

■ Essential Question:

—What was the U.S. response to the outbreak of World War II?

■ CPUSH Agenda for Unit 11.2:

—“America’s Response to the Outbreak of World War II” notes and activity

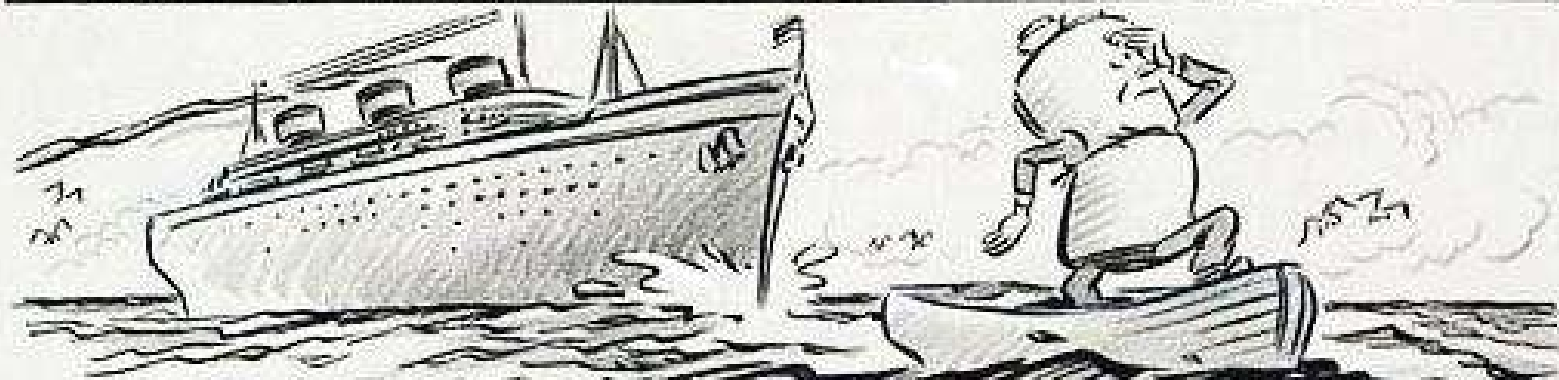
In the years before the outbreak of WWII, Americans were afraid that the rise of dictators would cause another war

Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts (1935-1937) that, in case of a war, made it illegal for companies to sell

weapons or transport



A NEUTRALITY ACT THAT WILL KEEP US OUT OF ANY WAR,



Joseph Stalin grabs control of the Soviet Union in 1924 and squelches



dictatorship

dictatorship

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President Franklin Roosevelt wanted a more active response to stop dictators, but failed to convince world leaders to “quarantine” aggressor nations in 1937

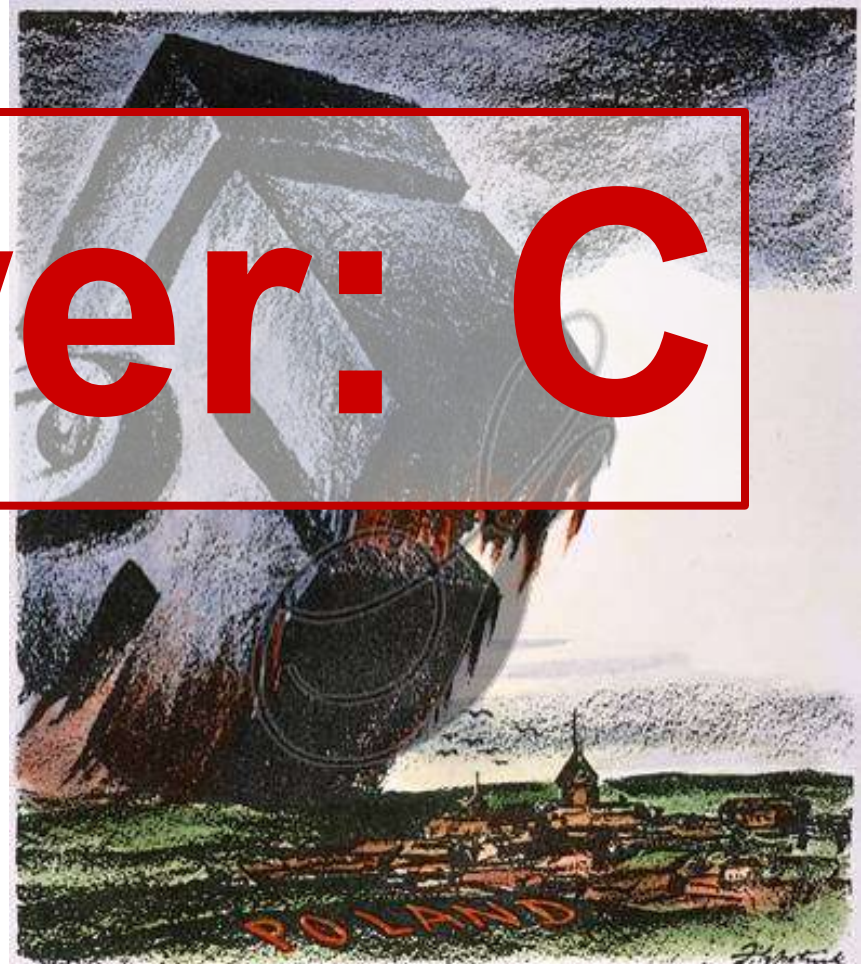


On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland and World War II began between the Axis and Allies

How did the USA respond to the start of WWII?
Read and respond to situation #1 (1939)



Answer: C



When the war started, Congress amended the Neutrality Acts and allowed U.S. companies to sell weapons to the Allies on a “cash and carry”

Allied nations could buy U.S.-made war goods but had to pay in cash and had to transport goods on their own ships

The cash-and-carry policy allowed the USA to aid the Allies while remaining neutral and avoid the causes of American entry into the first world war

Remember Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare?



From 1939 to 1940, the German military conquered most of Europe and began bombing Britain

How did the USA respond to Axis victories in 1940?
Read and respond to situation #2 (1940)



Answer: D



In 1940, Franklin Roosevelt was elected to an unprecedented third term as president

He campaigned on a platform of neutrality but with "preparedness"

FDR prepared for possible entry into the war by calling for the first peacetime draft



REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE Form approved Budget Bureau No. 33-R018-42

Certify that in accordance with the information of the President of the United States

Precedence Wassell
(Middle name) (Last name)

1234 Ave St. Albans, L.I.N.Y.
(Place of residence)

(Identical with line 2 of the Registration Card)

is 16 day of October, 1940

Walter Campbell
(Signature of registrant)

Card 267 Jamaica, New York
(Number) (City or county) (State)

YOU TO HAVE THIS CARD IN YOUR POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES

16-21631-1

Color	Percentage	Count
Blue	84.5%	449
Red	15.5%	-

Color	Percentage	Count
Blue	54.75%	27,244,160
Red	45.25%	22,755,840

The fall of France in 1940 worried Americans that the Axis Powers might win World War II

German Luftwaffe attacks on Britain meant that England needed U.S. aid more than ever



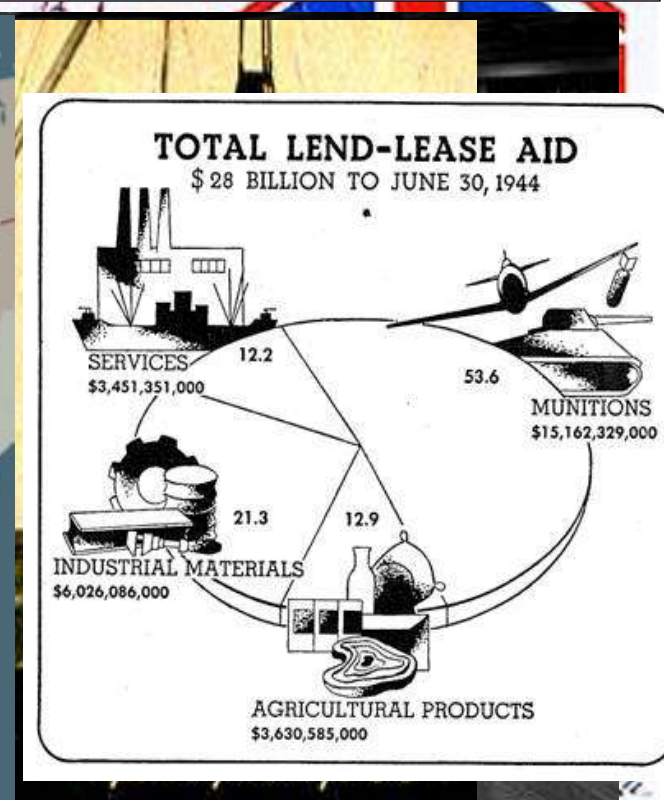
We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.

Winston Churchill

The USA responded with the Lend-Lease Act in 1941

The Lend-Lease Act allowed the USA to send war supplies to Allied nations and transport war-related goods to Europe on armed ships

The Lend-Lease Act was used throughout WWII, transformed the USA into an “arsenal of democracy,” and helped end the depression in America



By 1941, the USA was entangled in a dangerous war: German submarines patrolled the Atlantic, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, and Japan attacked Pacific islands with little opposition

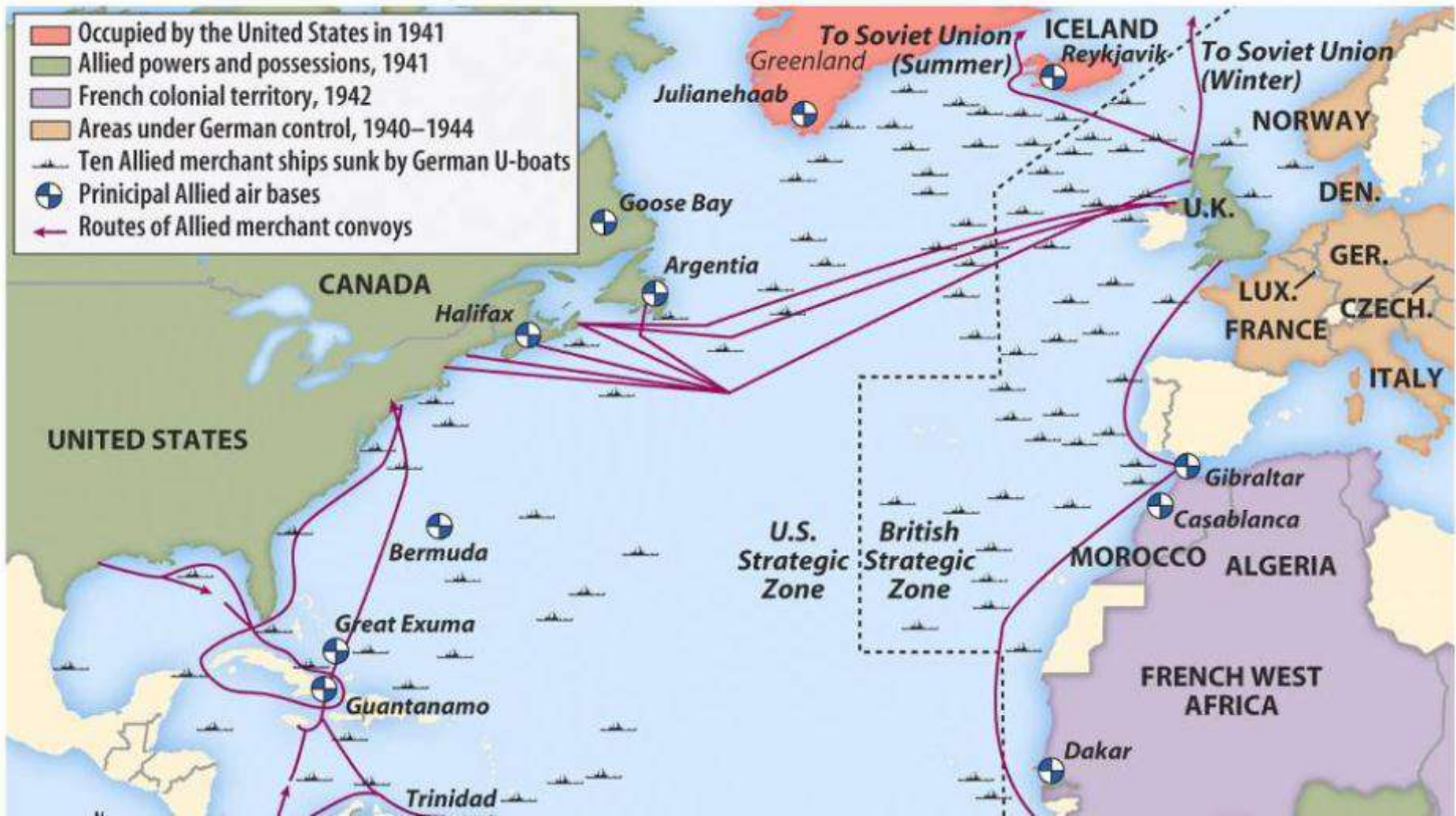
How did the USA respond to Axis attacks in 1941?
Read and respond to situation #3 (1941)



Answer: D

The success of the Axis Powers in Europe brought the USA closer to an undeclared war on Germany

FDR gave the navy and merchant ships authority to attack German u-boats



Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill secretly drafted the Atlantic Charter which planned a war strategy if the USA entered the war and a post-war United Nations



The USA tried to stop Japanese aggression in Asia

To protect American territories and allies in the Pacific, FDR ordered an embargo on all iron and oil sales to Japan



Hideki Tojo sent an envoy to negotiate a resolution,
but secretly plotted to attack the United States



On December 7, 1941 the Japanese military led a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

How did the USA respond to the Pearl Harbor attack?
Read and respond to situation #4 (1941)

An aerial illustration of Pearl Harbor during the attack on December 7, 1941. The scene shows Ford Island in the center, surrounded by the harbor. Several Japanese bombers are in flight, dropping bombs on the ships in the water. Labels include 'CITY' at the top left, 'FORD ISLAND' in the center, and 'WAIPIO PENINSULA' at the bottom left. A large red box is overlaid on the center of the image.

Answer: C

Hollywood version of the Pearl Harbor attack video (3.50)

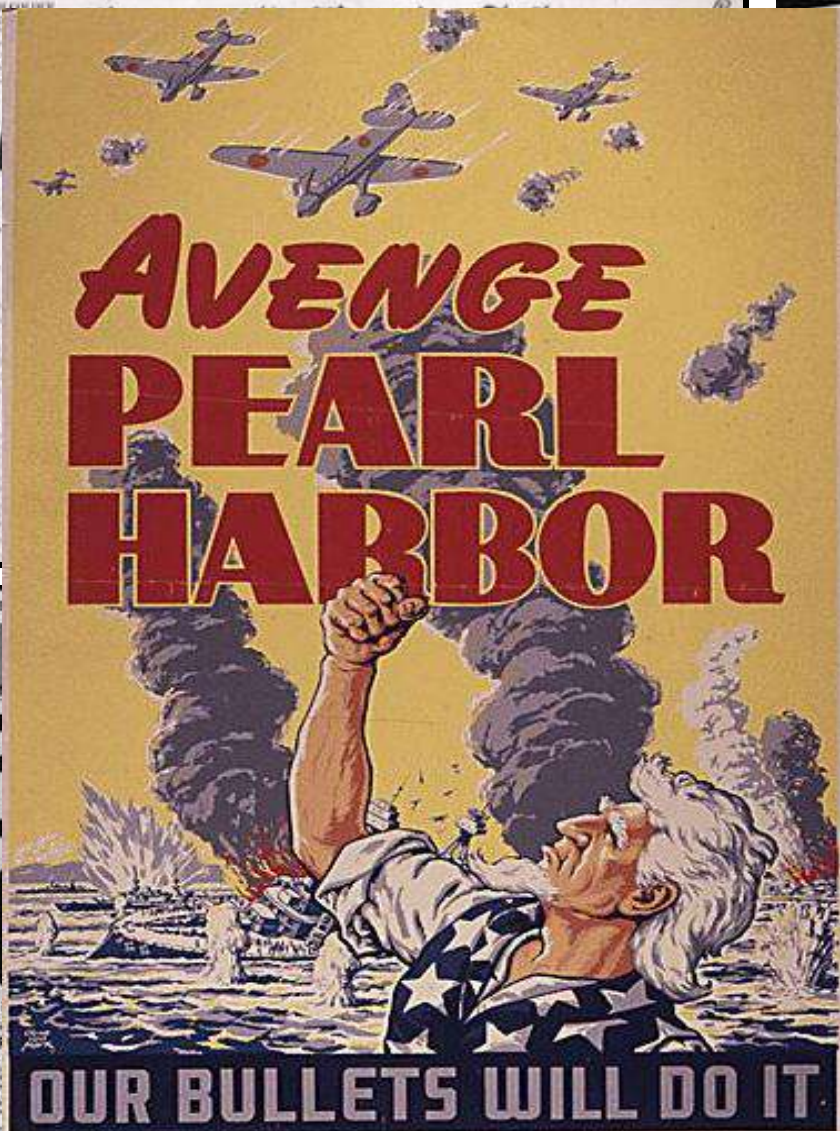
On December 7, 1941 the Japanese military led a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Photo # 80-G-32511 Wrecks of USS Downes & USS Cassin , at Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941



In addition to Hawaii, the Japanese attacked U.S. naval bases at Guam and Wake Island

After the Japanese attacks, Congress declared war on Japan



Japanese-Americans and some Italian and German-Americans moved to internment camps away from the coast

Executive Order 9066 signed by FDR allowed “exclusion zones” to be created

West Coast of Florida

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra Boulevard, Woodlark Avenue, and Nineteenth Avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California Street, to the intersection of Market Street, and thence on Market Street to San Francisco Bay.

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12:00 o'clock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 12:00 a.m. Thursday, April 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission.

NOTICE

Headquarters
Western Defense
and Fourth

Presidio of San Francisco
April 1, 1942

Exclusion C

“Any or all persons may be excluded” or moved to assembly centers

REGISTER OF ALL JAPS
IN CALIFORNIA NEAR!



When the United States declared war on Japan and joined the fight, mobilization of troops began

I WANT YOU



For the **U.S. ARMY**

UNITED STATES ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE

Women volunteered to serve in the Women's Auxiliary Corps (WAC)

Women who didn't serve, worked for Women's Ordnance Workers (WOW)

16.1 million Americans would serve and fight in World War II

When the United States declared war on Japan and joined the fight, the home front changed



The Office of War Information created propaganda posters to both support the U.S....



“Rosie the Riveter”
was created as
women took up
industry jobs

... And to show hatred to the enemy.

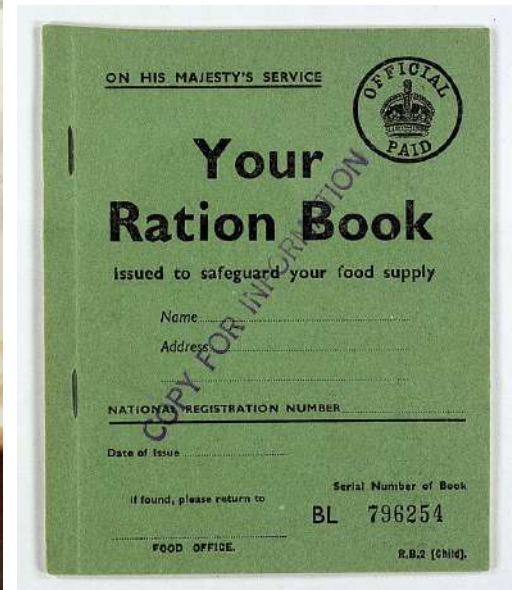


When America entered the war, the economy shifted to war time production

Rationing became common for many Americans as less consumer goods were made



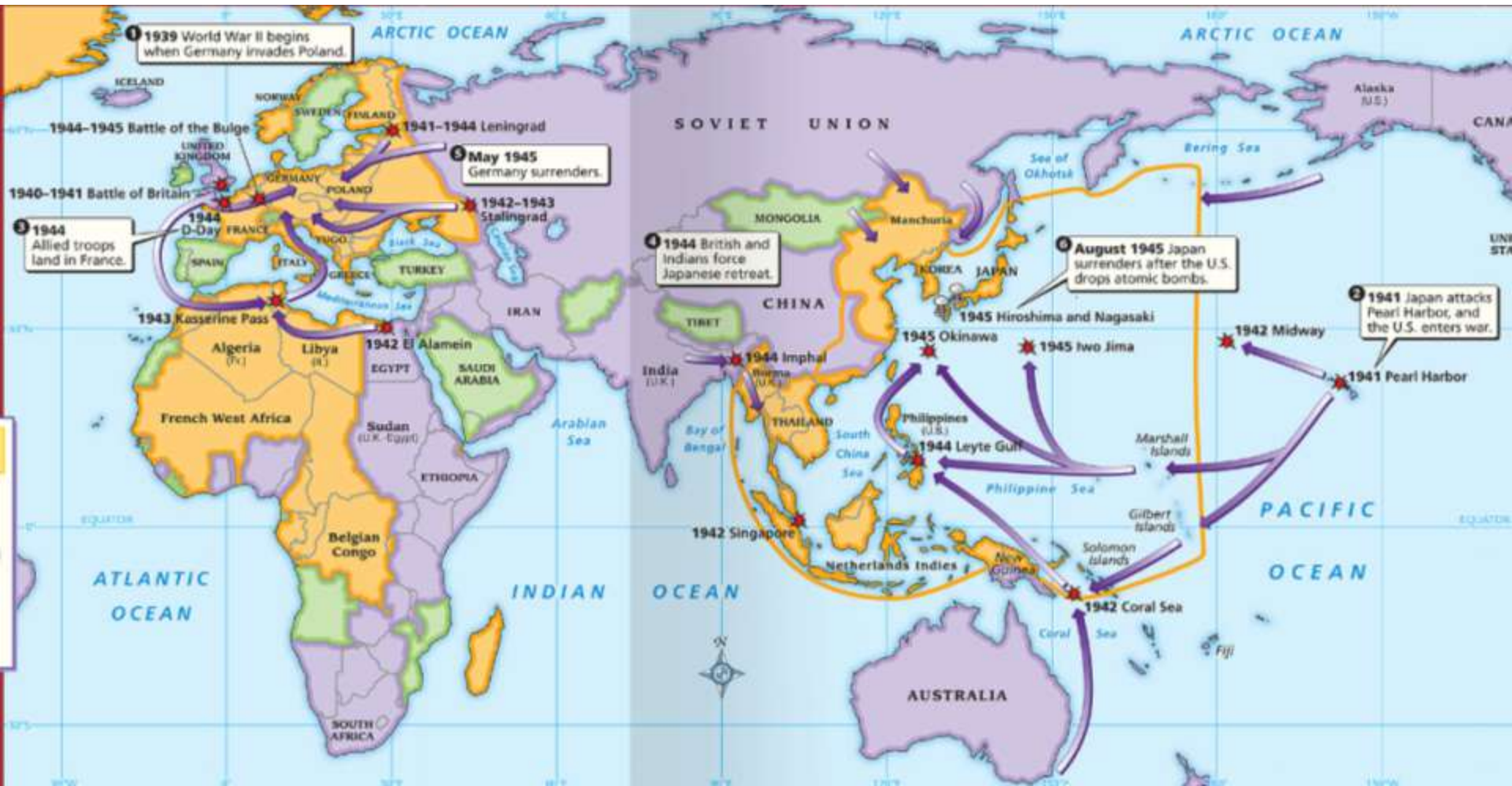
Rationing means a fair share for all of us



More emphasis was placed on producing goods to send overseas

When America entered World War II, the U.S. had to fight a two-front war in Europe and Asia...

Despite the attack by Japan, FDR viewed Germany as the immediate threat and began preparing for war





Closure Activity:
What, if anything, should the United States have done differently in response to growing international threats from 1939 to 1941? Be ready to explain your answers