

Good Morning (or Afternoon)!

- Please grab your binder and a copy of the vocabulary activity from the back table.
- **Bell Ringer:** Using your Holocaust Activity from yesterday, define terms 1-4.
- **Reminder:** Friday, 2/09/18 will be the **LAST** day I accept any late work for the Great Depression unit. That includes the film questions from *Cinderella Man*. Consider this your final warning.

World War II
The Home Front

Review

- Causes of World War II
 - The Rise of Dictators in Europe and Asia
 - The failure of the League of Nations to enforce the Treaty of Versailles.
 - The failure of Britain and France's appeasement of Hitler. (Sudetenland)
 - Germany invades Poland.
- Like in WWI, America wanted to remain neutral and returned to a policy of isolationism at the beginning of World War II.
- America aids in the war effort without being involved in the fighting – Flying Tigers and the Lend Lease Act.
- America enters World War II after Japan attacks the American naval base at Pearl Harbor.

Review

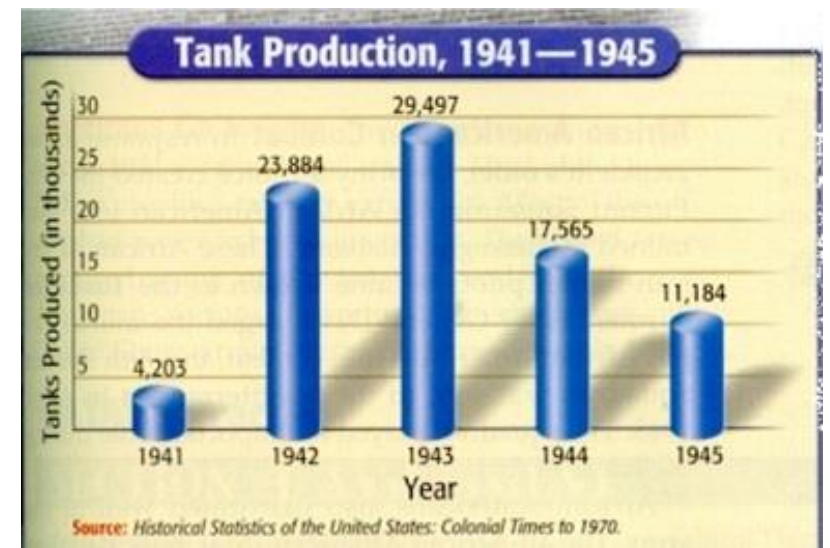
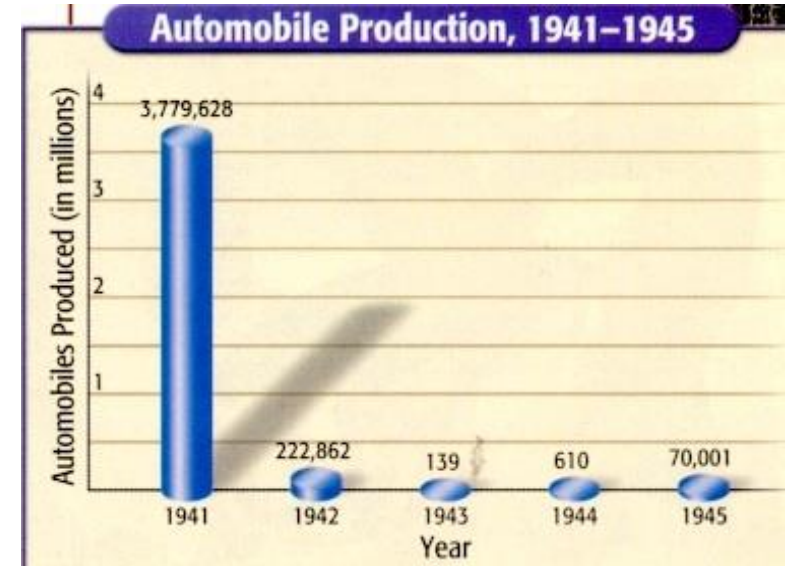
- The Holocaust was a genocide, carried out by Hitler and the Nazis, against Jews and other “undesirable” groups of Europe.
- The Nuremberg Laws deprived German Jews of rights that citizens of Germany had long held, and made life extremely difficult for Jews.
- Kristallnacht, or the night of broken glass, marked a significant escalation of Nazi persecution against the Jews.
- In 1942, Nazi leaders met at the **Wannsee Conference** and created the Final Solution to the Jewish problem – they would round up Jews from Nazi-controlled Europe, take them to detention centers (concentration camps) and finally send them to extermination camps, where they would be executed in gas chambers.
- 6 million Jews and millions of others are killed in the Holocaust.

The Home Front

- With the war beginning overseas and the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States prepared for war.
- Once the U.S. joined the war, a huge mobilization effort was necessary to prepare the country.
- Americans were fully onboard with the preparations because many feared another Japanese attack on U.S. soil.

The Home Front: War Production Board

- To coordinate the war effort, FDR created the War Production Board in January 1942.
 - It was charged with ensuring that manufacturers converted from making consumer and industrial goods to manufacturing war supplies.
 - All nonessential manufacturing came to an end, including the production of civilian automobiles (switching over to making tanks).
 - The coordinated effort involved ensuring that factories had the raw materials they needed, that Americans conserved resources, and that prices for goods were kept at reasonable levels to prevent inflation.



The Home Front: End to the Great Depression

- When the war began, the U.S. was still suffering from the Great Depression and was poorly prepared.
- By 1944, however, American manufacturing production was twice that of all of the Axis powers combined.
- The production boom brought an end to the depression and unemployment.
- Americans earned higher wages during the war and became more prosperous.

The Home Front: Citizens Support the War Effort

- The Draft

- To provide soldiers for the war, the U.S. government instituted the draft – a required registration for military service for men ages 21 to 36.
- More than 10 million men were drafted to serve in the war, and millions more Americans volunteered.

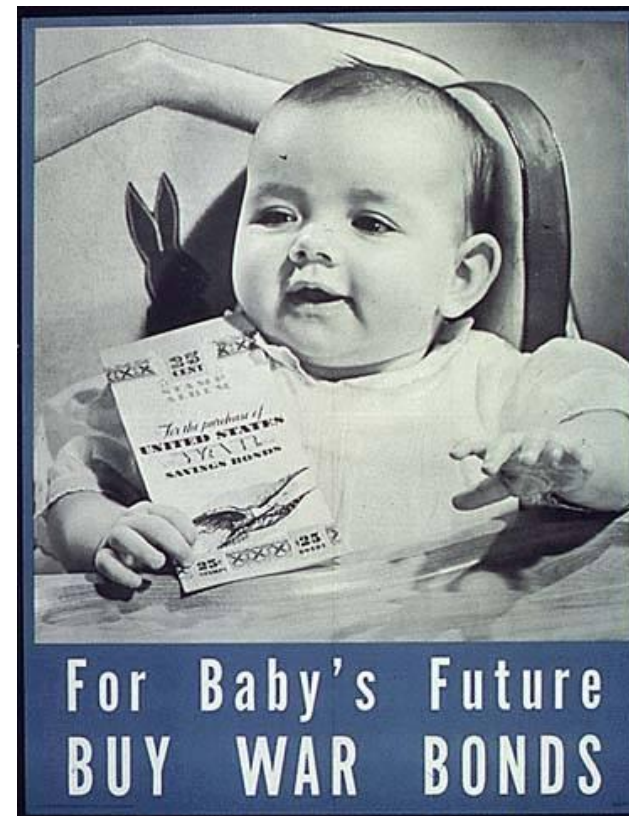
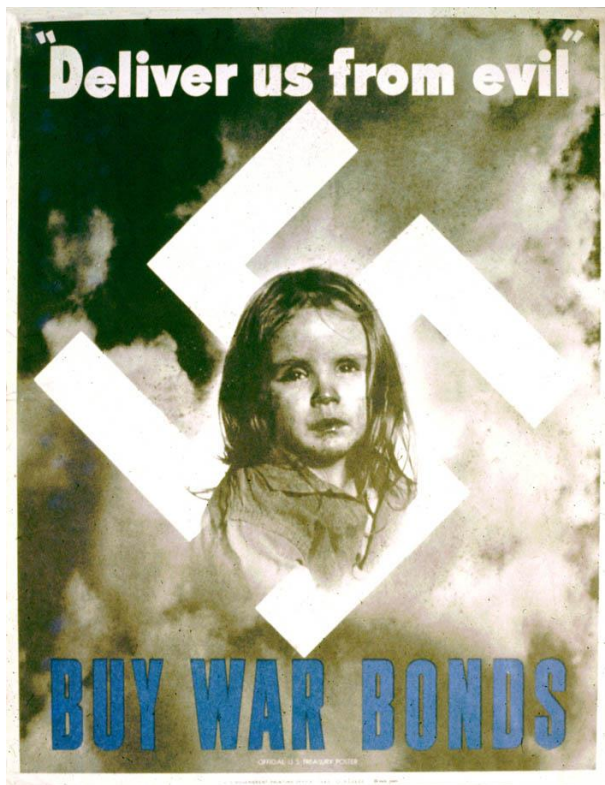
- War Bonds

- The government paid for the war by issuing war bonds – certificates purchased by Americans to help finance government operations.
- When a person buys a bond, he or she is lending the government money with the promise that it will be paid back with interest.
- The U.S. government amassed an enormous amount of debt fighting WWII.

The Home Front: Citizens Support the War Effort

- Rationing
 - During the war, many goods were rationed.
 - The government required that Americans limit their use of gasoline, rubber, sugar, vegetables, fruit and other supplies and provided ration cards to ensure citizens' compliance.
 - To help offset the wartime demand for food for the soldiers, some Americans planted "victory gardens."
- Volunteerism – willingness of Americans to help with the war effort.
 - Americans also supported the war effort through a variety of volunteer activities.
 - They held scrap metal drives to collect metal to be recycled into war materials.
 - Many volunteered to work with the Red Cross, while others collected items to be sent to soldiers overseas.

Propaganda plays a major role on both sides during the war.



The Home Front: Office of War Information

- A primary focus of the government during the war was control of the content and imagery of war messages.
- In 1942, the President created the Office of War Information (OWI).
 - It was responsible for the production of pro-Allied, anti-Axis propaganda, such as movies and posters, to make citizens aware of how they could help in the war effort.
 - It produced its own radio programs, released its own newsreels, and required that all movies produced during the war contribute in some way to the war effort.
 - Messages asked citizens to contribute time and money, to create products, to conserve resources, and to donate to the war effort in personal ways.
- Voice of America
 - During the war, the OWI began sending messages overseas, and tried to lower the morale of enemy troops and populations, and to encourage their surrender.

The Home Front: Women in the Workforce

- For American women, the war brought not only sacrifices, but also new jobs, new skills, and new opportunities.
- Women's Army Corps (WACS)
 - Women could not enlist in the regular army to fight, so they joined the **WACS** (Women's Army Corps)
- Women were encouraged to fill the factory jobs previously occupied by men, and they worked as welders, electricians and riveters.
- **Rosie the Riveter** celebrated women's new roles and became the nickname for women who worked in wartime factories.
- By the end of the war, about 36 percent of American women were in the workforce.
- Many lost their jobs once the war was over, but others continued to work.



The Home Front: African Americans

- **Executive Order 8802**

- African Americans also benefited from increased job opportunities during the war, particularly after President Roosevelt signed **Executive Order 8802** – preventing defense contractors and job training programs from discriminating against them.
- By the mid-1940s, some 2 million African Americans found work in defense industries.

- **Tuskegee Airmen**

- African Americans still faced discrimination and segregation, including in the military.
- This did not prevent them from serving – around a million African Americans served in the armed forces during the war.
- The first African American air force unit, **Tuskegee Airmen**, became famous for flying combat missions in North Africa and Europe.
- They paved the way for desegregation of the armed forces in 1948.

The Home Front: Native Americans

- Native Americans enlisted in the war at a higher percentage than any other minority group.
- **Navajo Code Talkers**
 - The Navajo are an American Indian people who live primarily in the southwest United States.
 - The Navajo language was understood only by the Navajo and a few anthropologists and missionaries.
 - The U.S. Marine Corps used Navajo soldiers as code talkers in the war in the Pacific.
 - During battles, code talkers could convey critical information in their native language much more quickly than it would have taken a coder to encrypt and send a message.
 - They created and memorized around four hundred new words to use for weaponry and terms used in the war.
 - The Japanese were never able to break the Navajo code.
- **Ira Hayes**, a Pima Indian from El Paso, Texas helped to raise the American flag on Iwo Jima while fighting the Japanese.



Marine PFC Ira Hayes, Pima, Gila River Reservation pictured far left in photo, 1945.

The Home Front: Latinos

- Around 500,000 Latinos served in the military during the war, and many others filled wartime factory jobs.
- Despite this, Mexican Americans, especially in California, continued to face segregated housing, high unemployment and low wages.
- Bracero Program
 - The U.S. established the Bracero Program, a plan to fill the demand for agricultural workers with Mexican citizens.
 - Some 200,000 Mexican citizens moved north during the war to work on American farms.

The Home Front: Latinos

- Zoot Suit Riots

- Some white Americans resented this inpouring of immigrants – race riots broke out.
- In 1943, white soldiers attacked young Mexican American men during the Zoot Suit Riots in Los Angeles, CA.
- Wool zoot suits were popular among Mexican Americans, but the ration board prohibited them because of a wool shortage.
- Tailors continued to produce the suits illegally, which made some white Americans hostile.
- After the riots broke out, the police rounded up hundreds of Mexican Americans and imprisoned them.
- The riots did not end until the military banned all of its personnel from LA.

The Home Front: Japanese Americans

- **Executive Order 9066**

- The attack on Pearl Harbor created fear that Japanese Americans might commit sabotage along the West coast.
- These fears were racially motivated since there was no evidence that they were any more disloyal than German or Italian Americans.
- As a result, FDR issued **Executive Order 9066** requiring all Japanese Americans to be moved to internment camps away from the West coast of the USA.

War Relocation Camps (Internment Camps)
For Japanese Americans During World War II



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The Home Front: Japanese Americans

- ***Korematsu v. U.S.***

- The relocation of Japanese Americans raised constitutional issues in wartime, Pres. FDR said the action was a military necessity.
- Korematsu was a Japanese American convicted of trying to remain in a restricted area, he felt his civil rights had been violated.
- In the Supreme Court case of ***Korematsu v. U.S.***, the Court upheld the relocations on the grounds that in wartime constitutional liberties may be limited.
- It would be 50 years before the U.S. government would apologize and offer compensation.