

**MEDITERRANEAN AND
EUROPEAN THEATERS
IN WORLD WAR II**

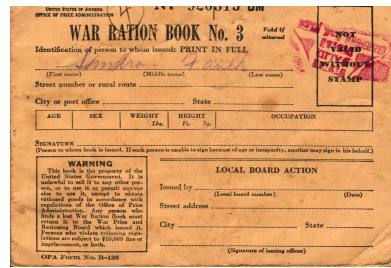
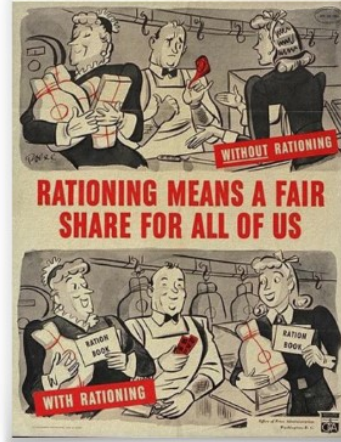


America in WWII, 1941-1945



The Office of Price Administration

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



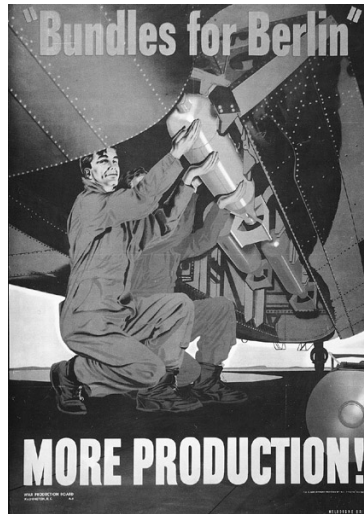
The War Production Board



“Rosie the Riveter”

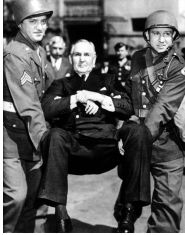
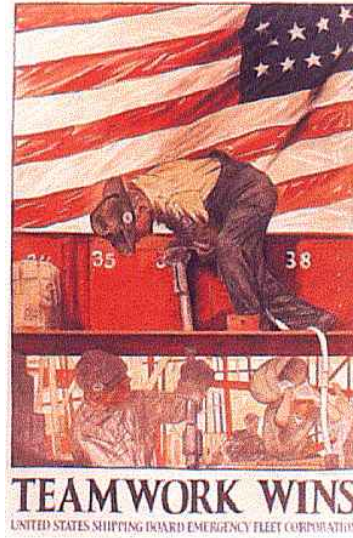
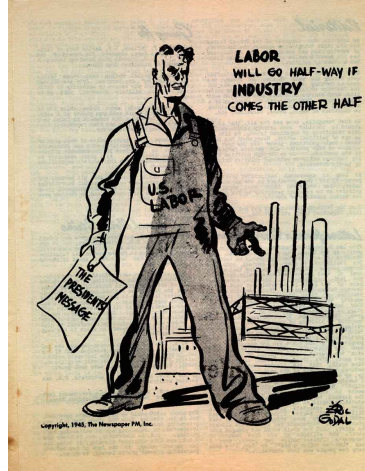


took control of industry and halted production of non-essential items (like washing machines and passenger cars)



The War Labor Board

set ceilings on wages (lower wages means lower prices)



Minority Groups

African-Americans Fight For The "Double V"

Bracero Program

WHY SHOULD WE MARCH?

What Are Our Immediate Goals?

- To mobilize five million Negroes into one militant mass for pressure.
- To assemble in Chicago the last week in May, 1943, for the celebration of

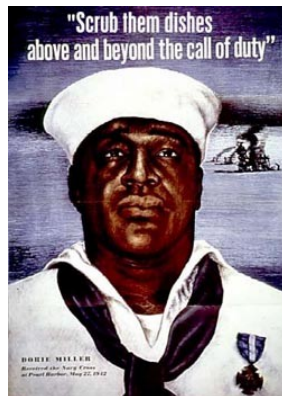
"WE ARE AMERICANS - TOO" WEEK

And to ponder the question of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation, and a Mass March On Washington.

15,000 Negroes Assembled at St. Louis, Missouri
20,000 Negroes Assembled at Chicago, Illinois
23,500 Negroes Assembled at New York City
Millions of Negro Americans all Over This Great Land Claim the Right to be Free!

FREE FROM WANT!
FREE FROM FEAR!
FREE FROM JIM CROW!

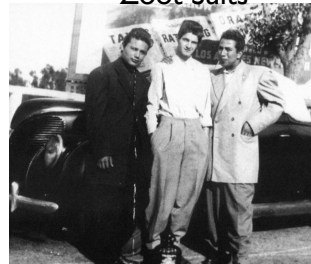
"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy." — A. Philip Randolph



Code Talkers



Zoot Suits



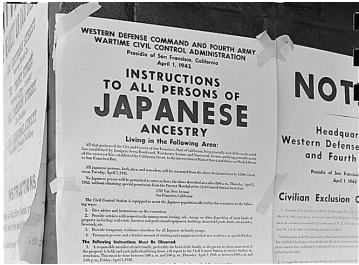
Japanese-American Internment

(1942)

127,000 Japanese Americans lived in the US at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack

112,000 resided on the West Coast

most were **nisei** (second generation) or **sansei** (third generation)



afraid the Japanese-Americans would become spies for Japan, the US government passed **Executive Order 9066**, authorizing the War Department to construct detention camps to hold people of Japanese ancestry

nearly **122,000** men, women, and children on the west coast were relocated across the country and held in internment camps



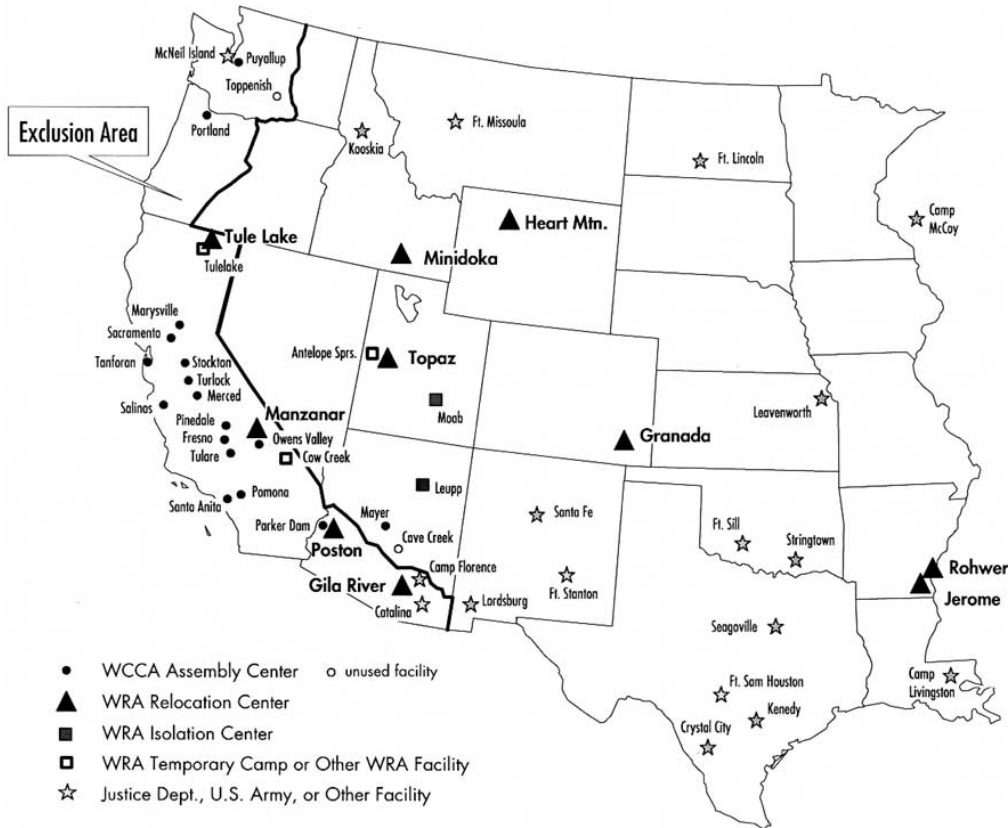
Manzanar

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.



Internment Camp Locations





General Dwight Eisenhower

1st Supreme Allied Commander Europe



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

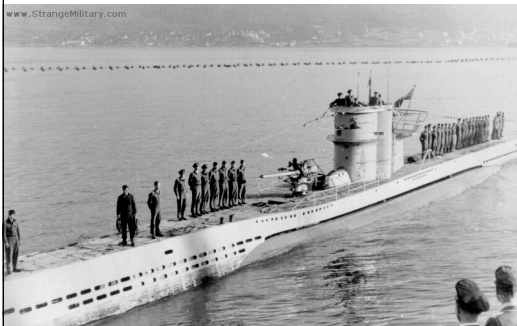


British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery

nicknamed "Monty"



Halting Hitler's Advance



German u-boats traveled in what they called "**wolfpacks**"

able to locate and destroy British and American vessels
the German "**enigma code**" was broken
decoded messages helped the Allies locate
German u-boat wolfpacks

German Gen. **Erwin Rommel**

nicknamed the "**Desert Fox**" because he was so clever
won many battles in North Africa

wanted to capture the **Suez Canal** in Egypt
(this would link Italy and Germany to Japan through the
Mediterranean and the Indian & Pacific Oceans)

the Battle of **Stalingrad** (Sep. 1942)
Soviets stopped the German eastward advance

the Battle of **El Alamein** (Oct. 1942)
Brit. Gen. Bernard Montgomery stopped the Germans in Egypt



The Fighting Continues

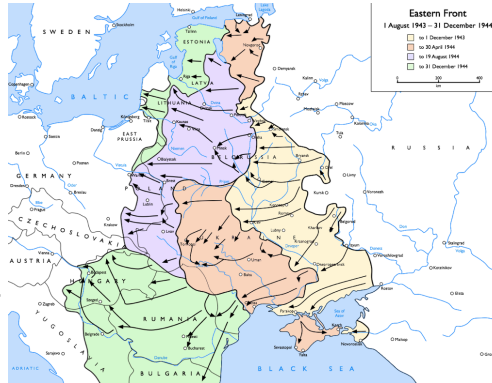
the Soviet Union wanted the Allies to open a **second front** against Germany

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)

Casablanca Conference (Jan. 1943)

Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to seek the

unconditional surrender

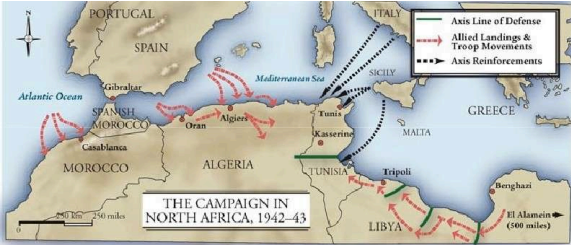
of Germany

Germans were pushed out of Africa (May 1943)

Allies moved across North Africa and up to Sicily
Mussolini overthrown; Italy surrenders (Sept. 1943)

the **Tehran Conference**, 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

