



Name: _____

World War II: America at War & End of War Notes #4

<p>The Battling Sides</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">The Allied Powers</th> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">The Axis Powers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Winston Churchill → Great Britain - Charles de Gaulle → France - Joseph Stalin → USSR (Russia/Soviet Union) - Chiang Kai-Shek → China - Franklin Roosevelt → U.S. </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adolf Hitler → Germany - Benito Mussolini → Italy - Emperor Hirohito & Military General Tojo → Japan </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	The Allied Powers	The Axis Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Winston Churchill → Great Britain - Charles de Gaulle → France - Joseph Stalin → USSR (Russia/Soviet Union) - Chiang Kai-Shek → China - Franklin Roosevelt → U.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adolf Hitler → Germany - Benito Mussolini → Italy - Emperor Hirohito & Military General Tojo → Japan
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<p>Attack at Pearl Harbor & Japanese Internment</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 7, 1941 → <i>a day that will forever live in infamy</i> ● <i>Japan, led by Hideki Tojo</i>, attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>U.S. trade embargos had caused shortages of oil & gas (angry)</u> ● The U.S. enters World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Leads to war in the Pacific</i> ○ Japanese internment camps in the U.S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Fears that Japanese Americans might spy or sabotage for the enemy</i> led to FDR signing <u>Executive Order 9066</u> ■ Forced 110,000 Japanese Americans (most American citizens) to be _____ to concentration camps ○ The dropping of the _____ 				
<p>The War in America</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>At home, Americans were mostly very united behind the war effort</i> ● People bought war bonds, which kept _____ down and helped pay for the war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Victory gardens: allowed people to grow their own food to save supplies for the military and our allies ○ Mandatory _____ of supplies meant that people could only buy certain _____ of certain necessary goods → <u>CONSERVE</u> 				

Propaganda



- In 1942, FDR created the **Office of War Information** focused on war

- Propaganda: **official communications meant to influence opinions** (posters, movies, and newsreels)

War Efforts in America



- Many _____ were needed for success during WWII
 - National War Labor Board: _____ **factories into wartime industries**
- Conversions:
 - Lipstick case → ammunition cartridges
 - Baby carriages → hospital carts
 - Vacuum cleaners → gas mask parts
 - Beer cans → grenades
 - Cars → airplanes

Women & Minorities



- Roughly 16.6 million Americans served in WWII (more than 12% of the population)
- **Women and minorities played an important role at home: women worked traditional _____**
 - Filled jobs that were left behind by soldiers going overseas
 - The war will give women and minorities opportunities
- Women served in the Women's Army Corps (WACs)
 - They served _____ roles but **held full military rank**
 - General MacArthur said that they were his "best soldiers"
 - Women also served the Navy and civilian WASPS (Women's Air Service _____ - they ferried military aircraft between bases)

African-Americans & WWII



- Many African-Americans had served in the military off-and-on since the Civil War (segregated units)
- _____ Airmen - an all-black fighter pilot group escorted American bombers
- Bomber groups began _____ them by name
- Broke down _____ and inspired military changes
- The military will actually be the first to _____

Vernon Baker



- African-American Army Lt.
- Received a Medal of _____ for wiping out German machine-gun nest
 - Baker managed to _____ and use grenades to destroy two German machine gun nests clearing the way for his remaining men to reach the safety of the nearest forward aid station
 - The attacks had lasted _____ hours and 19 of Baker's men lost their lives
 - He was a _____ in the Korean War

Mexican-Americans & WWII



- Roughly 500,000 Latino soldiers served in the U.S. military during WWII
- The **majority of those identified as Mexican-Americans**
- Latinos would earn 12 Medals of Honor during WWII
 - General MacArthur would also champion some of them in Arizona's 158th Infantry Regiment as **"the greatest fighting _____ team ever deployed for battle"**
- _____:
 - Mexican-American combat surgeon
 - Civil rights activist
 - **Founded American G.I. Forum**
 - The American G.I. Forum is a congressionally chartered Hispanic veterans and civil rights organization founded in 1948
 - Motto: "Education is Our Freedom and Freedom should be Everybody's Business"
 - Operates chapters throughout the U.S., with a focus on veterans' issues, education, and civil rights

Native Americans & WWII



- _____ for the military at a higher percentage than any other minority group
- Navajo Code Talkers:
 - Used the _____ language to encode military communications for _____ (secret) transmission
 - Sent messages in their native language
 - The Japanese could never _____ (instrumental for success in the Pacific)

Island Hopping



- The U.S. strategy of taking over islands one-by-one on the way to _____
 - **Avoided the _____ islands**
 - U.S. cut off the Japanese _____ to the islands (successful strategy)

The Philippines



- On the same day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, they also attacked the Philippines
 - This was a U.S. territory since 1898
- General Douglas _____ (commander of the Army) in the Pacific, had been forced to retreat from the Philippines in 1942
 - He came back again to take the islands in 1945
- **The Bataan Death March:**
 - Americans and Filipinos _____ by the Japanese were forced on a single, _____ march
 - As many as 5,000 Americans and possibly 10,000 Filipinos died

The Battle of Midway



- The Japanese planned a surprise attack at _____ Island
- The U.S. cracked the Japanese secret codes and know about the attack ahead of time
- Under the command of **Admiral Chester Nimitz** (the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet)
 - The U.S. destroyed 4 of Japan's _____ carriers
- ***The Battle of Midway is considered the turning point of the Pacific War because it _____ the Japanese Navy***

The Battle of Iwo Jima



- **Iwo Jima was the only battle by the U.S. _____ in** which the overall American casualties (killed and wounded) exceeded (more) than those of the Japanese
 - Of the 70,000 Americans that attacked, nearly 7,000 died and 19,000 wounded; while 18,000 of the 22,000 Japanese were killed

The Manhattan Project



- In 1942, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began a top-secret project code-named The _____ Project
- **The goal of this project was to create an _____ bomb** (a weapon that gets its power from a reaction involving the nucleus of an atom)
- **The idea for this project came from a letter** sent to President FDR in 1939:
 - The letter, called the Einstein-Szilard letter, told FDR that other countries, such as Germany and Italy, were close to _____ an atomic bomb and that the U.S. should get to it first

Allies Win



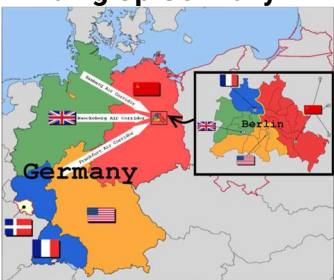
- On September 2, 1945, WWII ended when U.S. General Douglas MacArthur _____ **Japan's formal surrender aboard the U.S. Battleship _____**
- At the signing of the agreement that brought an end to 2,194 days of global war, MacArthur told the world in a radio broadcast:
"Today the guns are silent. A great tragedy has ended. A great victory has been won."

The Paris Peace Treaties



- The Paris Peace Treaties were signed on February 10, 1947 following the end of WWII in 1945
- The Paris Peace Conference lasted from July 29 - October 15, 1945

Dividing Up Germany



- **Germany is going to be divided into _____ zones to be temporarily governed by the Allies** (Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and U.S.)
 - The capital, _____, will also be divided into 4 zones, even though it lay within the **Soviet zone** (this will have impact

on the future)

Death Toll & The Nuremberg Trials



- Most common estimate of the Holocaust death toll: **6 million Jews**
 - This is a **VERY** conservative, but widely accepted estimate
 - Other studies have concluded that as many as 21 million were killed and possibly 27 million Soviet civilians
- **Nuremberg Trials:**
 - The Holocaust began in Nuremberg, so it was perhaps poetic justice that the Nuremberg Trials (war-crimes trials for Nazi leaders) (Nov. 20, 1945 - Oct. 1, 1946)
 - These trials were very important because they set the principle that individuals are responsible for their actions, even if they were just “following orders”
 - The most important defendant was **Hermann Goering** (Hitler’s highest officer)
 - He was found guilty and sentenced to hanging
 - A Nazi sympathizer in the U.S. Army snuck a cyanide pill into his cell so that he could commit suicide on his own terms