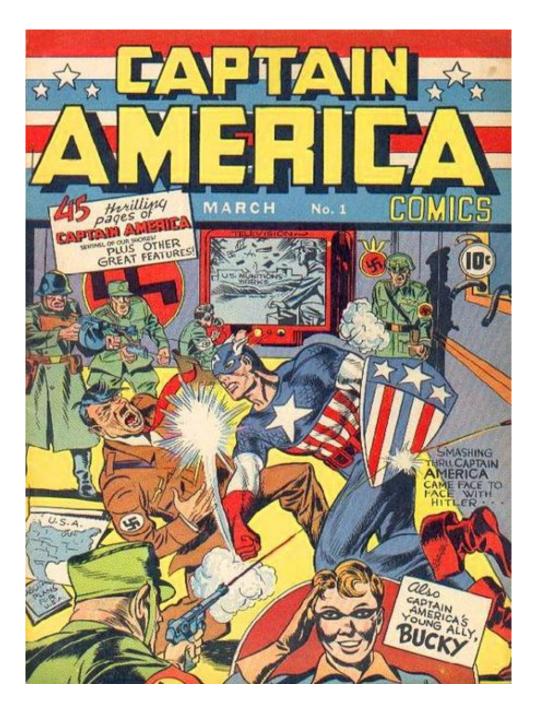
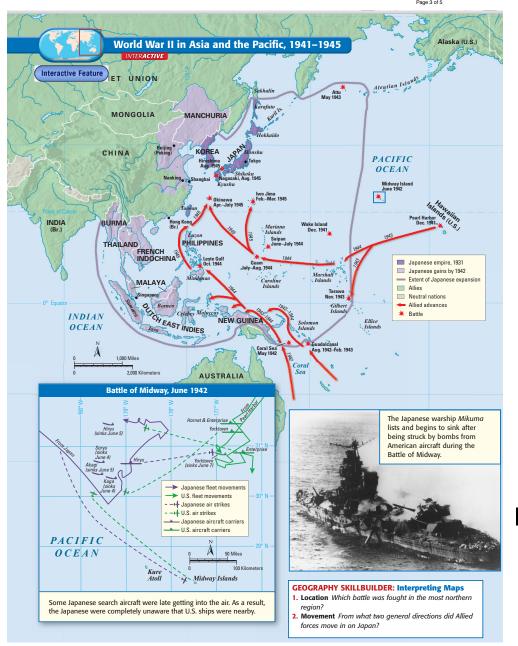
America in WWII, 1941-1945



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

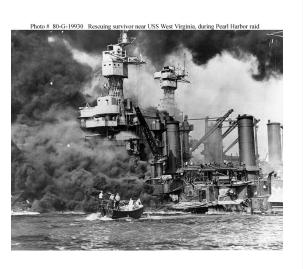
I 940: Americans cracked
a Japanese coded message:
Japan wanted to take over
foreign-controlled areas in Southeast Asia

we thought they might take
American-controlled
Philippines and Guam

1941: Japanese overran <u>French Indochina</u> (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos)

Roosevelt cut off
oil shipments to Japan

Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor







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

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

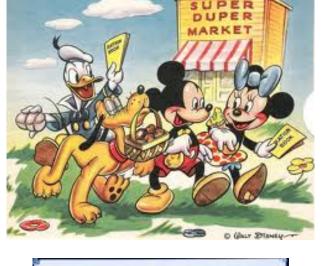
On December 8, President Roosevelt declared that December 7th would be "a date which will _____ live in infamy "

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

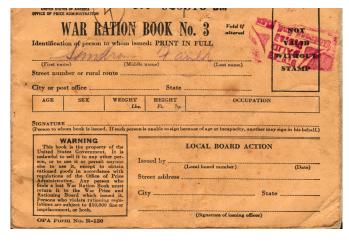
They <u>regulated prices</u> and <u>rationed</u> certain items, like meat and butter, to make sure there was enough for everyone AND enough to send to the soldiers.











US Mobilizes for War: The War Production Board



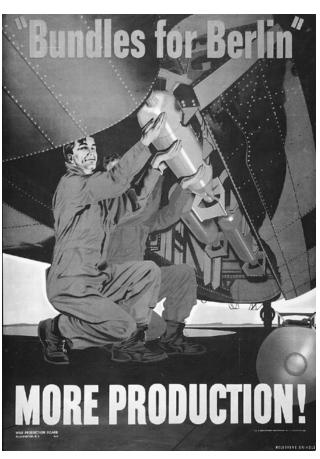
"Rosie the Riveter"





and halted production of nonessential items (like washing machines and passenger cars)





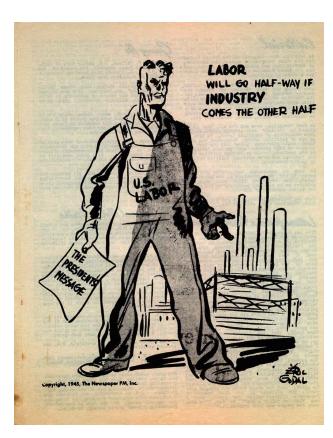


US Mobilizes for War: The War Labor Board

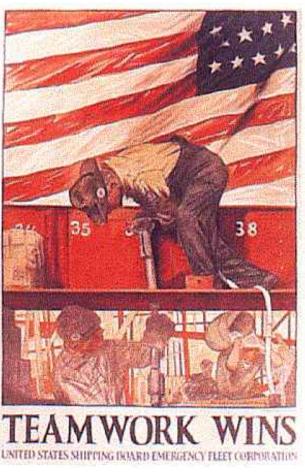
set ceilings on wages (lower wages means lower prices)









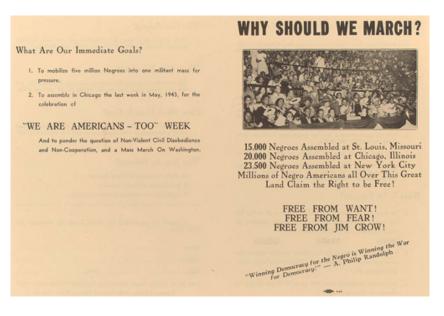


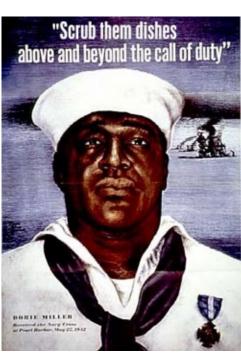


US Minority Groups in WWII

African-Americans Fight For The "Double V"

Bracero Program









Code Talkers







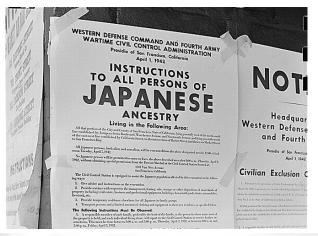
Japanese-American Internment

(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 becomes spies for Japan, the US government passed <u>Executive Order 9066</u>, 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



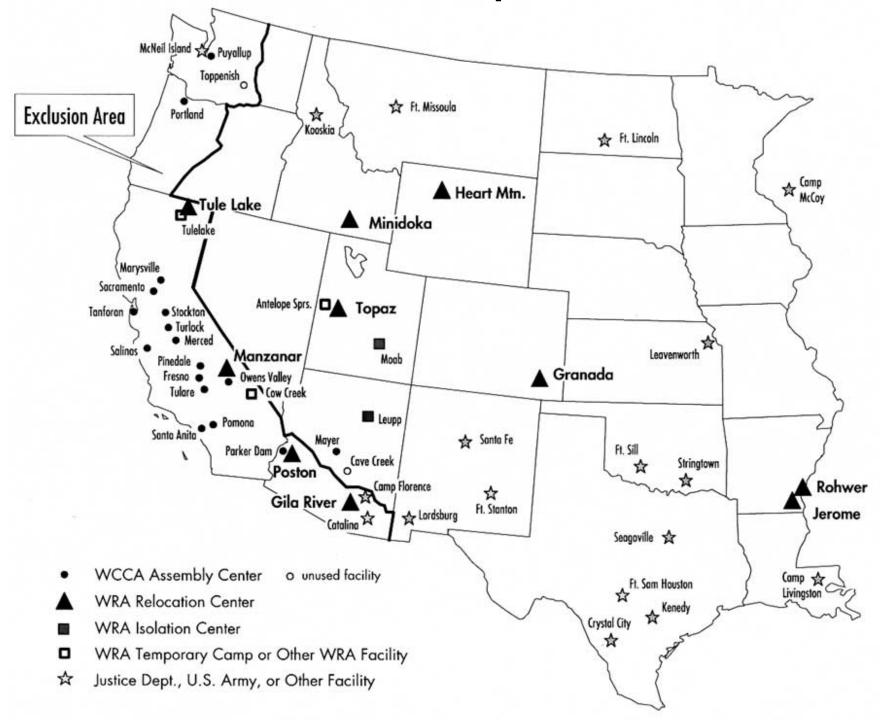
Manzanar

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.



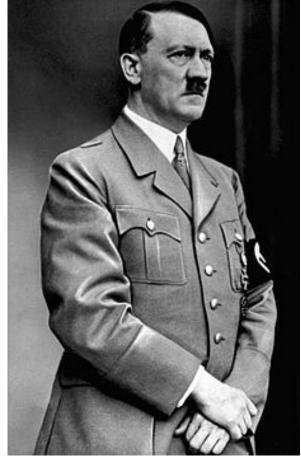
Internment Camp Locations



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

Sir Winston Churchill

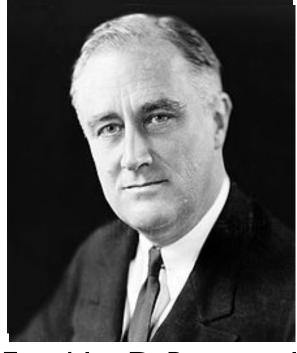
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom



Allied Leaders







Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the US



General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union



ESCHILLING TO THE PARTY OF THE

British Field Marshal Bernard

Montgomery

nicknamed "Monty"

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

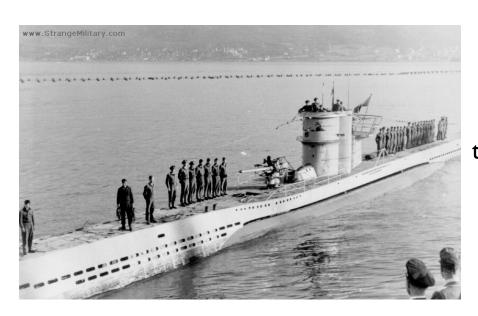








Halting Hitler's Advance



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

the German "<u>enigma code</u>" was broken decoded messages helped the Allies locate German u-boat wolfpacks

German Gen. Erwin Rommel

nicknamed the "<u>Desert Fox</u>" 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 <u>El Alamein</u> (Oct. 1942)
Brit. Gen. Bernard Montgomery stopped the Germans in Egypt



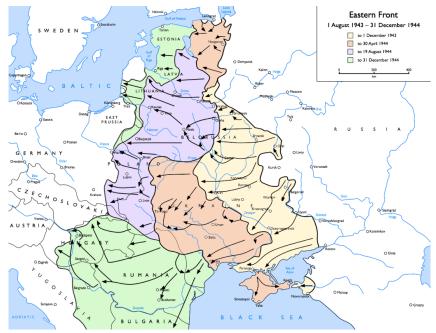
The Fighting Continues

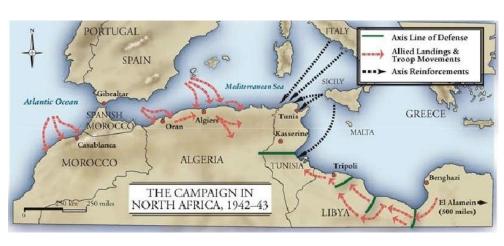
the Soviet Union wanted the Allies to open a second front against Germany

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





