**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.**

As a result of re-armament, the nation began to emerge from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1940. African-American workers, despite receiving training in government approved programs, were denied access to defense jobs. Many employers felt that African-Americans could not be trained for complex jobs such as mechanics and aircraft construction and refused to hire African-Americans. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an African-American labor organizer, had created the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to fight discrimination in 1925. Randolph and other African-American leaders met with President Roosevelt in September 1940 and presented the President with a memorandum urging his administration to take action to desegregate the armed forces and to end discriminatory hiring practices in industries with government contracts. The administration declined the request. Randolph began the “March on Washington” movement” in January 1941 as a grass-roots movement in order to force the Roosevelt administration to act on discriminatory practices. As the July date for the march approached, the media began reporting that 100,000 people would march on Washington. Roosevelt feared a race riot might occur in segregated Washington, D.C. if the march took place. Roosevelt also worried any violence would give a potential propaganda victory to Adolf Hitler. After meeting with Randolph and the head of the NAACP, Roosevelt issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination on government contracted jobs.

**b. Explain the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the internment of Japanese- Americans, German-Americans, and Italian-Americans.**

The ­­­\_\_\_\_­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attack on the United States in December 1941 evolved from her desire to conquer all of Asia for her own use. Japan was, and still is, a resource-poor nation. In order to keep her industries going and feed her people, the Japanese government began a policy of expansion in the 1890’s. Her military targeted the weaker nations of China and Korea and captured territory from both nations. Japanese aggression in China angered the United States because U.S. policy held that all nations should be able to trade freely in China and nations should respect the territorial integrity of China. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and engaged China in all-out war in 1937, quickly conquering most of China, except for the southwestern provinces. The U.S. was prevented by neutrality laws from giving aid to the Chinese; however, with the passage of the Lend-Lease Law in 1939, the U.S. was able to lend money to the Chinese war effort. In 1940, Germany conquered France and the Netherlands and threatened Great Britain. France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain had rich colonial holdings in Asia. Japan sensed these colonial holdings would be easy to acquire and positioned her military to conquer the entire region. In September 1940, the Japanese occupied French Indochina threatening British Malaysia, the Dutch East Indies, and the American Philippines. The United States immediately placed an embargo on airplane parts and aviation fuel. The U.S. also re-positioned the Pacific fleet from San Diego to the Hawaiian Islands. In July 1941, the U.S. placed a total financial and oil embargo on Japan. The Japanese felt that U.S. actions were directly threatening Japan and began to plan operations to take-over the East Indies, Malay Peninsula, and the Philippines. To prevent any counter-attack, the Japanese military felt it was necessary to destroy the American Pacific fleet. On the morning of December \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the navy of the Empire of Japan launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Navy base at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hawaii. Over 2,400 Americans were killed and 1,178 more were wounded, 19 ships were damaged, and over 300 aircraft were destroyed. The Japanese attack brought the United States officially into World War II.

**Internment of Enemy Aliens**

The United States worried that its large immigrant population of Italians, Germans, and Japanese would pose a security risk in the event of war with the Axis powers. In 1939, at the request of the President, the Justice Department developed a list of enemy aliens that included American citizens and citizens of Germany, Italy, and Japan that might be potential spies or saboteurs. In 1940, enemy aliens were required to register with the government. When the war broke out in 1941, suspects on the Enemy Alien List were arrested. Very few were held in jail. Most were later released and required to move away from defense industries.

A second group of suspects included Italian-Americans, German-Americans, and Japanese-Americans. There were simply too many Italian-Americans and German-Americans to intern. However, many Americans believed that the disaster at Pearl Harbor and subsequent minor attacks along the California coast were the result of collusion between Japanese-Americans living in California and the Japanese military. The west coast was designated a security zone and all potential enemies were to be removed from the region. Eventually, 110,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were removed from California, Oregon, and Washington under Executive Order 9066. . Whole families were shipped off to the high desert regions of the American west, many losing their homes, businesses, and farms.

**c. Explain major events; include the lend-lease program, the Battle of Midway, D-Day, and the fall of Berlin.**

Nine months before Pearl Harbor, Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and amended the Neutrality Acts so the United States could lend military equipment and supplies to any nation the president said was vital to the defense of the United States. Roosevelt approved $1 billion in Lend-Lease aid to Great Britain in October 1941. When the United States entered World War II, $50 billion worth of equipment and supplies had already been sent to Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China- the nations that would now be U.S. allies.

Six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Navy won a sea battle against the Japanese Navy that was a turning point in World War II. The Japanese tried to trap and sink America’s aircraft carriers near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Island an American refueling station for ships and airplanes. The United States destroyed four Japanese aircraft carriers while losing only one American carrier. The American victory is regarded as the most important naval engagement of the Pacific campaign of the war and, at the time, was a huge morale boost for America. The Japanese Navy never recovered from this defeat, enabling the United States to gain control of other strategic Pacific islands.

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the code name for the first day of Operation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France. It remains the largest seaborne invasion in history, with over 156,000 men crossing the English Channel in 6,939 vessels. When the Allies landed at Normandy the German troops occupying the heavily fortified French coast were unprepared, thinking that the Allies would attack France in a different location. Although the Allies met heavy resistance, the invasion went almost exactly according to plan. As a result of the operation’s success, American and British forces were able to maintain a permanent beachhead in mainland Europe to resupply their forces and push east to Germany. The geographical advantage gained by the invasion marked the beginning of victory for the Allies in Europe.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the final battles of the European theater during World War II. Two Soviet army groups attacked Berlin from the east and south, while a third attacked German forces north of Berlin. The Soviets lost 81,116 men taking the city, while the Germans lost 458,080 trying to defend it. It was one of the bloodiest battles in history. Adolf Hitler was in Berlin during the battle and, before it ended with Soviet occupation, he and many of his followers committed suicide. The city’s defenders surrendered on May 2, but fighting continued outside the city until the formal German surrender, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Day, ended the war on May 8, 1945.

**d. Describe war mobilization, as indicated by rationing, war-time conversion, and the role of women in war industries.**

With the United States fully, and officially, engaged in World War II the nation went on a total war effort. To orchestrate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of industry to supply the United States’ war effort, the Roosevelt administration created the War Production Board. The War Production Board’s responsibility was to regulate the production and allocation of materials and fuel. The board began by ending the production of non-essential goods, such as automobiles, and imposing a rationing system for gasoline and rubber. Civilian plants soon began producing war goods in great quantities. Plants that produced silk ribbons produced parachutes, typewriter plants produced machine-guns. Ford, General Motors, and other automobile manufacturers produced great numbers of airplanes, tanks, trucks, and artillery pieces. One of the most remarkable feats was the creation of the Liberty ship by Kaiser Aluminum. These ships were created in an assembly line fashion such that eventually a single cargo ship could be produced in 42 days.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began in 1942. Items such as sugar, meat, butter, canned vegetables and fruits all required coupons (also known as rationing stamps). Allotments were based on family size. Families that were able planted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to supplement their diets. Rationing of gasoline, sugar, and tires lead to some black marketeering, although, most Americans bore the hardships with a good spirit because they knew everyone was in the same position and the goods they gave

At the outbreak of the war, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who already had jobs found that the choices of occupation and the rate of pay suddenly changed for the better. Women served in many different capacities during the course of the war. Some women served in the military. 216,000 women volunteered for service in the various branches of the Armed Services. In order to meet the demand for labor, the U.S. government began a campaign to lure women into the workforce. The government created a fictional ideal woman worker known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to appeal to women’s patriotism. Women worked in many different areas including munitions, aircraft plants, shipyards, and, of course, as clerks and secretaries. By war’s end, 18 million women had entered the work force.

**e. Describe the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos and the scientific, economic, and military implications of developing the atomic bomb.**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a code name for a secret research and development program whose goal was to build an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weapon during World War II. European scientists, such as Albert Einstein, who had fled Nazi Germany, feared that German physicists were developing an atomic weapon for Hitler and urged Roosevelt and Churchill to create a similar program. Led by General Leslie Groves, the project created numerous research labs, including Los Alamos, New Mexico, where three atomic weapons were developed.

Ultimately, these testing and production facilities led to the creation of the first working atomic weapons. The first was exploded near Los Alamos, New Mexico. Plans for an Allied invasion of Japan were underway and an estimated 1,000,000 Allied casualties. The successful test led to the creation of two working bombs that were subsequently used against the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in a successful bid to convince the Japanese to surrender. Thereby ending the necessity of an invasion. The military application of these atomic bombs led to two important developments. First, the surrender of the Japanese government and the end World War II. Second, their development spurred a new, more dangerous arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The creation of a government sponsored and financed research-and-development lab became a model for future weapons development programs. These programs were led by an officer of the military and used research scientists to produce technology necessary for national defense. Similar research-and-development models were used by civilian corporations for creating goods that could be used by the government and civilians. The mass production of isotopes led to the development of nuclear medicine and the use of atomic energy for electrical power.

**f. Compare the geographic locations of the European Theater and the Pacific Theater and the difficulties the**

The United States was the prime supplier of war material to the Allies. To supply the European allies, it was necessary to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It took between 10-15 days for a convoy to cross the Atlantic. Along the way allied shipping had to fight German submarines and aircraft to feed and supply, not only allied soldiers, but also the British civilian population. Initially, the British isles served as a supply depot while the allies built up their forces to invade the continent. After landing troops on the coast of France and Italy, supplies followed the forces inland using the existent road networks. However, the farther the allied forces moved from the coast the longer it took to get supplies to the front lines. Gasoline was a particular problem for Allied forces that relied heavily on mobile warfare. In fact, the Allied advance stalled in November 1944 because the armor units ran short of fuel. Lend-leased goods were shipped to the Soviet Union through the German submarine defenses around the Scandinavian Peninsula and around Africa to the Persian Gulf and through Iran.

The distance across the Pacific was three times that of the distance from New York to Liverpool, Britain. It could take up to five months for supplies to get from California to Brisbane, Australia. The decision to prioritize the war in Europe sent the best and greatest amount of equipment to Europe so forces in the Pacific faced outdated equipment and shortages until U.S. industrial capacity caught up with demand. Additionally, unlike Europe, there was little or no infrastructure to transport and store supplies once they arrived in theater. Finally, the climate of the Pacific region wreaked havoc with supplies causing spoilage. These conditions led to the Allied policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reach islands that would serve as landing strips to allow air-bombardments of Japanese fortifications. The United States also supplied the Chinese Nationalist Allies across mountainous and densely forested terrain in Southeast Asia.