

7.13 World War II: Military

Theme: America in the World

Learning Objective 7.M: Explain the causes and effects of the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers.

View of the War

KC-7.3.III.A: Americans viewed the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies...

- _____ controlled news and promoted goals of the war
 - Propaganda built support for the war
 - _____ network, Hollywood Movies
 - Racialized portrayal of enemy impacted treatment of Japanese Americans
 - E.O. 9066
- Alliance with Soviets
 - _____ regime an ally in war against tyranny

Concentration Camps and Holocaust

KC-7.3.III.A: ...This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust.

- Bataan Death March
 - During initial American surrender of Philippines in April 1942
 - 60-80,00 American and Filipino _____ forced to march 70 miles, around _____
- _____
 - Germany had been putting European Jews in _____
 - Some executed upon arrival in gas chambers, others worked to death
 - _____ Jews killed

Debates Over Racial Segregation

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

- Armed forces continued to be segregated
 - _____ recommendations go largely ignored - 7 awarded in 1997, 6 posthumously
 - 1948 _____ desegregated armed forces - (Double V campaign)
- Notable division

- _____ (educated at Tuskegee Institute), 992 pilots in total

Military Victory

KC-7.3.III.D: The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women...

- Development of _____ helped detect U-Boats
 - Attempts at _____ signal to jam radio-controlled torpedoes (Hedy Lamarr)
- _____
 - _____ lead on project for atomic weapon
 - First successful test July 16, 1945 near Alamogordo, NM

Military Victory

KC-7.3.III.D: ...and campaigns such as Pacific “island-hopping” and the D-Day invasion...

- _____ - “hit ‘em where they ain’t, let ‘em die on the vine.”
 - Tide turns in favor of Americans after _____ (June 4-7, 1942)
 - Casualties rise closer to main island (_____, _____)
- D-Day opens Western front vs. Germany
 - Landings in Normandy region of northern France (June 6, 1944)
 - Push through France, _____ (Dec. 1944) last German counteroffensive
 - Soviets reach Berlin April 1945
 - _____ May 8, 1945

Use of the Atomic Bomb

KC-7.3.III.D: ...The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.

- President Truman made aware of Manhattan Project shortly after ascending
- August 6 & 9, 1945 _____ and _____ bombed
 - _____, mostly civilians, died instantly
 - Millions more deal with radiation poisoning and cancer
 - _____ August 15, 1945
- Attempt at justification
 - In _____, civilians are part of the war effort
 - War crimes had also been committed by Japanese (_____)

Recap

- Americans view the war in moral terms
- Segregation continued in the armed forces
- New technology was helpful in fighting the war, also more destructive
- Island-hopping in the Pacific and D-Day in Europe were critical to Allied victory
- The use of Atomic weapons in war is controversial, only 2 ever used were on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Part II

Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain the causes and effects of the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers.

Harry Truman Announcing the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima (1945)

Retrieved from: <http://www.americanyawp.com/reader/24-world-war-ii/harry-truman-announcing-the-atomic-bombing-of-hiroshima-1945/>

On August 6, 1945, Harry Truman disclosed to the American public that the United States had detonated an atomic bomb over Hiroshima, Japan.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima and destroyed its usefulness to the enemy. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It had more than two thousand times the blast power of the British "Grand Slam" which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East.

Before 1939, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it. By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and V-2's late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

The battle of the laboratories held fateful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land, and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

Beginning in 1940, before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in was pooled between the United States and Great Britain, and many priceless helps to our victories have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together we entered the race of discovery against the Germans.

The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment of other vital war work. In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at that time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion. For these reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was wise to carry on the project here. We now have two great plants and many lesser works devoted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000 and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for two and a half years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of these plants, for the physical size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history — and won.

But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been

#81 - 7.13 World War II: Military

APUSH

Name: _____

the capacity of industry to design and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brainchild of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do. Both science and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under pressure and without failure.

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such number that and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

...

I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States consider promptly the establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace.

- 1. Provide an Attribution for the document:**
- 2. Use the document to support the thesis: "International cooperation and new technology were largely responsible for the Allied victory in World War II"**
- 3. Choose one of the analysis topics from HAPP and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.**
- 4. Give an A-C-E response on a piece of outside evidence that is relevant to the document and topic of the thesis**