***Flyboys: A True Story of Courage,* Chapters 4 *The Third Dimension***

Directions: You should be able to define the key vocabulary and answer the following questions after reading the material for Chapter 4.

Vocabulary needed for Chapter IV (some may be in the glossary; others will have to be sought out):

Billy Mitchell Trench Warfare Strategic Bombing

Status quo Acolytes Court-Martial

1. Why was it believed that the Airplane would actually make wars shorter and more humane?

2. In addition to the creation of an Air Force, what other change to the American military structure did Billy Mitchell advocate?

1. Why was July 21, 1921 a turning point in the American military?
2. What did Billy Mitchell learn on his tour of the Pacific in 1923-24?
3. How did the government react to Billy Mitchell’s recommendations?

***Flyboys: A True Story of Courage,* Chapter 5: *The Rape of China***

Directions: You should be able to define the key vocabulary and answer the following questions after reading the material for Chapter 5.

Vocabulary needed for Chapter 5 (some may be in the glossary; others will have to be sought out):

*Gaizin* Nanking Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Chiang Kai-shek

*Kichiku issen gorin* “local supply” *jugan ianfu*

1. What areas were colonized in Asia by Westerners?
2. On page 74 there is discussion about the Japanese needing “living space”. This was a similar argument than the Nazi’s used for expansion. What was the German term for “living space”? Secondly, how long did the Japanese estimate it would take to wrap up the “China Incident”?
3. How did the Japanese Army’s “Three Alls” compare with the Mao’s rules for dealing with peasants?
4. What does it mean to dehumanize an enemy and how did the Japanese incorporate dehumanizing the Chinese into their training?
5. What were the statistical estimates of American, Japanese and Chinese casualties in WWII’s Pacific theatre?

***Flyboys: A True Story of Courage,* Chapter 6: *The ABCD Encirclement***

Directions: You should be able to define the key vocabulary and answer the following questions after reading the material for Chapter 6.

Vocabulary needed for Chapter 6 (some may be in the glossary; others will have to be sought out):

League of Nations *Hakko Ichiu* “Potted Plant” The Treaty of 1868

“League of Christian Anti-Japanese Nations” ABCD Encirclement

1. What was the response by Westerners to the Japanese devastation of Nanking, especially in regards to civilian populations?
2. Apply Rudyard Kipling’s *White Man’s Burden* to the events that take place on pp. 96 (lengthy answer expected)
3. What was the “last straw” mentioned on pp. 72 and what was the Japanese reaction?
4. What do you think about the comedian/US Secretary of State Hull and his Four Principles?
5. How does oil and steel play into Japanese-U.S. relations during the 1930’s-40’s and how does this play into Japan’s decision to attack Pearl Harbor?
6. Who was The Dutchman and what was meant by the quote, “This Dutchman feared nothing – not even fear”?

***Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* , Chapter 7: *Flyboys***

Directions: You should be able to define the key vocabulary and answer the following questions after reading the material for Chapter 7.

Identifications needed for Chapter 7 (Jot down some brief notes/descriptions of the following flyboys for easy reference as you continue to read.)

George H.W. Bush Floyd Hall Grady York Glenn Frazier

Dick Woellhof Marve Mershon Warren Earl Vaughn Jimmy Dye

1. According to Bradley, how did America’s love of the automobile aid in the eventual victorious war effort?
2. After reading the background stories of the ‘flyboys,’ in what ways do their lives as teenagers seem similar or different to you and your peers?

3. What strikes you about the rationale the flyboys give for joining the military?

4. Why was aviation so appealing to so many young men in the 1930’s and 1940’s?

5. Describe the impact of Charles Lindburgh on the United States and the future Flyboys.

6. On page 89, Bradley quotes Flyboy Robert Akerblom: “I volunteered for the navy. It’s war,

I figured, you have to go….Sailing the high seas, get on the bow of the ship-that would be cool.” Our nation is currently involved in military action in both Iraq and Afghanistan. To what extent does this sentiment exist today. Explain the possible reasons for your response.

7. Why did the United States become a “deeply isolationist county” in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

8. In what ways did Franklin Roosevelt not follow the recommendations of his military advisors at the outset of the war?

***Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* , Chapter 8: *Doing the Impossible***

Directions: You should be able to define the key vocabulary and answer the following questions after reading the material for Chapter 8.

# Vocabulary/Identifications for Chapter 8

Josef Stalin Hideki Tojo Jimmy Doolittle Incendiary

Geneva Convention

1. List FDR’s ‘Big Three” and their roles as FDR’s top military advisors.

2. Why did the bombing of mainland Japan pose such a problem for the United States at the

outset of the war and why did FDR insist on a bombing run of Japan?

3. Detail the ‘impossible’ mission Jimmy Doolittle was tasked with.

4. On page 103, Bradley writes, “Even though the picket boats were full of civilian men,

women and children, U.S. destroyers were ordered to sink them.” What does Bradeley’s

tone suggest of his opinion of this action? Do you agree?

5. Why were civilian casualties in Tokyo ‘inevitable?’

6. Evaluate the impact-both physical and psychological-of the Doolittle Raids.

7. What was Japan’s immediate response to the Doolittle Raids?

8. Describe the treatment of American Prisoners of War by the Japanese? How did the

Japanese rationalize this treatment?