

Name: _____

Score			GradeCam ID			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9

WWII

WORK

PACKET

U.S. History – Learning Target Track Sheet

Unit 6.5: World War II

Big Idea Question: How did ALL of America experience WWII and its aftermath?

<u>Learning Target</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
Check #1: I can...	
Check #2: I can...	

Era: WWII

Date:

Name:

Questions (Form questions about the main ideas of each section of notes. Helpful hint: Questions could be based on interpreting, showing examples, cause and effect, summarizing the main idea, inferring a what if, etc.)

I can explain the causes of WWII and how/why America enters this war.

Rise of Dictators in Europe

Mussolini

Stalin

Hitler

Tojo

Franco

US Enters the War

How did FDR show support for Great Britain?

- Cash & Carry
- Destroyers for Bases

Why did the American public shift their feelings on isolationism?

How did the US inch towards the war?

Why did Japan decide to attack Pearl Harbor?

Summary (Summarize the main idea/s of the notes on this page into 1-2 statements. Helpful Hint: fit the main idea into a core theme.)

CHAPTER
16

Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES *World War Looms*

CHAPTER OVERVIEW *An imperfect peace leads to the rise of dictators who brutally suppress opponents and innocent people at home and attack their neighbors. Soon the United States is drawn into worldwide war.*

1 Dictators Threaten World Peace

MAIN IDEA *The rise of rulers with total power in Europe and Asia led to World War II.*

The Treaty of Versailles created problems that led to new dangers. Germans resented losing territory and being blamed for starting the war. New democratic governments in many nations were weak. Soon dictators seized power.

In the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin focused on creating a communist state, in which the state takes ownership of farms and factories away from individuals. He also made the nation a huge police state, in which anyone who criticized him or his policies was arrested and removed.

In Italy, Benito Mussolini came to power as head of a fascist movement. Fascism combines nationalism with a strong central government, though it avoids communism's direct control of farms and factories. Mussolini crushed all foes.

In Germany, Adolf Hitler hoped to unite all German-speaking people into a new German empire. Hitler believed that Germans—especially blond, blue-eyed “Aryans”—were a master race, fated to achieve power over all “inferior races.” Hitler also believed that Germany had to expand its territory to thrive. His political movement was called Nazism, which combined extreme nationalism with racism and expansionism. Once appointed chancellor, Hitler seized all power.

In Japan, military leaders believed that more land and resources were needed. In 1931, they launched an attack on a province of China. With success there, Japanese militarists gained control of Japan's government. The League of Nations' failure to stop Japan emboldened Hitler and Mussolini. Hitler rebuilt the German armed forces, breaking the Versailles treaty. Mussolini conquered Ethiopia, in Africa.

World nations responded weakly to these threats to peace. Most Americans wanted the U.S. to avoid foreign conflicts. In the Neutrality Acts,

Congress outlawed arms sales or loans to nations at war. In 1935, a civil war broke out in Spain between an elected government and a group of fascists. The U.S. government remained neutral. By 1937, Roosevelt was less willing to remain neutral to the dictators' growing power. When Japan invaded China that year, he continued to send arms and supplies to China.

2 War in Europe

MAIN IDEA *Using the sudden mass attack called blitzkrieg, Germany invaded and quickly conquered many European countries.*

In Europe, Hitler continued plans to increase German power. In 1937, Germany annexed Austria. The next year, Hitler claimed that Germans living in an area of Czechoslovakia were being mistreated. Great Britain and France appeased Hitler by letting him take over this area. Hitler promised it would be his last land seizure.

The next year, Hitler claimed persecution of Germans in Poland. Many people thought he would never attack Poland for fear of the Soviet Union, on Poland's eastern border. Then Germany and the Soviet Union signed an agreement not to attack each other.

On September 1, 1939, Hitler launched World War II by attacking Poland. The Germans used tanks and planes in an attack called *blitzkrieg*, or “lightning war.” They overran Poland quickly. Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. For the next few months, both sides prepared for war.

Meanwhile, Stalin seized some Baltic states and then occupied Finland. In the spring of 1940, Hitler attacked and captured Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. His forces overran France. Only Great Britain was left uninvaded. However, Hitler's air force bombed Britain frequently. The Royal Air Force, though, destroyed many German planes and won the Battle of Britain.

3 The Holocaust

MAIN IDEA *During the Holocaust, the Nazis systematically executed 6 million Jews and 5 million other "non-Aryans."*

Part of Hitler's plan for Germany was to make the country racially pure. In 1933, he ordered all non-Aryans out of government jobs. In 1935, new laws hurt the people who were Hitler's main target: the Jews. They lost their civil rights and property. In 1938, the Nazis terrorized Jews in a night of attacks. During the Nazis' rise to power, Jews left Germany in great numbers. The United States accepted some 100,000 refugees, but refused to accept more. Many Americans feared competition for scarce Depression-era jobs.

In 1939, the Nazis adopted a horrible "final solution" to what they called "the Jewish problem." Jews who were healthy would be seized and sent to slave labor camps. The rest would be taken and systematically killed. Some Jews were crowded into ghettos, special sections of cities. Most were taken to concentration camps where they suffered hunger, illness, overwork, and death. In 1941, the Nazis built special "death camps" meant solely to kill people in mass numbers. Prisoners were gassed or shot. Some died in horrible medical "experiments." Nearly six million Jews died in the death camps. The Nazis also murdered many other peoples: Soviets, Poles, gypsies, homosexuals, and the disabled. Remarkably, some survived to tell the world of the atrocity.

4 America Moves Toward War

MAIN IDEA *In response to the fighting in Europe, the United States provided economic and military aid to help the Allies achieve victory.*

According to the Neutrality Acts, the United States could not enter the war in Europe to aid Poland after Germany invaded Poland. However, President Roosevelt began preparing the nation for

war. He persuaded Congress to amend the acts, allowing the United States to sell weapons to Great Britain and France. When Japan signed an agreement with Germany and Italy, many Americans were alarmed. Roosevelt increased the aid to Great Britain. At the same time, Congress passed a military draft and began training men for the armed forces. In 1940, Roosevelt broke tradition and ran for a third term as president. He won.

Roosevelt spoke to Americans of the threat the Hitler posed. He proposed increasing American armaments to loan to Great Britain. He stopped short of entering the war. Some aid went to the Soviet Union, too: Hitler had broken his agreement with Stalin in 1941 and attacked his former ally. The Germans used submarines to attack the American ships carrying weapons and supplies to its enemies.

In August 1941, Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. They issued the Atlantic Charter, a statement of goals for which the war was being fought. The United States had not yet entered that war, however. German submarines attacked American ships, but Roosevelt felt he lacked support to declare war.

In the Pacific, conflict grew between Japan and the United States. When Japan seized Indochina, the United States protested. Peace talks between the two countries began in late 1941. On December 7, 1941, however, the Japanese attacked the main U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The attack left many navy ships destroyed and others crippled. The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war, which was quickly approved.

Review

1. What led to the rise of dictators?
2. How did Germany begin World War II?
3. How did Nazis treat their enemies?
4. How did America enter World War II?

Telescoping the Times – Chapter 17 Questions

1.) _____

2.) _____

3.) _____

4.) _____

World War II Posters and Propaganda

Station #1 – Role of Women

- 1.) What are women being asked to do by the government?

- 2.) What overall goals will be achieved by these actions?

- 3.) How are women portrayed in the posters (roles, images, emotions, feelings, etc.)?

- 4.) Because the jobs taken on by women during the war focused on war production, what may result for women when the war has ended? Explain.

Station #2 – Role of Japanese

- i. What are Americans being asked to do by the government?

- ii. What overall goal will be achieved by these actions?

- iii. How does the poster use stereotypes to send its message and what effect could that have on the Japanese-Americans in the US?

- iv. In the Dr. Seuss cartoon, what does the caption “Waiting for the signal from home” mean in the context of the war?

- v. Explain the meaning of the sign stating “The Honorable 5th Column” the best you can (best guess.)

- vi. Is it surprising that the cartoon is by Dr. Seuss? Explain.

Station #3 – Role of Common Citizen

- i. What are general citizens being asked to do by the government?
- ii. What overall goals will be achieved by these actions?
- iii. Define specific images used within the posters and explain their meanings

Station #4 – Role of Minorities

- i. What are Americans being asked to do by the government?
- ii. What overall goal will be achieved by these actions?
- iii. How does the poster's message of unity differ from the message society was sending to African-Americans at that time?
- iv. In one image, a worker tightens bolts in a mid-west airplane factory. What role has the African-American in the picture taken on during the war and why is that role important?
- v. In a second image, a bus is shown with a sign designating White Only seating. What does this image, taken at the same time as the image of the worker, say about the role of African-Americans in society during the war? Explain.
- vi. As an African-American, what would be your response to the conflicting messages being sent to you in terms of your role in society? Explain your feelings.



Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES

The United States in World War II

CHAPTER OVERVIEW *Soldiers abroad and Americans at home join in the effort to win World War II, which ends with victory for the allies. But American society is transformed in the process.*

1 Mobilizing for Defense

MAIN IDEA *Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States mobilized for war.*

Fighting a war on two fronts required large numbers of soldiers. About 5 million volunteered to enter the armed forces; another 10 million were drafted. After eight weeks of basic training, former civilians became soldiers. Among them were about 300,000 Mexican Americans, a million African Americans, and many thousand Asian and Native Americans.

To free more men for combat, the army created the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC). About 200,000 women served in the military even though they did not receive the same pay or benefits as male soldiers.

The nation's factories converted from peacetime to wartime production. Automakers made planes, tanks, and other vehicles; shipyards built warships. About 18 million workers—one third of them women—kept these war industries productive. African Americans pushed for—and won—equal access to jobs in war industries.

Through the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) the government recruited scientists to develop new weapons and medicines. This effort produced radar, sonar, penicillin and other “miracle” drugs. The most significant result of OSRD research was the secret development of the atomic bomb.

The government also created the Office of Price Administration (OPA). The OPA froze the prices of consumer goods and issued ration books, restricting access to scarce goods such as gasoline and meat. Most Americans cooperated with rationing. They also bought war bonds and collected scrap paper or metal to help the soldiers fighting overseas.

2 The War for Europe and North Africa

MAIN IDEA *Allied forces led by the United States and Great Britain battled Axis powers for control of Europe and North Africa.*

President Franklin Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in late 1941. They agreed to concentrate their efforts first on defeating Hitler's Germany. They also began a close alliance between the two nations.

At first, many U.S. ships were destroyed by German submarines. Eventually, the Allies won the battle of the Atlantic by using convoys and radar to sink submarines and by relying on the tremendous output of American shipyards.

The German attack on the Soviet Union, begun in 1941, stalled in early 1942. They moved to take Stalingrad and oil fields in the south, but the Soviet army trapped a large German force in the city. In February 1943, the army's remnants surrendered. Just months later, the Americans and British pushed the Germans out of North Africa. The Allies were on the move.

The Americans and British next captured Sicily, leading the war-weary Italian king to overthrow dictator Benito Mussolini. Hitler seized Italy, however, and dug in to fight. The Allies' advance through Italy was slow and bloody.

Meanwhile, the Americans and British launched a massive invasion to liberate western Europe. Landing on June 6, 1944, in northern France, the Allies forced the Germans off the coast and began to advance eastward. By August, they had liberated Paris, and by the fall they had entered Germany. The Germans began a counterattack in December. They cut deeply into Allied lines at first, but the Allies responded quickly. This battle—called the Battle of the Bulge—was Germany's last gasp. At the same time, the Soviets entered Germany from the east.

As the Allied armies advanced, they began to find the death camps that the Nazis had built to kill millions of Jews and others. The Soviets reached Berlin in April 1945. Hitler committed suicide, and a week later Germany surrendered.

③ The War in the Pacific

MAIN IDEA *In order to defeat Japan and end the war in the Pacific, the United States unleashed a terrible new weapon, the atomic bomb.*

After Pearl Harbor, Japan captured large parts of Asia and the Pacific. The United States struck back. First there was a token air raid on Tokyo that lifted American spirits. Then there were major victories in the battles of Coral Sea and Midway, stopping planned Japanese invasions. The enemy lost valuable aircraft carriers and planes.

U.S. strategy called for leapfrogging, island by island, across the Pacific toward Japan. The Allies took Guadalcanal in 1943 and gradually moved northwest, recapturing the Philippines in 1944. Next was the extremely bloody battle for Iwo Jima.

As Americans neared Japan, President Roosevelt died. Vice President Harry S. Truman took over while the Allies won a costly battle in Okinawa. U.S. leaders feared similar high casualties if Japan itself had to be invaded.

In February 1945, while war with Japan was still raging, Roosevelt met with Churchill and Stalin at the Soviet resort city of Yalta. The Allied leaders' major agreements were to:

- divide Germany into 4 zones
- get Soviet help against Japan
- create the United Nations

President Truman learned of the secret effort to develop an atomic bomb. Scientists were split over whether or not to use the bomb on Japan, but Truman decided to authorize using the weapon. On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, leveling the city. When the Japanese did not surrender, another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Finally the Japanese agreed to end the war.

The Allies took steps to punish the Nazi and Japanese leaders that they held responsible for the war and for cruel treatment of prisoners and civilians. The United States occupied Japan, helping create a democratic government.

④ The Home Front

MAIN IDEA *After World War II, Americans adjusted to new economic opportunities and harsh social tensions.*

The economy boomed during World War II, and workers' wages rose significantly. Farmers enjoyed good weather and high demand for their crops, enabling them to thrive. The share of women in the work force rose to 35 percent. Many Americans relocated, moving to find the growing defense jobs in the Middle Atlantic states, Michigan, Florida, and the Pacific coast states. Rapid urban growth led to a housing shortage.

People had to adjust to new family situations. The marriage rate boomed during the war—as did the divorce rate after servicemen returned to civilian life. Single mothers juggled jobs and childrearing. Congress passed a law called the GI Bill of Rights allowing returning servicemen to attend college or technical school with paid tuition.

African-American service personnel served honorably in segregated units. At home, large numbers of African Americans got well-paying skilled jobs. But racial tension erupted into violence in many cities, notably Detroit in 1943. Many communities started committees to improve race relations. Mexican-American civilians also suffered discrimination and violence in the 1943 riots in Los Angeles.

Japanese-American civilians suffered the most. Their homes, businesses, and possessions were taken when they were sent to internment camps. Some young males joined the army to show their loyalty. Others sued the government to end the internment, but the courts refused. Not until 1990 did the government make reparation—compensation—payments to all those who had been interned.

Review

1. How did the United States provide the people and weapons to fight the war?
2. How did the Allies defeat Germany and Italy?
3. How did the Allies defeat Japan?
4. What social and economic changes arose from the war?

Telescoping the Times – Chapter 16 Questions

1.) _____

2.) _____

3.) _____

4.) _____

Era:

Date:

Name:

Questions (Form questions about the main ideas of each section of notes. Helpful hint: Questions could be based on interpreting, showing examples, cause and effect, summarizing the main idea, inferring a what if, etc.)

I can explain reasons American went to war in 1941 and what it was like at home during the war.

Causes of WWII

Hitler & His BFFs

Appeasement

Production



Rationing

OPA -



Minorities During the War

CORE -

Tuskegee Airmen

Zoot Suit

Women in the War



Japanese Internment (much more on this next week)

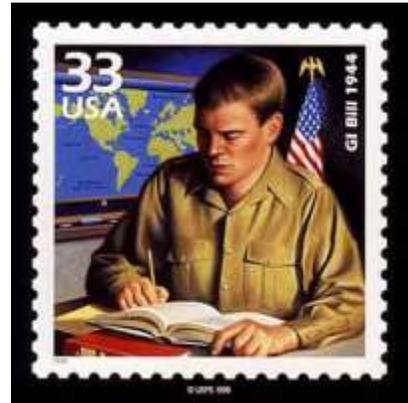
Manhattan Project (much more on this next week)

Ending the War

Yalta Conference

Nuremburg Trials

G.I. Bill



Summary (Summarize the main idea/s of the notes on this page into 1-2 statements. Helpful Hint: fit the main idea into a core theme.)

Korematsu v. United States

Turn to page 802 in your **RED** textbook and answer the following questions

1. What did Executive Order 9066 grant the U.S. military?
2. What were Fred Korematsu's actions on Executive Order 9066?
3. How did the Supreme Court decide on Korematsu v. United States?
4. What was the United States military's argument supporting Executive order 9066?
5. What was Justice Robert Jackson's opinion on the case?
6. What did the Civil Liberties act of 1988 contain?
7. What was Korematsu awarded and who gave it to him?
8. What would you have done/how would you feel if you were a American born citizen with Japanese decent during 1942 and the military knocked on your door?

America the Story of US: WWII Video Guide

1. What is the Date of Pearl Harbor?
2. How many planes did Japan send to Pearl Harbor? What is the main fighter used by the Japanese?
 - a.
 - b.
3. What was the Time of the Attack on Pearl Harbor?
4. What were the American costs of Pearl Harbor (i.e., Battle Ships, lives)
 - a.
 - b.
5. What are some of the useful features of the Jeep? How many did we Deploy during WWII?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
6. Who logistically wins the War for the US?
7. How does the employment of women during WWII affect the nation's economy?
 - a.
 - b.
8. How many soldiers die in the first 16 ½ months of the war? How many workers? Injury?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
9. What is the B17 often referred to as? How does this plane change warfare?
 - a.
 - b.

10. What is a successful hit rate in the 1940's? What is it today?
 - a.
 - b.
11. What is the official name of D-Day? What is the Date?
 - a.
 - b.
12. What is William Dabney's special Mission?
13. How many beaches were stormed in D- Day? What was the most infamous?
 - a.
 - b.
14. How many American are killed or wounded from D-Day?
15. Who was responsible for the Atomic bomb?
16. What two cites were bombed by atomic Weapons?
 - a.
 - b.
17. How many days after the second bomb is dropped does it take Japan to surrender?
18. What kind of situation is the US left in after WWII. Give numerical Data
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.