



[Hitler declares war on the US](#) (start at 2:14)



Fall of France



Battle of Britain



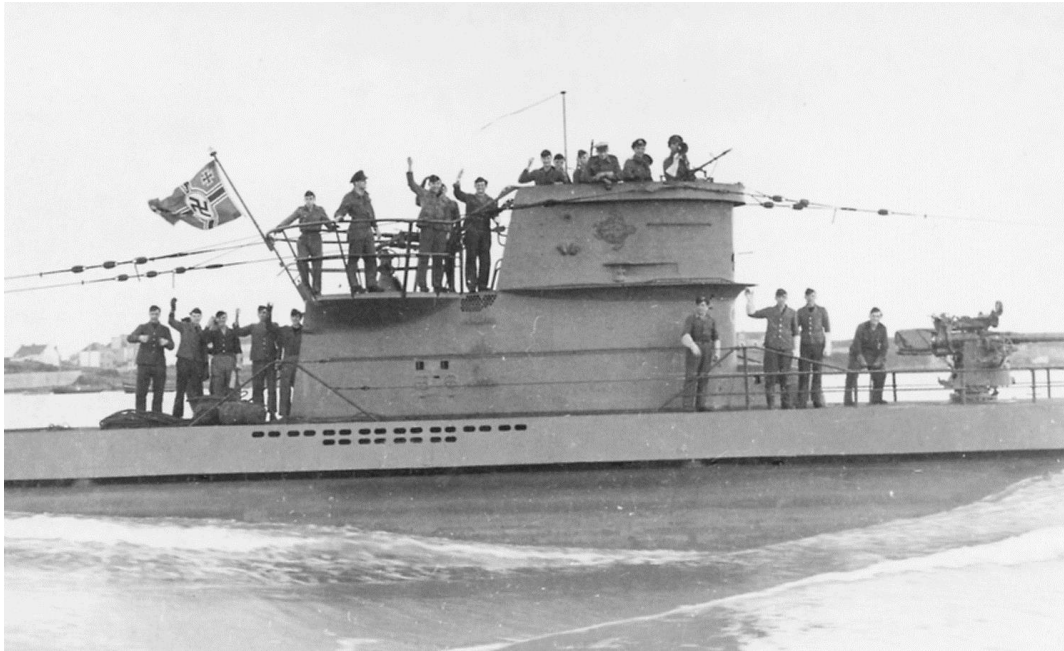
Tripartite Pact



In September 1940, Japan, Italy, and Germany sign the Tripartite Pact.

Photo: AP/Wide World

U Boat

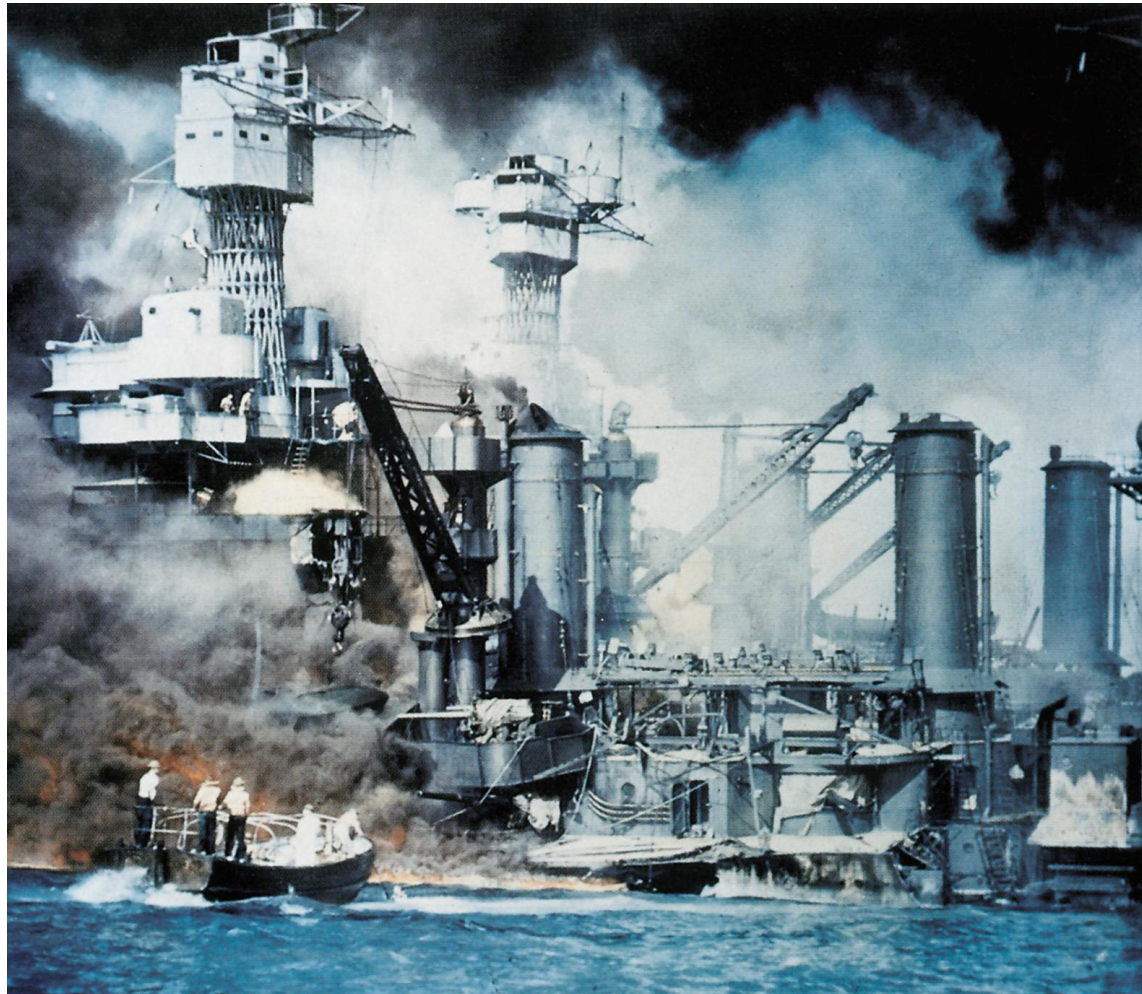


Atlantic Charter

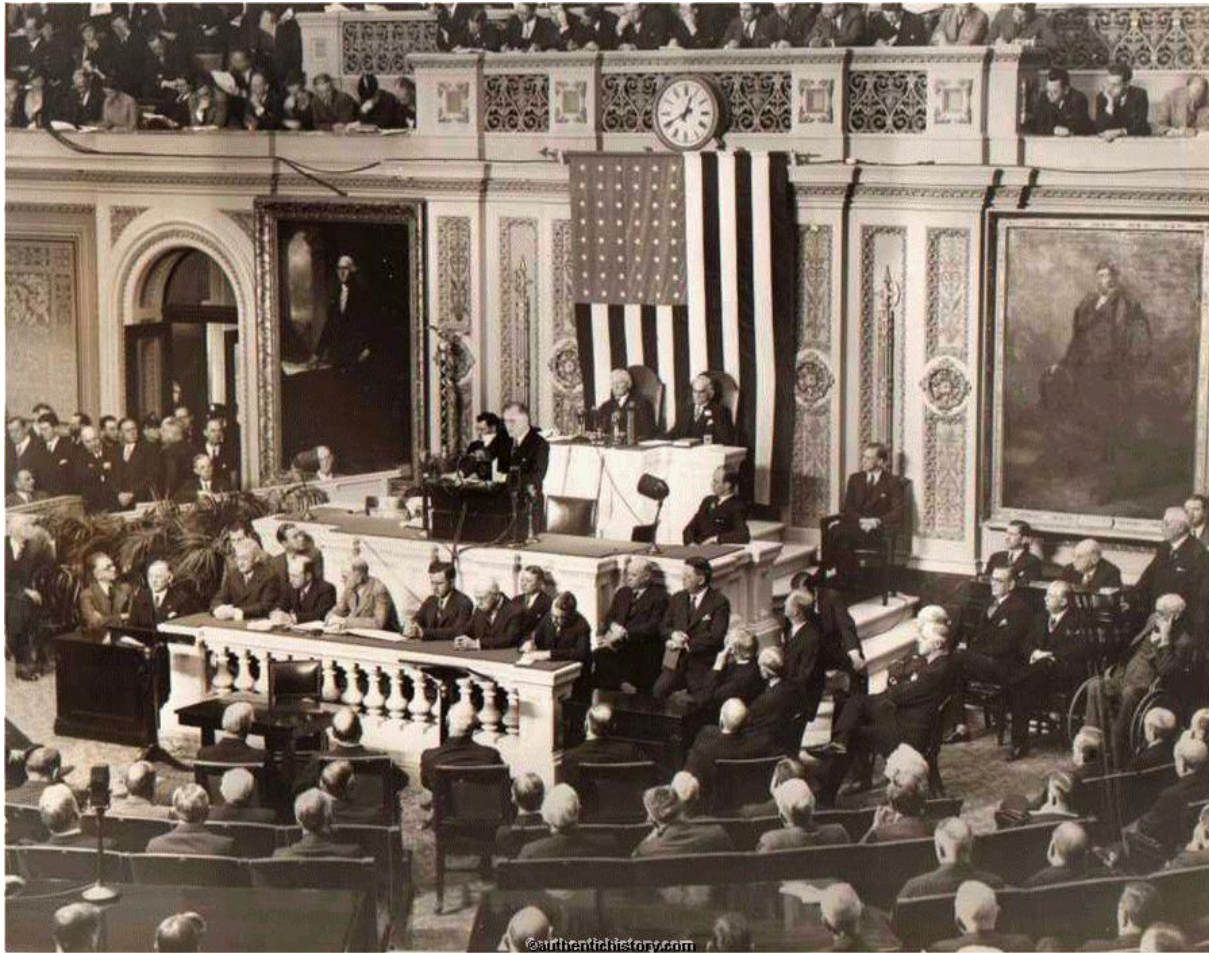


Pearl Harbor

Actual Footage



FDR Asks For a Declaration of War



Holding the Line

Holding the Line

- Prior to decisive turning points in 1942, Allied fortunes in Europe had gone from bad to worse, and Japan's conquests in Southeast Asia had not yet reached their limit.

Holding the Line (cont'd)

– Allies

- United States
- Soviet Union
- Great Britain
- France
- China, and other nations.

– Axis

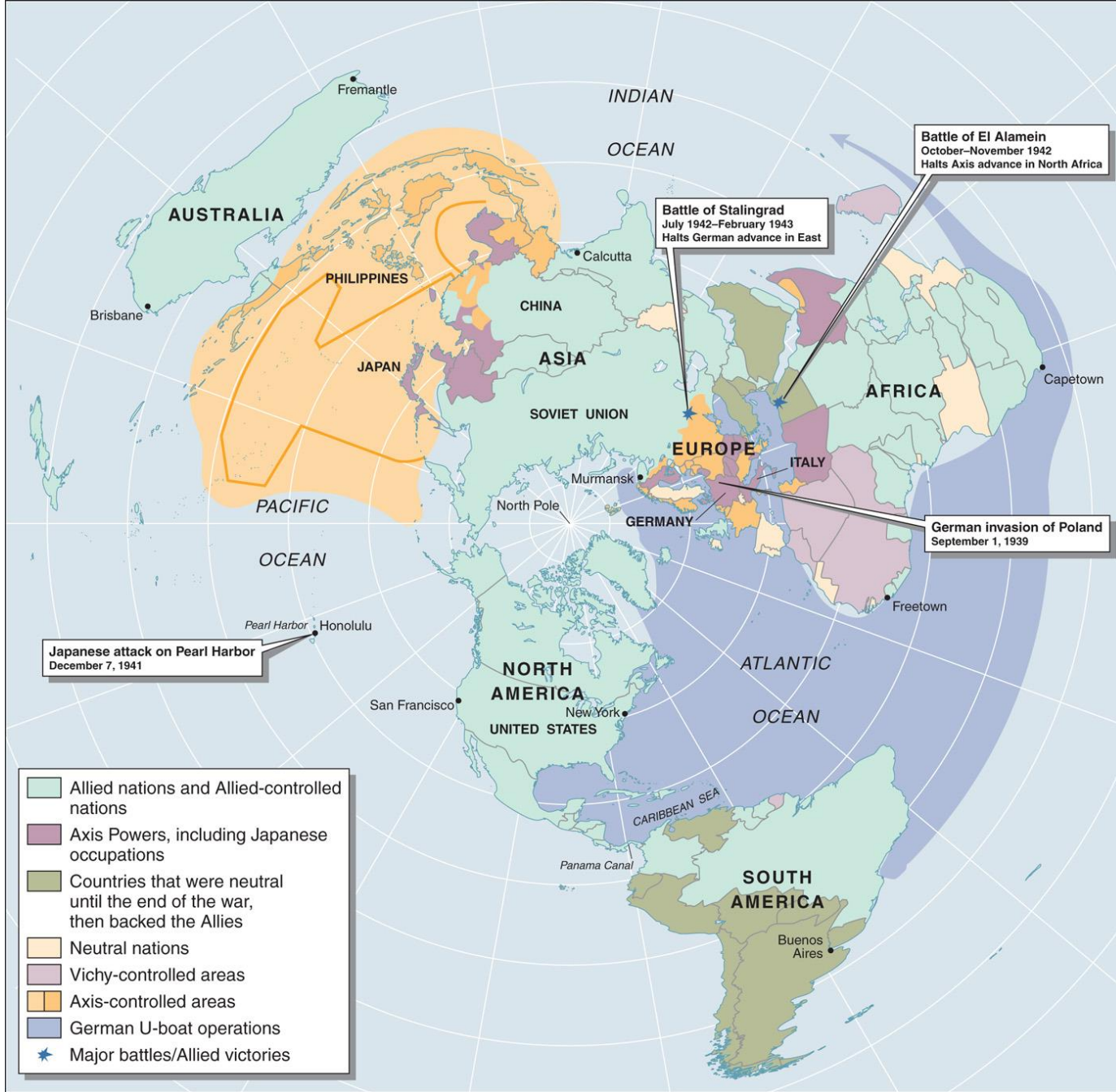
- Germany
- Japan
- Italy

Stopping Germany

- In 1941, the war was being fought in six fronts:
 - North Africa
 - eastern Europe
 - the North Atlantic
 - China
 - Southeast Asia
 - the central Pacific.
- The allies focused on defeating Germany first.

Stopping Germany (cont'd)

- The Eastern Front held the key to victory over Germany. The turning point came in 1942 with the German defeat at Stalingrad.
 - **Eastern Front**
 - The area of military operations in World War II located east of Germany in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.



The Survival of Britain

- The failure of the German air attacks to knock Britain out of the war led to the Battle of the Atlantic between 1939 and 1944.
 - **Battle of the Atlantic**
 - The long struggle between German submarines and the British and U.S. navies in the North Atlantic from 1940 to 1943.

- At sea, convoys protected British shipping from submarine attacks.
- German submarines dominated the Atlantic in 1942 but the balance shifted when Allied aircraft attacked with depth charges.

[Depth Charges](#)

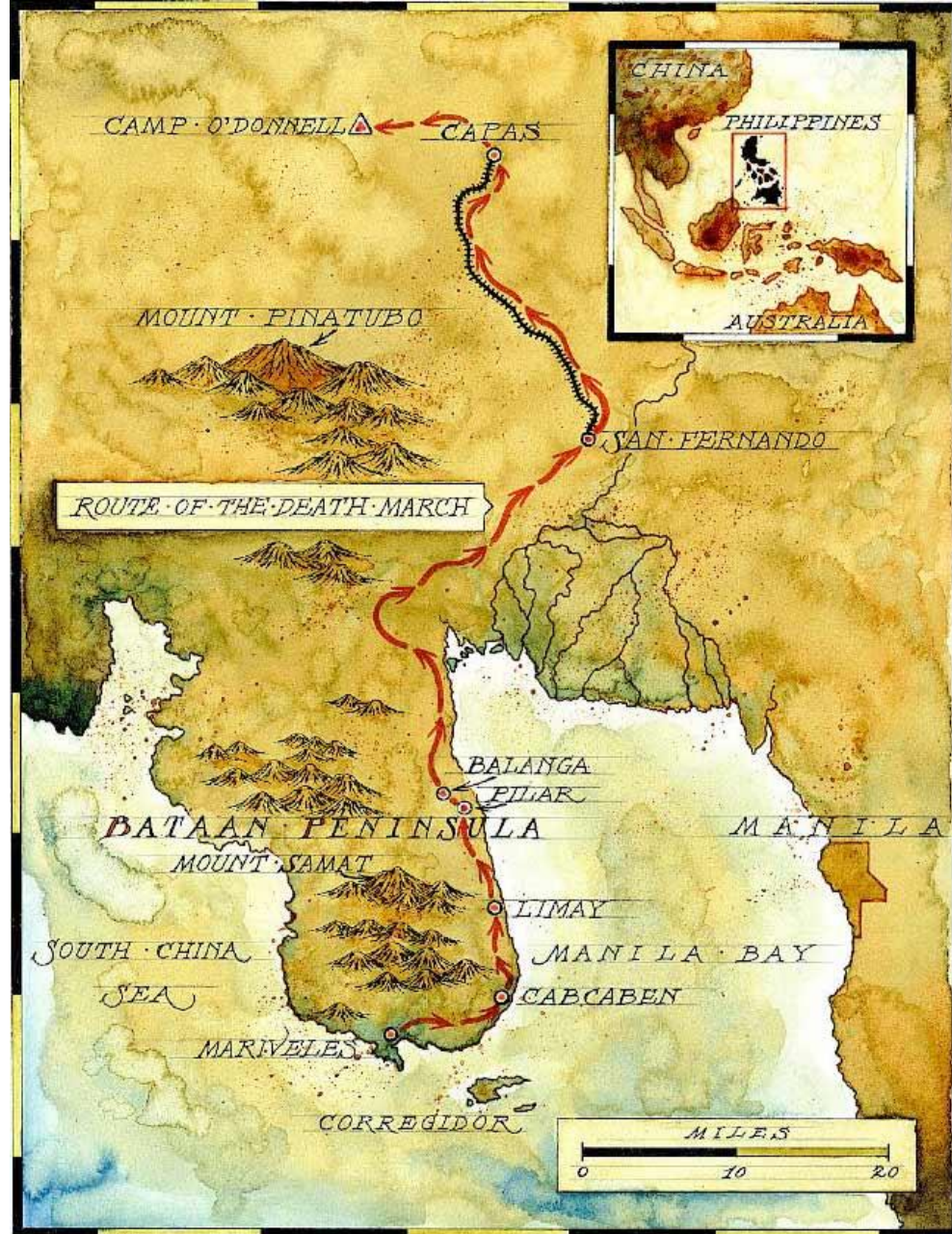


Retreat and Stabilization in the Pacific

- The Japanese expanded into Singapore, Burma, and the Philippines.
- The battle of Bataan → Bataan Death March
- At the battle of the Coral Sea and later at the Battle of Midway, the Japanese were defeated, ending Japanese expansion in the Pacific.

Bataan Death March

- Move of 75,000 Filipino and American prisoners of war after the three-month Battle of Bataan in the Philippines
- 65 mile long march!



Map Illustration by Mike Reagan
<http://www.new-work.com>

Bataan Death March

- Reading



- What drives people to commit inhumane acts?
- Do you believe the dropping of the atomic bomb was in retaliation to the death march? Why?

Internment of Japanese Americans

- In 1942, President Roosevelt ordered the removal of civilians who were threats to national security. The 112,000 Japanese in California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona were the chief targets.
- The Japanese were interred in isolated western locations, housed in barracks surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by military police.

Internment of Japanese Americans (cont'd)

- In Hawaii, less than 1 percent of the 160,000 Japanese Americans were interned.
- Approximately 11,000 German Americans and German nationals and fewer than 2,000 Italian Americans and Italian nationals were interned.

Waiting for the Signal From Home...



Manzanar



Manzanar





Manzanar



- [National Park: Manzanar](#)

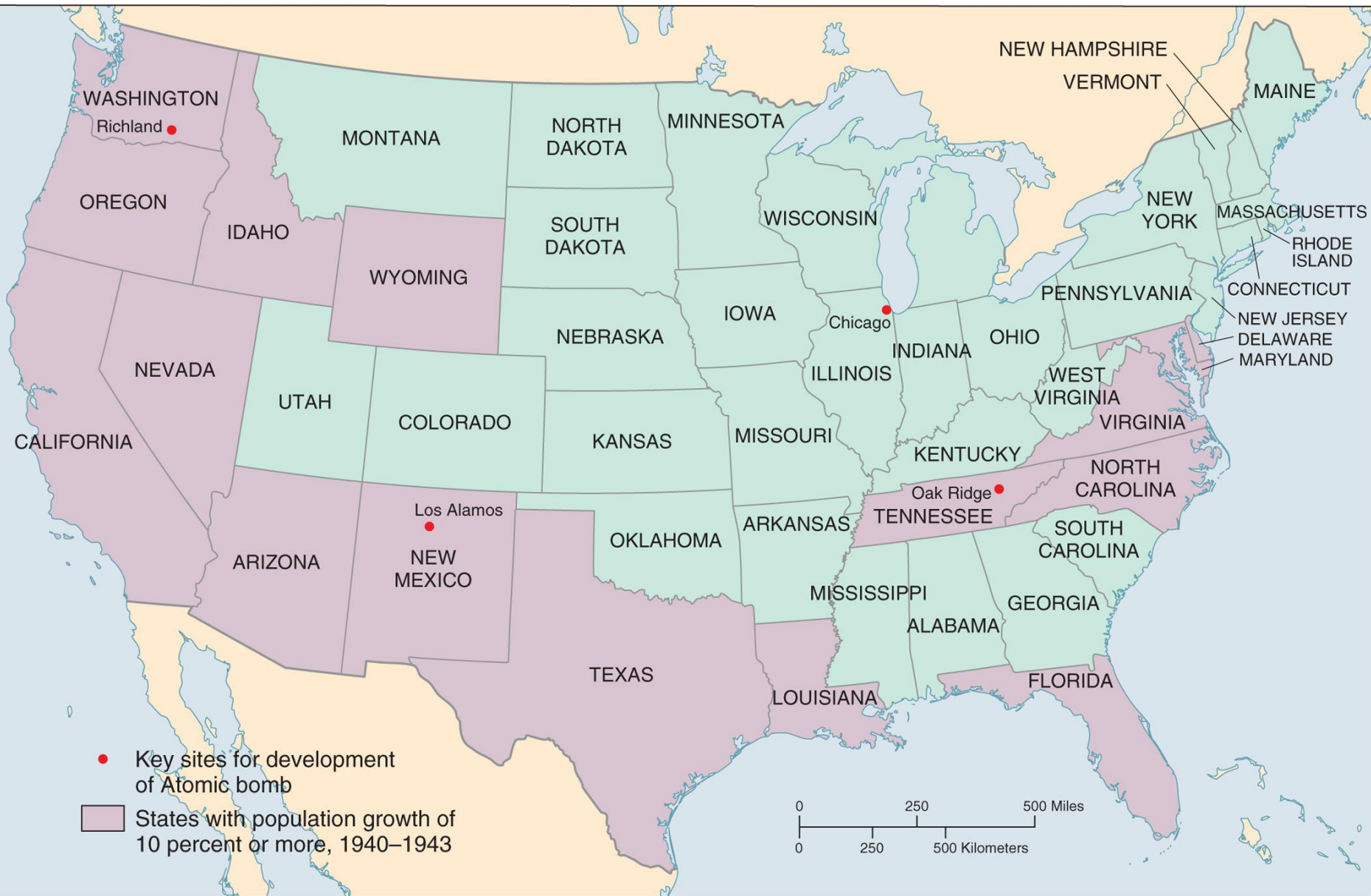
Mobilizing for Victory

Organizing the Economy

- Congress authorized the President to reorganize the government for war.
 - The War Manpower Commission → allocated workers among vital industries and the military.
 - The War Production Board → invested funds in new factories and managed war supply contracts.

Organizing the Economy (cont'd)

- Industry converted from consumer goods to defense production,
 - Applied mass production techniques to aircraft production.
 - The mobilization of industry produced astounding results that ended the depression.



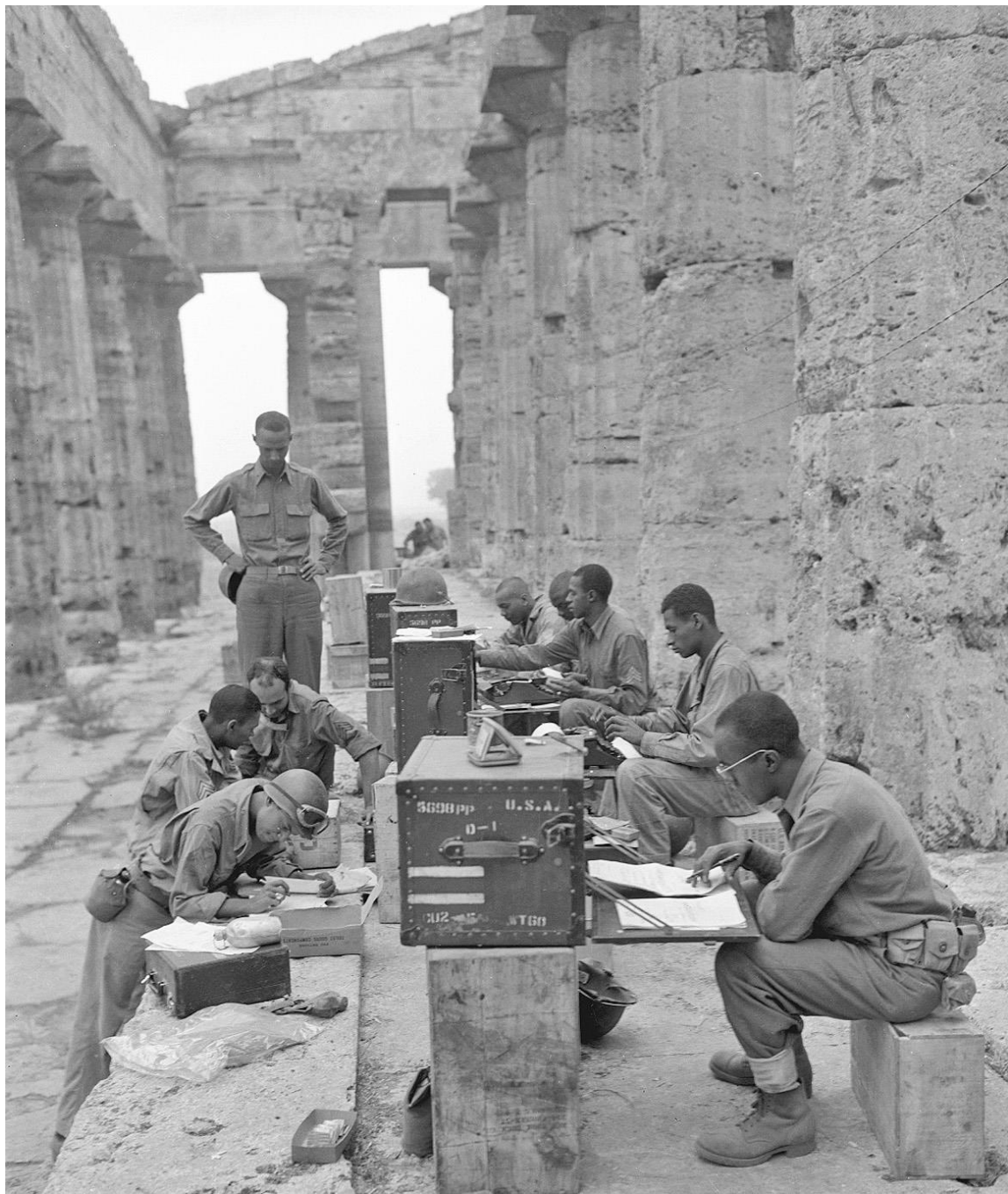


Men and Women in the Military

- In 1939 → the U.S. military had 334,000 soldiers, sailors and Marines.
- In 1945 → 8.3 million men and women in the army and army air forces and 3.4 million in the navy and Marines.
- 25,000 Native Americans served in the armed force, including the famous Navajo code-talkers.

Men and Women in the Military (cont'd)

- About one million African Americans served in the military in segregated units. They often encountered discrimination on and off the military base.



Men and Women in the Military (cont'd)

- Women served as nurses and as members of the WACS (Army), WAVES (Navy), SPARS (Coast Guard) and in the Marine Corps Women's reserve. The civilian auxiliary of the air force used women pilots to ferry aircraft across the nation.

Families in Wartime

- Many men and women married as economic times improved and the war intensified romances.
- Married women often followed their husbands to various military bases.
- “Latchkey children” of working mothers were left to fend for themselves. Children also participated in various war drives and campaigns.

The Home Front





Learning about the War

- The federal government tried to maintain war support through drives and campaigns and managing the war news. Censorship was uneven.
 - Office of War Information → enlisted Hollywood to produce films supporting the war.

Women in the Workforce

- Because of the draft, women changed the composition of the industrial workforce. American culture wrestled with how to respond to growing numbers of working women.





WOW



WAAC



WAVE



ARMY NURSE



NAVY NURSE



RED CROSS

She's a

WOW

WOMAN ORDNANCE WORKER

Ethnic Minorities in the War Effort

- Mexican Americans and Mexicans recruited under the *bracero* program worked on farms and railroads.
- Native Americans were a key labor force for military supply depots and many stayed in cities when the war ended.

Ethnic Minorities in the War Effort (cont'd)

- African Americans also experienced economic advancement but only after a planned march on Washington forced FDR to bar racial discrimination by the federal government in war plants.

Ethnic Minorities in the War Effort (cont'd)

– Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC)

- Federal agency established in 1941 to curb racial discrimination in war production jobs and government employment.

Clashing Cultures

- The migration caused by the war crossed traditional regional and racial boundaries.
- African American migration out of the South accelerated as migrants went to northern and western cities. Racial tensions erupted into violence in 50 cities in 1943.

Clashing Cultures (cont'd)

- Tensions between Anglos and Mexican Americans led to the zoot suit riots in Los Angeles in 1943.

The End of the New Deal

- In 1938, the New Deal had lost momentum. The war had changed the direction of the government and after 1942, conservatives controlled Congress.
- In 1943, FDR declared the end of the New Deal.

War and Peace

Turning the Tide in Europe

- The question was when a second front would be opened against Germany. In 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill demanded the unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy, and Japan. At Tehran, Stalin met with the British and American leaders who promised to invade France within six months.

Turning the Tide in Europe (cont'd)

- Operation TORCH
 - U.S. entry into the European ground war. British and American troops invaded Algeria and Morocco meeting little resistance.
- In 1943 → Allied troops invaded Sicily and then Italy. Mussolini was forced from power and peace negotiations began.

Turning the Tide in Europe (cont'd)

- The Soviets recaptured western Russia and the Ukraine. Victory at Kursk left Germany too weak to win the war.



Operation OVERLORD

- On June 6, 1944 → D-Day
 - **D-Day**
 - June 6, 1944, the day of the first paratroop drops and amphibious landings on the coast of Normandy, France, in the first stage of Operation OVERLORD during World War II.
 - **Operation OVERLORD**
 - U.S. and British invasion of France in June 1944 during World War II.
 - [Saving Private Ryan -- D-Day Scene](#)

Operation OVERLORD (cont'd)

- On the eastern front, the Soviets hammered the Germans who continued to retreat.

Victory and Tragedy in Europe

- In late 1944, massive air strikes destroyed German war production.
- The Germans launched a final offensive in western Europe against U.S. forces in Belgium.
 - The Battle of the Bulge → German advance but ended with a German retreat.
- On May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered after Hitler committed suicide.

Victory and Tragedy in Europe (cont'd)

- The defeat of Germany revealed the horror of the Holocaust. Allied liberation of Nazi concentration camps showed the devastation of mass genocide that claimed up to 6 million Jews, and one million Poles, Gypsies, homosexuals, and others.

– **Holocaust**

- The systematic murder of millions of European Jews and others deemed undesirable by Nazi Germany.



The Pacific War

- In 1943, the United States probed the enemy and built up its war capacity.
- Island hopping → American invasions of strategic Japanese-held islands such as Tarawa and Saipan.



The Pacific War (cont'd)

- The United States invaded Philippines in 1944 and at the Battle of Leyte Gulf, the offensive capacity of the Japanese fleet was destroyed.
- Submarines and bombings of Japan also devastated the Japanese economy.

The Enlistment of Science

- Scientific laboratories also contributed to the war effort
 - developing new drugs
 - blood transfusion procedures
 - weapons systems, radar, sonar, and other military technologies.
- The Manhattan Project began in 1941 to build an atomic weapon before Germany did. It ushered in the age of atomic energy.

Searching for Peace

- In early 1945, the Allies sensed victory. At Yalta, FDR, Churchill, Stalin met to discuss the postwar world.
- In Europe, the Allies had decided in 1944 to establish French, British, American, and Soviet zones of occupation in Germany and Austria.

Searching for Peace (cont'd)

- The Soviets agreed to join a new international organization, the United Nations, whose foundations were set at a Conference in San Francisco in spring 1945.
- After FDR's death, the future of Germany was debated at Potsdam and Japan was given an opening for surrender.

Searching for Peace (cont'd)

– Potsdam Declaration

- Statement issued by the United States during a meeting of U.S. president Harry Truman, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin held at Potsdam, near Berlin, in July 1945 to plan the defeat of Japan and the future of Eastern Europe and Germany. In it, the United States declared its intention to democratize the Japanese political system and reintroduce Japan into the international community and gave Japan an opening for surrender.

Searching for Peace (cont'd)

- The atomic bomb was dropped first in Hiroshima and then on Nagasaki, leading to the Japanese surrender.
- [Japan Surrender](#)

The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

Americans have long argued about whether the use of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was necessary to end the war. Several factors probably influenced President Truman's decision to use the new weapon.

Military necessity	After the war, Truman argued that the use of atomic bombs was necessary to avoid an invasion of Japan that would have cost hundreds of thousand of lives. Military planners expected Japanese soldiers to put up the same kind of suicidal resistance in defense of the home islands as they had to American landings in the Philippines, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. More recently, historians have argued that the Japanese military was near collapse and an invasion would have met far less resistance than feared.
Atomic diplomacy	Some historians believe that Truman used atomic weapons to overawe the Soviet Union and induce it to move cautiously in expanding its influence in Europe and East Asia. Truman and his advisers were certainly aware of how the bomb might influence the Soviet leadership.
Domestic politics	President Roosevelt and his chief military advisers had spent billions on the secret atomic bomb project without the full knowledge of Congress or the American public. The managers of the Manhattan Project may have believed that only proof of its military value would quiet critics and justify the huge cost.
Momentum of war	The United States and Britain had already adopted wholesale destruction of German and Japanese cities as a military tactic. Use of the atomic bomb looked like a variation on fire bombing, not the start of a new era of potential mass destruction. In this context, some historians argue, President Truman's choice was natural and expected.





How the Allies Won

- The Allies won with economic capacity, technology, and military skill.
- The ability to outthink and outmaneuver the enemy staved off defeat in 1942 and 1943.
- The ability to outproduce the enemy assured victory in 1944 and 1945.

How the Allies Won (cont'd)

- In addition, the Allies had the appeal of democracy and freedom that made the Axis nations aggressors and gained Allied support among conquered peoples.

24 million	Soviet Union
10 to 20 million	China
6 to 7 million	Germany and Austria
5.8 million	Poland
3.4 million	Indonesia
2.7 million	Japan
1 to 2 million	India Yugoslavia French Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
.5 to 1 million	France Greece Hungary Philippines Romania
.3 to .5 million	Czechoslovakia Great Britain Italy Korea Lithuania The Netherlands United States

Conclusion

Conclusion

- World War II changed the lives of Americans. It created and broke up families. It provided millions of women with new responsibilities and then returned them to their homes.
- The war ended the depression and put money in people's pockets.
- The war unified the nation but racial barriers remained.

Conclusion (cont'd)

- The United States ended the war as the world's supreme economic power. It suffered the least of all the combatant nations.
- The insecurities of the war years influenced the United States for decades.