World War II, 1939-1945

Topics of Discussion

A. Resentment of the Treaty of Versailles
B. Economic Depression and Fear of Communism
C. New Militarists: Italy, Germany, and Japan
D. Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39
E. Roosevelt, the Early War, and 1940
F. The First Four Changes of 1941
G. December 1941: Enter America
H. America's Domestic War Effort
I. War in Europe, 1942-45
J. War in the Pacific, 1942-45
K. The Three Shocks of 1945
L. Outcome of the War

Resentment of the Treaty of Versailles

A. Germany, Italy, & Japan resented Treaty of Versailles
B. Italy -- which had shifted to the Allied side during WWI -- was dissatisfied with small territorial gains.
C. Germany: excluded from negotiations, forced to accept $33 billion debt, reduction of military, loss of territory, & war guilt.
D. Japan felt it had fought heroically and received little; it wanted China and hegemony in East Asia.
E. In all three of these countries -- Italy, Germany, Japan -- totalitarian regimes came to power during the interwar period.

Europe During World War I
World War II, 1939-1945

Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39

A. Aggression

1. 1933: Germany, Hitler began rearmament (1933), introduced compulsory military service (1935), and reoccupied the demilitarized Rhineland (1936)
2. 1935: Italy invaded Ethiopia
3. 1936: Germany and Italy, Rome-Berlin Axis
4. 1936-39: Germany and Italy supported Francisco Franco in Spanish Civil War
5. 1937: Japan invaded China, Sino-Japanese War
6. 1940: Rome, Berlin, Tokyo Axis
World War II, 1939-1945

Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39

B. Appeasement

1. Allied Disillusionment with WWI
2. Wilson’s Promises Failed to Materialize
3. 100 Percent Americanism: Nativism
4. Isolationism in America
5. J.C. Engelbracht’s Merchants of Death (1934) and Walter Millis’s The Road to War (1935),
6. 1934-1936: Senate Munitions Investigating Committee headed by Gerald Nye -- isolationism

World War II, 1939-1945

Aggression and Appeasement, 1933-39

B. Appeasement continued . . .

8. March 1938, Hitler occupied Austria
9. Summer 1938 Hitler demanded the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia
10. Munich Conference (Sept 1938), Chamberlain and Hitler
11. “Peace in our time” -- “Good Man”
12. Hitler took all of Czechoslovakia in March 1939
13. August 1939: Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact
14. Hitler invaded Russia’s neighbor, Poland, on September 1, 1939.
15. Britain & France declare war on Germany -- September 3, 1939
World War II, 1939-1945

Roosevelt, the Early War, and 1940

A. Roosevelt not an isolationist
B. Chicago, 1937: Speech calling for quarantine of aggressor nations
C. Secures passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939: which allowed for "cash and carry"
D. Not enough: Hitler’s forces overran Denmark and Norway (April 1940), the Netherlands and Belgium (May 1940)
E. Fall of France (June 1940)
F. Battle of Britain (begins July 1940) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill

In Response to Battle of Britain, Roosevelt and Congress:
1. Appropriated $9.25 billion for preparedness;
2. Instituted first peacetime draft Sep 1940, 1.2 million troops and 800,000 reserves;
3. Executive Order — "destroyers-for-bases" deal

G. In addition, Roosevelt running for third term.

H. Isolationists and Wendell Willkie

1. Roosevelt’s 27,344,169 votes to Wilkie’s 22,305,198;
2. Roosevelt’s 449 (38 states) to Wilkie’s 82 (10 states).
World War II, 1939-1945

First Four Changes of 1941

A. Jan 6, 1941: Four Freedoms Address
B. March 1941: Land-Lease
C. June 1941: Hitler Invaded Russia
D. August 14, 1941: Atlantic Charter

World War II, 1939-1945

Roosevelt: Four Freedoms

World War II, 1939-1945

December 1941: Enter America

December 7, 1941
Japanese carrier-based fighter pilots attacked the US Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor.
World War II, 1939-1945

Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941

Causes of Conflict

The U.S. demanded that Japan withdraw from China and Indochina.

Japan thought that attacking the U.S. would provide them an easy win, and a territory with abundant land and resources to rule once they were victorious.

The U.S. oil embargo against Japan was hurting Japan's economy.
World War II, 1939-1945

Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941

Japanese Strategy: Admiral Yamamoto

Strategized around the creation of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (Japanese Empire)

Naval strategy: Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Educated, Japanese Naval Academy, Harvard University and U.S.N.W.C.

Politically opposed to war with the U.S.

But: Believed in a preemptive strike followed by "decisive battle" fought on the offensive

Commanded Pearl Harbor and Midway

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World War II, 1939-1945

Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941

Japan

Largest carrier strike force in world history

Preemptive strike to destroy US battleship fleet

Fleet of 6 Aircraft Carriers under Yamamoto

Aerial Assault Force under Mitsuo Fuchida

81 Fighter Planes | 239 Dive Bombers
40 Torpedo Planes | 5 Midget Submarines

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Diagram: World War II naval battles and strategies
World War II, 1939-1945

Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941

United States
109 Fighter Planes (59 not available for flight)
36 Army Bombers (27 not available for flight)
993 Army/Navy Antiaircraft Guns
World War II, 1939-1945

Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941

Casualties United States
2,403 servicemen killed, 68 civilians killed, 1,178 wounded
188 planes
18 ships (8 battleships, 3 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 4 others)

Casualties Japan
Less than 100 men | 29 planes | 5 subs

After Pearl Harbor
December 8: Roosevelt asked Congress for a Declaration of War
December 11: Hitler Declares War on the United States

World War II, 1939-1945

America’s Domestic War Effort

A. Two War Powers Acts (Dec 1941; March 1942)
B. Selective Service and G.I. Bill
C. War Production Board
D. African Americans Fight for Double Victory
E. A Multicultural Effort
F. Japanese Internment Camps
World War II, 1939-1945
America’s Domestic War Effort
Less than six months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, a little over half—144,583 out of 282,245—prospective war-related job openings were reserved for whites. In Texas, African Americans were barred from over 9,000 out of the 17,435 openings (52 percent) for defense jobs. In Michigan the figure was 22,042 out of 26,904 (82 percent). In Ohio, 29,042 out of 34,861 (84 percent). In Indiana, 9,331 out of 9,979 (94 percent).

Andrew Kersten, Race, Jobs, and the War: The FEPC in the Midwest, 1941-46 (Univ. of Illinois Press, 2000), 37.
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**Notes:**
- All events are subject to change.
- For more information, please contact info@example.com.
A. Philip Randolph | Executive Order 8802 (June 41) | FEPC

Japanese Americans ... Discrimination Internment Loss of Property Loss of Businesses

Congress of Racial Equality Defend Equality - A Region

Straighten Up - and Join the March on Washington Movement!!

Executive Order 8802 (June 41)

Loss of Property Loss of Businesses
Japanese Americans

Seventy-four days after Pearl Harbor, on 19 February 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which became the authority for the United States Army to exile nearly 120,000 persons of Japanese birth or ancestry from their homes in California, Oregon, Washington, and other West Coast areas and confine them up in what the government called assembly centers and relocation centers, but which the president himself called “concentration camps”

Japanese Americans

The presidential commission investigating the incarceration in the 1980s judged that:

“The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance of Japanese Americans contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or other probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed, and detained by the United States during World War II.”

World War II, 1939-1945

A. January 1, 1942: United Nations pledge
B. Russia fights Germany
C. British and American Forces invade North Africa, Oct-Nov 1942
D. Casablanca Conference January 1943
E. British and American Forces invasion of Italy, July 1943
F. Mussolini Falls, July 25, 1943 | separate peace September 3, 1943
G. Teheran Conference, November 28-December 1, 1943
H. June 6, 1944: D-Day
I. Dec 1944: Battle of the Bulge
J. February 1945: Yalta Conference
K. May 8, 1945: Victory in Europe
World War II, 1939-1945

America’s War In the Pacific

A. Pearl Harbor, December 1941
B. Battle of Midway, June 1942
C. Island Hopping
D. Marianas, July-August 1944
E. B-29 Superfortress
F. Iwo Jima and Fire Raids on Tokyo, March 1945
G. Preparing for the End of the War
World War II, 1939-1945

Three Shocks of 1945

A. Roosevelt’s Death, April 12, 1945
B. Discovery of the Nazi Concentration Camps
C. The Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

World War II, 1939-1945

Outcome of the War

A. Defeat of Germany and Japan
B. US and USSR emerge as two postwar superpowers
C. Fifteen million American men and women had been mobilized for war, more than six million women had entered jobs outside the home, and the U.S. government had spent over $340 billion to win the war.
D. The armed forces lost 292,131 men and women to battle deaths and 115,187 to other related causes.
E. Twenty million Russian, thirteen million Chinese, seven million German, and two million Japanese died.
F. Division of Europe and Asia between the two postwar superpowers, the United States and the USSR.
G. Set the stage for the Cold War between the United States and the USSR from 1945 to 1989.