

World War II

American History 11R

American Foreign Policy after WWI

- Many Europeans saw American economic expansion as a form of imperialism and resented the fact that America did not share in the devastation of Europe.
- Many Americans in Congress and the nation opposed any American involvement in international crises.
- Good Neighbor Policy - Latin America



Neutrality Acts



- From 1935-1937 attempted to prevent U.S. involvement in international disputes by restricting arms sales and establishing a "cash-and-carry" policy in which belligerents could only purchase nonmilitary goods, pay cash, and use their own ships.
- Roosevelt asked for a relaxation of Neutrality Act restrictions to allow war materiel to be purchased by Allied forces on a "cash-and-carry" basis

Lend-Lease Act

- Old American ships were traded to the British in exchange for the right to build military bases on British territory
 - U.S. transfers 50 old destroyers to Britain in exchange for use of eight British Atlantic bases.
- U.S. would "lend" military equipment to cash-strapped Britain.

Pearl Harbor

- December 7th, 1941 - 361 Japanese warplanes attack American airfields and shipyards, disabling 19 ships, destroying 200 planes, and killing over 2300 men.
- Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Malaya, Philippines soon fall to Japan.
- Congress approves entry into war. Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.



Big 3 Allies

- United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Union form alliance to fight Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini), and Japan (Tojo Emperor)
 - Pragmatic: need to defeat Germany



European Theatre

- Decision to meet threat in Europe first
 - African campaign, Sicily, Italy
 - Siege of Stalingrad
 - Battle of the Bulge



D-Day

- June 6, 1944 – Normandy, Coast of France
 - Allies use 4600 ships to invade German-held France. Suffering heavy casualties, the Allies were able to retake Paris in August.



Pacific Theatre

- February 1943 - Guadalcanal
 - Solomon Islands, South Pacific - Americans take first island in start of “island-hopping” strategy.
- March 1945 - Tokyo Bombing Raids - American bombers destroy 250,000 buildings and kill 83,000 in massive fire-bombing
- April to June 1945 – Okinawa - Southern tip of Japan
 - Fighting from caves and bunkers, Japanese inflict 80,000 losses on Americans. Over 30 American ships are sunk by Japanese suicide missions.



World War II Economy

- American industry retooled for war production
- Jobs – Unemployment falls to 1.2% by 1944.
- Wages rose 35%
- Investment in War Bonds
- Farmers – improved weather helped production
- Shipyards Expand – Brooklyn Navy Yard
 - Prefabricated parts used
- Labor expands – includes women

Rosie the Riveter

- Classic folk hero who helped mobilize the popular image of women in the work force during World War II.
- The emergence of women doing predominately men's jobs led indirectly to the issue of the Women's Movement.



Victory Gardens

- Rationing of staples was a necessary part of life. Besides providing fresh fruits and vegetables for the table, average citizens knew their gardening efforts were freeing up vital food stuffs for those on the front.



Rationing

- Fixed allotments of goods essential for the military. Ration coupons for fuel, food, etc.
- War Production Board (WPB) –Ensure resources for war effort available. Nationwide drives for scrap iron, paper, rags to recycle for war.
- Price Controls on Goods
- Black Market – Inflated Prices for rationed items.

Permits Delivery of
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GALLON
FUEL OIL
OFFICE OF
PRICE ADM.

Form OPA R-1107

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
V - FUEL OIL RATION
Class 3 Consumer Coupons
(One-Gallon Coupons)

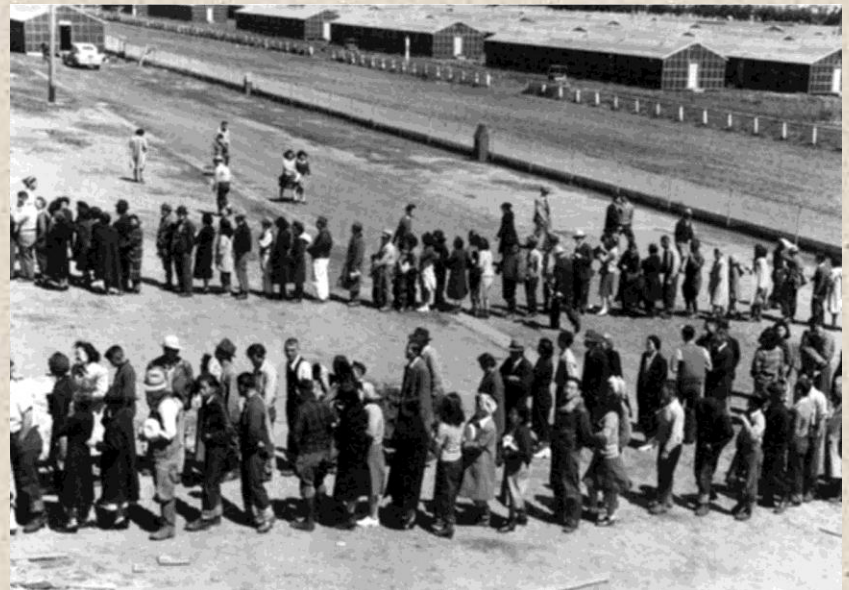
Copy this number in ink on each coupon space provided. After each 5 or 10 coupons against original number for accuracy.

V 867248

Permits Deliver
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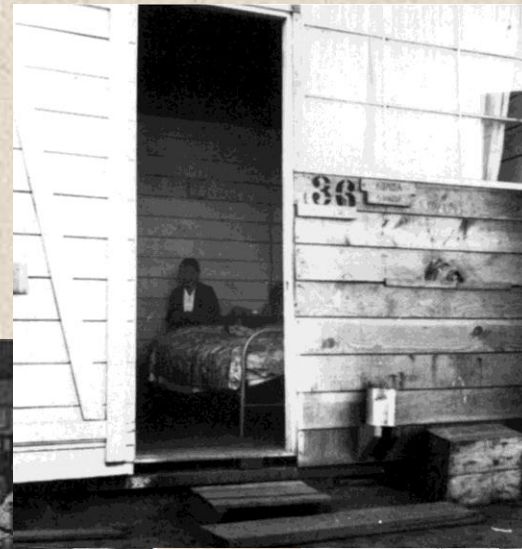
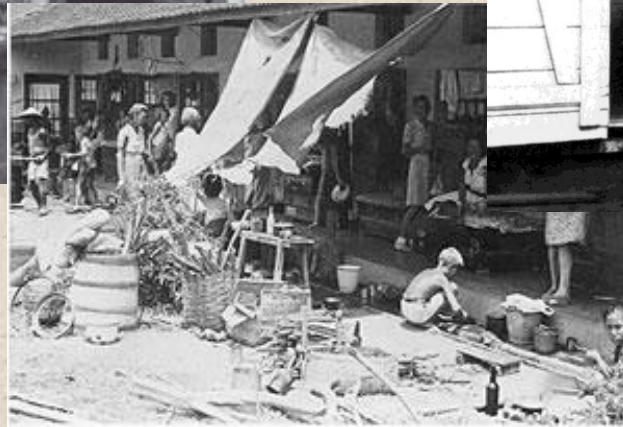
Executive Order 9066

- February 19th, 1942 – Roosevelt signs order requiring the removal of people of Japanese ancestry from California and parts of Washington, Oregon, and Arizona.
- 110,000 Japanese Americans rounded up and sent to “relocation centers” which were nothing more than internment camps



Japanese Internment

- Japanese Americans forced to sell property and businesses.
- Many joined the military to fight in Europe.



Korematsu v. United States (1944)

- Japanese Americans, many born in the United States, sued the government.
- Supreme Court ruled the government policy of evacuating Japanese Americans to camps was justified on the basis of “military necessity”.
- In 1988, bill passed Congress, giving \$20,000 to every Japanese American sent to an internment camp.

Manhattan Project

- Roosevelt creates Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD)
 - Developed Penicillin, New Weapons
- Uranium development across the country
- Called Manhattan Project because development started in New York at Columbia University

Manhattan Project

- Led by American scientist, J. Robert Oppenheimer
- 600,000 Americans involved on the project
- July 16th, 1945 – First test in New Mexico.



Truman's Use of the Atomic Bomb

- Harry Truman became president upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- First told of bomb after swearing in.
- Decided to drop two bombs



Final Decision

- August 6th, 1945, *Enola Gay* dropped bomb on Hiroshima. Three days later, another dropped on Nagasaki.
- 200,000 people died as result of injuries and radiation poisoning.
- Japan surrenders on September 2nd 1945.



Nuremberg and Tokyo War Trials

- Over 200 Nazis put on trial for crimes against humanity.
- Idea that individuals were responsible for their actions, even in a war.
- During U.S. occupation of Japan, 1,100 Japanese put on trial for war crimes.



Demobilization of Troops

- G.I. Bill – Servicemen's Readjustment Act, Education and training for veterans paid for by the federal government. 7.8 million veterans attended college on bill.
- End of Price Controls for Economy
- Post War Boom about to begin