

## 7.12 World War II: Mobilization

Theme: Social Structures

**Learning Objective 7.L:** Explain how and why U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society.

### End to the Depression

KC-7.3.III.B The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression...

- Total war strategy implemented
  - \_\_\_\_\_ set production goals and fix prices
  - Government increases deficit spending, GNP goes up 15x
  - Americans asked to \_\_\_\_\_ to feed army and Europe
- Paying for the war
  - \_\_\_\_\_ increased (16th amendment)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - \$135 Million Dollars

### Tipping Point

KC-7.3.III.B ...and the country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops.

- U.S. production makes up for allies' weakened production output
  - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
  - New ships completed in 14 days, round the clock - \_\_\_\_\_
- Agreement between labor and management to pause strikes
  - \_\_\_\_\_, government can take over operations threatened by strike

### New Opportunities

KC-7.3.III.C.i: Mobilization provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation...

- Women
  - 5M fill labor gap created by men fighting in war - \_\_\_\_\_ image to promote women to work
- Minorities
  - 25,000 American Indians serve - Navajo \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mexican-American \_\_\_\_\_ (guestworkers) brought in
  - \_\_\_\_\_ in LA, tensions between Mexican-Americans and sailors
    - Zoot-suiters indiscriminately targeted

## #80 - 7.12 World War II: Mobilization

APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Racial Segregation
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - victory over fascism, victory for equality at home
  - \_\_\_\_\_ formed in 1942 - co-founder \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - ends discrimination in defense industry
    - Prompted by \_\_\_\_\_ proposed march on Washington

### Japanese Internment

KC-7.3.III.C.i: ...Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1942) close to 120,000 Japanese Americans
  - Fear of espionage, threaten national security
  - Forced to live in squalid camps, mostly fend for themselves
  - Challenged under \_\_\_\_\_ (1942) - upheld
    - 1980s justice department admits threat was non-existent
    - Overturned (?) by *Hawaii v. Trump* (2019)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - George Takei

### Migration During the War

KC-7.2.II.D: Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.

- Roosevelt's \_\_\_\_\_ of non-intervention had started in 1934
- \_\_\_\_\_ did not restrict migration from Western Hemisphere
- \_\_\_\_\_ guaranteed minimum wage and adequate living conditions
  - Program ends in 1964, average of 200,000 per year

### Recap

- Mobilization for World War II ended the Depression
- America's entry into the war was a lifeline for European allies
- New job opportunities opened up as men left to fight the war
- Japanese Internment was implemented as war measure, racially motivated (German-Americans not interned)
- Western Hemisphere immigration increased

**Part II**

**Short Answer Questions**

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain how and why U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society.

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