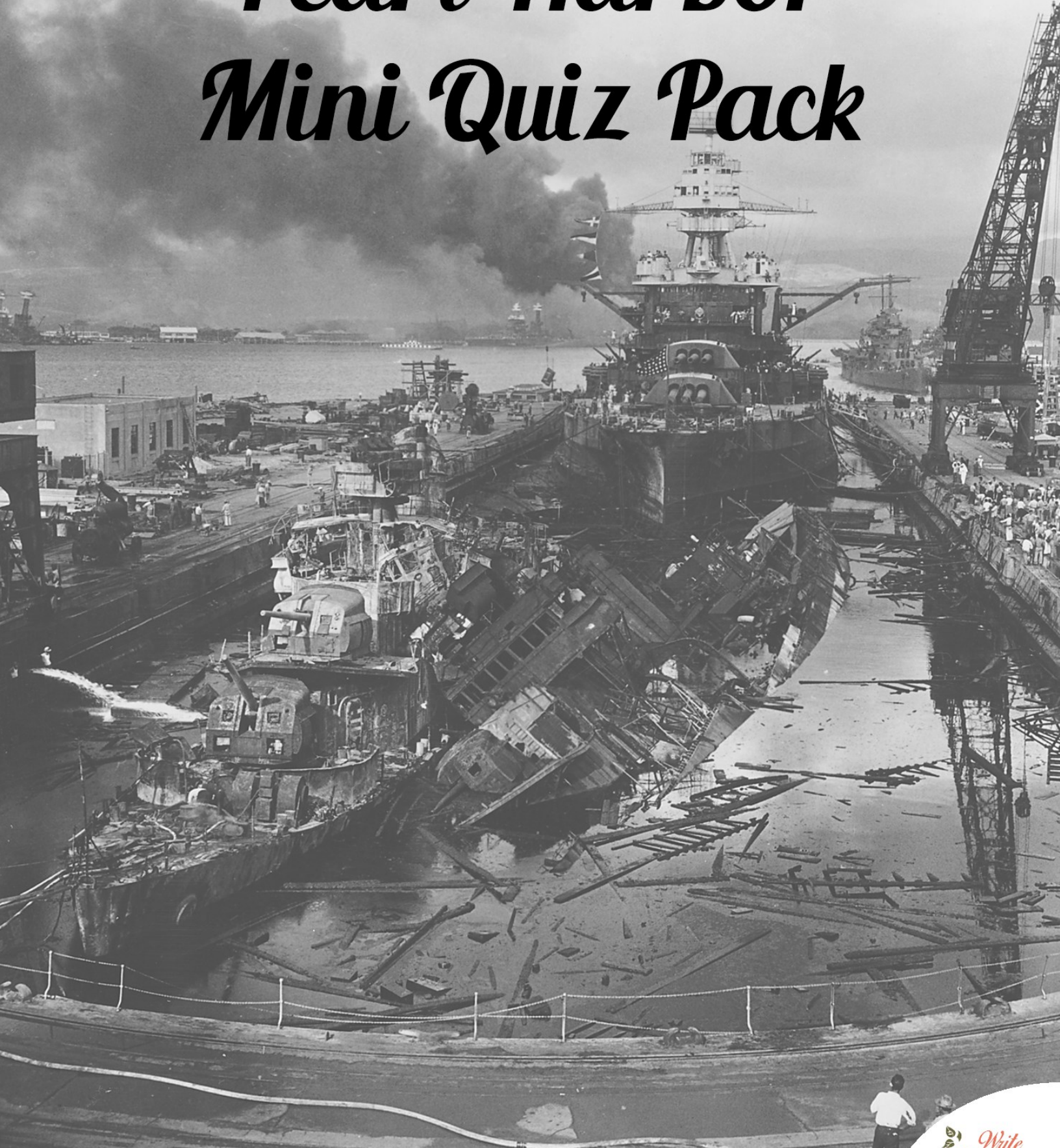


# *Pearl Harbor Mini Quiz Pack*



*By Bonnie Rose Hudson*



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# Pearl Harbor Mini Quiz Pack

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## Do You Know?

Circle the word that will make the statement correct.

1. Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7, 1941. What day of the week was it?

Monday

Friday

Sunday

2. What United States battleship was sunk that day, pictures of which appeared in newspapers across the country?

*USS Hawaii*

*USS Arizona*

*USS New Jersey*

3. What war did the United States enter as a result of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941?

World War II

Korean War

World War I

4. Who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet of Japan?

Isoruko Yamamoto

Mitsuo Fuchida

Kichisaburo Nomura

5. Since what year had there been failing relations between the United States and Japan over the situation in China and Southeast Asia?

1925

1940

1931

6. What was the objective of the Japanese in attacking Pearl Harbor?

destroy the U.S. fleet

capture Hawaii

revenge

7. How many Japanese midget submarines were launched the night before the attack so they could enter Pearl Harbor and cause as much damage as possible during the attack?

ten

two

five

8. What time did the first wave of Japanese planes take off for the attack?
- 8:00 a.m.                      6:00 a.m.                      4:00 a.m.
9. Approximately what time did the first wave of Japanese planes arrive over the area of the attack?
- 6:35 a.m.                      12:00 noon                      7:55 a.m.
10. On what island in Hawaii is Pearl Harbor located?
- Oahu                              Maui                              Lanai
11. How many planes did the Japanese lose as a result of their attack on Pearl Harbor?
- 10                                  29                                  5
12. How many of the crew of the *USS Arizona* were lost in the attack?
- 1,185                              1,207                              1,177
13. How many military personnel were killed at Pearl Harbor from the attack there?
- 1,576                              2,340                              2,108
14. How many sets of brothers were serving aboard the *USS Arizona* at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor?
- 2                                      16                                      34
15. What was the average age of the Americans who died in the first day of the war?
- 18                                      23                                      32

## Ship by Ship

Match the name of the battleship with the events surrounding it during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

- \_\_\_\_\_1. *USS California*      a. She was hit several times and destroyed by Japanese horizontal bombers. As she was burning, she sunk to the bottom of Pearl Harbor, burning for more than 2 days.
- \_\_\_\_\_2. *USS West Virginia*      b. She was surrounded by flames from the burning oil of two other battleships that had been hit. She was hit two times. She was in relatively good shape considering the shape of the other ships. She was able to return to the west coast for repairs.
- \_\_\_\_\_3. *USS Maryland*      c. She was hit by 1 bomb and barely missed by another which was fired later. This caused more flooding, even in the watertight compartments. The crew was ordered to abandon ship. When the crew came back onboard later, they could not control the flooding. She sank to the bottom of Pearl Harbor. She was raised in 1942 and repaired.
- \_\_\_\_\_4. *USS Nevada*      d. She was partially protected by the *USS Oklahoma* which was moored beside her. She was hit by 2 bombs and was only lightly damaged. Later in December, she was able to return to the west coast and be repaired and returned to service.
- \_\_\_\_\_5. *USS Arizona*      e. An older ship, she was hit by up to 9 torpedoes. The hull's port side was opened almost completely for a distance of over 250 feet. She was raised in a salvage operation in 1943, but she was not repaired.
- \_\_\_\_\_6. *USS Pennsylvania*      f. She took 7 torpedoes and was also hit with two bombs. The first bomb caused a partial collapse of the deck. The galley and other sections caught fire. The ship's commanding officer was hit by a shell fragment and died, but not before doing everything possible to insure the defense of his ship. She was refloated in 1942, repaired, and rejoined the fleet.
- \_\_\_\_\_7. *USS Oklahoma*      g. She was the oldest of the battleships in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. She was hit, started out for the Navy Yard, was hit many more times, and finally sank. She was salvaged over two months later.
- \_\_\_\_\_8. *USS Tennessee*      h. She was in drydock at the Navy Yard. She was one of the first ships to fire on the enemy as they came in to Pearl Harbor. She was hit with 1 bomb and with fragments from bombs that hit other ships in the area. She was able to leave Pearl Harbor to return to the west coast for repairs and rejoined the fleet in 1942.

## Is It True?

Mark each of the statements T (true) or F (false). If the statement is false, correct it.

- \_\_\_\_1. The ships carrying the airplanes for the attack left for Pearl Harbor on November 29, 1941.
- \_\_\_\_2. When the Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor, they attacked in three waves.
- \_\_\_\_3. The first wave of the attack of Japanese planes lasted about one-half hour.
- \_\_\_\_4. During the second wave, Japanese bombers struck "Battleship Row."
- \_\_\_\_5. The second wave of Japanese planes attacked about 15 minutes after the first wave left.
- \_\_\_\_6. The total loss of Japanese aircraft was 40 planes.
- \_\_\_\_7. The first wave of Japanese planes lost only nine planes in the attack.
- \_\_\_\_8. After the first wave, the Japanese lost more planes because the United States forces were ready for them.
- \_\_\_\_9. The attack on Pearl Harbor started just before 8:00 a.m. and was over by 9:45 a.m.
- \_\_\_\_10. The downed Japanese planes gave the United States intelligence their first look at the newest Japanese aerial equipment.
- \_\_\_\_11. The Japanese Navy also launched five midget submarines the night before the attack to try to enter Pearl Harbor unnoticed and do whatever damage they could.
- \_\_\_\_12. Of the midget submarines that took part in the attack on Pearl Harbor, all but two have been accounted for in or around the Pearl Harbor area since the war.

## Japanese Ships

This quiz gives a list of some of the Japanese ships, many of them aircraft carriers, that were involved in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Match the name of the ship with its eventual disposition.

- |         |                  |    |                                     |
|---------|------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| ____1.  | <i>Akagi</i>     | a. | Sunk October 25, 1944—Leyte Gulf    |
| ____2.  | <i>Kaga</i>      | b. | Sunk November 21, 1944—Formosa      |
| ____3.  | <i>Shokaku</i>   | c. | Sunk July 24, 1945—Kure             |
| ____4.  | <i>Zuikaku</i>   | d. | Sunk April 11, 1944—Celebes Sea     |
| ____5.  | <i>Hiei</i>      | e. | Sunk May 8, 1943—Solomons           |
| ____6.  | <i>Kirishima</i> | f. | Sunk June 19, 1942—Philippine Sea   |
| ____7.  | <i>Tone</i>      | g. | Sunk June 5, 1942—Midway            |
| ____8.  | <i>Abukuma</i>   | h. | Unsink—Surrendered                  |
| ____9.  | <i>Katori</i>    | i. | Sunk June 4, 1942—Midway            |
| ____10. | <i>Akigumo</i>   | j. | Sunk February 17, 1944—Truk         |
| ____11. | <i>Arare</i>     | k. | Sunk October 27, 1944—Leyte Gulf    |
| ____12. | <i>Hamakaze</i>  | l. | Sunk November 15, 1942—Guadalcanal  |
| ____13. | <i>Kagero</i>    | m. | Sunk July 5, 1942—Aleutians         |
| ____14. | <i>Sazanami</i>  | n. | Sunk October 26, 1944—Surgao Strait |
| ____15. | <i>Shiranuhi</i> | o. | Sunk April 7, 1945—South of Kyushu  |
| ____16. | <i>Urakazi</i>   | p. | Sunk November 13, 1942—Guadalcanal  |
| ____17. | <i>Ushio</i>     | q. | Sunk January 14, 1944—Yap           |



## Fireside Chat 19

Choose words from the word box at the end of the excerpt from this speech to fill in the blanks.

Excerpt from Fireside Chat 19: On the War with Japan (December 9, 1941)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

My Fellow Americans:

The sudden criminal attacks \_\_\_\_\_ by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international \_\_\_\_\_.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have \_\_\_\_\_ violated the longstanding peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk; American airplanes have been destroyed.

The Congress and the people of the United States have \_\_\_\_\_ that challenge.

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom, in common \_\_\_\_\_, without fear of assault.

. . . I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousand years hence, need feel anything but pride in our \_\_\_\_\_ and in our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military \_\_\_\_\_ of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

The course that Japan has followed for the past ten years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and in Africa. Today, it has become far more than a \_\_\_\_\_. It is actual collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1931, ten years ago, Japan invaded Manchukuo—without \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1935, Italy invaded \_\_\_\_\_—without warning. In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia—without warning. Later in '39, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning. In 1940, Hitler invaded \_\_\_\_\_, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later \_\_\_\_\_—without warning.

And this year, in 1941, the Axis Powers attacked Yugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans—without warning. In 1941, also, Hitler invaded Russia—without warning. And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand—and the United States—without warning.

It is all of one pattern.

We are now in this war. We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous \_\_\_\_\_ of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories—the changing fortunes of war.

So far, the news has been all bad. We have suffered a serious setback in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of that Commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves \_\_\_\_\_. The reports from Guam and Wake and Midway Islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

The \_\_\_\_\_ lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all of the families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

This Government will put its trust in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the American people, and will give the facts to the public just as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled: first, that the information has been definitely and officially \_\_\_\_\_; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

. . . Many rumors and reports which we now hear \_\_\_\_\_, of course, with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval \_\_\_\_\_ in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis. The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to \_\_\_\_\_ us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our Government will not be caught in this obvious trap—and neither will the people of the United States.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication these days must be greatly \_\_\_\_\_ in wartime. It is not possible to receive full and speedy and accurate reports from distant areas of combat. This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of the radio it is often impossible for the Commanders of various units to report their activities by radio at all, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy and would disclose their \_\_\_\_\_ and their plan of defense or attack.

Of necessity there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations, but we will

not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure.

To all newspapers and radio stations—all those who reach the eyes and ears of the American people—I say this: You have a most grave \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation now and for the duration of this war.

If you feel that your Government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But in the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the facts, as revealed by official sources, you have no right in the ethics of \_\_\_\_\_ to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe that they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our \_\_\_\_\_.

. . . I repeat that the United States can accept no result save \_\_\_\_\_, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international \_\_\_\_\_, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my Message to the Congress yesterday I said that we "will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the great task that is before us by \_\_\_\_\_ once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years—and, most violently, in the past three days—we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred \_\_\_\_\_ to their children and to our children—that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we have learned is this:

There is no such thing as \_\_\_\_\_ for any nation—or any individual—in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

There is no such thing as \_\_\_\_\_ defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

We have learned that our ocean-girt \_\_\_\_\_ is not immune from severe attack—that we cannot measure our safety in terms of miles on any map any more.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly \_\_\_\_\_ deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it—we

didn't want to get in it—but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your Government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and \_\_\_\_\_ control of the whole of the Pacific area—and that means not only the Far East, but also all of the Islands in the Pacific, and also a \_\_\_\_\_ on the west coast of North, Central and South America.

. . The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward \_\_\_\_\_ good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are \_\_\_\_\_.

We are now in the midst of a war, not for \_\_\_\_\_, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this nation, and all that this nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

So we are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the difficult hours of this day—through dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. But, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well—our hope and their hope for liberty under \_\_\_\_\_.

originate	security	dictators	goad	decency	ultimate
Ethiopia	immorality	God	undertaking	impregnable	treacherously
casualty	abandoning	patience	dishonorable	stamina	responsibility
accepted	position	patriotism	perpetrated	conquest	supremacy
victory	vigorously	confirmed	stranglehold	brutality	obligation
country	warning	Greece	battlefield	parallel	suppress
perpetual	absence	builders	hemisphere	restricted	Norway





A Vindicator airplane at Ewa Field that was destroyed during one of the smaller attacks as the Japanese planes approached Pearl Harbor.



Picture of the *USS Pennsylvania* behind the remains of the *USS Downes* and the *USS Cassin* after the attack.



Picture of the explosion of the *USS Arizona* after being hit by a 1,760-pound armor-piercing shell. The shell ignited ammunition on board and the ship exploded. The *USS Arizona* sank in less than nine minutes with 1,177 members of her crew still on board.

## Brothers in Arms

There were many sets of brothers who served together on the *USS Arizona* when it was in Pearl Harbor. There was also a father and son who served together there. This was before legislation was passed prohibiting family members from serving together on the same ship. Of the 73 people who were in this category, only 13 survived. Find the last names of these family members who served together in the word search below.

k	l	i	v	e	r	s	o	b	n	n	c	a	c	d	k	b	r	e	h	v	e	i	
v	n	k	k	e	n	i	s	t	o	n	o	y	r	a	i	o	k	c	e	o	l	o	
n	e	a	l	c	r	l	z	t	s	y	o	s	y	m	h	e	i	d	t	l	n	l	
b	a	l	e	c	e	e	g	s	r	i	o	t	i	r	e	v	n	e	b	p	y	n	
e	a	o	i	h	d	n	l	l	e	e	i	d	s	l	o	h	c	i	n	e	l	o	
b	s	a	c	a	i	o	r	l	v	i	v	c	o	k	l	h	i	l	l	c	n		
m	e	j	o	n	e	s	n	a	i	t	s	i	r	h	c	a	f	m	a	n	o	o	
a	l	c	n	d	s	r	r	g	z	m	o	a	h	s	e	o	o	s	k	y	o	h	
r	i	e	k	l	o	e	a	n	o	c	t	i	f	s	l	r	d	u	i	l	p	c	
k	k	l	e	s	d	r	i	b	s	n	a	y	r	b	o	t	r	n	l	e	i		
s	s	e	o	r	r	n	a	m	p	a	h	c	z	l	e	t	l	y	u	e	r	h	
l	w	c	o	n	r	a	d	r	c	g	l	a	i	o	e	e	n	r	n	m	r	b	

Anderson	Conrad	Iverson	Murdock
Allison	Conlin	Jones	Nichols
Ball	Cooper	Keniston	O'Bryan
Becker	Czarnecki	Kennington	Shive
Birdsell	Doherty	Kramb	Skiles
Bromley	Flory	Lakin	Starkovich
Chandler	Free	Livers	Velia
Chapman	Heidt	Miller	Wells
Christiansen	Ingalls		



# *Answer Key*

## Do You Know?

1. Sunday
2. *USS Arizona*
3. World War II
4. Isoruko Yamamoto
5. 1931
6. destroy the U.S. fleet
7. five
8. 6:00 a.m.
9. 7:55 a.m.
10. Oahu
11. 29
12. 1177
13. 2340
14. 34
15. 23

## Ship by Ship

1. c
2. f
3. d
4. g
5. a
6. h
7. e
8. b

## Is It True?

1. F . . . Pearl Harbor on November 26, 1941.
2. F . . . attacked in two waves.
3. T
4. F During the first wave, Japanese . . .
5. T
6. F . . . 29 planes.
7. T
8. T
9. T
10. T
11. T
12. F . . . Harbor, all but one have been . . .

## Japanese Ships

1. g
2. i
3. f
4. a
5. p
6. l
7. c
8. n
9. j
10. d
11. m
12. o
13. e
14. q
15. k
16. b
17. h

## Fireside Chat 19

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. . I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans today or a thousand years hence, need feel anything but pride in our [patience](#) and in our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to [suppress](#) a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military [dictators](#) of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

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In 1935, Italy invaded [Ethiopia](#)—without warning. In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria—without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia—without warning. Later in '39, Hitler invaded Poland—without warning. In 1940, Hitler invaded [Norway](#), Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later [Greece](#)—without warning.

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The [casualty](#) lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all of the families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

This Government will put its trust in the [stamina](#) of the American people, and will give the facts to

the public just as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled: first, that the information has been definitely and officially confirmed; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

. . . Many rumors and reports which we now hear originate, of course, with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval supremacy in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis. The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our Government will not be caught in this obvious trap—and neither will the people of the United States.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication these days must be greatly restricted in wartime. It is not possible to receive full and speedy and accurate reports from distant areas of combat. This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of the radio it is often impossible for the Commanders of various units to report their activities by radio at all, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy and would disclose their position and their plan of defense or attack.

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If you feel that your Government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But in the absence of all the facts, as revealed by official sources, you have no right in the ethics of patriotism to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe that they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country.

. . . I repeat that the United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my Message to the Congress yesterday I said that we "will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the

great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years—and, most violently, in the past three days—we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred obligation to their children and to our children—that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we have learned is this:

There is no such thing as security for any nation—or any individual—in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

There is no such thing as impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

We have learned that our ocean-girt hemisphere is not immune from severe attack—that we cannot measure our safety in terms of miles on any map any more.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly dishonorable deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it—we didn't want to get in it—but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your Government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific area—and that means not only the Far East, but also all of the Islands in the Pacific, and also a stranglehold on the west coast of North, Central and South America.

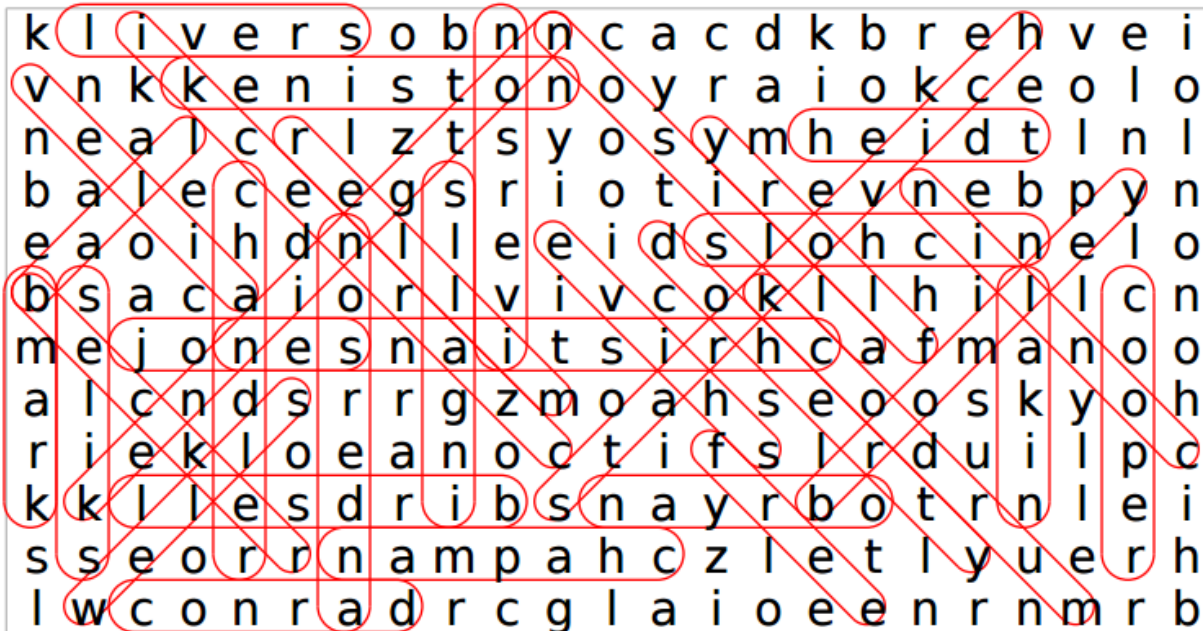
. . The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers—we are builders.

We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this nation, and all that this nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

So we are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the difficult hours of this day—through dark days that may be yet to come—we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. But, in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well—our hope and their hope for liberty under God.

### Brothers in Arms



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