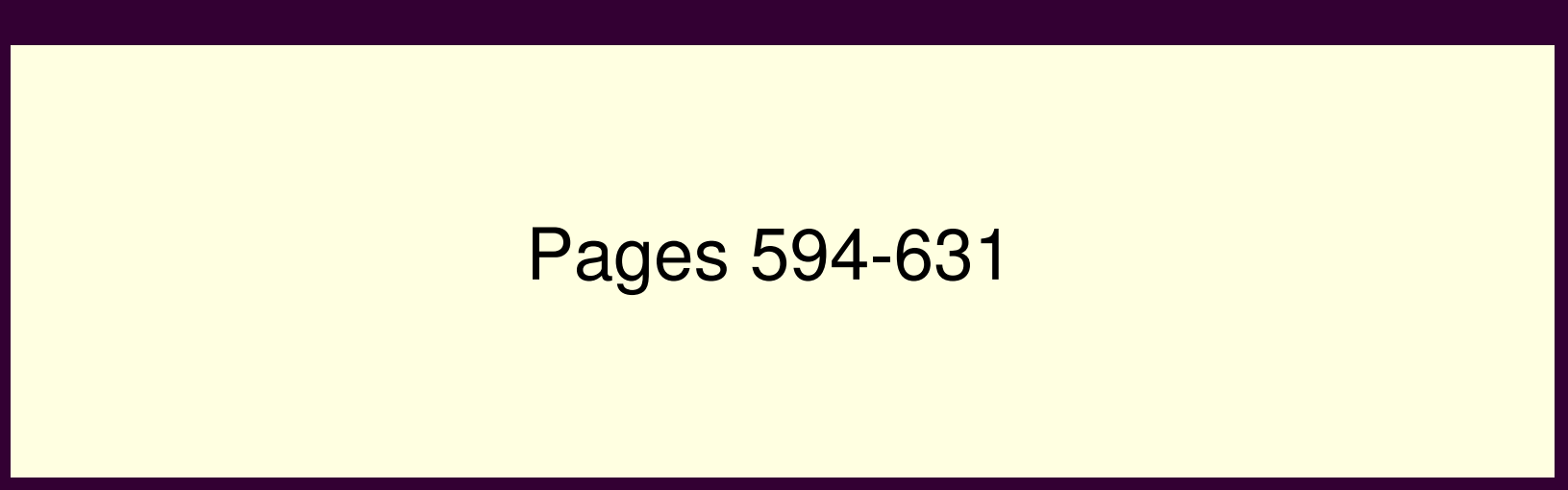





World War II: Americans at War



Pages 594-631

World War II: Americans at War

Student Chapter Objectives

- *Describe the different ways the United States prepared for war by creating a “Great Arsenal of Democracy”.*
- *Explain United States involvement in Europe during World War II.*
- *Describe the reasons behind the Holocaust and the horrible events which took place.*
- *Explain United States involvement in the Pacific during World War II.*

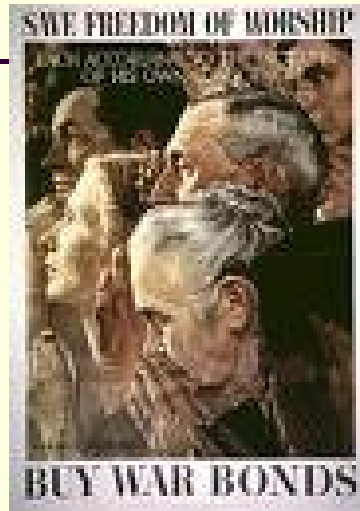
World War II: Americans at War

I. Arsenal of Democracy

A. Troop Mobilization

1. Selective Training and Service Act - required all males aged 21 to 36 to register for military service.
2. Defense spending - \$2 billion to \$10 billion in 1940.

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3. Four Freedoms Speech

“We look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms. The first is freedom of **speech and expression**... the second is freedom of every person to **worship** God in his own way... The third is freedom from **want [need]**... The fourth is freedom from **fear**.”

-FDR, State of the Union Message, January 6, 1941.

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4. A total of 16 million Americans or GI's served as soldiers, sailors and aviators during World War II.

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II. War Economics

- A. Ending of the Great Depression was just around the corner.
- B. War Productions Board (WPB) – purpose was to help direct the conversion of peacetime industries to industries that produced war goods.
 - 1. Office of War Mobilization – created by the WPB to help assist the White House of getting needed supplies to the troops.

World War II: Americans at War

- C. The nation went through a huge shift from consumer goods to war material goods.

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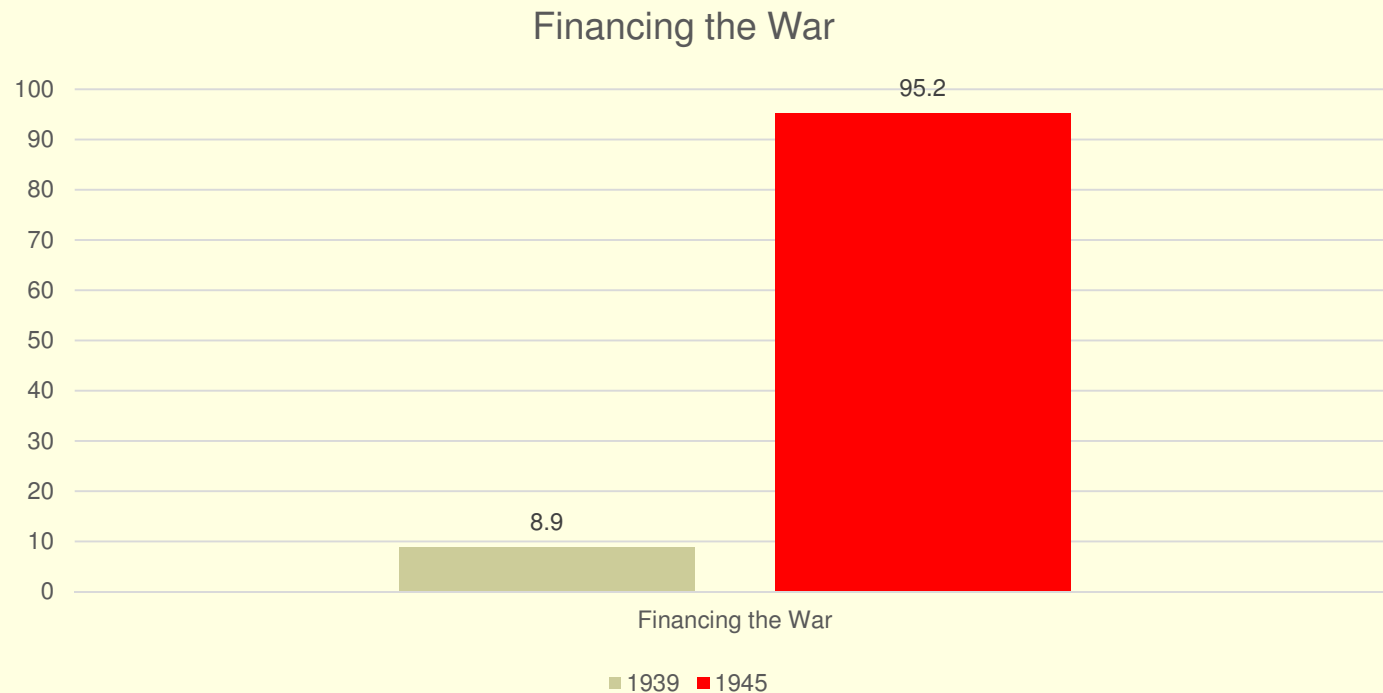
D. Liberty ships – large sturdy ships built by Henry Kaiser to carry supplies and troops overseas.

1. Developed a technique for making ships in half the time (from 200 days to 40 days).

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E. Financing the War

1. Spending: **\$8.9 billion in 1939 to \$95.2 billion in 1945.**



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2. How:

- a. higher taxes.
- b. borrowed money from banks, investors and the public through war bonds.

3. Total war bond sales = \$186 billion.

4. Boosted our national debt from \$43 billion in 1940 to \$259 billion in 1945.

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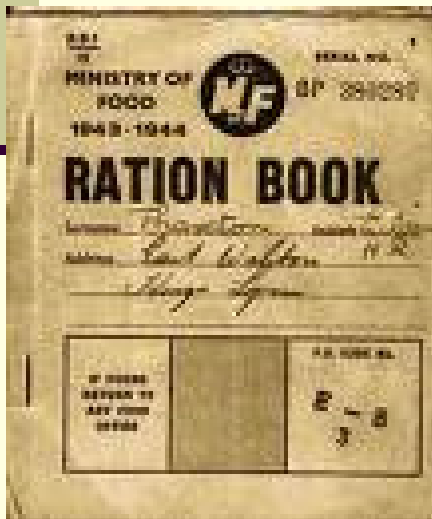
III. Life on the Home Front

A. Shortages

1. Metal, rubber, nylon, gasoline all went to make goods for the war effort.

B. Food Rationing

1. Office of Price Administration (OPA) was created to stop price increases.
 - a. OPA assigned point values to items and issued ration books to American citizens.

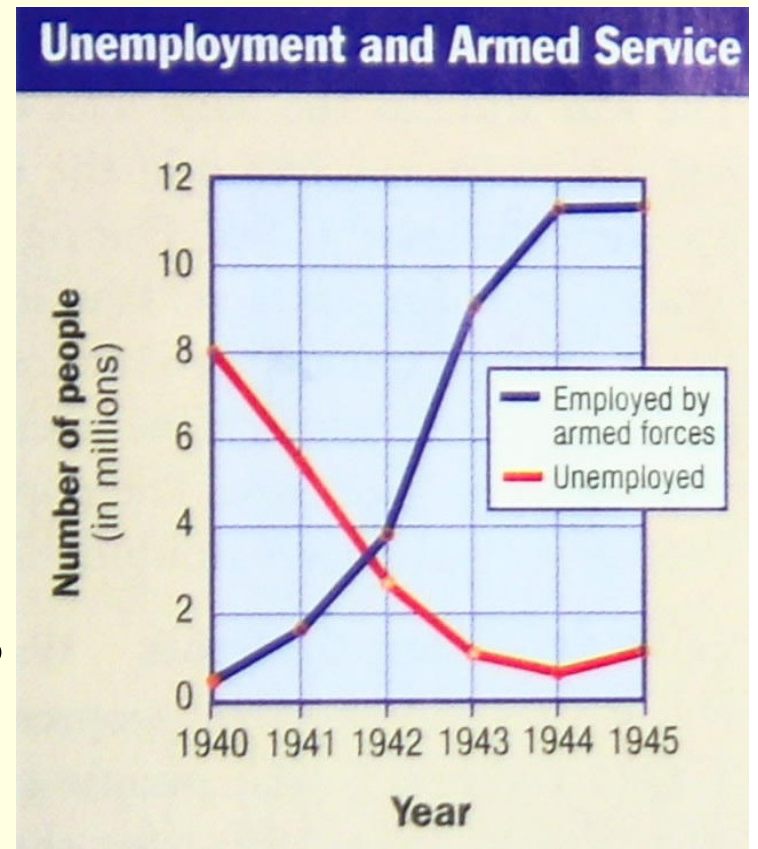


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C. Public support

1. Office of War Information – **created to work with magazine publishers, advertising agencies, and radio stations to stir Americans patriotic feelings.**

2. Victory gardens
3. Recycling of materials.



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4. Women

- a. Joined the workforce out of a sense of patriotism.
- b. Gave them an opportunity to work at jobs that would otherwise be closed to them.
- c. Worked in manufacturing plants:
 - i. defense industries, shipyards, aircraft factories.

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- d. Rosie the Riveter – was an icon and nickname for women who worked at war-producing jobs.

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Student Chapter Objectives

- *Explain the influences the United States had in helping the Allies win the war in Europe.*
- *Describe the influence the Soviet Union had on helping the Allies push the German's back to Germany.*
- *List and describe the battles which took place on the African, European and Pacific Theaters.*
- *Describe the Holocaust and the effects this era of history has had on the world's population.*
- *Explain how the war ended in Europe and the Pacific.*

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- I. Atlantic Charter – a joint declaration between Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt on the future of the U.S. working with the Allies to fight the Axis powers.
 - A. Will become the basis for the United Nations.

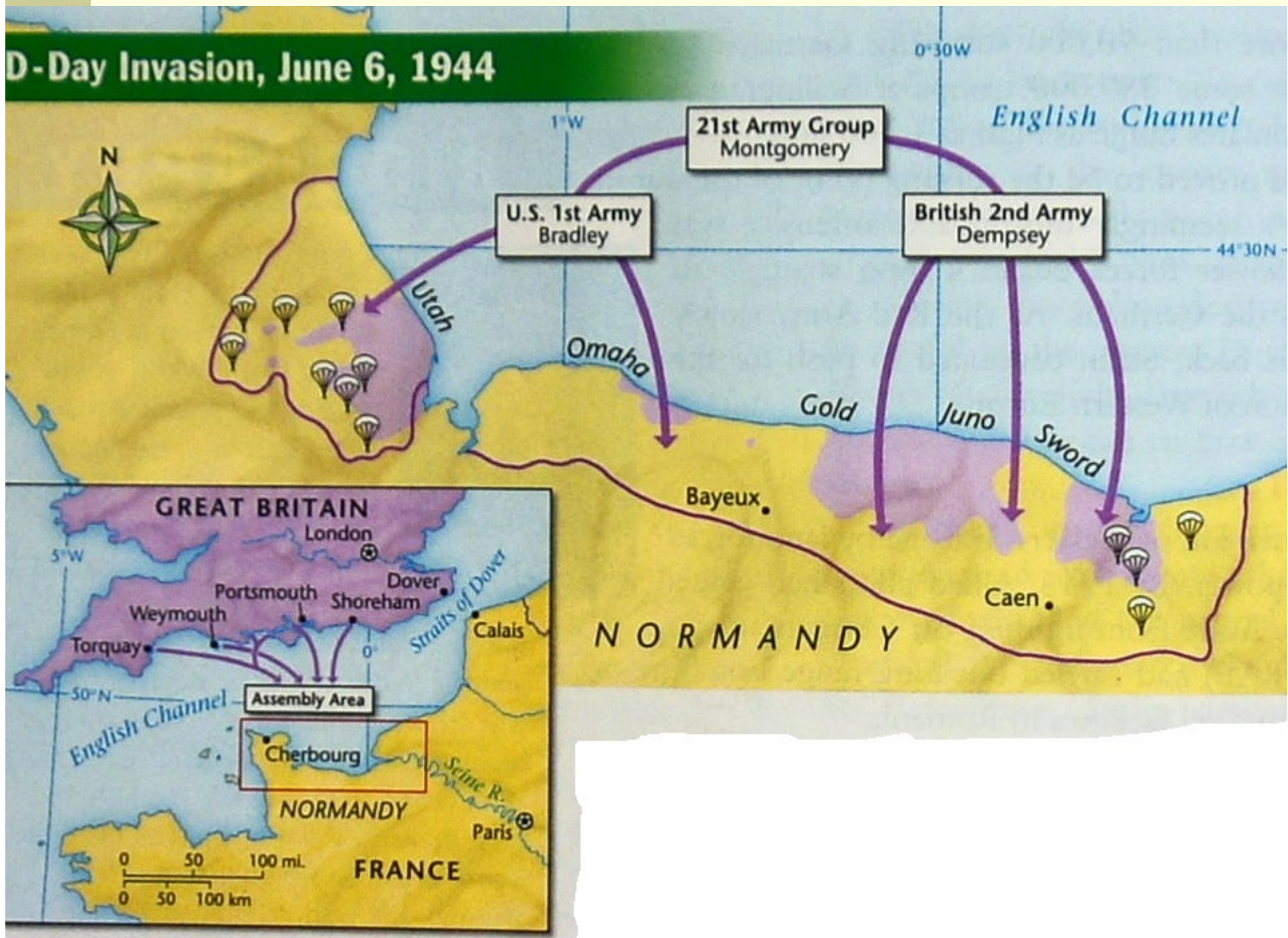


Name of Battle	When was the battle fought?	Who was involved in the battle?	Where did the battle happen?	What happened between the two sides?	Why did the battle happen?	Who won?
Battle of Atlantic						
Battle of North Africa						
Italian Invasion						
D-Day						
Retaking France						
Germany						
Soviet Union						

Allied Advances in Europe and North Africa, 1942-1945



D-Day Invasion, June 6, 1944



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III. Retaking of France

- A. In Paris an uprising helped to free the city of German control. Along with help from the U.S. military, Paris was once again under French control.

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IV. Carpet Bombing of Germany:

- A. Where warplanes would scatter large numbers of bombs over a wide area.
- B. The Royal Air Force along with the U.S. Air Force used this technique on Germany.
- C. Nearly 3,000 planes took part in this campaign.

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V. Germany and the Soviet Union

A. War in the Soviet Union

1. Germany breaks the non-aggression pact with Stalin.
2. The United States will extend the Lend-Lease Act to the Soviet Union.

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VI. Holocaust

A. Anti-Semitism – the discrimination or violent hostility directed at the Jews.

1. Mein Kampf: Book written by Hitler that laid out his plans for the genocide of the Jewish people.

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2. Hitler made anti-Semitism the official policy of Germany in 1933.
3. By the end of the war, six million Jews were involved in the Holocaust – the systematic murder of European Jews.

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B. Nazi Policies

1. Defined a Jew as **any person who had three or four Jewish grandparents, regardless of his or her current religion; or any person who had two Jewish grandparents and practiced the Jewish religion.**

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2. 1935 – Nuremberg laws **stripped Jews of German citizenship; they outlawed marriage between Jews and non-Jews and encouraged boycotts of Jewish businesses.**



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C. Hitler's police

1. The Gestapo – a secret police that was created to help instill the new laws against the Jewish people.
2. The SS - an elite guard that developed into the private army of the Nazi party.

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3. Main job of the SS was to guard the concentration camps – places where political prisoners are confined, usually under harsh conditions.

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D. Ghettos

1. After *Kristallnacht* or the night of broken glass, many Jews had lost hope of working with the Nazis.
2. *Nearly 130,000 Jews fled Germany to seek refuge in other European countries and the United States. But most Jewish refugees will not be welcomed because of the Great Depression.*

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3. The Nazis will begin to put Jews into Ghettos - or sealed off areas within a city where Jewish people were forced to live.
 - a. Warsaw Ghetto

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E. Genocide

1. In 1942, Nazi officials met at the Wannsee Conference to develop a plan of genocide – the deliberate destruction of an entire ethnic or cultural group, against the Jewish population.

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F. Death Camps

1. To achieve the genocide of the Jewish population, the Nazis created Death Camps for the mass murder of the Jewish people.



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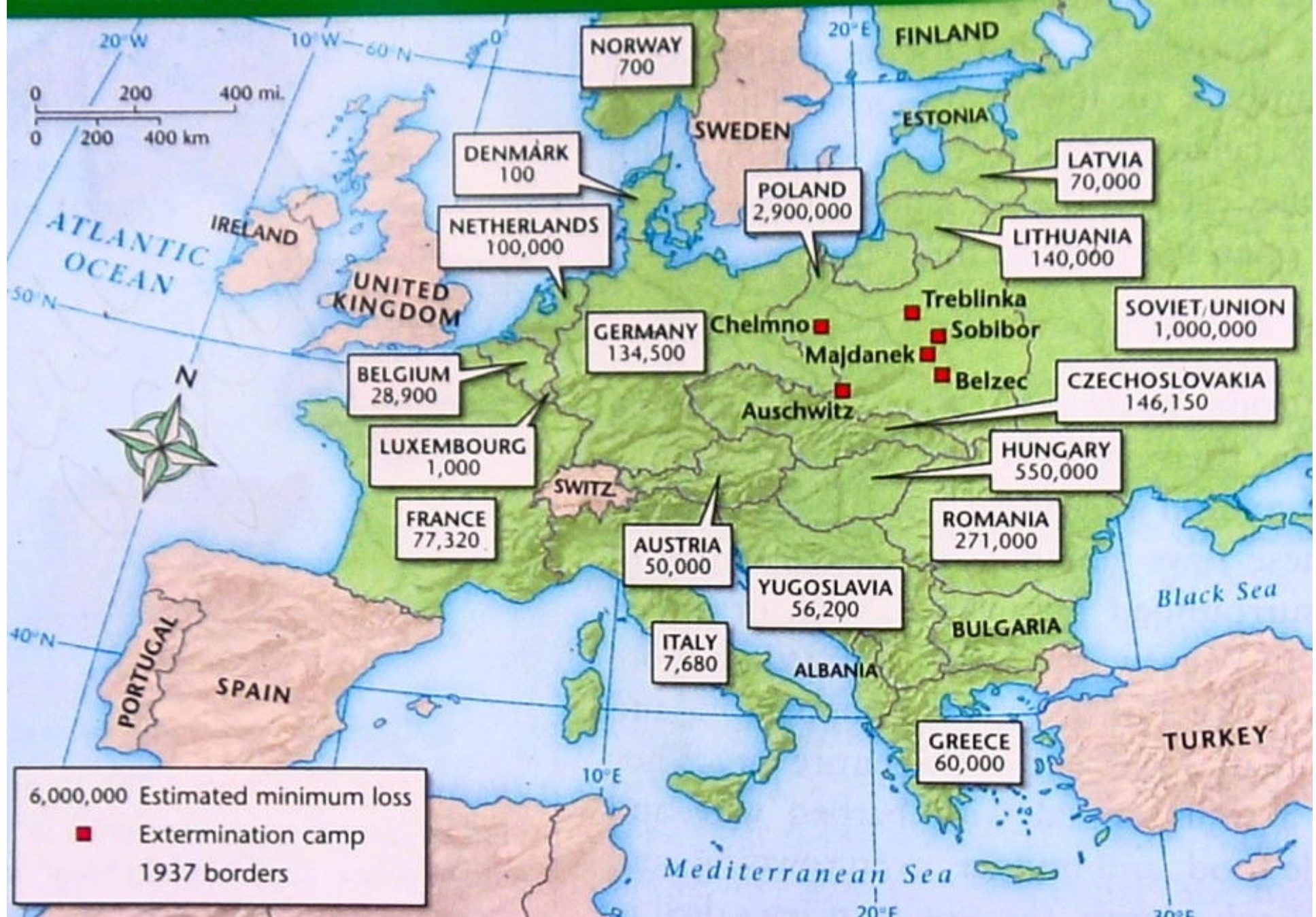
2. *Jews were brought in by train in cattle cars, separated, and then either forced into a work camp or to the gas chambers. Poison gas was the most effective way for the Nazis to kill the Jews. Later their bodies were either thrown into a furnace and burned, or put into mass shallow graves and buried.*

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3. At Auschwitz - **12,000 victims could be gassed and cremated in a single day.**



Estimated Jewish Losses in the Holocaust



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G. Fighting back

1. Not all Jews went willingly to the camps. Many Jews will fight back against the Nazis.
2. Escape was the most common form of resistance.
3. Most uprisings came too late and Nazi soldiers were usually able to control them when they happened.

World War II: Americans at War

H. Rescue and Liberation

1. The United States knew of the mass murdering of Jews as early as 1942, **but reported very little of it.**
2. By 1944, Roosevelt created the War Refugee Board (WRB) **to try to help people threatened by the Nazis.**

World War II: Americans at War

3. Even though it started late, the WRB saved 200,000 lives.
 - a. Nuremberg Trials –
horrified by the conduct of the Nazi's, many Nazi leaders were put on trial for the crimes they had committed. Out of 24 defendants, 12 were sentenced to death.

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VII. Germany Surrenders

- A. As the Soviet Union pushes German troops back into Berlin from the East and Allied troops push the German army into Berlin from the West and South, Hitler decides not to flee.

World War II: Americans at War

- B. He will commit suicide in an underground bunker on April 30, 1945.
- C. On May 8, 1945, Germany will surrender and the war in Europe was over.
(V-E Day)



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VIII. War in the Pacific

A. Japanese Advances: why???

1. Pearl Harbor: to destroy the U.S. Naval fleet.
2. Clarks Field: to destroy U.S. air base.
3. Wake Island: to destroy U.S. base.
4. Guam: to destroy U.S. base.

World War II: Americans at War

5. Philippine island of Luzon

- a. US. troops retreated to the Bataan Peninsula.
- b. General Douglas MacArthur
 - i. Commander of the Army in Asia.
 - ii. Withdrew his troops to the Bataan Peninsula.

World War II: Americans at War

iii. He will escape to Australia, leaving his Army behind.

6. Hong Kong/Singapore: to destroy the British threat.

a. China will join the allies in 1941.

7. Dutch East Indies/Malaya: for oil and rubber.

8. Burma: for raw materials.

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Japan's hope was that the U.S. would withdrawal from the Pacific, which would leave the Japanese easy access to the natural resources of South East Asia.

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B. Bataan Death March



1. In 1942, 76,000 American and Filipinos will surrender to invading Japanese forces on the peninsula of Bataan.



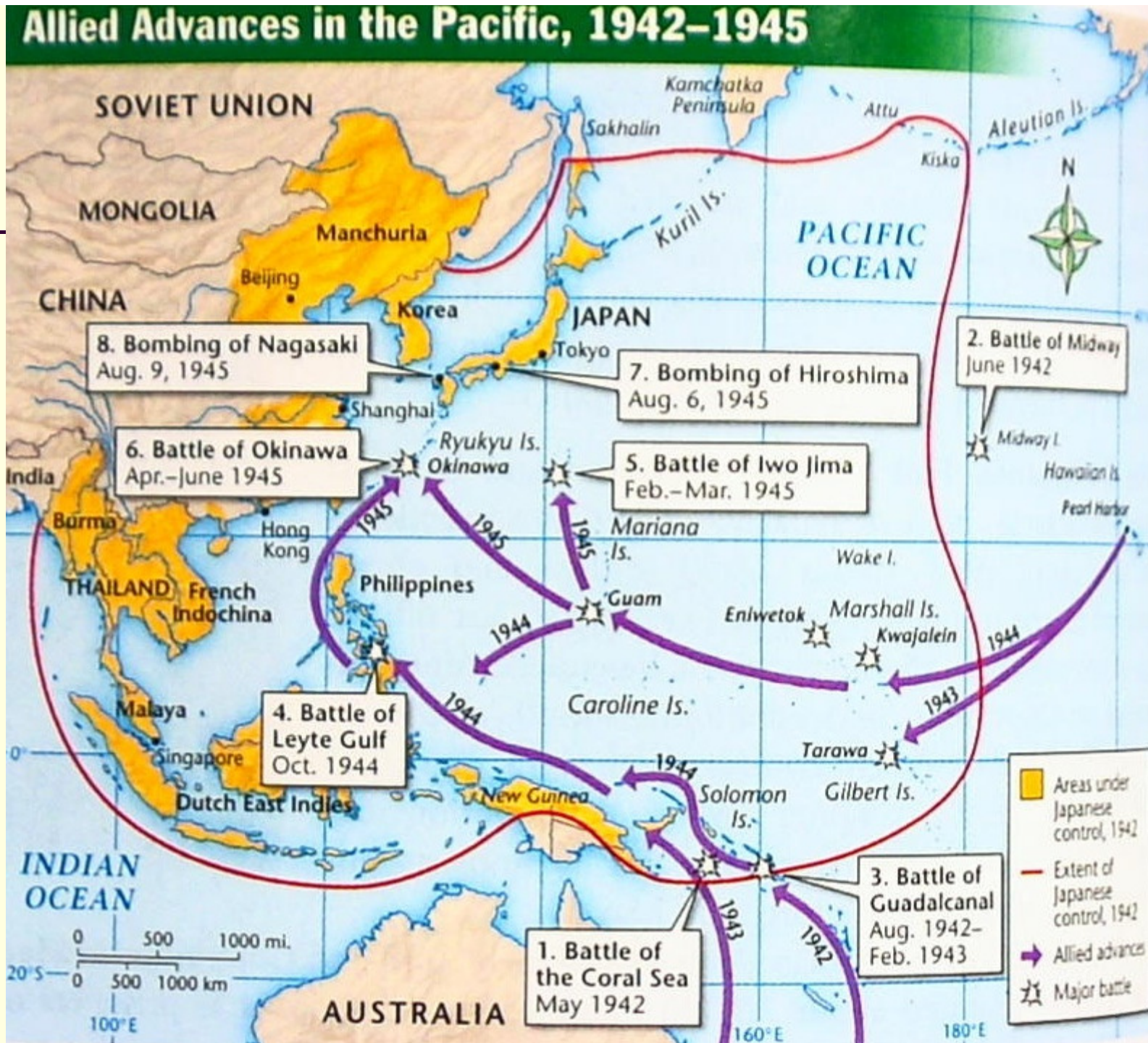
2. The Japanese forces will march the prisoners nearly 60 miles.

World War II: Americans at War

3. Many will die on the 6-12 day march from dehydration, or from being tortured. This event will be known as the **Bataan Death March**.
4. **In total, nearly 25,000 people will die from this event.**

Name of Battle	When was the battle fought?	Who was involved in the battle?	Where did the battle happen?	What happened between the two sides?	Why did the battle happen?	Who won?
Coral Sea						
Midway						
Guadalcanal						
Leyte Gulf						
Iwo Jima						
Okinawa						

Allied Advances in the Pacific, 1942-1945



World War II: Americans at War

X. Japanese Americans

A. While the United States is fighting the Japanese in the Pacific, many U.S. citizens began to fear Japanese Americans living along the West Coast. Even though many had been born within the U.S., they were often met with hostility from their neighbors.

World War II: Americans at War

B. President Roosevelt on February 10, 1942 will authorize the government to relocate all Japanese Americans and intern them or **confine them to camps in remote areas along the west coast.**



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1. Had no time to prepare belongings.
2. Will lose their jobs and homes from being displaced.
3. Will live in inhumane conditions that allow for disease.
4. Sounds like a concentration camp.
5. Will be allowed to leave in 1945, but it will take until 1988 for the government to award each family \$20,000 and an official apology.

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XI. Navajo Wind talkers

- A. The American military needed a way to communicate with each other in the Pacific without the Japanese intercepting and decoding the messages.

World War II: Americans at War

- B. The government will hire **Native Americans to communicate in the Navajo language – a language that was foreign to the Japanese.**
- C. **This was one way for the U.S. to stay ahead of the Japanese.**



World War II: Americans at War

XII. Ending the War in the Pacific

A. After taking the island of Okinawa, the U.S. military had some decisions to make about how to end the war in the Pacific. They knew that if they invaded the island of Japan, it would be a costly invasion.

World War II: Americans at War

B. Manhattan Project:

1. **Albert Einstein** had described to Roosevelt back in 1939, the creation of a new type of bomb that could be built.
2. The development of the atomic bomb became known as the: **Manhattan Project.**

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- a. Overseer of the Manhattan Project: **Julius Oppenheimer.**
- b. July 16, 1945: **the first atomic bomb is field tested in a desert in New Mexico.**

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C. Decision to drop the bomb: alternative possibilities:

1. Massive invasion of Japan.
2. Naval blockade of Japan.
3. Softening of Allied demands for an unconditional surrender.

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D. *Because of the death of Roosevelt months earlier, V-P. Harry S. Truman would have to make the final decision. Truman had no difficulty deciding to use the bomb.*



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- E. First target: Hiroshima, August 6, 1945.
A large Japanese military base.
- F. Second target: Nagasaki, August 9, 1945.
- G. Japan will surrender on August 14, 1945.
and Americans will celebrate V - J Day.
- H. The formal surrender will take place
aboard the *U.S.S. Missouri* on
September 2, 1945.



World War II: Americans at War

