

**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:**

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

**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

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| ___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

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|--|--|
| <p>___ 1. The surprise Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor</p> <p>___ 2. Fear that Japanese-Americans would aid Japan in invading the United States</p> <p>___ 3. Efficient organization by the War Production Board</p> <p>___ 4. The mechanical cotton picker and wartime labor demand</p> <p>___ 5. Women’s role in wartime production</p> <p>___ 6. American resistance in the Philippines and the Battle of Coral Sea</p> <p>___ 7. The American strategy of “leapfrogging” toward Japan</p> <p>___ 8. The British fear of sustaining heavy casualties in ground fighting</p> <p>___ 9. Conservative Democrats’ hostility to liberal Vice President Henry Wallace</p> <p>___ 10. Japan’s refusal to surrender after the Potsdam Conference in July 1945</p> | <p>A. Kept the Western Allies from establishing a “second front” in France until June 1944</p> <p>B. Slowed the powerful Japanese advance in the Pacific in 1942</p> <p>C. Enabled the United States to furnish itself and its allies with abundant military supplies</p> <p>D. Enabled the United States to set up key bomber bases while bypassing heavily fortified Japanese-held islands</p> <p>E. Drew millions of African-Americans from the rural South to the urban North</p> <p>F. Resulted in Senator Harry S Truman’s becoming FDR’s fourth-term running mate in 1944</p> <p>G. Created a temporary but not a permanent transformation in gender roles for most women</p> <p>H. Caused innocent American citizens to be rounded up and put in concentration camps</p> <p>I. Created a strong sense of American national unity during World War II</p> <p>J. Led the United States to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945</p> |
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### 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