

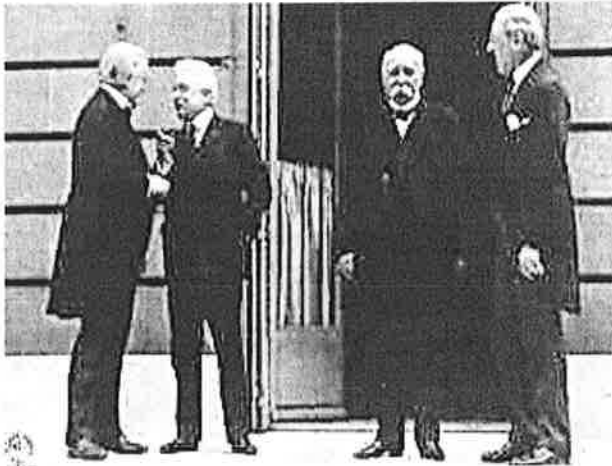
# WWII - Causes

World War Two began in September 1939 when Britain and France declared war on Germany following Germany's invasion of Poland.

Although the outbreak of war was triggered by Germany's invasion of Poland, the causes of the war are more complex.

## 1. Treaty of Versailles

In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage world war one had caused.



Woodrow Wilson wanted a treaty based on his 14-point plan which he believed would bring peace to Europe. Georges Clemenceau wanted revenge. He wanted to be sure that Germany could never start another war again.

Lloyd George personally agreed with Wilson but knew that the British public agreed with Clemenceau. He tried to find a compromise between Wilson and Clemenceau.

Germany had been expecting a treaty based on Wilson's 14 points and were not happy with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. However, they had no choice but to sign the document.

### The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles were:

1. **War Guilt Clause** - Germany should accept the blame for starting World War One
2. **Reparations** - Germany had to pay £6,600 million (\$33 billion) for the damage caused by the war
3. **Disarmament** - Germany was only allowed to have a small army and six naval ships. No tanks, no air force and no submarines were allowed. The Rhineland area was to be demilitarized.
4. **Territorial Clauses** - Land was taken away from Germany and given to other countries. Anschluss (union with Austria) was forbidden.

### Treaty of Versailles: Impact on Germany:

The German people were very unhappy about the treaty and thought that it was too harsh. Germany could not afford to pay the money and during the 1920s the people in Germany were very poor. There were not many jobs and the price of food and basic goods was high. People were dissatisfied with the government and voted to power a man who promised to rip up the Treaty of Versailles. His name was Adolf Hitler.

Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. Almost immediately he began secretly building up Germany's army and weapons. In 1934 he increased the size of the army, began building



warships and created a German air force. Compulsory military service was also introduced. Although Britain and France were aware of Hitler's actions, they were also concerned about the rise of Communism and believed that a stronger Germany might help to prevent the spread of Communism to the West.

In 1936 Hitler ordered German troops to enter the Rhineland. At this point the German army was not very strong and could have been easily defeated. Yet neither France nor Britain was prepared to start another war. Hitler also made two important alliances during 1936. The first was called the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact and allied Hitler's Germany with Mussolini's Italy. The second was called the Anti-Comintern Pact and allied Germany with Japan.

Hitler's next step was to begin taking back the land that had been taken away from Germany. In March 1938, German troops marched into



Austria. The Austrian leader was forced to hold a vote asking the people whether they wanted to be part of Germany.

The results of the vote were fixed and showed that 99% of Austrian people wanted Anschluss (union with Germany). The Austrian leader asked Britain, France and Italy for aid. Hitler promised that Anschluss was the end of his expansionist aims and not wanting to risk war, the other countries did nothing.



Hitler did not keep his word and six months later demanded that the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia be handed over to Germany.

Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Britain, met with Hitler three times during September 1938 to try to reach an agreement that would prevent war. The Munich Agreement stated that Hitler could have the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia provided that he promised not to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Hitler was not a man of his word and in March 1939 invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia. Despite calls for help from the Czechoslovak government, neither Britain nor France was prepared to take military action against Hitler. However, some action was now necessary and believing that Poland would be Hitler's next target, both Britain and France promised that they would take military action against Hitler if he invaded Poland. Chamberlain believed that, faced with the prospect of war against Britain and France, Hitler would stop his aggression. Chamberlain was wrong. German troops invaded Poland on 1st September 1939.

## 2. Failure of Appeasement

Appeasement means giving in to someone provided their demands are seen as reasonable. During the 1930s, many politicians in both Britain and France came to see that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles had placed restrictions on Germany that were unfair. Hitler's actions were seen as understandable and justifiable.

When Germany began re-arming in 1934, many politicians felt that Germany had a right to re-arm in order to protect herself. It was also argued that a stronger Germany would prevent the spread of Communism to the west.

In 1936, Hitler argued that because France had signed a new treaty with Russia, Germany was under threat from both countries and it was essential to German security that troops were stationed in the Rhineland. France was not strong enough to fight Germany without British help and Britain was not prepared to go to war at this point. Furthermore, many believed that since the Rhineland was a part of Germany it was reasonable that German troops should be stationed there.



In May 1937, Neville Chamberlain became Prime Minister of Britain. He believed that the Treaty of Versailles had treated Germany badly and that there were a number of issues associated with the Treaty that needed to be put right. He felt that giving in to Hitler's demands would prevent another war. This policy, adopted by Chamberlain's government became known as the policy of Appeasement.

The most notable example of appeasement was the Munich Agreement of September 1938. The Munich Agreement, signed by the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Italy, agreed that the Sudetenland would be returned to Germany and that no further territorial claims would be made by Germany. The Czech government was not invited to the conference and protested about the loss of the Sudetenland. They felt that they had been betrayed by both Britain and France with whom alliances had been made. However, the Munich Agreement was generally viewed as a triumph and an excellent example of securing peace through negotiation rather than war.



This famous picture shows Chamberlain returning from Munich with the paper signed by Hitler declaring 'Peace in our time.'

When Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, he broke the terms of the Munich Agreement. Although it was realised that the policy of appeasement had failed, Chamberlain was still not prepared to take the country to war over "...a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing." Instead, he made a guarantee to come to Poland's aid if Hitler invaded Poland.

### **3. Failure of the League of Nations**

The League of Nations was an international organisation set up in 1919 to help keep world peace. It was intended that all countries would be members of the League and that if there were disputes between countries they could be settled by negotiation rather than by force. If this failed then countries would stop trading with the aggressive country and if that failed then countries would use their armies to fight.

In theory the League of Nations was a good idea and did have some early successes. But ultimately it was a failure.

The whole world was hit by a depression in the late 1920s. A depression is when a country's economy falls. Trade is reduced, businesses lose income, prices fall and unemployment rises. In 1931, Japan was hit badly by the depression. People lost faith in the government and turned to the army to find a solution. The army invaded Manchuria in China, an area rich in minerals and resources. China appealed to the League for help. The Japanese government were told to order the army to leave Manchuria immediately. However, the army took no notice of the government and continued its conquest of Manchuria.

The League then called for countries to stop trading with Japan but because of the depression many countries did not want to risk losing trade and did not agree to the request. The League then made a further call for Japan to withdraw from Manchuria but Japan's response was to leave the League of Nations.

In October 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. The Abyssinians did not have the strength to withstand an attack by Italy and appealed to the League of Nations for help.

The League condemned the attack and called on member states to impose trade restrictions with Italy. However, the trade restrictions were not carried out because they would have little effect. Italy would be able to trade with non-member states, particularly America. Furthermore, Britain and France did not want to risk Italy making an attack on them.

In order to stop Italy's aggression, the leaders of Britain and France held a meeting and decided that Italy could have two areas of land in Abyssinia provided that there were no further attacks on the African country. Although Mussolini accepted the plan, there was a public outcry in Britain and the plan was dropped.

The main reasons for the failure of the League of Nations can be summarized into the following points:

**1. Not all countries joined the League.**

Although the idea for the League of Nations had come from Woodrow Wilson, there was a change of government in the United States before the signing of the treaty and the new Republican government refused to join. As a punishment for having started World War One, Germany was not allowed to join and Russia was also excluded due to a growing fear of Communism. Other countries decided not to join and some joined but later left.

**2. The League had no power.**

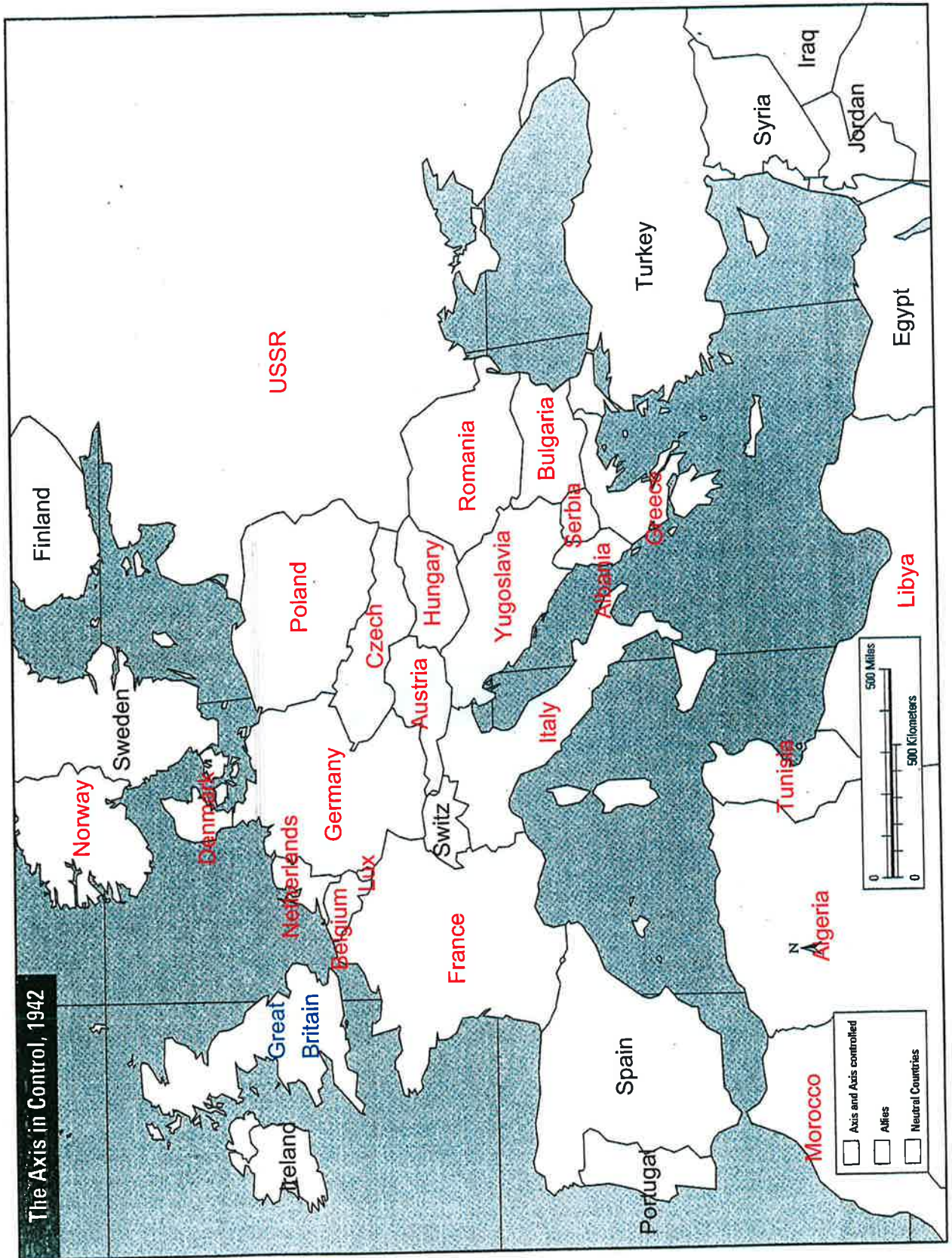
The main weapon of the League was to ask member countries to stop trading with an aggressive country. However, this did not work because countries could still trade with non-member countries. When the world was hit by depression in the late 1920s countries were reluctant to lose trading partners to other non-member countries.

**3. The League had no army.**

Soldiers were to be supplied by member countries. However, countries were reluctant to get involved and risk provoking an aggressive country into taking direct action against them and failed to provide troops.

**4. Unable to act quickly.**

The Council of the League of Nations only met four times a year and decisions had to be agreed by all nations. When countries called for the League to intervene, the League had to set up an emergency meeting, hold discussions and gain the agreement of all members. This process meant that the League could not act quickly to stop an act of aggression.



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# War and Uneasy Neutrality

Before Roosevelt's second term was well under way, his domestic program was overshadowed by the expansionist designs of totalitarian regimes in Japan, Italy, and Germany. In 1931 Japan had invaded Manchuria, crushed Chinese resistance, and set up the puppet state of Manchukuo. Italy, under Benito Mussolini, enlarged its boundaries in Libya and in 1935 conquered Ethiopia. Germany, under Nazi leader Adolf Hitler, militarized its economy and reoccupied the Rhineland (demilitarized by the Treaty of Versailles) in 1936. In 1938, Hitler incorporated Austria into the German Reich and demanded cession of the German-speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. By then, war seemed imminent.

- Totalitarian regimes existed in all but which of the following countries?
  - Canada
  - Germany
  - Italy
  - Japan
- The Japanese renamed Manchuria \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Japanese Manchuria
  - Manchukuo
  - Machu Picchu
  - New Manchuria
- What country did Italy conquer in 1935?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What German leader militarized his country's economy in the 1930s?  
\_\_\_\_\_

The United States, disillusioned by the failure of the crusade for democracy in World War I, announced that in no circumstances could any country involved in the conflict look to it for aid. Neutrality legislation, enacted piecemeal from 1935 to 1937, prohibited trade in arms with any warring nations, required cash for all other commodities, and forbade American flag merchant ships from carrying those goods. The objective was to prevent, at almost any cost, the involvement of the United States in a foreign war.

- During the 1930s, the United States was eager to get involved in international conflicts.
  - True
  - False

With the Nazi conquest of Poland in 1939 and the outbreak of World War II, isolationist sentiment increased, even though Americans clearly favored the victims of Hitler's aggression and supported the Allied democracies, Britain and France. Roosevelt could only wait until public opinion regarding U.S. involvement was altered by events.

- What country was invaded by the Germans in 1939?
  - China
  - Norway
  - Poland
  - Russia

After the fall of France and the beginning of the German air war against Britain in mid-1940, the debate intensified

between those in the United States who favored aiding the democracies and the antiwar faction known as the isolationists. Roosevelt did what he could to nudge public opinion toward intervention. The United States joined Canada in a Mutual Board of Defense, and aligned with the Latin American republics in extending collective protection to the nations in the Western Hemisphere.

7. Americans opposed to joining the war were known as \_\_\_\_.
- a. fraidy cats
  - b. interventionists
  - c. isolationists
  - d. war hawks

Congress, confronted with the mounting crisis, voted immense sums for rearmament, and in September 1940 passed the first peacetime conscription bill ever enacted in the United States. In that month also, Roosevelt concluded a daring executive agreement with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The United States gave the British Navy 50 "overage" destroyers in return for British air and naval bases in Newfoundland and the North Atlantic.

8. When was the first peacetime conscription bill enacted in the United States?
- \_\_\_\_\_

The 1940 presidential election campaign demonstrated that the isolationists, while vocal, were a minority. Roosevelt's Republican opponent, Wendell Wilkie, leaned toward intervention. Thus the November election yielded another majority for the president, making Roosevelt the first, and last, U. S. chief executive to be elected to a third term.

9. Who ran against Franklin Roosevelt in the presidential election of 1940?
- \_\_\_\_\_

In early 1941, Roosevelt got Congress to approve the Lend-Lease Program, which enabled him to transfer arms and equipment to any nation (notably Great Britain, later the Soviet Union and China) deemed vital to the defense of the United States. Total Lend-Lease aid by war's end would amount to more than \$50,000 million.

10. Describe the Lend-Lease program.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Most remarkably, in August, Roosevelt met with Prime Minister Churchill off the coast of Newfoundland. The two leaders issued a "joint statement of war aims," which they called the Atlantic Charter. Bearing a remarkable resemblance to Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, it called for these objectives: no territorial aggrandizement; no territorial changes without the consent of the people concerned; the right of all people to choose their own form of government; the restoration of self-government to those deprived of it; economic collaboration between all nations; freedom from war, from fear, and from want for all peoples; freedom of the seas; and the abandonment of the use of force as an instrument of international policy.

America was now neutral in name only.

CHAPTER  
**24**

GUIDED READING *America Moves Toward War*

Section 4

As you read, take notes about how the United States entered World War II.

1939	<p><b>Congress passes Neutrality Act.</b> →</p>	<p><b>1. What did the Neutrality Act allow?</b> The 'Cash and Carry' provision permits nations to buy arms w/ cash as long as they carried them away in their own vessels</p>
1940	<p><b>Axis powers form alliance.</b> →</p>	<p><b>2. Who were the Axis powers? What did their alliance mean for the United States?</b> Axis: Germany, Italy &amp; Japan; if the US were to declare war, they would have to fight on 2 fronts</p>
1941	<p><b>Congress passes Lend-Lease Act.</b> →</p> <p><b>Germany invades USSR.</b></p>	<p><b>3. What did the Lend-Lease Act do?</b> Allowed Pres Roosevelt to "lend" or "lease" arms to a country who was vital to the US</p>
	<p><b>Japan takes over French military bases in Indochina.</b> →</p> <p><b>Congress extends the draft.</b></p>	<p><b>4. What did the United States do to protest Japan's action?</b> They placed a trade embargo on Japan as punishment</p>
	<p><b>Churchill and Roosevelt draft the Atlantic Charter.</b> →</p>	<p><b>5. What pledges were contained in the Atlantic Charter?</b> The US &amp; Britain would seek no territory They would work to disarm aggressors They would establish a "system of general security" (would develop a United Nations)</p>
	<p><b>"A Declaration by the United Nations" is signed by the Allies.</b> →</p> <p><b>Hideki Tojo becomes Japan's prime minister.</b></p>	<p><b>6. Who were the Allies?</b> 26 Nations that would join to stop the Axis - led by Britain, France, Soviet Union and the United States</p>
	<p><b>U.S. Senate allows arming of merchant ships.</b></p> <p><b>Japan launches a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.</b> →</p>	<p><b>7. What did the attack do to the U.S. Pacific fleet?</b> The Pacific fleet was nearly wiped out</p>
	<p><b>As U.S. declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.</b> →</p>	<p><b>8. Why did Germany and Italy declare war on the United States?</b> They were honoring their alliance with Japan</p>



## 11.9 Japan, Pearl Harbor, and the War

While most Americans anxiously watched the course of the European war, tension mounted in Asia. Taking advantage of an opportunity to improve its strategic position, Japan boldly announced a "new order" in which it would exercise hegemony over all of the Pacific. Battling for survival against Nazi Germany, Britain was unable to resist, abandoning its concession in Shanghai and temporarily closing the Chinese supply route from Burma. In the summer of 1940, Japan won permission from the weak Vichy government in France to use airfields in northern Indochina (North Vietnam). That September the Japanese formally joined the Rome-Berlin Axis. The United States countered with an embargo on the export of scrap iron to Japan.

1. **What country actively sought to dominate Asia at this time?**
  - a. China
  - b. Japan
  - c. Korea
  - d. Philippines
2. **hegemony:**
  - a. harmony
  - b. leadership
  - c. parsimony
  - d. subservience

In July 1941 the Japanese occupied southern Indochina (South Vietnam), signaling a probable move southward toward the oil, tin, and rubber of British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. The United States, in response, froze Japanese assets and initiated an embargo on the one commodity Japan needed above all others – oil.

3. **The U.S. initiated an embargo against Japan of what product?**
  - a. oil
  - b. rubber
  - c. sugar
  - d. tin

General Hideki Tojo became prime minister of Japan that October. In mid-November, he sent a special envoy to the United States to meet with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Among other things, Japan demanded that the United States release Japanese assets and stop U.S. naval expansion in the Pacific. Hull countered with a proposal for Japanese withdrawal from all its conquests. The swift Japanese rejection on December 1 left the talks stalemated.

4. **Who served as prime minister of Japan for most of World War II?**

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5. Who served as U.S. Secretary of State from 1933 to 1944?

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6. What did the Japanese demand of the United States?

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On the morning of December 7, Japanese carrier-based planes executed a devastating surprise attack against the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

7. When did the Japanese attack the American fleet docked at Pearl Harbor?

- a. December 1, 1940
- b. December 7, 1940
- c. December 1, 1941
- d. December 7, 1941

Twenty-one ships were destroyed or temporarily disabled; 323 aircraft were destroyed or damaged; 2,388 soldiers, sailors, and civilians were killed. However, the U.S. aircraft carriers that would play such a critical role in the ensuing naval war in the Pacific were at sea and not anchored at Pearl Harbor.

8. How many people lost their lives during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

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American opinion, still divided about the war in Europe, was unified overnight by what President Roosevelt called "a day that will live in infamy." On December 8, Congress declared a state of war with Japan; three days later Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

9. What two European countries declared war on the U.S. three days after the U.S. declared war on Japan?

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10. Do you agree with the American government's decision to declare war against Japan? Why or why not?

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CHAPTER  
**25**

GUIDED READING *Mobilizing for Defense*

Section 1

**A.** As you read about how the United States mobilized for war, note how each of the following contributed to that effort.

<p><b>1. Selective Service System</b> The draft - in order to raise numbers beyond the enlisted, men were drafted into service G.I.'s - nickname given to enlisted soldiers (stands for Gov't Issue)</p>	<p><b>6. Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD)</b> Developed new war-time technology: better radar &amp; sonar, the use of insecticides, developed penicillin (saved soldiers) &amp; eventually the atomic bomb (Manhattan project)</p>
<p><b>2. Women</b> Women were called to serve in the Army in non-combat roles; Women's Auxiliary Army Corps</p>	<p><b>7. Entertainment industry</b> They shifted their programming &amp; publicized support for the war - actors, musicians &amp; other celebrities helped support troops (USO) and sell war bonds, as well as promote the homefront</p>
<p><b>3. Minorities</b> many volunteered for service; Those that chose to serve were placed into segregated units; they were given the worst jobs; fought to liberate foreigners when they themselves weren't even free</p>	<p><b>8. Office of Price Administration (OPA)</b> Used to help the war effort - limited wage increases, negotiated benefits for workers, kept unions stable (National War Labor Board)</p>
<p><b>4. Manufacturers</b> Factories changed shifted their production to war-time needs; women filled the jobs left behind by men (untraditional jobs in manufacturing)</p>	<p><b>9. War Production Board (WPB)</b> Goal was to change society from civilian industry to war production; they also promoted rationing of important resources for the war effort (fuel, food, metal, etc)</p>
<p><b>5. A. Philip Randolph</b> He was a labor leader who planned a huge march on Washington to protest the poor treatment of African-Americans in the workplace - forced FDR to address it</p>	<p><b>10. Rationing</b> There were limits placed on the goods that consumers used daily - gasoline, meat, rubber, etc; citizens used ration stamps, coupons or coins to do their part to support the war</p>

**B.** On the back of this paper, briefly describe **George Marshall's** position on how women could contribute to the war effort. Then, explain who the **Nisei** were and what happened to them.

# The Home Front

Although it was the men who went off to fight the war, the people left behind at home also had a part to play in the war. The Home Front is the name given to the effect of the war on people's everyday lives.

## Evacuation

When the war began in September 1939 the government knew that large cities would be the target for German bombs and that casualties would be high. Evacuation was introduced to move school children, teachers, mothers with children under the age of five and disabled people out of the cities to the countryside where there was little risk of bombing raids.

Evacuation was voluntary and the government expected more than 3 million people to take advantage of the scheme. However, by the end of September 1939 only 1.5 million people had been evacuated and most of those returned to their homes when there were no bombing raids.

When the Battle of Britain and the Blitz began in 1940, evacuation was re-introduced.



The children to be evacuated assembled in the school playground. They all wore name tags and had to carry their gas mask as well as their belongings. After saying goodbye to their parents they travelled by train or by coach to their destination where they met the people who were to house them. Most of those evacuated had no idea what their life as an evacuee would be like nor when they would see their parents again.

## Rationing



Britain has always imported food and other goods from overseas. Being an island this means that goods come into the country by ship or air. In 1939 most goods were transported to Britain by ship.

From the beginning of the war, one of Hitler's tactics against Britain was to use submarines to torpedo ships bringing supplies to Britain. This meant that petrol, certain foods and clothes were in short supply.

Every man, woman and child was given a ration book for food and had to register with a grocery store. The grocery store was only given enough food for the people on their list. When someone bought rationed food, the grocer stuck a sticker in his or her ration book to show that that week's ration had been purchased.



At first only butter, sugar and bacon was rationed. By the middle of 1940 all meat, eggs, cheese, jam, tea and milk was also rationed. Clothes were rationed from June 1941 due to a shortage of raw materials and also to allow the factories and workers to concentrate on producing weapons, aircraft and ammunition for the war.

### Weekly Food Allowance for one person

4oz (113g)	lard or butter
12oz (340g)	sugar
4oz (113g)	bacon
2	eggs
6oz (170g)	meat
2oz (57g)	tea

Vegetables were not rationed but were often in short supply. People who had gardens were encouraged to plant vegetables instead of flowers. The government called this 'Digging for Victory' and produced posters to persuade people that they were helping to win the war by planting vegetables.

The only fruit that was available was that grown in Britain e.g. apples, pears, and strawberries. Bananas, oranges, peaches and other imported fruit were not available at all. Dried egg powder was available and was used to make scrambled eggs.

## Clothes Rationing

Everyone was given a book of 66 coupons to use to buy new clothes for one year. This was cut to 48 in 1942 and 36 in 1943. Each item of clothing cost a certain number of coupons.

Second hand clothes were not rationed and children's clothes were handed down from one child to the next or sold on to other families. The government used the slogan 'Mend and Make Do' to encourage people to repair or patch torn or worn clothes.

Item	Men	Women	Children
Raincoat	16	15	11
Overcoat	7	7	4
Jacket	13	12	8
Shirt/Blouse	5	4	3
Jumper/Cardigan	5	5	3
Trousers	8	8	6
Shorts	3	3	2
Skirt		8	6
Boots/Shoes	7	5	3
Nightdress/Pyjamas	8	6	6
Underpants/Knickers/Vest	3	3	2
Socks/Stockings	2	2	1

## Women



As more and more men were 'called up' to serve in the forces, women were called upon to take over the jobs traditionally done by men.

Women worked in the factories producing aircraft, ammunition, weapons and other goods needed for the war effort. They worked long hours and could earn as much as 40 shillings (£2.15) a week. This was quite a good wage in the 1940s but was less than the men had been paid for doing the same job.

The women who worked in the fields and on farms were known as Land Girls. They were given a uniform and had to live on the farms where they were sent to work. They worked long hours and the work was hard. Land Girls were paid 32 shillings (£1.60) per week.

Other jobs done by women included:

Women's Voluntary Service (WVS), Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS), Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF), Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS), Special Operations Executive (SOE), Entertainers



## Home Guard



The Home Guard or Local Defence Volunteers (LDV) was formed in 1940 when there was a real risk that Hitler might invade Britain. The men that served in the Home Guard were all volunteers and were mostly those that were too old (over the age of 40) or too young (under the age of 18) to serve in the forces. They became known as 'Dad's Army'.

The men were issued with a uniform and an armband with the letters LDV to show that they were members of the Home Guard.

Members of the public were asked to donate any rifles, pistols or shotguns that they might have to provide the Home Guard with weapons. Those that were not provided with weapons made makeshift weapons from pieces of pipe or knives.

Most of the men had full time jobs and trained in the evenings. As well as preparing themselves to be ready to fight off a German invasion, the Home Guard also guarded buildings that had been bombed to prevent looting, helped to clear bomb damage, helped to rescue those trapped after an air raid, guarded factories and airfields, captured German airmen that had been shot down and set up roadblocks to check people's identity cards.

Fill in the following using pgs. 730-737 and 756-761.

What impact did WWII have on the following groups?

GROUP	DURING THE WAR	AFTER THE WAR
WOMEN		
AFRICAN AMERICANS		
NATIVE AMERICANS		
MEXICAN AMERICANS		
JAPANESE AMERICANS		
AMERICAN FAMILY		

What steps did the government take in order to ensure domestic peace and stability during WWII? (p.735-737)

# Mobilization for Total War

The nation rapidly geared itself for mobilization of its people and its entire industrial capacity. Over the next three-and-a-half years, war industry achieved staggering production goals - 300,000 aircraft, 5,000 cargo ships, 60,000 landing craft, 86,000 tanks. Women workers, exemplified by "Rosie the Riveter," played a bigger part in industrial production than ever before. Total strength of the U.S. armed forces at the end of the war was more than 12 million. All the nation's activities - farming, manufacturing, mining, trade, labor, investment, communications, even education and cultural undertakings - were in some fashion brought under new and enlarged controls.

1. Female workers were exemplified in what fictional character?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was the approximate strength of U.S. armed forces at the end of the war?

- a. 10,000,000
- b. 11,000,000
- c. 12,000,000
- d. 13,000,000

As a result of Pearl Harbor and the fear of Asian espionage, Americans also committed what was later recognized as an act of intolerance: the internment of Japanese Americans. In February 1942, nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans residing in California were removed from their homes and interned behind barbed wire in 10 wretched temporary

camps, later to be moved to "relocation centers" outside isolated Southwestern towns.

Nearly 63 percent of these Japanese Americans were American-born U.S. citizens. A few were Japanese sympathizers, but no evidence of espionage ever surfaced. Others volunteered for the U.S. Army and fought with distinction and valor in two infantry units on the Italian front. Some served as interpreters and translators in the Pacific.

3. During World War II, nearly 120,000 \_\_\_\_\_ Americans residing in California were forced to live in internment camps.

- a. German
- b. Irish
- c. Italian
- d. Japanese

In 1983 the U.S. government acknowledged the injustice of internment with limited payments to those Japanese Americans of that era who were still living.

4. Do you believe that the internment of certain groups is ever justified during wartime? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Japanese Internment Camps in the USA



**Amache (Granada), CO**  
 Opened: Aug 24, 1942  
 Closed: Oct 15, 1945.  
 Peak population: 7,318.

**Gila River, AZ**  
 Opened July 20, 1942.  
 Closed Nov 10, 1945.  
 Peak Population 13,348.

**Heart Mountain, WY**  
 Opened Aug 12, 1942.  
 Closed Nov 10, 1945.  
 Peak population 10,767.

**Jerome, AR**  
 Opened Oct 6, 1942.  
 Closed June 30, 1944.  
 Peak population 8,497

**Manzanar, CA**  
 Opened Mar 21, 1942.  
 Closed Nov 21, 1945.  
 Peak population 10,046.

**Minidoka, ID**  
 Opened Aug 10, 1942.  
 Closed Oct 28, 1945.  
 Peak population 9,397.

**Poston AZ**  
 Opened May 8, 1942.  
 Closed Nov 28, 1945.  
 Peak population 17,814

**Rohwer, AR**  
 Opened Sept 18, 1942.  
 Closed Nov 30, 1945.  
 Peak population 8,475

**Topaz UT**  
 Opened Sep 11, 1942.  
 Closed Oct 31, 1945.  
 Peak population 8,130



**Tule Lake, CA**  
 Opened May 27, 1942.  
 Closed March 20, 1946.  
 Peak population 18,789.

On December 7th 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. US citizens feared another attack and war hysteria seized the country. State representatives put pressure on President Roosevelt to take action against those of Japanese descent living in the US. On February 19th 1942 Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066.

Under the terms of Executive Order 9066 some 120,000 people of Japanese descent living in the US were removed from their homes and placed in internment camps. The US justified their action by claiming that there was a danger of those of Japanese descent spying for the Japanese. However more than two thirds of those interned were American citizens and half of them were children. None had ever shown disloyalty to the nation. In some cases family members were separated and put in different camps. During the entire war only ten people were convicted of spying for Japan and these were all Caucasian.

Life in the camps was hard. Internees had only been allowed to bring with them a few possessions. In many cases they had been given just 48 hours to evacuate their homes. Consequently they were easy prey for fortune hunters who offered them far less than the market prices for the goods they could not take with them.

**"It was really cruel and harsh. To pack and evacuate in forty-eight hours was impossibility. Seeing mothers completely bewildered with children crying from want and peddlers taking advantage and offering prices next to robbery made me feel like murdering those responsible without the slightest compunction in my heart." Joseph Yoshisuke Kurihara speaking of the Terminal Island evacuation.**



They were housed in barracks and had to use communal areas for washing, laundry and eating. It was an emotional time for all.



Making beds from a pile of hay.

Some internees died from inadequate medical care and the high level of emotional stress they suffered. Those taken to camps in desert areas had to cope with extremes of temperature.

"I remember the soldiers marching us to the Army tank and I looked at their rifles and I was just terrified because I could see this long knife at the end . . . I thought I was imagining it as an adult much later . . . I thought it couldn't have been bayonets because we were just little kids."

*From "Children of the Camps"*

Military personnel guarded the camps. Those internees who disobeyed the rules, or who were deemed to be troublesome were sent to the Tule Lake facility located in the California Rocky Mountains. In 1943 those who refused to take the loyalty oath were sent to Tula Lake and the camp was renamed a segregation centre.

In 1943 all internees over the age of seventeen were given a loyalty test. They were asked two questions:

1. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty wherever ordered? (Females were asked if they were willing to volunteer for the Army Nurse Corps or Women's Army Corp.)
2. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, to any other foreign government, power or organization?

In December 1944 Public Proclamation number 21, which became effective in January 1945, allowed internees to return to their homes. The effects of internment affected all those involved. Some saw the camps as concentration camps and a violation of the Act of Habeas Corpus, others though, saw internment as a necessary result of Pearl Harbor. At the end of the war some remained in the US and rebuilt their lives, others though were unforgiving and returned to Japan.

**Information Bulletin Number 6 (1942, emphasis original)**

CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION BULLETIN  
NUMBER 6  
G-2 SECTION  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY,  
Army War College,  
Washington, D. C.,  
January 21, 1942  
**JAPANESE ESPIONAGE**

6. Conclusions. –

a. It may be expected that Japanese diplomatic and consular communications will be replaced now by using the diplomatic and consular organization of an allegedly neutral power identified with the Axis. They may also use officials of other neutral countries whom they have subverted.

**b. Their espionage net containing Japanese allens, first and second generation Japanese and other nationals is now thoroughly organized and working underground.**

c. In addition to their communications net through neutral diplomats, they may be expected to have their own **underground communication net.**

d. Extensive use of Occidentals, such as Axis nationals, neutral nationals, and **subverted Americans**, is to be expected.

(signed)

P. M. ROBINETT,

Lieut. Colonel, G.S.C.,

Ass't Chief of Staff, G-2.

- 1. Of what dangers does this confidential memo warn?**
- 2. How long after the Pearl Harbor attack was this memo written?**

## DOCUMENT G

### **Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942**

...the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such actions necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commanders may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with such respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion...

- 1. What does this executive order authorize the Secretary of War and his military commanders to do?**

## DOCUMENT H

### **Executive Order 9102, March 18, 1942**

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to provide for the removal from designated areas of persons whose removal is necessary in the interests of national security, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the War Relocation Authority, at the head of which shall be a Director appointed by and responsible to the President.
2. The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision....

- 1. How is Executive Order 9102 different from Executive Order 9066?**

## Instructions to Japanese, April 1, 1942

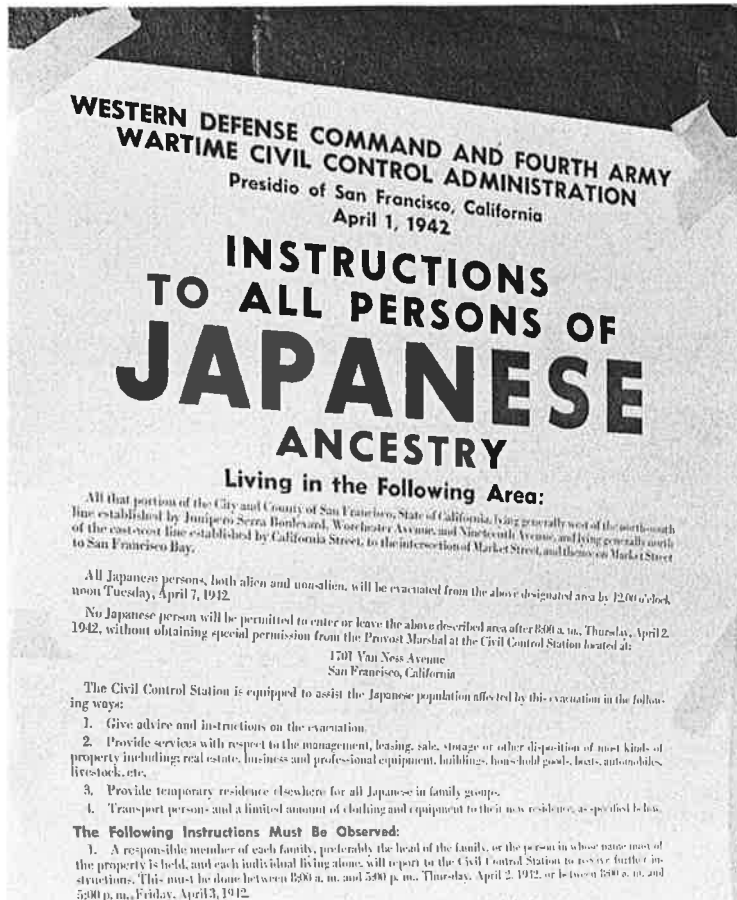


Image courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration (Records of the War Relocation Authority, 1941 - 1989, ARC Identifier: 537).

1. To whom are these instructions directed? On what date was the announcement posted?
2. What are they instructed to do?
3. What assistance is promised to them?
4. What part(s) of these instructions would be most frightening/unpleasant to you? Why? To what extent would you trust the Wartime Civil Control Administration to safeguard any property left behind in their care?

***Hirabayashi v. United States (1943)***

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 9066 ... the military commander of the Western Defense Command promulgated an order requiring ... that all persons of Japanese ancestry within a designated military area "be within their place of residence between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m." Appellant, a United States citizen of Japanese ancestry, was convicted in the federal District Court for violation of this curfew order.

***Held:***

It was within the constitutional authority of Congress and the Executive, acting together, to prescribe this curfew order as an emergency war measure.

In the light of all the facts and circumstances, there was substantial basis for the conclusion, in which Congress and the military commander united, that the curfew as applied was a protective measure necessary to meet the threat of sabotage and espionage which would substantially affect the war effort and which might reasonably be expected to aid a threatened enemy invasion.

The Fifth Amendment contains no equal protection clause, and it restrains only such discriminatory legislation by Congress as amounts to a denial of due process.

The fact ... that attack on our shores was threatened by Japan, rather than another enemy power, set [Japanese] citizens apart from others who have no particular associations with Japan. ...We cannot close our eyes to the fact, demonstrated by experience, that, in time of war, residents having ethnic affiliations with an invading enemy may be a greater source of danger than those of a different ancestry.

- 1. Of what act was Hirabayashi convicted?**
- 2. Why did the Court hold that the curfew was reasonable?**
- 3. In your opinion, to what extent did persons of Japanese ancestry receive due process?**

## DOCUMENT I

### **Memorandum, Biddle to FDR, December 30, 1943**

Attorney General Francis Biddle, Letter to President Roosevelt:

...The important thing is to secure the reabsorption of about 95,000 Japanese, of whom two-thirds are citizens and who give every indication of being loyal to the United States, into normal American life. The present practice of keeping loyal American citizens in concentration camps on the basis of race for longer than is absolutely necessary is dangerous and repugnant to the principles of our Government. It is also necessary to act now so that the agitation against these citizens does not continue after the war.

- 1. What practice did Biddle describe as “dangerous and repugnant to the principles of our Government”?**
- 2. To what principles do you think he was referring in this warning?**
- 3. Why did he write that it was important to act immediately “to secure the reabsorption [of loyal Japanese people] into normal American life”?**



### ***Korematsu v. United States (1944)***

In the light of the principles we announced in the *Hirabayashi* case, we are unable to conclude that it was beyond the war power of Congress and the Executive to exclude those of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast war area at the time they did....

Citizenship has its responsibilities, as well as its privileges, and, in time of war, the burden is always heavier. Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when, under conditions of modern warfare, our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger....

It is said that we are dealing here with the case of imprisonment of a citizen in a concentration camp solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States. Our task would be simple, our duty clear, were this a case involving the imprisonment of a loyal citizen in a concentration camp because of racial prejudice. Regardless of the true nature of the assembly and relocation centers – and we deem it unjustifiable to call them concentration camps, with all the ugly connotations that term implies – we are dealing specifically with nothing but an exclusion order. To cast this case into outlines of racial prejudice, without reference to the real military dangers which were presented, merely confuses the issue. *Korematsu* was not excluded from the Military Area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the properly constituted military authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures, because they decided that the military urgency of the situation demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and, finally, because Congress, reposing its confidence in this time of war in our military leaders – as inevitably it must – determined that they should have the power to do just this. There was evidence of disloyalty on the part of some, the military authorities considered that the need for action was great, and time was short. We cannot – by availing ourselves of the calm perspective of hindsight – now say that, at that time, these actions were unjustified.

Affirmed.

- 1. According to the majority opinion, why was the exclusion order within the power of Congress?**
- 2. What were the “real military dangers” that justified the exclusion order? (See paragraph 3)**
- 3. Why do you think this Justice clarified the point regarding racial prejudice?**

**Korematsu v. U.S. (1944), Dissenting Opinion**

Much is said of the danger to liberty from the Army program for deporting and detaining these citizens of Japanese extraction. But a judicial construction of the due process clause that will sustain this order is a far more subtle blow to liberty than the promulgation of the order itself. A military order, however unconstitutional, is not apt to last longer than the military emergency. ... But once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalizes the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions such an order, the Court for all time has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens. The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon, ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need....

- 1. Why does this dissenting Justice object to the majority's ruling?**
- 2. Put the following phrase in your own words: "The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon, ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."**



## DOCUMENT 0

### George H. W. Bush, Letter from President Bush to Internees (1991)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation's resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,  
George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation's resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,



George H. W. Bush, LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUSH TO INTERNEES (1991). Courtesy of California State University—Sacramento, the Department of Special Collections and University Archives.

1. Living survivors of internment camps received these letters along with \$20,000 as partial restitution for lost property. What constitutional ideals did President Bush mention in his letter?
2. Where did those ideals come from?
3. To what extent do you think the United States lived up to those ideals with respect to the events and aftermath of *Korematsu v. U.S.*?

CHAPTER  
**24**

GUIDED READING *The Holocaust*

Section 3

**A.** As you read, take notes to answer questions related to the time line.

<b>1925</b>	In <i>Mein Kampf</i> , Hitler presents his racist views on "Aryans" and Jews.	
<b>1933</b>	Hitler comes to power. Soon after, he orders non-Aryans to be removed from government jobs and begins to build concentration camps.	
	Thousands of Jews begin leaving Germany.	→ 1. Why didn't France and Britain accept as many German Jews as they might have? They were concerned about fueling anti-Semitism; they did not want more Jewish refugees
<b>1935</b>	Nuremberg laws are passed.	→ 2. What did the Nuremberg laws do? It stripped Jews of their civil rights & property if they tried to leave Germany; forced Jews over 6 years of age to wear Jewish stars sewn on their outer clothing
<b>1938</b>	<i>Kristallnacht</i> occurs.	→ 3. What happened during <i>Kristallnacht</i> ? Gangs of Nazi Stormtroopers led Nazi mobs in attacking Jewish homes, businesses, synagogues and innocent Jews who were trying to stop the looting and violence
<b>1939</b>	As war breaks out in Europe, U.S. Coast Guard prevents refugees on the <i>St. Louis</i> from landing in Miami.	→ 4. Why didn't the United States accept as many German Jews as it might have? Wide-spread anti-Semitism; the desire to avoid greater competition for jobs during the Depression; fear of "enemy agents"
<b>1941</b>	Nazis build six death camps in Poland.	→ 5. What groups did the Nazis single out for extermination? All non-Aryans, including Jews, Communists, socialists, liberals, gypsies, Freemasons, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, mentally handicapped, insane, the disabled, sick, Poles, Ukrainians & Russians
<b>1945 to 1949</b>	After war in Europe ends in 1945, many Nazi leaders are brought to justice for their crimes against humanity.	→ 6. How did the Nazis go about exterminating the approximately 11 million people who died in the Holocaust? They executed by firing squad, beat, starved, hanged, & gassed to death; they were worked to death; they were injected with poison & deliberately killed in grisly pseudo-medical experiments

**B.** On the back of this paper, define **genocide**.

# War, Victory, and the Bomb

The final battles in the Pacific were among the war's bloodiest. In June 1944, the Battle of the Philippine Sea effectively destroyed Japanese naval air power, forcing the resignation of Japanese Prime Minister Tojo. General Douglas MacArthur – who had reluctantly left the Philippines two years before to escape Japanese capture – returned to the islands in October. The accompanying Battle of Leyte Gulf, the largest naval engagement ever fought, was the final decisive defeat of the Japanese Navy. By February 1945, U.S. forces had taken Manila.

1. What battle effectively destroyed Japanese naval air power?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Next, the United States set its sight on the strategic island of Iwo Jima in the Bonin Islands, about halfway between the Marianas and Japan. The Japanese, trained to die fighting for the Emperor, made suicidal use of natural caves and rocky terrain. U.S. forces took the island by mid-March, but not before losing the lives of some 6,000 U.S. Marines. Nearly all the Japanese defenders perished. By now the United States was undertaking extensive air attacks on Japanese shipping and airfields and wave after wave of incendiary bombing attacks against Japanese cities.

At Okinawa (April 1-June 21, 1945), the Americans met even fiercer resistance. With few of the defenders surrendering, the U.S. Army and Marines were forced to wage a war of annihilation. Waves of Kamikaze suicide planes pounded the offshore Allied fleet,

inflicting more damage than at Leyte Gulf. Japan lost 90-100,000 troops and probably as many Okinawan civilians. U.S. losses were more than 11,000 killed and nearly 34,000 wounded. Most Americans saw the fighting as a preview of what they would face in a planned invasion of Japan.

2. annihilation :

- a. liquidation
- b. minimization
- c. retreat
- d. surrender

The heads of the U.S., British, and Soviet governments met at Potsdam, a suburb outside Berlin, from July 17 to August 2, 1945, to discuss operations against Japan, the peace settlement in Europe, and a policy for the future of Germany. Perhaps presaging the coming end of the alliance, they had no trouble on vague matters of principle or the practical issues of military occupation, but reached no agreement on many tangible issues, including reparations.

The day before the Potsdam Conference began, U.S. nuclear scientists engaged in the secret Manhattan Project exploded an atomic bomb near Alamogordo, New Mexico. The test was the culmination of three years of intensive research in laboratories across the United States. It lay behind the Potsdam Declaration, issued on July 26 by the United States and Britain, promising that Japan would neither be destroyed nor enslaved if it surrendered. If Japan continued the war, however, it would meet "prompt and utter destruction." President Truman, calculating that an atomic bomb might

be used to gain Japan's surrender more quickly and with fewer casualties than an invasion of the mainland, ordered that the bomb be used if the Japanese did not surrender by August 3.

3. What secret project resulted in the creation of the first atomic bomb?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

A committee of U.S. military and political officials and scientists had considered the question of targets for the new weapon. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson argued successfully that Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital and a repository of many national and religious treasures, be taken out of consideration. Hiroshima, a center of war industries and military operations, became the first objective.

4. Who served as U.S. Secretary of War?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

On August 6, a U.S. plane, the *Enola Gay*, dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. On August 9, a second atomic bomb was dropped, this time on Nagasaki. The bombs destroyed large sections of both cities, with massive loss of life. On August 8, the USSR declared war on Japan and attacked Japanese forces in Manchuria. On August 14, Japan agreed to the terms set at Potsdam. On September 2, 1945, Japan formally surrendered. Americans were relieved that the bomb hastened the end of the war. The realization of the full implications of nuclear weapons' awesome destructiveness would come later.

5. On August 6, 1945, the *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on what Japanese city?
- a. Hiroshima

- b. Kyoto  
c. Nagasaki  
d. Tokyo

Within a month, on October 24, the United Nations came into existence following the meeting of representatives of 50 nations in San Francisco, California. The constitution they drafted outlined a world organization in which international differences could be discussed peacefully and common cause made against hunger and disease. In contrast to its rejection of U.S. membership in the League of Nations after World War I, the U.S. Senate promptly ratified the U.N. Charter by an 89 to 2 vote. This action confirmed the end of the spirit of isolationism as a dominating element in American foreign policy.

6. When did the United Nations come into existence?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In November 1945 at Nuremberg, Germany, the criminal trials of 22 Nazi leaders, provided for at Potsdam, took place. Before a group of distinguished jurists from Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States, the Nazis were accused not only of plotting and waging aggressive war but also of violating the laws of war and of humanity in the systematic genocide, known as the Holocaust, of European Jews and other peoples. The trials lasted more than 10 months. Twenty-two defendants were convicted, 12 of them sentenced to death. Similar proceedings would be held against Japanese war leaders.

7. Criminal trials for Nazi leaders were held in what German city?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# The Atomic Bomb - Hiroshima and Nagasaki

## Facts:

On August 6, 1945, the U.S. dropped an Atomic Bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan.

- 60,000-80,000 people died as a direct result of the bomb blast
- About 100 square miles of the city was completely destroyed
- Over the next 10 years, 40,000 people died as a result of injuries from the bomb or radiation poisoning.
- On August 7, 1945, the U.S. demanded Japan surrender immediately and unconditionally.
- On August 9, 1945, the U.S. dropped a second Atomic Bomb on Nagasaki



*Hiroshima after the bomb attack*

Miss Toshiko Sasaki, a clerk, was in her office when the bomb struck. For many hours she lay buried beneath a pile of books. Her leg was crushed. Finally, she was dragged out and left under a lean-to for days. Her leg did not heal properly and despite several operations, she walked with a limp.

*Dr. Masakazu Fujii watched his house tumble into a river; he was trapped in tree branches wearing only his underwear. After struggling free, he escaped to a friend's house in the north. He died after spending nine years in a coma brought on by a suicide attempt.*

Hatsuyo Nakamura, a widowed seamstress, was caught in her home's rubble with her children, but managed to free them and escape to a relative's home. She suffered many years with radiation sickness which made it very difficult for her to work and provide for her family.

When I was rescued, my hair was burned; my face was inflated like a balloon. Pieces of my skin were hanging off my arms. It was hell. I saw people looking for water and they died soon after they drank it. I saw many people go to the river in search of water and who died. The whole city was destroyed and burning. There was no place to go.



My army friend took up the seven skeletons one at a time. his five children, his wife, his mother... and each time stared at the sky.  
"We soldiers were the ones who were supposed to die."

## Activities:

1. Highlight the most important facts.
2. What effects did the Atom bomb have on people's lives? (use bullet points)
3. Look at the cartoon (left) and write a paragraph explaining its meaning.

## Extension:

More people were killed in air raids than by the two atomic bombs but it was the atomic bomb that was condemned. Why do you think this is?

Name - \_\_\_\_\_

Date - \_\_\_\_\_

# WWII FROM SPACE

## Discussion Questions:

1. Most Americans favored neutrality as of December 6, 1941. What changed on December 7?
2. What was the United States' first action after joining the war? What weapon did the Germans have that made this so difficult?
3. How did Henry Tizard help put the Allies on equal footing with the Germans?
4. What was the War Industries Board? How did the decisions of this board affect population and production in the United States during the war?
5. Why was breaking code so influential for the Allies? How did it help jump-start their offensive in the Pacific?
6. Why did World War II become such an aircraft-dependent war? Why did the Allies have an advantage in the skies?
7. Which two aircraft changed the dynamics of the war for the Allies and why?
8. How did the Germans attack Russia? Why was the Battle of Stalingrad so important? What happened to each army after the battle?
9. How did the United States assemble its forces during World War II? How many people joined the armed forces?
10. What tactics did the Japanese use in the Battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa? What did the two battles teach the U.S. about the possibility of invading the Japanese mainland?
11. What was the Manhattan Project? How did the atomic bomb change the war?
12. What is the legacy of World War II? What were the outcomes of the war?