

CRITICAL READING: CORNELL NOTES

Chapter 26 America in a World at War	Name: <u>Wesley Hunt's</u>
Section:   War on Two Fronts	Date:
	Period: <u>7</u>

Questions/Main Ideas/Vocabulary	Notes/Answers/Definitions/Examples/Sentences
<u>Containing the Japanese</u>	- Japanese captured American + British bases + islands
<u>General Douglas MacArthur</u>	- planned to move North while Admiral Chester Nimitz would move West until they met together to invade Japan
<u>Midway (1942 Jun 3-6)</u>	- American victory even though great losses * Regained control of central Pacific
<u>Solomon Island (Aug. 1942)</u>	- took 1 <sup>st</sup> offensive; 3 islands of Guadalcanal, Tulagi, + Guadalcanal
<u>Holding off the Germans</u>	* American had less control in European war because of Allies (Britain + "Free France")
<u>General George Marshall</u>	- plan of Allied invasion across English Channel - Soviet Union wanted to do it first but British wanted to launch series of offensives first
	* FDR finally supported British Plan + British launched counter offensives in North Africa under General <del>Erwin Rommel</del> Erwin Rommel
* <u>lost at Kasserine Pass, but</u>	General George Patton (with the help of air + naval power of Brit + General Bernard Montgomery) they finally drove Germans from Africa <u>May 1943</u>
<u>Stalingrad</u>	- German offensive that had many Nazi losses + frustrated Hitler's eastern offensive.
(1943) - meeting w/ FDR + Churchill in Casablanca	for invasion of Sicily that might knock Italy out of war
invasion on July 9, 1943 at Sicily	+ Mussolini's gov. fled to Germany + successor Pietro Badoglio committed to Allies
June 4, 1944 -	- capture of Rome
**	Invasion of Italy open, but postponed invasion over English Channel + Soviet Union mad because they thought U.S. + Britain were avoiding it on purpose in order to allow Russians to absorb the brunt of the fighting
<u>America + the Holocaust</u>	- discrimination against Jews, Poles, gypsies, homosexuals, + communists + sending them up to put into concentration camps + exterminate systematically
**	Attempts to rescue Jews + destroy German roads or concentration camps deemed "militarily untenable" + American decided the best way to help was to win the war.
(1939) <u>Passenger Liner "St. Louis"</u>	arrived w/ escaped Jews, but U.S. refused entry into country + sent them back to Europe
*	deliberate effort by State Department + Breckinridge Long to prevent Jews from entering America in large numbers.

Summary: America had to deal with 1 war in 2 different places. One in Europe, the other in Asia vs. Japan. They finally slowed Japan and started coming out on top + made major advancements when they invaded Italy in Europe + separated them from Nazis. The Holocaust was terrible, but U.S. couldn't really do anything about it unless they won the war.

CRITICAL READING: CORNELL NOTES

Chapter 26 America in a World At War		Name: <u>Western Hanks</u>
		Date:
Section: <u>2 The American People in Wartime</u>		Period: <u>17</u>
Questions/Main Ideas/Vocabulary	Notes/Answers/Definitions/Examples/Sentences	
<u>Prosperity</u>	Federal spending led to war-induced economic recovery to end GDP production increase + shortage of consumer goods = putting \$ into savings	
<u>The War and the West</u>	- naval war against Japan on West Coast = 10% of gov. spending went to Calif. (1940-1945) = Pacific coast = aircraft industry + West = shipbuilding * West now important manufacturing area + supported economic growth during + after the war.	
<u>Labor + the War</u>	- Armed forces took 15 million men out of civilian work force as demand for labor was rising + created labor shortages. * Work increase as people filled previously occupied jobs. - Boost to Union memberships, but also decreased ability of unions.	
<u>Little steel formula</u>	- 15% limit on wartime wage increases.	
<u>"no-strike pledge"</u> May (1943)	- unions agreed not to stop production during war. - United Mine Workers struck + Congress passed the <u>Smith-Connally Act</u> or <u>War + Labor Disputes Act</u> - required unions to wait 30 days before striking + empowered president to seize or struck war plant.	
<u>Stabilizing The Boom</u>	- Oct (1942) - <u>Anti-Inflation Act</u> - gov. authority to freeze agricultural prices, <sup>wages, + rents</sup> <sup>subsidies, throughout</sup> country. - enforced + led by <u>Leon Henderson</u> + then <u>Chester Bowles</u> * less problems w/ inflation	
(LORA) Office of Price Administration Revenue Act of 1942	- 94% rate for <del>high income families</del> <sup>highest brackets</sup> + impose taxes on lowest-income families for the 1st time. * Raised Revenue for gov.	
(LWPB) <u>Mobilizing Production</u>	- (1942) <u>War Production Board (WPB)</u> under <u>Donald Nelson</u> ; equivalent to WWI <u>War Industries Board (Bernard Baruch)</u> , but never exerted power as much	
(OWM) Office War of Mobilization <u>Wartime Science + Technology</u>	- <u>James Byrnes</u> - replace WPB, but only slightly more successful - (1940) <u>National Defense Research Committee</u> headed by <u>Vannevar Bush</u> * research + development program that helped America transform its technologies	
Jar + German Adv. - U-boats + Tank	advances w/ <u>goal armor</u> ; submarines	
Brit + U.S. Adv. - auto assembly Radar + Sonar	line to produce military products (planes, ships, tanks, + armaments) - help Allied forces take away <u>U-boat effectiveness</u> + detect subs + mines	
Bombers	- British <u>Lancaster B24</u> + American <u>Boeing B29F</u> - fly higher + longer than <u>enemies</u>	
(ICM) <u>Ice Navigation system</u>	- used electronic pulses to help pilots plot their exact location + effective bombing in dark + bad weather	
<u>Obuse system</u> - radio device that sent sonic message to airplanes to tell them when they were within 20 yards of their targets		
<u>Ultra</u> - Brit top-secret intelligence gathering project - decoded German <u>Enigma code</u> + critical info.		
"Bombe" - deciphered <u>Enigma code</u> + improved by <u>Alan Turing</u> to speed up encryption + began constant flow of info.		
<u>Colossus II</u> - 1st real programmable digital computer; became operational right before Normandy invasion		
<u>African Americans</u> ( <u>magic</u> ) - American equivalent to Ultra - broke Japanese code with <u>Purple machine</u>		
<u>African Americans + the War</u>	- improve position in society by making demands rather than carrying out favors.	
(FPI) <u>Philip Randolph</u>	- insisted that gov. require companies receiving defense contracts to integrate work forces	
(FEPC) <u>Fair Employment Practices Commission</u>	- investigated discriminations in war industries	
<u>Summary</u>	* more migrations by blacks into industries led to June (1943) violence in Detroit led by racial discriminations	
(CORE) <u>Congress of Racial Equality (1944)</u>	- mob. broad mass popular resistance to discrimination to help produce Civil Rights movement	
<u>Native Americans + the War</u>	- "code-talkers" - Indians working in military communications - some tented new life + left reservations, but others returned * undermined support for tribal autonomy that wanted Native Americans to eliminate reservation system + assimilate them into white society - <u>Indian Reorganization Act of 1934</u> meaningless + director of Bureau to Indian Affairs <u>John Collier</u> <del>was</del> who worked hard to create it resigned in 1945	

CRITICAL READING: CORNELL NOTES

Chapter 26 America in a World at War	Name: <u>Western Heart</u>
	Date:
Section: <u>Z The American People in Wartime (Cont)</u>	Period: <u>7</u>
Questions/Main Ideas/Vocabulary	Notes/Answers/Definitions/Examples/Sentences
<u>Mexican American War Workers</u>	- organized (1942) for "braceros" (Contract Laborers) to come to U.S. for specific work
<u>"pachuco" - street gangs</u>	- "zoot suits" - dress of Mexicans in gangs - symbol of rebellion + defiance against white society
<u>Zoot Suit Riots (1943)</u>	- 4 day riot in L.A. - sailors attacked zoot-suiters - police did little until they started fighting back + L.A. passed law to prohibit the wearing of zoot-suits.
<u>Women + Children @ War</u>	- Dramatic increase in female employment. - Factory workers continued to categorize jobs by gender (then race) - analogies to help cope w/ women working
<u>"Rosie the Riveter"</u>	- symbolized the new importance of the female industrial work force
<u>(WACs (Army female workers) + WAVs (Army female workers))</u>	- many women employed in service-sector jobs + especially government "government jobs"
<u>"Latchkey Children" + "Eight-hour Orphans"</u>	- caused by limited child care
<u>War-time Life + Culture</u>	- Children + teenagers (14-18) employed late in war + reduced high school attendance - to spend (movies, magazines (Life), hotels, casinos, racetracks, radio ect.) esp. swing music. - Advertisements + news to support the war
<u>John Hersey</u>	- "They are fighting for home, home is where the good things are - the generosity, the good pay, the comforts, the democracy, the peace."
<u>VSOs - recruited young "dance brigades"</u>	- women to serve as hostesses in their clubs (friendly, happy to host morale) - traveled by bus to military bases for social evenings w/ servicemen.
<u>Internment of Japanese Americans</u>	- war worked more to blur ethnic distinctions than to brighten them. (Except Japan) - Japanese believed to be devious, malicious, + cruel (confirmed by Pearl Harbor)
<u>(Issei) - 1st Gen immigrants</u>	- (Nisei) - naturalized citizens or born in U.S.
<u>Frank Knox - (Sec. of Navy)</u>	- all Japs not able to become "real" Americans because so "foreign" exp communities - internal sabotage from Japanese in Hawaii
<u>John DeWitt</u>	- "A Jap is a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not"
<u>J. Edgar Hoover + FDR decided to intern Japanese into "Relocation Centers" to be "Americanized"</u>	- "loyal" citizens, but left interpretation of "loyal" to the discretion of the gov.
<u>Korematsu v. U.S. - relocation was constitutionally permissible</u>	- later another case barred internment of Chinese Americans + the war
<u>(1943) Chinese Exclusion Acts (1892) Repealed to allow minimum Chinese immigration</u>	- social animosity still there, but not as strong because gov. wanted them on their sides.
<u>The Retreat from Reform</u>	- (1943) FDR "Dr. New Deal" give way to "Dr. Win-the-War"
<u>* New Deal dismantled because shift of focus + less need for it</u>	- Victory in the war was now more important than reform
<u>1944 Election</u>	- <del>Thomas Dewey</del> Thomas Dewey Dem - FDR, but new VP <u>Harry Truman</u>
<u>War Investigating Committee or Truman Committee</u>	- FDR won 53.5% to Dewey's 46.7% + 432 electoral to 99
<u>Summary:</u>	The war had many effects on the economy of America. For one thing it brought it out of the Great Depression + provided jobs to many or men went off to war + factories prepared to help the war efforts. The war also had social effects on different ethnic groups. Blacks gained more rights + Indians helped in the war, Mexicans started defying + stood out. Women advanced especially + found jobs replacing previously "man's work". Chinese also allowed to immigrate. The government shifted its focus from the Great Depression to the war because of improvements in the economy and the need for war support.

**CRITICAL READING: CORNELL NOTES**

Chapter 26 America in a World at War	Name: <u>Wesley Thinks</u>
Section: 3 The Defeat of the Axis	Date:
	Period: <u>7</u>

Questions/Main Ideas/Vocabulary	Notes/Answers/Definitions/Examples/Sentences
<u>The Liberation of France</u>	Bombing stopping production + transportation Feb. (1945) - Dredsen raids = firestorms killed many + destroyed city
"Lufwaffe"	- German air force that U.S. tried to relocate in Germany + air battles over Germany
D-Day (Jun 6 1944)	- Dwight Eisenhower sent armaments to invade Normandy
Battle of the Bulge (1945) General Bernard Montgomery + General Omar Bradley encircled German soldiers in Ruhr.	- German forces finally stopped @ Bastogne * ended German resistance in west * German resistance broken on both fronts.
April 30, 1945 - Hitler committed suicide in bunker + May 8, 1945 - German forces surrendered unconditionally V-E (Victory in Europe) Day	
<u>The Pacific Offensive</u>	Admiral Chester Nimitz (Naval) - victories in Marshall Islands
(1943) General Joseph W. Stilwell - led Chinese, Indian, + American troops through <u>Burney Road</u> or <u>Leda Road</u> or <u>Stilwell Road</u> which opened in 1944	* Japanese crippled by diminished shipping + crippling domestic economy.
Chinese, Chiang Kai-shek	(Peanut) didn't want to deploy troops against Japanese
Battle of Leyte Gulf (Oct. 20)	- largest naval engagement in history
Iwo Jima (Feb. 1945)	- costliest single battle in the history of the Marine Corps.
Okinawa (Jun. 1945)	Kamikaze (suicide) <del>planes</del> planes crashing into US + Brit ships * Japanese moderates wanted peace, but military leaders continued to defy them + fight
<u>The Manhattan Project</u>	- Atom bomb formed by Einstein's theory of relativity after threats that Germans were developing atomic weapons
Enrico Fermi - discovery of radioactivity of uranium in the 1930s in Italy	
Niels Bohr (1939) - news of German experiments in radioactivity + warned U.S.	
Leslie Groves - army took control of research to reorganize project	
<u>Trinity Bomb</u> - 1st atomic Bomb over desert of New Mexico on July 16, 1945 that created vast crater.	
<u>Atomic Warfare</u>	- Pres. Harry Truman didn't let Japan surrender conditionally + keep their emperor + dropped atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945 from the American B-29, the "Enola Gay" + devastated city
Aug. 8, 1945	- Soviet Union declared war on Japan
Aug 10, 1945	- 2nd Atomic Bomb dropped on Nagasaki - inflicted <del>too</del> so much damage that Japanese couldn't handle any more + emperor intervened w/ military leaders to surrender on Sept. 2, 1945 on American Battleship "Missouri"

**Summary:** WWII was a catastrophic war with major casualties. While Americans definitively helped in Europe, the brunt of their forces were ~~also~~ participated in the war against Japan after V-E Day. The war finally ended for the U.S. after the controversial atomic bombings of Hiroshima + Nagasaki that finally convinced Japan to surrender.

M