I. (2) Review of the road to war in Europe and Asia
   A. (2.2) Following World War I the world order was in chaos and many countries felt as if they had been treated unfairly in the settlement
   B. (2.3) The depression which began in 1929 served to further weaken democracies around the world and strengthen militarism and authoritarianism
   C. (2.4) The rise of militarism and totalitarianism (have students brainstorm from last year) Examples of the rise of militarism and totalitarianism: (2)
      1. (3.2) The Soviet Union becomes a totalitarian state under Lenin in 1918
      2. (3.3) Italy becomes a fascist state under Mussolini in 1922
      3. (3.4) Inukai Tsuyoshi, Prime minister of Japan is assassinated in 1932. This marked the end of civilian control of the military
      4. (3.5) Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany - 1933
      5. (3.6) Fascists come to power in Hungary in 1932 and (2.7) Romania in 1933
      6. (3.8) Francisco Franco takes power in Spain in 1936
      7. (3.9) Fascist movements existed in most western European nations and even in the United States
   D. (4) The isolationism of the Western democracies
 II. (5) The US Tries to remain Neutral
   A. Isolationism
      Isolationism was the American desire to stay out of European conflicts

      Isolationist ideas had always been strong in the United States. Since Washington warned in his farewell address to “avoid foreign entanglements” and the Monroe doctrine pledged US non-involvement in European affairs, American had been wary of getting involved with conflicts in Europe.

      The Disaster of WWI confirmed this sentiment.

      a 1937 Gallup poll showed 70 percent of Americans believed US entry into WWI was a mistake.
In 1941, despite ten years of war in Asia and the Nazis having conquered most of Europe, polls indicated most Americans still wanted to avoid war.

B. (6) The Nye Committee
A congressional committee in 1935 that investigated the reasons for US entry into WWI and concluded it was because of business interests.

C. (7) The Neutrality Acts
Between 1935 and 1937, Congress passed five neutrality acts which forbade arms sales and limited economic relations with nations at war.

Other laws prohibited loans to countries involved in the conflict (specifically those who had not paid their war debts to the US).

In 1939, after the Fall of Poland and the beginning of war in Europe, Congress allowed arms sales to those nations who paid cash. This policy was known as “Cash and Carry.” Still 85% of Americans sought to avoid fighting unless the US was directly attacked.

In October of 1940 after the fall of France, FDR “traded” 50 old destroyers for US access to British bases in the North Sea.

D. (8) America First
Formed in 1940 it agitated against US entry into the war. This group included many influential Americans as members including Walt Disney and the Architect Frank Lloyd Wright. At its height, it claimed almost one million members.

E. (9.1-3) FDR and selling the war to the American people
- FDR knew the US had to act to preserve our European allies, but he could not defy Congress or the will of the people.
- As he did with the Great Depression, FDR used his fireside chats to slowly bring the American people around to the necessity of involvement.

(10) Students read Lindbergh article and brainstorm his reasons for remaining neutral. Then read FDR’s fireside chat - complete template and discuss.
While Isolationism dominated the Congress, the news from Europe (and FDR’s persuasion) began to change opinions.

(11) In September of 1939 Congress allowed Britain and France to purchase weapons on a “cash and carry” basis.

The Lend-Lease Act, passed in 1941 after the fall of France, allowed Britain and the Soviet Union to borrow US military equipment.

III. The United States and the Holocaust (video)

IV. (13.1) The War in the Pacific
   A. Background
   - Tensions between the US and Japan had been growing for years as both powers sought influence in the Western Pacific.

   (13.2-5) These tensions increased during the 1930s as a militaristic Japanese government aggressively expanded in East Asia.

   (13.1) In 1940, to counter Japanese aggression, FDR decided to construct a “two ocean Navy” a move Japan perceived as an act of aggression. Through enormous sacrifice, Japan had achieved 70% of US Naval strength by 1941, but the US build up threatened to reduce this to 30% by 1944.

   (13.6-8) In 1941 the US cut exports of Iron, Aluminum and steel in response to Japan’s aggression.

   In July 1941, Japan invaded Indochina. In response FDR froze Japanese assets in the US, banned exports of oil to Japan and began to build up US forces in the Philippines.

   By Late 1941 the decision for war with the US had been made. Japan never seriously considered a US Invasion as they believed that after the destruction of the American Pacific Fleet, American Will to fight would be broken and Japan would have free reign in the Western Pacific. The Commander of Japan’s fleet had his doubts. In late 1941 in correspondence with his superiors he indicated “If I am told to Fight regardless of the consequences, I shall run wild for the first six months or a year, but I have utterly no confidence for the second or third year.”
B. Strategy and turning points in the Pacific War

1. (14.1) The War Begins - Japan unchecked
   • The Attack was designed to be completely secret. The Japanese fleet steamed toward Hawaii in an arching 4000 mile loop in the North Pacific designed to avoid detection by US scouts and Merchant ships.
   • While the US had cracked the Japanese Codes and knew war was imminent, the US expected the Attack to come in Southeast Asia (the Philippines) since Japan’s primary concern was securing oil supplies there.
   • (14.2) On December 7, 1941 Japan Launched two bombing strikes from six aircraft carriers using a total of 351 planes. All American Aircraft carriers were out to sea. The Japanese commander refused to launch a third bombing run and thus all dry docks and oil storage was also spared.
   • The toll was heavy - 2403 people killed, 19 ships sunk, 188 planes destroyed.
   • Play video (The War, Disk 1; 18:40-27:45) - Have students reflect on how the attack might relate to the question posed by the paper.

   • (14.2) The fall of the Philippines and other outposts in South Asia - Within hours of the attack at Pearl Harbor, US installations at Guam, Wake Island and the Philippines were also attacked. All would fall within five months. For a brief moment - Japan was the Master of the Western Pacific.
   • Japanese advances in the South Pacific and Asia through May 1942 - Hong Kong, French Indochina, Malaya, Burma, Thailand and much of China, many south Pacific Islands and even two Islands in the Aleutian Chain.


   (16.2) Separate Japan from her Southern Conquests to deny her the resources of Southeast Asia

   (16.3) Island Hopping - bypass heavily fortified Japanese positions and instead concentrate the limited Allied resources on strategically important islands that were not well defended but capable of supporting the drive to the main islands of Japan.
(16.4) Strategic Bombing - End the capacity of Japan to produce war materials by destroying industrial centers in Japan

3. (16.1) Turning points
   a. (16.2) The Doolittle Raid - In the Spring of 42. America was desperate for a victory - if only a moral one. In April, US aircraft carriers steamed within 1000 miles of the Japanese Home Islands. A group of bombers, headed by lt. col. James Doolittle successfully bombed Tokyo and several other Japanese cities. The planes could not return and most landed in China. Several airman captured and three executed by the Japanese. This incident played a key role in Motivating the Attack on Midway
   b. (16.3) The Battle of the Coral Sea - May 1942. The Japanese were driving on Australia, hoping to keep American forces from staging there. The five day battle of the coral sea resulted in more US casualties but it was the Japanese that retreated. All fighting done by Aircraft for the first time in history. Australia spared.
   c. (16.4) The Battle of Midway - Turning point in the war. Japan loses four aircraft carriers and innumerable pilots and any hope of a second attack on Pearl Harbor is destroyed. (Disk 1, 1:28:20 - 1:30:40)
   d. The Battle of Guadalcanal - The beginning of the US offensive in the Pacific. This was the first time Japan’s Army was defeated in Battle. Marks the beginning of the Island hopping campaign.
   (Video: The war, Disk 1; 1:38-1:58) As you watch the video, list the hardships faced by the soldiers in this six month battle
   e. The US victory at Tinian (July August 1944) in the Mariana Islands, allowed the US to Bomb the Japanese home Islands with the new B-29 Super fortress Bombers
   f. (16.5) The Battle of Leyte Gulf - In the fall of 1944, MacArthur led a force of 250K to retake the philippines. The Japanese threw all that was left of their fleet against the invaders. The Battle of Leyte gulf resulted in the final destruction of the Japanese fleet. The Philippines were finally liberated in March 1945.
   g. (16.6) The Battle of Iwo Jima (February - March 1945) - A small, heavily defended volcanic island halfway between the Philippines and the Japanese Home Islands. The ensuing battle costs 26,000 lives and demonstrated that the Japanese Army was prepared to fight to virtually the last man (only 200 Japanese survivors remained). The Island had an airstrip from which fully loaded bombers could strike the home islands more rapidly (allows a stepped up bombing campaign)
   (Video: The War, Disk 5; 1:19-1:35)- Why did the US need Iwo
Jima? What was the experience of fighting here like? What resulted from the US victory? Is bombing civilian targets morally acceptable in times of war?

h. (16.7) The Battle of Okinawa (April to June 1945) - This Battle alone cost more than 200K lives and helped convince the American command that the Japanese Would not surrender. Okinawa would be a jumping off point for any US invasion of Japan.

V. (17) The War in North Africa and Europe
A. Background
The situation in Europe in 1942
By January 1942, the Nazi Germany was nearly at its greatest extent. Hitler had driven deep into Russia, held almost all of continental Europe and had seized control of most of North Africa and was driving towards control of the Suez canal and Middle Eastern Oil.

In the Atlantic, German submarines operated freely off the east coast of the United States. In June 1942 alone, German submarines sunk 144 allied ships.

This was countered in two ways. First, US forces developed strategies to hunt and destroy German submarines involving aircraft, radar and depth charges. Second, US shipyards began to produce new ships faster than the Germans could sink them. By 1943 the battle for the Atlantic had shifted in favor of the allies.

B. (18.1) Allied Strategy, 1942-1945

(18.2) Open a second front. By 1942, the Soviets had lost most of the European parts of Russia to the Nazi’s and were desperate for the Allies to open a second front in the west to distract the Nazi armies in the east.

(18.3) Strategic bombing - beginning in 1943, the US began Strategic bombing of German military and economic targets (and later targeted population centers) to degrade both Germany’s military and economic capacity and German morale. (19) This picture show a B-24 in a low level bombing run over an oil refinery in Ploesti, Romania in 1943.

C. (20) Turning points in the European War

1. The Battle of the Atlantic - The German U boat campaign was countered in three ways. First, US forces developed strategies to hunt and destroy German submarines involving aircraft, radar and depth charges. Second, The allies broke the German Enigma code allowing them to know where German subs would be. Third, US shipyards began to produce new ships
faster than the Germans could sink them. By 1943 the battle for the Atlantic had shifted in favor of the allies.

2. The Battle of Stalingrad - German advances in the East Haulted. Germans surrender over 200,000 men. Turning point of the European War.

Debates over when and where the Western front would be opened Through 1942 and into 1943, the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the war. Stalin Desperately wanted the allies to open a second European front, but allied leaders did not feel ready to make an amphibious attack on France. The allies instead opted for an invasion of less well defended North Africa and Italy, which would ultimately allow them to push into central Europe.

3. Operation Torch - The US invasion of North Africa began in November 1942, as the US landed troops in Algeria and Morocco. By May 1943 British and American forces had defeated the Germans in Africa. The last decisive battle, the battle of Tunis had resulted in the German surrender of 1/4 million Axis soldiers an much equipment. This compounded German losses of 100K soldiers at the Battle of Stalingrad in February of that year. Now the question was how to open a Western front.

4. Invasion of Sicily - Summer, 1943. This facilitated an invasion of the Italian mainland. Its success leads to Mussolini to resign (and be rescued by the Germans)

5. Battle of Anzio - After the successful Allied amphibious landing in Southern Italy, The Battle of Anzio raged between January and May of 1945. Significance - Over 250 German soldiers are tied up in the Italian fight. Fighting for Italy would continue until the end of the War.

In September, allied troops invaded mainland Italy at Naples. The mountainous terrain in Italy provided the Germans with perfect defensive positions. Brutal fighting continued until the German surrender in May of 45 when the allies only occupied 2/3 of the Italian peninsula. But, the Italian campaign kept several hundred thousand German troops tied up in Italy for the duration of the War.

6. D-Day - June 6, 1944 - 175,000 troops and 20K vehicles were landed on the beeches of Northern France in 1 day. Within six weeks 1 million allied troops had landed in France. Largest Amphibious invasion in Human history. This marked the actual opening of a second European front.

7. The Liberation of Paris - The allies steadily advanced in France during the Summer of 44. Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944
8. The Battle of the Bulge and other challenges in the fall and winter of '44. Now all that was left was to carry the battle to Germany itself. By the end of 1944 the US and Britain were close to the Western German Border, while the Soviets closed in on the east. In a last desperate attack, Hitler through 1/4 of a million men at the allied lines in the Belgian forest known as the Ardennes. This battle came to be known as the battle of the Bulge because it caused a bulge in the allied lines nearly 50 miles deep. This was the last major German offensive of the war. (The War - Episode 6 - 9:46-31:20)

9. Germany was forced to surrender in May 1945. Soviet troops occupied the entire east of the country, while Western troops occupied the west.

VI. (21.1) War on the Home front

In order to coordinate the war effort the Federal government grew enormously. The number of civilian employees of the federal government multiplied fourfold to 3.8 million (this after the significant but much small increase as a result of the New Deal). The government grew as it took on the responsibility of coordinating the massive war effort.

(21.2-6 and 22) On April 28, 1942 FDR gave his 21st fireside chat - This speech was designed to prepare the nation for total war. Listen to the speech as I read it. Note down how the war would likely change the lives of Americans at home. Discussion to follow - highlight the differences between the war then and now in terms of sacrifice.

(23 - reading debrief)

Details of the civilian war effort:

A. (24.1.6) Mobilization - The US military personnel were increased 30 fold from 1939 levels - from 334,000 in 1939 to 8.3 million in 1945. During the war over 16 million Americans served in uniform. Of these the US lost 292,000 in battle and suffered another 671,000 wounded.
1. The Selective Service - of the 16 million that served, 10 million were draftees
2. Women’s auxiliaries - During the war women were allowed to join military auxiliaries - WACS (women’s army corps), WAVES (Navy), SPARS (coastguard) and the Marine corps women’s reserve. Over 350,000 women
served

B. (25) Economic mobilization - “the Arsenal of Democracy” - The war required coordination of the national economy at a level never previously seen. This involved the government in the day to day economic activities of the nation - the government achieved this through.

(26) Government agencies whose job it was to manage the wartime economy:
1. (26.2) The War Manpower Commission - Allocated workers among vital industries and the economy
2. (26.3) The War Production Board - Oversaw the conversion of civilian industries to war production and allocated raw materials for civilian and military production. Organize scrap collection drives
3. (26.4) The Office of Price Administration - Instituted price controls to keep inflation in check. Oversaw national rationing efforts
4. (26.5) The Revenue act of 1942 allowed the Treasury department to increase the top personal income rate to 88%. It also added millions of middle and lower income Americans to the tax rolls for the first time. The Treasury department also oversaw the sales of war bonds
5. (26.6) The National War Labor Board - Limited wage increases
6. (26.7) Smith Connally anti-Strike Act - Limited the right to strike in crucial industries, allowed the President to order government takeover of striking plants

C. Rationing, conservation, salvage and other civilian war efforts

D. Propaganda

E. The Diverse American population and the war
1. Women
   a. Women played an important role in the war effort - and the roles they played often challenged typical gender stereotypes
   b. As a result of the draft many industries suffered from labor shortages. Women would fill many of these jobs. By 1944 19 million women had paid jobs outside the house. This was an increase from 13 million in 1940. What did women do?
      i. Women made up 1/4 of the shipyard workers on the west coast
      ii. Women made up nearly half of the aircraft workers in Dallas and Seattle, two of the largest aircraft production sites
      iii. By 1944 women held 38% of all government jobs
      iv. By 1944 women held 33% of manufacturing jobs across the US - many of them working as W.O.W.s - Women ordinance workers
      v. Between 1942-1944 1074 women worked as WASPS - Women’s Airforce Service Pilots - where they served as test pilots, ferried
aircraft across the country and towed test targets for anti-aircraft practice
c. After the war, many women were fired to make room for the returning men, but the confidence and rising expectations generated by their service helped launch the women’s rights movement of the 1960s

2. African Americans
a. Nearly 1 million African Americans served in the Armed forces during World War II - but in segregated units and often performing menial jobs. Despite this many served with distinction including the 99th pursuit squadron (the Tuskegee Airmen) which won several service awards for fighting against the Luftwaffe in the Italian campaign and the 92nd infantry division which fought with distinction in Europe.
b. African Americans had greater employment opportunities as a result of the war as well, though discrimination still persisted
c. In 1941, just before US entry into the war, A. Philip Randolph planned a “Negro March on Washington” to protest employment discrimination by the federal government.
d. FDR Realized that a 100,000 marchers in Washington DC (a city that was still segregated) could be an explosive situation at a time when the country desperately needed unity.
e. In exchange for canceling the March, FDR issued executive order 8802 which barred discrimination in defense contracts and established the Fair Employment Practices Commission which sought to promote “Full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.” This was the first major civil rights action taken by the federal government since reconstruction.
f. Despite this, African Americans still faced discrimination on the job. Many unions blocked African Americans from holding higher wage jobs and when the Alabama Dry Dock Company attempted to integrate its workforce in 1943 white workers rioted.
g. Despite this, average black income increased during the war by 41% of the white average in 1939 to 61% in 1950
h. Many African Americans saw themselves engaged in a Double V campaign - victory against Hitler abroad and victory over segregation at home. This campaign and the economic gains made by blacks during the war would help start the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

3. Native Americans
a. 25,000 Native Americans served in the armed forces during the war and most served in integrated units unlike African Americans.
b. Because the Navajo language had not been studied by German anthropologists, the Navajo language was unknown to the Axis
powers. 400 members of the tribe were “code talkers” who served in the pacific theater transmitting vital information in Navajo.

4. Mexican Americans
   a. 750,000 Mexican Americans served in the US military during the war and they were the most decorated group relative to the number who served. Example - Francisco Mercado - Pilot of a B24 in Europe.
   b. In 1942, after ten years of deportations by Western states, the federal government instituted the Bracero program, which allowed Mexicans to sing contracts committing them to working on American farms for 6-12 months. Nearly 300,000 Mexican workers came to the US as a result of this program.
   c. The Zoot suit riots. In June 1943, off duty white sailors and soldiers attacked Latinos in downtown Los Angeles and even invaded Latino neighborhoods to beat up so-called “Pachucos” who dressed in a particular style involving zoot suits. The Soldiers accused the “Pachucos” of draft dodging. The violence that followed lasted a week.

5. The Internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry
   a. As a result of war hysteria, racism and economic opportunism, western state leaders convinced FDR to issue executive order 9066 which authorized the interment of 112,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry. None of the internees was accused of a crime, nor was there ever any credible evidence against them.
   b. Most of the internees were kept in detention facilities, often in poor conditions, until 1945. During this time, many families lost much of their personal and land property.
   c. The US Supreme Court sanctioned the internment in the 1944 Korematsu case in which the court ruled that the internment was justified on the basis of protecting national security during time of war.
   d. Despite the internment, Americans of Japanese ancestry volunteered to serve their country. The 442 regimental combat team was an all Japanese American unit that served in Italy. It became the most highly decorated unit in the history of the US armed services with 21 medals of honor received.
   e. In 1988 Congress officially apologized for the internment and paid survivors of the internment 20,000 apiece.