

The Second World War

UNIT 10

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Objectives

- Describe the role of America from Isolationism to world power in WWII
- Discuss the relationship of Allied powers in developing a strategy for WWII
- Analyze both the role of American industry on the home front & the social implications on women & minorities during WWII

U.S. Military Ranks - Army & Marines



U.S. Military Ranks - Navy



U.S. Military Ranks – Army Air Force



U.S. Military Ranks – Coast Guard



Fascism and Nazism

- During the 1920's & 1930's, Germany, Italy and the USSR had **totalitarian** governments that used terror to suppress individual rights and opposition.



Fascism

- Hitler & Mussolini based their govt. on fascism, which places the importance of nation over the importance of the individual.
- Both focused on the need to rebuild their country through CONQUEST
 - allowed private business (unlike Communism)
 - no individual freedom (like Communism)

Benito Mussolini

- WWI veteran
- Believed Italy deserved land in the Treaty of Versailles
- Called "Il Duce" the leader
- Used "Blackshirts" to administer terror throughout Italy



Benito Mussolini con't.



- Suspended elections
- Attempted to deal with societal problems through deflection
- "The Country is nothing without Conquest"
- Will conquer Ethiopia in 1936

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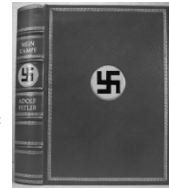
Adolf Hitler

- Austrian born & a painter by trade
- Fought in WWI & wounded
- Enraged by the Treaty of Versailles "War-guilt" clause
- In 1919, he joined the National Socialist German Worker's Party (NSDAP)
- Attempts to overthrow the gov't. in 1923 (Munich Putsch) but fails
 - sentenced to 5 yrs. spending 9 mos. in jail

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Adolf Hitler

- In Landsberg prison (1924), he wrote "Mein Kampf" (my struggle)
 - Outlined Nazi philosophy, his plans, & Germany's problems
 - blamed Jews and non-Germans for WWI defeat
 - purifying "Aryan race"



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Adolf Hitler

- Planned to strengthen the military and expand the borders to include Germans living elsewhere
- Promised to fix the economy and bring a sense of nationhood back to the German people.



Date	German Reichsmark (to buy one mark of gold)
Jan 1919	1700.00
Sept 1919	4000.00
Jan 1920	1,200.00
Jan 1921	1,500.00
Jan 1922	1,500.00
Sept 1922	1,750.00
Jan 1923	3,070.00
Sept 1923	100.00
Jan 1924	937.47 (100)
Sept 1923	260,400,000.00
Oct 2, 1923	4,875,700,000.00
Oct 9, 1923	24,000,000,000.00
Oct 16, 1923	80,000,000,000.00
Oct 20, 1923	1,000,000,000,000.00
Oct 22, 1923	1,300,000,000,000.00
Nov 1, 1923	8,700,000,000,000.00
Nov 10, 1923	87,000,000,000,000.00

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Chancellor Hitler

- 1932 elections Nazi Party (NSDAP) became largest group (37%) in Reichstag (lower house of German parliament)
- 1932 Presidential elections Paul von Hindenburg wins over Hitler
- Newly elected President von Hindenburg appoints Hitler Chancellor (head of German gov't.)

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Chancellor Hitler con't.

- Hitler soon moves to suspend freedom of speech & freedom of press (Brown-shirts or storm troopers)
- March elections – Nazis gain enough seats to dominate Reichstag
- Reichstag burns down (4 weeks later) – Hitler blames Communists
 - Enabling Bill – dictatorial powers to Hitler

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Der FÜHRER

- von Hindenburg dies in August 1934 – Hitler becomes both Chancellor & President and gave himself the title of "the leader"
- He lastly called for the removal of all non-Germans in order to 'purify' the German nation.
 - Nuremberg Laws passed in 1935 to strip Jews of their German citizenship

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Europe Goes to War

- Hitler believed that expansion = national pride
- Mar. 9, 1936, he moves troops into the Rhineland; a huge gamble since it broke the Treaty of Versailles



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Nazi Aggression

- Neither Britain nor France stand up to this act of aggression (Hitler had said he would've backed down)
- 1936, Hitler signs an alliance with Mussolini
 - ("Axis" between Berlin and Rome) later joined by Japan (Sept. 1940 – Tripartite Pact) – Axis Powers
- Encouraged by a lack of consequences, he annexed Austria (Anschluss or political union with Germany in 1938 (more defiant now))

18

The Spanish Civil War 1936 - 1939



18

Guernica



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The Sudetenland

- Hitler next demanded control of the Sudetenland, an area of Czechoslovakia with a high German population
- In an effort to avoid war, England, France, Germany, and Italy met at the Munich Conference in 1938.



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The Munich Conference

- Conference (Sept. 1938). Britain & France followed a policy of **appeasement** - giving in to one's demand in order to keep peace
- France & Britain hadn't forgotten the cost of WWI
- Germany got the Sudetenland



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Churchill's Quote

- "Britain and France had to choose between dishonor and war; they chose dishonor, they will have war" – Winston Churchill



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Annexation of Czechoslovakia

- In March of 1939, Hitler annexes the rest of Czechoslovakia
- In response, Britain and France formally pledge to support Poland
- Hitler signs a pact with Stalin (Molotov-von Ribbentrop), then invades Poland on Sept. 1, 1939



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German Aggression 1936 - 1939



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WAR!!!

- Using a strategy called the "blitzkrieg," Hitler overran Poland, in less than a month
- Under the secret non-aggression pact with Germany, in mid-September, Soviets attacked eastern Poland (the only country to pay their WWI war debt)



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The Calm Before the Storm

- After the fall of Poland, a lull in the action stalled further advancement
- Newspapers in America and Western Europe called this stage of the war the "Phony War"
- the Germans called this the "sitzkrieg."
- While not wanting to fight a two-front war, German troops had been sitting on the Maginot Line

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The Maginot Line



- A series of state-of-the-art forts and underground fortifications meant to deter eastern invasion from Germany
- built after WWI

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Attack on the Low Countries

- In April of 1940, this lull came to an end with the German attack on Denmark and Norway – for shipping reasons
- Early May, Hitler circumvented the Maginot line & attacked Belgium, the Netherlands, & France



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Dunkirk

- British forces retreated to Dunkirk, a tiny city in France where over 9 days, 900 vessels will carry 340K soldiers across the channel to Great Britain
- The German Luftwaffe wreaked havoc on the evacuation
- Operation Dynamo or "miracle at deliverance" by Winston Churchill



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The Fall of Paris

- On June 14-22, 1940 to the dismay of the western world, France fell as German troops entered Paris
- It took less than 3 months for Germany to defeat nearly all of Western Europe



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Hitler's Conquest

Without War

- Rhineland -1936
- Austria -1938
- Sudetenland -1938

War

- Czech. -1939
- Poland (1/2) -1939
- 1940
- Luxemburg 1 day
- Netherlands 5 days
- Belgium < 3 weeks
- Norway 18 Days
- France ~Month

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Warm-up #5: Review Notes

- Fully explain the policy of appeasement & how it was a direct cause of the second World War.

43

The Battle of Britain

- Greatest air assault the world had ever seen!
- 1,000 planes a day rained bombs on London
- RAF defended brilliantly, sometimes flying 7-8 missions/day
- The Blitz lasted for 1 year, at the cost of 30,000 Londoners



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The Battle of Britain con't.

- Spitfires & Hurricanes v. Me-109
- ~1500 fires in London – end of 1941 20,000 Londoners killed, 70,000 injured
- "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." Churchill praising the RAF



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The Blitz



46

St. Paul's Cathedral



37

Japan Builds an Empire

- Japan was eager to expand its empire for additional resources & raw materials, markets for its industries, & to accommodate its expanding population
- World leaders & many Japanese people were surprised when Japan invaded and seized a mineral-rich area of China called Manchuria

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Japanese Flag



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Economy of Japan in the 30's

- Just as America was in a depression in the 1930's, so was Japan and much of the rest of the world.
- as a result, the Japanese military grew in size & might and by 1940, Japan controlled most of Eastern China

40

Japanese Expansion

- In 1940, Japan set its sights in S.E. Asia & the Dutch East Indies.
- They signed pacts with Germany, Italy, and the USSR.
- The stage was set for the Japanese to challenge the Americans & Europeans for control of Asia.

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The American Response

- America watched with concern and moved the naval pacific fleet to Pearl harbor in Hawaii
- America remained neutral following their policy of isolationism
 - neutrality acts
 - cash & carry
 - American involvement will slowly grow

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The American Response

- In September 1940, FDR sent 50 old destroyers to Britain in return for the opportunity to build bases in British territory in the Western Hemisphere
 - did this in response to Hitler's advance into France
- Congress authorized the first peacetime draft
 - Selective Service Act
 - males age 18-36 must register

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The American Response

- The US began to cut off oil and scrap metal supplies to Japan which would be a major cause for their attack on Pearl Harbor
- In Nov. of 1940, FDR was elected to a 3rd term!
 - based on this, FDR passes the lend-lease act, making military aid available to all who needed it based on our desires for national security
 - The "Great Arsenal of Democracy"

44

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

- In Oct. 1941, Gen. Hideki Tojo becomes the Prime Minister of Japan
- He supported war with the United States in response to the cut-off of oil & scrap metal from the US



- Video 1
- Video 2
- Video 3
- Video 4

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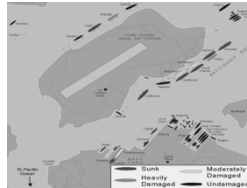
Pearl Harbor Attack

U.S. Pacific Fleet

- Dec. 7, 1941 from 7-9:45 AM
- 2400 American servicemen killed, 1200 wounded
- ~200 planes destroyed, 18 warships destroyed, and 8/9 naval battleships destroyed – no Aircraft carriers
- Japan lost 29/180 planes used in the 6 carriers, 20 support ship attack

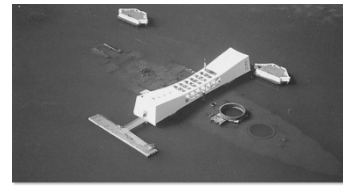
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Pearl Harbor



47

Pearl Harbor



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Pearl Harbor

- Main Japanese Goal
 - Destroy 3 aircraft carriers of the U.S. Pacific Fleet
 - 2 were at sea that day (Lexington & Enterprise), and 1 (Saratoga) was in San Diego undergoing repairs



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Doolittle's Raid

April 18, 1942



50

Doolittle's Raid

April 18, 1942

- USS Hornet (CV-6)
- Led by Lieutenant Colonel "Jimmy" Doolittle
 - Earned Medal of Honor & promoted to Brigadier General
- 16 B-25B, ea. w/a 5 man crew
- Bomb Tokyo
 - Boost Allied & American Morale

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Doolittle's Raid



52

Doolittle's Raid



53

Doolittle's Raid



54

Doolittle's Raid



15

The Road to Victory in Europe

- August 1941- Atlantic Charter
 - FDR & Churchill met on a boat off Newfoundland
 - War's aim & agree to a set of principals to guide them in the year's ahead
 - This would be the basis for the United Nations

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FDR and Churchill - Atlantic Charter



17

America Mobilizes for War

- >16 million Americans served
 - G.I.'s (government issue)
- Diversity
 - African Americans
 - ~1,000,000
 - Mexican Americans
 - 350,000
 - Native Americans
 - 25,000
 - Women
 - 350,000
 - Japanese Americans
 - most fought in segregated units

18

Women



19

Battle of the Atlantic

- America fought to keep German submarines (U-boats) from isolating Great Britain in this battle
- USA & GB used convoys to protect Allied ships from these "wolf packs"
 - Atlantic Ocean - Wolf packs sunk ~175 ships in June 1942

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German Wolfpacks



21

Fighting in N. Africa & Italy

- Allies first struck the Germans
- Britain had been fighting German & Italian troops in N. Africa since Aug. 1940
- Nov. 1942- Battle of El Alamein (Egypt)
 - British will win a decisive victory with the help of the United States (British General Bernard Montgomery)
 - Germans sought to capture the Suez Canal, forcing the British to counter-attack and defeat the Germans.
 - 240K Germans and Italians will surrender, despite Hitler's orders to fight to the death

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El Alamein Nov. 1942



23

Feb. 1943 - Kasserine Pass

- Tunisia - 1st time American troops come into contact & fight the Nazis.
- US is routed, setting off massive changes in how American servicemen are trained
- Both sides will meet sooner than later and the changes were effective.
- Irwin Rommel attacked to disrupt communication lines between the allies

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The Desert Fox



65

End of the North African Campaign

- Churchill & FDR will meet at the Casablanca Conference in Casablanca, Morocco (Jan. 1943) to strategize about the war



Gen. George S. Patton

Bravery

66

The Invasion of Italy

- July 1943 - American troops under the leadership of George Patton (7th Army) will attack Sicily, just south of the mainland. (Stalin wanted an attack from the West)
 - This was considered the "soft underbelly" of Europe

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Sicily



Operation Minicem

68

Sicily

- Sicily fell in 38 days; Mussolini was overthrown
- September of 1943, Italy formally surrenders.
- At this point, Italy was nothing more than a battleground between the Germans and the Allies led by the Americans.

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German Retreat Through Italy

- As Germans retreated up the peninsula, they destroyed roads and bridges, slowing the Allied advance
- To combat, Americans in Jan. 1944 land behind German lines at Anzio (amphibious assault - Operation Shingle) 35 mi. South of Rome
- a 4 month battle will ensue costing thousands of U.S. lives, but Americans break through

70

Victory at Anzio

- After the battle of Anzio, U.S. will quickly capture Rome and are welcomed as heroes
- Toll
 - US: 16,200 combat casualties
 - Germans: 27,500 combat casualties
- Germans in N. Italy surrender in April 1945
 - Mussolini shot & killed same month

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Anzio



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War In the Soviet Union

- As the Allies battled across N. Africa & S. Europe, an epic struggle had been continuing in Eastern Europe.
- As early as 1924, Hitler had called for conquest eastward for living space *lebensraum*.
- After the Battle of Britain, he broke his pact with Stalin & launched a surprise attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941

15

The Germans Advance

- OPERATION BARBAROSSA-
 - ~3,600,000 Axis troops
 - across the western border from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south
 - ~1800 mi. long front
- ~3,000,000 Soviet (Red Army) soldiers
 - poorly equipped & not well-trained (many officers lost in The Great Purges)

16

Operation Barbarossa Map



17

Operation Barbarossa

- The Germans were brutal
 - Luftwaffe controlled the skies
 - troops penetrated deep into Soviet territory, murdering large numbers of civilians.
- The Russians adopted a scorched-earth policy, destroying anything useful to the Germans as they retreated.

18

Stalin's Plea For Help

- Stalin was in trouble; he needed help quickly
 - He first inquires about aid through the lend-lease act, however Congress will block aid to Russia until 1942.
- By Summer of 1942, major Soviet cities were being threatened with attack.

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3 Prong Attack



20

A Call for a Two-Front War

- Stalin desperately urged the Allies to launch an attack on western Europe to relieve pressure and force Germans to fight a two-front war.
- Churchill deemed it too risky and persuaded FDR to wait.

21

The Battle of Stalingrad

- In Sept. of 1942, the Red Army decided to make its stand at Stalingrad, a major city
- Germans bombed and shelled for two months, hoping to soften resistance.
 - House to house fighting began, resulting in large casualty numbers for both sides.

22

The Battle for Stalingrad



23

House-to-House Fighting



82

The Battle of Stalingrad

- in mid-November, taking advantage of a harsh winter, counterattacked, surrounding the German army.
- In late January of 1943, the Soviets make on last final assault on a freezing German army.
— 90K Germans surrender

83

For the Motherland



84

The Cost of Stalingrad

- Germans lost 330,000 troops
- The Soviets never disclosed official numbers, but believed to be ~1,100,000
- This battle was the turning point in the war in the East. A long struggle to re-take lost territory commenced.

85

Stalingrad



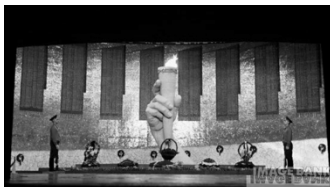
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Motherland Statue at Mamayev Hill, Monument to the Heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad



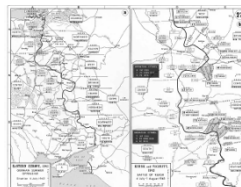
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Eternal Flame



88

Battle of Kursk JULY 5- 13, 1943



89

T-34 v. Tiger



90

Ferdinand Destroyers



91

Largest Tank Battle in History

- Germans (1/3 strength) led by General Eric Von Manstein (conquered France)
 - 780,000 men
 - 10,000 artillery/anti-tank guns
 - 2700 tanks
 - 2000 aircraft
- Soviets commanded by Georgi Zhukov
 - 2,000,000 men
 - 25,000 artillery/anti-tank guns
 - 5000 tanks
 - 3600 aircraft



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The Road to Berlin

- The Battle of Kursk lasted 8 days
- 500,000 killed/wounded/missing
- 3000 tanks destroyed
- Soviets pursue Germans back to Berlin
- Last major German offensive

Katvasha



93

Invasion of Western Europe

- Stalin advocated invasion from the West
- Many thought Gen. George Marshall would lead the invasion
 - Strong advocate of invasion
 - Supported Western invasion since America's war entrance

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George Marshall



95

Marshall Plan



96

Invasion of Western Europe

- Truman appointed Dwight Eisenhower
- Marshall was needed at home & became Army Chief of Staff (1939)
- Marshall will earn the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for his Marshall Plan (economic recovery plan) which will rebuild Europe after WWII

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General Dwight Eisenhower



98

The Air War

- The RAF had begun bombing Germany in 1940.
- RAF used mainly night-time bombing raids because of resistance
- Began bombing German cities shortly after 1940.
- The British employed "carpet bombing"
 - German cities suffered greatly

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The Air War

- In Spring 1943, the RAF intensified bombing raids to soften Germany for invasion
 - ~3,000 aircraft involved in the campaign
- At the same time, a massive build-up of troops & supplies began in S. England
 - American, British, Canadian, Polish, Dutch, Belgian, and French soldiers
 - Germany strengthened defenses along the French coastline with machine guns, underwater mines, and barbed wire

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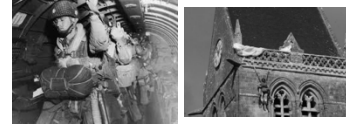
D-Day: June 6, 1944

- Just after midnight...
- Operation Overlord begins
- Largest landing by sea in history ~150,000 British & American troops along 60 mi Normandy coast
- 4,600 invasion craft
- 1,000 RAF bombers
- 23,000 paratroopers behind enemy lines



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Paratroopers



302

The Normandy Coast

- At dawn, warships massively shell the French coast
- 1,000 aircraft and 150,000 Allied troops & equipment begin the invasion



303

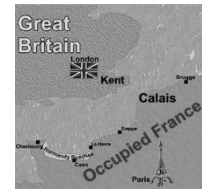
Normandy Counter-Offensive

- Despite advice to counter-attack, Hitler hesitates to commit more troops to Normandy
- Hitler believes a larger invasion (allied deception) at Calais is imminent (Gen. Patton)



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Calais



305

Omaha and Utah Beach

- On Omaha beach, there will be 2,000 American casualties
- Within a week, 500,000 Allied troops will be in France
- By July 1944, there will be 2,000,000



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The Road to Paris

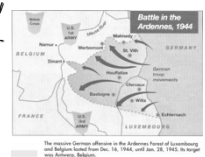
- Paris liberated on August, 25 1944
- At the same time, Americans crossed the Western border of Germany where they met stiff resistance
- Hitler youth were called into action; some as young as 15



307

The Battle of the Bulge December, 16 1944

- Allies entered Germany & couldn't liberate W. Europe, Hitler counter-attacked one last time in Belgium and Luxembourg



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Battle of the Bulge December 1944

- German attack overwhelmed the Americans, dislocating the 101st Airborne and surrounding them at Bastogne, France
- Germany calls for U.S. surrender ("NUTS")
- Patton's 4th armored division saves the day
 - moves his entire 3rd Army of 250,000 men over 100 miles in 2 days to reinforce the 101st Airborne division (largest battle fought by U.S. Army)
- **Largest Battle in W. Europe**
 - 600,000 G.I.'s – 81,000 killed
 - German losses ~100,000

109

Berlin Falls War Ends in Europe

- By March of 1945, Americans & Soviets close in on Berlin
- 9,000,000 Soviet troops (20-25,000,000 Soviets die in WWII)
- Soviets capture Berlin – a matter of HONOR
- In late April, 1945 Berlin falls to the Soviets
- May 08, 1945 Germany Surrenders V-E Day

110

Hitler's Death

- April 30, 1945
 - Married Eva Braun (April 29th)
 - Death by Cyanide and self-inflicted gunshot (Walther PPK 7.65 mm) wound to his left temple
 - Response to Mussolini's death (April 28th)



111

Hitler with Eva Braun



112

Führerbunker



113

Germany Surrenders

- On May 8, 1945, Germany's remaining troops surrender
- V-E Day
- U.S. now concentrates on the Pacific Campaign



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The Yalta Conference

- Feb. 1945, Stalin, FDR, & Churchill meet
- Purpose: Plan the post-war world
- Germany & Berlin would be split into 4 zones
- Stalin promised to allow free elections in nations he liberated; also promised to enter war against Japan 90 days after Germany surrenders
- August 08, 1945 – USSR declares war on Japan & launches a general offensive in Manchuria, N. Korea & Sakhalin

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Concentration Camps

- There were 20 - 25 of these camps, modeled after the Dachau concentration camp
- Purpose of these camps
- Horrendous crimes against humanity
- Nuremberg Trials – Nov. 1945
- Simon Wiesenthal (Nazi hunter)

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Warm-up #6

- Describe Operation Overlord. What were the tactics the Allies used to invade France successfully?
- How was General Patton used in the D-Day invasion?
- What was the first French city liberated on D-Day?

117

Japanese Advancement 1941-1942

- American forces shattered at Pearl Harbor
- Japanese have easy access to Natural Resources
- Japan attacks:
 - Hong Kong, Singapore, Dutch East Indies, Malaya, & then Philippines
 - Oil - Dutch East Indies
 - Rubber from Malaysia

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Japanese Advancement after Pearl Harbor

- General MacArthur forced to retreat to the Bataan Peninsula after a large Japanese force land on Luzon
 - Hoping the Navy could evacuate his army at Corregidor
- Americans held out on the peninsula at Corregidor for four months
 - FDR orders General MacArthur to escape to Australia

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Philippines

- In May 1942, the Philippines fall to the Japanese
- 76,000 American and Filipinos taken hostage
- "I shall return"



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The Bataan Death March

- Prisoners were split into groups of 500 - 1000 & marched 60 miles (6-12 day journey) to a R.R. junction for transport
 - army camp (forced to walk the remaining 8 mi.)
- 10,000 die on the forced march (health, execution & starvation)
 - 15,000 more die at camp



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The Bataan Death March

- It took 3 years for news of the forced march to reach the United States
- Several Japanese generals were executed for their actions



122

War At Sea by Aircraft

- May 1942 - Battle of the Coral Sea
- Northeast of Australia, this was the first naval battle carried out entirely by planes
- Aircraft carriers and battleships never saw each other!



123

Battle of Coral Sea May 1942

- 5 day battle
- Both sides lost half of their aircraft
- 1 US carrier sunk (Lexington), another damaged (Yorktown)
- 1 Japanese carrier sunk, 1 out of action & a third - lost all its planes
- Militarily a draw, prevented the Japanese from establishing a base in Australia



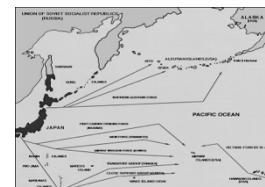
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Allied Victories Turn the Tide

- While the Soviets resisted the Nazis & the Allies prepared to invade North Africa, 2 critical battles in the Pacific took place
 - Midway
 - Guadalcanal
 - These were 2 strategic islands in the Western Pacific

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Midway Island June 04, 1942



126

Midway Island June 04, 1942

- Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku lured the American fleet to this island, 1100 mi. N.W. of Hawaii because he believed the destruction of the rest of the American fleet would win the war.
- Battle fought entirely by aircraft



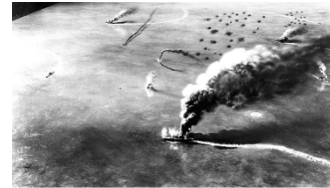
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Battle of Midway

- Vulnerable Japanese Navy (arming w/ bombs & refueling)
- The Japanese lost all four carriers & 250 aircraft
- U.S. lost aircraft carrier USS Yorktown
- No more Japanese offensives
- TURNING POINT OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC**

128

Midway



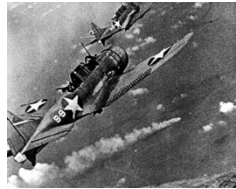
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Midway



130

Midway



131

Guadalcanal Island August 1942



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Guadalcanal August 1942

- Located in the Solomon Islands
- Why Control the Solomon Islands?
 - Threaten Allied Bases
 - Lines of communications w/ Australia
- U.S. able to take the offensive after The Battle of Midway

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Guadalcanal

August 1942 – February 1943

- 11,000 US Marines invaded the island with relative ease, encountering only 2,200 Japanese soldiers who fled into the jungle
- The Japanese counter-attacked (to take back the airfield) and made it costly for the U.S.
- 1st Jungle Warfare for USMC
- Allies conquered 1st piece of Japanese held territory

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Pacific Islands Struggle

- US will use an "island-hopping" tactic to move NW from Australia to Japan
- Started in the Solomon Islands, then continued through the Gilbert Islands, which were used to launch bombing raids on the Marshall Islands
- Marshall Islands used to launch raids on the Mariana Islands & capture them
- From the Mariana Islands, American bombers (B-29 Superfortresses) could reach Japanese cities to bomb them

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The Philippines Campaign

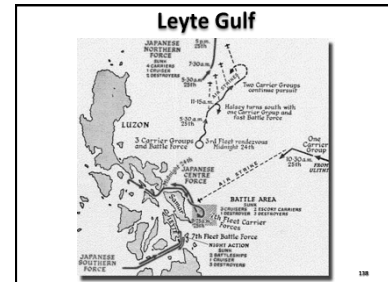
- Americans couldn't offensive
 - General Douglas MacArthur's plan to re-take the Philippines from the Japanese. ("I Shall return") 2 ½ years later he does!
- Battle of Leyte Gulf
 - Mid-Oct., 1944, 160,000 American troops invade Philippine island of Leyte

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The Battle of Leyte Gulf

- 3-Day Battle
 - 280 warships to beat the Japanese
 - largest naval battle in history
- 1st use of Kamikaze attacks on American ships
- Significant Japanese losses
 - nearly their entire Navy
 - 80,000 killed, only 1000 surrender

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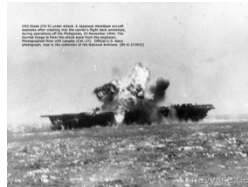
Leyte Gulf



- Kamikaze pilots flew their bomb loaded aircraft into US warships
- Inflict maximum damage & casualties

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Leyte Gulf



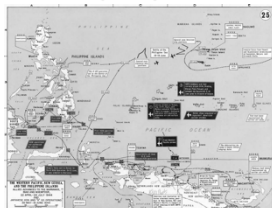
140

The Battle of Saipan



141

Western Pacific April - July 1944



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Saipan

- This is the first Japanese-owned island the U.S. invades.
- This island is the scene for the movie "Windtalkers"

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Windtalkers



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Battle of Iwo Jima (Feb. 19, 1945) Operation Detachment

- A very bloody battle!
- Iwo Jima is a volcanic island close to mainland Japan filled with tunnels & caves
- U.S. aircraft bombed Iwo Jima for 74 days before amphibious landing



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Iwo Jima

- Warships would fire 20K shells onto the island while aircraft dropped 7K tons of bombs from Nov. - Jan. (74 Day period)
- In mid-February 1945, 110,000 marines land & advance only 700 yards inland in 3 days encountering heavy fire from about 25,000 dug-in Japanese soldiers
- Airfield was the target

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Iwo Jima

- The goals of the Japanese:
 - Fight to the death (216 Japanese taken alive)
 - Shoot & hide from tunnels & caves to reduce Japanese casualties
 - Kill 10 Americans for every Japanese casualty
 - Don't give up the airfield

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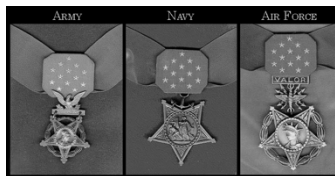
Iwo Jima

- 36 Day Battle
- U.S.
 - 25,851 casualties
 - (1 in 3 killed or wounded)
 - 6825 killed
 - 27 Medals of Honor
 - 22 Marines; 5 Navy
 - 13 posthumously
- 30,000 Japanese
 - Only 216 Japanese taken alive



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Medal of Honor



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Iwo Jima Aerial View



Iwo Jima

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350 Miles from Japan

- Japan's last holdout – Okinawa (historically Japanese soil)
 - Defended by 100,000 Japanese (pledged to fight to the death)
- 180,000 U.S. soldiers
- 1300 warships
 - ~2000 kamikaze attacks
- April & June of 1945



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Okinawa

April 1945

- 82 day Battle
- 250,000 people killed
- ~150,000 Okinawans – 1/3 pop. killed
 - No Battle except Stalingrad killed more civilians
- U.S. 50,000 Casualties (Costliest in Pacific War)
 - 38,000 wounded; 12,000 KIA/missing
- Kamikaze aircraft & Banzai charges
- U.S. Navy lost 36 ships and 368 damaged

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FDR Dies April 12, 1945



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The Manhattan Project

- U.S. Army prepares for invasion of Japan, (Operation Downfall)
 - Albert Einstein (physicist) talks of a new weapon & encourages FDR to develop it
- Development of the Atomic Bomb
 - J. Robert Oppenheimer in charge
 - ~160,000 people
 - 37 sites
 - 4 years

114

Germany Hard at Work

- In the early 1940's, Germany was very close to being the first to develop the bomb.
- Key scientists, realizing the devastation that could result from Hitler getting the bomb, fled to the U.S.
- These scientists knew how to split the nucleus of an uranium atom, needed a chain reaction

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Chicago, 1942

- In 1942, a scientist, Enrico Fermi (Italian) got a chain reaction to occur in a lab @ University of Chicago
- July 16, 1945, NM desert at Alamogordo, the first atomic bomb test, shattering windows 125 miles away

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Alamogordo

July 06, 1945
DOE's Trinity



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The Decision

- "The Buck Stops Here"
- Took into account the casualties at Iwo Jima (25K) & Okinawa (50K)
- Invasion of Japan could result in over 1,000,000 American casualties
- Considered it a military weapon



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Operation Downfall



119

The Action

- On Aug. 6, 1945, the Enola Gay dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima



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Little Boy and the Enola Gay



121

Hiroshima



122

Hiroshima



163

Hiroshima Peace Memorial



164

The Call for Surrender

- Because of Japan's unwillingness to surrender after the first bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, a second bomb is dropped 3 days later on Nagasaki



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Nagasaki Fat Man



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Japanese Surrender

- August 14, 1945, Gov't. of Japan accepts the American terms for surrender
- August 15, 1945 V-J Day
- On Sept. 2, 1945, Japan formally surrenders aboard the USS Missouri.



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Government Mobilization

- Began before Pearl Harbor
 - FDR: America as the "Arsenal of Democracy"
 - April 1941 - Lend/lease Act
 - Congress would permit the U.S. to send war materials to the Allies to wage war against Hitler in the name of American National Security
 - Will set the stage for America's entrance into WWII
 - Millions of new workers needed

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Office of Price Administration (OPA)

- April 1941 established by Executive Order
 - keep shortages from sending prices up
 - control inflation by limiting prices & rents
- Oversaw the rationing (coupons or ration books) of scarce resources
 - sugar, coffee, meat, butter, canned fruit & shoes
 - gasoline
- Familiar consumer items were unavailable for the duration of the war: metal for zippers & typewriters went to guns & rubber for army trucks instead of bicycle tires; nylons for parachutes

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OPA

**TENANTS IN THIS AREA
ARE PROTECTED BY
OPA RENT CONTROL**

*If you have questions about
your rent call or write
your nearest OPA office*

U.S. OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

**RENTS FOR MOST HOMES, APARTMENTS,
ROOMING HOUSES AND HOTEL ROOMS HAVE
NOT GONE UP IN ALMOST 3 YEARS**

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Executive Order (EO) 8802



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War Production Board

- Jan. 1942
 - Set up to direct wartime conversion of peacetime industries to those that made war goods
 - Halted production of civilian goods (cars)
 - Gave out contracts & scheduled production
 - Set priorities & allocated raw materials

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War Production Board



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Office of War Mobilization

- This was a "Super Agency"
- In May of 1943, this was created to work very closely with the President & centralize agencies dealing with war production
- James F. Byrnes was the leader of this agency
 - His nickname during WWII was the "assistant president"
 - FDR ran the war, Byrnes ran the country at home

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The Cost Plus System

- During war businesses must make money
- Guaranteed profits for businesses through contracts
- System for military contracts
 - Motivate businesses & guarantee profits
 - Military pd. for development & production costs & added a % of costs as a profit

175

Financing the War

- Fed. Spending increased \$8.9B in 1939 to \$95.2B in 1945
- GNP doubled
- B/tw '41-'45 Gov' t spent \$321B (10x WWI)
- Higher Taxes paid for ~41% of war
 - Income taxes were raised to 94% for the wealthiest Americans
- Treasury Dept. War Bonds raised \$186B
- Nat' l debt increased \$43B 1940 - \$259B in 1945

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Revenue Act of 1942

- Increased the no. of Americans who paid taxes from 13 million to 50 million
- Introduced the idea of withholding taxes from paychecks (pay as you go principle)

177

Borrowed Money

- Gov' t. borrowed money from banks, private investors, & the public
- It was a national effort



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War Bonds



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Deficit Spending

- Gov' t. spending of borrowed money
 - this would stimulate economic growth
 - John Maynard Keynes
- Many argued for it, but thought businesses should try to increase production
- deficit spending brought wartime prosperity, but caused problems later

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Home Life

- Patriotic Zeal!

- Books ad movies were made to boost morale
- Celebrities took part in endorsing the war and support for it
- Rationing of consumer goods (electricity, tires, gas) through advertisements
- Ration stamps (distribute resources equally)



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Office of War Information

- Established in June of 1942

- established to boost morale and patriotism at home
- worked with magazine publishers, ad agencies, and radio stations
- hired writers and artists to create patriotic posters and ads
- Used to enlist public support to “do what it took”
 - “Victory gardens”

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“Victory” Gardens



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The War Efforts of Women

- Rosie the Riveter-Fictional Character

- worked in a defense plant; boyfriend in the Marines
- was used to attract women to wartime jobs
- most women who worked in wartime jobs were white & from the middle class



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The War Efforts of Women

- Before the war, 82% of Americans believed the place for women was the home
 - by 1940 however, 15% of women worked.
- No matter where they worked, they earned less than males
- Benefits to employment: \$ & a sense of purpose
- Propaganda after the war to return home

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Discrimination at Home

- Jim Crow Laws alive & well for African Americans - the war highlighted the injustice of racism in the country
 - Mostly in the south, but faced discrimination in education, housing, & employment
 - Soldiers at home were discriminated against
 - > 2 Million African Americans migrated (1940's) from the South to cities in the North (jobs)

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The “Double V” Campaign

- Launched by a black newspaper in Pittsburg
 - 1st V was for victory against the Axis
 - 2nd V was for winning equality at home



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Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E)

- Congress of Racial Equality in Chicago
 - founded in 1942
 - non-violent protest to end segregation
 - 1943 - 1st sit-in at Jack Spratt Coffee House;
 - led to civil rights sit-ins in the next decade

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Mexican Americans

- By 1944 ~ 17,000 Mexican Americans & Mexicans held jobs in the Los Angeles Shipyards
 - also shipyards & aircraft factories in CA, TX & NM
 - 3 years prior – none
- Bracero Program
 - Mexican Farm Workers (shortage of farm workers)
 - > 200,000 braceros worked on American Farms

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Zoot Suit Riots



180

Native Americans

- 25,000 Native Americans joined the armed forces
- 50,000 Native Americans worked in war industries around the country
- Life in cities v. life in the reservations
 - white culture, loss of roots

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Japanese Americans

- Suffered worse discrimination during the war
 - 127,000 living primarily on the west coast (less than 0.1% of the population)
- 2/3 were Nisei (naturally born of emigrated parents)
- Presidential Executive Order # 9066
 - removal of Japanese-Americans from west coast
 - Internment camps & *Korematsu v. US* (1944)
 - areas deemed critical to national defense & potentially vulnerable to espionage

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War Crimes

- Germany
 - Nuremberg Trials (1945-1949)
 - Intern'l Military Tribunal
 - 24 Executions
 - 128 Imprisonments
 - 35 Acquittals
- Japan
 - 28 Tried
 - 7 Executed
- Asia
 - 5700 Soldiers & Officers
 - 900 Executed
- Germany - Divided until 1990
- Japan - Occupied until 1972
- Costs -
 - Lives ~72,000,000 worldwide
 - Money ~\$5,000,000,000,000 in 2009 U.S. \$\$
 - U.S. MIA 74,000

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