

Franklin Roosevelt



Emperor Hirohito



Chester Nimitz



Eleanor Roosevelt



Harry Truman



Hideki Tojo



Douglas MacArthur



Flying Tigers



- United States Vice President in 1945
- Became president after the death of Franklin Roosevelt
- Made decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end World War II
- Issued Executive Order 9811 (1948) that desegregated the armed forces

- Prime minister of Japan in 1940
- Long military career in the Japanese Imperial Army
- Led Japan in a time of increased militarism and territorial expansion
- Executed after the Tokyo Trials found him guilty of war crimes

- United States general who led the South Pacific offensive
- Along with Admiral Chester Nimitz, carried out the "island hopping" strategy
- "I shall return": led United States forces to retake the Philippines from Japanese control
- Played a key role in the occupation of Japan after the war

- Also known as the American Volunteer Group
- 1941-1942: flew missions in China to prevent further invasion by the Japanese
- Crucial to victory in the China-Burma-India front
- July 1942, the Flying Tigers were officially absorbed by the Army Air Force

- United States President during Great Depression and World War II
- Created New Deal programs during the Great Depression
- Issued Executive Order 9066 that forced ~120,000 Japanese Americans into internment camps
- Passed away before the end of World War II

- Emperor of Japan during World War II
- Admired as a divine figure in Japanese society
- As part of the post war occupation plan, he remained emperor in Japan but had a more ceremonial role
- Longest serving emperor in Japanese history, serving until his death in 1989

- Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet during World War II
- Key victory at the Battle of Midway, a crucial turning point in the war
- Leader of the Central Pacific Offensive, carrying out the "island hopping" strategy
- Born in Fredericksburg, TX, the reason why the National Museum of the Pacific War is located there.

- First lady of the United States
- As the first lady, she advocated for human rights during and after the war.
- Led a five-week Pacific island tour to visit troops and boost morale
- After the war, she served as Chair on the U.N. Commission on Human Rights

Navajo Code Talkers



Oveta Culp Hobby



Bataan Death March



Guadalcanal



Cleto Rodriguez



Pearl Harbor



Battle of Midway



Iwo Jima



- United States Army private, 37th Infantry division
- Helped destroy numerous Japanese positions during the Battle of Manilla (Philippines), despite being under heavy fire
- Awarded the Army Medal of Honor for heroic actions, the first Mexican American to receive the honor in the Pacific Theater

- December 7, 1941
- Japanese surprise attack on the Naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- Nearly 2,400 people died in the attack and major damage was inflicted on the Pacific fleet, including damage to 8 battleships, 3 light cruisers, and over 180 aircraft.
- Event led to United States' entry into World War II

- June 4-7, 1942
- Turning point of the Pacific War
- After breaking the JN-25 code, the American Navy ambushed the Japanese Imperial Navy at Midway Atoll. Four major Japanese aircraft carriers were destroyed
- The Japanese Navy would not initiate another offensive during the Pacific War

- February 19-March 26, 1945
- Island was seen as a place to operate from in case of a potential invasion of the Japanese mainland
- American casualties were around 25,000, with 7,000 deaths; it was one of the only battles that American casualties outnumbered Japanese casualties.
- Only 200 of the 21,000 Japanese survived
- Second to last major battle in the Pacific War

- United States Marines from the Navajo tribe who created and communicated in code in the South Pacific
- Part of larger program of Native American code talkers, including Navajo, Hopi, and Kiowa
- The code was never broken during World War II
- Took decades before the story of the Navajo Code Talkers was disclosed to the public

- First director of the Women's Army Corp (WAC)
- Through her leadership, 150,000 women served in the WAC over the course of the war.
- Served as first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Eisenhower

- April 1942
- Japanese expansion after Pearl Harbor included the Philippines
- Despite resistance, American and Filipino forces surrendered
- Nearly 70,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war forced to march around 65 miles in poor conditions, with some killed along the way

- August 1942-February 1943
- First major Allied offensive in the Pacific Theater
- Halted Japanese efforts to invade other areas in the Pacific
- Applying the lessons of the campaign, American forces would continue to be on the offensive the rest of the war

Okinawa



Japanese Internment



Volunteerism



"Double V"



Hiroshima and Nagasaki



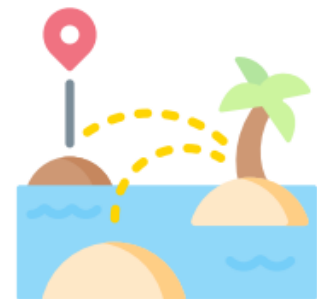
Multiple Fronts



Victory Gardens



Island Hopping



- August 6, 1945-Hiroshima; August 9, 1945-Nagasaki
- After the battle of Okinawa, American officials decided to use atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Enola Gay dropped “Little Boy” bomb on Hiroshima, led to the deaths of 70,000 instantly. “Fat Man” bomb dropped on Nagasaki, led to the deaths of 40,000 instantly
- A few days after, Japan surrendered, ending WWII.

- World War II was fought on multiple fronts
- Two main theaters: European Theater and Pacific Theater
- Other fronts: Mediterranean, China-Burma-India
- Fighting on multiple fronts needed careful planning to be successful

- Gardens grown by Americans to supplement their own diet
- Concept dates back to World War I’s “war gardens”
- Some estimates say over 18 million people had Victory Gardens, growing around 10 million tons of food

- American strategy in which heavily fortified islands would be bypassed for those of strategic importance
- Chester Nimitz: Central Pacific; Douglas MacArthur in the South Pacific
- With each island, American forces gained ground closer to mainland Japan, with the goal of its eventual invasion

- April 1-June 22, 1945
- Allies wanted to use it as an airfield for an invasion of Japan
- One of the bloodiest battles of the conflict
 - United States: 49,000 casualties; 12,520 dead
 - Japanese: 110,000 dead
 - Civilians: ~40,000-150,000 Okinawans dead
- Last major battle of the Pacific War

- Executive Order 9066: Authorized the removal of nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans to “relocation centers” across the United States
- Nearly two-thirds were American citizens
- Despite legal challenges, camps did not close until 1946. Many Japanese Americans lost homes and businesses

- Concept of contributing to the war effort
- Americans on the homefront contributed in multiple ways, including
 - Enlisting in the armed forces
 - Working in defense factories
 - Serving in the American Red Cross
 - Rationing
 - Creating scrap metal drives
 - Contributing war bonds

- Originated from Pittsburgh Courier article in 1942 by James G. Thompson
- Argued two victories needed to be achieved: “Victory abroad” against the Axis powers, and “Victory at home” against the inequalities faced by African Americans, such as segregation
- Campaign helped influence the post-war Civil Rights movement