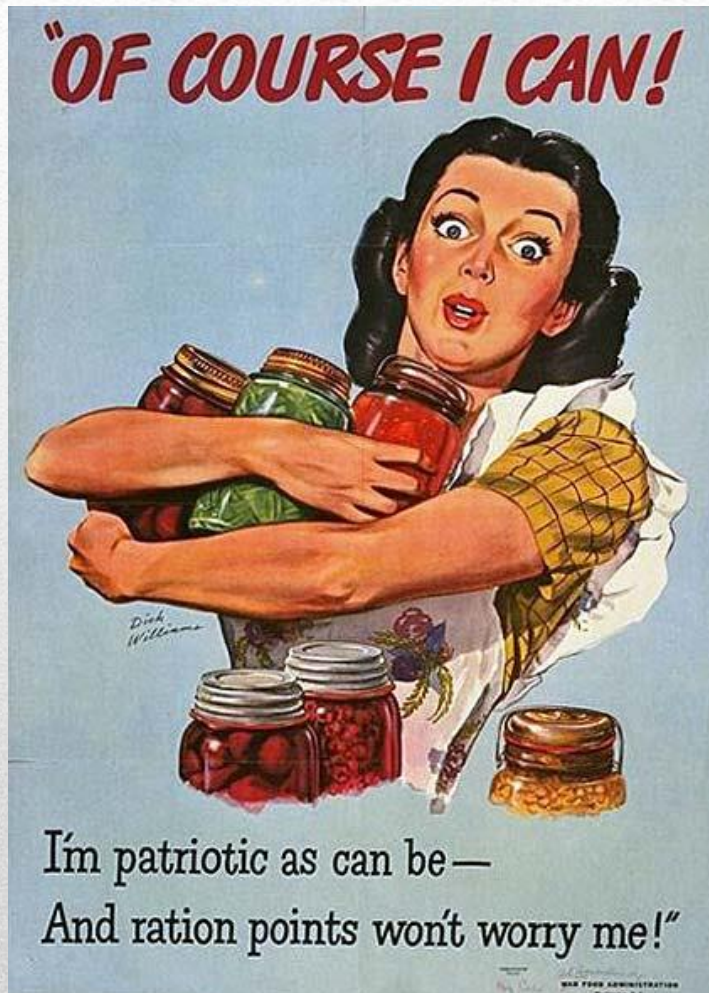


# Daily Review #20

- Based on your prior knowledge, what is the primary reason the U.S. became involved in WW2?
- *Please start on the top Wednesday.*  
*Thanks 😊*



# War on the Home Front



**SSUSH19 The student will identify the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, especially the growth of the federal government.**

# The Rise of Anti-Democratic Govt's

- Totalitarian government: political system in which the government has total control over the people's lives
- 3 types of totalitarian governments:
  - Fascism
  - Communism
  - Nazism

## The Rise of Totalitarian Leaders

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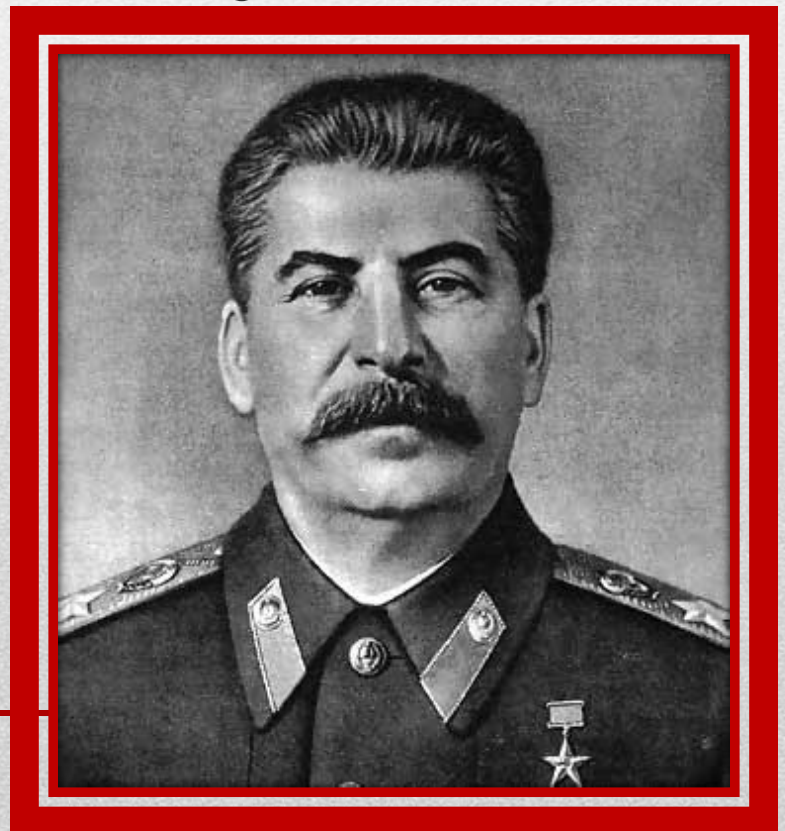
# Fascism in Italy

- political philosophy that advocates a strong, centralized, nationalistic government headed by a powerful dictator
- anti-communist
- Allows private property with strong government controls
- Stresses the Nation over the individual
- Dictator = Benito Mussolini



# Communism in Russia

- Economic system based on government ownership of private property and industry
- Communists instituted one-party rule (making it totalitarian as well)
- Took away individual liberties
- Dictator = Joseph Stalin  
(was Vladimir Lenin until 1926)
- Stalin did not allow opposition



# Nazism in Germany

- Extreme nationalism coupled with extreme racism
- Focus on military expansion
- Private property is allowed with government controls
- Anti- Communist
- Adolf Hitler



# Causes of WWII

- Japan, Germany, and Italy UNITE to form AXIS POWERS
- Soviet Union (Russia), France and Great Britain would make up the ALLIED POWERS (soon the USA)
- September 1, 1939 Hitler invaded Poland, beginning the war
- US was still neutral, but passed the Lend-Lease Act: President could send aid to any nation whose defense was considered vital to the US
- On December 7, 1941 Japan attacked the US at Pearl Harbor. The next day US declared war!

## World War II Begins

## **a. Explain A. Philip Randolph's proposed march on Washington, D.C., and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's response.**

- In 1941, A Philip Randolph, an African American Union leader began organizing a large protest march on Washington D.C. over discriminatory hiring practices in national defense jobs.
- In response to the threatened march, Roosevelt issued an executive order declaring that the defense industry would not discriminate based on race, creed, color, or national origin.



A. Philip Randolph with Eleanor Roosevelt

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# A. Philip Randolph Continues

- He organized and led the first predominantly AA labor union: Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- Civil Rights Activists-FDR's EO-8802 (banning discrimination in the defense industries during WWII) in 1941
- Harry S. Truman's EO 9981 (ending segregation in the armed services) in 1948



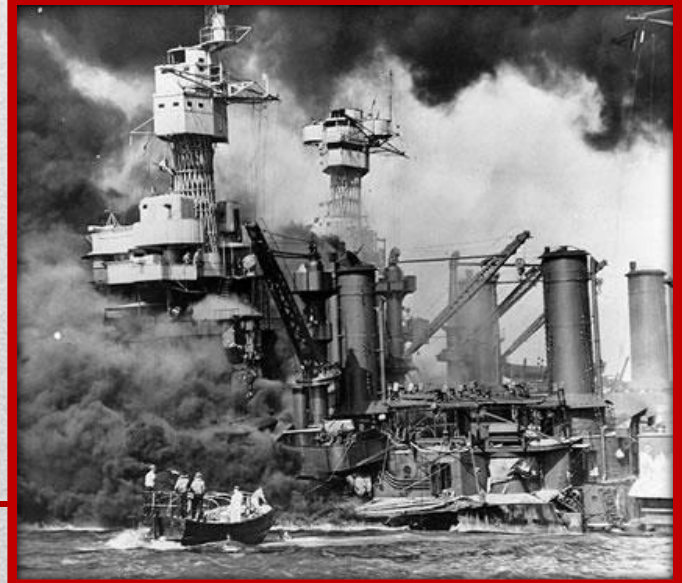
## **b. Explain the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the internment of Japanese- Americans, German-Americans, and Italian-Americans.**

- Japan, an island country was dependent on the U.S. for many natural resources: oil, steel, and iron.
  - In 1940 the U.S. placed an embargo on Japan, refusing to sell the Japanese airplane fuel and other goods which could be used for war against the British who had colonies in the Pacific.
  - Upset with the embargo, Japan became allies with Germany and Italy.
  - After Japan invaded China, the U.S. reduced the amount of oil being shipped to Japan.
-



# Pearl Harbor

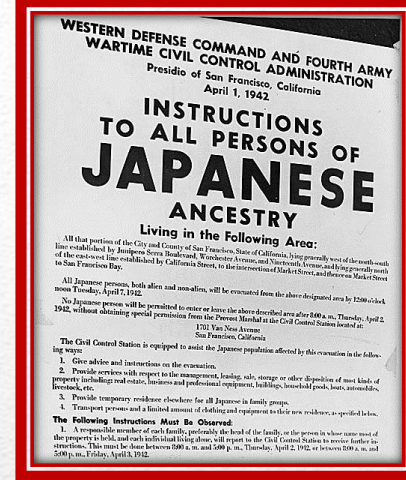
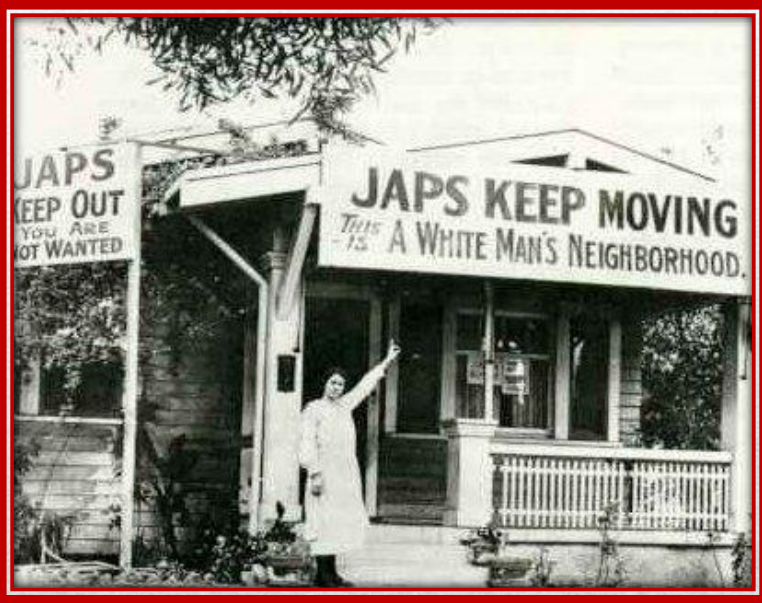
- In an attempt to cripple the U.S. Navy's Pacific fleet, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941, sinking or damaging 21 ships and killing over 2,400 Americans.
- The U.S. declared war on Japan the following day.



# Internment

- In December 1941, Roosevelt issued an executive order requiring enemy aliens (Germans, Italians, and Japanese) to register with the police.
  - Shortly afterward the president lifted the order for Germans and Italians, but not for Japanese.
  - The attack on Pearl Harbor made many Americans feel that the Japanese, including Japanese Americans were a threat.
  - In response to this fear, Roosevelt issued another executive order creating the War Relocation Authority.
-

# Internment



- Under the order, 90% of the Japanese Americans living in California were forced to sell all their possessions and relocate to camps in several western states.
- The internments were challenged in 1944 under *Korematsu v. U.S.* but was upheld by the Supreme Court.

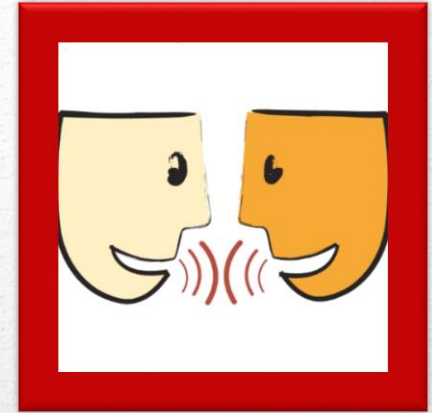
# Daily Review #21

- According to Churchill, what does appeasement mean?



## CW#19: When they Came for Me--50pts

- Read Martin Niemoller biography--5mins
- Discuss biography with your partner and answer the accompanying questions-10mins (each of you must turn in answers)
- You and your partner will select a current issue that you both would like to address. For that issue you will create
  - A poster to advocate/protest
  - A slogan (consistent with Niemoller's famous statement) that will support your campaign
  - Evidence as to why issue is important



Slogan



Evidence as to why  
issue is important



# No Daily Review



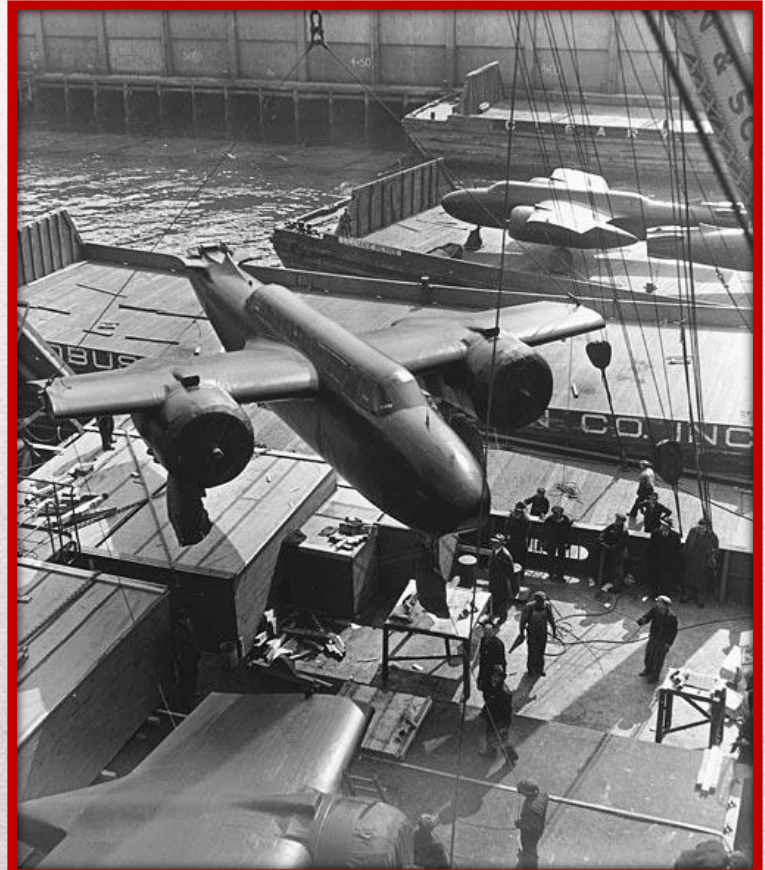
- No Daily Review
  - If you did not present your poster yesterday; please get it out of your makeup bucket
  - If you did present, No Worries 😊 Current Events will start shortly!
-

**c. Explain major events; include the lend-lease program, the Battle of Midway, D-Day, and the fall of Berlin.**

**Lend-Lease Program:**

- Great Britain had declared war against Germany in 1939.
  - Though many favored helping the British, the U.S. remained neutral under the Neutrality Act.
  - By 1940 France had been overrun by the German army and Britain had run out of money to fight the war.
  - Fearing that if the British lost, the U.S. would be the next target of the Axis Powers, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act.
-

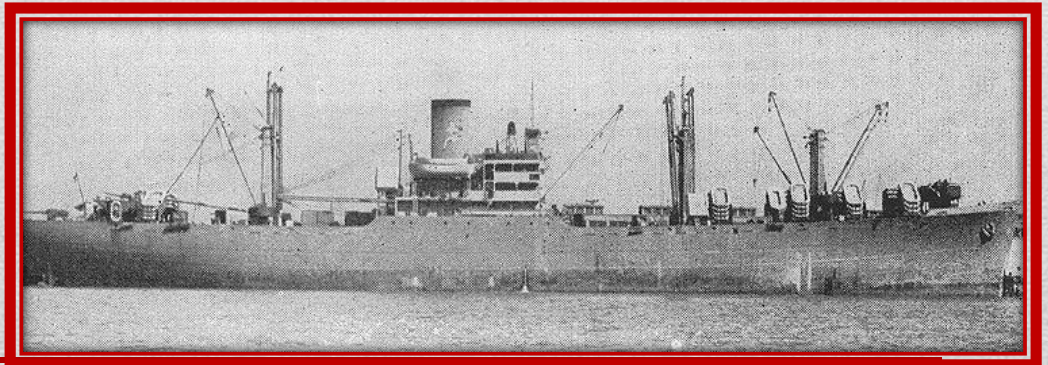
- The lend-lease program allowed the U.S. to send weapons to Britain if Britain promised to pay rent or return them after the war.



# Neutrality Act

- As not only the U.S., but the world struggled to emerge from the economic depression, military dictators in several countries began to gain power (Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia).
- Worried that the U.S. would be drawn into another European war, Congress passed the Neutrality Act which made it illegal for Americans to sell weapons to any country at war and that goods purchased from the U.S. had to be paid in cash and transported on non U.S. ships.

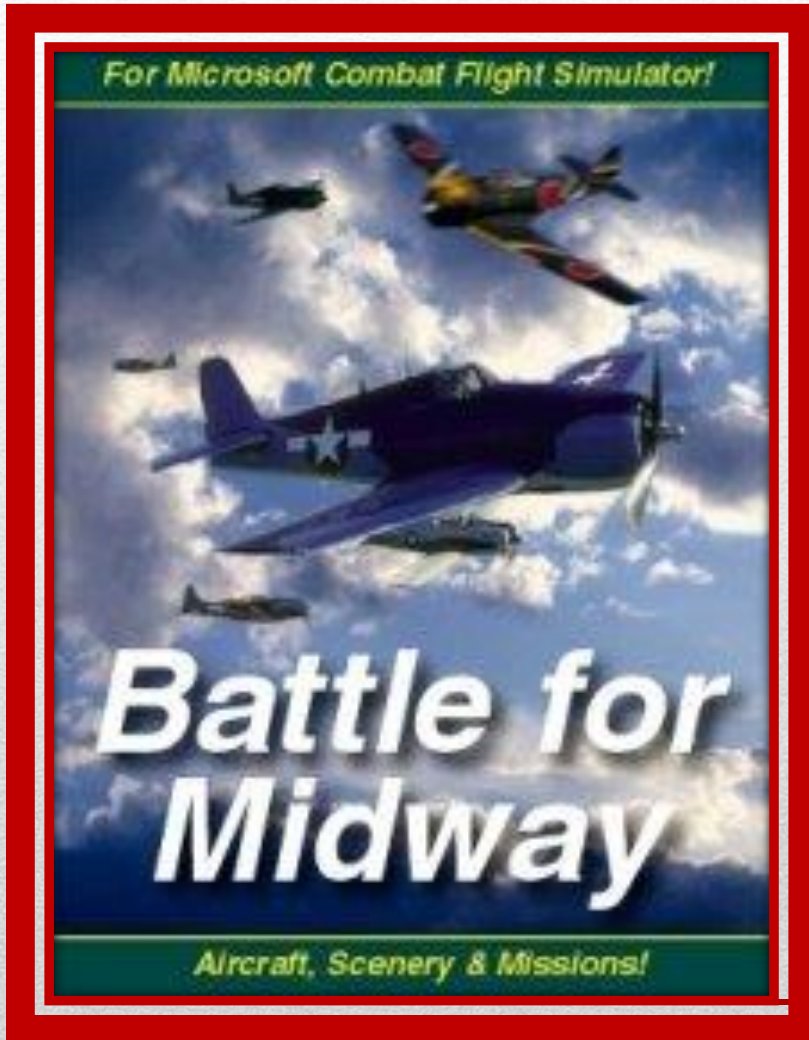
*Why would Congress insist on goods being transported on non U.S. ships?*



# Neutrality Act of 1935 and 1939

- Made it illegal to sell arms or make loans to nations at war
  - 1939—modified act to allow “cash and carry” basis (pay and transport)
  - Roosevelt didn’t like the law but he believed that if he didn’t support it, he’ll lose support for his New Deal legislation.
-

# THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

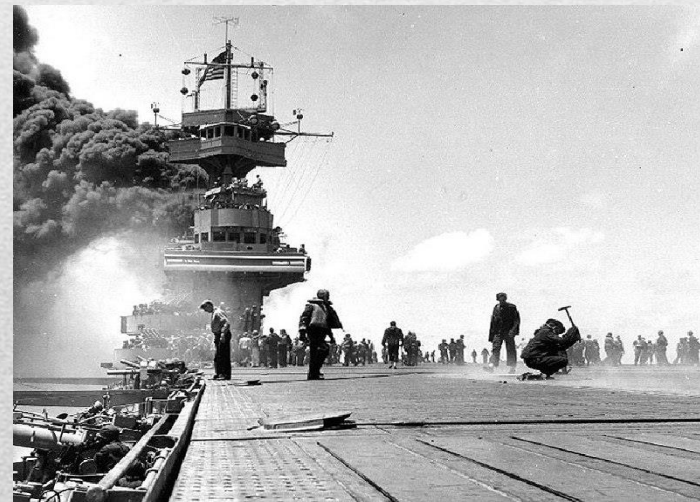
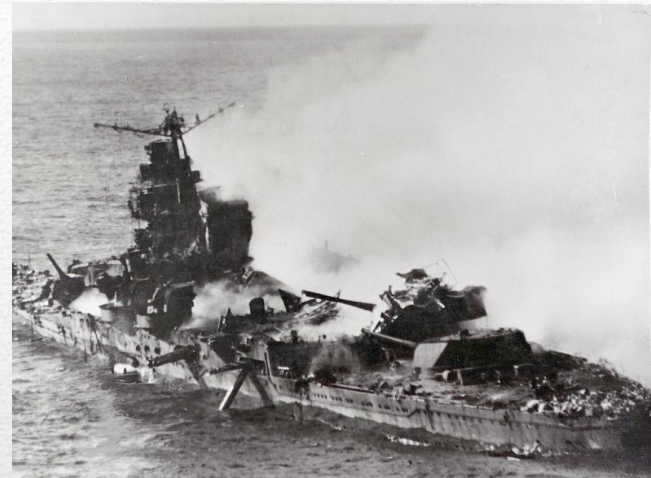
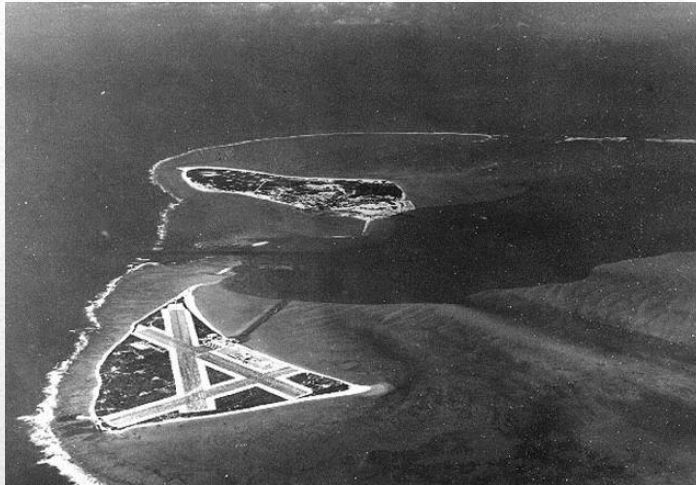


- Japan's next thrust was toward Midway Island – a strategic Island northwest of Hawaii
- Admiral Chester Nimitz, the Commander of American Naval forces in the Pacific, moved to defend the Island
- The Americans won a decisive victory as their planes destroyed 4 Japanese aircraft carriers and 250 planes

# Battle of Midway (June 1942)

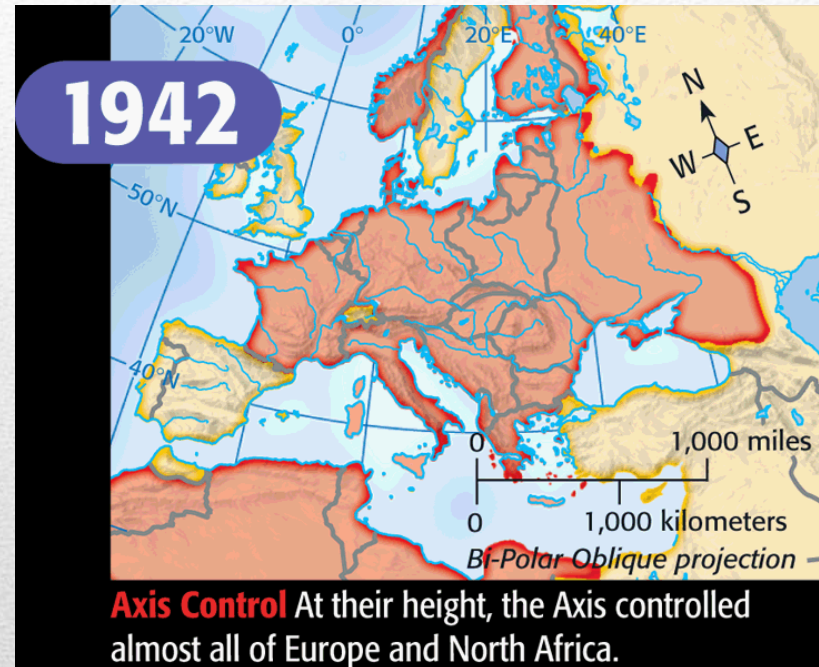
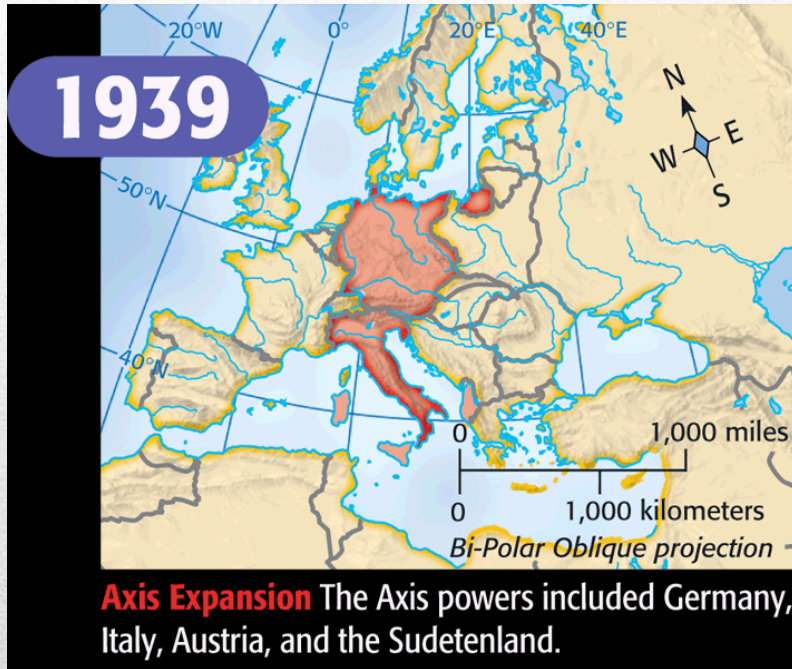
- The Japanese planned on invading Midway Island in order to lure U.S. aircraft carriers into a trap, and destroy the remaining U.S. Pacific fleet.
  - Unknown to the Japanese, the U.S. had broken their secret code, and knew of the impending attack.
  - The U.S. Navy sank four Japanese carriers, and shot down 320 planes badly crippling the Japanese navy.
  - This battle is considered the turning point in the war against Japan-after Midway, the U.S. goes on the offensive against Japan.
-

# Battle of Midway





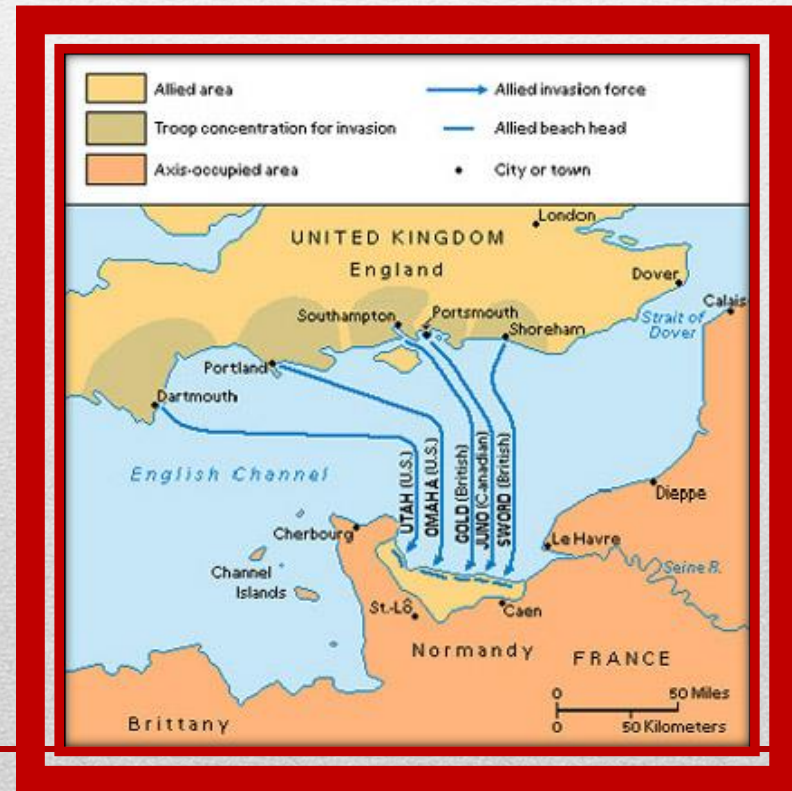
# D-Day (June 6, 1944)



# D-Day

- The Allies chose to attack the Germans in France on the coast of Normandy.
- 100,000 soldiers and 23,000 paratroopers participated in the attack.

*The invasion of France caught the Germans by surprise. Looking at the map, where do you think the Germans thought the invasion would land? Why?*



# D-Day

- Though the D-Day invasion caught the Germans by surprise, heavy American casualties occurred at Omaha Beach.
- The invasion was the turning point of the war in Europe: within two months the Allies had over a million troops in France.





# Fall of Berlin

- As American, British and Russian armies began to close in on Berlin, Hitler, the leader of Germany, committed suicide
- Within a week the German army surrendered, ending the war in Europe (known as V-E Day)

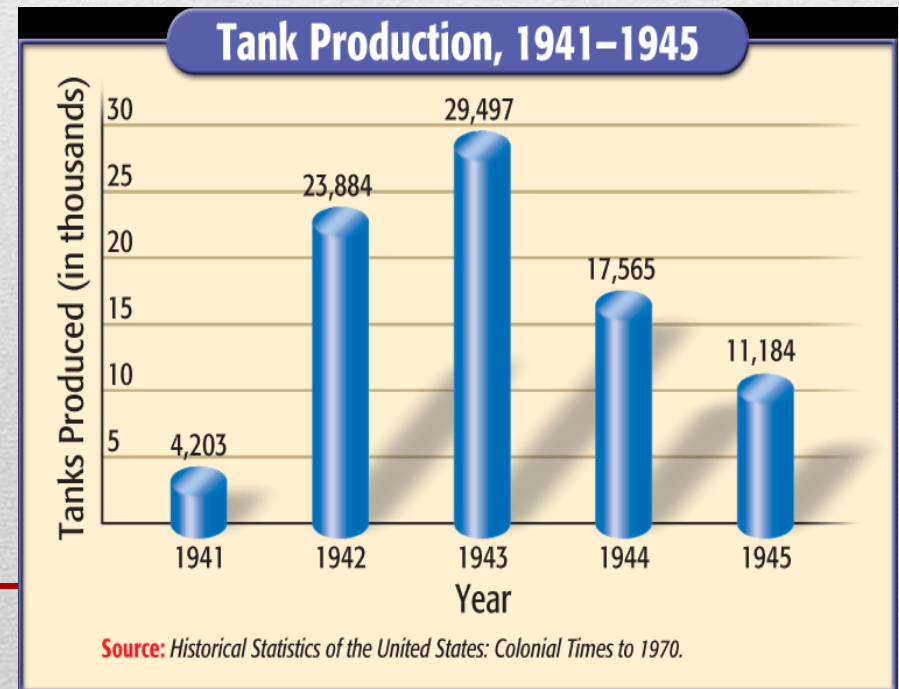
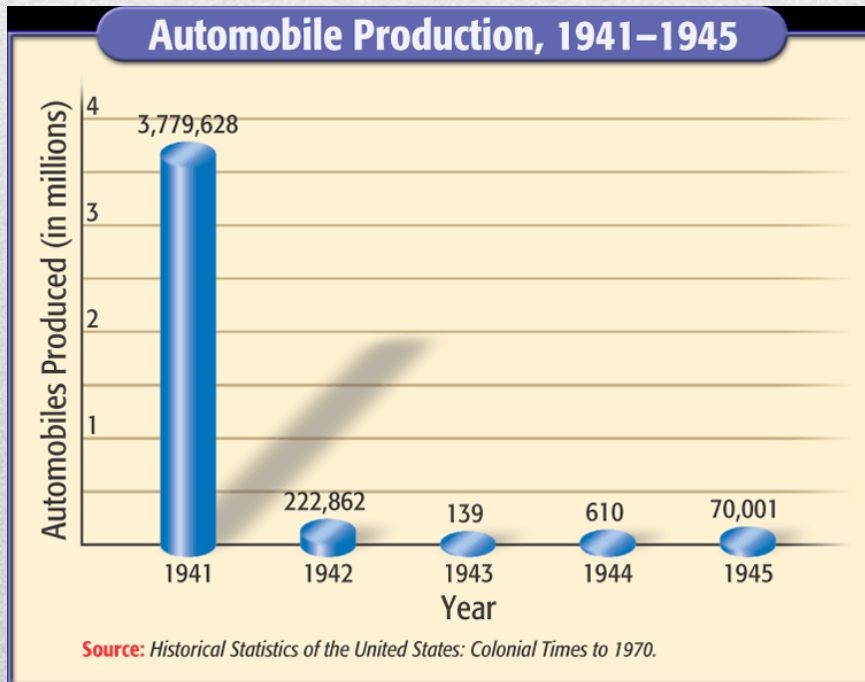


**d. Describe war mobilization, as indicated by rationing, war-time conversion, and the role of women in war industries.**



# War Mobilization

- To prepare the country for war Roosevelt created the War Production Board to help regulate the switch to war time production.
- The automobile industry switched to almost exclusively making tanks, jeeps, trucks, and airplanes.



# War Mobilization



Ship yards switched to producing “Liberty” Ships which were war time cargo vessels.





# Rationing

- During the war, Americans were asked to ration and reduce the amount of goods they were using so that materials and food could be used for the war effort.

 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 

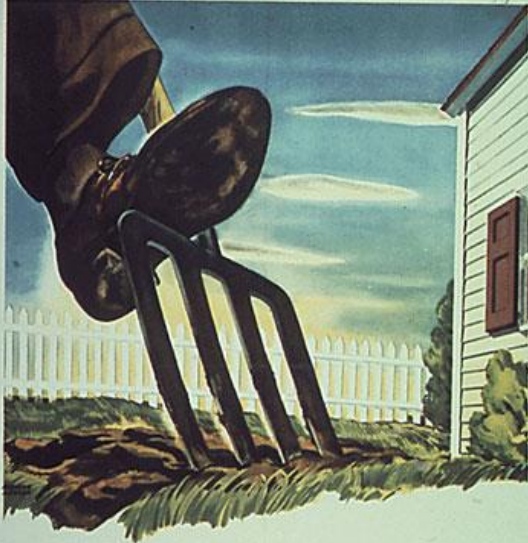
## War Ration Book One

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- 2 This book must not be transferred. It must be held and used only by or on behalf of the person to whom it has been issued, and anyone presenting it thereby represents to the Office of Price Administration, an agency of the United States Government, that it is being so held and so used. For any misuse of this book it may be taken from the holder by the Office of Price Administration.
- 3 In the event either of the departure from the United States of the person to whom this book is issued, or his or her death, the book must be surrendered in accordance with the Regulations.
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**Groundwork for Victory**

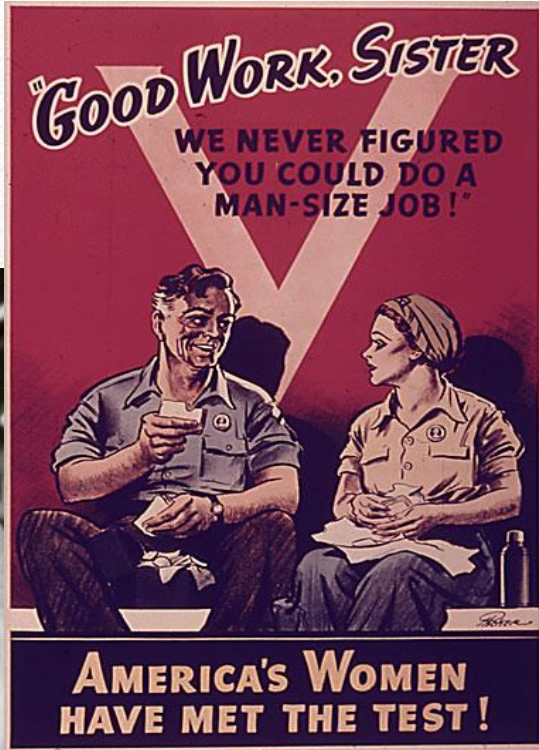
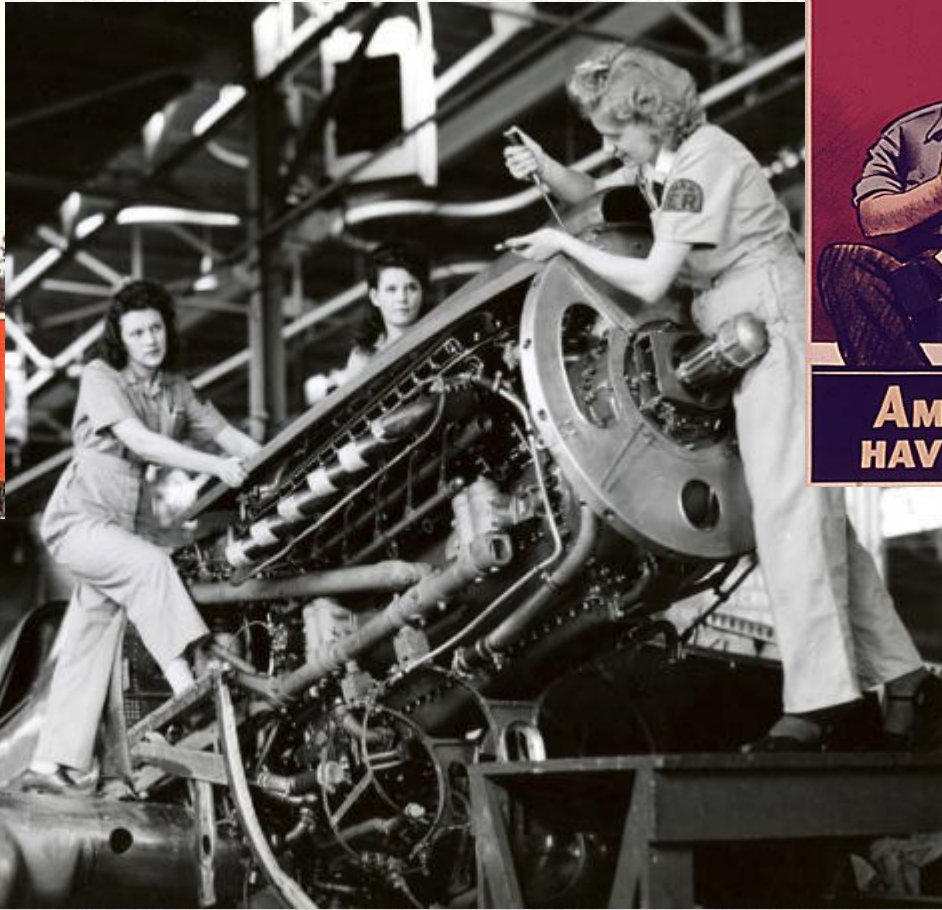
***GROW MORE IN '44***



# Role of Women in War Industries

- With many men fighting overseas, women took over factory jobs to help the war effort.
- The most famous propaganda tool used to draw women into the workforce was “Rosie the Riveter”.

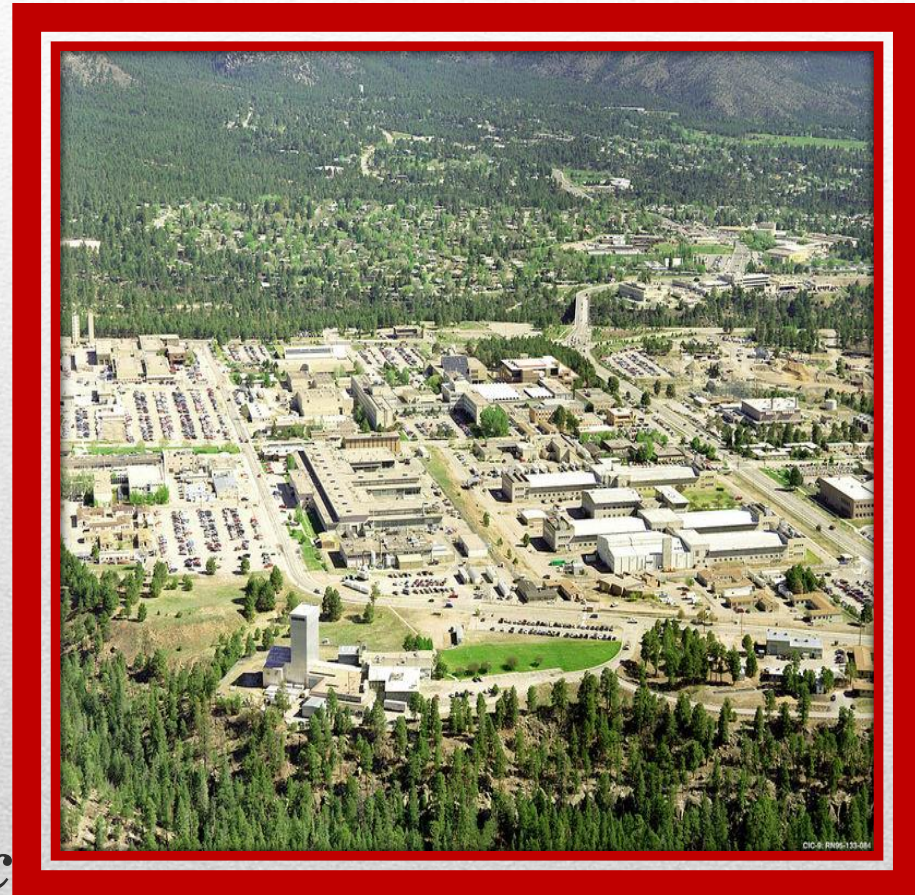




**e. Describe Los Alamos and the scientific, economic, and military implications of developing the atomic bomb.**

**Los Alamos and the Atom Bomb**

- Also known as “Site Y” and the Los Alamos National Laboratory.
- Los Alamos, New Mexico
- Largest science and technology institution in the world.
- *One of the places the atomic bomb was created.*



# The Atomic Bomb

- We wanted to beat the Germans.
    - Develop the bomb and create enriched Uranium before the Nazis did.
  - Manhattan Project
    - \$2 billion (\$22 billion today)
    - 30 different sites. 10 on Manhattan Island (Project Name)
  - Made it for intimidation..... Turned into a weapon of Mass Destruction.
    - We dropped 2 on Japan in the cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki
    - This totally devastated their country.
-

# THE YALTA CONFERENCE

- In February 1945, as the Allies pushed toward victory in Europe, an ailing FDR met with Churchill and Stalin at the Black Sea resort of Yalta in the USSR
- A series of compromises were worked out concerning postwar Europe



(L to R) Churchill, FDR and Stalin at Yalta

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# YALTA AGREEMENTS

- 1) They agreed to divide Germany into 4 occupied zones after the war
- 2) Stalin agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe
- 3) Stalin agreed to help the U.S. in the war against Japan and to join the United Nations



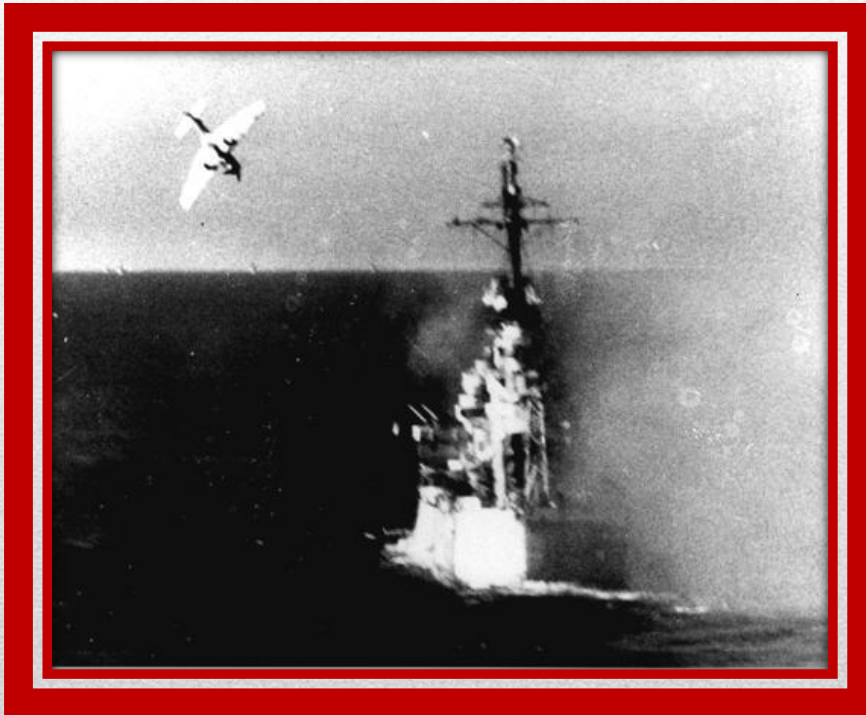
# THE BATTLE FOR OKINAWA



- In April 1945, U.S. marines invaded Okinawa
- The Japanese unleashed 1,900 Kamikaze attacks sinking 30 ships and killing 5,000 seamen
- Okinawa cost the Americans 7,600 marines and the Japanese 110,000 soldiers



# KAMIKAZE PILOTS ATTACK ALLIES



- The Americans continued leapfrogging across the Pacific toward Japan
- Japanese countered by employing a new tactic – Kamikaze (*divine wind*) attacks
- Pilots in small bomb-laden planes would crash into Allied ships

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In the Battle for the Philippines, 424  
Kamikaze pilots sank 16 ships and  
damaged 80 more

# IWO JIMA

- General MacArthur and the Allies next turned to the Island of Iwo Jima
- The island was critical to the Allies as a base for an attack on Japan
- It was called the most heavily defended spot on earth
- Allied and Japanese forces suffered heavy casualties



**American soldiers plant the flag on the Island of Iwo Jima after their victory**

# INVADE JAPAN?

## Okinawa

- After Okinawa, MacArthur predicted that a Normandy type amphibious invasion of Japan would result in 1,500,000 Allied deaths
- President Truman saw only one way to avoid an invasion of Japan . . .



The loss of life at Iwo Jima and Okinawa convinced Allied leaders that an invasion of Japan was not the best idea

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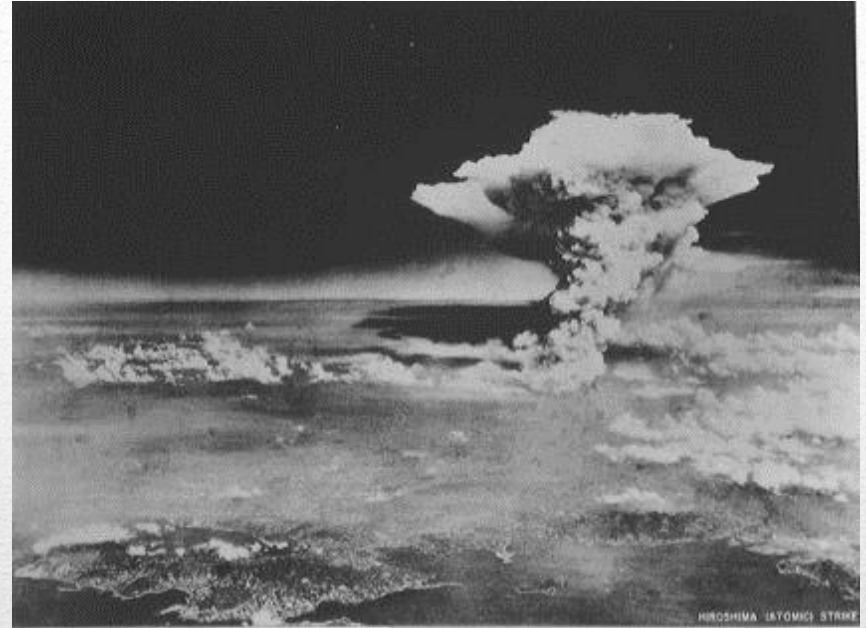
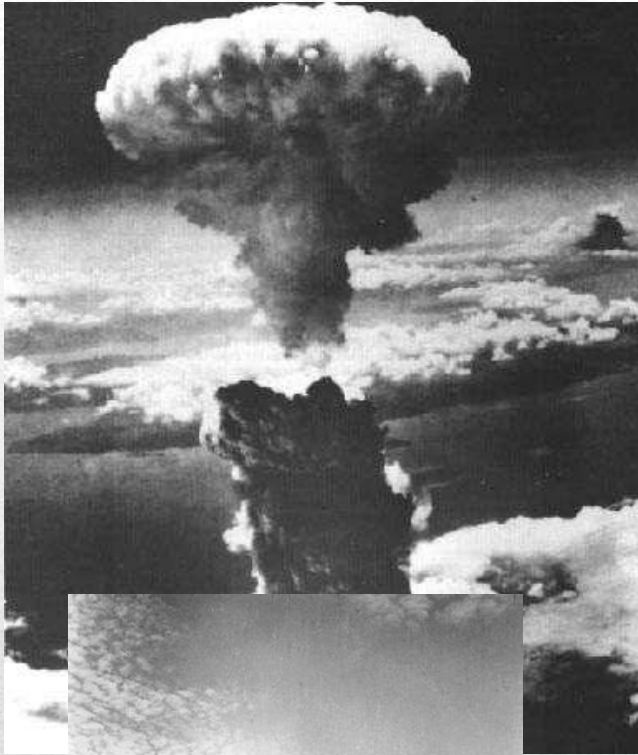


# U.S. DROPS TWO ATOMIC BOMBS ON JAPAN

- Truman warned Japan in late July 1945 that without a immediate Japanese surrender, it faced “prompt and utter destruction”
- On August 6 (Hiroshima) and August 9 (Nagasaki) a B-29 bomber dropped Atomic Bombs on Japan

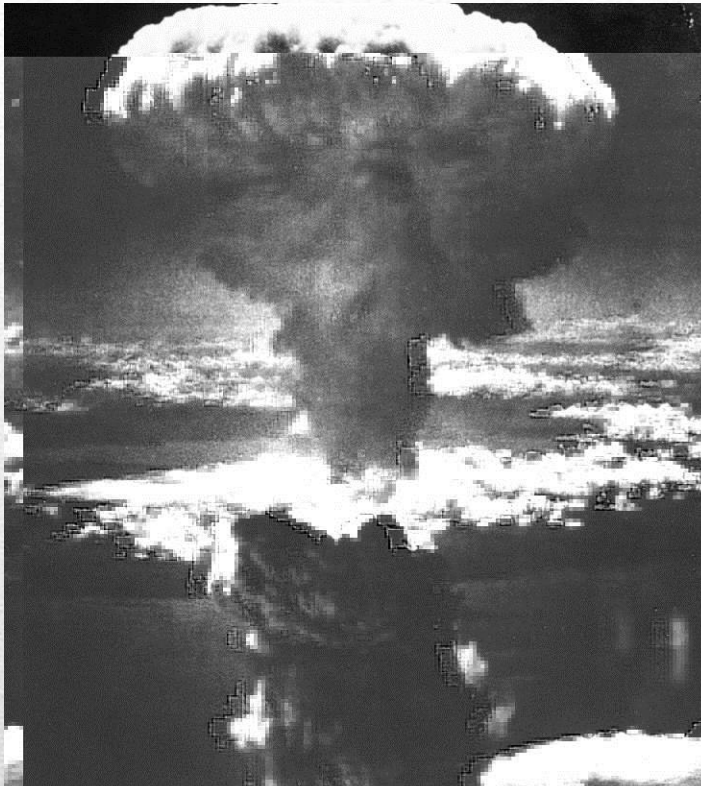


The plane and crew that dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan

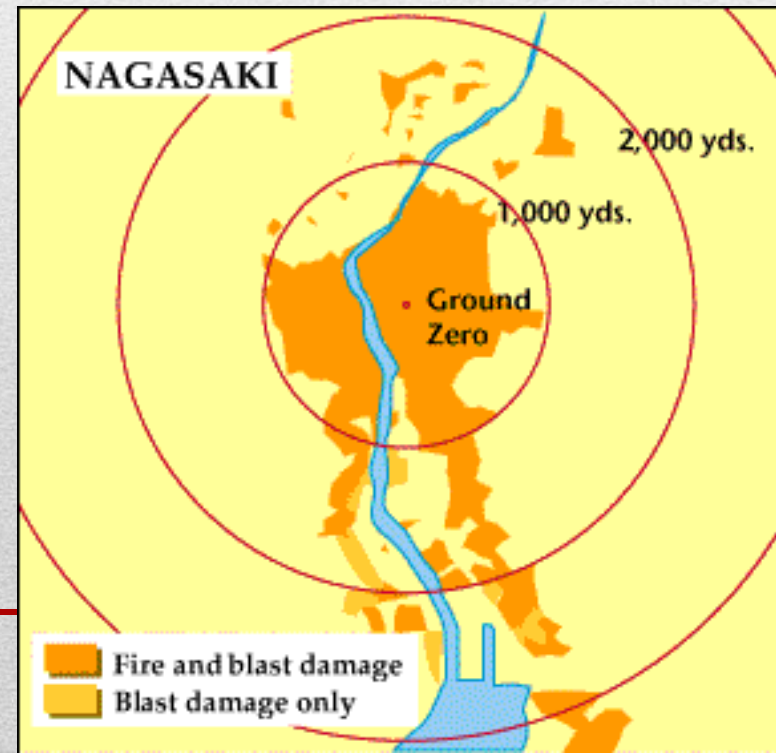


**August 6, 1945**  
**HIROSHIMA**





August 9,  
1945  
NAGASAKI

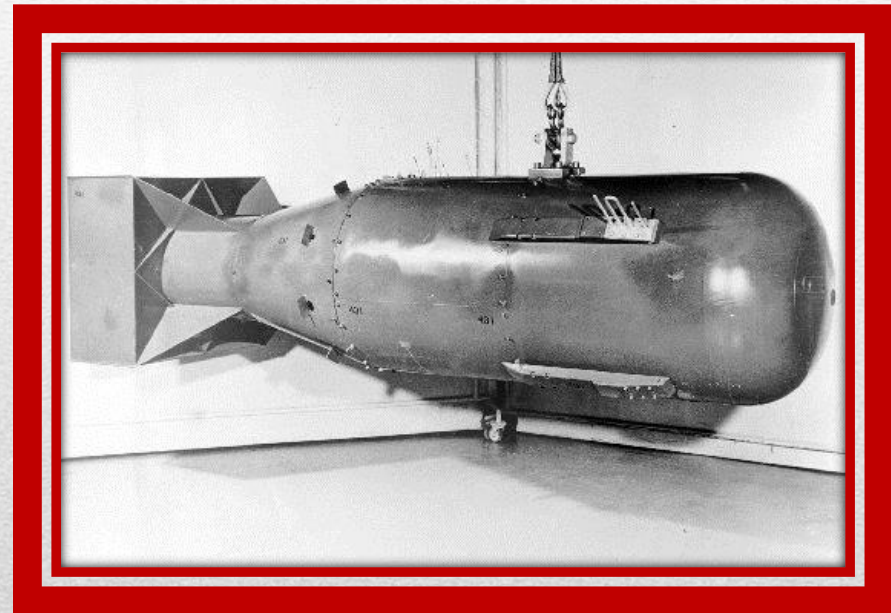


# Fat Man and Little Boy

(The bombs dropped on Japan by the Enola Gay)



Hit Nagasaki



Hit Hiroshima

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# JAPAN SURRENDERS



- Japan surrendered days after the second atomic bomb was dropped
- General MacArthur said, “Today the guns are silent. The skies no longer rain death . . .the entire world is quietly at peace.”

**At the White House, President Harry Truman announces  
the Japanese surrender, August 14, 1945**

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**f. Compare the geographic locations of the European Theater and the Pacific Theater and the difficulties the U.S. faced in delivering weapons, food, and medical supplies to troops.**

### **European Theater**

- Fighting was primarily land-based
- Large scale bombing raids
- More countries involved
- German soldier tended to surrender when defeat was apparent

### **Pacific Theater**

- Fighting was primarily at sea or launched from sea
  - Island hopping & island invasions
  - More up-close fighting
  - Japanese land soldiers & Kamikaze pilots would fight to the death
-