

World War II

How did the following lead to US involvement in World War II?

<p>Italian dictatorships & Aggression Mussolini</p>	<p>Italy invades Ethiopia (1935) Italy aids the fascist forces in Spanish Civil War</p>
<p>German dictatorships & aggression</p>	<p>Germany rearms itself (violation of Treaty of Versailles) Germany sends troops into Rhineland (violation of Treaty of Versailles) Germany takes Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia Germany invades Poland (Sept 1939) causing Britain/France to declare war Germany invades Soviet Union (June 1941)</p>
<p>Japanese dictatorships & aggression Emperor Hirohito/ General Tojo</p>	<p>Japan invades Manchuria (part of China) in 1931 Japan signs alliance treaty with Germany/Italy US cuts off shipments of scrap metals to Japan leading too.....</p>
<p>Attack on Pearl Harbor</p>	<p>Japan began planning attack early in the 1930s Attack occurred on Dec. 7, 1941 while Japanese diplomats were in Washington supposedly to work out the problems between the two countries</p>

Explain the following major issues of World War II

Holocaust	<p>Also known as the “Final Solution”</p> <p>Nazi process of eliminating the Jews from the population</p> <p>Began with a process of separation into walled/fenced in ghettos</p> <p>Eventually, death camps were created to kill and cremate</p> <p>Zyclon B –gas; Auschwitz & Buchenwald(camps)</p>
Internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans	<p>Citizens from all 3 enemy nations were detained by the US govt when war was declared. Esp. Germans/Italians living on the coasts.</p> <p>Some German-Americans were put into camps but only Italian citizens</p> <p>All Japanese were put into camps</p>
<i>Korematsu v U.S.</i>	<p>1944 Supreme Court case</p> <p>Ruled that the US govt internment of Japanese is justified during wartime</p>

Explain the following major issues of World War II

<p>Executive Order 9066</p>	<p>Allowed Sec of War to declare certain areas of the US as “military zones”</p> <p>Ultimately this allowed for the mass deportation of Japanese Americans to internment camps</p>
<p>Development of Conventional Weapons</p>	<p>Planes, tanks, guns, bombs became more sophisticated and powerful</p> <p>First war in which civilians will be targeted (esp. by air raids/bombings)</p>
<p>Development of Nuclear Weapons</p>	<p>Code Name: Manhattan Project</p> <p>Lead scientist: Robert Oppenheimer</p> <p>Developed all over the country but tested at Alamogordo, NM</p> <p>Dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki</p>

Explain the significance of the following major military events of World War II.

Battle of Midway	June 1942 Considered the turning point in the war against Japan US Navy defeats Japanese Navy at Midway Island Use of aircraft carriers becomes essential Japanese are kept from having a base from which to invade Hawaii
US military advancement through the Pacific Islands	“Island Hopping” strategy of skipping over some islands and conquering others Advancement starts in the area of Indonesia and works its way up to the Philippines and to southern Japan (Okinawa)
Bataan Death March	1942 The Philippines After US forces surrender to Japanese, US/Filipino POWs are marched to prison camps. Large numbers of prisoners die on the way due to lack of water and food. Survivors recount instances of abuse and murder by Japanese guards.

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<p>Invasion of Normandy</p>	<p>JUNE 6, 1944 aka "D-Day" Am, Br and Canadian troops invade France (at Normandy) to open up a western front against the Germans (other front was in east against Soviet Union) Largest amphibious invasion in world history US Beach code names: Omaha and Utah</p>
<p>Liberation of Concentration camps</p>	<p>As US troops move into western Germany in early 1945, they discover some of the Nazi concentration camps. The camps had been rumored but it was not until US forces found them that the rumor became fact. American unit commanders forced the people of nearby towns/villages to come out and see the camps. The German civilians claimed they knew nothing about what was happening in the camps. Camps liberated by US troops: Buchenwald, Dachau & Mauthausen</p>

Explain the significance of the following major military figures of World War II.

	Did this person serve in the European or Pacific theatre?	What were the contributions of this person?
Omar Bradley	European Theater	Commanded all US forces invading Germany from Normandy to end of war Last 5 star general in American History
Dwight Eisenhower	European Theater	Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Developed and ordered the Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)

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Douglas MacArthur	Pacific Theater	Commander of all US land forces in Pacific Retook the Philippines from Japanese (1944) Accepted the official Japanese surrender in Sept 1945
Chester A. Nimitz	Pacific Theater	Commander of all US Naval forces in the Pacific Developed the "island hopping" strategy Born and raised in Frederickburg, TX

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George Marshall	Neither	US Army Chief of Staff Worked in Washington with FDR to oversee both the Pacific and European Theaters and the training of US forces
George Patton	European Theater	Leading US general in terms of the battlefield Used tanks so efficiently that the US battle tank was named after him (the Patton tank) Considered by Germans to be the US most effective commander (he scared them)

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Vernon J. Baker	European Theater (Italy)	Received Congressional Medal of Honor Given by Pres. Clinton in 1997 Baker was African-American and racism of the day kept him from being honored during WWII

What challenges did fighting a war on multiple fronts pose?

- Splitting forces/not being able to concentrate all of your power/resources against only one enemy
- What enemy do you concentrate on the most? (US chose Germany)
- Europe: land & air forces only; political issues with Britain/Soviet Unions
- Pacific: land, air and naval forces used; no real political challenges over how war was fought

What was the function of the U.S. Office of War Information?

- Consolidate existing government information services and deliver propaganda both at home and abroad
- Through radio broadcasts, newspapers, posters, photographs, films and other forms of media, the OWI was the connection between the battlefield and civilian communities.

During World War II, American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel. On the chart, define each of the items and give examples of these actions:

High levels of military Enlistment	Selective Service Act of 1940 – prior to war we began to prepare for war Pearl Harbor attack caused an uptick in volunteer enlistment Unlike WWI, volunteer enlistment was close to draftee enlistment numbers
Volunteerism	The “Greatest Generation” gave of their time and money to support the war Examples: USO – volunteers entertained troops at home and abroad Civil Air Patrol – volunteers worked to keep communities safe by running air raid drills
Purchase of war bonds	Population of US 140 million 85 Million people (60%) bought war bonds (2.9% interest rate) Total sales: \$185.7 BILLION (\$2.3 Trillion today) “Any Bonds Today?” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xpCmyPdXGMw Bond rallies all over the country. Hollywood stars often participated to get more people to come out.

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<p>Victory gardens</p>	<p>Just like WWI Attempt to provide more supplies to troops</p>
<p>Tuskegee Airmen</p>	<p>African American pilots Trained at Tuskegee Institute (AL) Faced many obstacles (mostly racism) Highly decorated unit; fought in Europe; bomber escort – never lost a plane</p>
<p>Flying Tigers</p>	<p>Prior to US entry into war, American pilots formed a volunteer fighter unit for the Chinese. Developed fighter techniques against Japanese that US military will later use.</p>

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Navajo Code Talkers	Volunteers Joined the Marine Corps Developed a code based upon Navajo language Never broken by the Japanese
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What were the opportunities and obstacles the following groups faced during WWII?

	Opportunities	Obstacles
Women	<p>Chance to show abilities in work force/factories</p>  	<p>Culture is not ready for women to fully be in a “man’s” world Women still had to take care of children/home</p>
Minorities	<p>Jobs in factories were easier to get for African-AM. Increased use of African-Am in Military “Double V” Campaign Mexican Americans asked to return to work in ag/factories of SW “braceros program”</p>	<p>Racism Navy only allowed Af-Am to serve kitchen duty; Army segregated units –Af-Am units did lots of manual labor instead of combat “Zoot Suit Riot” – fight between Navy personnel and Mex-Am civilians in LA</p>

Explain the domestic and international leadership during WWII for:

	Domestic Leadership	International Leadership
Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)	Kept up civilian morale at home Used radio addresses (fireside chats) to continue to assure the homefront that we could and would win the war	The Big Three – leaders of the 3 major allied powers (USSR, Gr Brit & US) FDR becomes an equal player with Stalin (USSR) and Churchill (Brit) in making decision concerning the war effort and what post war Europe would look like.
Harry S. Truman	Tried to fill the shoes of FDR but was not nearly as successful His stance on race (especially after the war) caused many issues with the American people Repubs will take over Congress in 1946 in a form of backlash against Truman and the Dems	Tried to fill the shoes of FDR but was not nearly as successful His greatest achievement was use of atomic bomb in the context that it caused the Soviet Union to back off on plans to overrun the whole of Europe and make it communist

How was the U.S. industry able to mobilize so rapidly for the war effort?

- Cost plus contract
 - Govt paid manufacturers cost of product “plus” extra to ensure a profit
- Empty Factories
 - Due to Great Depression, many factories had been closed. Now they could be used (see next bullet pt)
- Government offered no interest/low interest loans
 - empty factories could be updated and other factories could be converted.
- Govt “management”
 - Govt controlled raw materials
 - Industries that chose not to shift over to war production couldn’t get raw materials i.e. If Ford wanted to keep making cars he could, but he govt wouldn’t allow him to buy enough steel to make cars. If Ford decides to make fighter planes instead, he gets all the steel he needs.

Describe the economic effects of World War II on the home front with regard to the following:

<p>End of the Great Depression</p>	<p>Full employment -People able to go back to work due to war manufacturing jobs</p>
<p>Rationing</p>	<p>Ration booklets for food stuffs (flour, sugar, coffee, fresh meats) Ration sticker for fuel (A-E; A = 3 gallons a week; E = unlimited) A black market did develop</p>

Causes of the War - Identify

- Munich Conference
 - Happened after Germany invades Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia)
 - “Peace in our time”- Neville Chamberlain
 - Hitler agreed not to threaten anymore European nations
- Fascism
 - Form of govt in Germany and Italy
 - Lots of direct govt control over every aspect of life and the economy
- Neutrality Acts
 - Series of laws passed by Congress in the 1930s
 - Each act designed to limit the ability of US to be drawn into another European War
- Lend-lease Act
 - Replaces portion of Neutrality Act
 - Allows US to “lease” WWI surplus ships/supplies to Britain and Soviet Union

World War II – Identify and explain how relates to the war

- Stalin
 - Leader of Soviet Union
- Battle of Britain
 - Air battle over Britain (last for over 6 months)
 - Germany is trying to bomb Britain into submission
 - Britain survives
- Office of Price Administration
 - Set prices for consumer and military goods during the war
 - Designed to keep “profiteering” to a minimum