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Chapter 28

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Discuss the steps the government took to help Americans mobilize for the war.** The United States government had to raise money to support the war effort and one of the ways the U.S. mobilized for war was through liberty bonds and taxing. The United States increased taxes with the Revenue Act of 1942 and made propaganda to convince Americans to buy liberty bonds to help the war effort and pay for the costs of war. Furthermore, another method they did to prepare for the war was the creation of the War Production Board. The War Production Board manufactured military equipment by using industrial resources. Weapons and vehicles were being produced by the War Production Board. With the creation of the War Production Board, industrial plants were converted to manufacture military equipment. Moreover, with the United States government began to ration food and resources like gasoline. Rationing was important so materials can be reserved for military use and these supplies will assist American soldiers, which will help the war effort. Then, the government began a draft, which forced men to participate in the war aged 18-45. Over 16 million men were drafted between the years 1941-1945. The federal government had taken many steps to help Americans prepare for the war effort.
2. **What were the experiences of *women* and *minorities* during the war at home and in the armed forces?** Women and minorities contributed during the war effort by playing an active role in the war and helping on the Homefront. There were millions of men who were drafted into the military to help with the war effort and fight for our nation. With the men fighting, women had roles to play during the war effort. The WAC (Women’s Army Corps) had women work as clerks, typists, secretaries, telephone switchboard operators and more. The women in WAC served noncombat positions and over 200,000 women were serving in the WAC. The similar thing happened in the Navy, where women joined the WAVES (Woman Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service). In addition, more than six million women joined the factories to help manufacture military equipment for the war effort. Then, minorities during the war were not treated as equally on the Homefront. African Americans were paid the lowest and racism was a common occurrence. There was segregation in the military and some racial incidents resulted in fatalities. There was a group of African American pilots called the Tuskegee Airmen who proved to everybody that African Americans can fight in the war. With their bravery and success, the government disallowed segregation in the military, combining the forces together.
3. **Discuss why Eisenhower’s plan on D-day was a success.** Eisenhower’s plan on D-day was a success since it was a turning point in the war. Americans during D-day eliminated and captured the entire German military force based on Normandy. The invasion of Normandy, also called Operation Overlord, was one of the biggest invasions in history. The Allies were very prepared for D-day. Over one million men were employed, more than 170,000 vehicles were sent out and half a million tons of supplies were delivered to France within the span of 2 weeks. On July 25th, 1944, Operation Cobra was in session. The United States First Army begins to breakout from Normandy. American soldiers in Normandy spread out westward towards Brittany and east towards Paris. In addition, on August 15th, 1944, a joint invasion between the United States and France occurred on the Mediterranean coast of France. The teamed-up nations attacked and invaded the Germans stationed there. The German resistance became weakened. Then on August 25th, 1944, an operation began to cleanse France and Belgium of German Nazis. A division of the Free French resistance, with American aid, was in control of the operation. With the forces of France and the United States, the Allies would be able to successfully cleanse most of Belgium and France of German soldiers.
4. **What was “leapfrogging”?** Leapfrogging was a military strategy to invade and capture islands in the Pacific Ocean. Also known as island hopping, it was an Allied strategy to focus on islands that were less guarded. This is because the Japanese forces were very committed and determined, meaning they were known to continue fighting until every last man was dead. Rather for contesting for every island, the United States took nearby islands and then ambush the nearby islands. Furthermore, the Americans sunk Japanese ships that held reinforcements, which neutralized Japanese troops stationed on their islands. Leapfrogging was a clever and important war tactic that helped the Allies win the war.
5. **Explain why President Truman decided to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.** President Truman decided to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki since it was theorized that a Japanese invasion could cost over 250,000 Allied deaths. President Truman did not want to prolong the war and also believed the bombs saved the Japanese lives. This is because he believed even more Japanese lives would be lost if Japan performed an invasion. Japan was not ready to surrender and dropping the atomic bombs was a worthy sacrifice, according to Truman. With the explosion of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, millions of lives were saved.
6. **What efforts did the Allies make to shape the postwar world (Yalta, Potsdam)?** The Allies performed many efforts to shape the postwar world. For instance, the Yalta conference between the three WWII allied leaders, American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. The conference was held on February 1945 in the city of Yalta before Germany was defeated, where the three leaders agreed to divide Germany into four zones of occupation after the war. First, Roosevelt’s ambitions were to help the Soviet Union in fighting Japan. Then, Stalin wanted Soviet Influence in Eastern Europe. Then, Churchill’s goals were to have Democratic governments in Eastern Europe and to have Free Elections. The relationship between the three leaders were tense since they did not trust each other. There was a lot of misunderstandings, and it took time for them to reconcile ideas.   Russia promised to join the war against Japan when Germany was defeated. Then, the Potsdam Conference took place on July 1945, after Germany was defeated. During this time, Churchill lost the 1945 election and F.D.R. has passed by then. The Potsdam Conference was to discuss matters after the defeat of Germany and what to do with Japan.
7. **What efforts did the Allies make to shape the postwar world (Yalta, Potsdam)?**
8. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **The Good Neighbor Policy** – The Good Neighbor Policy was announced in F.D. Roosevelt’s inaugural address in March 1933, which was continuing the work of Herbert Hoover and the policy took place in the Western Hemisphere. The goal of the Good Neighbor Policy was to establish friendly ties and relations with Latin America and South American countries for the United States. The policy was made by Franklin D. Roosevelt and put into effect in 1933, where it included many different policies to help improve the relationship with neighboring countries. The intent of the Good Neighbor Policy was to garner Latin American support and allow the United States to revise trade with Latin American countries. This is significant since trade relations and a healthy relationship with nations helped to stabilize and help the United States economy. Furthermore, the Good Neighbor Policy led to Brazilian President Getulio Vargas to lose his connection with Germany and was made to work with the United States and expanded international trade.
   2. **Neutrality Acts** – The Neutrality Acts were passed by the United States Congress and Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 1930s. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 were a sequence of acts to prevent United States involvement in future foreign wars, passed by Congress. They are made to not repeat the past and prevent a series of events that Americans thought was the cause of the United States joining the Great War in 1917. The Neutrality Act of 1935 didn’t allow Americans to travel on ships owned by countries at war. Furthermore, the Neutrality Act of 1935 established an arms embargo between the victim and aggressor in any military conflict. Then, in 1936, the Neutrality Act was revised by Congress. The Neutrality Act of 1936 prohibited giving loans to nations at war. Then, the Neutrality Act of 1937 was passed by Congress in the spring of 1937. The Cash and Carry Policy was introduced, and it only allowed the purchase of non-military goods by nations at war. This was made to prevent any tensions between warring countries. The significance of the Neutrality Acts was that it showed that the United States didn’t want to get into another war. The United States will attempt to not interfere or get involved with any warring countries or conflicts. Since the United States was still recovering from the Great Depression, they couldn’t afford to get into a war.
   3. **Lend-Lease Act** – The Lend-Lease Act allowed for the sales or loans of war resources to countries that the United States deemed important for our defense and security. It was a law that gave the President the power to help any nation whose he believed to be vital to the security of the United States. In December 1940, the United States helps England and Franklin D. Roosevelt was associated with the making of the Lend-Lease Program. At the time, Great Britain was in debt and almost became bankrupt, which made the nation not able to meet the agreements in the Neutrality Acts. The ordeal that England is in led President F.D.R. to make a deal that gave the government the rights to the rights to lend, lease or sell weapons to any important nations that can defend the United States. The bill was passed by Congress in 1941 and the United States sent weapons to Great Britain. The Lend-Lease is significant because it was leading up to the U.S. involvement in World War II. This act shows the fear and desperation that the U.S. has against the Axis Powers. So much that the United States would help nations to defeat the axis powers through donating weapons.
   4. **Rationing** – The use of rationing limited how much food or goods the public can buy. It restricted people’s ability to buy unlimited amounts of specific food items and goods, and rationing was used to make sure the United States military has enough supplies and resources for their soldiers*.* The Office of Price Administration (OPA) was of the New Deal programs made by F.D.R. It was created to control prices and regulate quantities of supplies after WWII broke out to stabilize the economy and control inflation. The OPA began to ration scarce resources and goods for military use. For instance, sugar, gasoline, tires, vehicles, oil, butter and shoes were rationed to support the war effort and avoid inflation. To encourage Americans to accept the rationing, propaganda began to spread to persuade Americans that by rationing, that they are supporting the war effort and their nation.
   5. **Atlantic Charter** – The Atlantic Charter was an agreement between British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, signed on August 14th, 1941. The Atlantic Charter outlined a plan for post-war peace and defined goals for the Allied nations. The Atlantic Charter was established as the outcome of a sequence of public and private meetings between the United States and Great Britain. The charter signified Great Britain’s and the United States’ aspirations and plans during WWII and what they would do about the Nazis post-war. The Atlantic Charter was significant because it showed that the United States and Great Britain were getting more involved in the war effort. The charter exhibited the United States commitment and dedication in helping Great Britain with defending from Nazi Germany and demolish the Nazis. The turning point of the war caused the United States to join WWII.
   6. **Tuskegee Airmen** – The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African American pilots to fly for the United States during WWII. The Tuskegee Airmen fought in the war to prove to men in the army that African Americans are just as good as anybody else in the war and as a pilot. This group of African American pilots in WWII were the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Bombardment Group of the United States Army Air Corps. Although they fought for their nation, they faced backlash and Jim Crow laws were in action. The American military was racially segregated, and the African Americans were subject to the same discrimination and segregation. They were famous for shooting down over 200 enemy planes during the war. The Tuskegee Airmen was named after the town they trained in, which was Tuskegee Alabama. These men never lost a single member and were significant since it showed that African Americans could be as great, if not better, than white American soldiers and pilots.
   7. **Holocaust** – The Holocaust was a thought-out plan made by Adolf Hitler to eliminate the all the Jewish people. After WWII ended in 1945, the German economy had to be brought back to life. This is due to their spending towards the military effort to defeat the Allies. The reconstruction of defeated Germany resulted in a democratic government to be created. Furthermore, after WWII was over, there were more than 11 million foreigners stuck in Germany and they were captured to work in concentration camps, labor camps or death camps. The Allies were responsible for housing, feeding and repatriating these displaced persons in Germany. After the Allies armies liberated the Nazi death camps, the Allies found out about Germany’s “final solution.” Also known as Hitler’s “Jewish Problem,” it was the murder of over 6 million Jewish people and more than 1 million captured. The earliest report of Jewish genocide of Nazi Germany was shown as early as 1942. After discovering the dead bodies and concentration camps, the Allied were horrified. There were bodies piled upon each other and the survivors of these camps were starving, looking like skeletons. The Americans were in so much disgust, they violated the Geneva Convention and killed the 550 Nazi guards in the camp. The Holocaust is significant since it led to international humanity laws that prevented the mass killing and genocide of groups of people.
   8. **Nuremberg Trials** – The Nuremberg Trials were a series of court cases that were held in Nuremberg, Germany after WWII. The Nazi Germany leaders were tried for war crimes, crimes against humanity and aggression. The trials were held between 1945 and 1949. The Allied countries prosecuted the German military leaders for their crimes they committed during WWII. The purpose of the Nuremberg Trials was to punish the Nazi leaders for their war crimes and atrocities. Twenty-one German offenders faced an international military tribunal for their crimes during WWII. After ten months, the court ruled three not guilty, sentenced eleven to death, four to shorter terms and gave three life sentences.
9. **What was the final impact of the war on the world economically, socially, and politically?** The war's final economic impact was that it helped to lift the world out of a depression. Many countries, including the United States, were experiencing economic difficulties. The war provided the country with the resources it needed to emerge from the Great Depression. The war also ushered in a period of prosperity for the United States. After the war, there was also a Baby Boom, which had a profound impact on the country. Women were able to return to their pre-war positions following the war's end. The war was politically influenced by tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, which caused practically every country to select a side.