

A stylized landscape illustration featuring a large red sun or moon in the upper right, a dark blue mountain peak on the right, and rolling hills in shades of red and blue at the bottom. A small, dark, leafless tree stands on the right side of the mountain. The sky is a light pinkish-beige color with a few wispy clouds.

Japan's Defeat in WW2

Chapter 7 - History



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A stylized landscape illustration. In the top left, a large white circle with two horizontal blue lines inside it. To its right, a cluster of red dashed lines resembling a starburst or explosion. The background is a solid light pink. The foreground features rolling hills and mountains in shades of blue and dark blue. The word "Whoa!" is written in a large, bold, red serif font in the center.

Whoa!

This could be the part of the presentation where you
can introduce yourself, write your email...



01

How did Japan expand so quickly?

8 Dec 1941 - 8 Feb 1942



Japan's expansion into Southeast Asia

Philippines, Thailand,
Malaya

(8 Dec 1941)

Burma

(19 Jan 1942)

Borneo

(15 Dec 1941)

Singapore

(8 Feb 1942)

Why wasn't Japan stopped from expanding?



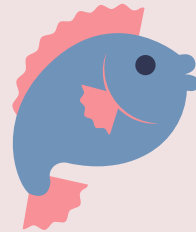
Allies

The Netherlands, France
were under Nazi
occupation



UK

Focused on the war with
Nazi Germany



USA

Its Pacific Fleet (would
have been used to
defend PH) was
damaged in Pearl
Harbour

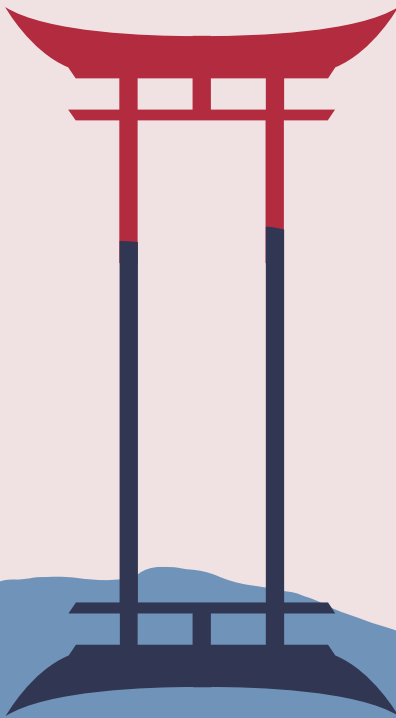
What did it gain from expanding?

Economical

Gaining territories allowed them to seize needed resources and gave them a perimeter defense around Japan

Social

Gave Japan the belief that total victory over the Allies was possible due to US/UK retreat from SEA





O2

Why was USA so
strong?



Background

- USA had a policy of isolationism
- Japan believed it would not want the cost of a long and total war
- Japan believed that it focused all of its troops on defeating Germany

Strengths of the USA

Economic strength

- was the largest producer in the world, and thus easily produced the most in terms of military production
- Citizens retrenched from the Great Depression were better than slave labour
- Japan did not have strong industrial foundation to produce
 - USA also bombed Japanese supply routes, which Japan could not do as USA was out of range

Contribution of Women to the War Effort

- Women were used as a Women Ordnance Workers to work in factories or joining as armed forces
- Unlike Japan with emphasised the role of women as child-bearers and mothers

Military and Naval Strengths

- Pearl Harbour attack did not totally destroy USA military strength
- had added resolve from Pearl Harbour
- had top strategists

Why did any of this matter?

Contribution of Women to the War Effort

They had a smaller voluntary labour force, thus heavily impacted their production by having less people and having less people do the job because of patriotism and alliance to the state

Economic strength

The USA had a stronger labour force, production infrastructure and directly destroyed Japanese merchant vessels, decreasing their production strength

Military and Naval Strengths

USA had very good military, so by not destroying it, Japan allowed the USA to retaliate for Pearl Harbour. Since Pearl Harbour was a direct attack, many Americans were willing to work hard to enact revenge

A stylized illustration of a Japanese landscape. In the foreground, there are blue waves. Behind them is a dark blue mountain range. A large, bright pink sun is partially obscured by the mountain peaks. In the top left corner, there are dark blue branches with small red leaves. In the top right, there are several horizontal, wavy blue lines representing clouds.

O3

What were the battles
between USA and Japan?

18 April 1942 - 9 March 1945

Main Battles



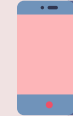
Doolittle Raid (April 1942)

Raids on Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe by landing bombers in Japan as a retaliatory surprise attack for Pearl Harbour



Battle of Coral Sea (May 1942)

To stop Japanese occupation of Port Moresby and New Guinea, which could launch an attack on Australia, success as Japan stopped their southward advance for the safety of their troops



Battle of Midway (June 1942)

To stop Japan from taking Midway and using it as a base for air and naval forces, 4 out of 8 Japanese aircraft carriers were destroyed along with $\frac{3}{4}$ of their experienced pilots, severely affecting naval and air capabilities for the rest of the war

Continued Bombings on Mainland Japan

- Captured strategic island bases (**Philippines, Iwo Jima**)
- **November 1944:** Aircraft factory in Tokyo bombed
- **March 1945:** $\frac{1}{4}$ of Tokyo destroyed, 185 000 killed
- The bombings of factories + American attacks on merchant ships brought the Japanese economy to the brink of collapse





O4

What were the
Japanese doing?



Overextension of Japanese empire

- By 1942, Japan occupied almost all of SEA
- this overstretching made it difficult for Japanese forces to maintain and defend all their territories
 - Defeats by the Allies decreased the number of their experienced military officers
- found it difficult to fund the war efforts with limited funds, resources and manpower

ISLAND HOPPING :

A military strategy that involves a series of battles whereby the military forces attack strategically important islands one by one, establishing stronghold there and then moving onto the next island

E.g: Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands (Aug 1942)

- first major Allied attack on Japanese-occupied territory
- to regain Ally control of the Solomon Islands + New Guinea
- Japan lost 23 000 men and 600 planes in the battle
 - US forces > Japan forces

Key Military Defeats (IH)

The Marianas Islands (Jun 1944)

Taken to establish Allied air forces to allow American bomber planes to attack mainland Japan

The Philippines (Oct 1944)

Under General Macarthur to retake the Philippines, Japan lost 4 carriers, three battleships, ten cruisers at the Battle of Leyte Gulf

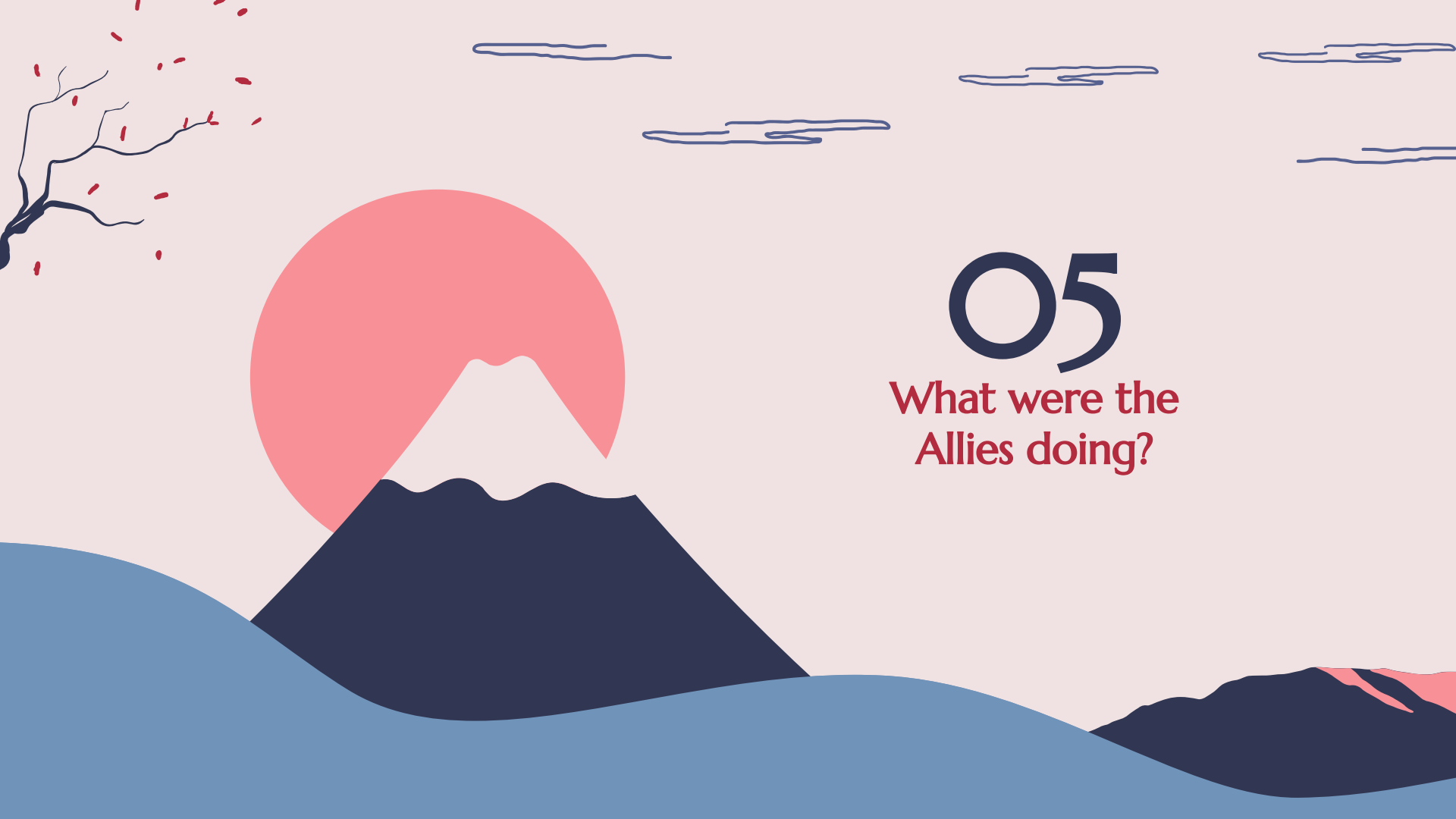


Iwo Jima (Feb 1945)

USA wanted to build an airfield to bomb Japan and return safely, did so by devastating Japan industry and economy, over 7000 American soldiers died but they captured the islands

Okinawa (Apr 1945)

Was an ideal base for air attacks + good harbour for loading transports for US army, over 60 000 Japanese soldiers died, 1000+ kamikaze attacks were launched by the Japanese army



O5

What were the
Allies doing?



Liberation of Allied POWs

Numbers of POW (SG)

100 000++

Explanation

- Japanese hostility was used in Allied propaganda
 - strengthened Allied determination to liberate POWs
-

Countries of Origin


Korea

Singapore

Philippines

Myanmar

Conditions

- Put under forced labour under harsh conditions
 - Were starved, denied basic health facilities
 - (e.g: Bataan Death March, Thai, Burma Railway)
- 



Minimize Allied Losses from Kamikaze Attacks

- Kamikaze : suicide missions by Japanese pilots to inflict maximum damage
- used in the Battle of Leyte Gulf
- Allied leaders were worried that it would result in higher number of casualties, brought desire to end war quickly



Allied Victory in Europe

Description

After the Anglo-American effort caused the German defeat, Japan lost its major partner and saw that it had no hope to win the war


Unconditional Surrender

Japan must accept defeat without conditions and allow itself to be occupied by Allies and dictate peace terms

Goals

- Desire for complete victory (People in Allied countries were for this)
- Prevent Japan from wanting to seek revenge
- Total humiliation for the Japanese (Populace)

Consequences in Japan

- Emperor wanted to secure peace settlement
 - No Japanese minister wanted unconditional surrender
 - Preferred to keep fighting the Allies
- 



06

Why did Japan
surrender?

Why did the USA start working on the bomb?

Prevent violence in AP

- Worry for the increasing violence in the Asia Pacific
- Concern for the unrelenting will of the Japanese to keep fighting



Establish superiority over USSR

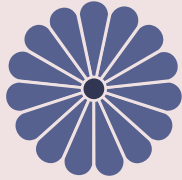
- USA, UK and USSR were divided by their different ideologies
- scared the USSR would spread communism
- Truman heard USSR were working on their own nuclear weapon



Scientific Endeavour

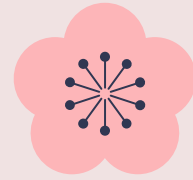
Scientists wanted to see if they could manage making something that powerful

Atomic Bombs



Hiroshima (6 August 1945)

- $\frac{1}{3}$ of the city (66 000+) were killed instantly
- $\frac{2}{3}$ of the city's buildings were destroyed
- Bombed for its military importance



Nagasaki (9 August 1945)

- 40 000 died instantly
- Affected by radiation's effects (caused cancers, genetic mutation)
- Bombed for

The background features a stylized landscape. On the left, a blue mountain rises from a dark blue base. On the right, a pink mountain rises from the same base. Two cherry blossom trees, one on each mountain, have dark blue trunks and branches with red blossoms. Three horizontal blue brushstrokes are at the top. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

15 August 1945

Japan announced its unconditional surrender

2 120 000

Total WW2 Japanese Military Deaths

210 000

Total Deaths in Hiroshima, Nagasaki from the
nuclear bomb



Thanks!

Do you have any questions?
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