

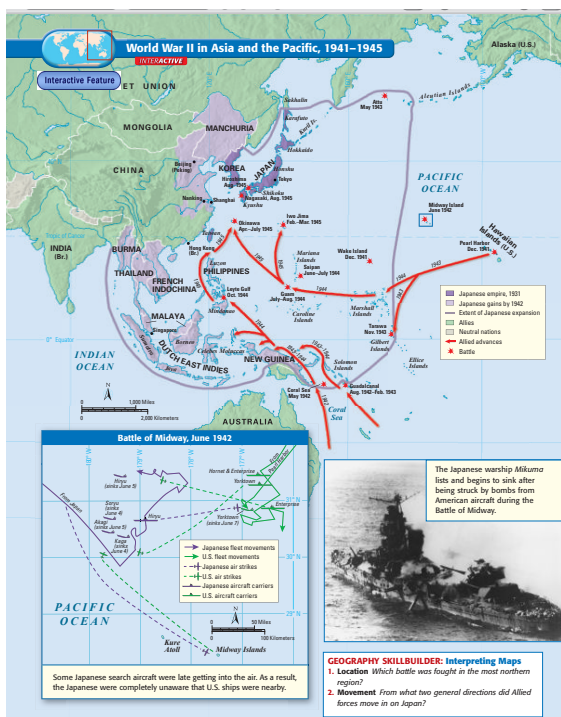
America in WWII, 1941-1945



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



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.



WAR RATION BOOK No. 3

Identification of person in whose behalf to PRINT IN FULL

Signature: *James H. Smith* (Last name)

Street number or rural route _____ State _____

City or post office _____

AGE _____ SEX _____ WEIGHT _____ HEIGHT _____ OCCUPATION _____

Signature _____

WARNING: This book is the property of the United States Government, and, when used as an official ration book, it is to be used only under the strict supervision of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who uses it in any other manner is liable to a fine of \$1000 and imprisonment for 6 months.

LOCAL BOARD ACTION

Issued by _____ (Local board number) (Date) _____

Street address _____

City _____ State _____

(Signature of issuing office)

OPA Form No. 30-139

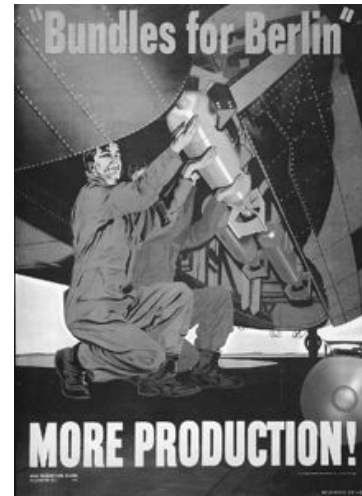
US Mobilizes for War: The War Production Board



“Rosie the Riveter”

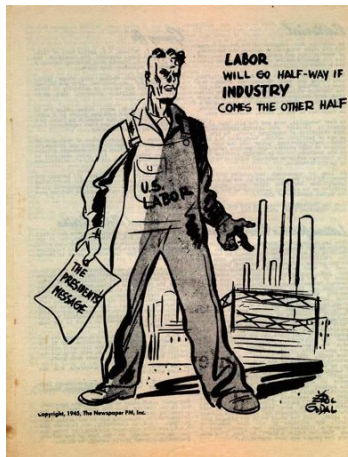


took control of industry
and halted production of non-essential items
(like washing machines and passenger cars)



US Mobilizes for War: The War Labor Board

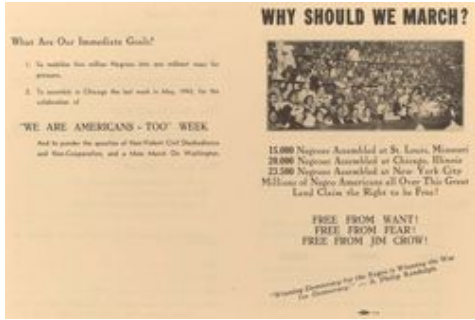
set ceilings on wages (lower wages means lower prices)



US Minority Groups in WWII

African-Americans Fight For The "Double V"

Bracero Program



Code Talkers



Zoot Suits



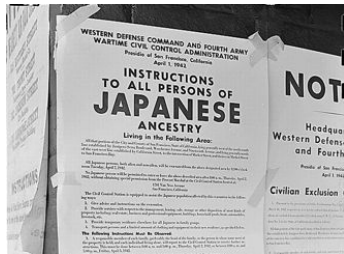
Japanese-American Internment

(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.





The locations of internment camps for German-Americans

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





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



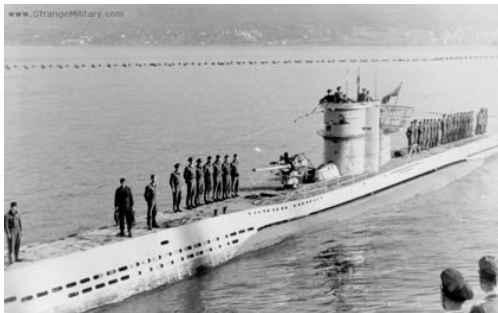
British Field Marshal
Bernard

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

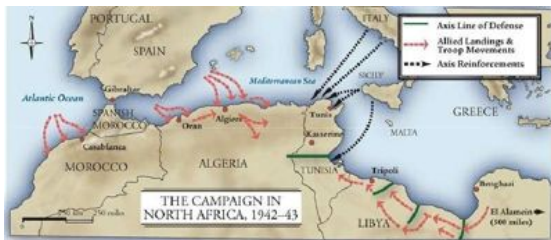
the Battle of Stalingrad (Sep. 1942)
Soviets stopped the German eastward advance

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 open a second front against Nazi Germany

The Second Front D-Day, June 6, 1944



