APUSH
1941-1945
WORLD WAR II
REVIEWED!
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 35
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 25-26
America’s History (Henretta) Chapter 24

U.S. Enters the War
The attack on Pearl Harbor effectively ends the isolationist movement
• The U.S. had already begun mobilizing for war
  – Selective Service Act
  – Factories were producing Lend Lease supplies for the allies
    – Allied powers included England, the Soviet Union, U.S., France, China, etc.
• The role of the federal government expanded greater than it had during the New Deal or WW1.
• World War II brought about a huge mobilization on the home front.
• Great Depression ends!

Federal Mobilization
• War Production Board: allocated resources for the war effort
• Office of Price Administration: froze prices, wages, and rationed goods such as meat, gas, sugar, etc.
• America’s industrial output was a huge factor in the eventual allied victory
• Office of Research & Development: contracted scientists and universities to help in tech. development (radar, sonar, rockets, etc)
• Manhattan Project (1943): top secret program headed by J. Robert Oppenheimer
  – 1st atomic bomb tested July 1945
SOCIAL IMPACT OF WW2: African Americans

- **2nd Great Migration**: over a million African Americans left the south in search of jobs in war industries
  - Discrimination was common in defense work
  - In 1943 Race Riots break out in cities such as Detroit and NY
  - A. Philip Randolph threatened to march on Washington if discrimination in defense work was not addressed
  - Executive Order 8802 issued by FDR
- Served in segregated military units
- **Double Victory Campaign**: victory against fascism abroad and against racism at home
- Membership in the NAACP increases
- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) formed in 1942 & fought against discrimination

Mexican Americans & Native Americans

- Demand for workers in the defense industry provided opportunities to thousands of Mexican Americans
- **Bracero Program** (1942) allowed Mexican farmworkers to work in the U.S. without formal immigration proceedings
- Racial tensions between white soldiers and Mexican residents in Los Angeles led to the “Zoot Suit Riots” in 1943
- Many Native American received opportunities in defense work and in the military
  - Navajo “Code Talkers” used their native language to communicate in the Pacific theater of the war
  - About half would not return to reservation life

Social & Demographic Changes

- Over 200,000 woman served in the military in noncombat roles
- As the demand for industrial and defense jobs increased nearly 5 million woman entered the workforce
- Symbol of this opportunity “Rosie the Riveter”
- Woman continued to receive lower pay than men and were expected to leave once the war was over.
- Huge demographic changes occur as many people head to the Midwest and West coast looking for defense work
  - Post-war migration to the “Sunbelt”
Executive Order 9066 required that all people of Japanese descent on the West Coast be relocated to internment camps.
- Nisei - 2nd generation Japanese Americans
- Over 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated to 1 of 10 internment camps
- Large Japanese population in Hawaii was NOT evacuated

Korematsu v. U.S. (1944) the Supreme Court upheld the relocation as necessary for national security.

Thousands of Japanese Americans fought bravely for the U.S.

Fighting World War II
- Allies focus first on the European theater of the war
  - Soviets stop German advance at Stalingrad
  - Allies focus first on North Africa into Italy
  - D-Day (6/6/44) massive second front opened
- The Big 3 met to discuss military strategy & plan for post war world
  - Casablanca Conference (Jan. 1943): FDR & Churchill meet. 1) Unconditional surrender 2) invade Sicily / Italy first
  - Tehran Conference (Nov. 1943) Big three meet for the 1st time. 1) Opening of 2nd front planned 2) fate of Eastern Europe
  - Yalta Conference (1945) 1) Germany will be divided 2) free elections in Eastern Europe 3) Soviets will help against Japan 4) Create U.N.

Pacific War
- It was largely the U.S. military responsible for the fight against Japan
- Following Pearl Harbor Japan occupied all the territory in orange
- The U.S. pursued an island-hopping strategy: strategically win control over territory to get closer to mainland Japan
- Potsdam Conference: July 1945- 1) Japan warned to surrender unconditionally or be destroyed
  - 1st atomic bomb dropped August 6th 1945 Hiroshima
  - August 8th: Soviet Union enters war against Japan
  - 2nd atomic bomb August 9th Nagasaki
- Following WW2 the U.S. will be the dominant political and military country
Mr. Jocz (6 Foot 5 inches) with a full size model of the A-bomb dropped on Nagasaki. (Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum)