I can summarize main points to analyze the attack on Pearl Harbor and FDR's “Day in Infamy” speech

Pearl Harbor- NewDoc Film [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnQ_6h3VtRo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnQ_6h3VtRo)
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A2kSnlS4xX8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A2kSnlS4xX8)
Describe what you see in this video?

_________________________________________
_________________________________________
_________________________________________
_________________________________________

On December 7th, 1941, the Japanese Empire launched a sneak attack against the naval base of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, on the Island of Oahu in what was then the territory of Hawaii (Hawaii did not become a state until 1959). Most Americans refer to the attack simply as "Pearl Harbor," and many historians regard it as one of the single most important events in the history of the United States.

Causes:
Between the 1860s to the 1940s Japan changed its long policy of Isolationism (meaning ___________________) to rapid growth and change. After years of not getting involved in global politics or economics this was a big change. Japan became an industrial economy but they did not have the resources, so they would need to take them from other countries. The US and other countries wanted to block Japanese expansion in Asia.

The US made the Open-Door Policy which stated that no other countries could interfere with US trade in China or there would be war. The US and China set an embargo against Japan which meant they stopped selling airplanes to Japan. Japan then decided to join Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy known as the Axis Power. The Axis powers were at war with American allies in Europe which resulted in the US blocking Japan from buying materials from American Businesses.

Quick Review:

1. ____________________ Policy stating that no foreign power would be allowed to interfere with US trade in China

2. ____________________ When governments refuse to sell certain materials to a country

3. ____________________ Policy of not involving a country in the politics or economics of any other country
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4. Why did Japan need natural resources from other countries?

____________________________________________________

5. Did America’s Open-Door Policy mean that America would protect China from foreign invasion? Why or why not?

____________________________________________________

The Attack
Japan knew that it had a small chance of defeating the US in a war, even if Japan had war materials like metals, fuel, and resources they would not be able to fight a full war against the US.

Instead the Japanese military planned to create a defense in the Pacific Ocean, and the only way to do that was to destroy the US Pacific Fleet which was where the American military was located. This would give Japan an advantage against the US. Japan came to the US with 423 planes, torpedo bombers, and dive bomber which were the most accurate weapons at the time.

On the Morning of December 7th, 1941 Japan attacked the US fleet and continued to do so while killing civilian aircrafts, 3 US battleships sunk in the first wave of attacks. The Americans struggled to defense themselves because they had no idea the attack was planned. Americans offered some resistance but ultimately the US was defeated by the Japanese.

http://www.pbs.org/video/war-pearl-harbor-attack/

PREDICT:
What do you think America is going to do after Pearl Harbor? Why?

____________________________________________________

Aftermath:
The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor was devastating but the US was able to repair the damages from the attack, but the most important thing it did was change American public opinion. This attack gained support for the US involvement in WWII. The attack on Pearl Harbor ended the US “isolationist” policy immediately. Congress declared war on Japan December 8, 1941 while FDR gave one of the most famous speeches known as Day of Infamy Speech.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7xd8MpR-5Ko
“Yesterday, December 7th, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.”
**Day in Infamy questions:**
1. President Roosevelt described the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as “a day that will live in infamy....” How do you think Americans felt after hearing about the attack?

2. How do you think young Americans reacted to the news of Pearl Harbor? In what ways did WWII to the United States affect high school and college students?

3. What do you think were the biggest concerns of Americans following the attack on Pearl Harbor?

4. Why did FDR think this attack was planned?

5. What does FDR mean by “we will make it very certain this form of treachery will never again danger us”?

6. What does FDR mean by “A Day in Infamy?”