

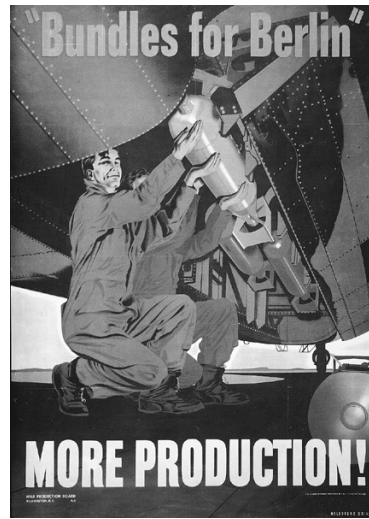
The War Production Board



"Rosie the Riveter"

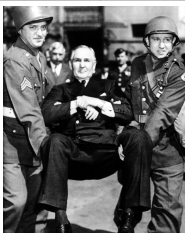


took control of **industry**
and halted production of non-
essential items
(like washing machines and
passenger cars)



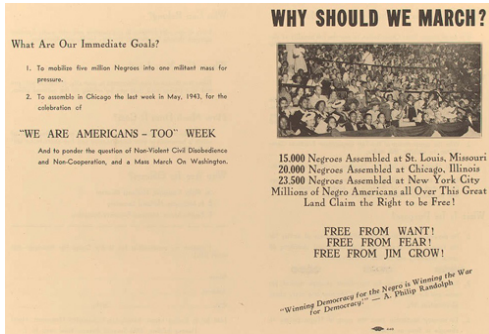
The War Labor Board

set ceilings on wages (lower wages means lower prices)



Minority Groups

African-Americans Fight For The "Double V"



Code Talkers



Bracero Program



Zoot Suits



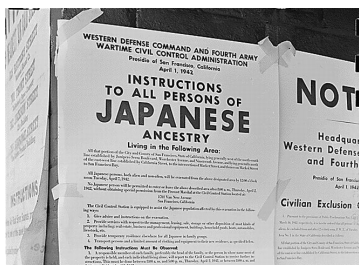
Japanese-American Internment

(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)



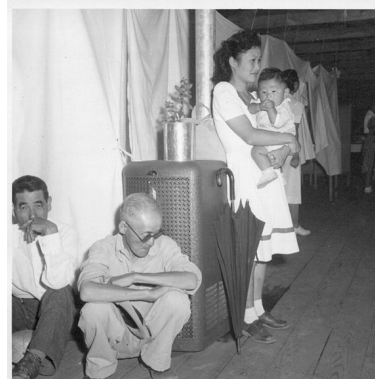
afraid the Japanese-Americans would become spies for Japan, the US government passed **Executive Order 9066**, authorizing the War Department to construct detention camps to hold people of Japanese ancestry

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

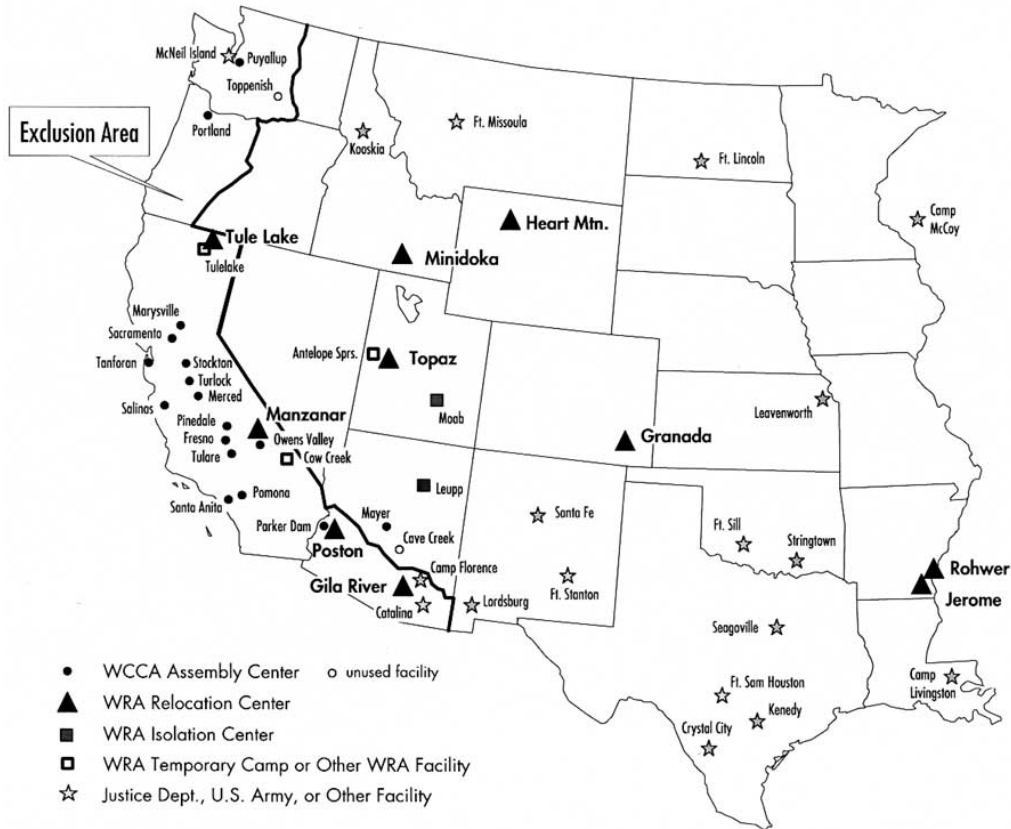
Manzanar

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



European Axis Leadership



Benito Mussolini
Duce of Fascism
(Italy)
December 24, 1925 – July 25, 1943



Adolf Hitler
Führer of Germany
April 20, 1889 – April 30, 1945



Allied Leaders



Sir Winston Churchill

Prime Minister of
the United Kingdom

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the US



Konferenz von Yalta - Die Zukunft Europas

Joseph Stalin

General Secretary of the
Communist Party
of the Soviet Union



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



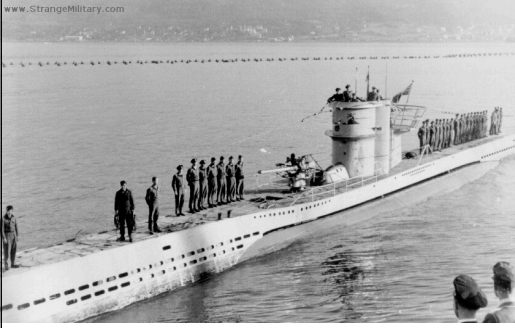
**British Field Marshal
Bernard**

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

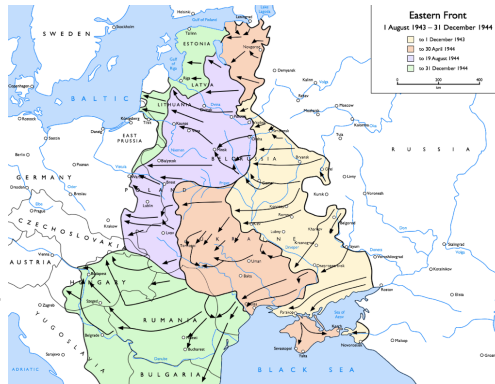


The Fighting Continues

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)

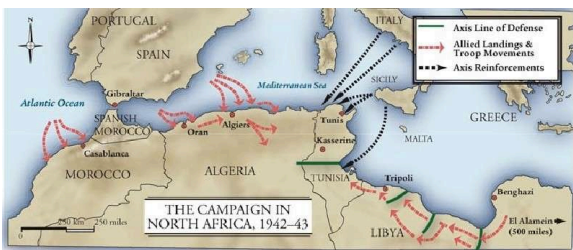
Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to seek the
“ **unconditional surrender** ”
of Germany

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



[illegible]