[**Chapter 35 America in World War II**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864767050/chapter-35-america-in-world-war-ii)

1.       The fundamental strategic decision of World War I made by President Roosevelt and the British at the very beginning was to concentrate first on the war in Europe and to place the Pacific war against Japan on the back burner.

2.       Once at war, America’s first great challenge to retool its industry for all-out war production.

3.       Overall, most ethnic groups in the United States during World War II further assimilated into American society.

4.       Japanese Americans were placed in concentration camps during World War II as a result of anti-Japanese prejudice and fear.

5.       The minority group most adversely affected by Washington’s wartime policies was Japanese-Americans.

6.       The general American attitude toward World  War II was less idealistic and ideological and more practical than the outlook of World War I.

7.       In the period from 1885 to 1924, Japanese Immigrants to the United States were a select group who were better educated than most Europeans.

8.       When the United States entered World War II in December 1941, a majority of Americans had no clear idea of what the war was about.

9.       During World War II, the United States government commissioned the production of synthetic rubber in order to offset the loss of access to prewar supplies in East Asia.

10.   Match each of the wartime agencies below with its correct functions.

War Production Board- assigned priorities with respect to the use of raw materials and transportation facilities

Office of Price Administration- Controlled inflation by rationing essential goods

War Labor Board- imposed ceilings on wage increases

Fair Employment Practices Commission- Saw to it that no hiring discrimination practices were used against backs seeking employment in war industries

11.   White most American workers were strongly committed to the war effort, wartime production was disrupted by strikes led by the United Mine Workers.

12.   During World War II, labor unions substantially increased their membership.

13.   The employment of more than six million women in American industry during World War II led to the establishment of day-care centers by the government.

14.   The main reason the majority of women war workers left the labor force at end of WWII was family obligations.

15.   African Americans did all of the following during World War II; rally behind the slogan “Double V”,  move north and west in large numbers, form a militant organization called the Congress of Racial Equality, and serve  in the Army Air Corps.

16.   During World War II, most Americans economically experience prosperity and a doubling of personal income.

17.   The northward migration of African Americans accelerated after World War II because mechanical cotton pickers came into use.

18.   By the end of WWII the heart of the US’s African Americans community shifted to northern cities.

19.   The national debt increased the most during WWII.

20.   Most of the money raised to finance World War II came through borrowing.

21.   The first naval battle in which all the fighting was done by carrier-based aircraft was the Battle of the Coral Sea.

22.   The tide of Japanese conquest in the Pacific was turned following the Battle of Midway.

23.   The Japanese made a crucial mistake in 1942 in their attempt to control much of the Pacific when they overextended themselves instead of digging in and consolidating their gains.

24.   In waging war against Japan, the US relied mainly on the strategy of “island hopping” across the South Pacific while bypassing Japanese strongholds.

25.   The conquest of Guam in 1944 was especially critical, because from there Americans could conduct round-trip bombing raids on the Japanese home islands.

26.   Until spring 1943, perhaps Hitler’s greatest opportunities of defeating Britain and winning the war was that the American-British-Soviet alliance would collapse.

27.   Hitler’s advance in European theater of war crested in the late 1942 at the Battle of Stalingrad, after which his fortunes gradually declined.

28.   The Allies postponed opening a second front in Europe until 1944 because of British reluctance and lack of adequate resources.

29.   Roosevelt’s and Churchill’s insistence on the absolute and “unconditional surrender” of Germany eventually complicated the problems of postwar reconstruction.

30.   President Roosevelt’s promise to the Soviet to open a second from in western Europe by the end of 1942 was utterly impossible to keep.

31.   Casablancaà Tehranà Potsdam

32.   Invasion of Italyà D Dayà V-E Dayà V-J Day

33.   The major consequence of the Allied consequence of Sicily in August 1943, was the overthrow of Mussolini and Italy’s unconditional surrender.

34.   The real impact of the Italian front on WWII may have been that it delayed the D-Day invasion and allowed the Soviet Union to advance further into Eastern Europe.

35.   At the wartime Tehran Conference plans were made for the opening of a second front in Europe.

36.   The cross-channel invasion of Normandy to open a second front in Europe was commanded by General Dwight Eisenhower.

37.   In a sense, Franklin Roosevelt was the “forgotten man” at the Democratic convention in 1944 because so much attention was focused on who would gain the vice presidency.

38.   Franklin Roosevelt won the election of 1944 primarily because the war was going well.

39.   Hitler’s last-ditch attempt to achieve a victory against the Americans and British came in the Battle of the Bulge.

40.   As a result of the Battle of Leyte Gulf, Japan was finished as a naval power.

41.   The Potsdam Conference issued an ultimatum to japan to surrender or be destroyed

42.   During World War II, American Indians moved off reservations in large numbers.

43.   The spending of enormous sums on the original atomic bomb project was spurred by the belief that the Germans might acquire such a weapon first.

44.   The “unconditional surrender” policy toward Japan was finally modified by agreeing to let the Japanese keep Emperor Hirohito on the throne.

45.   A group of highly effective military and political leaders, an enormously effective effort in producing weapons and supplies, the preservation of the American homeland against invasion or destruction from the air, and the maintenance and re-affirmation of the strength of American democracy was among the following qualities of the American participation in World War II.