RESOURCE MATERIAL AND SUGGESTED CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES FOR USE WITH THE WWII FOUNDATION DOCUMENTARY REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

We understand that every classroom situation is unique to the students and teachers in that individual environment. The following material is provided to offer suggestions to the classroom leader on how they might best use the WWII Foundation documentary, Remember Pearl Harbor, to display the historic significance of the Empire of Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor – as well as to create a student interest in how family members of the student’s in your class may have participated in, or in support of, WWII events.
This Package Contains:

Page 3 - A pre-lesson statement regarding the legacy of WWII upon United States history and the educational rational for presenting the story of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor to your students.

Page 4 – A partial list of research sources.

Page 5 – Student learning expectations for the WWII Foundation documentary entitled

*Remember Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941*

Page 6 – A detailed resource document depicting:
- The Japanese rationales for attacking Pearl Harbor – political and strategic.
- Details of the attack.
- Political and strategic implications of the attack affecting both Japan and the United States.

Page 12 – Map: Japanese attack routes from the fleet to Pearl Harbor and nearby air bases.

Page 14 – Map: Pearl Harbor and surrounding facilities, December 7, 1941.

Page 18 – Classroom Discussion Topics - that can be utilized before or after presenting the documentary to your students (appropriate answers provided).

Page 20 – Student Research Exercises (with appropriate answers provided)

Page 26 – *Your Family in World War II* - An individual student exercise (optional) to determine what role(s) in which a student’s family may have participated that were related to World War II and/or the Pearl Harbor attack.

Teachers Note: The *Remember Pearl Harbor* documentary is 83 minutes in length. Appropriate break points have been provided at 30 and 60 minutes.
The Legacy of The Second World War in the Early 21st Century

Shaping our World Today

WORLD WAR II was the watershed event of the 20th century. It brought profound and lasting change (both for good and ill) to the people of many nations.

Effects on the United States

- Fascist tyranny in Germany and Italy was defeated along with their pursuit of regional and global dominance.
- Japan’s quest to build an Asian empire was ended.
- The decline of European colonial empires was accelerated.
- The outbreak of the decades long Cold War was a direct result of the positioning of the Allied powers at the end of the war.
- In 1945, the economic competitors to the United States in Europe and Asia were destroyed or heavily damaged. By contrast, the U.S. economy (particularly the manufacturing sector) flourished during the war. These factors led to a post war international economic environment where the U.S. enjoyed several decades of prosperity during which the US was instrumental in the formation of the United Nations, sponsored the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe, and, under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, provided for the rebuilding of the Japanese economy in such a manner that Japan became the manufacturing and financial center of the Asian economy in the late 20th century.
- The 1944 Service Man’s Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) led to a large increase in the percentage of Americans with an education beyond high school and in home ownership. Both contributed to the American post-war economic boom.
- Between 1946 and 1964 seventy-eight million births were recorded in the United States. The “Baby Boom” generation would foster significant social, cultural and economic change as it aged through life’s phases.
- The experiences of women and African, Hispanic and Asian Americans in contributing to the war effort while serving in a segregated military is cited as being a primary catalyst in these individuals no longer accepting their prewar status quo, and manifesting both the Civil Rights and Women’s movements of the post-war era.
- The more than sixteen million American men and women who directly served in the Armed Forces as well as the millions more who contributed on the home front established a legacy of service to country that has earned them the title as, The Greatest Generation”.

(3)
Partial List of Research Sources

- Recommended internet resources:
  - www.ww2research.com
  - www.discoveryeducation.com
  - www.history.com/pearlharborpictures
  - University of Virginia Pearl Harbor and Tokyo Trials/Japanese War Crime Links
  - www.gilderman.org/content/japan-declares-war-1941
  - www.bing.com/images/pearl+harbor+maps
  - www.delsjourney.com
  - Wikipedia: (1) Attack on Pearl Harbor
    (2) Consequences of the Attack on Pearl Harbor

- Recommended reading list:
  - Day of Infamy – Walter Lord
  - At Dawn We Slept – Gordon W. Prange
  - Air Raid Pearl Harbor – Naval Institute Press
  - Pearl Harbor – Craig Nelson
  - Pearl Harbor 75 Years Later – Life Magazine
  - Pearl Harbor Ghosts – Thurston Clarke
  - Code Girls – Liza Munday
Upon completion of these exercises your students will be able to:

(A) **Discuss** international political events leading to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

(B) **Describe** the Japanese government rationale for conducting the attack and the circumstances of why no declaration of war was made before the attack took place.

(C) **List** the short and long term implications of the attack relating to later events in the war:
  o Absence of US Navy aircraft carriers at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and their later role in the Battle of Midway.
  o Failure of the attackers to destroy important Pearl Harbor naval facilities.
  o Reaction of the US population to the attack.

**MORE**

(D) **Report** to their classmates the role that their family may have played in WWII related events and activities. (Optional)
The Story of the Pearl Harbor Attack

Most history lessons relating to the involvement of United States in World War II make reference to how and why the US entered the war. The surprise attack on the United States naval base and adjacent facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, by the Empire of Japan, is the opening event to all of American World War II involvement. While that “Day of Infamy”, as quoted by President Roosevelt, is universally acknowledged as the opening of the war for the United States, this lesson is designed to present your students with the reasons WHY the attack occurred, details of the attack, and how events later in the war were affected by the results of the attack. Mention will also be made of individuals involved at high levels of the military and civilian governments of the two countries as well as those who were participants of the events of the attack from within the American armed forces.

(A) BACKGROUND: Why did the Japanese Attack Pearl Harbor?

SUMMATION: The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was undertaken by the Japanese Navy to insure the success of the simultaneous Japanese seizures of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and South East Asia, which the Japanese needed to control in order to utilize the oil and other natural resources in the regions as well as for strategic support for the Japanese war effort in China.

The earliest event of the various political and economic issues that resulted in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor can probably be marked as what became known as the “Mukden Incident” when in September of 1931, Japan invaded and occupied three of the four provinces of Chinese Manchuria, creating a puppet state named Manchukuo, in order to obtain the rich natural resources (WHAT WERE THE SPECIFIC RESOURCES?) of the region. Despite the exploitation of the Manchukuo raw materials the Japanese realized that they needed still more resources in order to support their Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere”. On July 7, 1937, the Japanese army initiated another brush with Chinese forces at the Marco Polo Bridge, near Peking. This minor skirmish between Japanese and Chinese soldiers resulted in the full Japanese invasion of China, which at that time was ruled by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The well prepared Japanese forces, equipped with modern weapons, outmatched Chiang’s ill-equipped army, which retreated before the Japanese onslaught. The Japanese quickly seized Peking, the Chinese capital, and advanced through northern China in 1937, capturing the Chinese cities of Shanghai and Nanking. These victories were followed in 1938 by Japanese occupation of most of the Chinese coastline.
The Japanese were arrogant victors and treated the Chinese civilian population with terrible disdain – the worst instance being what became known worldwide as the “Rape of Nanking” during which over 300,000 innocent civilians were killed by Japanese forces.

While President Roosevelt, as well as the rest of the world, were appalled by the Japanese behavior in China, the President was well aware of the very strong isolationist feelings of the United States population at that time and he made no immediate move, nor did the rest of the world, to take issue with the barbarous acts of the Japanese in China. Finally, in January of 1938, Roosevelt imposed an arms embargo against Japan for US manufactured ammunition and aircraft and implemented a significant raise in the US Navy budget with the goal of building a “two ocean” navy that could continue to support requirements in the Atlantic while building a larger presence in the Pacific region.

Despite continued discussions it was obvious to Roosevelt and his advisors that the Japanese were not at all intimidated by the various economic steps that had been implemented to punish Japan for their actions in China. As a show of force, on April 29, 1940, Roosevelt ordered the US Pacific Fleet to remain in Hawaii rather than return to their San Diego home port after the 1940 fleet exercises. (Historians have differed on the implications of this decision. Some say that Roosevelt made the move to intimidate the Japanese, which was not the result. Further, there is a school of thought that the Japanese were pleased with the move as the US Fleet was now in striking range for an attack.)

The Japanese showed no reaction to the stationing of the American fleet to its new mid-Pacific base. They were more interested in the German blitzkrieg across Europe in 1940, which encouraged the Japanese government, led by Minister of War, Lt. General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka (a graduate of the University of Oregon School of Law in Portland, Oregon) to further their plans for Japanese expansion into Pacific regions controlled by the British, French and Dutch, whose collective capacity to defend their resource-rich colonies were now becoming distinctly endangered because of German military successes in Europe.

What the Japanese leaders did not know was that on September 20, 1940, code breakers from the US Army Signals Intelligence Service at the US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, had cracked the Japanese diplomatic code (known to the code breakers as the Purple code), which allowed American government access to Japan’s high-level diplomatic cable traffic. The American code name for the decoded Japanese diplomatic messages was MAGIC. After breaking the Purple code the team in Hawaii was able to read the diplomatic message traffic sent between Tokyo and the Japanese embassy in Washington. The diplomatic intelligence was priceless to President Roosevelt and his advisors as they negotiated with the Japanese ambassador, Kichisaburo Nomura. While the Purple traffic did not contain military plans, the MAGIC intercepts led Roosevelt and the US Secretary of State, Cordell Hull to believe that Japan was preparing to
seize Pacific territory controlled by European nations and the United States – particularly in the Dutch East-Indies which were wealthy in oil reserves, a major strategic goal of Japan’s expansionist leaders. Unfortunately, none of the diplomatic cables revealed that a Pearl Harbor attack was also being planned as a defensive measure for the other aggressive operations. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull met on multiple occasions with Ambassador Nomura, and listened to the Ambassador’s statements about Japan’s hope for peace, while having read MAGIC intercepts regarding Japan’s war plans Hull and Roosevelt knew that the Ambassador was lying to them.

In addition to reading about the Japanese ambitions in the Pacific region in the MAGIC intercepts American leaders became even more concerned when, on September 27, 1940, the Japanese signed a pact aligning Japan with Germany and Italy known as the Tripartite Treaty.

During the months following the signing of the Tripartite Treaty Japan began placing pressure upon the governments of the Netherlands and France to purchase oil from their Pacific colonies and to allow Japanese troops to enter French Indo-China in support of their overall China military operation. President Roosevelt found it necessary to counter these Japanese moves. When the Japanese began landing troops in French Indo-China, in July, 1941, he announced a total United States oil embargo against Japan along with additional embargoes of cotton and scrap iron. These embargoes were followed by the freezing of all Japanese assets in the United States and a complete cut off of all trade between the two nations. The Japanese immediately asked to open negotiations between high level Japanese and American diplomats. Japan’s main goal in the talks was to regain the oil imports that were so important to both their war in China as well as the overall Japanese national economy. Secretary Hull informed the Japanese that the only way that the US oil embargo would be rescinded was if Japan removed their troops from both China and French Indo-China and renounced the Tripartite Treaty with Germany and Italy. All parties, from both governments, knew that the Japanese would make no such concessions.

“After months of military and diplomatic planning, the decision for war with the United States was formally made on September 6, at a conference managed by the chief advisor to Emperor Hirohito, Marquis Koichi Kido. The rough draft of the plan was submitted on September 13, 1941 and training exercises occurred for the next several months. In fact, the attack was initially set for November 21 (with the 23rd as an alternative) but Admiral Shigeru Funkodona, important in planning the attack, felt that more training was needed”.

(University of Virginia – Pearl Harbor and the Tokyo Trails/Japanese War Crime Links)

Negotiations continued with both the American and Japanese diplomats proposing possible solutions, none of which were accepted by the other side. At this point Japan’s military expansion plans began to move forward very quickly. Between November 20 and 25, 1941, five
groups of Japanese naval ships left their home harbors under a plan called “Operation Number One” in preparation for what would begin a war of Japanese expansion in the Pacific.

Each of the five fleets had a specific mission:
(1) The Southern Expeditionary Fleet’s mission was to invade (British) Malaya.
(2) The Philippine Invasion Force (the largest fleet, with over 100 ships) sailed with the mission of attacking the American Philippine Islands at Luzon, including Manila.
(3) The Fourth Fleet’s target was also United States territory, the island of Guam.
(4) The Second Fleet was to invade the Netherlands East Indies, Timor (Indonesia) and Burma.
(5) First Air Fleet: the Hawaii attack force, sailed from Hitokappu Bay with the overall mission of providing flank protection for the other four fleets from the American Navy by destroying the American fleet in Pearl Harbor.

( NOTE: “The attack on Pearl Harbor, such a vital part of American history, was for Japan, at that moment, merely a preemptive strike, a minor sideshow to “Operation Number One.” Pearl Harbor From Infamy to Greatness, Craig Nelson, Scribner, 2016.)

When Secretary of State Hull learned of these Japanese deployments via MAGIC intercepts, he responded with a document that later became known as the Ten Points, reaffirming the United States demands that Japan abandon their Chinese aggression, withdraw their troops from French Indo-China and renounce the Tripartite Treaty. (He also ordered the US Consulate in Tokyo to advise all American citizens to leave Japan as soon as possible.) The Japanese leaders looked upon the Ten Point cable as a statement of United States’ inability to compromise. They now believed that war was the only answer for what they considered their absolute need for taking whatever steps were necessary to obtain the raw materials, principally oil, that would be necessary to implement their strategic plans for dominance of the Far East and Pacific regions. On December 1, 1941, the top Japanese government officials gave final approval for going to war against Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States. On the same day, the American code breakers at Pearl Harbor reported that the Japanese navy had changed their radio codes. After receiving the news of the code change Admiral Harold Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations, sent a cable to the commander at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Richard Kimmel, stating “This cable should be considered a war warning” along with instructions that he should pass the warning on to the Army Commander for the Hawaiian Islands, Lt. General Walter Short. One day later, on December 2, 1941, the Emperor specifically approved the attack on Pearl Harbor.
(B) **THE ATTACK:** How did the Japanese conduct the Pearl Harbor attack?

When the Japanese fleets left their anchorages for the varied missions of Operation Number One they left behind their primary radio operators who began to transmit daily conversational false messages as if the fleet was still in Japan. The American code breakers could “read the fist” of individual radio operatives and recognized which operators were sending the messages and where they originated. Despite the clever Japanese radio operator ploy the MAGIC diplomatic cables, which were transmitted separately from naval traffic, enabled the US government leadership, both civilian and military, to understand that the Japanese navy was, in fact, deploying to multiple locations. Ambassador Nomura continued to meet with Secretary Hull to discuss solutions to the Japanese objections to the Ten Points memorandum. At no time during these meetings did Nomura state, nor imply that Japan was contemplating or preparing for military action against the United States.

As the sun rose over the Pacific Ocean in the Hawaiian Islands on December 8 (local) 1941, warriors of two nations began their days in an entirely different manner. The American naval and army personnel stationed at Pearl Harbor began preparing for another beautiful Sunday in paradise, while the flight crews and sailors of the Imperial Japanese Navy prepared for war!

The Japanese First Air Fleet, cruising 250 miles from Pearl Harbor, consisted of 31 surface ships, including six aircraft carriers, as well as several full size submarines and five midget submarines tasked with entering the harbor to assist in the attack.

During the final minutes before the opening of the war in the Pacific between the United States and Japan, two incidents occurred on the fringes of Pearl Harbor which might have blunted the initial surprise of the arrival of the Japanese air armada had action been taken regarding the events.

The first incident occurred when the US Navy destroyer *Ward*, responding to a report from a patrol boat, spotted the conning tower of a Japanese midget submarine in a restricted area at the entrance of Pearl Harbor. The *Ward’s* Captain, Lieutenant Commander William Outerbridge, that the submarine was attempting to follow a US cargo ship into Pearl Harbor. Outerbridge had standing orders to fire on any unknown vessel in that location. Thus, the first American gunfire in WWII was fired at the Japanese intruder by the *Ward* 6:40 AM. At 6:53 Outerbridge radioed Pearl Harbor headquarters, “We have attacked, fired upon, and dropped depth charges upon submarine operating in defensive sea area.” The *Ward’s* highly accurate
cannon fire had, in fact, hit the Japanese submarine in the conning tower causing it to sink. Outerbridge’s message of attacking a submarine at the harbor entrance was being distributed, very slowly, to various command authorities as the Japanese air attack commenced at 7:55 AM. Because of the slow distribution process, no alarms were sounded, nor action implemented, by Pearl Harbor Naval Headquarters as a result of the warning from the *Ward*.

Twenty-two minutes after the *Ward* contacted naval headquarters at Pearl Harbor a young US Army radar trainee, Private George Elliot, was conducting an early morning test of a new mobile radar system spotted a large group of airplanes approaching Pearl Harbor. Although he was not officially on duty as part of the harbor’s defense Elliot contacted the US Army information center at 7:33 and told the officer who answered the call that what he saw on this radar screen. He was told that he was seeing a group of B-17 bombers that were due to arrive at approximately that hour on an overnight flight from California. The second indicator of the coming Japanese onslaught was totally ignored.

The airborne leader of the 183 Japanese aircraft in the two waves of Japanese airplanes approaching Hawaii was Commander Mitsuo Fuchida. Fuchida flew in a high squadron horizontal bomber so that he could observe and direct the overall attack, while sending radio reports back to the Japanese fleet. Fuchida and his pilots used their radio direction finder technology to follow the broadcast of Honolulu radio station KGMB to navigate to Pearl Harbor. KGMB was broadcasting early on Sunday morning at the request of the US Army Air Force to guide arriving Army B-17’s that were making an overnight flight from California to Hawaii.

As Commander Fuchida and the other Japanese pilots and crew of the first wave of Japanese aircraft approached Pearl Harbor the weather was perfect and it soon became obvious that the Americans had not been alerted in any way to the approaching Japanese air armada. A total of 95 US Navy vessels basked in the beautiful morning sunshine illuminating Pearl Harbor, including forty-five war ships; twenty-nine destroyers, nine cruisers and seven battleships that were lined up in what was called “Battleship Row”. An eighth battleship, the *Pennsylvania*, was under repair in a nearby dry-dock).

On most of the ships the morning flag raising ceremony was about to get underway. None of the crews had had any warning of what was about to occur.

High over the harbor Commander Fuchida realized that total surprise had been achieved by the attacking force and had his radio operator notify the fleet commander, Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, that surprise was complete and the attack was underway. The signal sent to Nagumo indicating that complete surprise had been achieved was Tora, Tora Tora!! (Tiger, Tiger, Tiger)
Fuchida’s air fleet consisted of four types of aircraft, each with specific missions:

**Torpedo Bombers:** low level attackers, these bombers dropped customized torpedoes that traveled underwater, with their own power, to impact vessels below their water line.

**Dive Bombers:** carried traditional bombs and attacked their targets by approaching from a high level and diving towards their target, releasing their bombs at a very low level to ensure accuracy.

**Horizontal Bombers:** conventional bombers that attack from a higher altitude in level flight and utilize a bomb-aiming device to direct their bombs to their targets.

**Fighters:** smaller attack aircraft built for maneuverability. The job of the fighters was to protect the bombers from enemy aircraft and to “strafe” ground targets, e.g., fire their guns at targets of opportunity on the ground.

The first Japanese aircraft in the attack formations were the torpedo bombers. They came in at very low levels from the southeast, sometimes only 40-50 feet off the water. These planes were carrying specially engineered torpedoes that were designed to operate in the shallow waters of Pearl Harbor.

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Japanese attack routes to Pearly Harbor on December 7, 1941.

([www.delsjourney.com](http://www.delsjourney.com))
The initial victims of the torpedo attacks were the battleships Oklahoma, California and West Virginia. Almost immediately the several torpedoes that hit the Oklahoma resulted in the ship beginning to roll over as water cascaded into the ship’s interior.

The roar of the attacking torpedo bombers, and the resulting explosions, awoke and/or alerted everyone in or near Pearl Harbor, that an attack was underway. The reaction of the American sailors and soldiers was shock – what was happening? (The surprise – and lack of any forewarning, such as a declaration of war on the part of Japan, would have serious short and long term implications for the Japanese.) As the Japanese torpedo bombers finished their attacks they were immediately followed by dive bombers screaming from the higher altitudes down towards the ships in the harbor. Many of the dive bomber pilots began to notice anti-aircraft fire start to erupt from the ships in harbor that only minutes before had been a sleeping fleet. The California and the West Virginia, while seriously damaged, and sinking, suddenly became alive with return fire against their attackers. The crews of both these ships also managed to control the flooding from the torpedoes that had exploded against their hulls and kept the ships upright as they settled into the shallow harbor mud. Neither ship would be able to move for months to come, but their guns remained above water and kept firing.
U.S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
December 7, 1941

1 - BATTLESHIP ROW
2 - REPAIR FACILITIES
3 - SUBMARINE BASE
4 - OIL STORAGE
5 - USN HQ/CODE BREAKER FACILITY

Sunk
Heavily Damaged
Moderately Damaged
Undamaged

(www.delsjourney.com)
The battleship *Nevada* was hit by torpedo in her bow during the initial attack, but managed to get underway (the only warship to do so during the attack) and initiate defensive fire as her crew attempted to have her escape to open water outside the harbor. As the *Nevada* moved through the main harbor channel she became engulfed in smoke from two direct hits by arriving dive bombers and from all of her guns firing at the attackers with some success as several of the Japanese dive bombers were hit by anti-aircraft and crashed into the harbor. Many American survivors of the attack throughout the harbor remember the awe-inspiring sight of the *Nevada*’s valiant attempt to leave the harbor. The *Nevada*’s captain was not aboard when the attack began, and the senior officer who assumed command was aware that if the *Nevada* was sunk in the main channel the harbor could be blocked from use for weeks. To ensure that the channel would remain open after the dive bomber hits he headed the *Nevada* out of the channel for nearby Waipio Point where he ran the ship aground to prevent it from sinking. Now as a stable target for the Japanese attackers the *Nevada* was hit by more bombs, resulting in horrific fires, which were eventually extinguished by the ship’s crew.

While the attack continued, the Japanese dive bombers scored their most visible hit when, at 8:09, the fourth bomb to hit the *Arizona* pierced the #2 turret on the battleship and exploded below deck in an ammunition storage area. More than 1,000 US sailors and marines died in the enormous explosion that followed. Flames erupted hundreds of feet above the sinking battleship and its hull was split in two.

The third portion of the first wave of the Japanese attack were “Zero” fighters that, because there were no American fighters to occupy them, swept across the harbor strafing ships and land installations such as Schofield Barracks and the Hickam and Wheeler airfields.

The strafing attacks by the Japanese Zero fighters were particularly devastating to the Army Air Corps. Following orders from the top US Army commander in Hawaii, Lt. General Walter Short, almost all of the land based US Army aircraft at Hickam, Wheeler and Ford Island airfields had been parked in rows in order to, supposedly, prevent sabotage attempts. The result was a very high loss of the carefully aligned US aircraft to the Japanese attackers.

A very small number of US Army Air Force pilots did get into the air to fight the Japanese attackers. Lieutenants George Welch and Kenneth Taylor were returning from a full night of partying at Wheeler Field officer’s club when the Japanese attack began. They raced to Haleiwa Field, a small airstrip that had not yet been attacked, and took off in their P-40 fighters at engaged the incoming Japanese aircraft. Both men shot down two Japanese aircraft and Taylor was wounded, twice, before they landed at Wheeler Field to refuel. On their second sortie Welsh shot down two more attackers. Four other pilots stationed at Wheeler were able to get into the air and engage in combat with the Japanese. Two of them shot down Japanese planes, one, 1st Lt. Stewart Sanders, was KIA.
Shortly after the arrival of the Japanese attackers a sideshow battle occurred in the air to the east of Pearl Harbor. The B-17 formation of 12 bombers that were using the same KGMB broadcast to home in on Honolulu as had been used by the Japanese prepared to enter the landing pattern at Hickham Field. Instead of a peaceful arrival they were met by Japanese Zero fighters. The defenseless bombers quickly dispersed and fled from the area of the attack. One bomber was destroyed on the ground as it was strafed by Japanese pilots as it landed at Hickham Field. Many of the other B-17s were damaged, either by Japanese Zero fighter attacks in the air, or during landing accidents due to being almost out of fuel being forced land in inappropriate locations. One B-17 landed on a golf course.

While all of these events were occurring Fuchida circled above Pearl Harbor with his horizontal bombers and took in the destruction. As the dive bombers ended their attack and began to return to the task force Fuchida lined up his formation for the final attack of the first wave. The harbor area was covered in smoke, flame and major destruction. As the horizontal bombers began their attack they were lined up on the battleships Maryland and Tennessee which were relatively undamaged because they were berthed inside of the Oklahoma and West Virginia. By this time the amount of anti-aircraft fire from the damaged American fleet was becoming significant and many of the attacking aircraft, including Fuchida’s suffered damage.

After the horizontal bombers dropped their bombs Fuchida dispatched them back to the fleet and ordered his pilot to circle Pearl Harbor so that he could monitor the arrival the second wave of attackers. The dive bombers and fighters of the second wave once again ravaged the harbor and surrounding land installations. To the east of Fuchida’s immediate location over Pearl Harbor an additional fifty-four horizontal bombers attacked Hickam Field and the Naval Air Station at Kaneohe. The second wave attack was over quickly. Suddenly silence fell over the harbor as the Japanese returned to their carriers and the American guns became silent.

Fuchida ordered his pilot to make one final circle of Pearl Harbor so that he could take pictures of the destruction. After this last look, Fuchida’s bomber was the last Japanese aircraft to leave Pearl Harbor and return to the fleet.
Results of the Pearl Harbor Attack

When Commander Fuchida turned north to return to the Japanese carrier fleet he left behind 21 US Navy ships sunk or severely damaged from the attack. More than 2400 Americans, military and civilian, had lost their lives. The single most serious loss was the *USS Arizona*, where 1177 crew members of the 1500 man crew had perished in the explosion that split the ship in half. Rescue and firefighting efforts in Pearl Harbor were just getting underway. It wasn’t until the morning of December 9th, forty-eight hours after the raid, that the last survivors were pulled from the hull of the overturned battleship *Oklahoma*.

(1) **Immediate Results (Political)**

The question among the citizens of the United States regarding going to war, or not, was now settled! There was virtually no more division over the subject. The entire population of the United States were immediately galvanized and united for a declaration of war against Japan. “Remember Pearl Harbor” became a national cheer based upon the understanding that the Japanese had been negotiating for peace while the attack force was heading to Pearl Harbor and the other fleets of the Japanese ships were launching their attacks as part of Mission Number One. President Roosevelt referred to the attack as a “Day which will live in Infamy”. The term “sneak attack” was generally applied by the American public to the Pearl Harbor attack, and “payback” was generally applied both in print and conversation! That the Japanese had attacked without a Declaration of War or any other type of warning, was universally considered cowardly and morally despicable.

One December 8, after President Roosevelt’s speech, Congress declared war on Japan. As part of the Tripartite Treaty with Japan, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States on December 9. Congress then declared war on Germany and Italy on December 11.

Fear of a Japanese invasion of Hawaii and attacks or invasion of the West Coast of the United States were rampant among both the Hawaiian and US coastal populations as well as military leadership.

Literally millions of Americans formed lines to join the military.
Immediate Results (Strategic)

The Japanese forces did considerable damage to the battleship fleet and other naval resources of the US Pacific fleet. Because the Pearl Harbor ship repair, oil storage, submarine berthing facilities and Naval Headquarters (home to the MAGIC cryptographers) were not destroyed during the attack, repair of the damaged ships, the forthcoming highly successful offensive operations of the US submarine fleet, and the ability of the fleet to fill their fuel bunkers for future sorties was not hampered. Perhaps most importantly, the daily MAGIC intercepts of the Japanese diplomatic communications was not interrupted. All four of these factors would significantly impact the ability of the US military to mount major efforts against the Japanese in only a matter of months, to include the US victory at the Battle of Midway in June of 1942 and the Marine Corps landings on the island of Guadalcanal in August of 1942.

Long Term Results – Strategic, Political and Social

The United States government abandoned its previous isolationist position and assumed a new role as a world leader.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, is noted as the end of the Battleship Era of naval warfare and the initiation of the Aircraft Carrier based task force strategy.

The US carrier force that was not present at Pearl Harbor, and thus remained combat ready, fought a Japanese carrier fleet in the Coral Sea, north of Australia, in the first naval battle between naval aircraft carriers and the first naval battle in which neither side sighted or directly fired upon their adversary. While the US aircraft carrier Lexington was lost in this battle, and the Yorktown seriously damaged, the Japanese plan for southward expansion in the Pacific was halted. Several weeks later, during the period 3-6 June, 1942, the US carrier fleet, utilizing MAGIC intelligence intercepts, scored a major victory against the Japanese carrier fleet as the Japanese attacked the US base on Midway Island. After the Battle of Midway the Japanese fought the war, until 1945, in an almost totally defensive posture.

Many historians believe that by the United States entering the war with such a vengeance after being attacked without warning by one of the Tripartite Pact members assured the demise of all the Pact members, Germany and Italy, as well as Japan.

The development of the atomic bomb, which the United States employed against Japan in August of 1945, changed the strategic dynamic of the world for eternity.
As a result of their roles in World War II women and minorities found that their lives in the United States society would change. The US military was de-segregated in 1948 and women’s proven ability to fully function in the manufacturing workplace created a new concept in the American family culture.

**Classroom Discussion Topics:**

(1) **What was the Japanese rationale for attacking Pearl Harbor?**

The Japanese government’s political rationale for the Pearl Harbor attack was their belief that war with the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands was the only answer for obtaining the raw materials, principally oil and rubber, that would be necessary to implement their strategic plans for dominance of the Far East and Pacific regions. Japanese leaders believed that the “Ten Points” document delivered to Japan by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on November 26, 1941, which imposed economic sanctions upon Japan until they removed their military forces from China and French Indo-China and renounced the Tripartite Treaty with Germany and Italy, was a statement to US’s inflexible foreign policy.

Japan’s tactical rationale for the Pearl Harbor attack was to eliminate the US Navy’s ability to respond to Japan’s four simultaneous military incursions into (British) Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and the American territories of the Philippine Islands and Guam, as well as Timor (Indonesia) and Burma, that were incorporated into their military strategy for the Pacific region known as Operation Number One.

(2) **Why did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor prior to formally declaring war on the United States?**

Senior Japanese civilian government leaders felt that any attack on American territory should be preceded with an official notification of the opening of hostilities. Japanese military leaders preferred to launch the attack on Pearl Harbor without previous notification of a state of war in order to assure success of the operation. Japanese diplomats also objected to the military plan. The result of the internal government debate was a complex 14 section document that was to be
presented to US Secretary Hull shortly before 8:00 AM Hawaiian time on the morning of the attack. The document did not arrive at the White House until 2:00 PM on December 7th, many hours after the attack had occurred. According to Japanese testimony as referenced in the University of Virginia Pearl Harbor and Tokyo Trials/Japanese War Crimes Links, the two reasons that the US government did not receive the document prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, is that (1) the declaration should have been delivered to the US Embassy in Tokyo for re-transmission to Washington, but, instead, was (2) sent – in code – to the Japanese Embassy in Washington for personal delivery to Secretary of State Hull by Japanese Ambassador Nomura. The Japanese official statement at post-war hearings was that the delay in delivery was caused by difficulties in translating the document into English. Regardless, the document, which had already been intercepted by MAGIC code breakers and forwarded to Washington, did not specifically announce a state of war between the United States of American and the Empire of Japan.

(3) **What was the significance of the events involving the US Navy destroyer *Ward* on the morning of December 7, 1941?**

The US Navy destroyer Ward fired the first shots by the US military in WWII after spotting the conning tower of a Japanese midget submarine in a restricted area of the entrance of Pearl Harbor as the submarine attempted to follow a US cargo ship into Pearl Harbor. The Ward’s Captain, Lieutenant Commander William Outerbridge, had standing orders to fire on any unknown vessel in that location. The Ward opened fire at 6:40 AM. At 6:53 Outerbridge radioed Pearl Harbor headquarters, “We have attacked, fired upon, and dropped depth charges upon submarine operating in defensive sea area.” The Ward’s highly accurate cannon fire had, in fact, hit the Japanese submarine in the conning tower causing it to sink. The Ward’s message of attacking a submarine at the harbor entrance was being slowly distributed to various command authorities as the Japanese air attack commenced at 7:55 AM. Because of the very slow distribution process, no action was implemented, nor alarms sounded, as a result of the Ward’s message to Pearl Harbor Naval Headquarters nearly one hour prior to the arrival of the first Japanese aircraft.
Student Research Exercises

(1) What were the roles of the following individuals during the Pearl Harbor attack?

**Lt. Cmdr. William Outerbridge** – (Captain of the destroyer Ward which fired the first US shots of WWII when the Ward attacked a Japanese midget submarine attempting to enter Pearl Harbor by following a US cargo ship to its anchorage.)

**Cook 3/c Doris Miller** – (Miller was the first African-American to be awarded the Navy Cross, for bravery aboard the battleship West Virginia during the Pearl Harbor attack where he personally carried the West Virginia’s mortally wounded Captain, Mervyn Bennion, from the line of fire and then operated a .50 caliber anti-aircraft gun – on which he had no training – and shot down at least one, and possibly several, Japanese aircraft. He was killed in November 1943 when the ship on which he was serving, the escort aircraft carrier Liscome Bay, was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine while participating in the US invasion of the Gilbert Islands.)

**Private George Elliot** – (Elliot was on duty training with a new mobile radar unit at Kahuka Point, on the island of Oahu, on December 7, 1941. Elliot saw a large group of airplanes on his radar screen, which later were determined to be the Japanese attacking force. Elliot’s partner at the radar site, a fellow trainee, contacted the Duty Officer at Fort Shafter to report the sighting. It took two phone calls before they were told that the formation Elliot was tracking was a group of American B-17 bombers that were scheduled to arrive at that time from California. Had Elliot’s report been acted upon the US forces at Pearl Harbor might have had a short warning before the attack began.

**Cornelia Clark-Fort** – (One of only several female civilian flight instructors in the United States in 1941, Clark-Fort was flying with a student near Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attack force approached the harbor on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941. Clark-Fort assumed control of the aircraft and narrowly avoided a Japanese attacker that had apparently not seen the small civilian training aircraft. She immediately landed to avoid further contact with the Japanese attacking force and was nearly killed by a strafing Japanese Zero fighter. In 1942 Clark-Fort became one of the original Women Air Service Pilots who served during WWII as ferry (delivery) pilots for US military aircraft in the continental United States. She was killed in a mid-air collision in March, 1943, the first female pilot to die on military active duty.)

**Ensign Joseph Taussig** – (Despite his very junior rank, Taussig was the Officer of the Deck - in charge of all ship operations - of the battleship Nevada on the morning of December 7. His
actions in preparing the only US warship at Pearl Harbor to get underway in an attempt to avoid the Japanese attackers, and his later losing a leg which directing anti-aircraft fire against the Japanese attackers, resulted in his award of the Navy Cross.

(2) Describe the status of the U.S. Navy’s Pacific Fleet Battleships after December 7, 1941, and the Post Pearl Harbor history of each ship.

(See Wikipedia – Battleship Row)

Arizona – the flagship of the Pacific Fleet Battleship Division, was lost with a total of 1,177 sailors and marines from a bomb that penetrated its #2 turret and exploded in an ammunition storage area. The split hull of the Arizona, which continues to leak oil to this day – “Black Tears” - is a national monument to all of the American’s who lost their lives on December 7, 1941. The USS Arizona Memorial receives 1.8 million visitors annually.

California – in the outer ring of the anchored battleships, the California was sunk after sustaining two torpedo and two bomb hits, resulting in the loss of 100 crewmen. The California returned to active service with the Pacific fleet thirty-seven months after the Pearl Harbor attack, in January of 1944.

Maryland – anchored in the inner ring of Battleship Row, the Maryland sustained only minor damage and the loss of four crew members resulting from two bomb hits. The Maryland returned to active service with the Pacific fleet after only two months, in February of 1942.

Nevada – as the Japanese attack began Ensign Joseph Taussage, the on-duty Deck Officer of the Nevada, gave orders to prepare for the ship to get underway. When relieved he reported to his battle station on an anti-aircraft gun and later in the attack was severely wounded, losing a leg. The Nevada was the only ship to leave its moorings and get underway during the attack. The acting captain, Lt. Commander Francis Thomas, made a heroic attempt to have the Nevada exit the harbor for open water despite having sustained a torpedo hit in during the early attack by the Japanese torpedo bombers. After receiving four hits from attacking dive bombers, several of which were shot down by the ship’s anti-aircraft gunners, Nevada was forced to divert from the main channel and run into shallow water to prevent it from sinking in the channel and blocking the harbor. The Nevada was the first of the battleships damaged at Pearl Harbor to return to service with the fleet and later, after serving with the Pacific fleet was transferred to the Atlantic and took part in the D-Day invasion of Normandy, before returning to the Pacific battles and participating in the invasion of Iwo Jima.

Oklahoma – was on the outside of Battleship Row and sustained five torpedo hits early in the attack, causing the ship to capsize. The hulk of the Oklahoma was deemed non-salvageable, and sank in 1943 as it was being towed while being towed to a scrap yard for salvage. The Oklahoma and Arizona were the only two battleships damaged at Pearl Harbor that did not return to active duty during WWII.

Pennsylvania – the flagship of the entire Pacific Fleet was in dry dock at the time of the attack, suffered minimal damage, and was never classified as out of service.
**Tennessee** – anchored inboard from the West Virginia the Tennessee only suffered two bomb hits, resulting in the loss of five crewmen. As with the Maryland, the Tennessee returned to duty in February of 1942.

**West Virginia** – on the outside of Battleship row the West Virginia sustained seven torpedo and two bomb hits. Superb damage control and counter flooding by the crew allowed the West Virginia to sink on an even keel and continue to fire at the attacking Japanese aircraft during the entire attack. When the West Virginia was raised it was discovered that three sailors had lived for sixteen days deep in the interior of the wreckage. West Virginia rejoined the Pacific Fleet in time to participate in the September, 1944, Battle of Leyte Gulf.

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(3) Research the personal histories of the named individuals who held top leadership positions in the American and Japanese military and in civilian government on December 7, 1941

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**General Hideki Tojo** – Minister of War, later, Imperial Japanese Prime Minister for most of WWII, from October 1941 until July of 1944. Imprisoned for war crimes after WWII and died in prison in 1948.

**Yosuke Matsuoka** – Japanese Foreign Minister in December of 1941. Spent much of his early life in the United States and graduated from the University of Oregon School of Law in 1900. Entered the Japanese Diplomatic Corps in 1904 and rose to the rank of Foreign Minister in 1941. Best remembered in history for his speech to the League of Nations in 1933 after which he walked out of the building and Japan resigned from the League. Died in prison in 1946 prior to his trial for war crimes.

**Kichisaburo Nomura** – (1887-1964) a retired Japanese Admiral, Nomura was Ambassador to the United States when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He was interned after the Pearl Harbor attack and returned to Japan in an exchange of diplomats in August of 1942. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack stated that he believed Nomura was an honorable man and was not aware of the Pearl Harbor attack before it occurred.

**Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto** – (1884-1943) Combined Fleets Commander at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. A graduate of both the Japanese Naval Academy (1904) and Harvard University (1921), Yamamoto was not in favor of going to war with the United States. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet on December 7, 1941, and served as the
head of all Japanese naval operations in WWII until he was killed on April 17, 1943. When American code breakers stationed at Pearl Harbor learned of an inspection trip he was making to naval facilities in the Solomon Islands a special long distance mission was undertaken by American P-38 fighters that intercepted and destroyed the bomber on which he was flying.

Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo – (1887-1944) Task Force operational commander of Pearl Harbor attack. Nagumo was a controversial appointee to that position as he had no previous experience with naval air operations. After Pearl Harbor he served in several senior staff positions. After returning to an operations position as commander of the defense forces at the major Japanese naval base on the island of Saipan he took his own life to avoid capture on July 6, 1944.

Captain Mitsuo Fuchida – (1902-1976) Commander of the Japanese air group at Pearl Harbor. Fuchida was wounded on the bridge of the aircraft carrier Akagi during the Battle of Midway as he was attempting to abandon ship when the carrier was sinking from an American dive bomber attack. In August of 1945 Fuchida narrowly missed being killed when the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. After the war he testified against upper level Japanese Naval personnel at war crimes trials. He wrote several books on Japanese navy events in WWII which were heavily challenged for factual errors by contemporary historians. Fuchida spent a great deal of time in the United States before he died of complications of diabetes near the city of Osaka, Japan, in 1976, at the age of 73.

Cordell Hull – Born in 1871, Hull served in the US Army during the Spanish American War in 1898 and later was elected to the US Congress and Senate from the state of Tennessee. He was the Democratic Party candidate for President in 1928, losing to Calvin Coolidge. Hull was the longest serving United States Secretary of State in US history, from 1933 to 1944, when he resigned for health reasons. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945 for his role in establishing the United Nations. Hull died in Washington, DC, on July 23, 1955, at the age of 84.

Admiral Harold Stark – Chief of Naval Operations from August 1939 until March 1942, when he was transferred to duty in England to oversee US Naval activity in the European Theater of Operations. He later supervised the planning and implementation of all US Naval operations for the D-Day landings. In 1945 he was officially reprimanded because of his lack of action in preparing Pearl Harbor to a possible attack. He retired from the Navy in 1946 and died at his home in Washington, DC, in 1972.

Lt. General Walter Short – (1880-1949) U.S. Army Commander for the Hawaiian Islands, on December 7, 1941. Short was recalled to Washington on December 17, 1941, and reduced in rank to Major General. He immediately retired. The accusations of his not having properly prepared for defending Pearl Harbor from the Japanese attack, which was his responsibility, not
that of the US Navy, have been debated by historians for more than 75 years. He testified before Congress in 1946 defending his position that he was not properly provided with intelligence or resources to have been at a higher level of alert on December 7, 1941. On May 25, 1999, the United States Senate passed a non-binding resolution exonerating Short, and his naval counterpart, Admiral Husband Kimmel, for not being properly prepared for the attack. The resolution stated that both men had performed their duties “competently and professionally” and that the disaster of the Japanese attack was “not a result of dereliction of duty”. The resolution was yet to be signed by a sitting President.

Admiral Husband Kimmel – (1882-1968) Commander in Chief of U.S. Pacific Fleet on December 7, 1941. As with his Army contemporary, Walter Short, Kimmel was recalled to Washington immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was reduced two grades in rank and immediately retired. Kimmel graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1904. As with Short, Kimmel’s role in the Pearl Harbor debacle has been much debated by historians. On May 25, 1999, the United States Senate passed a non-binding resolution exonerating Admiral Kimmel, and his Army counterpart, Major General Walter Short, stating that they had performed their duties “competently and professionally” and that the disaster of the Japanese attack was “not a result of dereliction of duty”. The resolution was yet to be signed by a sitting President.

(4) Research how the military and civilian populations in Hawaii and on the west coast of the United States dealt with the fear of additional Japanese incursions against those locations after the attack on Pearl Harbor. What was Executive Order 9066?

There was considerable concern in the Hawaiian Islands that the attack on Pearl Harbor would be followed by an immediate invasion. While naval forces were dealing with the carnage in the harbor the Army was organizing to deal with a Japanese landing force. There was also concern on the islands about the very large local ethnic Japanese population and how they might support the Japanese attack and invasion. Several thousand ethnic Japanese were eventually interned. (Years of historical review indicate that there was never an organized group of ethnic Japanese Hawaiian residents prepared to assist or support any Japanese war related causes.)

On the US mainland military and civilian leaders, as well as the general population of the coastal states, were in near hysteria-like fear that Japanese forces would attack, or even invade, coastal US and even Canadian territory. Rumors, and the civilian population’s continued observance of military deployments of aircraft and personnel, led to the enhancement of the civilian fears. While overwhelming outrage at the Empire of Japan for attacking Pearl Harbor
without a Declaration of War was prevalent throughout the United State, on the west coast there was also considerable concern regarding the large Japanese ethnic communities located along the coast. Specifically, there was concern as to how the ethnic Japanese populations living in those communities, might react in support of the Japanese attack and the US Declaration of War against Japan.

Although there was no documentation of Japanese west coast population activity in support of the Japanese government subsequent to the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, establishing the War Relocation Authority which resulted in the internment of approximately 120,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry, many of whom were US citizens in ten “Relocation Camps”. Many of these internees were also devastated financially through the loss of their homes and other financial assets. (Canada enacted a similar interment policy for Japanese residents of their western provinces.)

(5) **Student Group Research Exercises: Report to the class regarding:**

The history of the development and current operation of the Pearl Harbor USS Arizona Memorial.

Events that took place in Hawaii, and throughout the United States, honoring the 75th Anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 2016.

US Navy battleships that have been named for your state, cruisers that were named after cities in your state, and destroyers named after individuals from your state.

How your state/county/city/town/family “Remembers Pearl Harbor” with monuments, government events, private functions?

How did Genevieve Grotjan contribute to US intelligence success in WWII?

Prepare a brief history of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT).

What was the significance of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988?
Your Family and World War II

1) Does your family history include any members who served in the military in WWII?
   - Do you know the unit that they served in?
   - Do you know where the unit was assigned?

2) Does your family history include any members who were part of the factory workforce that built the machines needed to win WWII?
   - Do you know the name and location of the company?
   - What product(s) did the company produce?

3) Does your family history include any members who were part of the support industries that provided the country with the ability to keep fighting WWII?
   - Farmers – what kind of farm?
   - Transportation – railroads and merchant marine.

4) Did any women in your family participate in one of the following specific jobs filled by women during WWII: (a) “Rosie the Riveter” war related factory workers, (b) Women Air Service Pilots (WASP), (c) American Red Cross volunteers at domestic bases or overseas combat theaters, (d) commissioned military nurses?

5) Does your family history include any members who contributed to the war effort in WWII in a manner different from the jobs mentioned above?
   - Please describe the unique job(s) held by your family member(s).
   - This group includes mothers who stayed at home to care for the families of men who were serving in the military or as civilians in jobs such as merchant marine crewman.

6) Does your family include any members who lived in countries other than the United States during World War II: 1939 - 1945?
   - Were these family involved in the WWII in any way?
   - Have you visited the countries in which your relatives lived during the war years?

7) Does your family have stories of how they heard about the Pearl Harbor attack?