# America in WWII, 1941-1945



They \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ certain items, like meat and butter, to make sure there was enough for everyone AND enough to send to the soldiers.















"Rosie the Riveter"



took control of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and halted production of nonessential items (like washing machines and passenger cars)







set ceilings on wages (lower wages means lower prices)













## Minority Groups

African-Americans Fight For The "Double V"















# Japanese-American Internment

Japanese Americans lived in the US at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack 112,000 resided on the West Coast

most were \_\_\_\_\_ (second generation) or \_\_\_\_\_ (third generation)



afraid the Japanese-Americans would becomes spies for Japan, the US government passed authorizing the War Department to construct detention camps to hold people of Japanese ancestry

men, women, and children on the west coast were relocated across the country and held in internment camps



The site of one of ten camps where over 110,000 Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II. Located at the foot of the Sierra Nevada in California, it is approximately 230 miles northeast of Los Angeles

Approximately 14,500 people of German and Italian ancestry and 2,200 ethnic Japanese deported from Latin American countries were also subject to the wartime confinement program.



Prime Minister of the United Kingdom



Allied Leaders





General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union



Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the US







British Field Marshal

1st Supreme Allied Commander Europe



Eisenhower with U.S. paratroopers of the 502d Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division on June 5, 1944

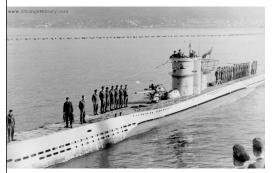








### Halting Hitler's Advance



German u-boats traveled in what they called able to locate and destroy British and American vessels " was broken the German " decoded messages helped the Allies locate German u-boat wolfpacks

German Gen	
nicknamed the "	because he was so clever
won many bat	tles in North Africa
wanted to capture the	in Egypt
	Germany to Japan through the ne Indian & Pacific Oceans)
	(Sep. 1942) German eastward advance
the Battle of Brit. Gen. Bernard Montgome	(Oct. 1942) ery stopped the Germans in Egypt



## The Fighting Continues

the Soviet Union wanted the Allies to open a against Germany Russia had been paying a heavy share of the fighting (20 million Russians would die by the end of the war) America wanted to attack the Nazis through France Britain wanted to lure the war away from England Winston Churchill suggested they hit Germany's "soft underbelly" from North Africa up through Italy



	Gen. Eisenhower attacked North Africa (Nov. 1942)
PORTUGAL  Axis Line of Defense Trapp Movements Topp Movements	(Jan. 1943)
Malarmana Sas Sicily	Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to seek the
Atlantic Ocean  SANSH  Algier  ANDROCCO  Oran  Algier  MALIA	" "
Casablanca	of Germany
THE CAMPAIGN IN Benghari	Germans were pushed out of Africa (May 1943)
NORTH AFRICA, 1942–43  LIBYA  LIBYA  El Alamein  (500 miles)	Allies moved across North Africa and up to Sicily

d up to Sicily Mussolini overthrown; Italy surrenders (Sept. 1943)

, November-December 1943

Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill met in Tehran, Iran Britain and the US agreed to the open a second front against Nazi Germany

# The Second Front D-Day, June 6, 1944





