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THE SECOND WORLD WAR

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe the major military strategies in both the European and Pacific Theaters.
2. Explain the problems relating to mobilization for, and finance of, the war.
3. Describe the impact of the war on the economy.
4. Assess the impact of the war on women, African Americans, Native Americans, Japanese Americans, and the West.
5. Explain the decisions made at the Yalta Conference.
6. Account for the decision to use the atomic bomb and discuss its consequences.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. United States's early battles
 - A. Retreat in the Pacific
 1. Collapse along the Pacific
 2. Surrender of the Philippines
 3. Japanese strategy
 4. U.S. harassment
 5. Battle of the Coral Sea, May 1942
 - B. Midway: a turning point
 - C. Early setbacks in the Atlantic
 1. Devastation from German submarines
 2. Strategy of small patrol vessels
- II. Mobilization at home
 - A. Mobilization of the armed forces

- B. Economic conversion to war
 1. Prewar planning
 2. War Production Board
 3. Role of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 4. Methods of supplying strategic materials
 - C. Financing the war
 1. Roosevelt's effort to raise taxes
 2. Congressional reaction to taxation
 3. Sale of bonds
 - D. Impact of the war on the economy
 1. Impact on personal incomes
 2. Efforts to control prices
 3. Efforts to control wages and farm prices
 4. Seizure of industries
 - E. Development of the West
 1. Defense contracts
 2. Population growth
 3. Problems
 - a. Housing shortages
 - b. Rural labor shortages
 - c. "Zoot suit" riots
 - F. Domestic conservatism
 1. Congressional elections of 1942
 2. Abolition of New Deal agencies
 3. Antilabor actions
- III. Social effects of the war
- A. Women
 1. In the civilian workforce and the military
 2. Changing attitudes toward sex roles
 - B. Blacks
 1. Segregation in the armed forces
 2. In war industries
 - a. March on Washington Movement
 - b. Black militancy
 3. Challenges to other discrimination
 4. Militant white reaction
 - C. Native Americans
 1. Jobs in military and industry
 2. Reasons for service
 3. "Code talkers"
 - D. Japanese Americans
 1. Civil liberties
 2. Internment of the Nisei
 - E. Mexican Americans

- IV. The war in Europe
 - A. Basis for moving against Germany first
 - B. Aspects of joint conduct of the war
 - C. The formulation of the decision for the North African invasion
 - D. North African campaign
 - 1. Eisenhower's landing
 - 2. German surrender
 - E. Agreements at Casablanca
 - F. The battle of the Atlantic
 - 1. Techniques for fighting submarines
 - 2. Impact on the battle
 - G. Sicily and Italy
 - 1. Invasion of Sicily
 - 2. Italian surrender
 - 3. German control of northern Italy
 - 4. The battle for Rome
 - H. Strategic bombing of Europe
 - 1. British and U.S. cooperation
 - 2. Impact of the bombing
 - I. Decisions of the Teheran Conference
 - J. D-Day Invasion
 - 1. Allied planning
 - 2. German preparations
 - 3. Invasion
 - a. Size of force
 - b. Threats to success
 - c. Losses
 - 4. German reaction
 - 5. Invasion of French Mediterranean coast
 - 6. Slow drive on Germany
- V. The war in the Pacific
 - A. Guadalcanal offensive
 - B. MacArthur's sweep up the West Pacific
 - 1. Approval for the MacArthur plan
 - 2. The technique of "leapfrogging"
 - 3. The MacArthur sweep
 - C. Nimitz's moves in the Central Pacific
 - D. The naval battle of Leyte Gulf
- VI. The election of 1944
 - A. Republican strategy
 - B. Democratic vice-presidential choice
 - C. Campaign and results
- VII. The end of the war
 - A. Closing on Germany

- 1. The German counteroffensive
- 2. Final Russian offensive
- 3. Allied moves
- B. The Yalta Conference
 - 1. Decisions
 - 2. Call for a United Nations
 - 3. Occupation of Germany
 - 4. Eastern Europe
 - 5. Assessment of decisions
- C. Collapse of the Third Reich
 - 1. FDR's death
 - 2. Fall of Germany
 - 3. Discovery of Nazi Holocaust
- D. The grinding war in the Pacific
 - 1. Japanese resistance in the Pacific
 - 2. Occupation of Iwo Jima and Okinawa
 - 3. Impact of successes on conduct of war
- E. The atomic bomb
 - 1. Its development
 - 2. The decision to use it
 - a. Truman's opinion
 - b. Costs of invasion
 - c. Military practices
 - d. Conditions in Japan
 - 3. Effects of two bombs
 - 4. Negotiations for surrender
- F. Final ledger on the war
 - 1. Death and destruction
 - 2. Impact on United States
 - a. Prosperity
 - b. Catalyst to civil rights and women's movements
 - c. Solidification of Democratic power
 - d. Growth of government
 - e. Global responsibilities

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

War Powers Act passed	1941
March on Washington Movement started	1941
Declaration of the United Nations	January 1, 1942
War Production Board established	1942
Revenue Act of 1942	1942
Battle of the Coral Sea	May 7-8, 1942

Battle of Midway	June 1942
U.S. North Africa campaign launched	November 8, 1942
Casablanca Conference	January 1943
Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act	1943
Detroit race riots	June 1943
U.S. troops land in Sicily	July 10, 1943
Teheran Conference	November–December 1943
U.S. troops enter Rome	June 4, 1944
D-Day Invasion	June 6, 1944
Battle of the Philippine Sea	June 1944
Battle of Leyte Gulf	October 1944
<i>Smith v. Allwright</i>	1944
Yalta Conference	February 1945
FDR died and Truman became president	April 12, 1945
V-E Day	May 8, 1945
Potsdam Conference	July 1945
Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima	August 6, 1945
Japan surrendered	September 2, 1945

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Battle of the Coral Sea
2. Battle of Midway
3. War Powers Act
4. War Production Board
5. Revenue Act of 1942
6. Office of Price Administration
7. Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act
8. right-to-work laws
9. closed shop
10. "Rosie the Riveter"
11. A. Phillip Randolph
12. March on Washington Movement
13. Fair Employment Practices Commission
14. "Double V" campaign
15. *Smith v. Allwright*
16. *bracero* program
17. "zoot suit" riots
18. Nisei
19. War Relocation Camps
20. unconditional surrender
21. General Dwight D. Eisenhower
22. Operation "Overlord"
23. D-Day
24. General Douglas MacArthur
25. "leapfrogging"
26. Battle of the Philippine Sea
27. Battle of Leyte Gulf
28. Admiral Chester Nimitz
29. Thomas E. Dewey
30. Harry S. Truman
31. Yalta Conference
32. V-E Day
33. War Refugee Board
34. the Holocaust
35. Manhattan Project
36. Potsdam Conference
37. *Enola Gay*

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

epochal	meticulous
genocide	imposing
explicit	relegate
blanch	vainglorious
impregnable	expedite
succumb	reef
cryptanalyst	loom (v.)
ominous	inhibit
ravage	labyrinth
watershed	attrition
valor	emissary
mete	ghastly
pincers	incendiary
dictum	circumspect
summon	ledger

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. U.S. military forces halted Japanese advances at the battles of
 - A. Corregidor and Iwo Jima.
 - B. Coral Sea and Midway.
 - C. Okinawa and Guadalcanal.
 - D. Solomons and New Guinea.
2. The Battle of Midway demonstrated the decisive role of
 - A. submarines.
 - B. bombers.
 - C. aircraft carriers.
 - D. battleships.
3. During World War II,
 - A. the government controlled farm prices.

- B. sales of cars soared.
 - C. coffee and sugar were rationed.
 - D. all of the above
4. The Revenue Act of 1942
 - A. raised sufficient revenue to pay for World War II.
 - B. greatly increased the number of income taxpayers.
 - C. placed a federal sales tax on most rationed goods.
 - D. all of the above
 5. The “Double V” campaign called for
 - A. victories over the Germans and the Russians.
 - B. defeating the Italians and the Japanese.
 - C. victory at home over discrimination and abroad against the enemy.
 - D. Republicans to defeat FDR and regain control of Congress in the 1940 elections.
 6. The Supreme Court’s decision in *Smith v. Allwright*
 - A. upheld the military draft system.
 - B. disallowed government wartime rationing.
 - C. approved the internment of Japanese-Americans.
 - D. outlawed the white primary.
 7. Germany took priority in the fighting because
 - A. Nazi forces posed a greater threat to the western hemisphere.
 - B. German science had greater potential for devising a devastating weapon.
 - C. the Atlantic was crucial to victory.
 - D. all of the above
 8. The goal of “unconditional surrender” led to
 - A. the use of atomic weapons.
 - B. Soviet control of eastern Europe.
 - C. the invasion of North Africa and Sicily.
 - D. formation of the United Nations.
 9. Germany lost the Battle of the Atlantic because
 - A. the Allies had radar.
 - B. it lost all of its U-boats.
 - C. the Allies had broken the Germans’ secret code.
 - D. it withdrew its navy to fight in the Mediterranean.
 10. One reason Operation Overlord succeeded was
 - A. the Allies attacked at the narrowest point in the English Channel.
 - B. the Germans were completely unprepared for an invasion.
 - C. perfect weather—clear skies and calm seas.
 - D. Eisenhower surprised the Germans by attacking at Normandy.
 11. Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt first met at

- A. Teheran.
- B. Casablanca.
- C. Potsdam.
- D. Yalta.

12. “Leapfrogging” was
 - A. random attacks against the Japanese on the islands of the Pacific.
 - B. using air and sea power, not combat troops, to neutralize enemy positions.
 - C. long-range bombing of Japan.
 - D. the United States’s biggest strategic mistake of the war.
13. The decisions made at the Yalta Conference did *not* include agreement that
 - A. Russia would have three votes in the U.N. General Assembly.
 - B. Russia would have an occupation zone in the nonindustrialized area of East Germany as well as in part of Berlin.
 - C. both the Soviet Union and the United States would reduce their armaments by half after the war ended.
 - D. free elections would be held in Poland to select a government.
14. U.S. officials were slow to aid Jewish refugees because
 - A. they feared anti-Semitism in the United States.
 - B. experience with wartime propaganda created doubts about reports of the Holocaust.
 - C. reported evidence of genocide seemed beyond belief.
 - D. all of the above
15. In World War II, the greatest number of casualties were suffered by
 - A. Germany.
 - B. Japan.
 - C. the Soviet Union.
 - D. Great Britain.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. The only major region of the world to escape World War II was Latin America.
2. The Battle of Leyte Gulf was the turning point in the war in the Pacific.
3. To finance the war, FDR preferred taxes to borrowing.
4. The basic economic problem during World War II was finding workers to fill the jobs available.
5. Right-to-work laws enforced the closed shop in industry.
6. During World War II, women were barred from serving in the army.
7. The March on Washington Movement led to the creation of the *bracero* program.

8. Native Americans were segregated in the military.
9. African Americans were used as codebreakers in the military.
10. During World War II, Congress readily renewed and extended such New Deal programs as the National Youth Administration.
11. Strategic bombing played a major role in the destruction of Germany's military production.
12. The invasion of Sicily came only six weeks after the Normandy invasion.
13. The largest naval engagement in history occurred in the Battle of Leyte Gulf.
14. The War Refugee Board was amazingly successful at rescuing Jews from Europe.
15. The Manhattan Project developed the atomic bomb.

Essay Questions

1. How effective was the wartime alliance between Great Britain and the United States? How well did the Soviet Union fit in the alliance?
2. Compare the European and Pacific strategies followed by the United States.
3. What happened at the Yalta Conference, and why was it important?
4. Did the war affect minorities in the United States? Explain.
5. What impact did the war have on American government and society?
6. What role did the atomic bomb play in the war?
7. What were the major turning points in World War II? If they had turned in a different way, how would the war have been affected?
8. How did decisions made by the Allies during the war affect postwar affairs?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-D, 7-D, 8-B, 9-C, 10-D, 11-A, 12-B, 13-C, 14-D, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-F, 8-F, 9-F, 10-F, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-F, 15-T

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THE FAIR DEAL AND CONTAINMENT

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you complete the reading and study of this chapter, you should be able to

1. Analyze the problems of demobilization and conversion to peacetime production.
2. Account for Truman's troubles with Congress and evaluate his accomplishments.
3. Explain the policy of containment and trace its development to 1950.
4. Describe Truman's reelection in 1948.
5. Appraise the strength of McCarthyism in the United States.
6. Explain the origins of the Korean War and trace its major developments.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Demobilization under Truman
 - A. The Truman style
 1. Truman's background and character
 2. Domestic proposals of 1945
 3. Relations with Congress
 - B. Demobilization
 1. Rapid reduction of armed forces
 2. Escalation of birthrate
 3. Efforts for economic stabilization
 - C. Efforts to control inflation
 1. Demands for wage increases
 2. A wave of strikes