington State

Conscience and the Constitution

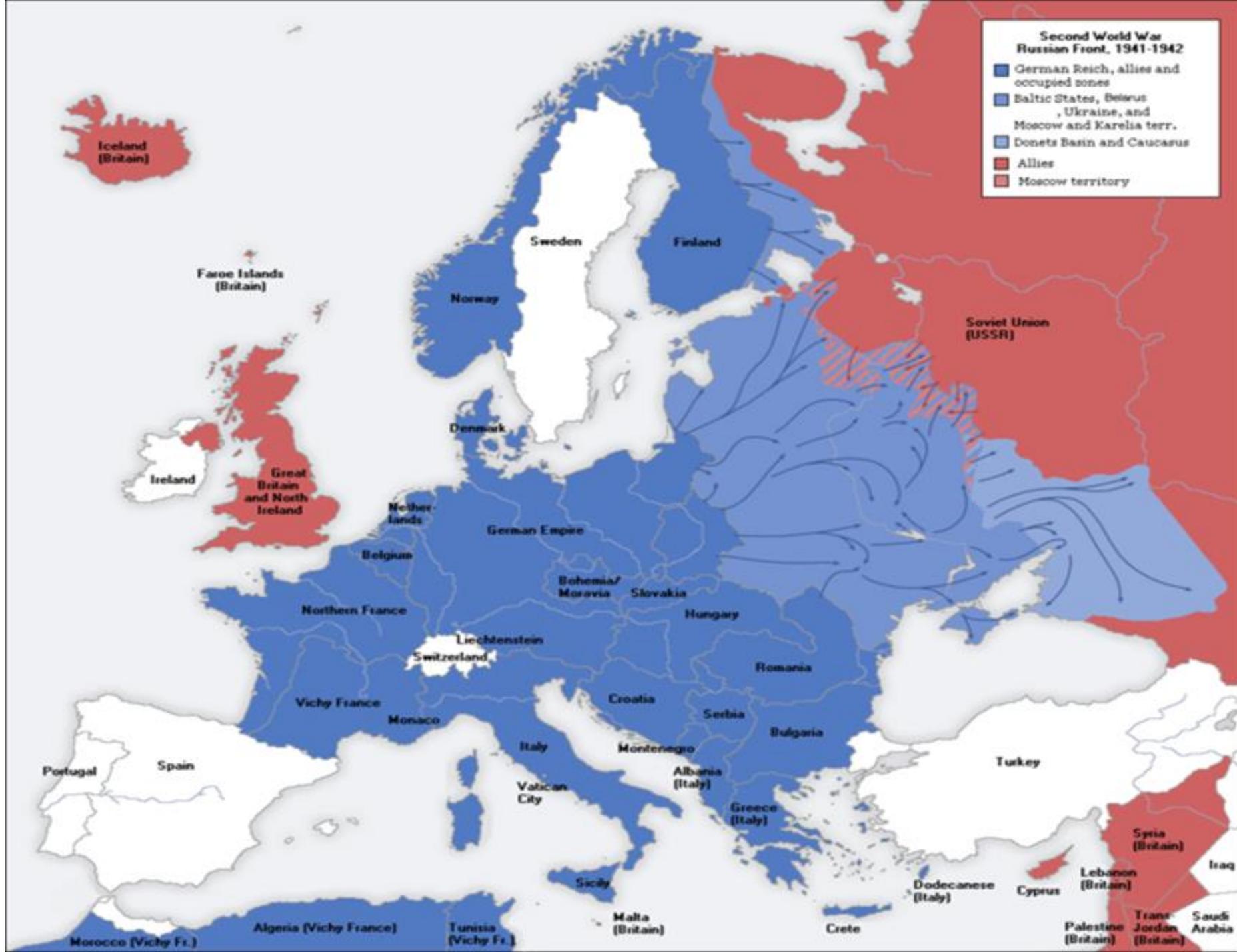
- Please fill out the viewing guide as we watch the documentary
 - This is how you will receive credit for today

WWII Minorities Jigsaw

- You will prepare for a discussion/debrief of various minority groups during WWII
- In your groups, decide who will read what. Please take detailed notes on your section and answer the accompanying questions.
- You will have 20 minutes to read your section and answer the questions
- You will then share out this information with your groups and together you will answer the overarching questions in your notes (20 minutes)
- We will end class with a debrief of all these groups and I will write down the responses on the whiteboard as we go, so everyone will have access to these notes!

A black and white historical photograph capturing a chaotic scene of soldiers during a beach landing. In the foreground, several soldiers in full combat gear, including helmets and boots, are running across the sand. They are carrying rifles and some have backpacks. The water is splashing around their legs, indicating they have just landed or are wading. In the background, more soldiers are visible, some in the water and others on the beach, amidst a field of wooden pilings and debris. The overall atmosphere is one of intense action and military operations.

The European Theater



The Noose Theory

- The Allied approach to taking back Europe is sometimes referred to as the **Noose Theory**
- **3 fronts** were involved (Eastern, Southern, Western)
- **The idea was to push Axis forces back to their homelands from all sides, effectively creating a noose.**

Eastern Front's Turning Point



Allied Conferences

- **Casablanca Conference:**

- Jan. 1943: U.S. and Great Britain agree to fight until **Germany's unconditional surrender**
 - Soviet Union busy with battle of Stalingrad

- **Cairo Conference**

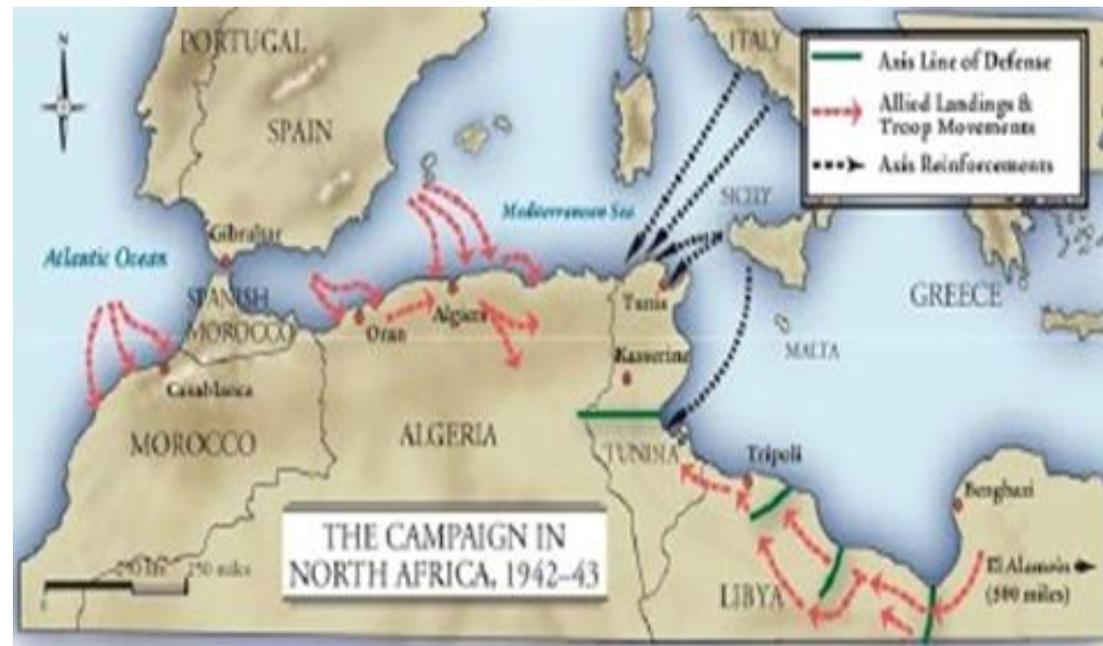
- Nov. 1943: U.S., Britain, China discuss war with **Japan and need for unconditional surrender**
 - Soviet Union stays away, not yet at war with Japan

- **Tehran Conference**

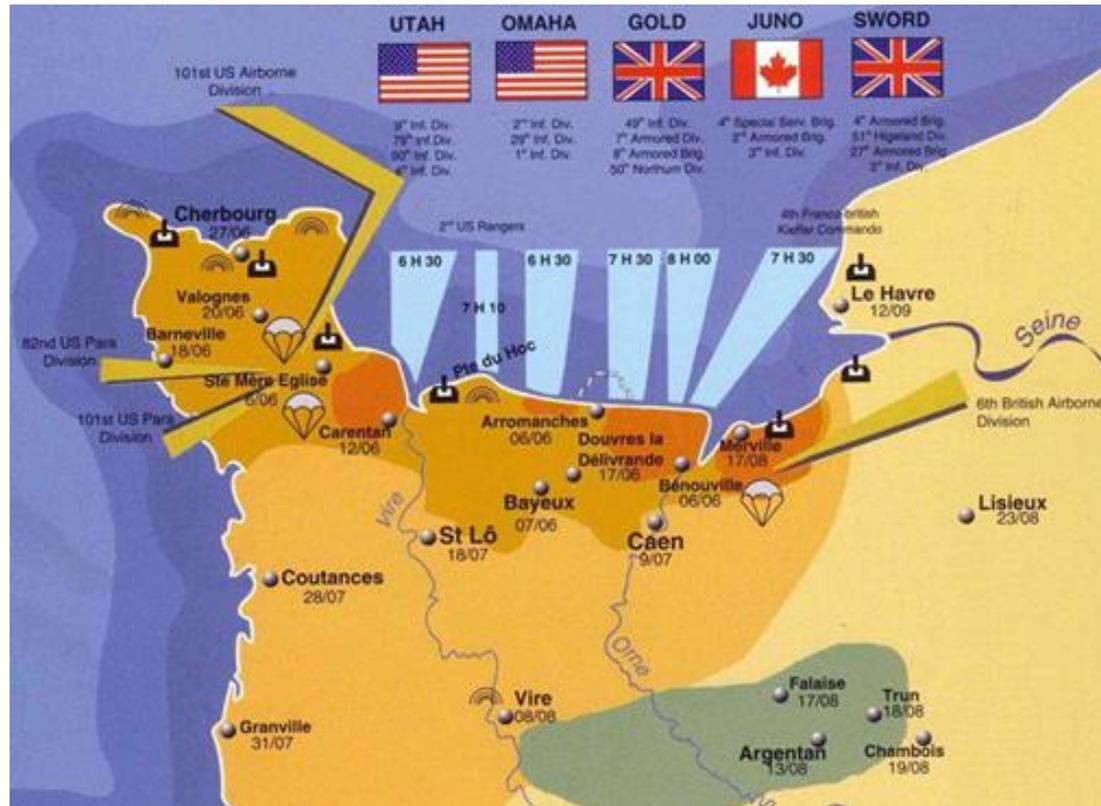
- Dec. 1943: U.S., Britain, Soviet Union discuss strategy and **plan D-Day (Operation Overlord)**

Southern Front

- Nov 8, 1942 - **Operation Torch** begins (U.S. invasion of North Africa)
 - Axis powers begin to withdraw from Africa
- May 13, 1943 - **German and Italian troops surrender in North Africa**
 - Leads to Allies bombing and later securing Italy
- July 25/26, 1943 - Mussolini arrested and the Italian Fascist government falls;
 - Sept 8, 1943 - Italian surrender is announced.
- Oct 13, 1943 - **Italy declares war on Germany**



Western Front



- June 6, 1944 - D-Day landings
- Aug 19, 1944 - Resistance uprising in Paris
- Aug 25, 1944 - Liberation of Paris

Germany's Last Stand

- Dec 16-27, 1944 - Battle of the Bulge
 - While retreating to Germany with Allied forces pushing, **German's make a final stand** in the Ardennes forest in Belgium
 - While it is a bloody battle, Allies prevail, and Germany withdraws
 - At this point the noose is complete and an invasion and full-scale attack of Germany is at hand
 - This will especially showcase US air power.
- The war in Europe is over

Homework

- **Critically read The Bataan Death March**
 - What were conditions like?
 - Why do you think the prisoners were treated this way?
 - What words would you use to describe the Japanese military in this story?
 - What would the psychological impact be on those who survived this march?
 - As the US approached the war in the Pacific, why is it important that they understood their Japanese enemies? After this March, do you think US leadership approached the war differently? How?

A black and white photograph capturing a historic moment on a battlefield. Several soldiers in military uniforms and helmets are clustered together, their bodies angled upwards as they collectively hold a tall wooden pole. At the top of the pole, the United States flag is flying, its stars and stripes clearly visible against the overcast sky. The soldiers' expressions and postures convey a sense of shared effort and triumph. The background shows a desolate, hazy landscape, likely a beachhead or a recently captured position, with some debris and sand visible in the foreground. The overall tone is somber yet heroic, reflecting the gravity of the conflict.

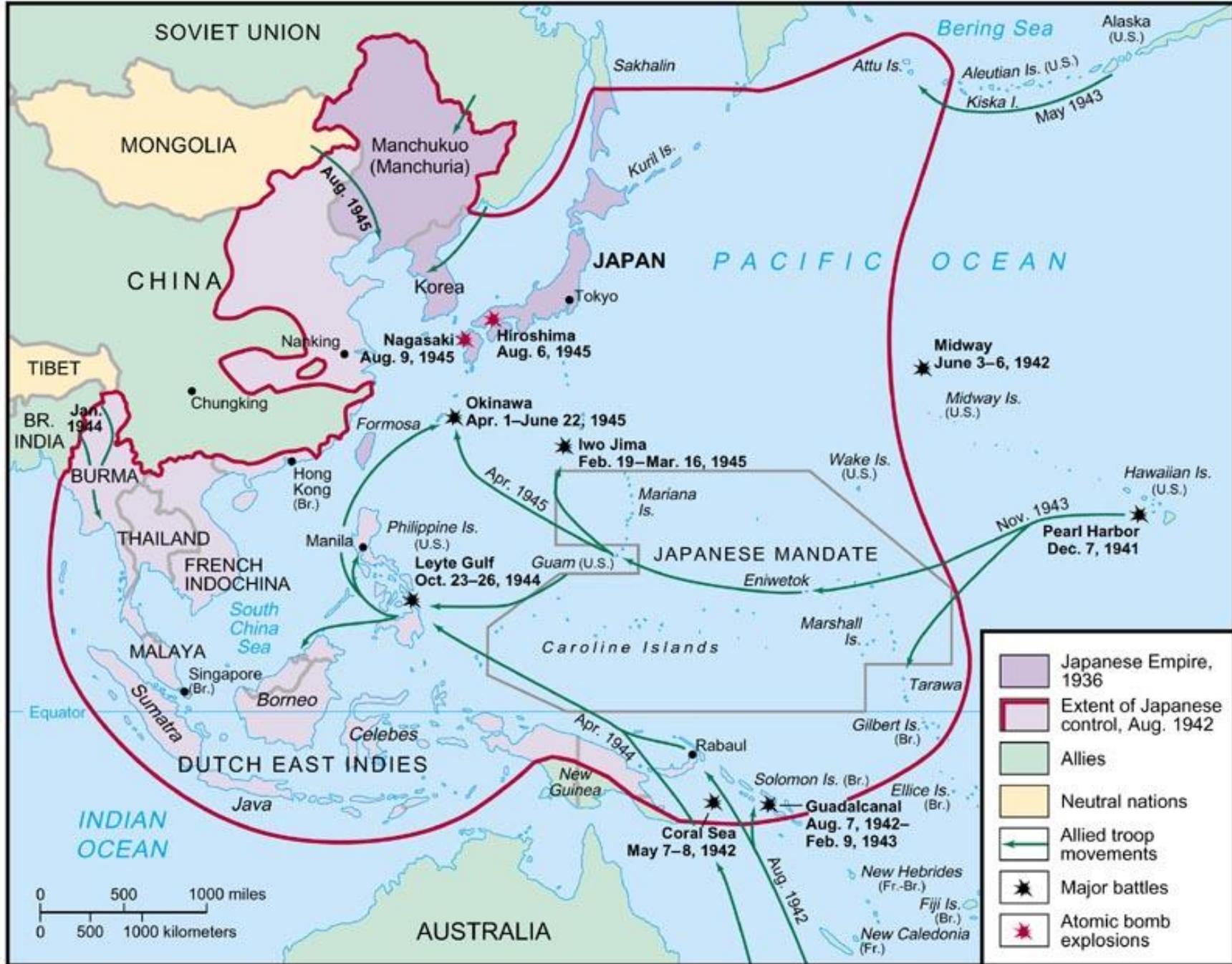
The Pacific Theater

Warm Up!

- How was your weekend?
- Grades Due Today
 - ND, Japanese Internment Stuff, WWII Timeline—Zeroes
 - Withstanding tests will NOT be scored (Grade will change)
- Writing Breakdown during Extended Period (Tuesday/Wednesday)

Bataan Death March

1. What words would you use to describe the Japanese military in this story?
2. What would the psychological impact be on those who survived this march?
3. As the US approached the war in the Pacific, why is it important that they understood their Japanese enemies? After this March, do you think US leadership approached the war differently? How?



WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC



First 6 Months in the Pacific

- **Bataan Death March** begins as 76,000 Allied POWs including 12,000 Americans are forced to walk 60 miles under a blazing sun without food or water toward a new POW camp, resulting in over 5,000 American deaths. (April 10, 1942)

Japanese War Mentality

- Japanese soldiers were driven by centuries old standards of war called **Bushido** (Samurai code)
 - Focused on honor, **obedience**, bravery, and self-discipline.
 - At least **traditionally or officially**, the code encouraged benevolence and compassion for the enemy
- The code led to the mentality of **non-surrender** as well as the kamikaze tradition
 - Very difficult for Westerners to understand

Japanese War Mentality

- However, racism, militarism, brutal military training practices and **unchecked leadership** led to what **many consider a corruption of the “pure” Bushido.**
 - Led to atrocities like rape, torture, mutilation, and cannibalism
 - Abhorrent to the international community as a whole and were **direct violations of the Geneva Conventions**
- There is still a huge **academic debate** as to whether this was corruption of the code or **always a less public aspect of the code**

First 6 Months in the Pacific

- **Bataan Death March** (April 10, 1942)
- **Doolittle Raid:** Surprise U.S. B-25 air raid against Tokyo **boosts Allied morale.** (April 18, 1942)
 - Japan announces captured Allied pilots will be given "one-way tickets to hell."
- Unconditional surrender of all U.S. and Filipino forces in the Philippines. (May 6, 1942)

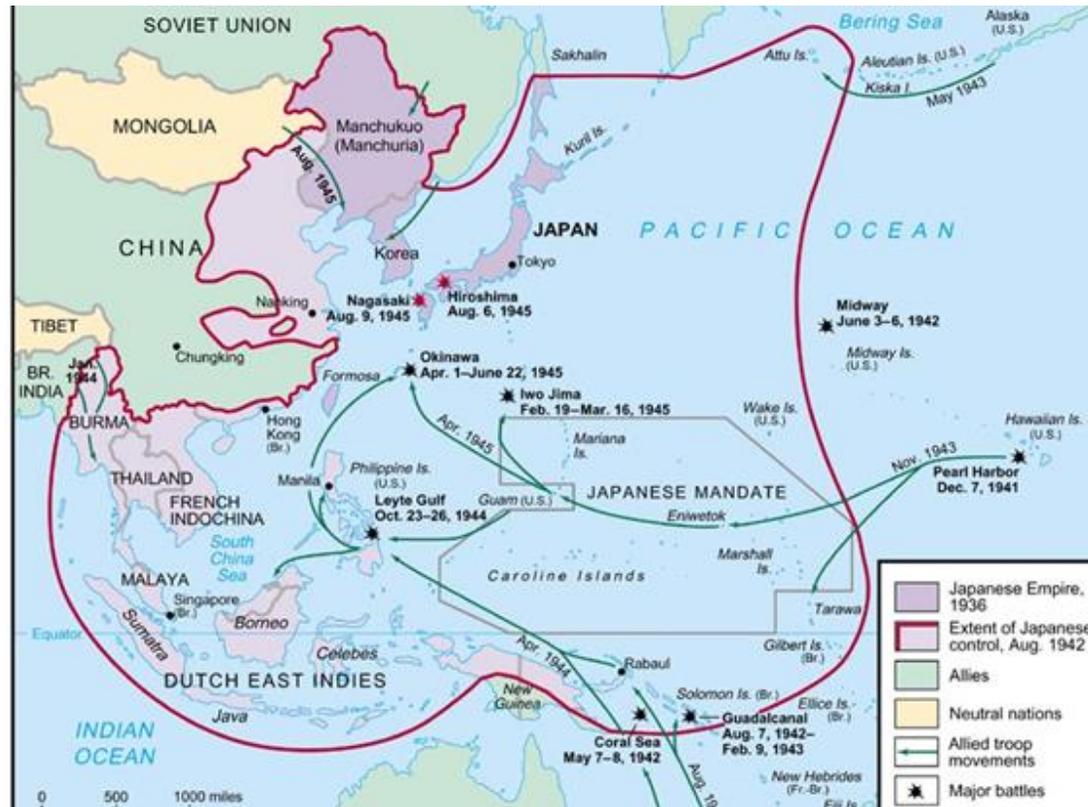
First 6 Months in the Pacific

- **Battle of the Coral Sea:** Japan suffers its first defeat of the war
 - The **first time in history** that two opposing carrier forces **fought only using aircraft** without the opposing ships ever sighting each other. (May 7-8, 1942)
- Japanese complete the capture of Burma and reach India. (May 20, 1942)
- **Battle of Midway:** Turning point in the war occurs with a decisive victory for the U.S. against Japan
 - Squadrons of U.S. torpedo planes and dive bombers from ENTERPRISE, HORNET, and YORKTOWN attack and destroy four Japanese carriers, a cruiser, and damage another cruiser and two destroyers. U.S. loses YORKTOWN. (June 4-5, 1942)

Island Hopping Campaign

- **From August 1942 to July 1945 the US must hop from Island to Island liberating the entire Pacific.**
 - **Solomon Islands**
 - In the opening of the Island hopping campaign it takes the US 5 months to secure the single island of Guadalcanal
 - **Gilbert Islands**
 - **Marshall Islands**
 - **New Guinea**
 - After liberation in Oct 26, 1943 Emperor Hirohito states his country's situation is now "truly grave."
 - **Wake**
 - 100 American civilians will be murdered on Wake Island in Oct. 43
 - **Marianas (Guam)**
 - **Caroline Islands**
 - **Philippines**
 - It will take 9 months (Oct 44-July 45) for the Philippines to be liberated

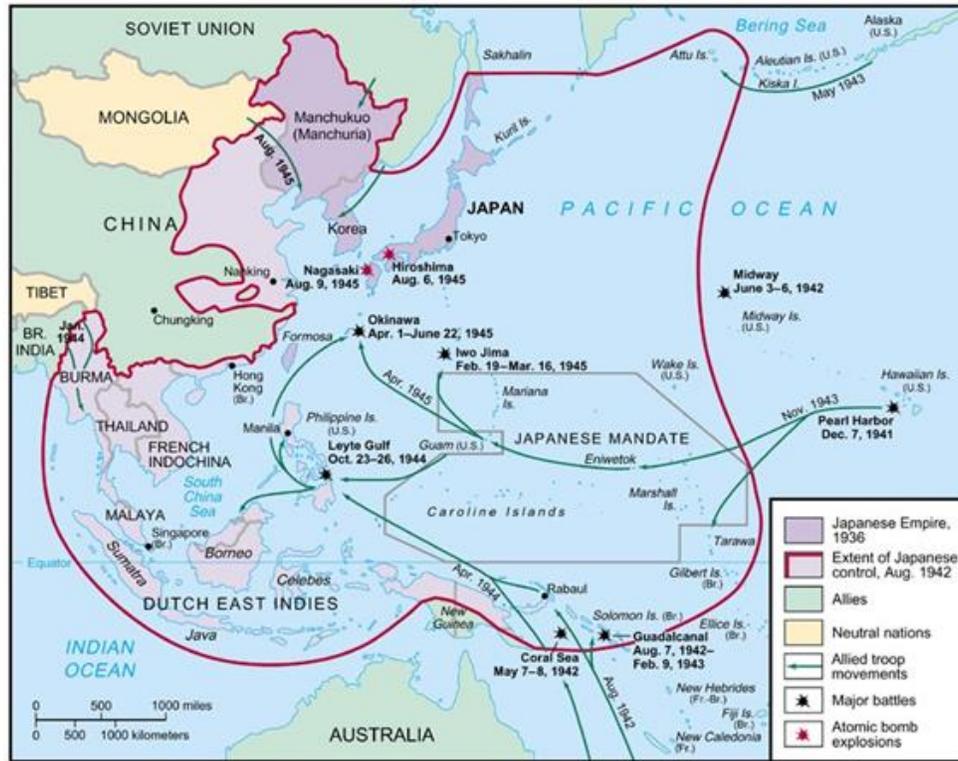
Pacific Battles



- Wake Island

- First tactical (and humiliating) defeat for Japanese
- Ultimately ended in defeat for U.S.
- Rallying point for U.S.

Pacific Battles



WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC

- **Saipan**

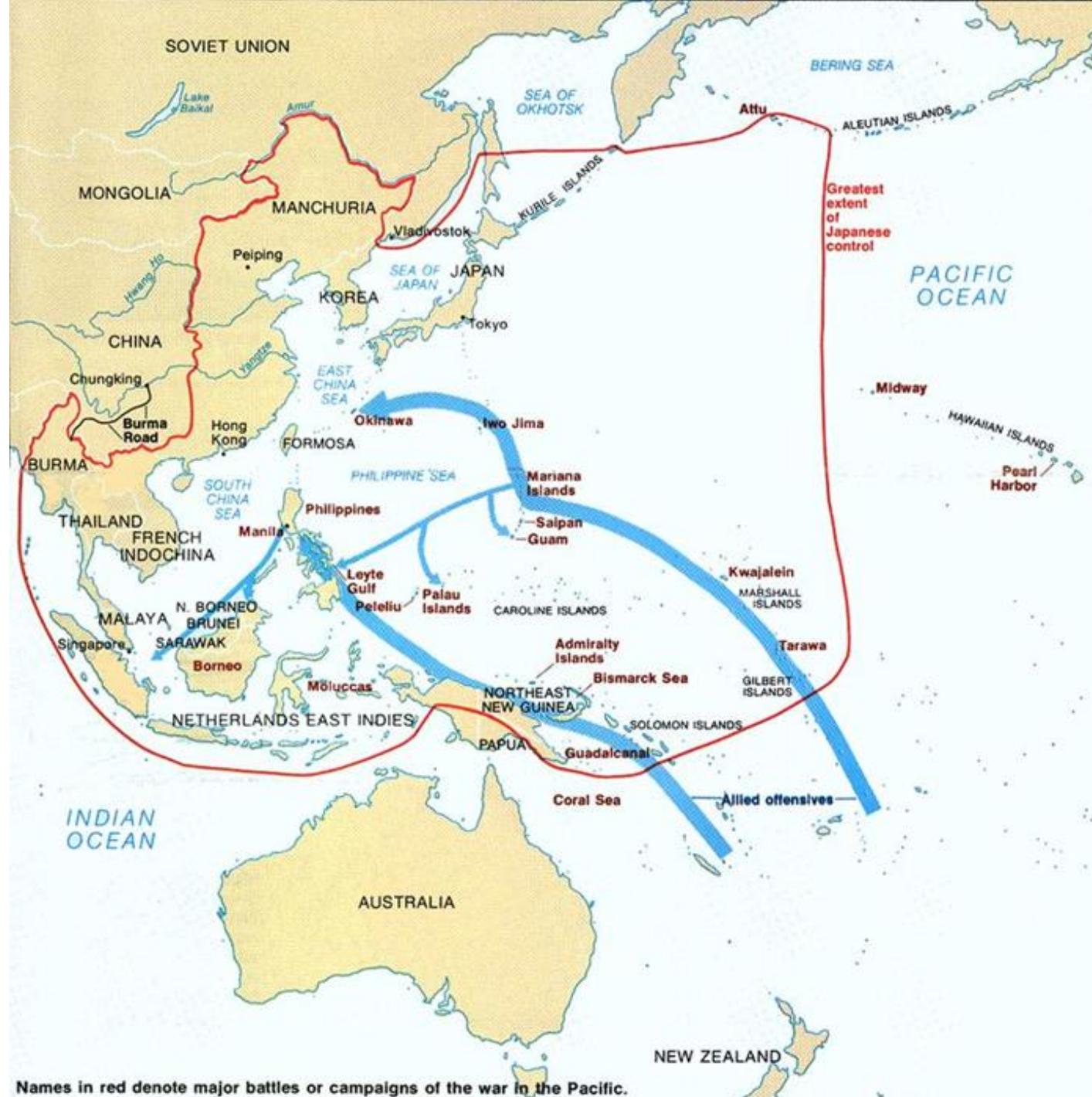
- Most costly to date
- Way to get through to Philippines

- **Guam**

- Liberated U.S. territory taken by Japanese

Pacific Battles

- Philippine Sea
 - Greatest carrier battle
- **Leyte Gulf**
 - U.S. invasion of Philippines
 - Crippled Japanese fleet



Names in red denote major battles or campaigns of the war in the Pacific.

The Last Two Islands

- Iwo Jima

- Within firing range of Tokyo
- U.S. casualties larger than Japanese dead

- **Okinawa**

- Last obstacle to invasion of Japan
- Costliest Pacific battle





Yalta Conference

- **February 1945**
 - **Meeting between Stalin, FDR, Churchill**
 - **Stalin for the win!**
 - FDR sick
 - Churchill weirdly focused on France
 - Stalin pretty much gets everything he wants
 - **Decision made would decide the post-war world**
 - Some argue the Cold War starts here

Yalta Conference

- Key Decisions
 - **Unconditional German surrender**
 - **German occupation zones**
 - **German demilitarization and denazification**
 - **German war reparations**
 - Win for Stalin
 - Paid in forced labor of German prisoners
 - Treatment would later be described as near to war crimes



Occupation Zones and States, 1947



Yalta Conference

- Key Decisions:
- **Poland basically handed over to USSR**
 - Promised elections but Surprise!...never happened
- **USSR joins UN**
 - Only because they agreed to give USSR 3 votes instead of one
 - USSR agrees to join war against Japan **3 months after** Europe finishes

Final Months in Europe



- Feb 13/14, 1945 - **Dresden is destroyed by a firestorm** after Allied bombing raids.
 - Most controversial US involved action of the European Theatre
 - **Firebombing** destroyed a cultural center of Germany killing 35,000 to 135,000* civilians
 - Unclear military purpose, as war was all but lost for Germans

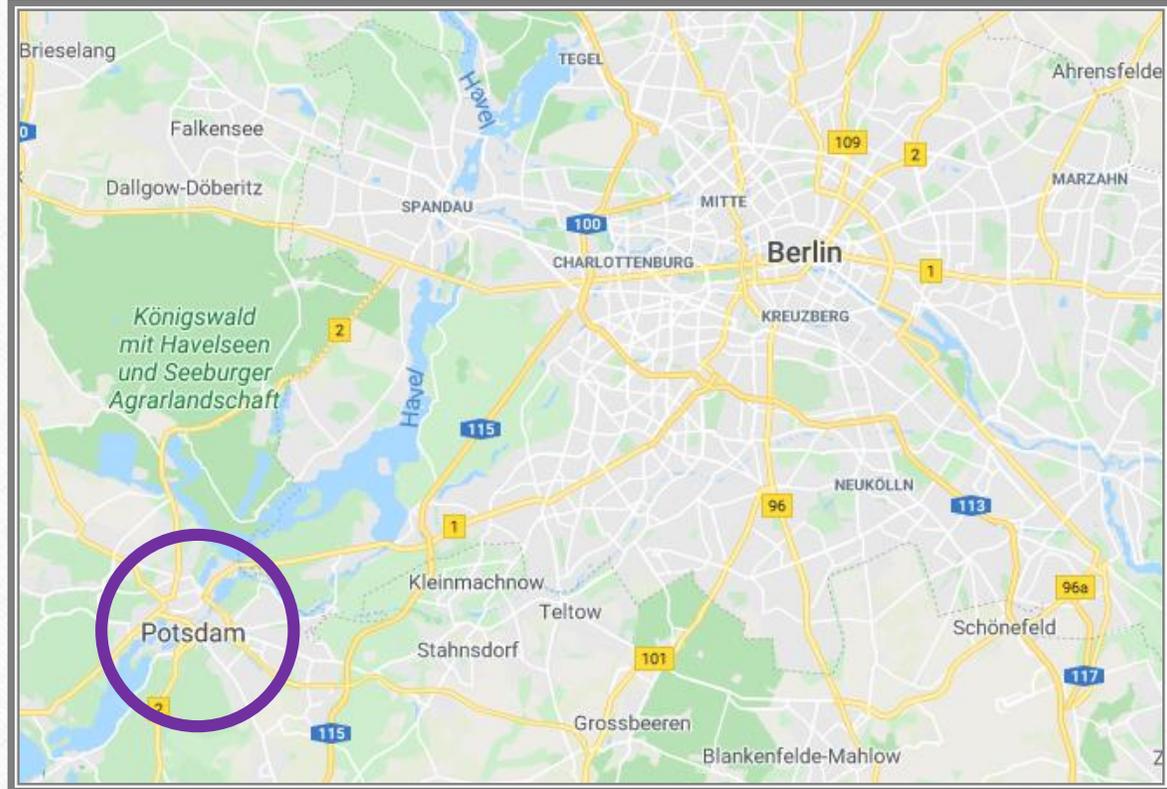
End in Europe

- April 12, 1945 - Allies liberate Buchenwald & Belsen concentration camps; **President Roosevelt dies. Truman becomes President**
- April 21, 1945 - Soviets reach Berlin
- April 28, 1945 - Mussolini is captured and hanged by Italian partisans; Allies take Venice
- April 30, 1945 - Adolf Hitler commits suicide
- May 7, 1945 - Unconditional surrender of all German forces to Allies
- **May 8, 1945 - VE (Victory in Europe) Day**



Potsdam Conference

- July 1945
 - **Upheld Yalta decisions**
 - Confirms Aug. 8 as USSR Pacific entry day
 - **Potsdam Declaration**
 - Outline Japanese surrender
 - **Forgotten element**
 - France gets Indo-China back
 - Temporary partition at 16th parallel...



Final Days of the War

- **Truman is nervous**
 - Japan vowing to fight to the death
 - Truman suspicious of Soviet intentions as they prepare to enter war
 - Heavy casualties
- **Manhattan Project**
 - First successful bomb detonated just before Potsdam



The Manhattan Project

- R&D for the development of nuclear weapons, support by G.B. and Canada
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Robert Oppenheimer- nuclear physicist director of the *Los Alamos Laboratory* that designed the actual bombs



MANHATTAN PROJECT B REACTOR



Chemical Separations Building (T Plant), Hanford, Washington Separated plutonium out of irradiated fuel rods from Hanford reactors. Canyon-like structure 800 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 80 feet high - nicknamed Queen Mary

B-Reactor, Hanford, Washington World's first large-scale plutonium production reactor. Produced plutonium for Trinity device, the Nagasaki weapon (Fat Man), and Cold War weapons

V-Site Assembly Building/Gun Site, Los Alamos, New Mexico Trinity device (prototype for Nagasaki plutonium weapon) and later weapons assembled at V-Site. Ordnance for uranium gun type Hiroshima weapon tested at Gun Site

Trinity Site, Alamogordo, New Mexico Named by J. Robert Oppenheimer, the Trinity Test began the atomic age and demonstrated viability of an implosion weapon

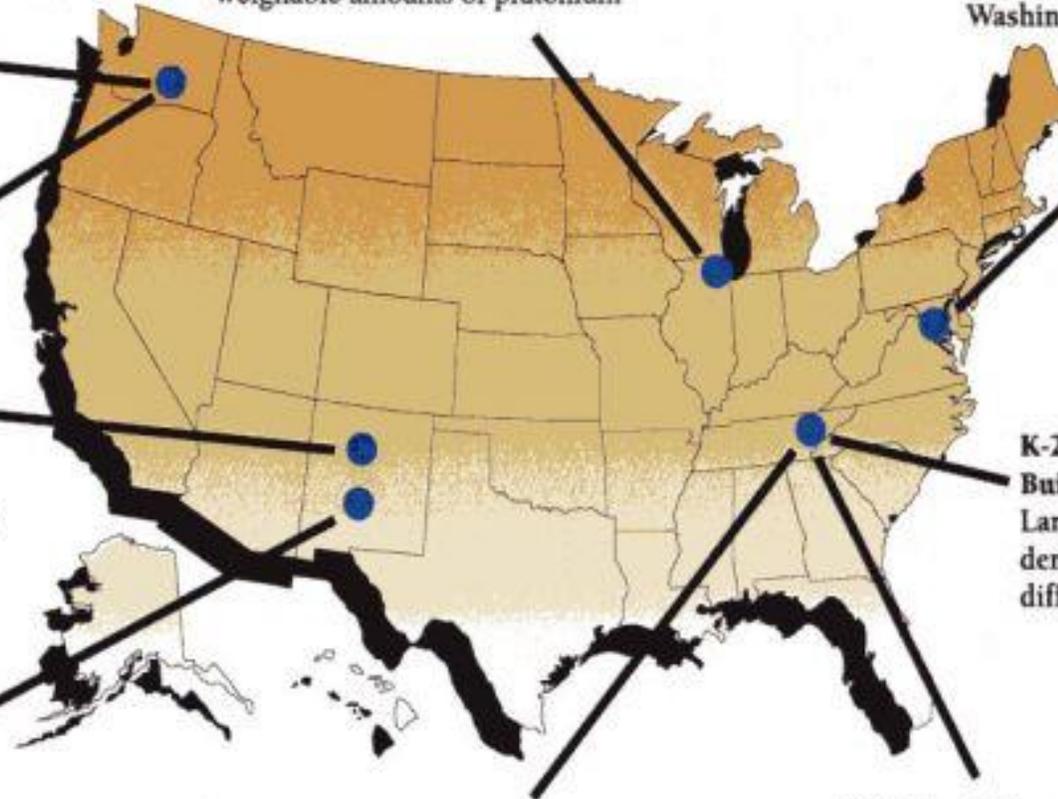
Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Illinois Enrico Fermi produced first self-sustaining nuclear reaction; Glenn T. Seaborg isolated first weighable amounts of plutonium

Manhattan Project Headquarters, Washington, D.C. General Leslie R. Groves directed the Project from his office in Washington, D.C.

K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Process Building, Oak Ridge, Tennessee Largest building in world at the time; demonstrated viability of gaseous diffusion for uranium enrichment

X-10 Graphite Reactor, Oak Ridge, Tennessee Produced first significant amounts of plutonium

Y-12 Beta-3 Racetrack, Oak Ridge, Tennessee Produced enriched uranium for Hiroshima weapon (Little Boy) utilizing E. O. Lawrence's electromagnetic method



Final Days of the War

- **First bomb dropped on Hiroshima Aug. 6, 1945**
 - USSR invades Manchuria on Aug 8 as agreed
- **Second bomb dropped on Nagasaki Aug. 9, 1945**
 - Emperor Hirohito seeks an immediate peace
- Aug 14 – Japanese accept unconditional surrender (keep emperor for a time)
- **Sept. 2, 1945 - VJ Day:** Formal Japanese surrender

The Atomic Bomb- Pro

Public Reasons

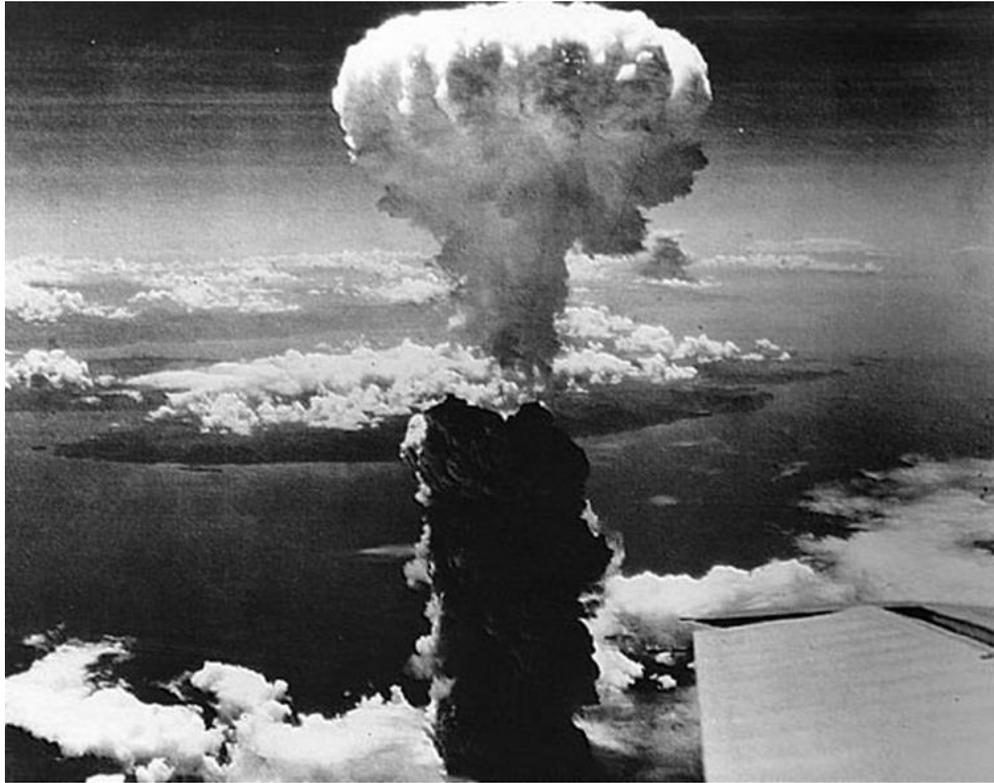
- End war quickly
- Avoid invasion
- Save US troops lives
- Retribution (Press)

Political/Covert Reasons

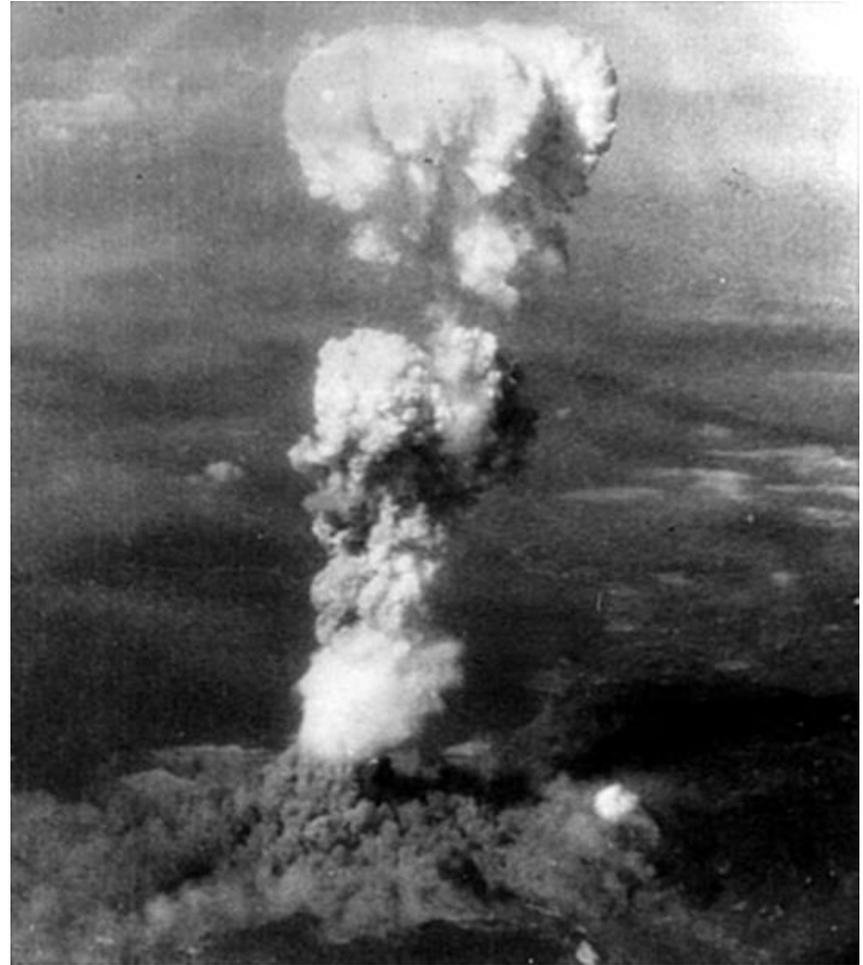
- Establish position as world leader
- Test effects of weaponry on humans & urban setting
- Avoid Soviet entrance into war
- Retribution

The Atomic Bomb- Con

- **Morality?**
- **American military lives vs. Japanese civilians?**
- **Was unconditional surrender necessary?**



Nagasaki



Hiroshima

Atomic Heat

- The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima generated a huge amount of energy when it exploded. The amount of energy generated by the bomb was equivalent to the amount of energy generated by a 15-kiloton TNT explosion.
- Half of the energy was consumed when the explosion generated an ultra high air pressure which resulted in very strong bomb blast (wind). One third of the energy was consumed when the explosion generated heat, while the rest of the energy was consumed when the explosion generated radiation

Radiation



- The explosion generated Alpha, Beta, Gamma and neutron rays. Alpha and Beta rays were absorbed by the air and did not reach to the ground. Gamma and neutron rays were strong enough to reach the ground; thus it was these rays that affected people
- Within 1/16 mile radius from the explosion center, most people died within a few hours (even in the case where they were not directly exposed to the heat or wind). Within a half mile radius, most people died within 30 days after the explosion.
- The people who entered the area within a half mile radius from the explosion center in the first 100 hours after the explosion were also affected by the remaining radiation on the ground.

Atomic Wind

- An ultra high pressure was generated by the explosion. The wind velocity on the ground beneath the explosion center was 980 miles/hr, which is five times stronger than the wind generated by strong hurricanes.
- At a point that was $1/3$ mile from the explosion center, the wind velocity was 620 miles/hr; the pressure was 4,600 pound per square feet. Most of concrete buildings inside this range were completely destroyed.
- Even a mile from the explosion center, where the wind velocity was 190 miles/hr and the pressure was 1,180 pound per square feet, all brick buildings were completely destroyed.





Hiroshima Fatalities

- By the end of 1945 the estimated number of people who died as a direct result of the bomb was 140,000.
- For the period 1946 to 1951 the number of deaths due to the bomb was estimated at 60,000.
- It has been concluded that the number of people who died as a direct result of the bomb was approximately 200,000.

Nagasaki Statistics

- By the end of 1945 the estimated number of people who died as a direct result of the bomb was 60,000
- After 1945 the number of deaths due to the bomb was estimated at 20,000
- It has been concluded that the number of people who died as a direct result of the bomb was approximately 80,000

Lasting Impacts of the Bombs

- **Shadow Effect**
- Cancer
- Infertility
- Birth defects
- PTSD



The Debate

- Read Both Readings: Pro and Con Atomic Bomb
- You choose:
 - Written Responses, Debate, SAC Style, Discussion
- Researching Washington's Role (Manhattan Project)
- Richland High School Debate; Unconditional Surrender Debate; A-Bomb Justified