**Theme:** Unified by Pearl Harbor, America effectively carried out a war mobilization effort that produced vast social and economic changes within American society.

**Theme:** Following its "get Hitler first" strategy, the United States and its Allies invaded and liberated conquered Europe from Fascist rule. The slower strategy of "island-hopping" against Japan also proceeded successfully until the atomic bomb brought a sudden end to World War II.

**Summary:** America was wounded but roused to national unity by Pearl Harbor. Roosevelt settled on a fundamental strategy of dealing with Hitler first, while doing just enough in the Pacific to block the Japanese advance.

With the ugly exception of the Japanese-American concentration camps, World War II proceeded without the fanaticism and violations of civil liberties that occurred in World War I. The economy was effectively mobilized, using new sources of labor such as women and Mexican braceros. African-Americans and Native Americans also left their traditional rural homelands and migrated to war-industry jobs in the cities of the North and West. The war brought full employment and prosperity, as well as enduring social changes, as millions of Americans were uprooted and thrown together in the military and in new communities across the country. Unlike European and Asian nations, however, the U.S. experienced relatively little economic and social devastation from the war.

The tide of Japanese conquest was stemmed at the Battles of Midway and the Coral Sea, and American forces then began a slow strategy of “island hopping” toward Tokyo. Allied troops first invaded North Africa and Italy before the D-Day invasion established the long-promised “second front” in France.

Roosevelt won a fourth term as Allied troops entered Germany and finally met the Russians, bringing an end to Hitler's rule. The atomic bomb ended the war against Japan.

**Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War Production Board</th>
<th>Battle of Coral Sea</th>
<th>George S. Patton</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War Labor Board</td>
<td>Battle of Midway Island</td>
<td>Election of 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act</td>
<td>Admiral Chester W. Nimitz</td>
<td>Harry S Truman</td>
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<tr>
<td>braceros</td>
<td>Guadalcanal</td>
<td>Battle of the Bulge</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Philip Randolph</td>
<td>“Island-hopping” campaign</td>
<td>V-E Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fair Employment Practices</td>
<td>Battle of the Philippine Sea</td>
<td>raid on Tokyo, March 9-10, 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>Erwin Rommel</td>
<td>Battle of Leyte Gulf</td>
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<td>Navajo “code talkers”</td>
<td>Stalingrad</td>
<td>Iwo Jima</td>
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<tr>
<td>“zoot-suiters”</td>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Scientific Research and Development</td>
<td>“Unconditional surrender”</td>
<td>Potsdam Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chiang Kai-shek</td>
<td>the Italian Campaign</td>
<td>Hiroshima and Nagasaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Douglas MacArthur</td>
<td>Normandy (D-Day)</td>
<td>the Missouri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:**

1. Describe the wartime conditions/contributions of each of the following groups: (5 points)
   a. A. Blacks  B. Hispanics  C. Indians  D. Japanese-Americans  E. Women

2. What effect did WWII mobilization have on the U.S. economy? (3 points)

3. How did the United States and its allies develop and carry out their strategy for defeating Italy, Germany, and Japan?

4. What were the costs of World War II, and what were its effects on America’s role in the world?

5. After reading the text, including varying view points on pages 848-849, Examine the controversy over the atom bomb. Despite the larger casualties in other bombings, why did the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki stir a greater concern? Was the development and use of this weapon of mass destruction necessary and justifiable?
Identification

1. A U.S. minority that was forced into concentration camps during World War II
2. A federal agency that coordinated U.S. industry and successfully mobilized the economy to produce vast quantities of military supplies
3. Women’s units of the army and navy during World War II
4. Mexican-American workers brought into the United States to provide an agricultural labor supply
5. Symbolic personification of female laborers who took factory jobs in order to sustain U.S. production during World War II
6. The federal agency established to guarantee opportunities for African-American employment in World War II industries
7. U.S.-owned Pacific archipelago seized by Japan in the early months of World War II
8. Crucial naval battle of June 1942, in which U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz blocked the Japanese attempt to conquer a strategic island near Hawaii
9. Controversial U.S.-British demand on Germany and Japan that substituted for a “second front”
10. Site of 1943 Roosevelt-Churchill conference in North Africa, at which the Big Two planned the invasion of Italy and further steps in the Pacific war
11. Iranian capital where Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met to plan D-Day in coordination with Russian strategy against Hitler in the East
12. The spectacular Allied invasion of France in June 1944, which opened the long-awaited “second front” against Hitler
13. The December 1944 German offensive that marked Hitler’s last chance to stop the Allied advance
14. The last two heavily defended Japanese islands conquered by the United States in 1945, at a high cost in casualties
15. The devastating new weapon used by the United States against Japan in August 1945
16. 

Putting Things in Order

The United States and Britain invade Italy and topple Mussolini from power
Japan surrenders after two atomic bombs are dropped
The United States enters World War II and begins to “fight Hitler first”
The United States stops the Japanese advance in the Pacific and attacks Germany in North Africa
Matching People, Places, and Events

____1. Henry J. Kaiser
   A. Commander of the Allied military assault against Hitler in North Africa and France

____2. John L. Lewis
   B. Japanese emperor who was allowed to stay on his throne, despite unconditional surrender policy

____3. A. Philip Randolph
   C. FDR’s liberal vice president during most of World War II, who was dumped from the ticket in 1944

____4. Detroit
   D. The allied leader who constantly pressured the United States and Britain to open a “second front” against Hitler

____5. Jiang Jieshi
   (Chiang Kai-shek)
   E. Site of a serious racial disturbance during World War II

____6. Douglas MacArthur
   F. Leading American industrialist and shipbuilder during World War II

____7. Chester W. Nimitz
   G. Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific during World War II, who fulfilled his Promise to return to the Philippines

____8. Dwight D. Eisenhower
   H. Inconspicuous former senator from Missouri who was suddenly catapulted to national and world leadership on April 12, 1945

____9. Winston Churchill
   I. Tough head of the United Mine Workers, whose work stoppages precipitated antistrike laws

____10. Joseph Stalin
   J. Commander of the U. S. naval forces in the Pacific and brilliant strategist of the “island-hopping” campaign

____11. Thomas Dewey
   K. Allied leader who met with FDR to plan strategy at Casablanca and Teheran

____12. Henry A. Wallace
   L. German-born scientist who helped persuade Roosevelt to develop the atomic bomb

____13. Harry S Truman
   M. Republican presidential nominee in 1944 who found little support for his effort to deny FDR a fourth term

____14. Albert Einstein
   N. Head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters whose threatened march on Washington opened job opportunities for blacks during World War II

____15. Hirohito
   O. U. S. ally who resisted Japanese advances in China during WWII
Matching Cause and Effect

1. The surprise Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor
2. Fear that Japanese-Americans would aid Japan in invading the United States
3. Efficient organization by the War Production Board
4. The mechanical cotton picker and wartime labor demand
5. Women’s role in wartime production
6. American resistance in the Philippines and the Battle of Coral Sea
7. The American strategy of “leapfrogging” toward Japan
8. The British fear of sustaining heavy casualties in ground fighting
9. Conservative Democrats’ hostility to liberal Vice President Henry Wallace
10. Japan’s refusal to surrender after the Potsdam Conference in July 1945

A. Kept the Western Allies from establishing a “second front” in France until June 1944
B. Slowed the powerful Japanese advance in the Pacific in 1942
C. Enabled the United States to furnish itself and its allies with abundant military supplies
D. Enabled the United States to set up key bomber bases while bypassing heavily fortified Japanese-held islands
E. Drew millions of African-Americans from the rural South to the urban North
F. Resulted in Senator Harry S Truman’s becoming FDR’s fourth-term running mate in 1944
G. Created a temporary but not a permanent transformation in gender roles for most women
H. Caused innocent American citizens to be rounded up and put in concentration camps
I. Created a strong sense of American national unity during World War II
J. Led the United States to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945

Answers
Identification
1. Japanese Americans
2. War Production Board
3. WAACS and WAVES
4. Braceros
5. Rosie the Riveter
6. FEPC
7. Philippines
8. Battle of Midway
9. Unconditional Surrender
10. Casablanca
11. Teheran
12. D-Day
13. Battle of the Bulge
14. Iwojima and Okinawa
15. Atomic bomb

Matching People, Places, Events
1. F
2. I
3. N
4. E
5. O
6. G
7. J
8. A
9. K
10. D
11. M
12. C
13. H
14. L
15. B

Cause and Effect
1. I
2. H
3. C
4. E
5. G
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. F
10. J

Putting Things in Order
3, 4, 1, 2