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Weekly

Compilation of
Presidential
Documents

Arris
Traces events
leading up to

and resulting
from the
December 7,
1941,
Japanese
attack on

American battleships at Pearl Harbor, which brought the United States into World War II. Japan 1941 Research & Education Assoc. First published in 1947, Pearl Harbor: The Story of the Secret War is widely regarded as the first Revisionist book about the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the complex history which preceded and followed it. Although it drew both criticism and

praise on its initial release, this book covers many aspects of that war, its antecedents and its consequences, and ranks among the best of the numerous volumes published on the subject. "Those who object to historical skepticism may complain that my book is no contribution to the political canonization of its central figure. That is no concern of mine. As to the purpose my book is

intended to serve, some observations from the minority report of the Joint Congressional Committee which investigated the Pearl Harbor attack are pertinent: 'In the future the people and their Congress must know how close American diplomacy is moving to war so that they may check in advance if imprudent and support its position if sound ... How to avoid war and how to

turn war -- if it finally comes - - to serve the cause of human progress is the challenge to diplomacy today as yesterday.'"— George Morgenstern *The Pacific War Papers* Pickle Partners Publishing All Americans are familiar with the "day that will live in infamy." On December 7, 1941, the Japanese conducted a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor (called Hawaii Operation or Operation Al by the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters (Operation Z in planning), carried out by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States naval base. The attack was intended as a preventive action in order to keep the U.S. Pacific Fleet from interfering with military actions the Empire of Japan was planning in Southeast Asia against overseas territories of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the United States. While everyone is familiar with sights like the USS Arizona's destruction and the USS Oklahoma floating upside down, less are familiar with the documents that immediately preceded the attack, particularly the communications between the American and Japanese governments in the days before the attack. In fact, President Roosevelt offered terms

for an agreement to the Japanese in late November and sent a message the day before the attacks, while the Japanese famously handed over their official response on December 7, hours after they had already conducted the attack. These historic Pearl Harbor Documents include the Roosevelt Administration's notes to Japan on November 26 and December 6, as well as Japan's

famous "Fourteen Part Message" delivered to the U.S. on December 7 after the attack had already taken place. *The Pearl Harbor Papers* Scribner Book Company The most comprehensive account to date of the 9/11 attack on the Pentagon and aftermath, this volume includes unprecedented details on the impact on the Pentagon building and personnel and the scope of the rescue,

recovery, and caregiving effort. It features 32 pages of photographs and more than a dozen diagrams and illustrations not previously available. *Pearl Harbor* Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Merriam Press Military Monograph 91. Fourth Edition (February 2012). A compilation of 39 articles and documents on the 7 December 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

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Sunken Japanese Submarine Never Found; *"We Were There": Pearl Harbor Survivors; *Did You Know; *Pearl Harbor Photo Album; *91 photos; *1 drawing; *3 maps.
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experts show you the way to master the test and score higher. This new and fully expanded edition includes a comprehensive review course of all the topics covered on the exam: the Colonial Period, the American Revolution, the U.S. Constitution, Westward expansion, the Civil War, Reconstruction, Industrialism, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Vietnam

Era, Watergate, Carter, and the New Conservatism. Features 6 full-length practice exams with all answers thoroughly explained. Follow up your study with REA's test-taking strategies, powerhouse drills and study schedule that get you ready for test day. DETAILS - Comprehensive, up-to-date subject review of every US history topic used in the AP exam - Study schedule	tailored to your needs - Packed with proven key exam tips, insights and advice - 6 full-length practice exams. All exam answers are fully detailed with easy-to-follow, easy-to-grasp explanations. TABLE OF CONTENTS ABOUT RESEARCH & EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ABOUT THE BOOK ABOUT THE TEST ABOUT THE REVIEW SECTION SCORING THE EXAM CONTACTING THE AP	PROGRAM AP U.S. HISTORY STUDY SCHEDULE AP UNITED STATES HISTORY COURSE REVIEW 1 The Colonial Period (1500-1763) 2 The American Revolution (1763-1787) 3 The United States Constitution (1787-1789) 4 The New Nation (1789-1824) 5 Jacksonian Democracy and Westward Expansion (1824-1850) 6 Sectional Conflict and the Causes of the Civil War (1850-1860) 7
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13 The New Frontier, Vietnam, and Social	Key Detailed Explanations of Answers	readings and classroom discussion.

And our six full-length practice tests, all based on the current format of the AP exam, mirror the actual test-taking experience. We don't stop there, however. Following each exam you'll find an answer key complete with detailed explanations that tell you not just what's correct but why. By studying our review section, completing all six practice exams, and carefully

checking the answer explanations, you'll be able to completely inventory your strengths and weaknesses. Follow our study schedule (see page x) and when test day rolls around, you'll have everything you need to be completely at ease with the material. Teachers, too, will find this book an excellent resource for the Advanced Placement course in U.S. History. In fact, many AP instructors use it as a

supplementary text because it so comprehensively supports and addresses specific curriculum objectives for the course and exam. ABOUT THE TEST The Advanced Placement Program is designed to allow high school students to pursue college-level studies while attending high school. The three-hour five-minute AP U.S. History exam is usually given to high school students who

have completed a year's study in a college-level U.S. History course. The test results are then used to determine the awarding of course credit and/or advanced course placement in college. According to the College Board, students taking this exam are called upon to demonstrate "systematic factual knowledge" and bring to bear critical, persuasive analysis of the

full sweep of U.S. history. This is why we make every effort to establish and build upon context for you, rather than encouraging rote memorization of disconnected facts. The AP U.S. History Exam is divided into two sections: 1) Multiple-Choice: This section is composed of 80 multiple-choice questions designed to gauge your ability to understand and analyze

U.S. history from the Colonial period to the present. The majority of the questions, however, are based on 19th- and 20th-century history. This section tests factual knowledge, scope of preparation, and knowledge-based analytical skills. You'll have 55 minutes to complete this section, which accounts for 50 percent of your final grade. 2) Free-Response:

This section is composed of three essay questions designed to measure your ability to write coherent, intelligent, well-organized essays on historical topics. The essays require you to demonstrate mastery of historical interpretation and the ability to express views and knowledge in writing. The essays may relate documents to different areas, analyze common themes of different time periods, or compare individual and group experiences which reflect socioeconomic, racial, gender, and ethnic differences. Part A consists of a mandatory 15-minute reading period, followed by 45 minutes during which you must answer a document-based question (DBQ), which changes from year to year. In Part B the student chooses to answer on two of the topics that are given. You will have 70 minutes to write these essays. The free-response section counts for 50 percent of your final grade. These topics are broken down into thirds: - Political Institutions (1/3rd) - Social and Economic Change (1/3rd) - Behavior and Public Policy, Diplomacy and International Relations, Intellectual and Cultural Development (1/3rd) The time periods covered are as

follows: - Pre-Colonial through 1789 (1/6th of exam) - 1790-1914 (1/2 of exam) - 1915-present (1/3rd of exam) ABOUT THE REVIEW SECTION This book begins with REA's concise yet thorough 230-page review of U.S. history designed to acquaint you with the exam's scope of coverage. Our review covers these topics and historical time periods: - The Colonial Period (1500-1763) - The American Revolution (1763-1787) - The United States Constitution (1787-1789) - The New National Democracy and Westward Expansion (1789-1824) - Sectional Conflict and the Causes of the Civil War (1824-1850) - The Civil War and Reconstruction (1850-1860) - Industrialism, War, and the Progressive Era (1860-1877) - Wilson and World War I (1877-1912) - The Roaring Twenties and Economic Collapse (1912-1920) - The Great Depression and the New Deal (1920-1929) - World War II and the Post-War Era (1929-1941) - Vietnam, and Social Upheaval (1941-1960) - Watergate, Carter, and the New Conservatism (1960-1972) - SCORING THE EXAM The multiple-choice section of the exam is scored by crediting each

correct answer with one point and deducting one-fourth of a point for each incorrect answer. You will neither receive a credit nor suffer a deduction for unanswered questions. The free-response essays are graded by instructors and professors from across the country who come together each June for a week of non-stop AP essay grading. Each essay booklet is read and scored by several

graders. Each grader provides a score for the individual essays. The DBQ is scored on a scale from 0 to 15, 0 being the lowest and 15 the highest. Each topic-based essay receives a score from 0 to 9. These scores are concealed so that each grader is unaware of the previous graders' assessments. When the essays have been graded completely, the scores are averaged-one score for each

essay-so that the free-response section generates three scores. The total weight of the free-response section is 50 percent of the total score. Your work in the multiple-choice section counts for the other 50 percent. Each year, grades fluctuate slightly because the grading scale is adjusted to take into account the performance of the total AP U.S. History test-taker population. When used

with the corresponding chart, the scoring method we present here will strongly approximate the score you would receive if you were sitting for the actual AP U.S. History exam.

SCORING THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE SECTION For the multiple-choice section, use this formula to calculate your raw score: $\text{Number right} - (\text{number wrong} \times 1/4) = \text{raw score}$ (round to the nearest whole number)

SCORING THE

FREE-RESPONSE SECTION For the free-response section, use this formula to calculate your raw score: $\text{DBQ} + \text{Essay \#1} + \text{Essay \#2} = \text{raw score}$ (round to the nearest whole number) You may want to give your essays three different grades, such as a 13, 10, and an 8, and then calculate your score three ways: as if you did

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Studies and Related Documents Office of the Secretary, Historical Office "A Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter chronicles the 12 days leading up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, examining the miscommunications, clues, missteps and racist assumptions that may have been behind America's failure to safeguard against the tragedy," --

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The late Admiral Layton, who was the fleet intelligence officer for Admiral Nimitz through out World War II, describes the breakdown in the intelligence process prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and shares his experiences witnessing feuding among high-level naval officers in Washington that contributed to Japan's successful attack. Black-and-wh
"And I was

There" Potomac Books, Inc. Pearl Harbor will long stand out in mens minds as an example of the results of basic unpreparedne ss of a peace loving nation, of highly efficient treacherous surprise attack and of the resulting unification of America into a single tidal wave of purpose to victory. Therefore, all will be interested in this unique narrative by Admiral Wallin. The

Navy has long needed a succinct account of the salvage operations at Pearl Harbor that miraculously resurrected what appeared to be a forever shattered fleet. Admiral Wallin agreed to undertake the job. He was exactly the right man for it _ in talent, in perception, and in experience. He had served intimately with Admiral Nimitz and with Admiral Halsey in the South Pacific,

has commanded three different Navy Yards, and was a highly successful Chief of the Bureau of Ships. On 7 December 1941 the then Captain Wallin was serving at Pearl Harbor. He witnessed the events of that shattering and unifying "Day of Infamy." His mind began to race at high speeds at once on the problems and means of getting the broken fleet back into service for its giant task.

Unless the United States regained control of the sea, even greater disaster loomed. Without victory at sea, tyranny soon would surely rule all Asia and Europe. In a matter of time it would surely rule the Americas. Captain Wallin salvaged most of the broken Pearl Harbor fleet that went on to figure prominently in the United States Navys victory. So the account he masterfully tells covers what he

masterfully accomplished. The United States owes him an unpayable debt for this high service among many others in his long career. [Pearl Harbor Revisited](#) Potomac Books By the coauthors of "At Dawn We Slept" and "Miracle at Midway" **United States History** www.Militarybookshop.Com anyUK Assembling more than 30 primary documents — including

proposals, memoranda, decrypted messages, and imperial conferences — Iriye presents diplomatic exchanges from both American and Japanese perspectives to determine how and why the United States and Japan went to war in 1941. A detailed introduction provides background on Japanese aggression in China and Southeast Asia during the 1930s and economic unrest and isolationism in

the United States. Readings add an interpretive dimension, placing Pearl Harbor in global context; essays from American, Japanese, Chinese, Soviet, German, British, and Indonesian perspectives explain how various countries applied pressure, offered assistance, exacerbated rifts, and significantly affected negotiations and Japan's ultimate

decision for war. World War II Documents Naval Institute Press Using previously unreleased documents, the author reveals new evidence that FDR knew the attack on Pearl Harbor was coming and did nothing to prevent it. *For the Duration...* Simon and Schuster English File's unique, lively and enjoyable lessons are renowned for getting students talking. In

fact, 90% of English File teachers we surveyed in our impact study found that the course improves students' speaking skills.

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controlled timing and question order. Your score and test performance are automatically calculated plus the program provides analysis of your performance with suggestions for further study. Follow up your study with REA's test-taking strategies, powerhouse drills and study schedule that get you ready for test day. DETAILS- Comprehensive, up-to-date

subject review of every US history topic used in the AP exam- 6 full-length practice exams. All exam answers are fully detailed with easy-to-follow, easy-to-grasp explanations.- CD-ROM TESTware program containing 3 of the book's 6 practice exams to give you the closest thing to experiencing an exam live at a computer testing center.- Study schedule tailored to your needs-

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SYSTEM REQUIREMENT
STESTware CD-ROM is both Windows and Macintosh compatible. > Suitable for any PC with 16 MB of RAM minimum, Windows 98 or later. > Any Macintosh with a 68020 or higher processor, 16 MB of RAM minimum, System 7.1 through 10.2x.
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matter and the ins and outs of the AP itself. Our printed practice exams 4, 5, and 6 are also on CD-ROM are part of our interactive AP U.S. History TESTware. Taking the exams on the computer will afford you additional study features and the benefits of enforced timed conditions, individual diagnostic analysis of what subjects need extra study, and instant scoring. For

your convenience, our TESTware has been provided for you in both Windows and Macintosh formats. Many features are included that you will find helpful as you prepare for the AP U.S. History Test. See page ix for our study schedule and guidance on how to gain maximum benefits from this book and software package. (For instructions on how to install and use our software, please refer to the appendix

at the back of the book.) By studying our review section, completing all six practice exams, and carefully checking the answer explanations, students can discover their strengths and weaknesses and prepare themselves effectively for the actual AP U.S. History Examination. Teachers of AP U.S. History courses will also find REA's book and software to be an excellent resource in the classroom.

In fact, many AP instructors use it as a supplementary text because it so comprehensively supports and addresses specific curriculum objectives for the course and exam. Our interactive TESTware software is an outstanding tool to help boost your students' test-taking confidence. For TESTware site-license information, point your Web browser to www.rea.com and click on

Teachers' Corner. ABOUT THE TESTThe Advanced Placement Program is designed to allow high school students to pursue college-level studies while attending high school. The three-hour five-minute AP U.S. History exam is usually given to high school students who have completed a year's study in a college-level U.S. History course. The test results are then used to determine

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if you were sitting for the actual AP U.S. History exam.
SCORING THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE SECTIONFor the multiple-choice section, use this formula to calculate your raw score:

$$\text{Number right} - (\text{number wrong} \times 1/4) = \text{raw score}$$
 (round to the nearest whole number)
SCORING THE FREE-RESPONSE SECTIONFor the free-response section, use this formula to calculate your raw score:

$$\text{DBQ} + \text{Essay}$$

<p>#1 + Essay #2 + = raw score (round to the nearest whole number) You may want to give your essays three different grades, such as a 13, 10, and an 8, and then calculate your score three ways: as if you did well, average, and poorly. This will give you a safe estimate of how you will do on the actual exam. Try to be objective about grading your own essays. If possible, have a friend, teacher, or</p>	<p>parent grade them for you. Make sure your essays follow all of the AP requirements before you assess the score. The statistical formulations used by the AP Program preclude our REA practice- test scoring system from precisely replicating the procedures and determinations of the AP Program. Bear in mind that the cut-off point between each of the five AP grades typically shifts slightly from</p>	<p>year to year. This occurs both because one year's exam cannot be expected to be exactly as difficult as another year's and because no two test- taker groups can be expected to be equally strong. THE COMPOSITE SCORE To obtain your composite score, use this method: 1.13 \times multiple choice raw score = weighted multiple- choice score (do not round) 2.73 \times free response raw score =</p>
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<p>weighted free response score (do not round) Now, add the two weighted sections together and round to the nearest whole number. The result is your total composite score. See the range within which your score falls on this table to approximate your final grade: AP Grade / Composite Score Range5 / 114-1804 / 91-1133 / 74-902 / 49-731 / 0-48 These overall scores are interpreted as</p>	<p>follows: 5- extremely well qualified;4- well qualified; 3-qualified, 2- possibly qualified; and 1-no recommendation. Most colleges grant students who earn a 3 or better either college credit or advanced placement. Check with your high school's guidance office about specific requirements. CONTACTING THE AP PROGRAMProspective examinees should download from the</p>	<p>College Entrance Examination Board's Website or request by phone the free bulletin offering a general description of the AP Program, including policies and procedures as well as instructions on how to register for the AP Examination in United States History. Here's how to contact the College Board: Advanced Placement ProgramDept. E-22P.O. Box 6670Princeton</p>
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9/11 tragedy
and presents
a case with so
many
unanswered
questions over
what
happened on

September 11
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Pearl Harbor
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Bay, one of
two naval air
stations on
the island of
O’ahu. Partly
because of
Kaneohe’s
location—15
air miles over
a mountain
range from
the main site
of that day’s
infamous
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Pearl
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ry historians
have largely
ignored the
station’s story.
Moreover,
there is an
understandabl
e tendency to
focus on the
massive
destruction
sustained by

the U.S. Pacific Fleet. The attacks on NAS Kaneohe Bay, however, were equally destructive and no less disastrous, notwithstanding the station's considerable distance from the harbor. The work focuses on descriptions of actions in the air and on the ground at the deepest practical, personal, and tactical level, from both the American and Japanese perspectives. Such a synthesis is possible only

by pursuing every conceivable source of American documents, reminiscences, interviews, and photographs. Similarly, the authors sought out Japanese accounts and photography from the attacks, many appearing in print for the first time. Information from the Japanese air group and aircraft carrier action reports has never before been used. On the American side, the authors

also have researched the Official Military Personnel Files at the National Personnel Records Center and National Archives in St. Louis, Missouri, extracting service photographs and details of the military careers of American officers and men. The authors are among the first historians to be allowed access to previously unused service records. The

authors likewise delved into the background and personalities of key Japanese participants, and have translated and incorporated the Japanese aircrew rosters from the attack. This accumulation of data and information makes possible an intricate and highly integrated story that is unparalleled. The interwoven narratives of both sides

provide a deeper understanding of the events near Kane'ohe Bay than any previous history. *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor* DIANE Publishing "Learn About the United States" is intended to help permanent residents gain a deeper understanding of U.S. history and government as they prepare to become citizens. The product presents 96 short lessons, based on the

sample questions from which the civics portion of the naturalization test is drawn. An audio CD that allows students to listen to the questions, answers, and civics lessons read aloud is also included. For immigrants preparing to naturalize, the chance to learn more about the history and government of the United States will make their journey toward citizenship a more

meaningful one.
Reports and Documents US Naval Institute Press
A groundbreaking history that considers the attack on Pearl Harbor from the Japanese perspective and is certain to revolutionize how we think of the war in the Pacific. When Japan launched hostilities against the United States in 1941, argues Eri Hotta, its leaders, in large part, understood

they were entering a war they were almost certain to lose. Drawing on material little known to Western readers, and barely explored in depth in Japan itself, Hotta poses an essential question: Why did these men—military men, civilian politicians, diplomats, the emperor—put their country and its citizens so unnecessarily in harm’s way? Introducing us to the doubters,

schemers, and would-be patriots who led their nation into this conflagration, Hotta brilliantly shows us a Japan rarely glimpsed—eager to avoid war but fraught with tensions with the West, blinded by reckless militarism couched in traditional notions of pride and honor, tempted by the gambler’s dream of scoring the biggest win against impossible

odds and nearly escaping disaster before it finally proved inevitable. In an intimate account of the increasingly heated debates and doomed diplomatic overtures preceding Pearl Harbor, Hotta reveals just how divided Japan's leaders were, right up to (and, in fact, beyond) their eleventh-hour decision to attack. We see a ruling cadre rich in regional ambition and

hubris: many of the same leaders seeking to avoid war with the United States continued to adamantly advocate Asian expansionism, hoping to advance, or at least maintain, the occupation of China that began in 1931, unable to end the second Sino-Japanese War and unwilling to acknowledge Washington's hardening disapproval of their continental incursions.

Even as Japanese diplomats continued to negotiate with the Roosevelt administration, Matsuoka Yosuke, the egomaniacal foreign minister who relished paying court to both Stalin and Hitler, and his facile supporters cemented Japan's place in the fascist alliance with Germany and Italy—unaware (or unconcerned) that in so doing they destroyed the nation's bona fides with the West. We see

a dysfunctional political system in which military leaders reported to both the civilian government and the emperor, creating a structure that facilitated intrigues and stoked a jingoistic rivalry between Japan's army and navy. Roles are recast and blame reexamined as Hotta analyzes the

actions and motivations of the hawks and skeptics among Japan's elite. Emperor Hirohito and General Hideki Tojo are newly appraised as we discover how the two men fumbled for a way to avoid war before finally acceding to it. Hotta peels back seventy years of historical mythologizing—both Japanese and Western—to expose all-too-human Japanese leaders torn

by doubt in the months preceding the attack, more concerned with saving face than saving lives, finally drawn into war as much by incompetence and lack of political will as by bellicosity. An essential book for any student of the Second World War, this compelling reassessment will forever change the way we remember those days of infamy.