

Chapter 34-35 Identifications: World War II

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the significance of the person or term. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework.

7.2.II.B: The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.

7.3.II.E: In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.

7.3.III: U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.

A: Americans viewed the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust.

B: The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops.

C: Mobilization and military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans.

D: The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific "island-hopping" and the D-Day invasion. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.

E: The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

Movement toward War

- 1.) Neutrality Acts, Cash-and-carry, Lend-lease
- 2.) Nye Commission, Committee to Defend America First, America First Committee
- 3.) Relationship with Japan 1930-1941, Pearl Harbor

Home Front

- 4.) Office of Scientific Research, Manhattan Project
- 5.) Rosie the Riveter & Women workers
- 6.) "Double V" campaign, Congress of Racial Equality
- 7.) War Production Board, War Labor Board,
- 8.) A. Philip Randolph & Executive Order 8002
- 9.) Zoot Suit Riots & Bracero Program
- 10.) Issei and Nisei, Executive Order 9066, Japanese Internment, Korematsu case

War Stuff

- 11.) Operation Overlord / D-Day invasion, Second Front debate
- 12.) Island Hopping / Battle of Iwo Jima, Conventional Bombing of Japan
- 13.) Atlantic Charter
- 14.) Yalta Conference, Wartime alliance
- 15.) Potsdam Conference & Potsdam Declaration
- 16.) Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Debate over atomic bomb use

Be familiar with this material: Good Neighbor Policy, Office of Price Administration, rationing, Detroit Race Riot of 1943, Navajo Code Talkers, Battle of Stalingrad