

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Allies Turn the Tide

The Allies developed a “Europe First” plan to defeat Hitler. Victories at Stalingrad and Midway proved to be key turning points. Allied dominance in North Africa, the invasion of Italy, and bombing raids in Germany increased pressure on the Axis.

Section 2: The Home Front

Women and minorities benefited from new job opportunities in wartime industries. Civil liberties, however, suffered, as Japanese Americans were sent to internment camps. Daily life changed as Americans made sacrifices to support the war effort.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: Victory in Europe and the Pacific

The D-Day invasion opened a second front in Europe. Allied troops advanced to Berlin from east and west. Hitler committed suicide, and Germany surrendered. Truman decided to drop two atomic bombs on Japan. Japan surrendered, and the war finally ended.

Section 4: The Holocaust

Hitler's racist and anti-Semitic beliefs led to a systematic persecution of the Jews. His "final solution" was to exterminate all Jews. More than six million died in concentration camps. The Allies, occupied with battle plans, were slow to respond to the ongoing tragedy.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: Effects of the War

Despite agreements at Yalta and Potsdam, Stalin eventually created communist states in much of Eastern Europe. A new commitment to international cooperation was reflected in the founding of the UN. The U.S. embraced its new role as a global superpower.

Objectives

- Analyze the reasons for and impact of the Allies' "Europe First" strategy.
- Explain why the battles of Stalingrad and Midway were major turning points in the war.
- Discuss how the Allies put increasing pressure on the Axis in North Africa and Europe.



Terms and People

- **Dwight Eisenhower** – American general and commander of Allied forces
- **George S. Patton, Jr.** – American general and tank commander
- **unconditional surrender** – giving up completely without any concessions
- **saturation bombing** – dropping massive amounts of bombs to inflict maximum damage

Terms and People (continued)

- **strategic bombing** – dropping bombs on key targets to destroy the enemy's capacity to make war
- **Tuskegee Airmen** – African American fighter squadron
- **Chester Nimitz** – Commander of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific
- **Battle of Midway** – American victory and turning point of the war in the Pacific



How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?

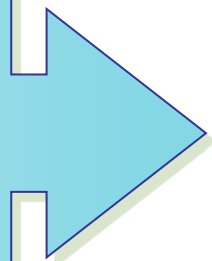
After the dark days of 1942, the Allies began to make important advances.

Tough years of fighting lay ahead, but many began to see a glimmer of hope.

The Allies viewed Germany as the most dangerous Axis Power.



The German military could:

- bomb Britain
 - fight both the U.S. and British navies
 - invade the Soviet Union
- 

For these reasons, the Allies agreed to a “Europe First” strategy to defeat Hitler.

The U.S. moved quickly to produce military supplies and send them to Europe.

Hitler was determined to **prevent the supplies** from reaching Europe.

German **U-boats** sank thousands of supply ships in the North Atlantic.

New technology such as **radar** helped the Allies target the U-boats and **restore the supply lines.**

Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941. Millions of soldiers and civilians died in fierce fighting.

After a long struggle, **the Soviets defeated the Germans at Stalingrad.**



Thousands of **Germans surrendered.**

The **Battle of Stalingrad** proved to be a major turning point of the war in Europe.

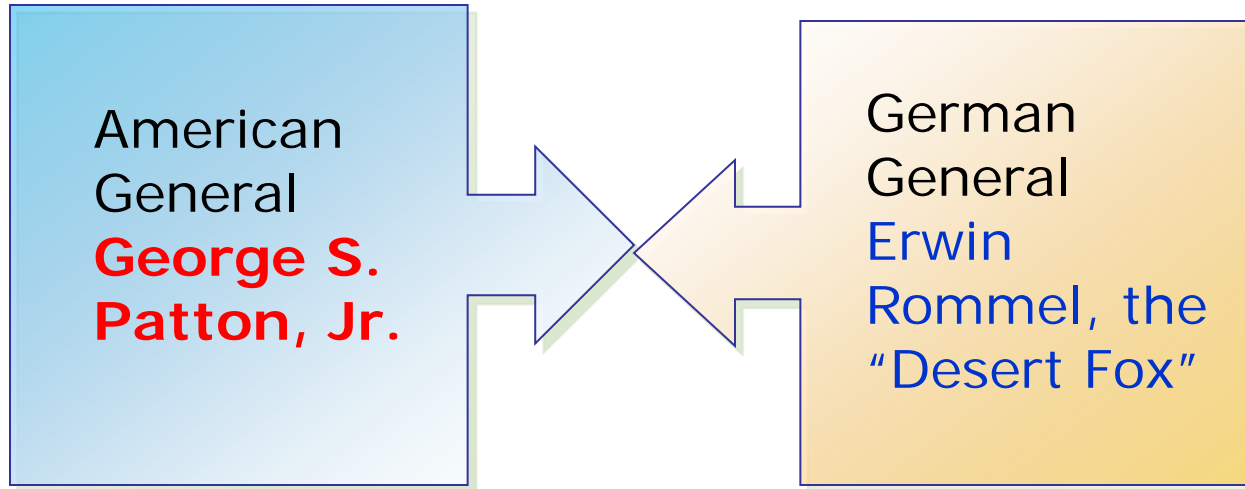
- Nazi armies were forced to **retreat westward**, back toward Germany.
- The Soviet Union was now on the offensive.
- **Hitler's dream of dominating Europe was crushed.**

Meanwhile, Allied forces pressured the Axis on another front—the deserts of North Africa.



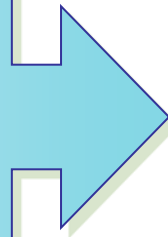
- General **Dwight Eisenhower** commanded the Allied invasion.
- Heat, sandstorms, and scorpions made conditions difficult.

Tank battles dominated the fighting, pitting two brilliant tank strategists against each other.



Patton eventually defeated Rommel's Afrika Korps, forcing a German surrender.

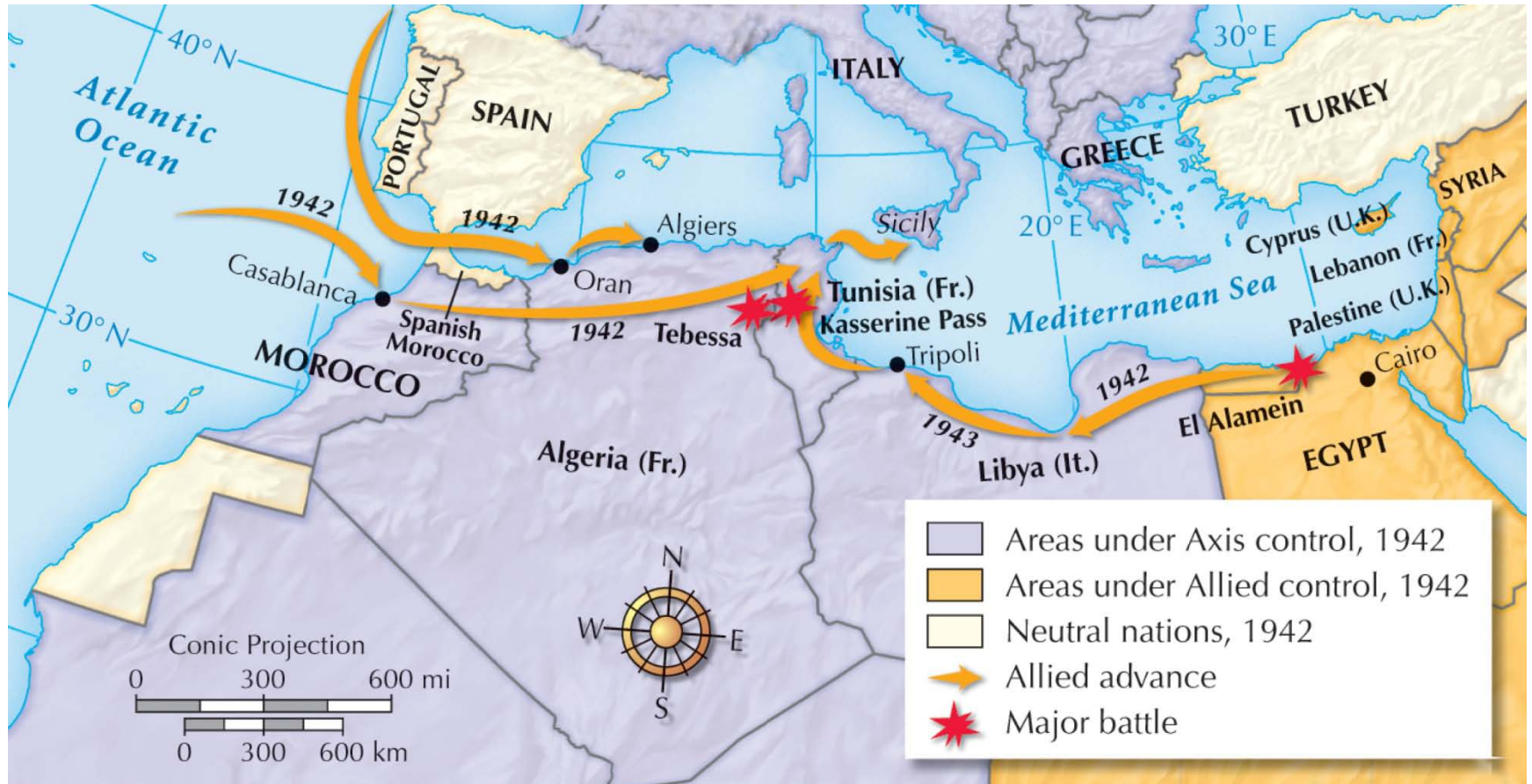
The Allied victory in North Africa paved the way for an invasion of Italy, with forces capturing Sicily.



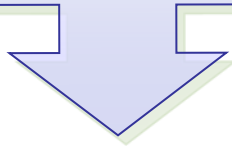
The campaign ended the rule of Benito Mussolini.

In 1943, Italy surrendered to the Allies.

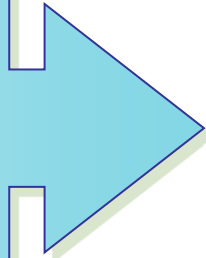
Allied Advances



The Allies next took the fight to the air.



Bombers launched **nonstop attacks** against Germany.

- massive **saturation bombing**
 - pinpoint **strategic bombing**
- 

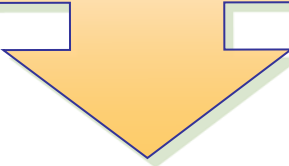
The goal was **unconditional surrender**.

While battles raged in Europe, the Allies continued to fight Japanese advances in the Pacific.

At **Midway**, Allied aircraft carriers and fighter planes were victorious in fierce fighting.



The **Battle of Midway** proved to be a major turning point of the war in the Pacific.



- Japan's momentum was finally halted.
- Americans took the offensive, moving on to defeat the Japanese at **Guadalcanal**.
- Now the **Allies began advancing**—toward Japan.

Objectives

- Explain how World War II increased opportunities for women and minorities.
- Analyze the effects of the war on civil liberties for Japanese Americans and others.
- Examine how the need to support the war effort changed American lives.



Terms and People

- **A. Philip Randolph** – African American labor leader
- **Executive Order 8802** – measure that assured fair hiring practices in jobs funded with government money
- **bracero program** – program in which laborers were brought from Mexico to work on American farms
- **internment** – temporary imprisonment

Terms and People (continued)

- ***Korematsu v. United States*** – Supreme Court case that upheld the government's wartime internment policy
- **442nd Regimental Combat Team** – Japanese American combat team that became the most decorated military unit in American history
- **rationing** – system that limits the amount of certain goods people can buy
- **OWI** – Office of War Information, encouraged support of the war effort



How did the war change America at home?

The war stirred patriotism even as it brought out long-simmering fears and tensions.

Americans from different backgrounds living in different places across the country made huge sacrifices to support the war effort.

Wartime America saw industries gearing up to produce military goods.

With men joining the army in huge numbers, women stepped into jobs in businesses and factories.

Unlike the past,

- Women worked in both light and heavy industries.
- Married and older women worked.

Wartime changes to the workforce had long-lasting effects.

- Women earned paychecks and gained knowledge and experience.
- Future generations benefited from new opportunities.
- Day-care options for children expanded.



African Americans hoped for similar job opportunities, but were disappointed.

Leaders called for a
"Double V" campaign.

Victory against fascism
abroad

Victory against
discrimination at home

Yet many jobs, including those in the government and the military, remained **segregated**.

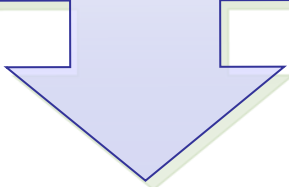
Labor leader **A. Phillip Randolph** urged Roosevelt to end discrimination in government-funded training, employment, and military service.

Under pressure, FDR issued **Executive Order 8802**.

Assured fair hiring practices in government jobs

Such victories set the stage for the civil rights struggles to come.


Migration patterns changed as people moved across the country—especially to cities—seeking jobs in wartime industries.



Bracero program

- To alleviate the **loss of workers in rural areas**, Mexican laborers were brought in to work on American farms.
- Agricultural industries would continue to hire migratory labor in the West for years to come.

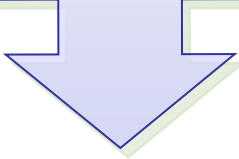
Population changes and racial tensions at times **triggered violence**.



- Urban riots
- Zoot suit attacks

Despite this, African Americans and Mexican Americans **continued to contribute to the war effort**.

Wartime fears also led to discrimination against Americans from Germany, Italy, and Japan.



In time, **suspicion focused on Japanese Americans.**
They were targeted for a combination of reasons.

- Racism
- Lack of political clout
- Their fewer numbers and relative isolation

By **executive order**, more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were forced to sell their homes and belongings.

They were then sent to isolated **internment** camps.





They remained in the camps for the rest of the war.

Some Japanese Americans **went to court** to fight for their civil liberties.

Their efforts **failed**.

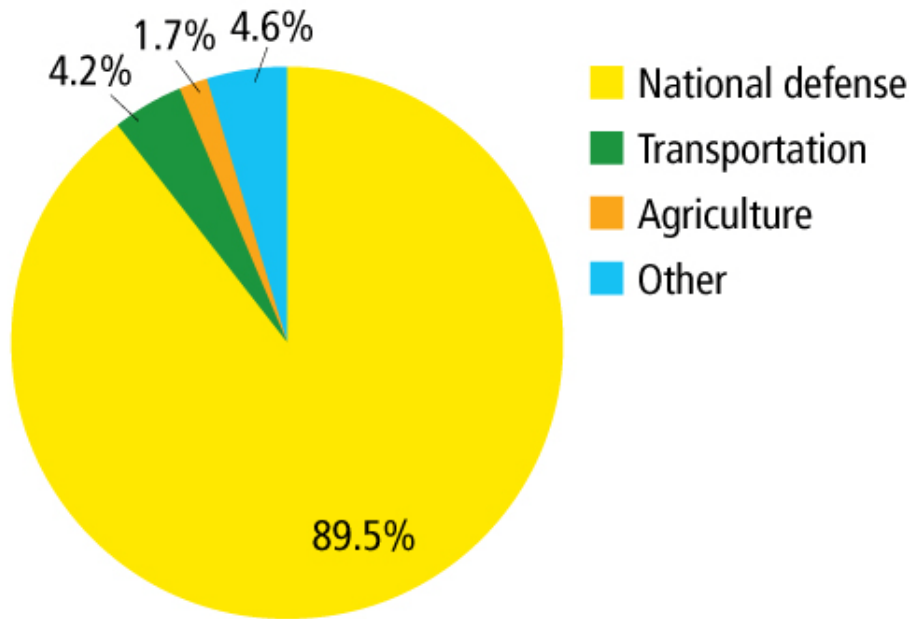
Korematsu v. United States (1944)

The Facts	The Issue	The Decision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1942, FDR ordered that select people could be banned from war zones. • The army relocated Japanese Americans on the West Coast to internment camps. • Fred Korematsu was arrested for resisting the army's orders. 	<p>Korematsu argued that he was denied equal protection under the law because he was a Japanese American.</p>	<p>The court held that the military order was justified for security reasons.</p>

The war effort had a huge effect on the economy.

- The national debt skyrocketed.
- Taxes increased.
- Wages and prices were controlled.

Federal Spending, 1945



SOURCE: *Budget of the United States Government, Historical Tables*

As industries cranked out military goods, consumer goods became scarce.

**Americans made many sacrifices,
looking toward victory.**

Americans were urged to do all they could to support the war effort, and they responded to the call.

- Shopped with ration books
- Bought war bonds
- Planted victory gardens
- Collected scrap metal and other materials



Objectives

- Analyze the planning and impact of the D-Day invasion of France.
- Understand how the Allies achieved final victory in Europe.
- Explore the reasons that President Truman decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan.



Terms and People

- **D-Day** – June 6, 1944, the day Allied forces invaded France
- **Battle of the Bulge** – German counterattack that failed, resulting in an Allied victory
- **Harry S. Truman** – President during the end of World War II
- **island hopping** – American strategy of capturing selected islands in the Pacific in a steady path to Japan

Terms and People (continued)

- **kamikaze** – Japanese pilots who deliberately crashed their planes into American ships
- **Albert Einstein** – world-famous scientist who alerted Roosevelt of the need to develop atomic weapons
- **Manhattan Project** – code name for the program to develop an atomic bomb
- **J. Robert Oppenheimer** – key leader of the Manhattan Project



How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?

It took years of **hard fighting** to reverse Axis advances and move toward victory.

A **new weapon** finally ended the war, changing both warfare and global politics forever.

In 1943, Allied leaders agreed to open a second front in the war in Europe.

American and British troops would cross the English Channel and **invade France.**

- The **secret operation** was code-named **Operation Overlord.**
- General **Dwight Eisenhower** was the mission's commander.

Operation Overlord was a massive operation.

It required careful planning and involved an elaborate hoax to fool the enemy about where troops would land.

On **D-Day**, June 6, 1944, the Allies landed at Normandy.



Amid intense fighting, the Allies captured the beaches.

Within a month, more than one million troops landed in France.



The Allies seized the momentum.

The Americans and British advanced from the west, liberating Paris.

The Soviets advanced from the east, liberating Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, and Hungary.

Hitler launched a counterattack, creating a **bulge** in the American lines.

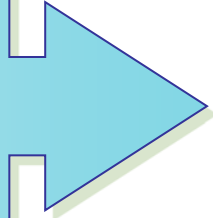
The Americans pushed back, forcing a German retreat.



The **Allies** soon surrounded **Berlin**, preparing for an all-out assault on Hitler's capital

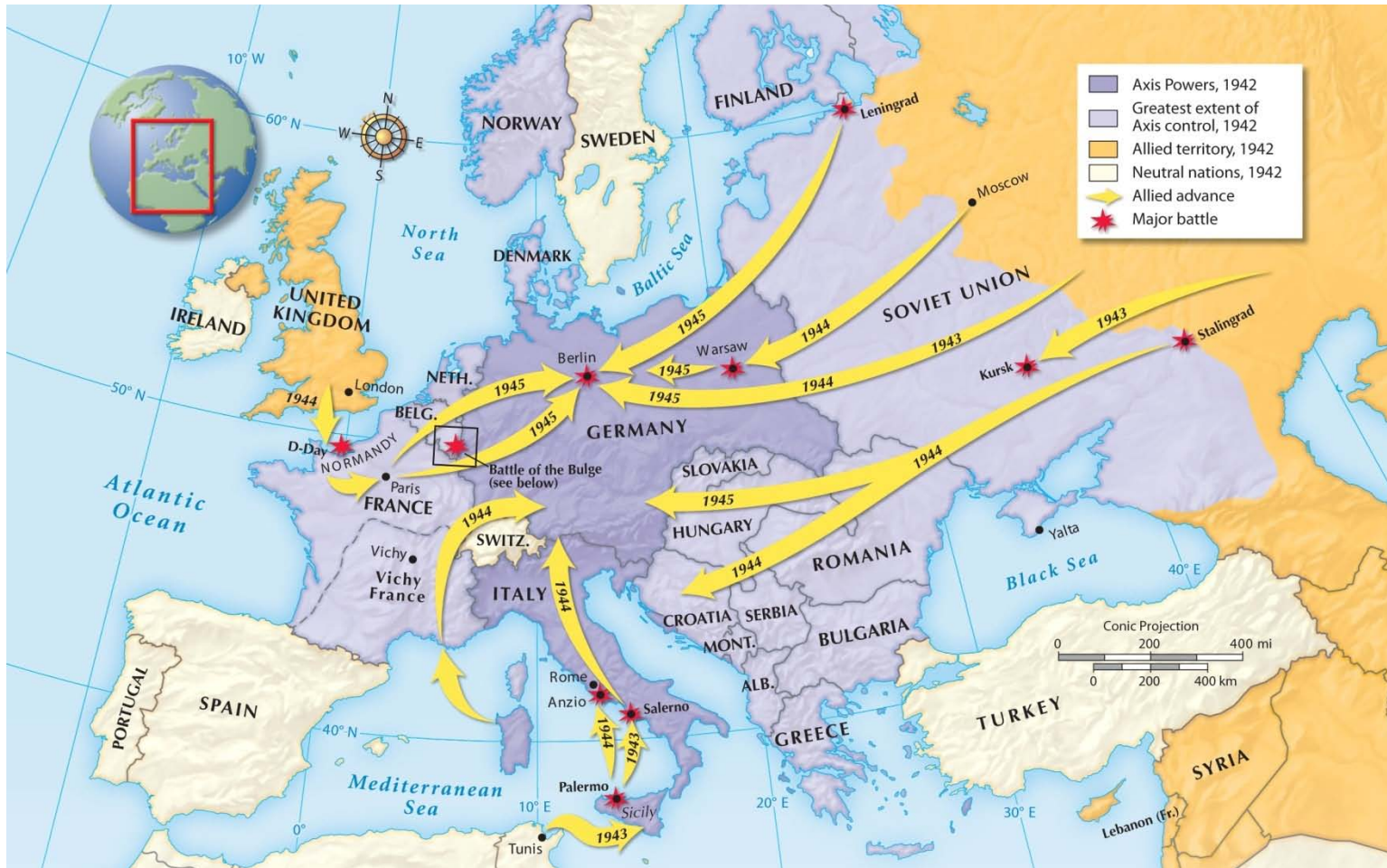


Hitler had fallen into **madness**, giving orders that were not obeyed and planning attacks that were not carried out.



In April 1945, **Hitler** committed **suicide**.
Germany **surrendered**.

World War II in Europe, 1942–1945



With the German surrender, the Allies celebrated V-E Day, hailing their hard-fought victory in Europe.

FDR did not live to join the celebrations. He died a few weeks earlier.

The new President was **Harry S. Truman.**

War still raged in the Pacific, where the Allies were fighting their way toward Japan.

- Battles during the **island-hopping** campaign were fierce, with **high casualties** on both sides.
- **Kamikazes** crashed into American ships. Japanese troops **fought to the death**.
- An intense bombing campaign leveled much of Tokyo. Still, **Japan refused to surrender**.

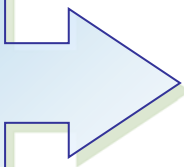
Early in the war, FDR had authorized scientists to develop an atomic bomb.

The top secret program was code-named the **Manhattan Project**.

The bomb was successfully tested in July 1945.

Now it was up to Truman to decide if and when to use it.

The
Japanese
refused to
surrender.



An **invasion** of Japan
could cost up to
1,000,000 American
lives.

**Truman's chief priority was to save
American lives.**

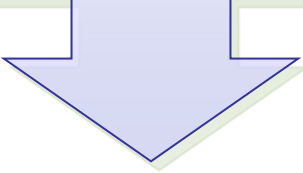
On August 6, 1945, U.S. pilots dropped an atomic bomb on **Hiroshima**.

Three days later, they dropped a second bomb on **Nagasaki**.

On August 15, Emperor Hirohito surrendered.



The Allies celebrated V-J Day, marking victory in Japan.



The most costly war in history was finally over.

World War II in the Pacific, 1942–1945



Objectives

- Trace the roots and progress of Hitler's campaign against the Jews.
- Explore the goals of Hitler's "final solution" and the nature of the Nazi death camps.
- Examine how the United States responded to the Holocaust.



Terms and People

- **Holocaust** – Nazi attempt to kill Jews and others considered “undesirable”
- **Nuremberg Laws** – German laws discriminating against Jews
- **Kristallnacht** – night of organized violence in which Jews were arrested and killed and synagogues and Jewish businesses destroyed
- **genocide** – willful annihilation of a racial, political, or cultural group

Terms and People (continued)

- **concentration camp** – camp where members of specially designated groups were confined
- **death camp** – concentration camp where prisoners were systematically exterminated
- **War Refugee Board** – U.S. board that worked with the Red Cross to save Jews



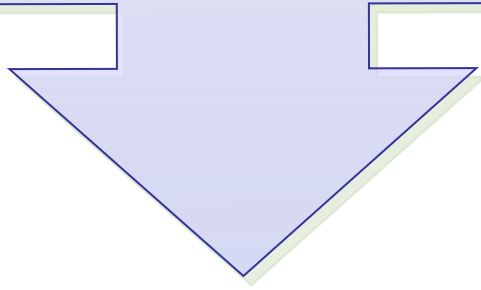
How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?

Hitler found a target for his anger and hatred in Jews and other “undesirables.”

Nazi persecution resulted in the deaths of millions of people.

Roots of the **Holocaust**:

- Racist belief that proclaimed Aryans superior to other people
- Desire by Hitler and others to blame someone for Germany's problems following World War I



Hitler found someone to blame: the Jews.

At first, the focus of persecution was economic.



- Jewish **businesses** were boycotted.
- Jews were **fired** from their jobs.
- Jews were **barred from working** in fields such as banking, law, and medicine.

In time, laws were passed that broadened the persecution.

Nuremberg Laws

- Denied Jews German citizenship
- Banned marriage between Jews and non-Jews
- Segregated Jews at every level of society

The hatred directed against Jews soon turned violent.



Hitler's **secret police** carried out vicious attacks.

During **Kristallnacht**, hundreds of **Jews** were **killed** and Jewish businesses and synagogues **burned**.

Hitler's "final solution to the Jewish question" was **genocide**—extermination of all Jews.

Beginning in the 1930s, Jews were forced from their homes, put onto trains, and taken to **concentration camps**.

Political opponents and anyone labeled "undesirable" also were imprisoned.

Some concentration camps were **death camps**.

There, prisoners were killed in **gas chambers** or **shot**, and their bodies burned.



Prisoners in other camps were forced to perform **heavy labor**, often **brutalized** by the guards.

Some were **tortured** or subjected to horrible **medical experiments**.

Death by **starvation** and **disease** was common.

Millions of people died in concentration camps.



For years, the Allies had received reports of Jews being killed in Nazi camps.

Yet little was done to stop it.

- A 1943 conference to discuss possible rescue plans ended with no concrete action being taken.
- The U.S. and other countries blocked Jews fleeing Germany from immigrating.

Though they expressed concern, American leaders remained **focused on their war plans.**

Some suggested they **bomb the rail lines** leading to the camps.

But the military hesitated to **divert resources needed in battle.**

In 1944, Roosevelt created the **War Refugee Board** in an attempt to help Jews in Eastern Europe. Sadly, **too few were saved.**

When Allied soldiers liberated the camps at war's end, they were stunned by the horror before them.

Americans reacted with an **outpouring of sympathy** and a **desire to help.**

Many survivors eventually **found homes in the U.S.**



The enormity of the Nazi crime led to renewed calls for an independent Jewish state.



- The **state of Israel** was founded in 1948.
- Truman immediately recognized the new nation, and the **U.S. became a staunch ally.**

Objectives

- Evaluate the goals that Allied leaders set for the postwar world.
- Describe the steps that the United States and other nations took toward international cooperation.
- Explain the impact of World War II on the postwar United States.



Terms and People

- **Yalta Conference** – meeting at which Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin discussed plans for the postwar world
- **superpower** – strong country that dominated the postwar world
- **GATT** – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; treaty designed to expand world trade by reducing tariffs
- **United Nations** – organization of nations formed after World War II

Terms and People (continued)

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – UN document affirming basic human rights
- **Geneva Convention** – international agreement governing the humane treatment of wounded soldiers and prisoners of war
- **Nuremberg Trials** – trials in which the Allies prosecuted Nazis for war crimes



What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

World War II changed the United States in profound ways.

The nation emerged from the war as a **superpower**, prepared to take an active role in world affairs.

Even before the war ended, Allied leaders were making plans for the peace.



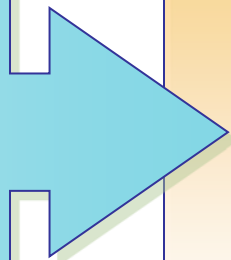
Big Three Meetings, 1945

Location	Participants	Agreements
Yalta	Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free elections for Poland, Bulgaria, Romania
Potsdam	Truman, Atlee, Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide Germany into four zones of occupation • New borders and free elections for Poland • Allow Soviets to claim war reparations

Stalin, however, eventually reneged on the promises made at Yalta and Potsdam.

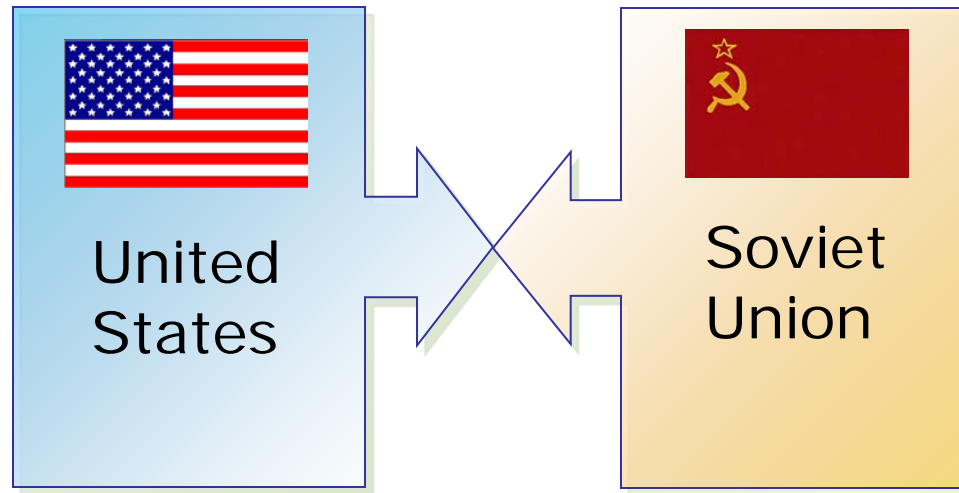


Nearly all of the **Eastern European countries** occupied by Soviet troops at war's end came under **communist control.**



Free elections were never held.

These developments pitted the United States against the Soviet Union.



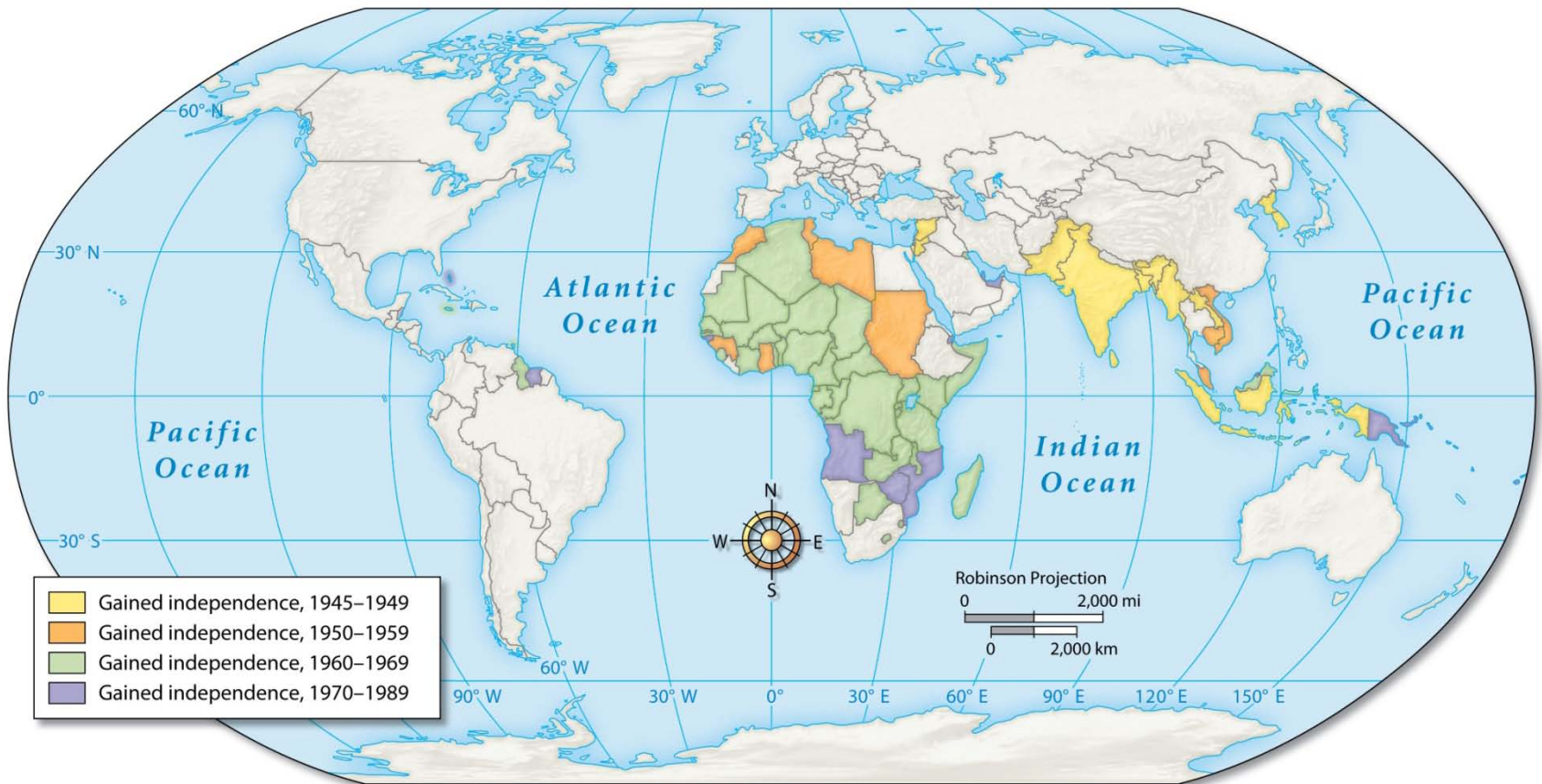
- Both had emerged from the war **strong** and **confident**.
- Both were **world superpowers**.
- But they were **no longer allies**.

The end of the war saw other changes in global politics.



- In Japan, American occupation forces supervised the writing of a **new constitution**.
- In China, the **civil war between Nationalist and communist** forces resumed.
- In Africa, Asia, and Latin America, **former European colonies gained independence**.

The Decline of Imperialism, 1945–1989



As the postwar world took shape, the Allies turned to those responsible for the war's death and destruction.

- Japanese war criminals were tried for committing atrocities and mistreating POWs.
- Nazi war criminals were prosecuted at the **Nuremberg Trials**, which revealed the depth and horror of their crimes.

To prevent future conflicts, many called for increased international cooperation.

Americans took the lead, embracing their new role as citizens of a global superpower. They helped establish:

- The International Monetary Fund
- The World Bank
- The **GATT** treaties

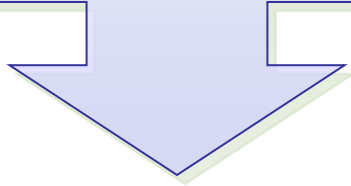
The U.S. also led the charge for the creation of the **United Nations**.

Since it was founded in 1945, the UN worked to make a difference throughout the world.

- Aided the move away from colonialism
- Helped create the state of Israel
- Mediated regional conflicts
- Provided aid to needy nations
- Issued the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The war changed Americans in other ways, too.

In the fight against totalitarianism, Americans turned with renewed pride to the **nation's ideals of freedom and democracy.**



Yet many still faced **racism** at home.

This led to an increased commitment to the fight for civil rights.

The war also brought lasting changes to the nation's economy.



- Ended the Great Depression
- Ushered in decades of growth and prosperity
- Led to an expanded role for government in the economy