

- 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.
- d. Describe war mobilization, as indicated by rationing, wartime 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.

Neutrality Breaks Down

- 1935 Neutrality
 Acts try to keep
 U.S. out of future
 wars
 - outlaws arms
 sales and loans to
 nations at war----this will be
 reversed by the
 Neutrality Act of
 1939

- 1937 Japan launches new attack on China
- FDR sends aid to China
- FDR wants to isolate aggressor nations to stop war





Japanese

- Believed they were sons of God, Emperor was God
- Island had <u>never</u> been invaded
- Did not accept defeat, you should kill yourself before your enemy does
- Strong belief in nationalism and imperialism they learned from the best....USA
- 1931 Japan took over Manchuria and province of China
 - Soldiers are taught that Chinese aren't human
 - Tortured, killed, and raped them
 - Japan is criticized by the League of Nations so they quit

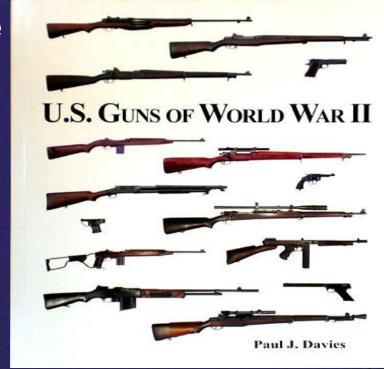
Manchuria



The Lend-Lease Plan

- FDR tells nation if Britain falls, Axis powers free to conquer world
- U.S. must become "arsenal of democracy"
- By late 1940,
 Britain has no more cash to buy
 U.S. arms

 1941 Lend-Lease Act—U.S. to lend or lease supplies for defense



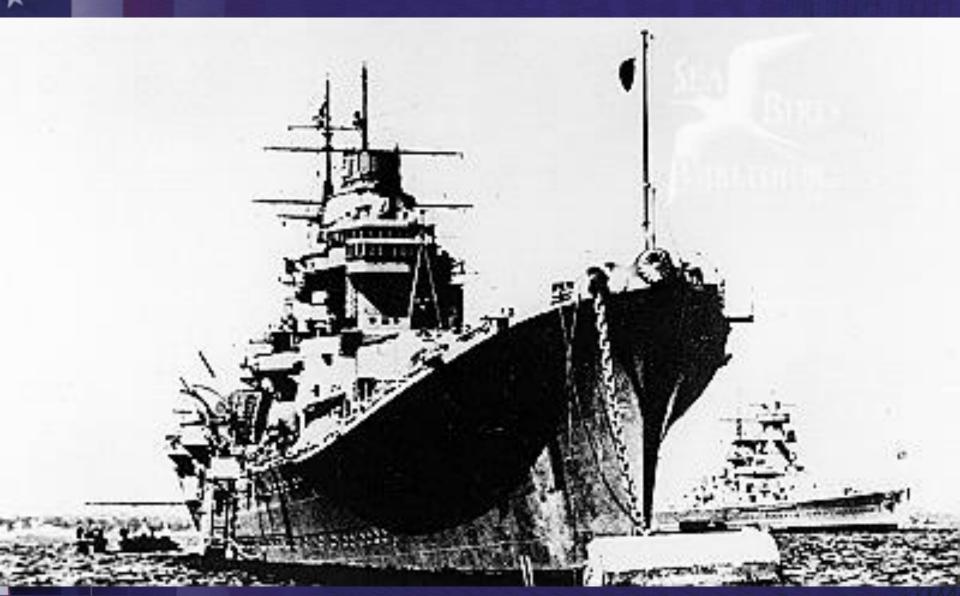
Pearl Harbor

- Peace Talks:
- 1941 U.S. breaks
 Japanese codes and
 learns Japan is
 planning to attack
 U.S.
- Peace talks with Japan last about 1 month
- December 6,
 Japanese envoy instructed to reject all U.S. proposals

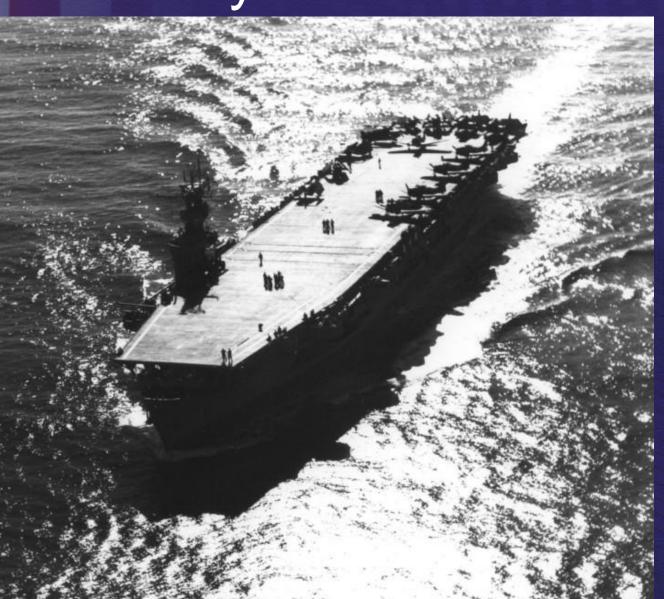
- The Attack on Pearl Harbor:
- December 7, 1941
 Japanese attack
 Pearl Harbor
- 2,403 Americans killed and 1,178 wounded
- Over 300 aircraft, 21 ships destroyed or damaged



Day of Infamy

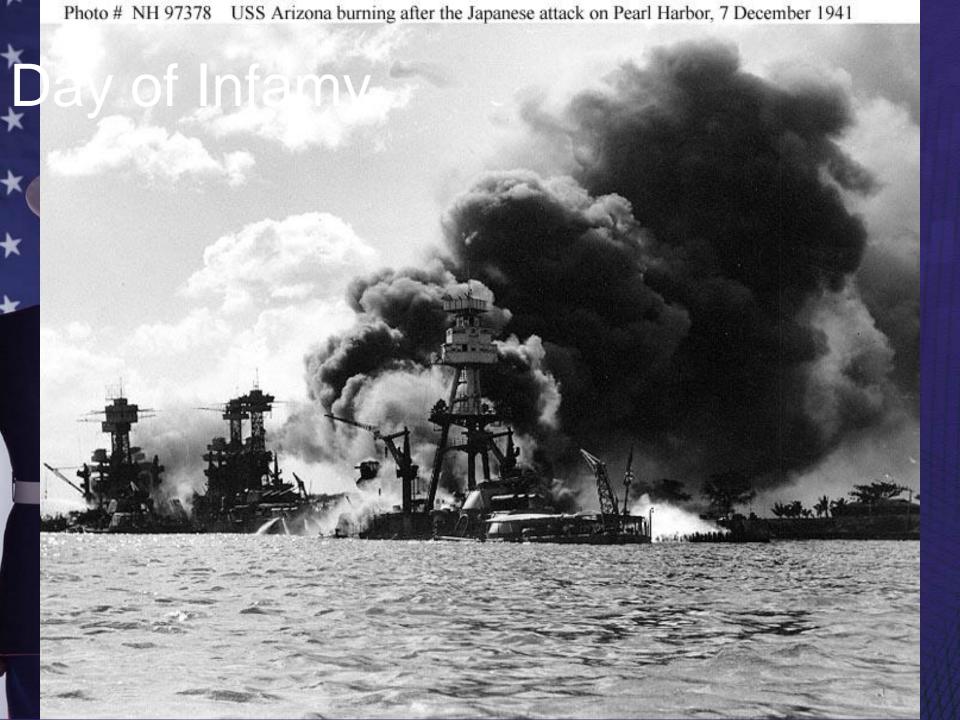


Day of Infamy



USS Santee







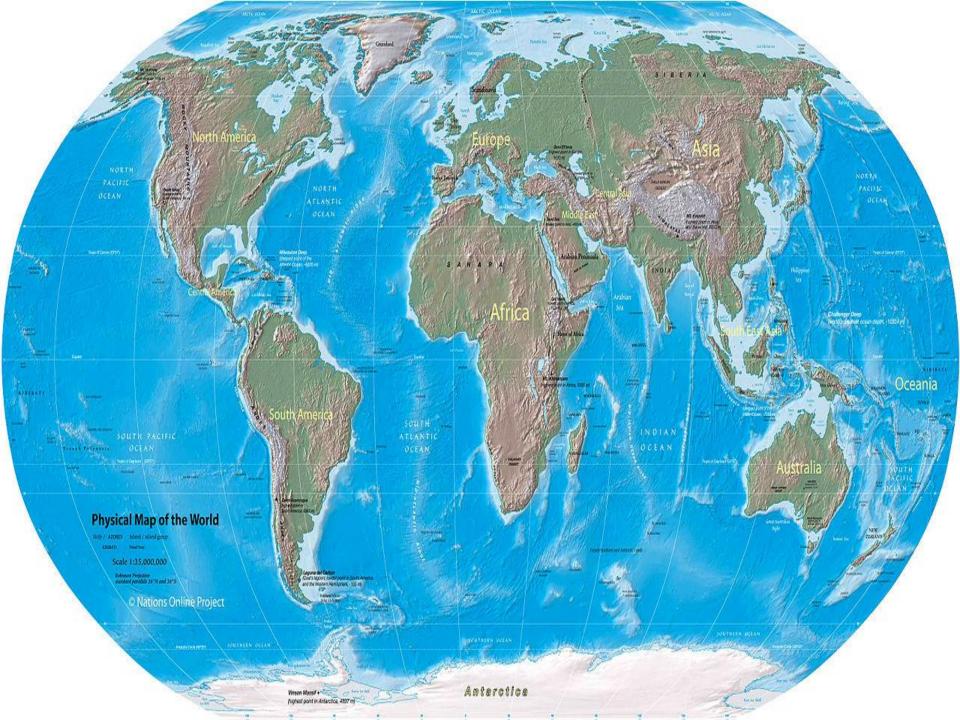


Reaction to Pearl Harbor



- Congress

 approves FDR's
 request for
 declaration of war
 against Japan
- U.S. unprepared to fight in both Atlantic, Pacific Oceans (a 2 Front War)



Japanese Americans Placed in Internment Camps

- 1942 FDR signs removal of Japanese Americans in four states
- U.S. Army forces

 110,000 Japanese
 Americans into prison camps
- 1944 Korematsu v.
 United States—Court
 rules in favor of
 internment

- After war, Japanese American Citizens League pushes for compensation
- 1988, Congress grants \$20,000 to everyone sent to relocation camp



The Industrial Response

- Factories convert from civilian to war production
- Shipyards and defense plants expand
- Produce ships and weapons rapidly
- people work at record speeds
- Nearly 18 million workers in war industries

- U.S begins to Ration Goods
- Rationing—fixed allotments of goods needed by military

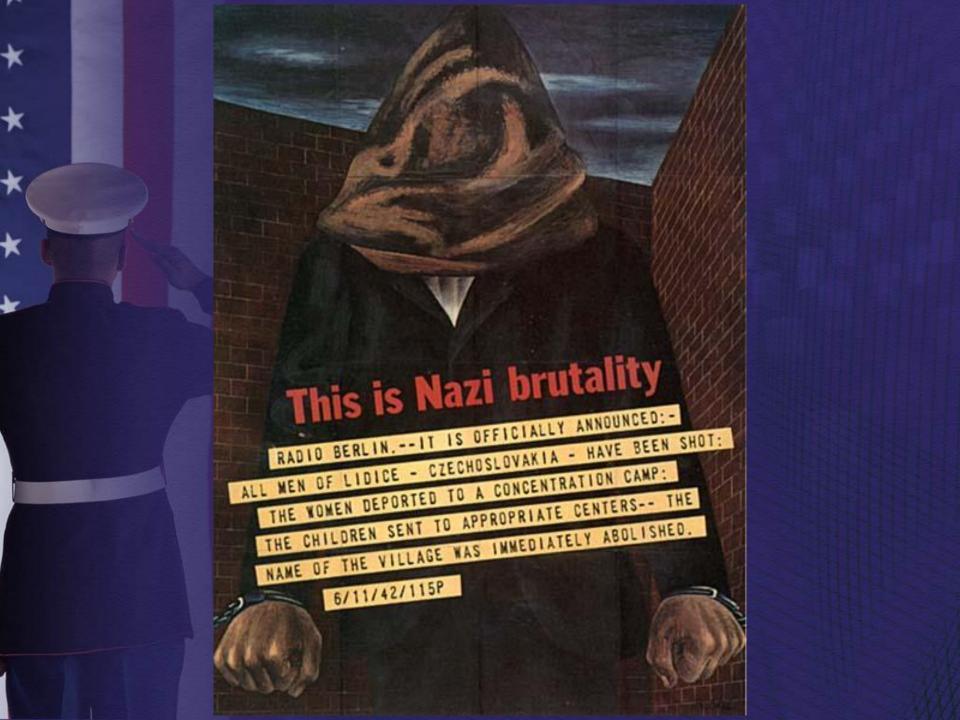


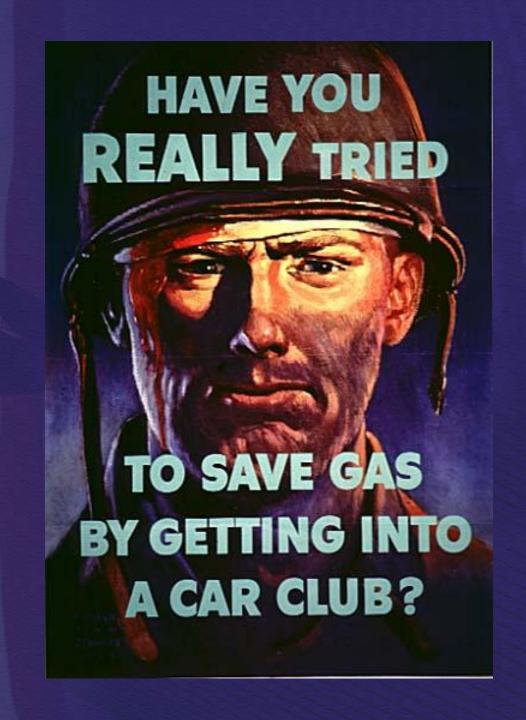
Minority Workers

- 6 million women get jobs
- thousands of women took jobs in defense plants
- women prove that they can operate heavy machinery
- Women only earned about 60% as much as men did, doing the exact same job

- Over 2 million minorities hired, they face strong discrimination at first
- A. Philip Randolph, head of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- Organizes march on D.C.
- FDR executive order forbids discrimination







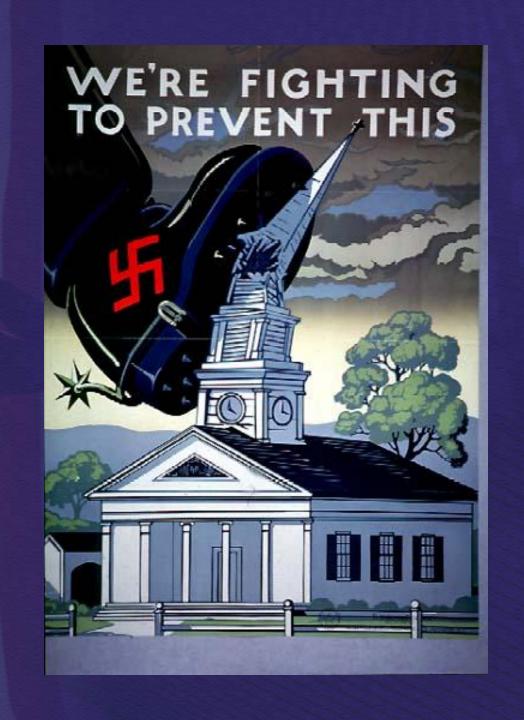
WANTED!

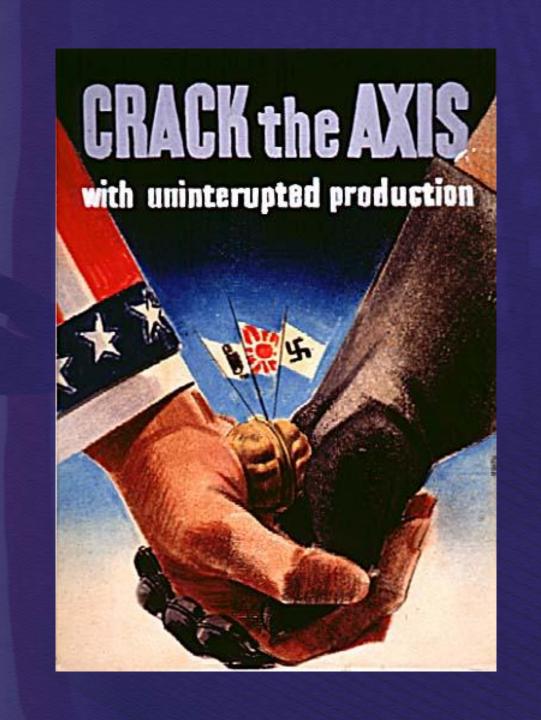


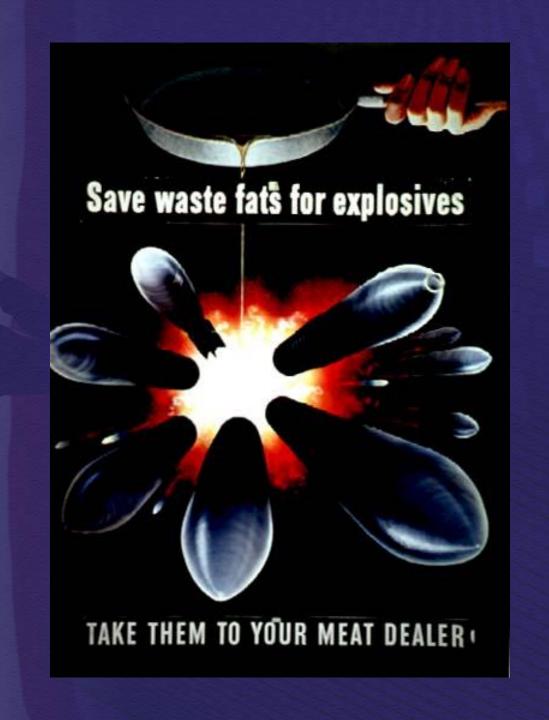
FOR MURDER

Her careless talk costs lives

Definition to have execute to the other beauti

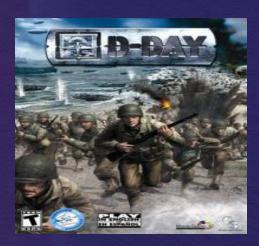






D-day and Surrender

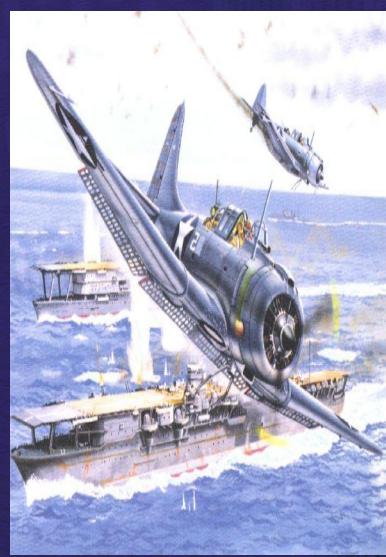
- Allies set up phantom army and send fake radio messages to fool Germans
- Eisenhower directs
 Allied invasion of
 Normandy on <u>D-Day</u>
 June 6, 1944



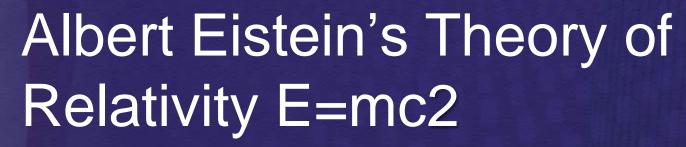
- April 1945, Soviet army storms Berlin and Hitler commits suicide
- Eisenhower accepts unconditional surrender of German Reich
- May 8, 1945, V-E
 Day: Victory in
 Europe Day
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5gp8SNPZQk

The Battle of Midway (June 3rd, 1942)

- Allies break
 Japanese code, win
 Battle of Midway,
 and stop Japan again
- Allies advance island by island to Japan
- Japanese lost 4 air craft carriers, 1 cruiser, and 250 planes
- Turning point in war, U.S. now takes control in Pacific





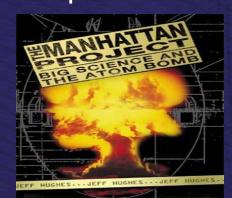


- "a large amount of energy could be released from a small amount of matter"
- Einstein's greatest role in the invention of the atomic bomb was signing a letter to FDR urging that the bomb be built.
- The splitting of the uranium atom in Germany in December 1938 plus continued German aggression led some physicists to fear that Germany might be working on an atomic bomb.
- I made one great mistake in my life... when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made; but there was some justification - the danger that the Germans would make them."

The Manhattan Project

- J. Robert
 Oppenheimer is research director of Manhattan Project, group responsible for developing the atomic bomb
- Scientist meet in Los Alamos to work on the Atomic Bomb
- July 1945, atomic bomb tested in New Mexico desert

- President Truman warns Japan of complete destruction if they don't surrender, Japan refuses
- Truman orders military to drop 2 atomic bombs on Japan



Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- August 6,
 Hiroshima, major
 military center,
 destroyed by atomic
 bomb ("Little Boy")
- 3 days later, bomb ("Fat Man") dropped on city of Nagasaki
- September 2, 1945
 Japan surrenders

