

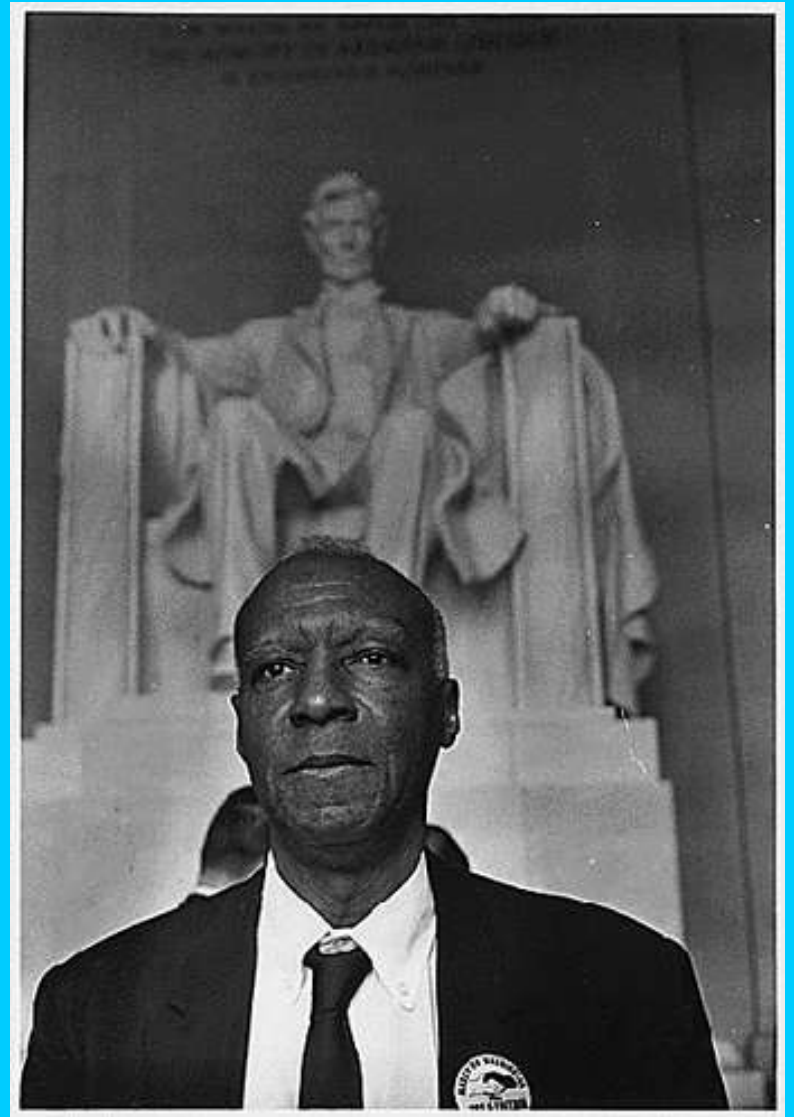
WWII

*The student will identify the origins,
major developments, and the domestic
impact of World War II*

Read the slides and complete the
pop quiz at the end!

**Email the answers to the pop quiz
to me by Tuesday night at 10pm**

A. Philip Randolph

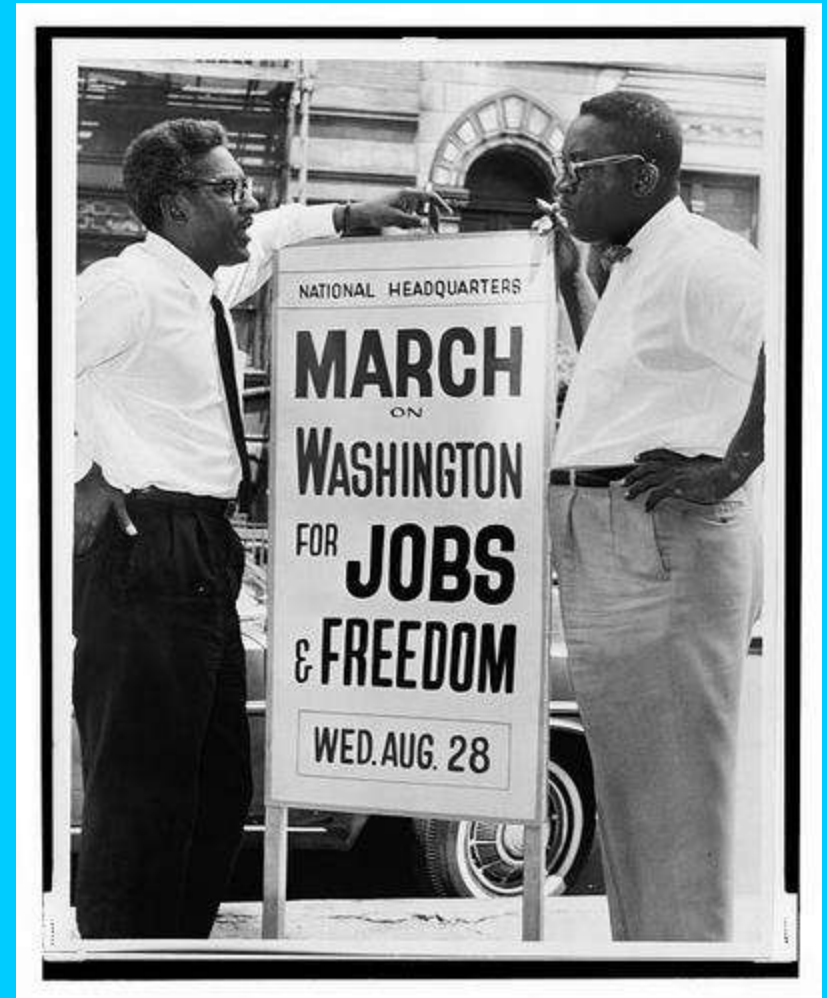


A. Philip Randolph organized the *March on Washington* based on the principle of nonviolent mass action. Its first victory was in June 1941, when **President Franklin Roosevelt issued an Executive Order banning discrimination in the federal government and the defense industry**, after Randolph had threatened to lead a march into the nation's capital.

In 1948, Randolph secured another historic Executive Order from President Harry Truman to ban racial segregation in the armed forces.

In the 1950s and 1960s, both Randolph and Martin Luther King, Jr. worked to inspire the **1963 March on Washington** for Jobs and Freedom. The march was the largest demonstration to date for racial and economic equality. Randolph inspired mass nonviolent action.

March on Washington: 1963





Pearl Harbor

- **December 7, 1941:** an unprovoked attack on American naval base in Hawaii
 - 2,403 killed; 1,178 injured
 - Much of US Pacific navy fleet destroyed
- FDR calls it *“a date which will live in infamy”*
- 94% of Americans had been isolationists before the attack in Hawaii
 - After the attack, America changed its mind
- FDR DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN (but has to help Britain with Germany first)
- What does December 7th have in common with September 11th?

The U.S. Enters the War

- The United States entered the fighting of World War II in 1941, though the war actually started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.
- The grand strategy employed by the United States, Great Britain, and the other Allied Forces in World War II was to use the bulk of their resources to defeat Nazi Germany first before focusing on Japan.

Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

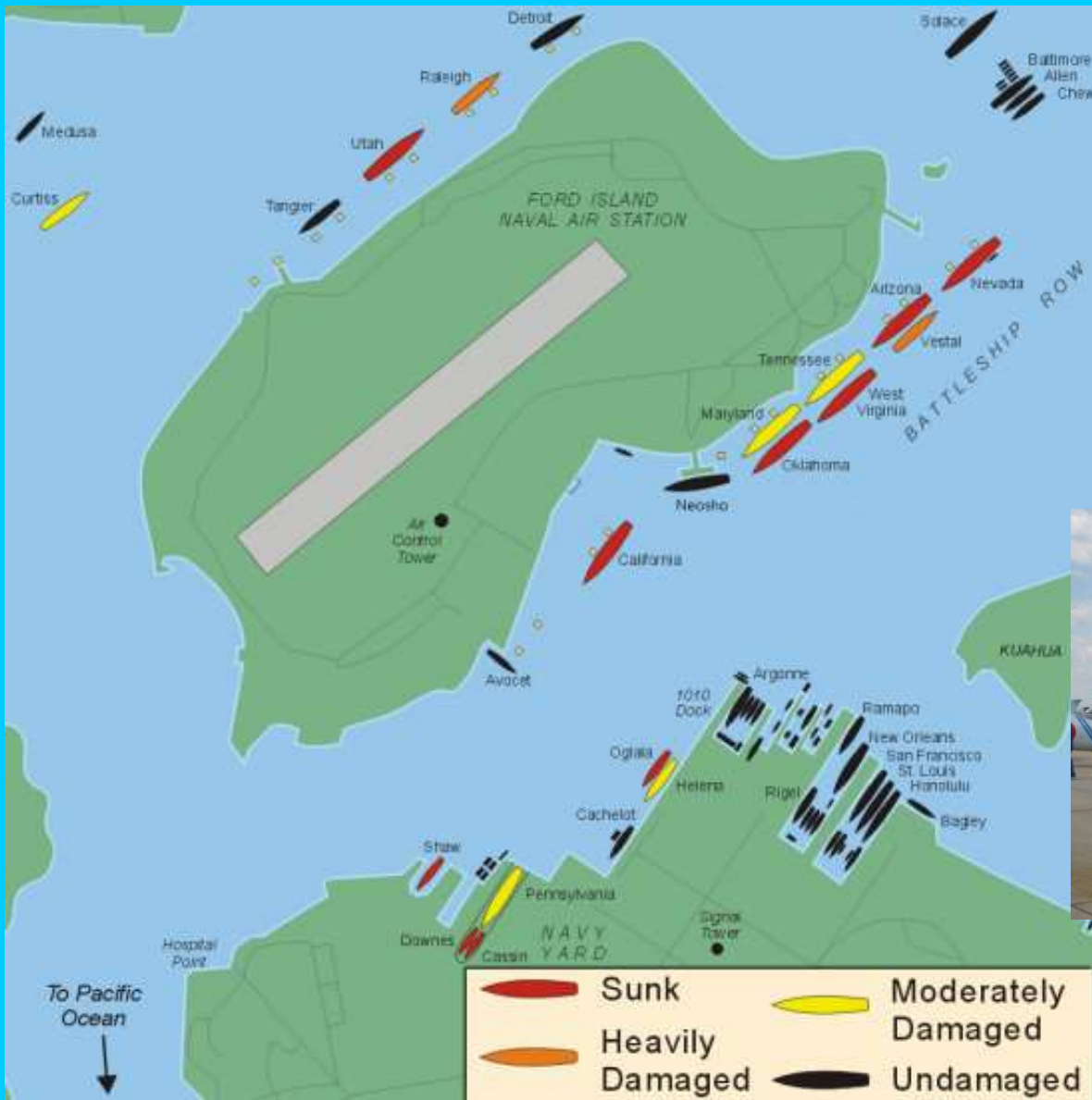


Photo # 80-G-71198 Japanese planes prepare to take off to attack Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec. 1941



Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1st EXTRA

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1941

1 PAGE—HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U. S. A., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941—44 CENTS

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WAR! OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES

(Associated Press by Trans-Pacific Telephone)
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt announced this morning that Japanese planes had attacked Manila and Pearl

SIX KNOWN DEAD, 21 INJURED, AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Attack Made On Island's Defense Areas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Text of a White House announcement detailing the attack on the Hawaiian Islands is:

"The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor from the air and all naval and military activities on the island at Oahu, present American base in the Hawaiian Islands."

Oahu was attacked at 7:55 this morning by Japanese planes.

The King, last resident of Japan, was seen as plane wing tip.

Many other wave of bombers streamed through the island morning sky from the southwest and they were visible as a column of black smoke.

According to an uncorroborated report received at the governor's office, the Japanese fleet from Midway Island reached Oahu waters about 10:00 a.m. today.

It was also reported that the governor's

CIVILIANS ORDERED OFF STREETS

The army has ordered that all civilians stay off the streets and highways and not use telephones.

Evidence that the Japanese attack has penetrated Oahu was shown by three billowing plumes of smoke in the Pearl Harbor and Hickam air fields.

All navy personnel and civilian defense workers, with the exception of women, have been ordered to duty at Pearl Harbor.

The Pearl Harbor highway was immediately closed to all traffic.

A building where the day emergency hospital is located, after the bomb had exploded, started.

Thousands of telephones, with almost no exception, were destroyed.

At the Star-Bulletin office the phone calls delayed the single operator and it was impossible for this newspaper, for sometime, to handle the flood of calls.

Miss also an emergency operator was called.

HOUR OF ATTACK—7:55 A. M.

An official word report from department headquarters, more public should be held 11:00 a.m. from the first attack was at 7:55 a.m. When the first attack was at 7:55 a.m., planes over Pearl Harbor.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION

First indication of the raid came shortly before 8 this morning when anti-aircraft guns around Pearl Harbor began sending up a thunderous barrage.

At the same time a vast cloud of black smoke arose from the port base and also from Hickam field where flames could be seen.

SOME NEAR GOVERNOR'S MANSION

Shortly before 8:30 a bomb fell near Wrentham Plaza, the residence of the governor, Governor Poindexter and Secretary Charles M. Hite were there.

It was reported that the bomb killed an unidentified Chinese man, owner of the stage in front of the Hyman Cerrage Co. whose windows were broken.

C. S. Daniels, a welder, heard a fragment of shell as bomb at South and Ocean sts. which he brought onto the City Hall. This fragment weighed about a pound.

At 12:05 p. m. today Governor Poindexter telephoned to the Star-Bulletin announcing he had declared a state of emergency for the entire territory.

He announced that Edward I. Dyer, acting secretary of the major disaster account, has been appointed director under the M.D.A. law's provisions.

Governor Poindexter urged all residents of

Hundreds City Bom

Shooting of American planes during the raid.

President Roosevelt today signed a law which would allow the use of the atomic bomb against Japan.

Just after Pearl Harbor was hit, the navy ship USS Arizona was hit.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.

The ship was hit by a bomb which fell on the deck.





Photo # U.S. Army C-5904 Rescuing survivor near USS West Virginia, during Pearl Harbor raid

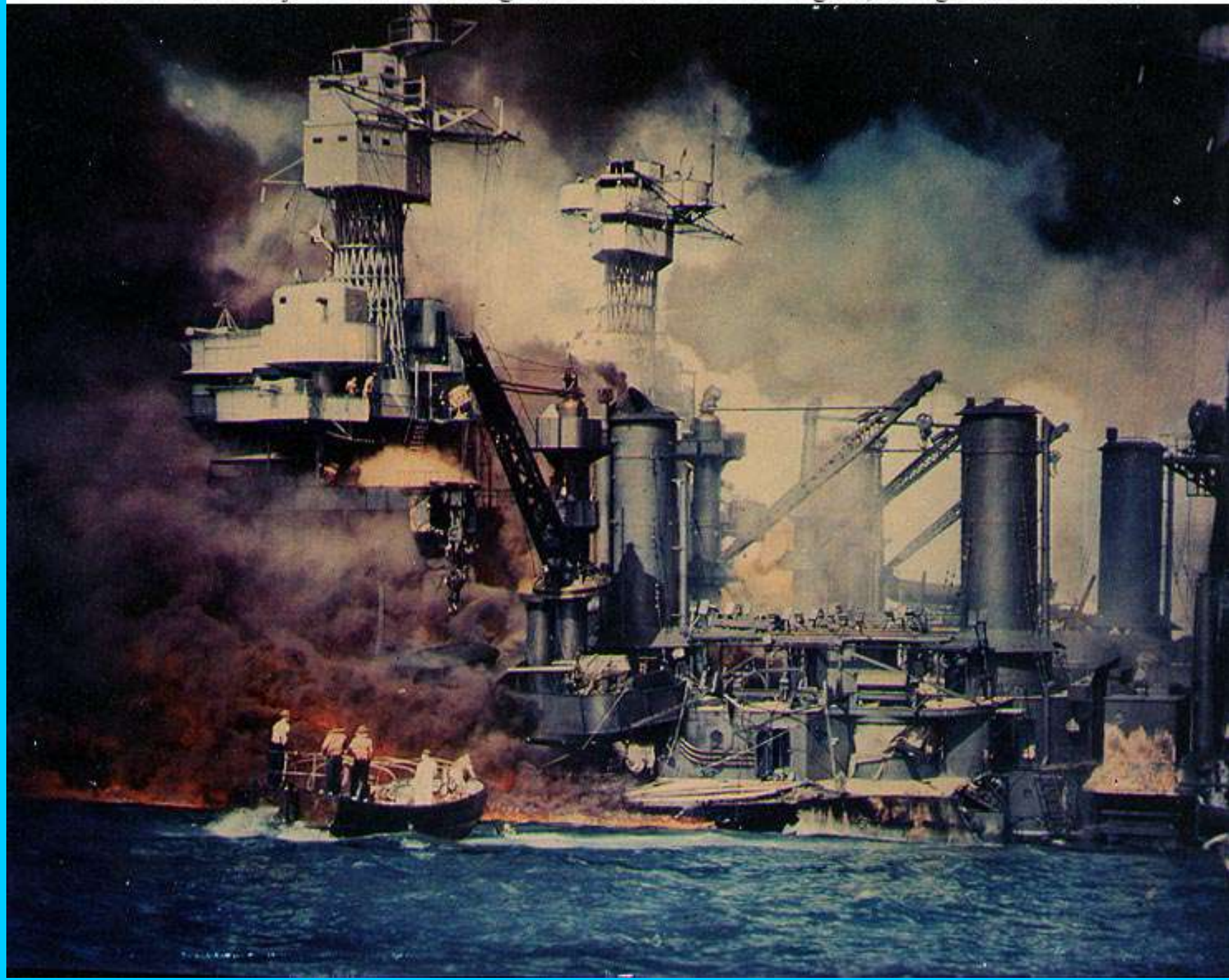


Photo # NH 97398 USS West Virginia sunk and burning at Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec.1941



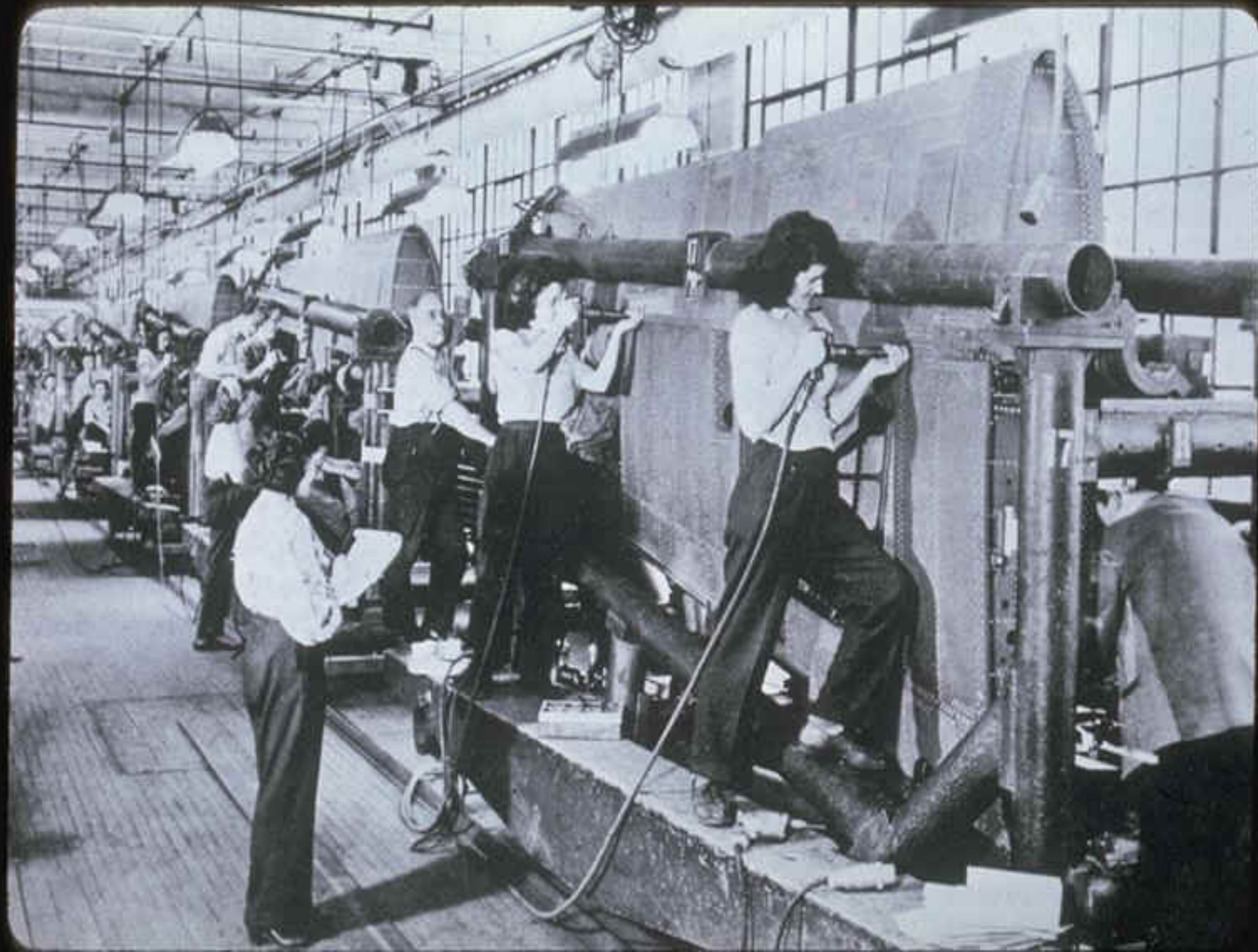
Mobilization for WWII

- 5 million American volunteer
- Another 10 million drafted (Selective Service)
- 18 million working in war industries
 - *Less than 25% hired African Americans*
- Selective Service and War Production Board a sign the U.S. is mobilizing.
- Weekly paychecks rose 35%
- Unemployment falls to 1.2%
- **Impacted the American economy by permanently ending the Great Depression.**

Women of the War



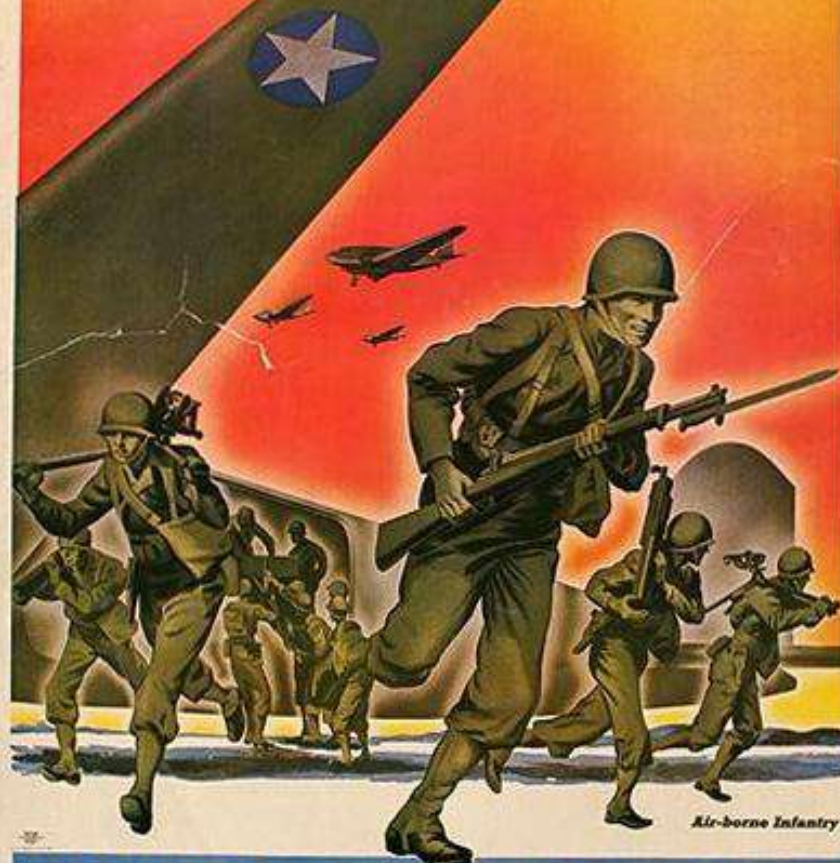
- Iconic image from World War II.
- Symbolizes women who joined the workforce in heavy industry.
- This famous picture is known as **Rosie the Riveter**



Rationing

- **Office of Price Administration (OPA)** set limits on prices, keeping them manageable (slow down the inflation!)
- OPA also set up a system where households received ***rationing coupons*** (c-books) to be used for buying such scarce goods as meat, shoes, sugar, coffee, and **gasoline**.
- Americans participated in order to control consumption of resources.

ACTION!



Air-borne Infantry

MEN of 18 and 19 . . . Choose Your Combat Branch
INFANTRY • AIR FORCES • FIELD ARTILLERY • COAST ARTILLERY
ENGINEERS • SIGNAL CORPS • ARMORED FORCE • CAVALRY

APPLY AT ANY U. S. ARMY RECRUITING AND INDUCTION STATION



Rationing



<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>	<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>
<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>	<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>
<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>	<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>
<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>	<p>1 SUGAR ALLOWANCE COUPON 1 Pound For Home Food Processing Pound</p> <p>This coupon authorizes the holder to whom it was issued to receive 1 pound of sugar, which is to be used only to conserve fruit, fruit juices, or other foods as specified in the Regulations for the use of the person or persons listed on the Home Canning Sugar Application (Form No. R-323) or the Special Purpose Application (Form No. R-325) on file at the office of the Board indicated below.</p> <p>Serial Number of War Ration Book</p> <p>Board No. State</p> <p><small>U. S. GPO 16-52220-1</small></p>

FUEL OIL 100 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 100 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 100 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 25 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS
FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 5 GALLONS

SALES TAX NO. 7134

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

FUEL OIL RATION

Class B Consumer Coupons

Dealers in fuel oil or their representatives are hereby authorized to deliver fuel oil to the following persons or to agents at the specified address only, and are required to detach from this class coupon having a postage value equal to the quantity of fuel oil delivered, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Price Administration in effect at the time of such delivery.

Issued to _____

For use at _____

(Name and number)

(City and state)

For period from _____ to _____

This class coupon is valid for the delivery of fuel oil in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons in charge coupons.

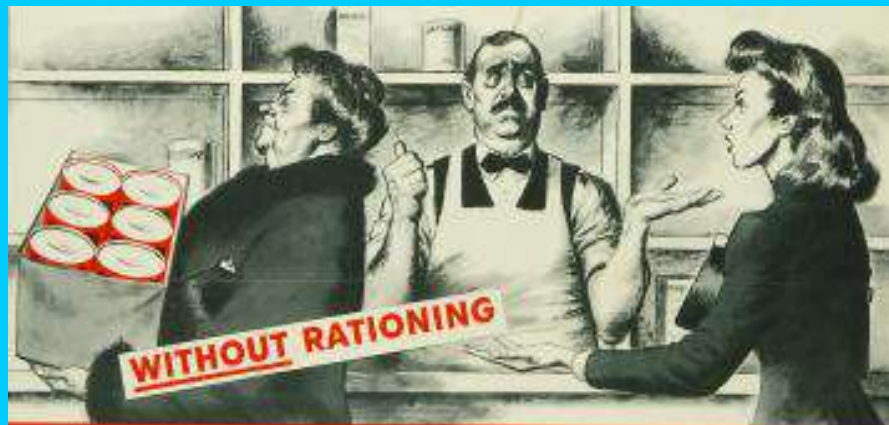
Over issued _____

For delivery at _____

Received by _____

(Name and address of recipient of fuel oil)

ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 1	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 1	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 1	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 1	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 1
ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 2	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 2	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 2	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 2	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 2
ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 3	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 3	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 3	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 3	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 3
ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 4	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 4	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 4	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 4	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 4
ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 5	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 5	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 5	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 5	ZONE A1 FUEL OIL 25 UNITS PERIOD 5
FUEL OIL 250 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 250 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 250 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 250 GALLONS	FUEL OIL 250 GALLONS



WITHOUT RATIONING

Rationing means
a fair share for all of us



WITH RATIONING

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



War-time Conversion

- **War Production Board (WPB)** said which industries would switch to wartime production
 - *Mechanical pencils turned out bomb parts*
 - *Bedspring maker made mosquito netting.*
 - *Soft-drink company started filling explosives.*
- WPB also set a list of **conserved materials**
 - Iron, tin, paper, cooking fat
- What may have Henry Ford's company converted to during World War II?

Internment of Japanese Americans



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 Santa Clara, State of California, lying generally north and northwest of the following boundary: Beginning at the point on the Santa Cruz-Santa Clara County line, due west of a line drawn through the peak of Loma Prieta; thence due east along said line through said peak to its intersection with Llagas Creek; thence downstream along said creek toward Madrone to the point where it is crossed by Llagas Avenue; thence northeasterly on Llagas Avenue to U.S. Highway No. 101; thence northerly on said Highway No. 101 to Cochran Road; thence northeasterly on Cochran Road to its junction with Stokely Road; thence easterly on Stokely Road to Madrone Springs; thence along a line projected due east from Madrone Springs to its intersection with the Santa Clara-San Joaquin County line; together with all portions of Santa Clara County not previously covered by Exclusion Orders of this Headquarters.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 96, this Headquarters, dated May 23, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 30, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to move into, or out of, the above area after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 23, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Men's Gymnasium,
San Jose State College,
4th and San Carlos Streets,
San Jose, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Sunday, May 24, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 25, 1942.

Soon after the beginning of World War II, Pres. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066.

The evacuation order rounded-up of 120,000 ***Americans of Japanese heritage*** to one of 10 internment camps—officially called "relocation centers"—in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arkansas.

Why Were the Camps Established?

Roosevelt's executive order was fueled by *anti-Japanese sentiment* and *heightened by the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor*.

More than 2/3 of the Japanese who were interned in the spring of 1942 were citizens of the United States.



All Packed Up and Ready to Go

By Rodger





4-1-42 Lone Pine - arrivals.

288 #



Courtesy of California State Library

Legal Challenges to Internment

Important legal cases were brought against the United States concerning the internment.

In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) the defendants argued their fifth amendment rights were violated by the U.S. government because of their ancestry.

The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the U.S. government.

***Remember that in times of war the gov. can suspend our rights

Other Groups in the Camps

While Japanese-Americans comprised the overwhelming majority of those in the camps, thousands of ***Americans of German, Italian, and other European descent*** were also forced to relocate there.

Many more were classified as "enemy aliens" and subject to increased restrictions.

Lend-lease program

The plan proposed by FDR was to "***lend-lease arms***" and other supplies needed by any country whose security was vital to the defense of the United States.

Following debate, **Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act in 1941**, meeting Great Britain's need for supplies and allowing the United States to prepare for war while remaining officially neutral.

FDR & the Lend-Lease Act: 1941

Arrangement for the transfer of war supplies, including food, machinery, and services, to nations whose defense was considered vital to the defense of the United States in World War II.

The Lend-Lease Act, passed (1941) by the U.S. Congress, gave the President power to sell, transfer, lend, or lease such war materials.

Battle of Midway: June 4-7, 1942

(Naval Art Collection)



The **Battle of Midway**, fought over and near the tiny U.S. mid-Pacific base at Midway atoll, represents the strategic high water mark of Japan's Pacific Ocean war. Prior to this action, Japan possessed general naval superiority over the United States and could usually choose where and when to attack. After Midway, the two opposing fleets were essentially equals, and the United States soon took the offensive.

Battle of Midway

- Essentially, American did to Japan what Japan did to us at Pearl Harbor.
- Midway island was where the Japanese kept their naval fleet and we bombed it.
- By doing this, we weakened their military
- The Battle of Midway is a turning point because the Japanese were never able to recover

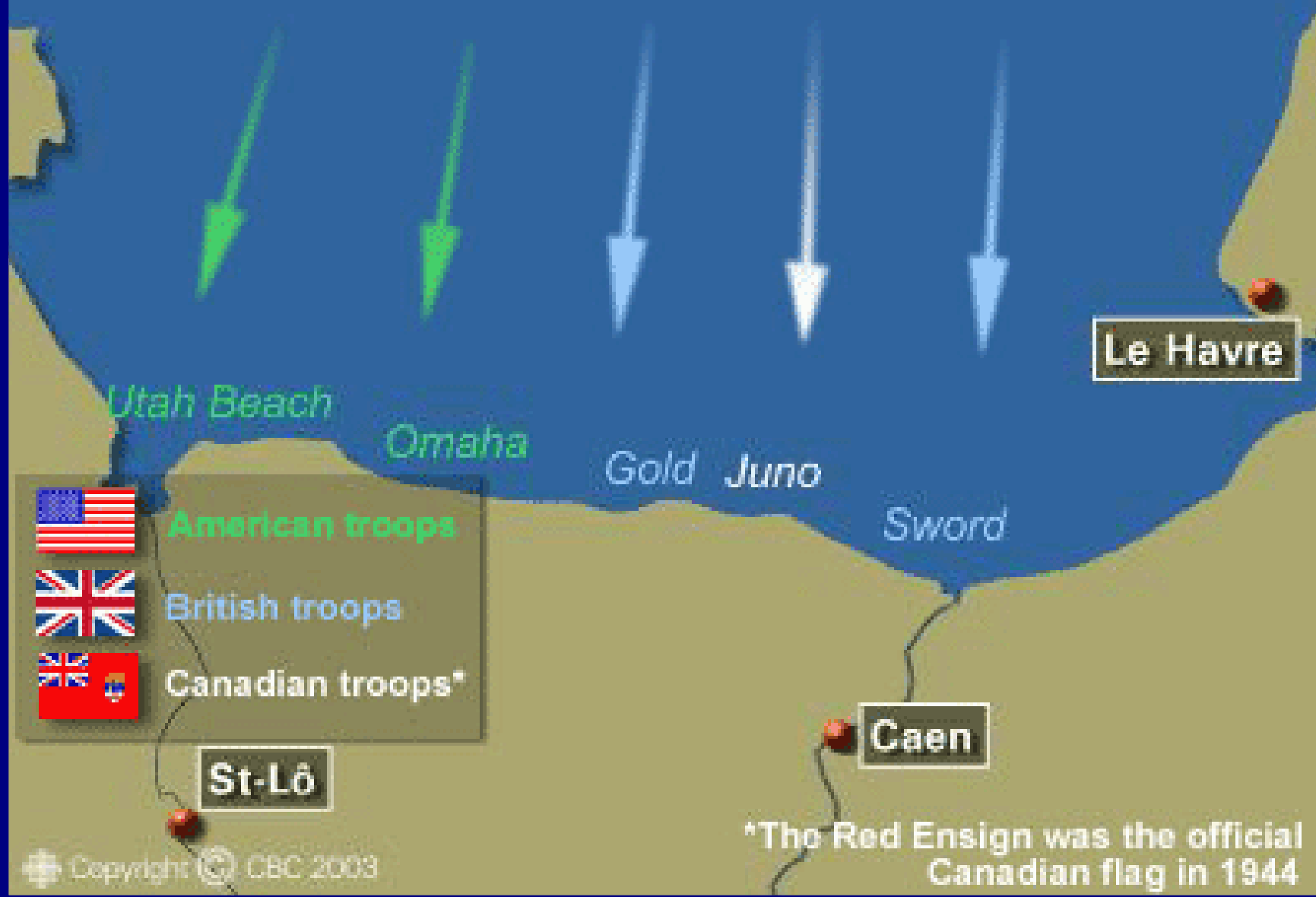
D-Day: June 6, 1944 Invasion of Normandy, France



D day

- Code name- Operation Overload
- Largest Land, Air and Sea assault in history
- If you've ever seen the opening scene of the movie Saving Private Ryan, this is what its about!
- Germany had captured the French city of Normandy. The Allies united to invade Normandy and take it back from the Germans.
- The Allies were successful and marked

ALLIED LANDINGS ON JUNE 6, 1944









Fall of Berlin

-The **Battle of Berlin** was one of the final battles of the European Theater of WW II. In what was known to the Soviets as the "**Berlin Offensive Operation**", two massive Soviet army groups attacked Berlin from the east and south, while a third overran German forces positioned north of Berlin.

-Before the battle was over, German dictator Adolf Hitler and many of his followers committed suicide. The city's defenders surrendered on May 2, 1945.

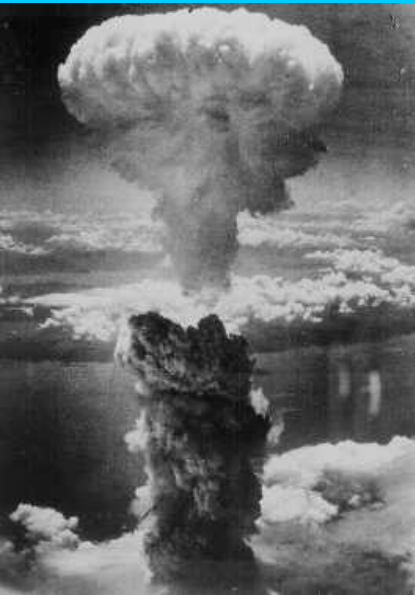
WWII is over! Germany lost AGAIN!

European Theatre vs. Pacific Theatre

- WWII was fought on two fronts:
- European Theatre: All the battles took place on European Soil (land)
 - Ex. Battle of Normandy and Battle of Berlin
- Pacific theatre: All the fighting that took place in the Pacific Ocean (sea)
 - Ex. Battle of Midway

The Atomic Bomb

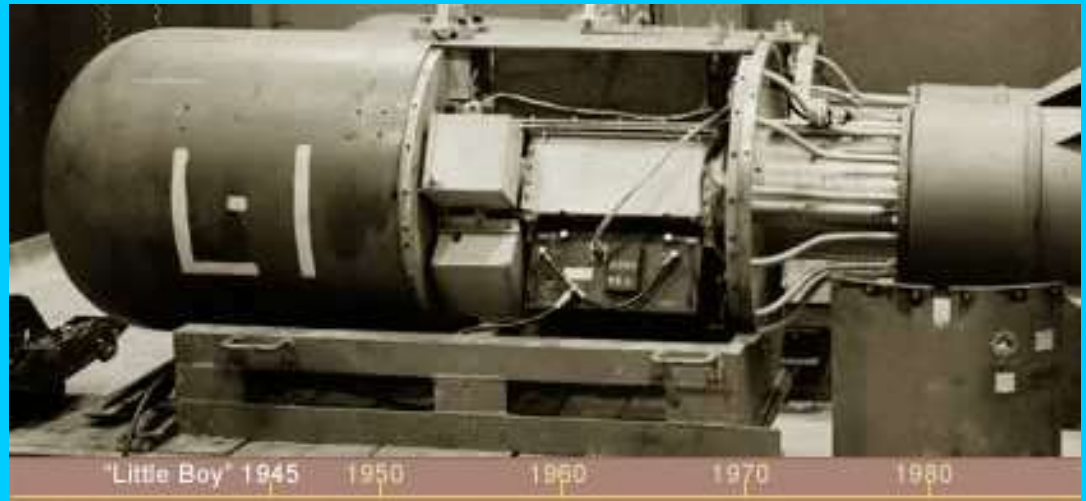
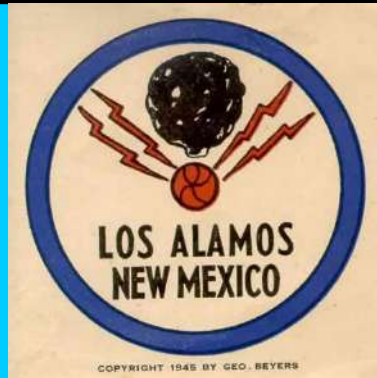
- The MANHATTAN PROJECT (code name for the development of the A Bomb)
 - TOP SECRET project led by J. Robert Oppenheimer to develop an atomic bomb in LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico



- Hiroshima (August 6, 1945)
- Nagasaki (August 9, 1945)
- Surrender finally comes
- Why drop these bombs?



Los Alamos



Prominent physicists, such as J. Robert Oppenheimer, knew that the energy released by nuclear fission could be transformed into an extraordinarily powerful bomb.

America's response was the creation of the Manhattan Project and the Los Alamos Laboratory.

On July 16, 1945, a bomb was successfully tested near New Mexico. The production of this bomb ushered in the ***atomic age***.

The development of these weapons represented the culmination of more than three years of intense research and development effort.

At Los Alamos, science and technology combined to produce a weapon of incredible power; enough even to end the most destructive war in history.

Economic & Political Implications of Dropping the Atomic Bomb

- Nuclear Power could also be used for new domestic technologies
- Soviet Union was deeply offended we didn't tell them about the atomic bomb testing
 - Couldn't we trust them? Were we trying to send a message of strength to them?
- President Harry S. Truman's made the decision to drop the bomb on Japan to end WWII
- Wait a second, where did President Truman come from? I thought FDR was the president that took us into WWII...
- By the end of WWII FDR died and Truman became the next President!



POP Quiz

- 1. Who organized a March on Washington to protest racial discrimination? What was the outcome of this protest?
- 2. What was the code name for the development of the Atomic Bomb?
- 3. What was the largest land, air and sea assault in history?
- 4. What is the date that will live in infamy? What happened on that day?
- 5. Which battle was fought in the Pacific theatre? What is the significance of that battle?
- 6. What happened to Japanese Americans after the bombing of Pearl Harbor?
- 7. What did Congress pass that gave the President power to sell, transfer, lend, or lease such war materials.
- 8. What did the WPB do?
- 9. List 5 things that were rationed during WWII
- 10. What was largest demonstration to date for racial and economic equality?
 - **Type your answers to this quiz and email it to me by 10pm on Tuesday night sherry.james@henry.k12.ga.us**