

World War II is endlessly fascinating, with all of its great battles and noble soldiers. However, other than Pearl Harbor, I lacked prior knowledge on the battles in the Pacific theater of the war. What did fighting look like? How did the United States come out on top? What were some strategies? I did some quick research about major battles in the Pacific theater and the Battle of Midway stood out to me as a battle of great significance and impact on the future.

The Battle of Midway relates to the theme “Turning Points in History” because it was a major turning point in terms of power and strategy that eventually led the United States to victory in the Pacific theater. This battle changed the Pacific theater to let the Allies move onto the offensive.

When I was researching the Battle of Midway, I wanted each of my sources to have a reliable author or group, an updated webpage, and trustable information that elaborated further on Midway. For these reasons, I used some U.S. government sites for secondary sources. I wanted my primary sources to meet all of the aforementioned criteria and be relatively short with tons of good quotes. I used a combat narrative and some Japanese interrogations, both of which I got from a U.S. Navy history website. Since the Battle of Midway is fairly recent, I could also rely on interviews. I used a U.S. naval history for most of my photography, since citing them on the website was easy. I always took detailed notes to help me further down the line.

I laid out my website in a chronological order for the pages and page content. I already had most of the information that I needed, so I typed it up onto my website. Then, to make it readable, I broke it into small chunks and grouped them into sections, with headers. To add some visual interest and context to my website, I added several photographs and quotes to every page.

The Battle of Midway, on June 3-7, 1942, was a major United States victory and a turning point in the Pacific theater of World War II. The Japanese losses at Midway resulted in the United States being able to fight back and go on the offensive.

Japan lost four aircraft carriers and about 3,000 soldiers. In contrast, the United States only lost one aircraft carrier and around 317 soldiers. In the vast Pacific, planes and aircraft carriers dominated battles. Japan losing 4 out of its 6 aircraft carriers meant that it lost considerable airspace in the Pacific, forcing Japan to put down its ambitions and start defending its territory. This change in superiority allowed the United States to advance closer and closer to Japan, ultimately winning in the Pacific theater. This outcome of the war ensured the wellbeing of Alaskan islands, Hawaii, Australia, Indonesia, China, and other countries in the Pacific region from what could have been the unrelenting Japanese Empire.