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.

• 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.
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.
The Road to World War II

- Treaty of Versailles ended World War I
- It was not based on Wilson’s Fourteen Points and enraged some countries
  - Germany (War Guilt Clause and Reparations)
  - Italy (Didn’t get the land they wanted)
  - Japan (Didn’t get all of the land they wanted)
  - Soviet Union (Left out of the talks)
Dictators Gain Power

Benito Mussolini  Joseph Stalin  Adolf Hitler

The world wide Depression of the 1930s made it easier for dictators to gain control in many European Countries. There was an increase in militarism during this time period.
Acts of Aggression

- Japan Invades Manchuria and Chinese Cities
- League of Nations threatens but takes **NO** action
- Japan withdraws from the League of Nations
Italy Invades Africa

- Italy invades Ethiopia
- Ethiopian King appeals to League of Nations
- League of Nations will not sell war supplies or goods to Italy
German Aggression Begins

- Nazi Party Comes to power
- Anti-Semitic feelings spread
- Re-armament
- Hitler/Stalin sign Non-Aggression Pact
- Hitler comes to power and follows “Mein Kampf” - his goals for Germany
German Aggression

• Germany invades Rhineland (March 7, 1936)
• Germany annexes Austria
• Takes over part of Czechoslovakia (March 15, 1936)
• League of Nations does nothing to stop them.
Policy of Appeasement

- At the Munich Conferences Great Britain and France adopt the policy of Appeasement
- Appeasement: Giving into the competitor in order to keep peace
- Germany is allowed to keep the land taken over - BUT can’t take anymore.
Appeasement, What?

- After the Munich Conference - Germany continues to invade
  - Germany took over the rest of Czechoslovakia
  - Germany invades Poland (September 1, 1939)
The War Begins

• After Hitler invades Poland France and Great Britain declare war on Germany on Sept 3, 1939.
Battle of Britain

In the summer and fall of 1940, German and British air forces clashed in the skies over the United Kingdom, locked in the largest sustained bombing campaign to that date. A significant turning point of World War II, the Battle of Britain ended when Germany’s Luftwaffe failed to gain air superiority over the Royal Air Force despite months of targeting Britain’s air bases, military posts and, ultimately, its civilian population. Britain’s decisive victory saved the country from a ground invasion and possible occupation by German forces while proving that air power alone could be used to win a major battle.
United States Neutrality

• **Neutrality Acts** declared the US would stay out of war

• Americans were fearful of getting involved in another European conflict

• Started Cash and Carry policy
The Fall of France

- The Germans invaded France in 1940
- Months later all of France had fallen to the Nazis
- Charles de Gualle escaped to Great Britain to strategize how to get France back
Pearl Harbor
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.
• 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.
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.
Battle in the Pacific
Battle of Midway – June 1942
Battle of Midway

- 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 consider the turning point in the war against Japan-after Midway, the U.S. goes on the offensive against Japan.
US Military Strategy - Which is the priority:
The European or Pacific Theatre

Despite the fact that Roosevelt and the United States had secretly adopted, alongside Churchill and the British, a “Stop Germany First” strategy because of the tremendous threat Hitler and Germany was to the stability of Europe and the world, the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese caused the U.S., and its military officials, to reconsider its approach. The American public wouldn’t accept allowing the Japanese to run rampant across the Pacific Ocean. Fierce disagreements between Army & Navy commands over resource allocations resulted in the United States’ Pacific Theatre of Operations to run short of supplies – personnel and weaponry. Eventually, after some incredibly creative engagements by the Army Air Corps, Navy pilots, and U.S. Marines being U.S. Marines, the U.S. took control of the Pacific over the Japanese. This opened the door for full attention to be placed on the Germans and the European Theatre.
The European Theatre

D-Day (June 6, 1944)

**Axis Expansion** The Axis powers included Germany, Italy, Austria, and the Sudetenland.

**Axis Control** At their height, the Axis controlled almost all of Europe and North Africa.
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.
Battle of Iwo Jima
February 19, 1945 – March 26, 1945
The Yalta Conference

- February 1945, FDR, Churchill, Stalin meet in Yalta to discuss post-war world
- FDR, Churchill concession: temporarily divide Germany into 4 parts
- Stalin promises free elections in Eastern Europe; will fight Japan
- FDR gets support for conference to establish United Nations
Fall of Berlin
April 16, 1945 – May 2, 1945

• The Battle of Berlin was the final major offensive of the European theatre of World War II.

• As American, British and Russian armies entered Berlin and closed in on Hitler and his forces, it is alleged that Adolf Hitler, committed suicide via a gunshot to the head on April 30, 1945. Video.

• Within a week the German army surrendered, ending the war in Europe (known as V-E Day)
The End of WWII

Potsdam Conference - July 26 – Aug 2, 1945
Truman, Churchill, & Stalin met in Potsdam, Germany, to negotiate terms for the end of World War II. Japan refused terms.

August 6, 1945
The United States’ Enola Gay drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

August 9, 1945
The United States drops an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.

September 2, 1945
Having agreed in principle to unconditional surrender on August 14, 1945, Japan formally surrenders, ending World War II.
Effects of World War II

• Geneva Convention
  • Set guidelines for POWs
• Nuremberg Trials - 24 Nazi leaders tried, sentenced
• Formation of Israel
  • Jewish Nation
• Creation of United Nations
  • Prevent future wars
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.

![Automobile Production, 1941–1945](source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970)

![Tank Production, 1941–1945](source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970)
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.
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”.
- Many women worked in the ordnance Industry as WOW’s – Women Ordnance Workers.