

America in WWII, 1941-1945



Japan Eyes the Pacific

Japan needed resources

1931: Japanese troops took over Manchuria (in northeastern China)

1937: Japanese armies attack the heartland of China in what was called The Rape of Nanking

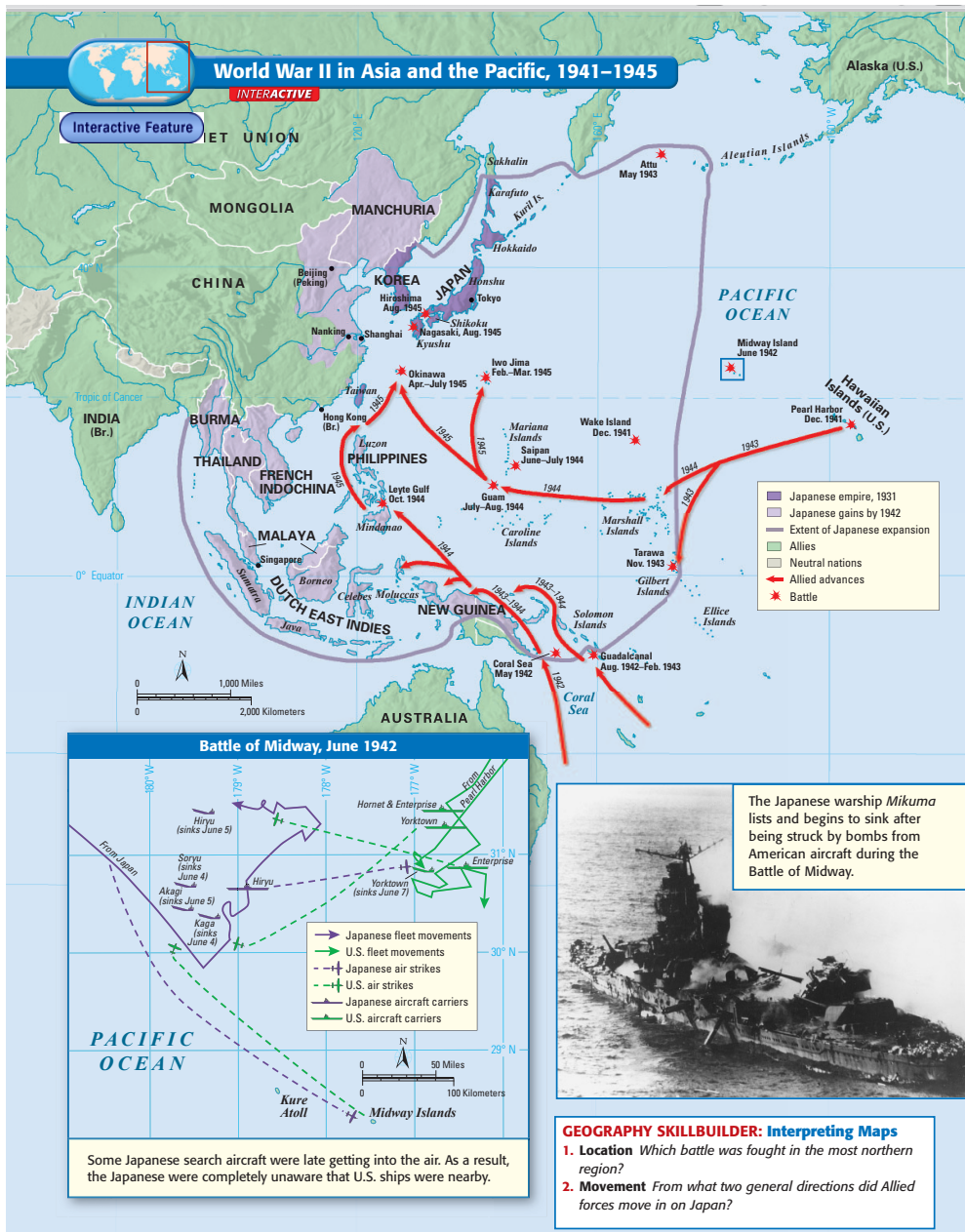
Japanese killed over 300,000 Chinese
Japanese eyed the rich European colonies of Southeast Asia

1940: Americans cracked a Japanese coded message: Japan wanted to take over foreign-controlled areas in Southeast Asia

we thought they might take American-controlled Philippines and Guam

1941: Japanese overran French Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos)

Roosevelt cut off oil shipments to Japan



Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor

Photo # 80-G-19930 Rescuing survivor near USS West Virginia, during Pearl Harbor raid



On December 7, 1941 The Empire of Japan attacked
the American Naval Base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

within two hours, the Japanese had sunk or damaged 19 ships, including 8 battleships
more than 2,300 Americans were killed and over 1,100 were wounded

On December 8, President Roosevelt declared that December 7th
would be “a date which will live in infamy”

Congress quickly accepted his request for a declaration of war on Japan and its allies
(Germany & Italy)

US Mobilizes for War: 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.



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OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

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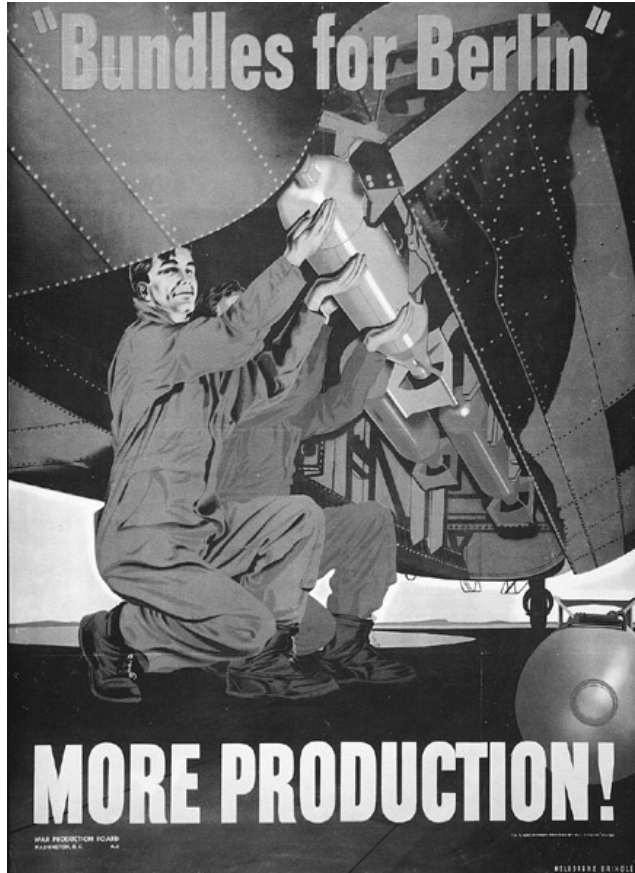
US Mobilizes for War: The War Production Board



“Rosie the Riveter”



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



 A Gas Mask requires 1.11 pounds of rubber	 A Life Raft requires 17 to 100 pounds of rubber
 A Scout Car requires 306 pounds of rubber	 A Heavy Bomber requires 1,825 pounds of rubber

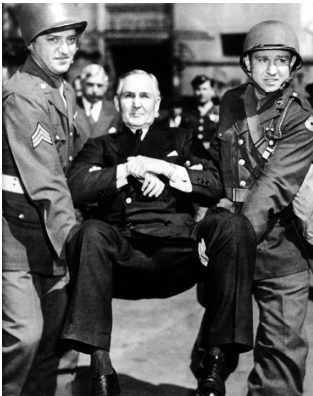
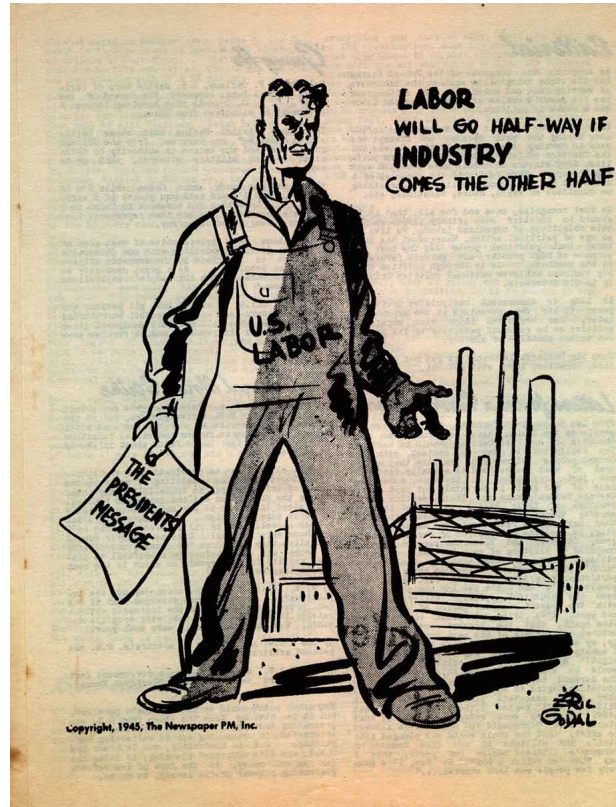
America needs your SCRAP RUBBER

“I've found the job where I fit best!”

FIND YOUR WAR JOB
In Industry - Agriculture - Business

US Mobilizes for War: The War Labor Board

set ceilings on wages (lower wages means lower prices)



US Minority Groups in WWII

African-Americans Fight For The "Double V"


WHY SHOULD WE MARCH?

What Are Our Immediate Goals?

1. To mobilize five million Negroes into one militant mass for pressure.
2. 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



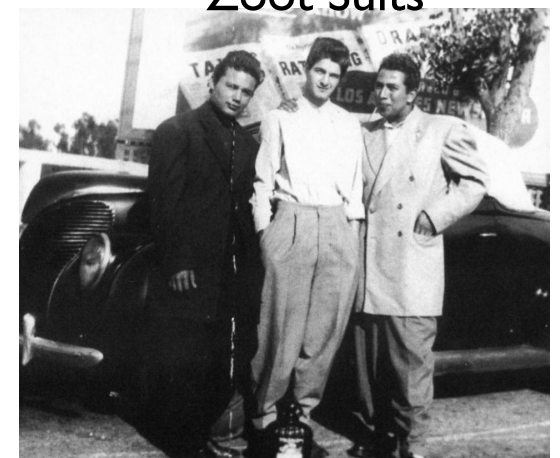
Bracero Program



Code Talkers



Zoot Suits



Japanese-American Internment

(1942)

127,000

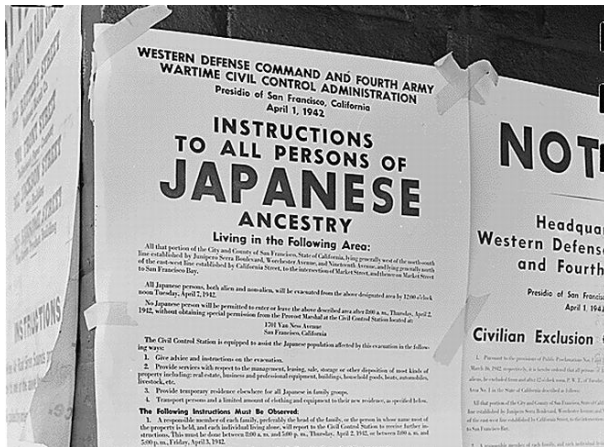
Japanese Americans lived in the US at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack

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

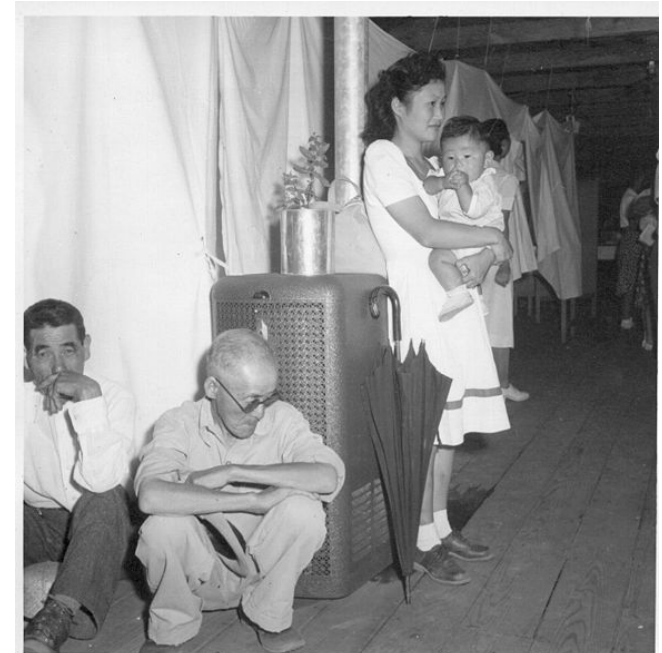
nearly 122,000 men, women, and children on the west coast were relocated across the country and held in internment camps



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

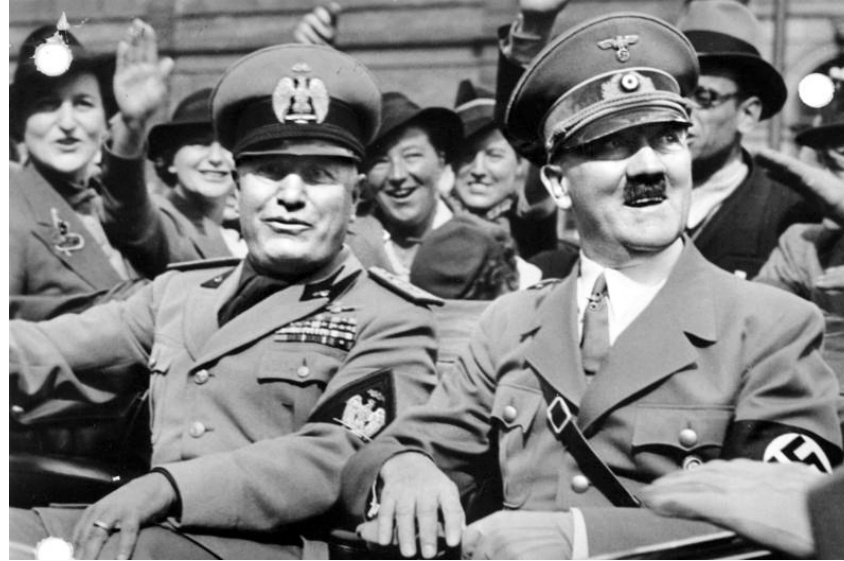
Approximately 14,500 people of German and Italian ancestry and 2,200 ethnic Japanese deported from Latin American countries were also subject to the wartime confinement program.



Internment Camp Locations



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



Joseph Stalin

General Secretary of the
Communist Party
of the Soviet Union



Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the US



Konferenz von Yalta - Die Zukunft Europas



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



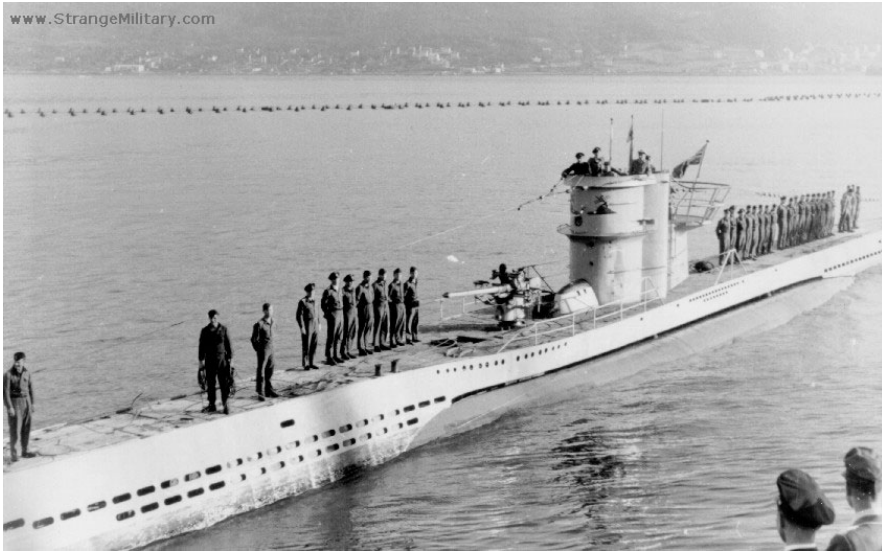
**British Field Marshal
Bernard**

Montgomery

nicknamed "Monty"



Halting Hitler's Advance



German u-boats traveled in what they called
“ wolfpacks ”
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

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



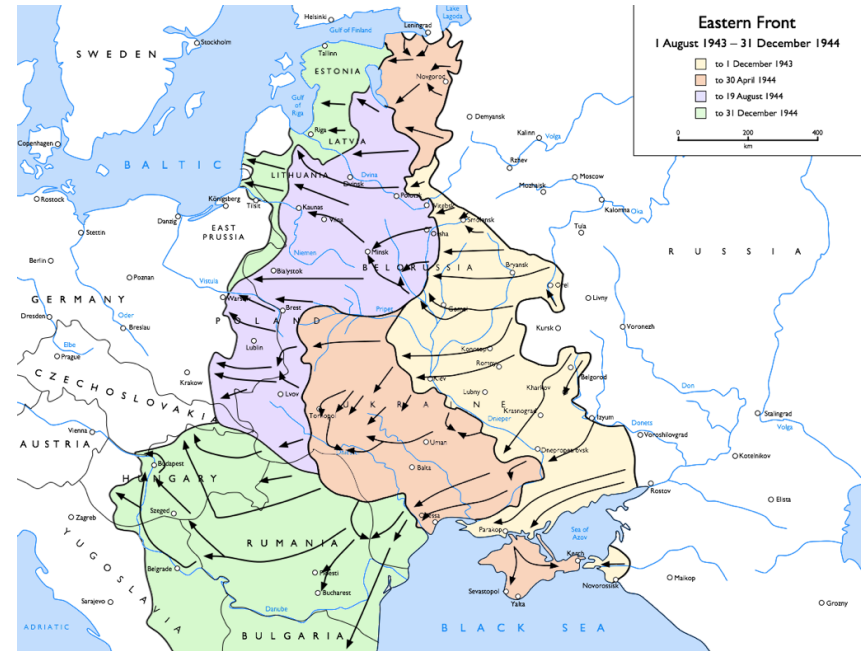
The Fighting Continues

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

America wanted to attack the Nazis through France

Winston Churchill suggested they attack 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 up to Sicily

Mussolini overthrown; Italy surrenders (Sept. 1943)

the Tehran Conference, November-December 1943

Stalin, Roosevelt, and 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

