World War II * ***** 1941-1945

Georgia Standards

- SSUSH19 The student will identify the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, especially the growth of the federal government.
- a. Explain A. Philip Randolph's proposed march on Washington, D.C., and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's response.
- b. Explain the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the internment of Japanese- Americans, German-Americans, and Italian-Americans.
- c. Explain major events; include the lend-lease program, the Battle of Midway, D-Day, and the fall of Berlin.
- b d. Describe war mobilization, as indicated by rationing, war-time conversion, and the role of women in war industries.
- e. Describe the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos and the scientific, economic, and military implications of developing the atomic bomb.
- 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.

Mobilizing Industry

- From the start, FDR knew that American production would help the Allies win the war. (Lend-Lease)
- War-time conversion began of factories that sat empty during the Great Depression.
- These factories now turn their attention to weapon production. (Marietta, GA)
- Government began allocating and rationing resources. (Especially metals, rubber and food)

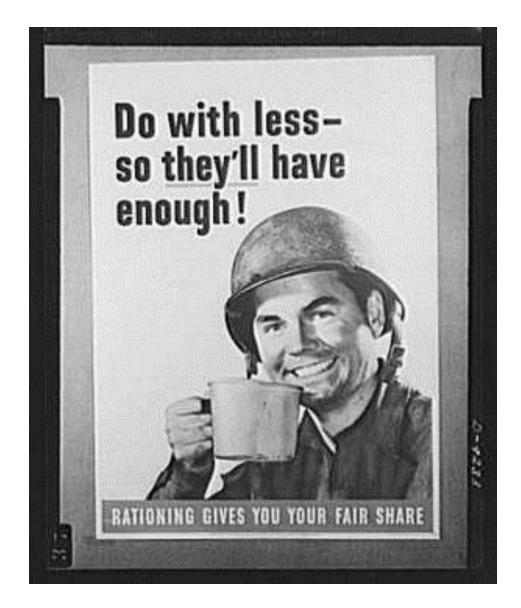




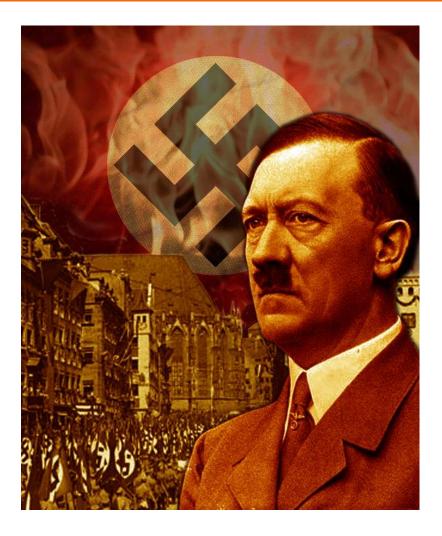


RATIONING MEANS A FAIR Share for all of US





European Theater



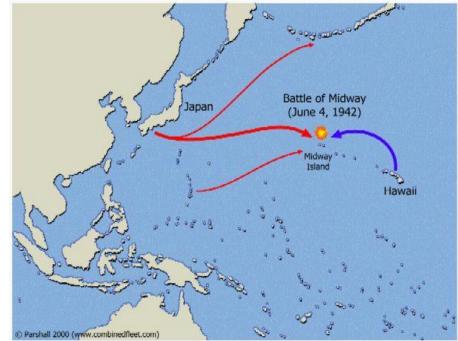
- Allies set their sights on the defeat of Germany first.
- FDR wanted <u>unconditional</u> <u>surrender</u> from Hitler.
- Fighting stretched from
 Great Britain to North Africa to Western Russia.
- <u>Tuskegee Airmen</u> African American fighter squad that played key role in early bombing of Germany.

Turning Point in the Pacific

no Battle of Midway –

Japanese planned attack of American Naval Base in Central Pacific in June 1942.

- Solution US intercepted Japanese messages; knew attack was coming.
- American victory stopped
 Japanese aggression in
 Pacific; Japan now on the
 defensive.





The Home Front: Women



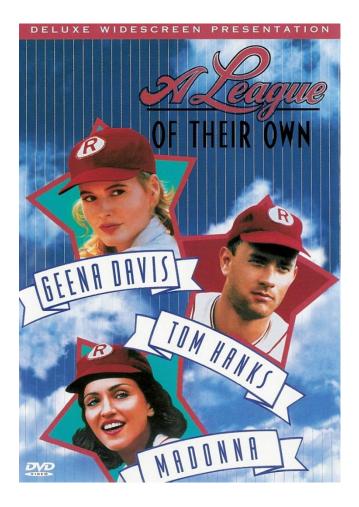
- With the men away at war, women step up to work in factories and other maledominated jobs.
- <u>"Rosie the Riveter"</u> character used to promote female equality in society and the workforce
- For the first time in American history, women were working outside the home, making their own money.
- Many assumed once war was over, women would return to their domestic roles.











The Home Front: African Americans

- African Americans hoped the war would create economic opportunities.
- A. Philip Randolph labor
 leader that planned a march on
 Washington to demand equality
 for black workers
- FDR feared protest would lead to racial unrest; so he issued an executive order that would ensure fair hiring practices in government positions for African Americans.



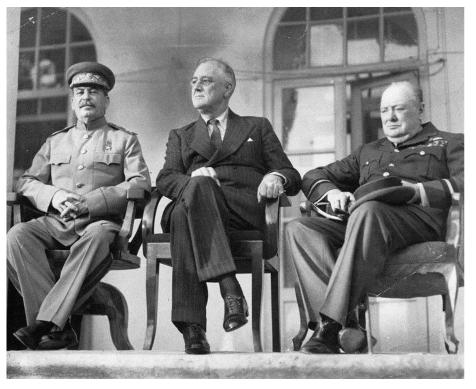
Xenophobia Sweeps the Nation

- Americans of German and Italian descent faced harsh discrimination and threat of deportation.
- Japanese Americans were viewed as a "threat" to many communities on the West Coast.
- FDR issued an executive order that ultimately forced the <u>internment</u> of over 100,000 Japanese Americans in camps in 1942.
- Seen as a dark moment in US History.





D-Day: Allied Invasion of Europe



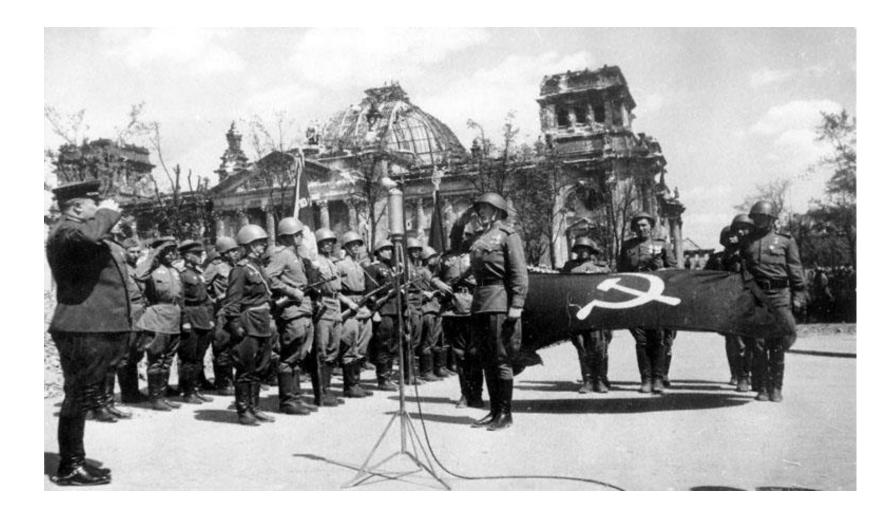
- Stalin, FDR and Churchill agreed that invasion of Europe was essential in defeating Germany.
- General Dwight D. Eisenhower
 planned D-Day invasion of
 Normandy, a region of
 Northern France controlled by
 the Nazis
- Attack was to be amphibious: by water and then by land.
- June 6, 1944 Allied invasion begins.



Onward Towards Berlin

- Successful invasion of France forced Germany to now fight a war on two fronts: US and UK to the west and USSR to the east.
- Battle of the Bulge Hitler's last attempt to counter-attack the oncoming Allied forces
- Spring 1945 Soviets advance on Berlin; Mussolini captured and killed; Hitler's time was running out
- May 7, 1945 Germany officially surrenders after Hitler commits suicide.









President Truman Takes the Reigns

- 50 The war had taken a huge toll on FDR.
- Spring 1945: while vacationing in Warm Springs, GA Roosevelt dies of brain hemorrhage
- Vice President Harry S. Truman of Missouri becomes President
- Reflection: Why is FDR considered by many to be one of our greatest Presidents?





Yanko Near Soburb Area of Berlin Socialization



Emergency Cabinet Session Summoned; Parley Plan in Doubt

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Iconic Image from Iwo Jima (Winter 1945)



After the defeat of Germany, fighting continued in the Pacific against Japan.

Atomic Bomb Ends the War

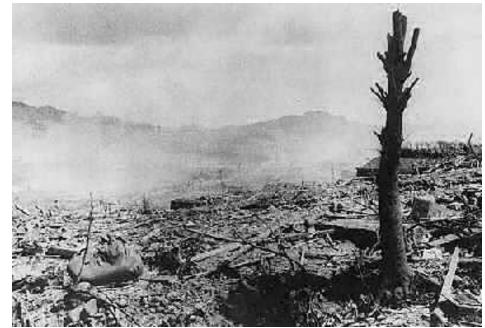
- Manhattan Project: code name for the US program that was building the atomic bomb; operated out of Los Alamos, New Mexico
- <u>Robert Oppenheimer</u> physicist
 who lead research in the
 development of the bomb
 - Later in life he regretted his work on the bomb saying: "Now I am become Death, the destroyer of Worlds."
- July 1945 1st test on bomb; shortly after a final warning is issued to Japan for unconditional surrender





Truman Decides to Drop the Bomb

- Fearing that a D-Day type invasion of Japan would result in the loss of an estimated 1 million US soldiers, Truman decides to use bomb.
- August 1945: 1st bomb dropped at Hiroshima, 2nd bomb dropped days later at Nagasaki
- An estimated 120,000 Japanese citizens were killed instantly; 80,000 more would die from radiation in the weeks and months to come







Liberating the Concentration Camps



- As early as 1942, FDR and Churchill were aware of the extermination of Jews by Nazis.
- Stalin didn't care; proposed to do nothing.
- Some effort was made by FDR to assist Jews in Europe, but strategically their efforts were focused on defeating Hitler.
- After fall of Berlin, Allied troops began liberation of camps; over 7 million never made it to freedom.

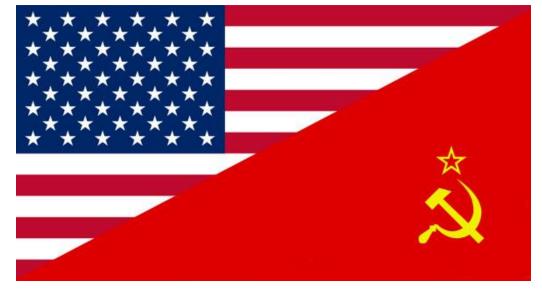
Effects of the War

- FDR/Truman, Churchill and Stalin meet to decide the face of post-war Europe. (<u>Yalta and Potsdam</u> <u>Conferences</u>)
- European Imperialism declines; many former colonies in Africa and Asia gain independence
- United Nations is formed in 1948 to promote cooperation between nations. Sought to succeed where League of Nations had failed.



Two Superpowers Collide

- With Europe in ruins, the US and the Soviet Union remain, become economic Superpowers.
- Former allies quickly become enemies.
- Beginnings of the <u>Cold</u> <u>War</u> – nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the US that would last until Soviet collapse in 1991.



Misconception Check

- Black Tuesday was NOT the beginning of the Great Depression! Remember our class activity. The depression was a gradual process!
- Not everyone left the Dust Bowl! Only about 25% of people left. Their most popular destination? California!
- The New Deal's last legacy? Increase in the power and debt of the federal government! Anti-Federalists would roll over in their graves!
- S JAPAN BOMBED PEARL HARBOR! NOT THE CHINESE!
- Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb DID NOT end the Great Depression! The money generated from war-time production of weapons and machinery did that!