

■ Essential Question:

- How did World War II transform the American home Front?

World War II had a huge impact on the United States

Examine how World War II impacted Americans at home by analyzing each document. Take notes provided



The U.S. Government: Document A



The U.S. Government: Document B



The U.S. Government: Document C



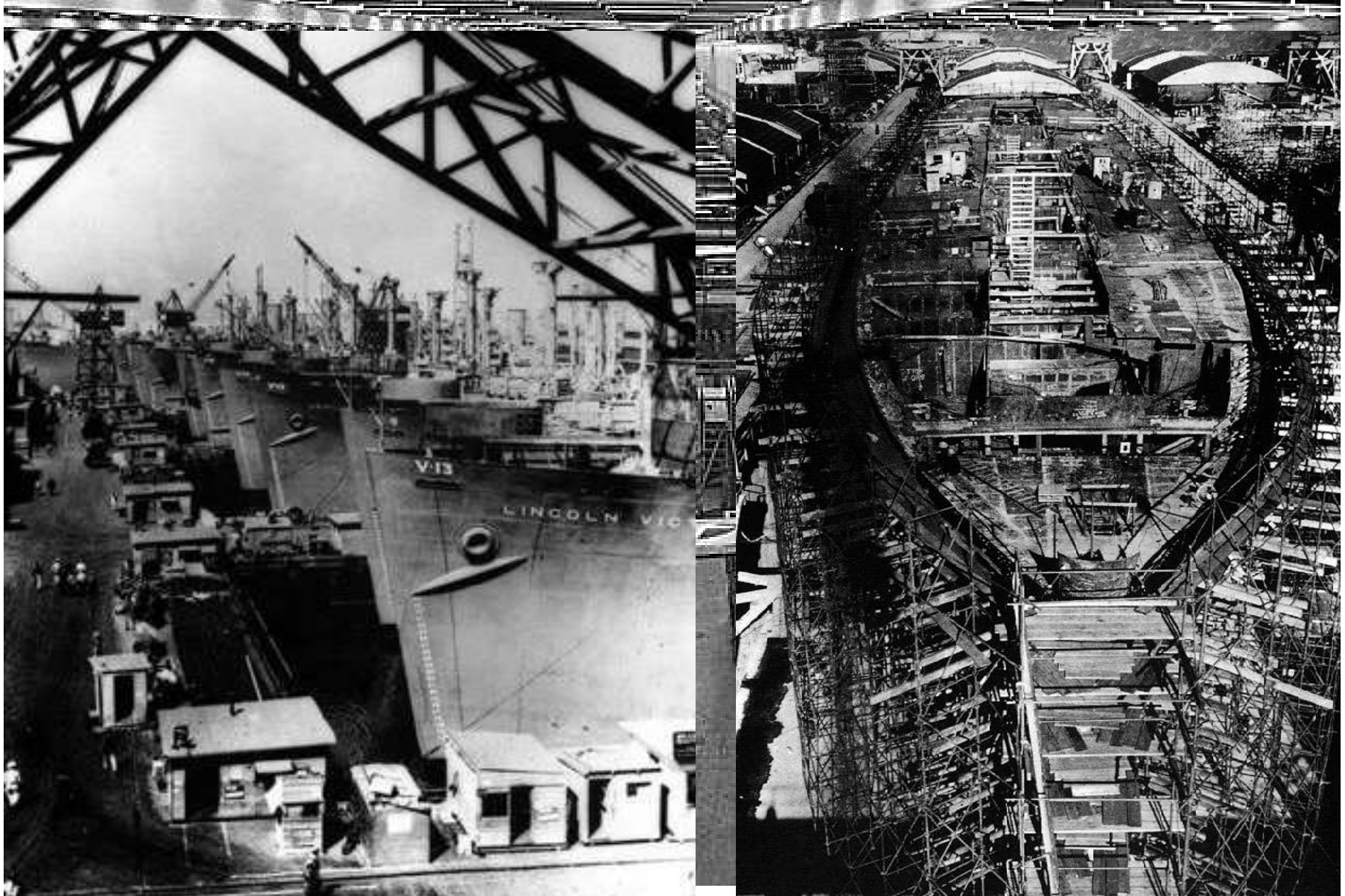
To win wars in Europe and the Pacific and to meet civilian demands, the U.S. government grew to its largest size ever



The War Production Board directed factories to produce war supplies in order to out-produce the Axis Powers



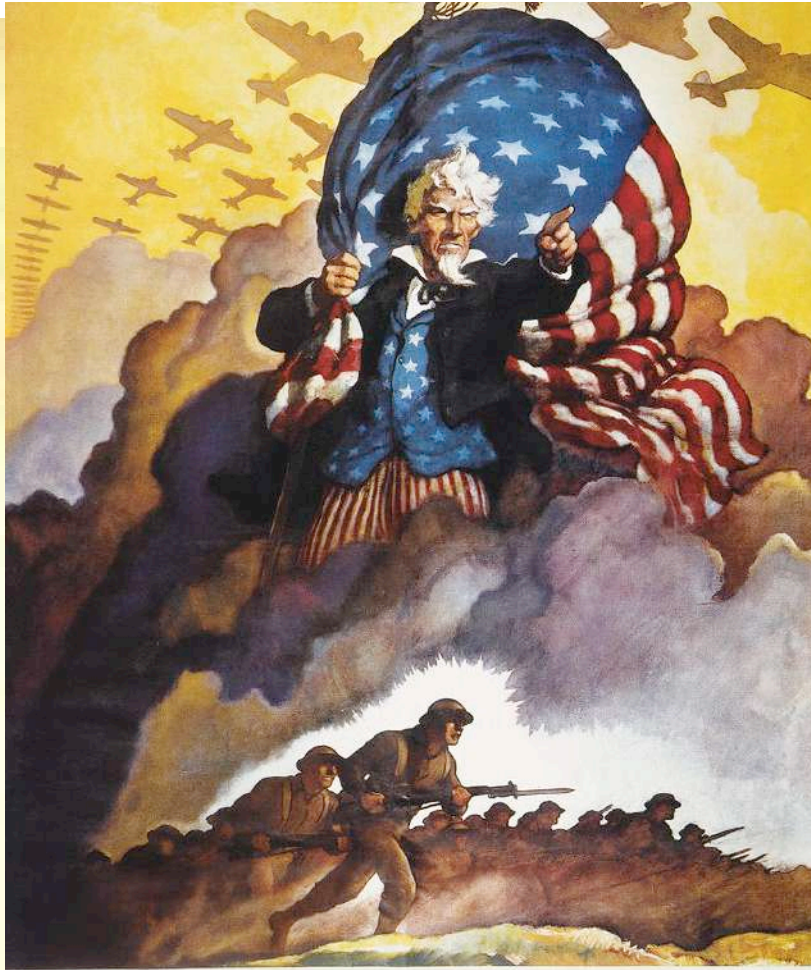
Pre-fabrication allowed shipbuilders to make a battleship in 14 days (rather than 355 days)



The War Powers Act gave President Roosevelt the power to expand the government, use censorship, and limit personal liberties



The government drafted soldiers and sold war bonds to raise money to fund the war



BUY WAR BONDS



BUY WAR BONDS
3rd War Loan

War bonds helped raise \$187 billion

The Office of War Information directed propaganda



Americans recycled
and planted victory
gardens to support
the war effort



GROW YOUR OWN



Be sure!

Get **2 RED POINTS**



and up to 4c a pound

Used kitchen fats, if no longer fit for cooking, are needed in the manufacture of hundreds of vital items used on the fighting and production fronts.

WAR USE

TIRES
ANESTHETICS
LUBRICANTS FOR PLANES
CAMOUFLAGE PAINT
JELLIES FOR BURNS
SULFA DRUGS
MUNITIONS
SOAPS

HOME USE

TIRES
ANESTHETICS
LUBRICANTS FOR TRUCKS
HOUSE PAINT
JELLIES FOR BURNS
SULFA DRUGS
VITAMIN PILLS
SOAPS

**SAVE EVERY
DROP OF USED
KITCHEN FAT**

War Food Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

WANTED!
250 Million Pounds
KITCHEN FATS
FOR WAR USE

Supplies of this vital material are short.



The frying pan is a source of supply.

KEEP A CAN HANDY



Roasting pans contain vital drops of used fats.

SCRAPE THE BOTTOM



Fat comes from soups and boiling meats.

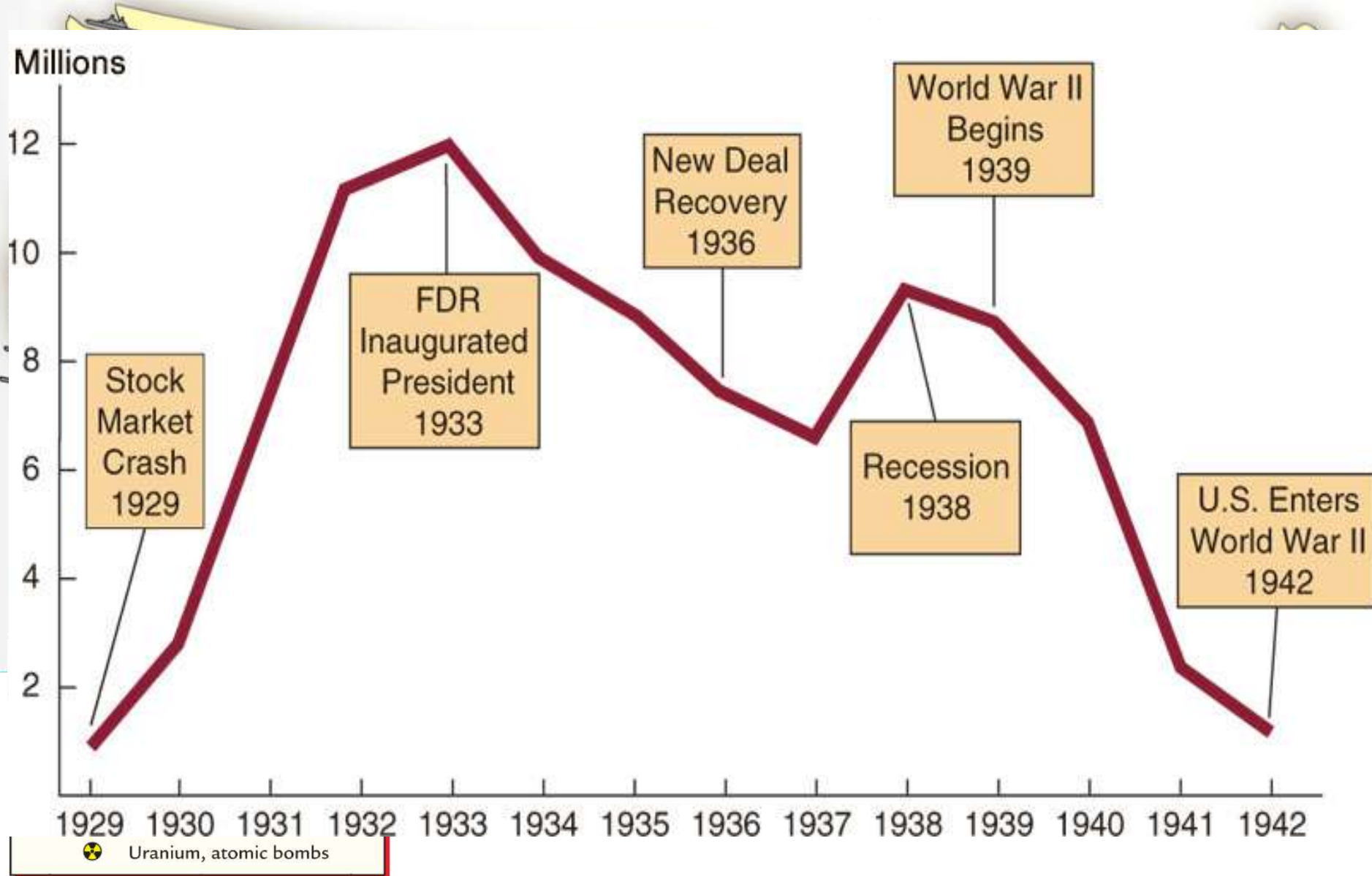
SKIM THE TOP



**TAKE THE FULL CAN
TO YOUR BUTCHER**

He will see that you
(OVER)

War production created new jobs, stimulated the economy, and ended the Great Depression



Soldiers: Document A



D

New recruits to the armed forces underwent weeks of training at boot camps before being sent to war. Most camps were in the South, where the weather allowed year-round training.

Soldiers : Document B



Soldiers : Document C



When the USA declared war, the military needed soldiers to fight a two-front war in Europe and Asia

6 million men volunteered for the military after the Pearl Harbor attack

10 million more were drafted into service

Hundreds of training camps were created, mostly in the South



BASIC TRAINING CAMPS

- ★ Army, major sites
- ✝ Army Air Corps, major sites
- Ⓝ Navy
- Ⓜ Marine Corps
- Ⓝ Rolla Selected training site



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W. F. A.

II. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

Fairburn

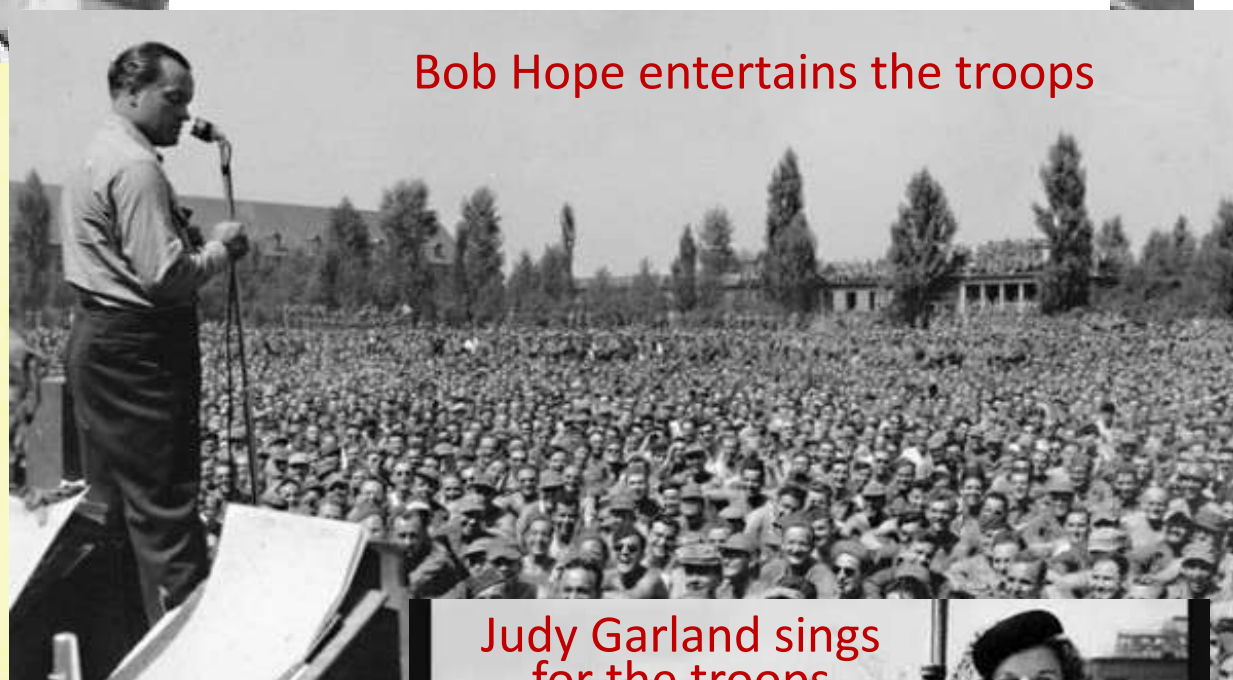
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

During World War II, everything soldiers were given was “gov’t issue” so soldiers became known as “GIs”

Homesickness among soldiers was common...

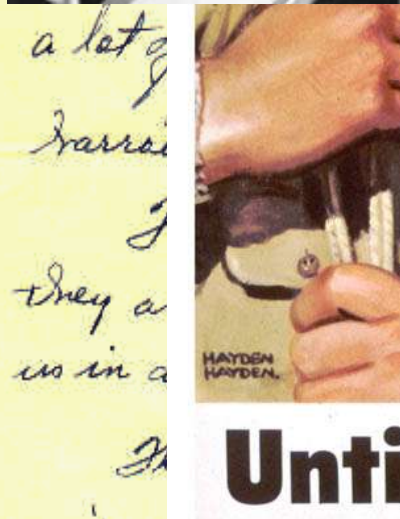
...the USO brought celebrity actors, comedians, musical acts to entertain the troops



Bob Hope entertains the troops



Judy Garland sings for the troops



African Americans: Document A



African Americans: Document B



African Americans: Document C

WHY SHOULD WE MARCH?



15,000 Negroes Assembled at St. Louis, Missouri
20,000 Negroes Assembled at Chicago, Illinois
23,500 Negroes Assembled at New York City
Millions of Negro Americans all Over This Great
Land Claim the Right to be Free!

FREE FROM WANT!
FREE FROM FEAR!
FREE FROM JIM CROW!

*"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War
for Democracy!" — A. Philip Randolph*



During WWII, African Americans fought in the military and at home

More than 1 million black soldiers served in segregated units under the command of white officers

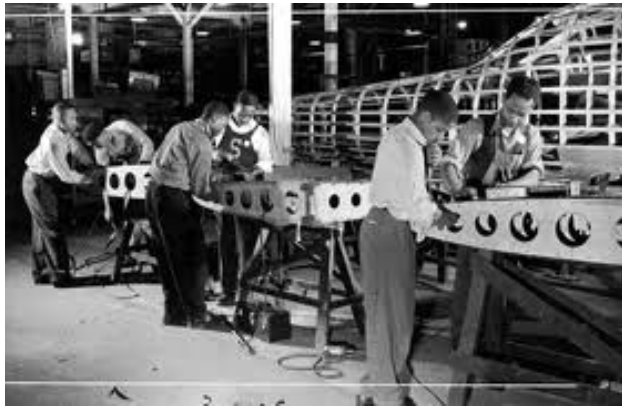
Black soldiers were allowed to fight; The “Tuskegee airmen” were recognized for heroism



Tuskegee Airmen

World War II created thousands of war-related factory jobs and demand for workers...

...The Great Migration continued as blacks moved into Northern cities and the west coast



African Americans faced racial discrimination in segregated units and in war-related jobs

Civil rights leader A Philip Randolph threatened to “march on Washington” to force FDR to help blacks

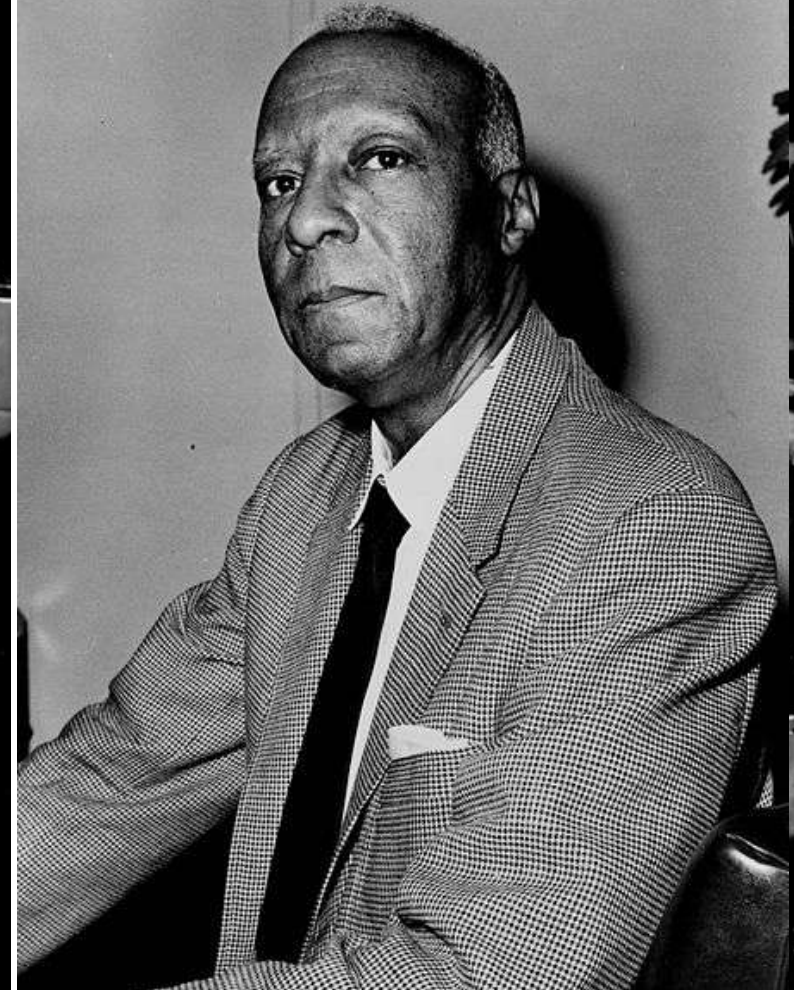
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for Democracy!” — A. Philip Randolph*



As a result, President Roosevelt offered equal pay for black workers and created the Fair Employment Practices Commission



Women: Document A



Women: Document B



Transcribing Documents
ARMY GROUND FORCES

WOMAN'S PLACE IN WAR

The Army of the United States
has 239 kinds of jobs for women

THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

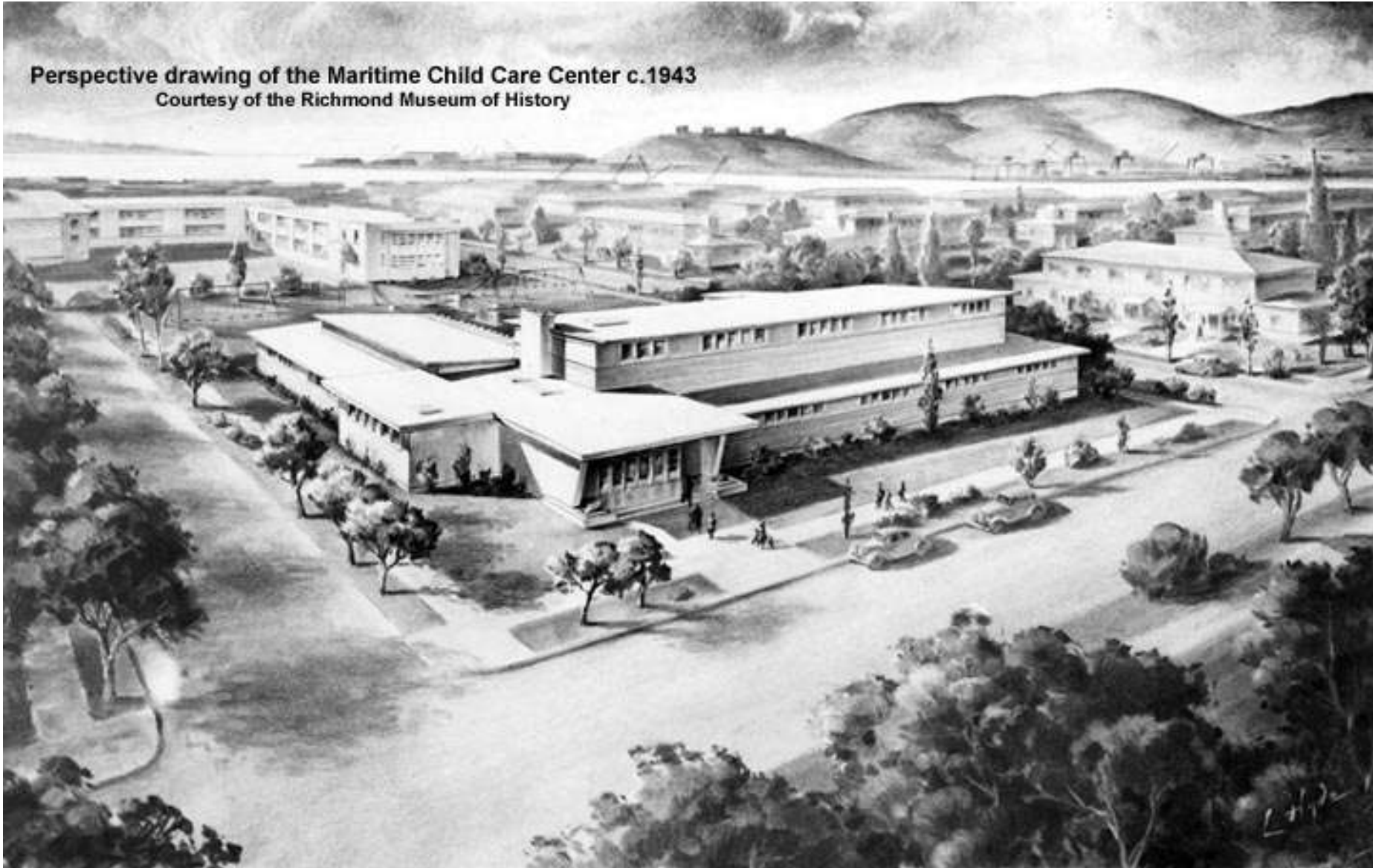
Share the Deeds of Victory



Join the WAVES

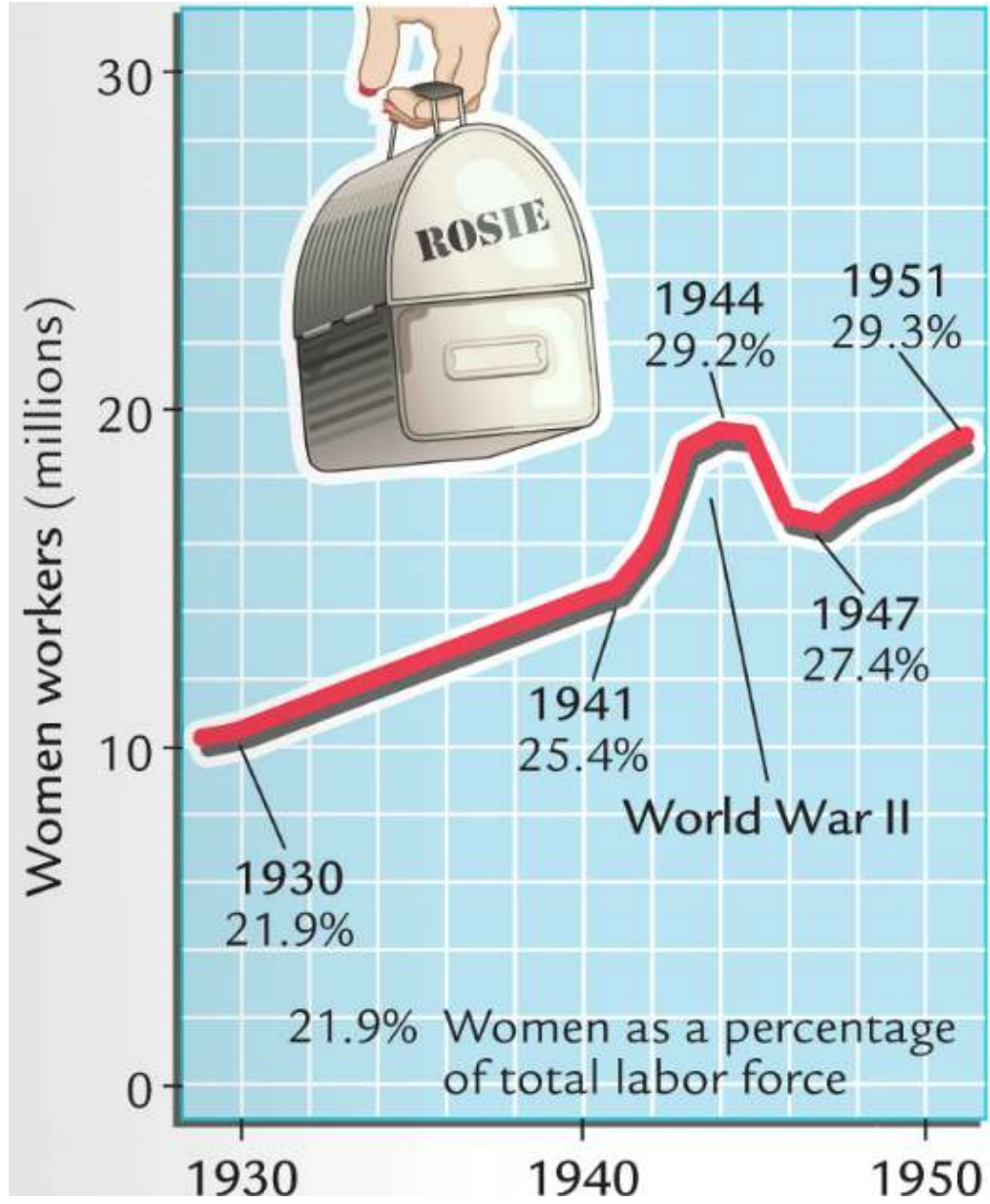
Women: Document C

Perspective drawing of the Maritime Child Care Center c.1943
Courtesy of the Richmond Museum of History



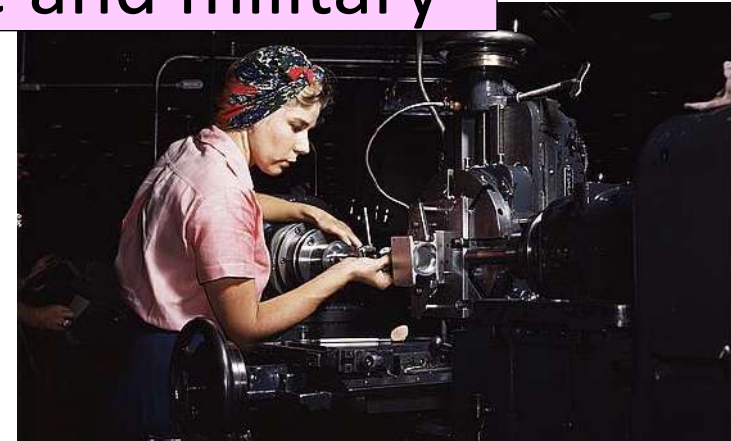
World War II led to opportunities for women in the workforce and military

6 million women entered the workforce in clerical work and in war-related industries



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The more **WOMEN at work
the sooner we **WIN!****

A woman in a red uniform and headscarf is working on a large, clear, curved industrial component, possibly a part of an aircraft engine or fuselage.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED ALSO AS:

FARM WORKERS	WAITRESSES	TIMEKEEPERS	LAUNDRESSES
TYPISTS	BUS DRIVERS	ELEVATOR OPERATORS	TEACHERS
SALESPeOPLE	TAXI DRIVERS	MESSengers	CONDUCTORS

— and in hundreds of other war jobs!

SEE YOUR LOCAL U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**VICTORY WAITS
ON YOUR FINGERS—**

A woman in a white uniform is saluting with her right hand while sitting at a typewriter.

KEEP 'EM FLYING, MISS U.S.A.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS STENOGRAPHERS! • GET CIVIL SERVICE INFORMATION AT YOUR LOCAL POST OFFICE
U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

We Can Do It!

The iconic 'We Can Do It!' poster featuring Rosie the Riveter, a woman in a blue denim work shirt and a red bandana with white polka dots, flexing her right bicep.

FOR PRODUCTION BY WARREN HEINS

THE PRODUCTION BY WARREN HEINS

200,000 women joined noncombat military units



Women's Army Corps (WACs)

Women served as military nurses and photographers



BE A

Cadet Nurse

THE GIRL WITH A FUTURE

For information go to your local hospital or write U. S. CADET NURSE CORPS Box 88, New York 8, N. Y.

A Lifetime Education FREE

FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO QUALIFY

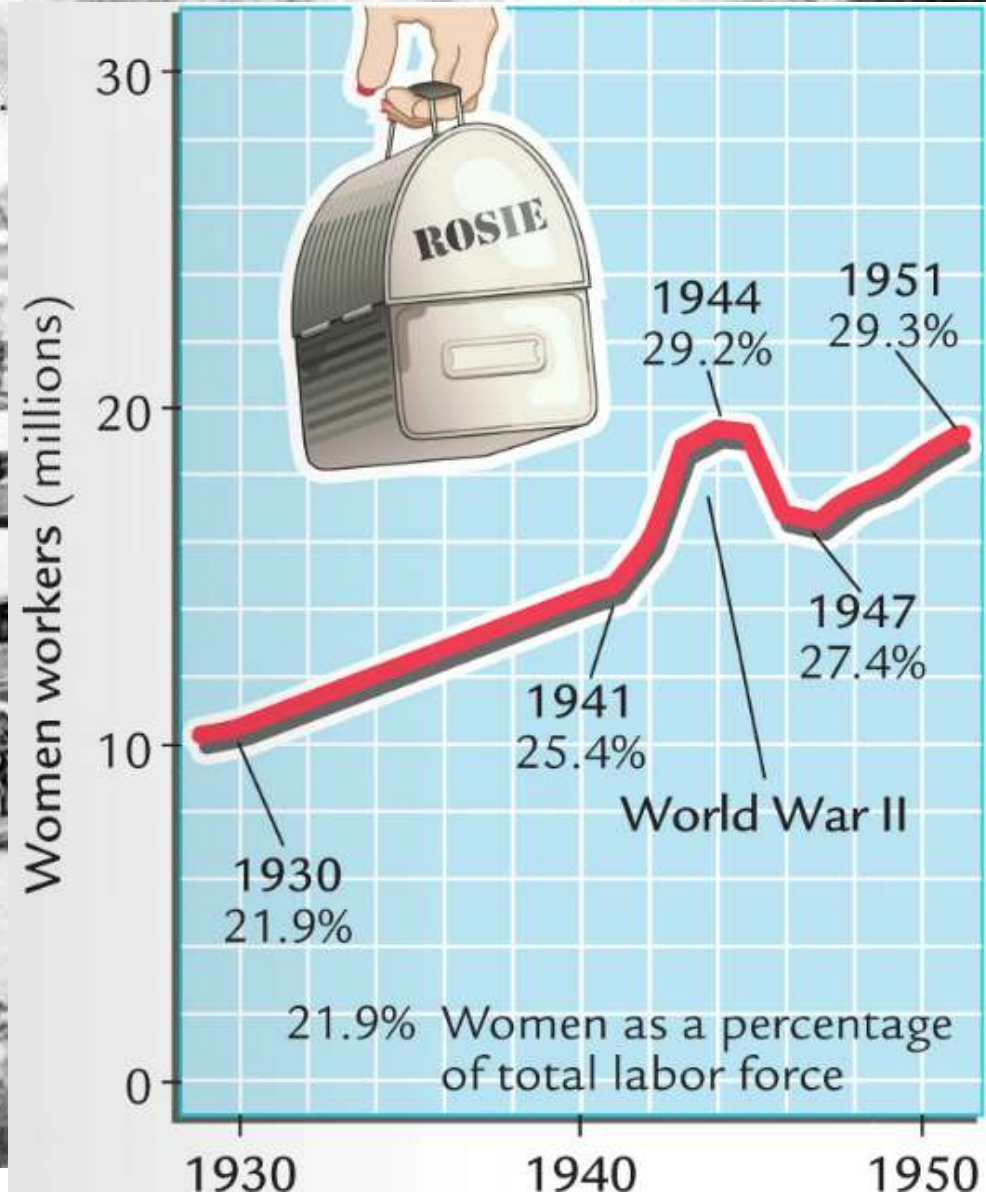
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE • FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Small text at the bottom: U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953 O - 250,000



Women's participation in the war effort led to an increase in daycare centers and child delinquency

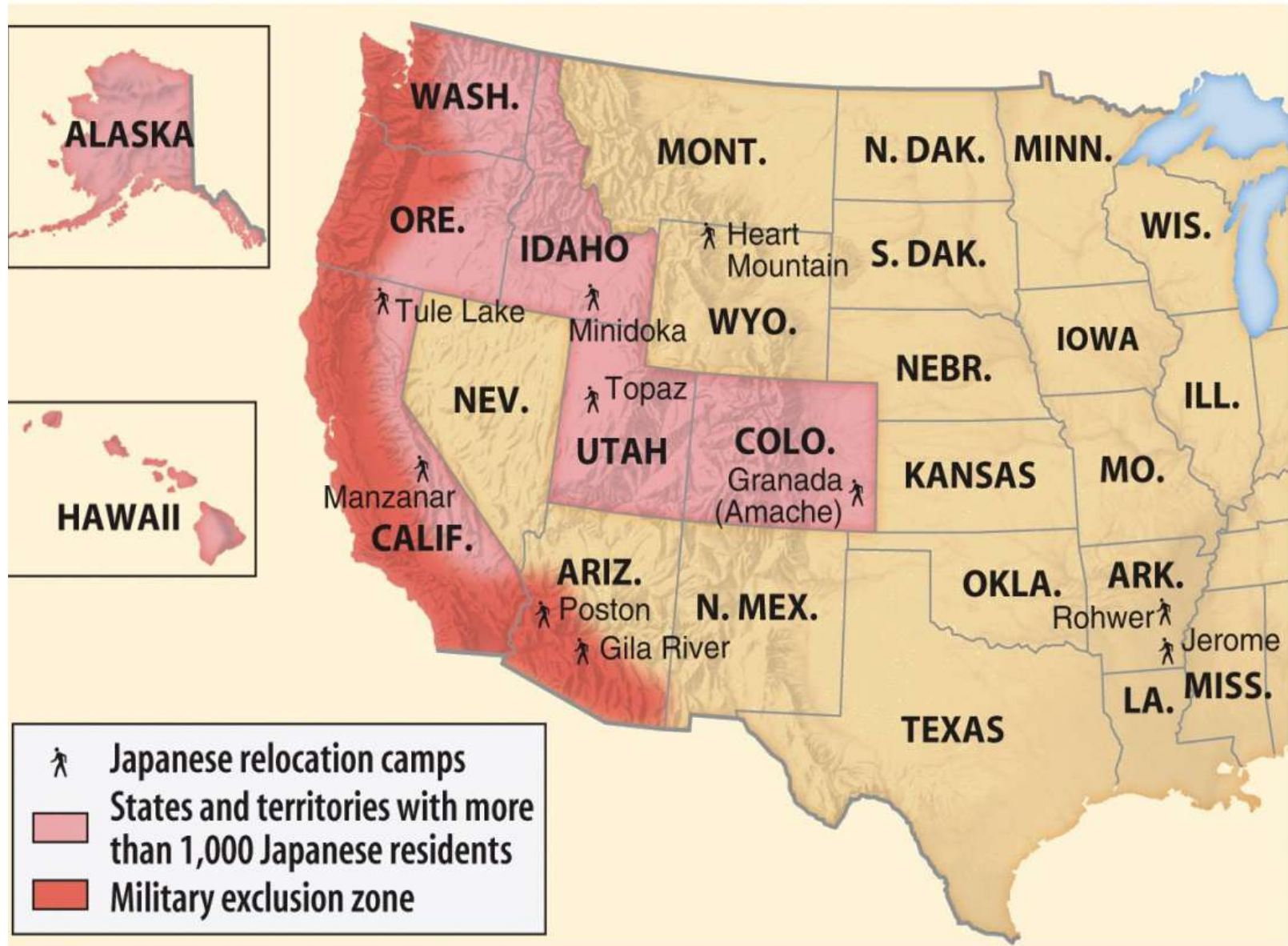
After the war, women were forced out of high-paying factory jobs



Japanese Americans : Document A



Japanese Americans : Document B



Japanese Americans: Document C



Americans viewed the Japanese as racially inferior and used racial stereotypes to describe the enemy as well as Japanese-Americans



Due to Pearl Harbor, people feared that Japanese-Americans were spying or helping prepare for a Japanese invasion of the USA

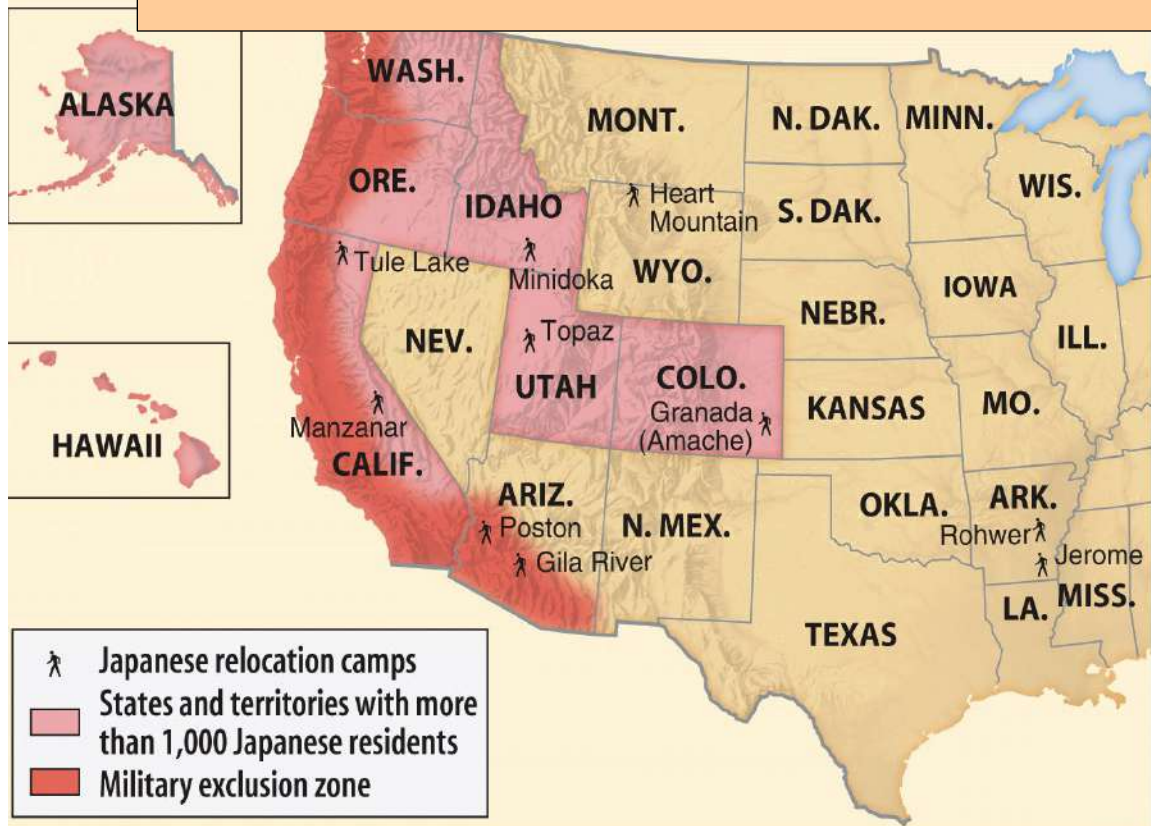
In 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 which “relocated” 112,000 Japanese-Americans to internment camps away from the Pacific coast

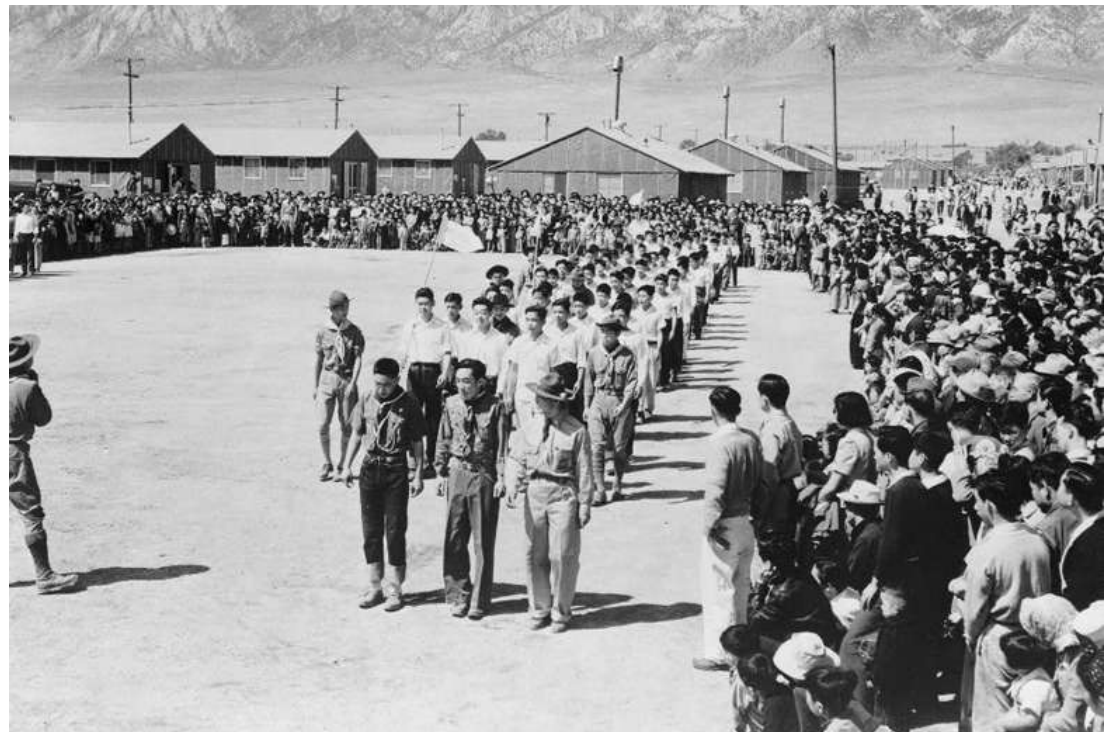
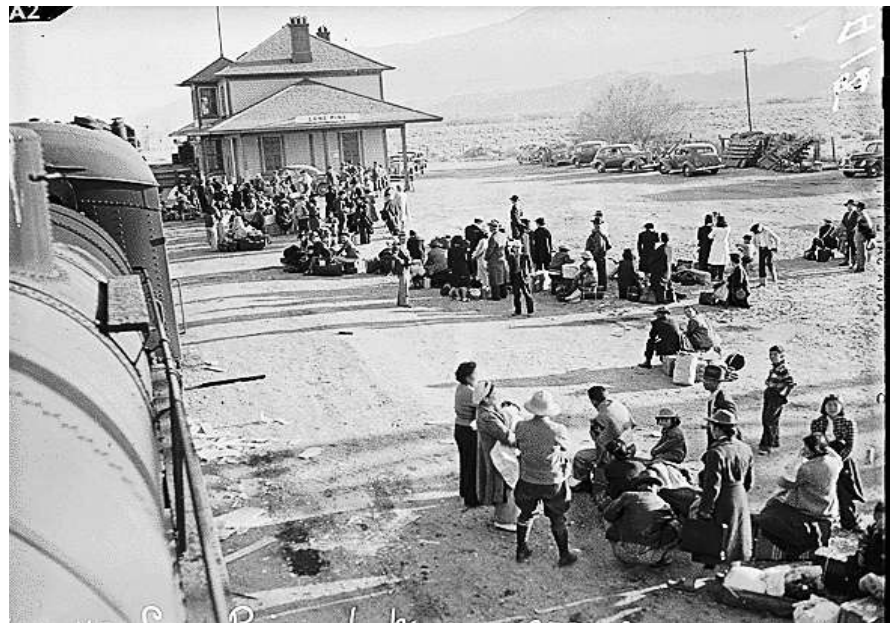
WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
 WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
 Presidio of San Francisco, California
 May 23, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS
 TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
 ANCESTRY

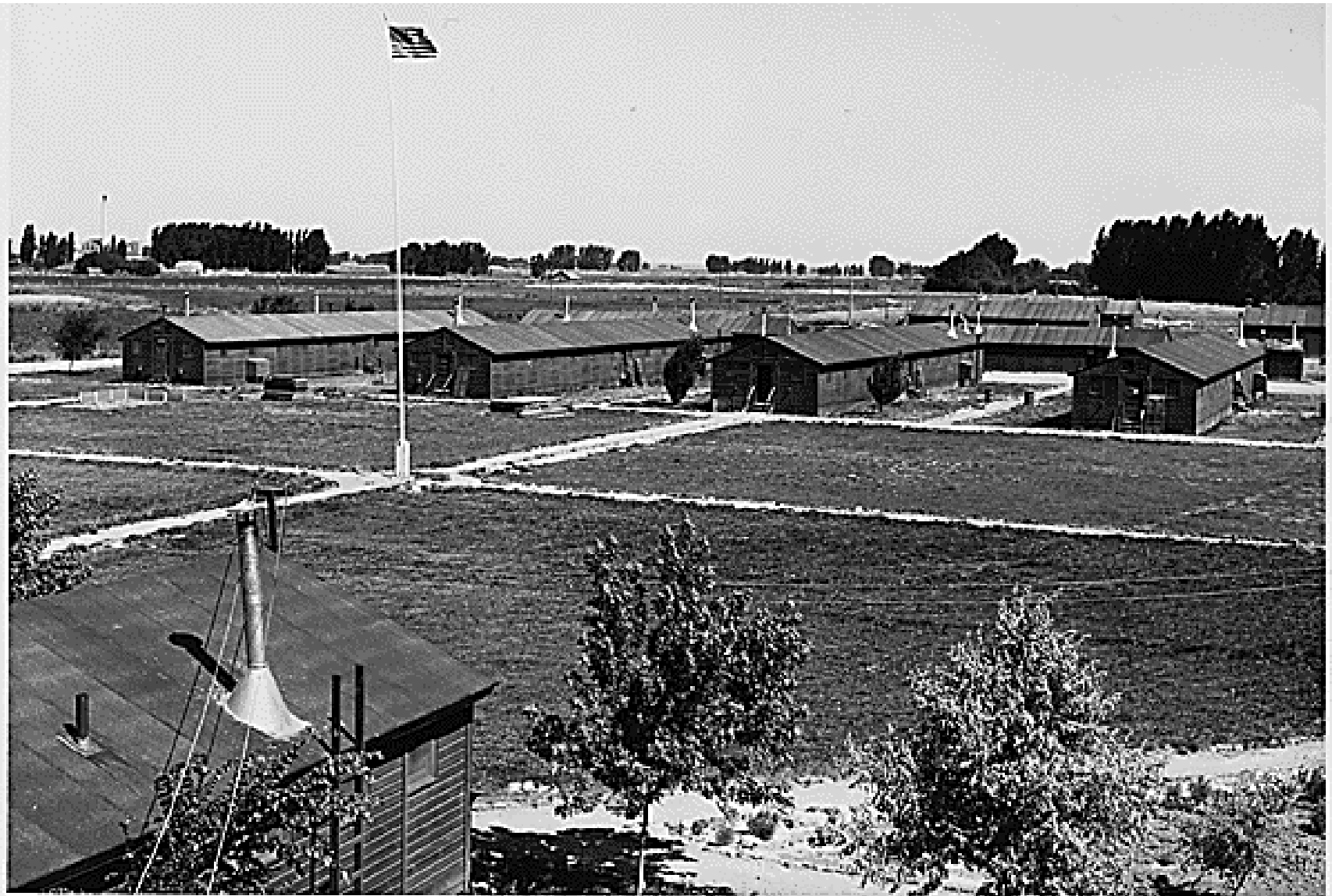
Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the County of Inyo, State of California, lying generally north and northeast of the following boundary: beginning at the point on the Inyo-Crestview State County line the most of a line drawn through the peak of Lone Pine; thence the said line and the through said peak to its intersection with U.S. 101; thence easterly along said road toward Mammoth to the point where it is crossed by U.S. 101; thence northerly to U.S. 101; thence to U.S. 101; thence easterly to said Highway 101 to Center Road; thence southerly to Center Road





The Japanese in internment camps faced bad living conditions and a lack of civil rights



Japanese internment camp

Closure Activity

- In groups, use the information in your charts to discuss these questions
 - What similarities do you see between the homefront efforts of WWI and WWII? Differences?
 - What was the biggest change on the U.S. home front during WWII?
 - What were the positive effects of the homefront effort? Negatives?
 - Which group had it the “best” during the war? Who had it the “worst”?