

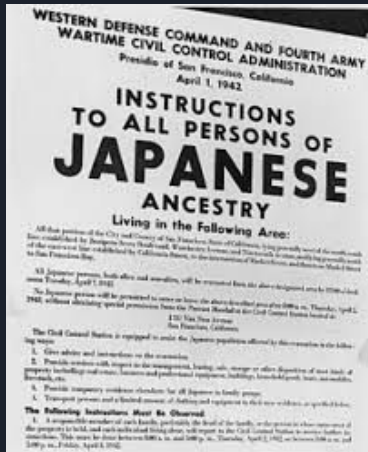


WW2 Slides

Jordan Z

Executive Order 9066

A) Executive Order 9066 rounded up Japanese Americans on the West Coast and herded all of them together in concentration camps even though two-thirds of them were American Born U.S. citizens.



Executive Order 9066 Cont.

B) This was important to history as it shows the U.S.'s bad side and also makes the dropping of the Atomic Bombs seem much more racist than it could have been.



Japanese Internment

A) Japanese Internment camps were set up by executive order 9066 and created 10 Relocation Centers which housed thousands of Japanese Americans. The War Relocation Authority, which oversaw the relocation process was at first headed by Milton S. Eisenhower but he resigned in protest over what he said was jailing innocent civilians.



Japanese Internment Cont.

B) This was very important to history the same reason Executive Order 9066 is, it shows the U.S.'s bad side and also makes the dropping of the Atomic Bombs seem much more racist than it could have been.



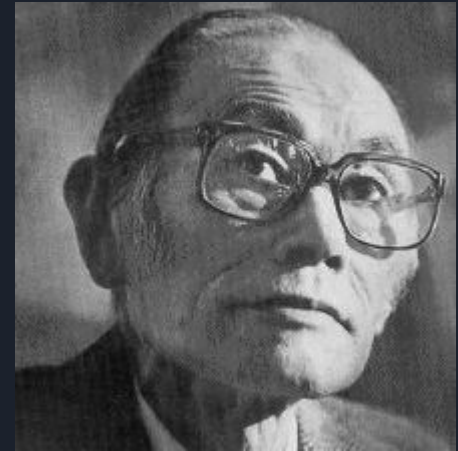
Korematsu v. U.S.

A) *Korematsu v. U.S.* was a U.S. supreme court case that questioned the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066 and ruled in favor of the government, saying that “the need in wartime to protect against espionage outweighed Korematsu’s individual rights”.



Korematsu v. U.S. Cont.

B) This was an important case as it paved the way for the internment camp survivors to receive some reparations, \$20,000 was given to each camp survivor in 1988.



WACs, WAVES, SPARS, WASPs

A) The armed services enlisted over 200 thousand women during world war 2 and over 6 million women became factory workers. WACs were the army branch, WAVES were the Navy branch, SPARS were the Coast Guard branch and WASPs were the Air Force branch.



WACs, WAVES, SPARS, WASPs Cont.

B) They were important to history as women helping with the war effort created a bigger production for war materials and munitions. It also changed the family household dynamic as women would drop their children off at daycares in order to go to work at the factories.



CORE

A) CORE stood for the Congress of Racial Equality and was founded in 1942. It said its mission was to "bring about equality for all people regardless of race, creed, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion or ethnic background". Their first national chairman was Roy Innis.



CORE cont

B) CORE impacted history as it played a pivotal role in the civil rights movement that was to come later on in the sixties.



Double V Campaign

A) The Double V refers to the "V for victory" sign prominently displayed by countries fighting "for victory over aggression, slavery, and tyranny," but adopts a second "V" to represent the double victory for African Americans fighting for freedom overseas and at home.



Double V Campaign Cont

B) The Double V Campaign was important to history as it helped mark the turning point in racial injustices in America. People were realizing that African Americans were fighting just as hard as everyone else in the war, and that they should be treated fairly and equally.



Bracero Program

A) The bracero program operated as a joint program under the State Department, the Department of Labor, and the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) in the Department of Justice. Under this pact, the laborers were promised decent living conditions in labor camps, such as adequate shelter, food and sanitation, as well as a minimum wage pay of 30 cents an hour. The agreement also stated that braceros would not be subject to discrimination such as exclusion from "white" areas.



Bracero Program Cont

B) This was important to history as the program was intended to fill the labor shortage in agriculture. The program lasted 22 years and offered employment contracts to 5 million braceros in 24 U.S. states—becoming the largest foreign worker program in U.S. history.



Code Talkers

A) In WW2 coded messages were very important to have so the enemy couldn't see what you were transmitting. The two most important code languages for the U.S. were the Navajo language, and the Seminole language. Both were very successful, and were never even close to being deciphered by enemy forces.



Code Talkers Cont

B) The code talkers were important to history as it helped the U.S. to have their communications undecipherable and even helped to win several key battles, the most notable being the Battle of Iwo Jima.



Rosie the Riveter (women in the workforce)

A) Rosie the Riveter was the main part in the recruitment of women into the American workforce during WW2. Between 1940 and 1945, the female percentage of the U.S. workforce increased from 27 percent to nearly 37 percent, and by 1945 nearly one out of every four married women worked outside the home.



Rosie the Riveter (women in the workforce) Cont

B) This image was important to history as it greatly increased the number of women in the American workforce and became a image for women's rights movements and also helped shape reforms for the civil rights movement.



WW2 Propaganda Cartoons of Dr. Seuss

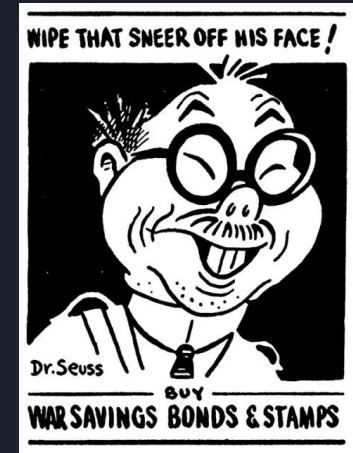
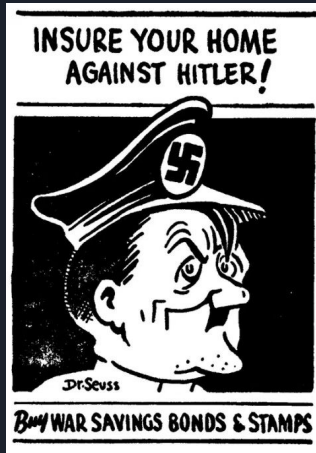
A) Dr. Seuss along with Walt Disney and many other influential animators, created cartoons that depicted the Nazi machine as a ruthless beast that could only stop with the American peoples help.



WW2 Propaganda Cartoons of Dr. Seuss

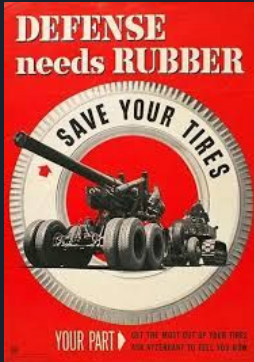
Cont

B) This was very important to history as it led the American people to purchase more war bonds which in turn helped pay for the colossal war effort from the allied powers to defeat the axis powers and free the occupied countries.



Rationing+Recycling during WW2

A) Rationing by the allies was commonplace during WW2. While the U.S. was never anywhere close to having food shortages, rationing was still practiced. In other places like the Soviet Union food shortages were very problematic and even the troops had to live off the land as supplies were non existent. Recycling things like fat, and rubber became very important, and people were paid for it.



Rationing+Recycling during WW2 Cont

B) This impacted history as many restriction were imposed, especially on gasoline because the thinking was that if gasoline was rationed, people would drive less and that would put less wear and tear on their tires, which were needed for the war effort.

