

Unit 7: The Gilded Age (1877-1900)

Westward movement

1. Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.
T
2. The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the **American cowboy**, marked by long **cattle drives** for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to market.
3. Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of **free public land** and moved west to take advantage of the **Homestead Act of 1862**, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.
4. Southerners, including African Americans in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.
5. New technologies (for example, **railroads and the mechanical reaper**), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made farming profitable by increasing the efficiency of production and linking resources and markets. By the turn of the century, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of farms, ranches, and towns.
6. The forcible **removal of the American Indians** from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century as settlers continued to move west following the Civil War.

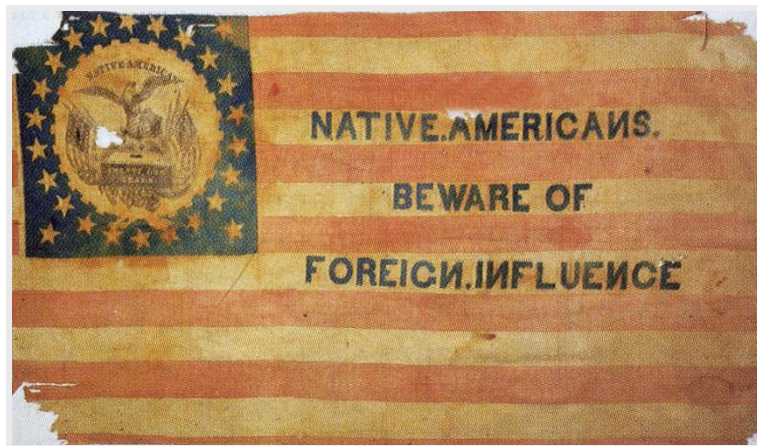
Immigration Shift

1. Prior to 1871, most immigrants to America came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden).
2. During the half-century **from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe** (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as Asia (China and Japan).
3. Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking freedom and better lives for their families.

Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America

1. During this period, **Chinese workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad**. Immigrants worked in textile and steel mills in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City. **Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines of the East**. They often **worked for very low pay and endured dangerous working conditions** to help build the nation's industrial strength.
2. During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through **Ellis Island in New York harbor**. Their first view of America was often the **Statue of Liberty**, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.
3. Immigrants began the process of **assimilation** into what was termed the **American "melting pot."** While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens. The **public schools** served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society.

4. Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often **faced hardship and hostility**. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for lower pay than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on **religious and cultural differences**.
5. (**Nativism**) Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration through the **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** and the **Immigration Restriction Act of 1921**. These laws effectively cut off most immigration to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.



Growth of cities

1. As the nation's **industrial growth** continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as manufacturing and transportation centers. Factories in the large cities provided jobs, but workers' families often lived in harsh conditions, crowded into **tenements and slums**.
2. The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the **need for new public services**, such as sewage and water systems and public transportation. New York City was the first city to begin construction of a subway system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built trolley or streetcar lines.

Admission of new states

1. As the population moved westward, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions were added to the United States. By the early twentieth century, all the states that make up the continental United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted.

Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

1. **Inventions/Innovations**
 - **Corporation (limited liability)**
 - **Bessemer steel process**
 - **Light bulb (Thomas Edison) and electricity as a source of power and light**
 - **Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)**
 - **Airplane (Wright brothers)**
 - **Assembly-line manufacturing (Henry Ford)**

Industrial leaders

1. **Andrew Carnegie (steel)**
2. **J. P. Morgan (finance/banking)**
3. **John D. Rockefeller (oil)**
4. **Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)**

Reasons for economic transformation

1. **Laissez-faire capitalism** and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders)
2. The increasing labor supply (from immigration and migration from farms)
3. America's possession of a wealth of natural resources and navigable rivers

Impact of labor unions

1. Organizations
 - **Knights of Labor (Terence Powderly)**
 - **American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers)**
 - **American Railway Union (Eugene V. Debs)**
 - International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
2. Strikes
 - **Haymarket Square Riot**
 - **Homestead Strike**
 - **Pullman Strike**
3. Gains
 - Limited work hours
 - Regulated working conditions
4. Antitrust laws
 - **Sherman Anti-Trust Act:** Prevents any business structure that "restrains trade" (**monopolies**)
 - **Clayton Anti-Trust Act:** Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act

“Jim Crow” Era: Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

1. **Jim Crow Laws** limited freedoms for African Americans.
2. After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed “**Jim Crow**” laws forcing separation of the races in public places.
3. (**Ku Klux Klan KKK**) Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans (lynchings).
4. African Americans looked to the courts to safeguard their rights.
5. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that “**separate but equal**” did not violate the 14th Amendment, upholding the “Jim Crow” laws of the era.
6. During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the “**Great Migration**” to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination in the South.

Responses of African Americans

1. **Ida B. Wells** led an anti-lynching crusade and called on the federal government to take action.
2. **Marcus Garvey** (Separatist/Back to Africa Movement)
3. **Booker T. Washington** believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation.
4. **W.E.B. DuBois** believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African Americans by helping to form the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**.



Presidents (1877-1901)

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>19. Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-1881 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – William Wheeler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compromise of 1877 • Troops withdrawn from the South, 1877 • Start of Jim Crow Era • “Solid South” (Democratic party control the south) • Bland-Allison Act, 1878 (free coinage of silver) | <p>20. James A Garfield, March 4 to September 19, 1881 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Chester A. Arthur</p> <p>Secretary of State James A. Blaine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assassinated by C. Julius Guiteau <p>21. Chester A. Arthur, 1881-1885 (Republican)</p> <p>Secretary of State James A. Blaine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese Exclusion Act • Pendleton Act, 1883 (set up civil service commission) | <p>22. Grover Cleveland, 1885-1889 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – T. A. Hendricks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knights of Labor, 1886 • Haymarket Riot, 1886 • Washburn v. Illinois, 1886 • Interstate Commerce Act, 1887 |
| <p>23. Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Levi Morgan Secretary of State – James A. Blaine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherman Anti-trust Act, 1890 • Populist Party Platform, 1892 • North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington become states, 1889 • Idaho and Wyoming become states, 1890 • McKinley Tariff, 1890 • Sherman Act, 1890 | <p>24. Grover Cleveland, 1893-1897 (Democrat)</p> <p><u>Second Administration</u> <u>(only President to serve two (2) non-consecutive terms)</u></p> <p>VP – Adlai Stevenson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panic of 1893 • Hawaiian incident, 1893 • Venezuelan Boundary Affair, 1895 • Pullman Strike, 1894 • American Federation of Labor • Wilson-Gorman Tariff, 1894 • Plessy v. Ferguson 1896 “Separate But Equal” | <p>25. William McKinley, 1897-1901 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Garret Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt</p> <p>Secretary of State – John Hay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Imperialism • Hawaii Annexation, 1898 • Sinking of the USS Maine • “Yellow Journalism” • Spanish-American War, April 1898 - February 1899 • Platt Amendment • Philippines Annexed • Open Door Policy, 1899 • Boxer Rebellion, 1900 • McKinley was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, 1901 • NAACP |

Unit 8: Imperialism, Progressives & WWI

(1890-1919)

Creation of international markets

1. **Open Door Policy:** Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China.
2. **Dollar diplomacy:** President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments.
3. Growth in international trade occurred from the late 1800s to World War I—the first era of a true “**global economy.**”

Latin America

1. **Spanish American War**
 - “Remember the Maine” **Yellow Journalism**
 - **Puerto Rico** was annexed by the United States.
 - The United States asserted her right to **intervene** in Cuban affairs.
2. **Panama Canal** and the role of Theodore Roosevelt
 - The United States encouraged Panama’s independence from Colombia.
 - The parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal.

Asia and the Pacific

1. **Hawaii:** U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii’s monarchy; U.S. annexation of Hawaii
2. **Philippines:** Annexed after the Spanish American War
3. **Open Door Policy:** Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition

The Progressive Movement

1. Used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include **Theodore Roosevelt’s “Square Deal”** and **Woodrow Wilson’s “New Freedom.”**

Causes of the Progressive Movement

1. Excesses of the **Gilded Age**
 - Income disparity, lavish lifestyles
 - Practices of **robber barons**
2. Working conditions for labor
 - Dangerous working conditions
 - Child labor
 - Long hours, low wages, no job security, no benefits
 - Company towns
 - Employment of women

Goals of Progressive Movement

1. Government controlled by the people
2. Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation
3. Elimination of social injustices

Progressive accomplishments

1. In **local governments**
 - New forms of government (commissioner-style and city-manager-style) to meet needs of increasing urbanization
2. In **state governments**
 - **Referendum**
 - **Initiative**
 - **Recall**
3. In **elections**
 - **Primary elections**
 - **Direct election of U.S. senators (17th Amendment)**
 - **Secret ballot**
4. In **child labor**
 - **Muckraking** literature describing abuses of child labor
 - Child labor laws

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Women's suffrage

1. Was a forerunner of modern protest movement
2. Benefited from strong leadership (e.g., **Susan B. Anthony**)
3. Encouraged women to enter the labor force during World War I
4. Resulted in the **19th Amendment** to the Constitution

United States involvement in World War I

1. The war began in **Europe in 1914** when Germany and Austria-Hungary went to war with Britain, France, and Russia.
2. For three years, **America remained neutral**, and there was strong sentiment not to get involved in a European war.
3. The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing **German submarine warfare** (violating freedom of the seas) and American ties to Great Britain.
 - **Lusitania**
 - **Zimmerman Note**
4. Americans wanted to **“make the world safe for democracy.”** (Woodrow Wilson)
5. America's military resources of soldiers and war materials tipped the balance of the war and led to Germany's defeat.

Fourteen Points Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war

1. Key points
 - Self-determination
 - Freedom of the seas
 - **League of Nations** (US Never Joins!!!!)
 - Mandate system

Treaty of Versailles

1. The French and English insisted on **punishment of Germany**.
2. A League of Nations was created. (US Never Joins!!!!)
3. National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations.

League of Nations debate in United States

1. Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders
2. The **Senate's failure to approve the Treaty of Versailles (Henry Cabot Lodge)**

Presidents (1897-1921)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>25. William McKinley, 1897-1901 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Garret Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt</p> <p>Secretary of State – John Hay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Imperialism • Hawaii Annexation, 1898 • Sinking of the USS Maine • “Yellow Journalism” • Spanish-American War, April 1898 - February 1899 • Platt Amendment • Philippines Annexed • Open Door Policy, 1899 • Boxer Rebellion, 1900 • McKinley was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, 1901 | <p>26. Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Charles Fairbanks</p> <p>Secretary of State – John Hay, Elihu Root</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Big Stick Policy • The Great White Fleet • Panama Canal, 1903-1914 • Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, 1904 • Portsmouth Treaty, 1905 • Gentleman's Agreement with Japan, 1904 • Hague Conferences, 1899 and 1907 • Start of Progressive Era • "Square Deal" • Trust Busting • Political reforms of the Roosevelt Era • Hepburn Act, 1906 • Upton Sinclair <i>The Jungle</i> • Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, and "muckrakers", 1906 • Coal Strike • Conservation (National Parks) | <p>27. William Howard Taft, 1909-1913 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – James Sherman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust Busting • Paine-Aldrich Tariff, 1909 • Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, 1909 (conservation v. reclamation) • "Dollar Diplomacy" • TR “Bull Moose” Party & Republican Party Split |
| <p>28. Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Thomas Marshall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "New Freedom" • Moral Diplomacy (Mexico) • Underwood Tariff, 1913 • 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments • Glass-Owen Bill / Federal Reserve Act, 1913 • Federal trade Commission, 1914 • Clayton Anti-trust Act, 1914 • US Neutrality at Start WWII • The Lusitania, May 1915 • Zimmerman Note • US World War I Mobilization • Schenck v. United States 1919 “Clear & Present Danger” • "Fourteen Points," January 1917 • Treaty of Versailles, 1919-1920 • Henry Cabot Lodge | | |

Unit 9: Roaring 20's & The Great Depression **(1920-1939)**

Mass media and communications

1. **Radio:** Broadcast **jazz** and Fireside Chats
2. **Movies:** Provided escape from Depression-era realities
3. Newspapers and magazines: Shaped cultural norms and sparked fads

Challenges to traditional values

1. **Traditional religion:** Darwin's Theory, the Scopes Trial
2. **Traditional role of women:** Flappers, 19th Amendment
3. **Open immigration:** Rise of new Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
4. **Prohibition:** Smuggling alcohol and speakeasies

Causes of the stock market crash of 1929

1. Business was booming, but investments were made with borrowed money (**overspeculation**).
2. There was excessive expansion of credit.
3. Business failures led to bankruptcies.
4. Bank deposits were invested in the market.
5. When the market collapsed, the banks ran out of money.

Consequences of the stock market crash of 1929

1. Clients panicked, attempting to withdraw their money from the banks, but there was nothing to give them.
2. There were no new investments.

Causes of the Great Depression

1. The **stock market crash of 1929** and collapse of stock prices
2. Federal Reserve's failure to prevent widespread collapse of the nation's banking system in the late 1920s and early 1930s, leading to severe contraction in the nation's supply of money in circulation
3. High protective tariffs that produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries, strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930, popularly called the **Hawley-Smoot Act**)

Impact of the Great Depression

1. Unemployment and homelessness
2. Collapse of the financial system (**bank closings**)
3. Decline in demand for goods
4. Political unrest (growing militancy of labor unions)
5. Farm foreclosures and migration

New Deal (Franklin Roosevelt)

1. This program changed the role of the government to a more active participant in solving problems.
2. Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which one in four workers was unemployed. (“**We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.**”)
3. **Relief** measures provided direct payment to people for immediate help (Works Progress Administration—**WPA**).
4. **Recovery** programs were designed to bring the nation out of the depression over time (Agricultural Adjustment Administration—**AAA**).
5. **Reform** measures corrected unsound banking and investment practices (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—**FDIC**).
6. **Social Security Act** offered safeguards for workers.
7. The legacy of the New Deal influenced the public’s belief in the responsibility of government to deliver public services, to intervene in the economy, and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.

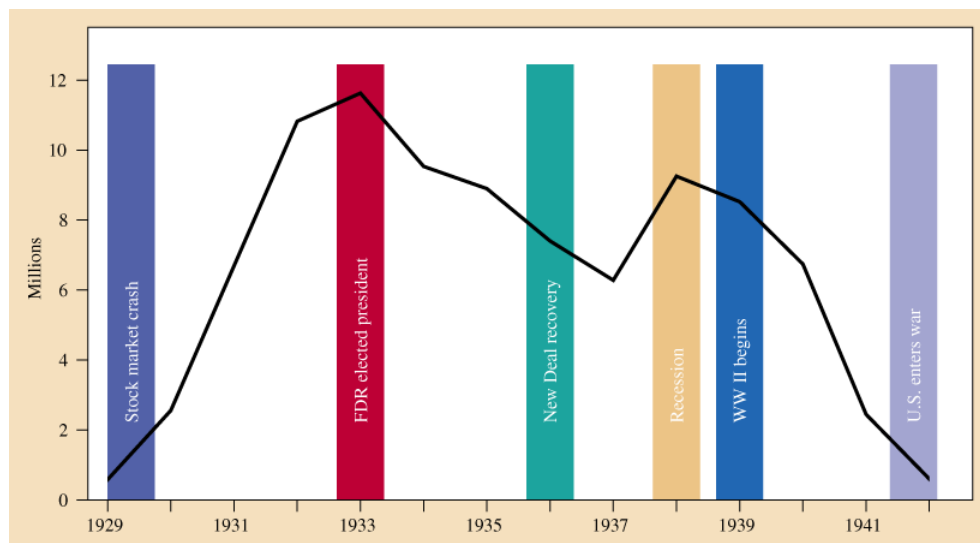
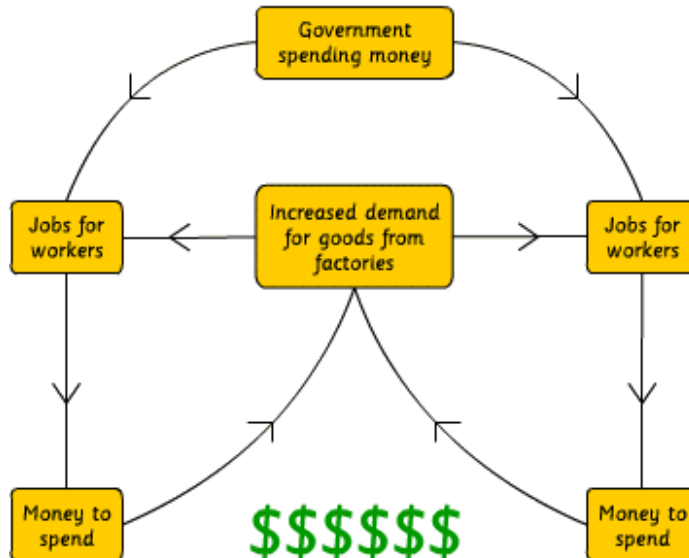


Figure 24.1 Unemployment, 1929–1942

NEW DEAL PROGRAMS

| ACT OR PROGRAM | ACRONYM | YEAR ENACTED | SIGNIFICANCE |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Agricultural Adjustment Act | AAA | 1933 | Protected farmers from price drops by providing crop subsidies to reduce production, educational programs to teach methods of preventing soil erosion. |
| Civil Works Administration | CWA | 1933 | Provided public works jobs at \$15/week to four million workers in 1934. |
| Civilian Conservation Corps | CCC | 1933 | Sent 250,000 young men to work camps to perform reforestation and conservation tasks. Removed surplus of workers from cities, provided healthy conditions for boys, provided money for families. |
| Federal Emergency Relief Act | FERA | 1933 | Distributed millions of dollars of direct aid to unemployed workers. |
| Glass-Steagall Act | FDIC | 1933 | Created federally insured bank deposits (\$2500 per investor at first) to prevent bank failures. |
| National Industrial Recovery Act | NIRA | 1933 | Created NRA to enforce codes of fair competition, minimum wages, and to permit collective bargaining of workers. |
| National Youth Administration | NYA | 1935 | Provided part-time employment to more than two million college and high school students. |
| Public Works Administration | PWA | 1933 | Received \$3.3 billion appropriation from Congress for public works projects. |
| Rural Electrification Administration | REA | 1935 | Encouraged farmers to join cooperatives to bring electricity to farms. Despite its efforts, by 1940 only 40% of American farms were electrified. |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | SEC | 1934 | Regulated stock market and restricted margin buying. |
| Social Security Act | | 1935 | Response to critics (Dr. Townsend and Huey Long), it provided pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to blind, deaf, disabled, and dependent children. |
| Tennessee Valley Authority | TVA | 1933 | Federal government build series of dams to prevent flooding and sell electricity. First public competition with private power industries |
| Wagner Act | NLRB | 1935 | Allowed workers to join unions and outlawed union-busting tactics by management. |
| Works Progress Administration | WPA | 1935 | Employed 8.5 million workers in construction and other jobs, but more importantly provided work in arts, theater, and literary projects. |

New Deal Theory



Presidents (1921-1945)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>29. Warren G. Harding, 1921-1923 (Republican) "Dark Horse" candidate</p> <p>VP – Calvin Coolidge Secretary of State – Charles Evans Hughes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded Credit • Lassi Faire • Teapot Dome Scandal • Washington Conference, 1921-1922 • Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922 • Red Scare & Palmer Raids • Nativism & KKK • Immigration Restriction Act | <p>30. Calvin Coolidge, 1923-1929 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Charles Dawes</p> <p>Secretary of State – Frank Kellogg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scopes “ Monkey” Trial (1925) • Nativism & KKK • Sacco & Vanzetti (1927) • Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928 • Flappers • Harlem Renaissance • Speakeasies & Organized crime • Farm Overproduction • Expanded Credit (overspeculation/On Margin) | <p>31. Herbert Hoover, 1929-1933 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Charles Curtis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Origins Immigration Act, 1929 (Quota) • Panic and Depression • Stock market Crash, 1929 • Bank Failures • Farm Overproduction • Hoovervilles • The Dust Bowl • Hawley-Smoot tariff, 1930 • Bonus Army • “Rugged Individualism” |
| <p>32. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1945 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – John Nance Garner, Henry Wallace, Harry Truman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Nothing to Fear but Fear itself” • New Deal • Reform, Relief, Recovery • "Alphabet soup" bureaucracies • Fireside Chats • 1st Hundred Days • New Deal & Supreme Court • FDR Court Reform Bill • Social Security • World War II | | |

Unit 10: World War II (1939-1945)

The war in Europe

1. World War II began with **Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939**, followed shortly thereafter by the Soviet Union's invasion of Poland and the Baltic countries from the east.
2. During the first two years of the war, the United States stayed officially neutral while Germany overran France and most of Europe and pounded Britain from the air (the **Battle of Britain**). In mid-1941,
3. Hitler turned on his former partner and invaded the Soviet Union. (Needed soviet oil)
4. Despite strong isolationist sentiment at home, the United States increasingly helped Britain. It gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. Soon after, the **Lend-Lease Act** gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers. **Franklin Roosevelt** compared it to **"lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire."**

The war in Asia

1. During the 1930s, a militaristic **Japan invaded and brutalized Manchuria and China** as it sought military and economic domination over Asia. The United States refused to recognize Japanese conquests in Asia and imposed an **embargo on exports of oil and steel to Japan**. Tensions rose, but both countries negotiated to avoid war.
2. While negotiating with the United States and without any warning, Japan carried out an air attack on the American naval base at **Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941**. The attack destroyed much of the American Pacific fleet and killed several thousand Americans. Roosevelt called it **"a date that will live in infamy"** as he asked Congress to declare war on Japan.
3. After Pearl Harbor, Hitler honored a pact with Japan and declared war on the United States. The debates over isolationism in the United States were over. World War II was now a true world war, and the United States was fully involved.

Allied strategy

1. America and her allies (Britain, and the Soviet Union after being invaded by Germany) followed a **"Defeat Hitler First" strategy**. Most American military resources were targeted for Europe.
2. In the Pacific, American military strategy called for an **"island hopping" campaign**, seizing islands closer and closer to Japan and using them as bases for air attacks on Japan, and for cutting off Japanese supplies through submarine warfare against Japanese shipping.

Axis strategy

1. Germany hoped to defeat the Soviet Union quickly, gain control of Soviet oil fields, and force Britain out of the war through a bombing campaign and submarine warfare before America's industrial and military strength could turn the tide.
2. Following Pearl Harbor, Japan invaded the Philippines and Indonesia and planned to invade both Australia and Hawaii. Her leaders hoped that America would then accept Japanese predominance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, rather than conduct a bloody and costly war to reverse Japanese gains.

Major battles and military turning points

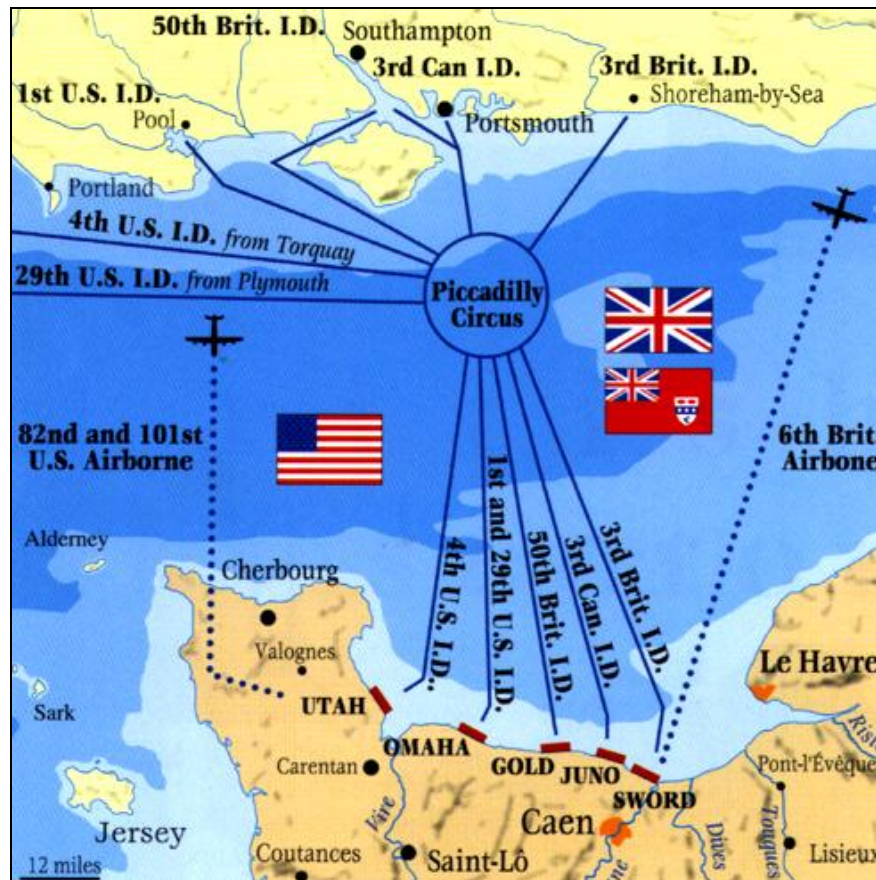
1. North Africa

– **El Alamein**: German forces threatening to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal were defeated by the British. This defeat prevented Hitler from gaining access to Middle Eastern oil supplies and attacking the Soviet Union from the south.

2. Europe

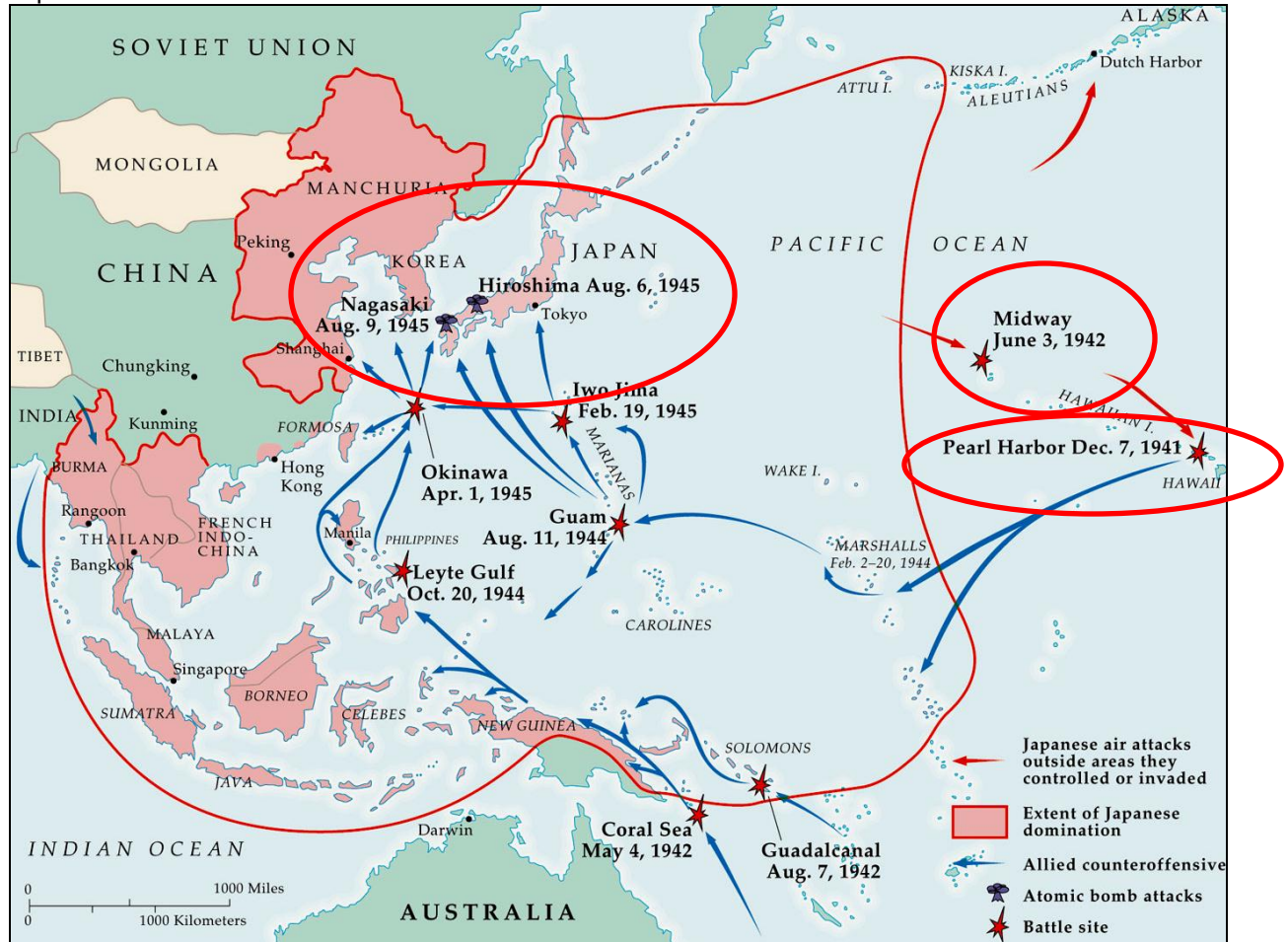
– **Stalingrad**: Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers were killed or captured in a months-long siege of the Russian city of Stalingrad. This defeat prevented Germany from seizing the Soviet oil fields and turned the tide against Germany in the east.

– **Normandy landings (D-Day)**: American and Allied troops under **Eisenhower** landed in German-occupied France on **June 6, 1944**. Despite intense German opposition and heavy American casualties, the landings succeeded, and the liberation of western Europe from Hitler began.



3. Pacific

– **Midway:** In the Battle of Midway (termed the “**Miracle at Midway**”), American naval forces defeated a much larger Japanese force as it prepared to seize Midway Island. Coming only a few months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese victory at Midway would have enabled Japan to invade Hawaii. The American victory ended the Japanese threat to Hawaii and began a series of American victories in the “**island hopping**” campaign, carrying the war closer and closer to Japan.



– **Iwo Jima and Okinawa:** The American invasions of the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa brought American forces closer than ever to Japan, but both invasions cost thousands of American lives and even more Japanese lives, as Japanese soldiers fought fiercely over every square inch of the islands and Japanese soldiers and civilians committed suicide rather than surrender.

– Use of the atomic bomb: Facing the prospect of horrendous American and Japanese casualties if American forces were to invade Japan itself, **President Harry Truman ordered the use of atomic bombs** on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima and Nagasaki** to force the Japanese to surrender. Tens of thousands of people were killed in both cities. Shortly after the bombs were used, the Japanese leaders surrendered, avoiding the need for American forces to invade Japan.

Minority participation in WWII

1. African Americans generally served in segregated military units and were assigned to noncombat roles but demanded the right to serve in combat rather than support roles.

All-minority military units

1. **Tuskegee Airmen** (African American) served in Europe with distinction.
2. **Nisei regiments** (Asian American) earned a high number of decorations.

Additional contributions of minorities in WWII

1. Communication codes of the **Navajo** were used (oral, not written language; impossible for the Japanese to break).
2. Mexican Americans also fought, but in nonsegregated units.
3. Minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous unit citations and individual medals for bravery in action.

The Geneva Convention

1. Attempted to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners of war by establishing rules to be followed by all nations.
2. The treatment of prisoners of war in the Pacific Theater often reflected the savagery of the fighting there.
3. In the **Bataan Death March**, American **POWs** suffered brutal treatment by the Japanese after surrender of the Philippines.
4. Japanese soldiers often committed suicide rather than surrender.
5. The treatment of prisoners of war in Europe more closely followed the ideas of the Geneva Convention.

WWII: Terms to know

1. **genocide**: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group
2. **final solution: (Holocaust)** Germany's decision to exterminate all Jews
 - **Affected groups**
 - Jews
 - Poles
 - Slavs
 - Gypsies
 - "Undesirables" (homosexuals, the mentally ill, political dissidents)

WWII Significance

1. In the **Nuremberg trials**, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes.
2. The Nuremberg trials emphasized individual responsibility for actions during a war, regardless of orders received.
3. The trials led to increased demand for a **Jewish homeland. (Israel 1948)**

WWII US Economic resources

1. United States government and industry forged a close working relationship to allocate resources effectively.
2. Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort.
3. War bonds and income tax were used for financing the war.
4. Businesses retooled from peacetime to wartime production (e.g., car manufacturing to tank manufacturing).

WWII US Human resources

1. More women and minorities entered the labor force.
2. Citizens volunteered in support of the war effort.

Military resources

1. The **draft (selective service)** was used to provide personnel for the military.

Women on the home front during World War II

1. Increasingly participated in the workforce to replace men serving in the military (e.g., **Rosie the Riveter**)



2. Typically participated in **noncombat military roles**

African Americans on the home front during World War II

1. **Migrated to cities** in search of jobs in war plants
2. Campaigned for victory in war and equality at home

WWII Reasons for internment of Japanese Americans

1. Strong anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast
2. False belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy

WWII Internment of Japanese Americans

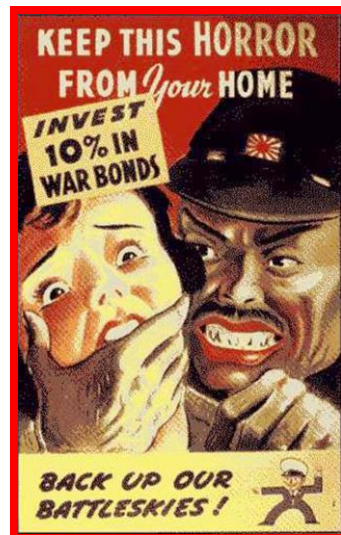
1. Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps.



2. Internment affected Japanese American populations along the West Coast.
3. The Supreme Court upheld the government's right to act against Japanese Americans living on the West Coast of the United States. **Korematsu v. United States**
4. A public apology was eventually issued by the United States government, and financial payment was made to survivors. (George H.W. Bush)

WWII Media and communications assistance

1. The United States government maintained **strict censorship of reporting of the war**.
2. **Public morale** and ad campaigns kept Americans focused on the war effort.



3. The entertainment industry produced movies, plays, and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for the war effort as well as **portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways**.

Postwar WWII outcomes

1. The end of World War II found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany.
2. Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany.
 - **West Germany** became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation.
 - **East Germany** remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions.



3. Following her defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.
4. Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the **Marshall Plan**, which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and **prevent the spread of communism**.
5. The **United Nations** was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.

Presidents (1933-1953)

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| <p>32. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1945 (Democrat)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Only President Elected 4 Times</p> <p>VP – John Nance Garner, Henry Wallace, Harry Truman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal • Reform, Relief, Recovery • "Alphabet soup" bureaucracies • Social Security • Global Depression & Rise of Dictators • Start of WWII • Lend Lease & Cash Carry • Operation Barbosa • Battle of Britian • Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7th 1941) "A Date that will live in infamy" • US Mobilization in WWII • Japanese Interment (<u><i>Korematsu v. United States</i></u>) • D-Day Invasion • Midway & Island Hopping • Dies in office | <p>33. Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Alben Barkley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VE Day & VJ Day • GI Bill of Rights • World War 2 ends • Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Germany Divided • "Iron Curtain" • Start of Cold War • Berilin Air Lift • Taft-Harley Act, 1947 • Containment Policy (George Kennan) • Truman Doctrine, 1947 • Marshall Plan, 1947 • United Nations • Jackie Robinson (1947) • Israel (1948) • North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949 • WARSAW Pact • Korean War, 1950-1953 • Desegregated Military (Executive Order) • "Fair Deal" • Baby Boom • 22nd Amendment |
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