

World War II

U.S. History
Unit 6

I. Breaking Neutrality



Neutrality

1. The nation embraced isolationism.
2. Congress implemented a cash-and-carry program. FDR thought it would help keep the US neutral.
3. FDR proposed a lend-lease policy to give the Allied countries aid against the Axis powers.
4. Atlantic Charter - FDR and Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, met and negotiated the Atlantic Charter in which They pledged an end to the Nazis.

II. America Moves Toward War



Japan Attacks the U.S.

1. On December 7, 1941, Japan bombed the largest American naval base - Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. 2,403 people were killed & 1,178 wounded.
2. The U.S. declared war on Japan; 3 days later Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.

III. The Home Front

Women Make Gains

1. Over 6 million women entered the workforce for the first time, with $\frac{1}{3}$ in the defense industry. Women worked in non-combat roles.

War Effort

4. The nation's industries began to produce war related supplies.
5. Rationing was set up so resources could support the war effort.

Discrimination and Reaction

1. Racial violence spread around the country. Wherever African Americans moved, discrimination followed.
2. Zoot-suit riots exploded in Los Angeles

Japanese American Internment

1. When the war began, 120,000 Japanese lived in the U.S.
2. After Pearl Harbor many people believed Japanese Americans were committing sabotage against the U.S..

Japanese American Internment

3. FDR ordered 110,000 Japanese Americans living in the West into internment camps.
4. No charges were ever filed against Japanese Americans, and no evidence of sabotage was ever found.

IV. War in Europe and North Africa

German Offensive

1. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland.
2. After the Polish invasion, the Allies Britain and France, declared war on Germany.
3. Allies focused on stopping Germany's Blitzkrieg strategy.

The Battle of Britain

1. The Royal Air Force used a new device, radar, to fight them off.
2. The raid lasted for 6 months before Hitler abandons his plan.

Russia - Battle of Stalingrad

1. Germany was not prepared for a harsh Russian winter.
2. Soviet army trapped the Germans in, cutting off their supplies.
3. Allied victory marked a turning point.

Italian Campaign - Bloody Anzio

1. FDR & Churchill agree to only accept an unconditional surrender of the Axis powers.
2. Summer 1943, Allies take Sicily, Mussolini is stripped of his power and arrested.
3. Hitler continues to fight in Italy until May 1944.
4. Tuskegee Airmen received first victory against an enemy aircraft.
5. Allied victory

France - Operation Overlord

1. Allies plan “Operation Overlord” (aka D-Day) to be commanded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
2. D-Day was the largest land-air-sea operation in military history.
3. Within one month, the Allies landed one million troops. Allied victory.

Germany Battle of the Bulge

1. Hitler's last major offensive.
2. German forces retreated resulting in an Allied victory.

V. Liberation

Unconditional Surrender

1. Russians and Americans liberated Nazi death camps.
2. April 1945, Hitler commits suicide.
3. May 1945, General Eisenhower accepts the unconditional surrender of the Third Reich.
4. Allies celebrate V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day) and the war in Europe is over.
5. FDR died in April 1945, VP Harry Truman became nation's 33rd president.

VI. Japan Advances

Battle of Midway

1. Turning point in the Pacific War.
2. Allies begin strategy of “island hopping.”

VII. The Japanese Defense

Battle of Guadalcanal

1. August 1942, Americans win first land victory on the island of Guadalcanal.
2. U.S. used Navajo code talkers to communicate safely without the Japanese translating Allied messages.

Battle of Iwo Jima

1. February 1945, American forces invade Iwo Jima which was defended by Japanese troops.
2. 5 weeks of battle in one of WWII's bloodiest battles.
3. U.S. raises the U.S. flag atop Mt. Suribachi. Allied victory

Battle of Okinawa

1. April 1945, last hurdle before U.S. would invade Japan.
2. More than 1,900 kamikaze attacks on the Allies made U.S. wonder if Japan would ever surrender.
3. 2 months of fighting resulted in 7,600 American deaths and 110,000 Japanese deaths.

VIII. The Atomic Bomb

The Manhattan Project

1. President Truman decided to use a new weapon developed by scientists working on the Manhattan Project - the atomic bomb.
2. Truman warned Japan to either surrender or face complete destruction.
3. Japan refused
4. August 6, 1945 - U.S. drops *Little Boy* over Hiroshima and the city turns to dust. 70,000 killed
5. August 9, 1945 - U.S. drops a second bomb, *Fat Man*, over Nagasaki, leveling half the city. 200,000 killed

IX. Establishing the New World Order



The Yalta Conference

1. February 1945, after the Allied victory in Europe, FDR met with Churchill and Stalin in Yalta.
2. A series of compromises were worked out concerning postwar Europe:
 - a. divide Germany into 4 occupied zones
 - b. Stalin agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe
 - c. Stalin agreed to help the U.S. in war against Japan and join the United Nations.

Nuremberg War Trials

1. Allies put 24 surviving Nazi leaders on trial for crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, and war crimes.

Occupation of Japan

1. Japan was occupied by U.S. forces for 7 years under General MacArthur.
2. MacArthur introduced a liberal constitution that is still known as the MacArthur Constitution.

BINGO

Policies of Neutrality

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Attack on Pearl Harbor

Rosie the Riveter

Propaganda posters

Operation Overlord

Executive Order 9066

Invasion of Poland

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Blitzkrieg

Radar

Battle of Stalingrad

Operation Torch

Italian Campaign

V-E Day

Battle of the Bulge

Unconditional Surrender

Women's Auxiliary Corps

Tuskegee Airmen

Adolf Hitler

Non Aggression Pact

Kristallnacht

Ration Stamps

Zoot Suit Riot

Harry Truman

Lend-Lease Act