

Fighting for the Four Freedoms

World War II

1920-1941

Chapter 26/27

Discussion: Isolationism and the Road to War 680-687

- (681) What occurred at the Washington Naval Conference in 1922?
 - What terms were agreed to and why did the United States favor having this conference and the results of this conference? Did the United States get everything it wanted?
- (681-82) What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact and what did it say? Was this pact really anything important? What did it truly reflect?
- (682) Discuss the economic and cultural expansion of the later 1920's and early 1930's
 - How did American government assist in the expansion of business in America and overseas?
 - What corporations became powerful internationally as a result of US Government support?
- (684) What was the Dawes Plan? How did this plan help to curtail the threat of economic ruin in Europe and the United States?
- (684) What were some unintended results of the Fordney-McCumber act and the Hawley Smoot act?
 - How was trade impacted by these acts?
- (686) Discuss the Good Neighbor Policy. How does this policy differ from past American Policy in other parts of the world, specifically Latin America

Beginings of WWII

• Japan

- Invasion of Manchuria (Northern China)
 - Nanjing Massacre – 300k Chinese Killed.

• Germany

- Adolf Hitler (Nazi) – Rearms Germany (Violates Versailles)
 - Occupied the Rhineland
 - Demilitarized zone between France and Germany
 - Annexes Austria / Sudetenland, (1938)

• Italy

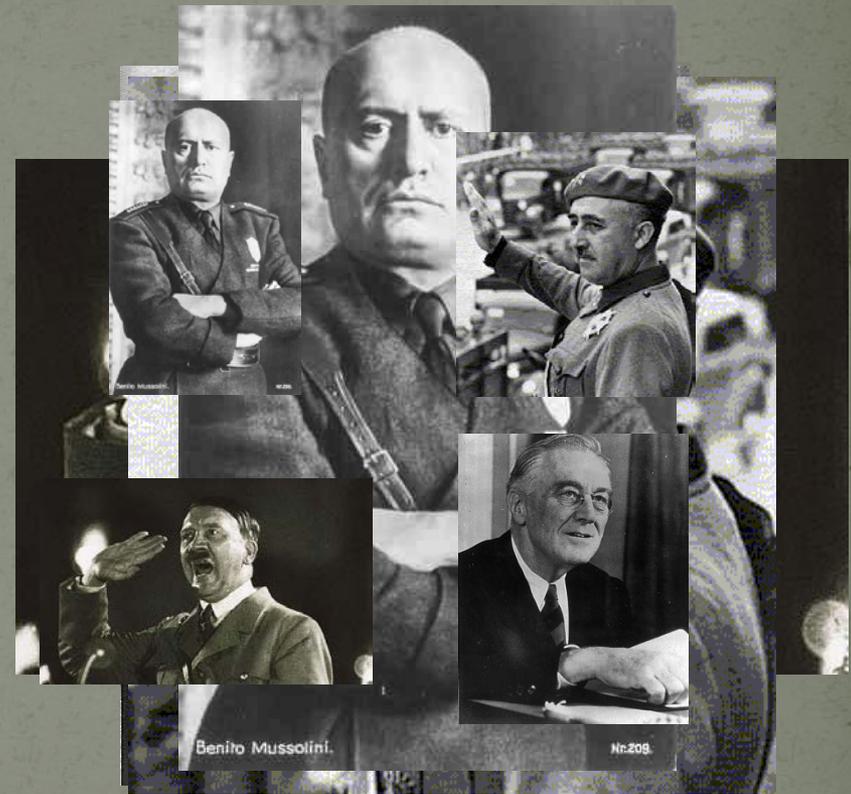
- Benito Mussolini (Fascism) – Italy
 - Conquered Ethiopia

• Spain

- Francisco Franco – Uprising against Spanish democracy in 1936
 - Civil War – Franco Wins in 1939

• United States

- Roosevelt – Calls for “quarantine” and action against expansion
 - Europe (Neville Chamberlain, Brit. PM) follows policy of “appeasement”
 - Hoped that by agreeing to Hitler’s demands they would prevent war.



Isolationism in the United States

German and Japan

- Distant to Americans – Uninvolved (Plus some people supported Hitler out of fear of communism)

- Germany

- Expansion as Counter to Soviet Union
- Business Market
 - Ford – Slave Labor in Germany provided by German Government

- Japan

- Trade – 80% of Japan's Oil came from US

Isolationism

- Americans – Some Viewed Involvement in WWI as Mistake

- Feared Involvement in another war
- Isolationism – Avoid Foreign Affairs

- Neutrality Acts – 1935

- Banned Travel on Belligerent Ships
- Banned Sales of Arms to Warring Countries



The War in Europe – Discussion (687-691)

- (687) What was the Nazi Party? Why did the Nazi party gain so much power in Germany?
 - What is Fascism? Discuss the tenants of this philosophy
 - What are the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 and what did they do?
- (687) Discuss the earliest parts of World War II
 - In what year did Hitler begin Germany's resurgence to power?
 - What did Hitler do?
 - What other events happened in this year?
- (688) What is the Policy of appeasement
 - What events will happen in 1936? How does this “up the ante” in Europe?
 - Despite the Policy of appeasement was Hitler appeased? What did he do in 1938 and again in 1939 that showed his goals?
- (688) What were the Neutrality Acts? Why did the United States feel it so important to pass these acts?
 - How was American business still tied to Europe? What nations were they tied to?
- (691) On September 1, 1939 what country did Germany invade?
 - What is blitzkrieg
 - As a result of this invasion what happened in Europe?
 - How did the United States Respond
 - What did Hitler think of the United States?

A European War

Timeline

- 1938 – Britain / France Cave into Hitler's aggression (appeasement)
- 1939 – Soviet Union: Proposes International Agreement to oppose German demands for territory
 - Britain and France See Germany as counter to Soviets – Reject Soviet Agreement
 - Stalin Signs “non-aggression” pact with Hitler.
- September 1939 – Germany Invades Poland
 - Britain and France Declare War (Had Pledged to protect Poland)

Nazi War Strategy

- Blitzkrieg (Lightning War)
 - Avoided getting stuck in trench warfare
 - Conquer Scandinavia, Belgium, Netherlands
- June 1940 – Occupy Paris
 - Hitler Dominates Europe / Northern Africa
- September 1940 – Creation of Axis Powers
 - Alliance Between Germany, Italy, Japan

Britain

- Stands Virtually alone against Hitler
- Battle of Britain – Air Battle over England
 - German Bombing Runs on Britain (Radar)
 - Winston Churchill - “we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender”



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkTw3_PmKtc

Discussion – The War In Asia 1937-1945

- (691) Despite our to be alliance with China how did China feel about the United States and western involvement in Asia – at least in the early parts of World War II?
 - What occurred in the 1920's in China? Who was this conflict between? What did each side represent?
 - What was the result in terms of Chinese – American Relations?
- (691) In the later 1920's Japanese – American relations began to strain. What were some of the causes of this strained relationship? What were some of the results of this strain?
- (692) What occurred in Manchuria in 1931?
 - Why did the Japanese believe Manchuria to be so important?
 - What did Roosevelt call for in 1937 in relation to the aggression and war in Asia?
 - What side did we support in the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) Discuss how we supported them

Discussion: Towards Intervention (693-699 703-705)

- (693) Once Europe had descended into war how did most Americans feel about the conflict? Who did most Americans support? Did they believe in outright intervention and American involvement in the war?
 - Discuss the events of 1940. Who invaded and conquered who? How did most Americans begin react to these events?
 - How did Roosevelt respond? What did the American government begin to do? (693-94)
 - (694) What is the Selective Training and Service Act and why was this act a landmark law and hotly debated?
 - Despite continuing fears in relation to the SS Act how did Roosevelt quell the fears of the American Public?
- (694) What was the Lend Lease Bill and what did it do?
 - How can the passage of Lend Lease show which side America was obviously supporting?
 - (Think) Does Lend Lease violate the Neutrality Acts (688)
- (696-97) What occurred on December 7th 1941? What were some of the events that led up to this? What were the results? What are some of the reasons as to why this could have happened?

Pearl Harbor

- Roosevelt Freezes Japanese assets in the United States

- American Focus primarily on Europe
- November 1941 – Interception of Japanese communication
 - Indicated that assault in Pacific was likely (unknown when / where)

- December 7 1941

- Japanese planes bomb Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
 - Surprise Attack, 2,000 Americans Killed in a matter of hours
 - 187 Aircraft, 18 Ships (8 Battleships) destroyed
 - America Gets Lucky
 - Pacific Aircraft Carriers were out at sea and not docked.

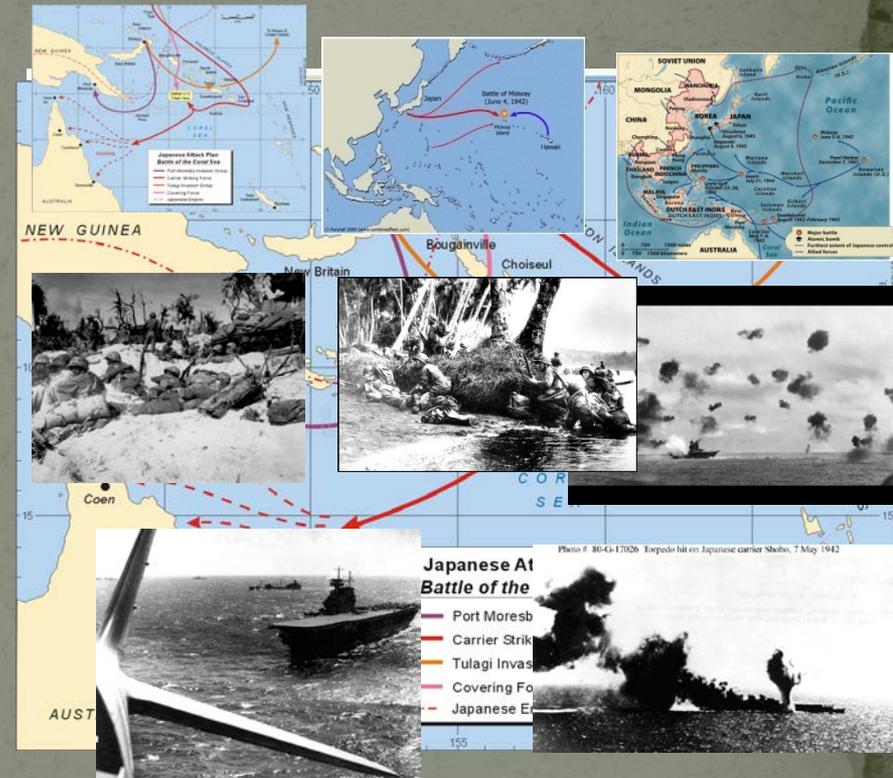
- Roosevelt Calls for War against Japan

- “December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy.”
 - Congressional Vote 477 in favor; 1 against.
 - Germany declares war on US next day



Pacific War

- Industrial Might of America
 - Springs to life from depression – produces means of war
- War in the Pacific
 - Expansion of Japan through much of the south Pacific
 - American bases in areas fall quickly
 - Areas of strategic importance to Japan – Oil reserves
- Tides Turn
 - 1942
 - Battle of Coral Sea - American Navy defends Australia from Japan
 - Battle of Midway – American Navy defeats Japanese Navy with devastating losses
 - Island Hopping
 - Japanese Navy Hurt badly
 - American forces launch bloody campaigns against entrenched Japanese forces in South Pacific



The European War Discussion (718-719)

- (718) At the beginning of American involvement in WWII how involved did we get with the European aspect of the War?
 - On what day did American involvement finally step up in Europe? What is this day called? What happened?
- (Research) Discuss the casualties of World War II, Where did most of these casualties come from? Were they all military?
 - Which country lost the most civilians? Military? Both combined? Are there any numbers that stick out?
 - Based on these numbers where do you think the most intense fighting of World War II took place?
 - (719) What is Morale Bombing? What country took part in this? Do you think this was an appropriate way to fight a war?
- (Research) Identify when the alliance between Germany and the Soviet Union Ended? Why did this alliance end?

European / North African War

North African Campaign

- November 1942 – British / American forces invade North Africa
 - Defended by German General Erwin Rommel (Desert Fox) (May 1943 Surrender)

Battle of the Atlantic

- Attacks on American shipping by German U Boats
 - Tide Turns in Atlantic
 - American Destroyers devastate German submarines.
 - American War still largely focused on Pacific through 1944

Italy – Through 1944

- Popular Uprising overthrows Mussolini on the heels of a American / British invasion of Sicily

D-Day – June 6, 1944 (6/6 at 6:00am)

- 200k British / American / Canadian Forces land on the beaches of Normandy
 - Commanded by Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Successful – Eventual Liberation of Paris and Pushing of Germans Eastward

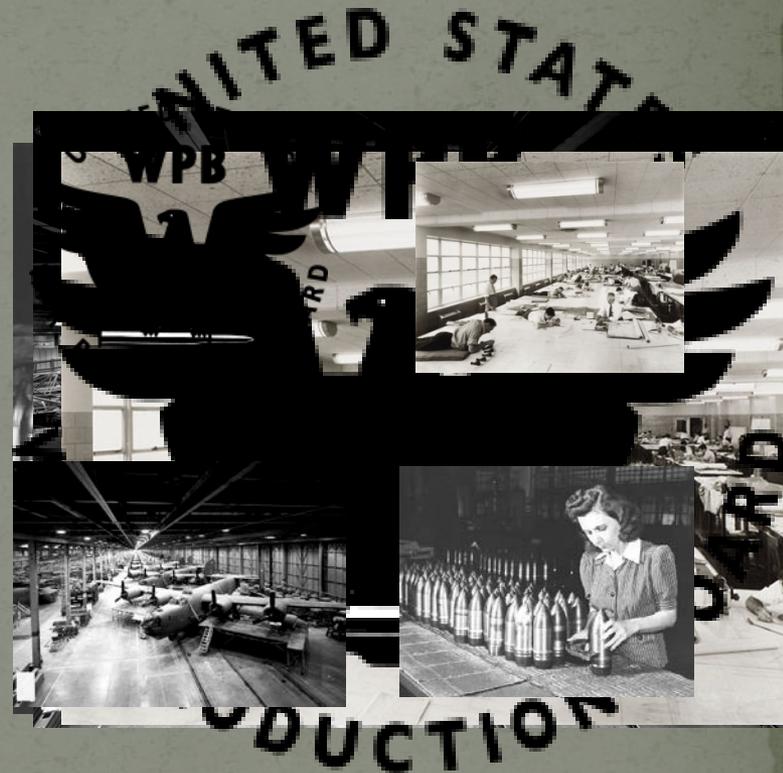


Discussion: On the Home Front (707-709)

- (707/709) Discuss the impact of WWII on the American employment system. How did World War II contribute to the job market?
 - What benefits were provided to workers by corporations in order to maintain labor strength?
 - Discuss the success of American industry during wartime. Give some examples of the power of American Industrial production.
- (707/708) How did Roosevelt encourage war time production from private corporation? What means did he use?
 - For the first time in history the federal government created legislation regarding discrimination and civil rights. What was this legislation and what did it say?
- (Internet) What is the “three sided arrangement with government”?
 - (709) What occurred to Union Membership during this era?
 - How did the government enforce the rights of workers to Unionize?
 - Were Unions always successful at achieving their goals during wartime?

Mobilizing for the War - Business

- Expansion of Federal Government
 - War Production Board, War Manpower commission, Office of Price Administration
 - Manage At-home war efforts:
 - Regulate labor, control shipping industry, establish manufacturing quotas, fix wages / prices / rent rates
 - Federal Management of Industry
 - Mandatory retooling of factories for War Production
 - American Factories spring to life
 - Produce a “ship every day and an airplane every five minutes”
 - GNP increase from 91 – 214 Billion
 - Government spending doubles that of previous 150 years total
- Wartime Manufacturing
 - Massive Profits – Encouraged by Government
 - Low interest loans, low corporate taxes, guaranteed government contracts – increased corporate profits
 - Necessity and Invention
 - Synthetic Rubber – replaces Japanese controlled natural resources
 - Radar / Jet Engines / Early Computers
 - Shift of American South away from agriculture and towards manufacturing.



Discussion – Women at War (708-713)

- (708/709) What made women so important to the American Wartime Effort? In what capacities did women serve the nation?
 - Who is Rosie the Riveter? What does she represent to American Women in WWII?
 - What new opportunities were open to women due to WWII?
 - What did the massive numbers of women entering the workforce force unions and employers to deal with?
- (Think) Despite the push for women workers during wartime how do you think the government and employers thought of the permanence of women in the workplace?
 - (708/ 710) How did the language of propaganda such as Rosie the Riveter address women in wartime? How is this different from the propaganda of WWI?
 - How were women and their families generally affected by world War II (712)

Labor of War and Women at Work

Pro Union Government

- Government forces Union Recognition
 - Seizure of Montgomery Ward co. for union refusal
 - Unions – no strike and recognize “fair profit”
 - Doesn't stop all walkouts / strikes

Women At War

- Need for Women in Industry
 - Rosie the Riveter – Norman Rockwell
 - Shows National Need for Women Labor
 - Promotes strong, muscular, self reliant, independent women
- New Opportunities
 - Over 1/3 of Civilian Labor Force
 - Union Membership – Forced to address needs of women
 - Equal Pay, Maternity Leave, Child Care
 - Some Served in Auxiliary Units in the Military
 - Liberation of Ideals – “A Taste of Freedom”
 - Premarital Sex
 - Equal Pay for Equal Work
 - Some women keep jobs after war
 - High Paying Jobs mostly lost

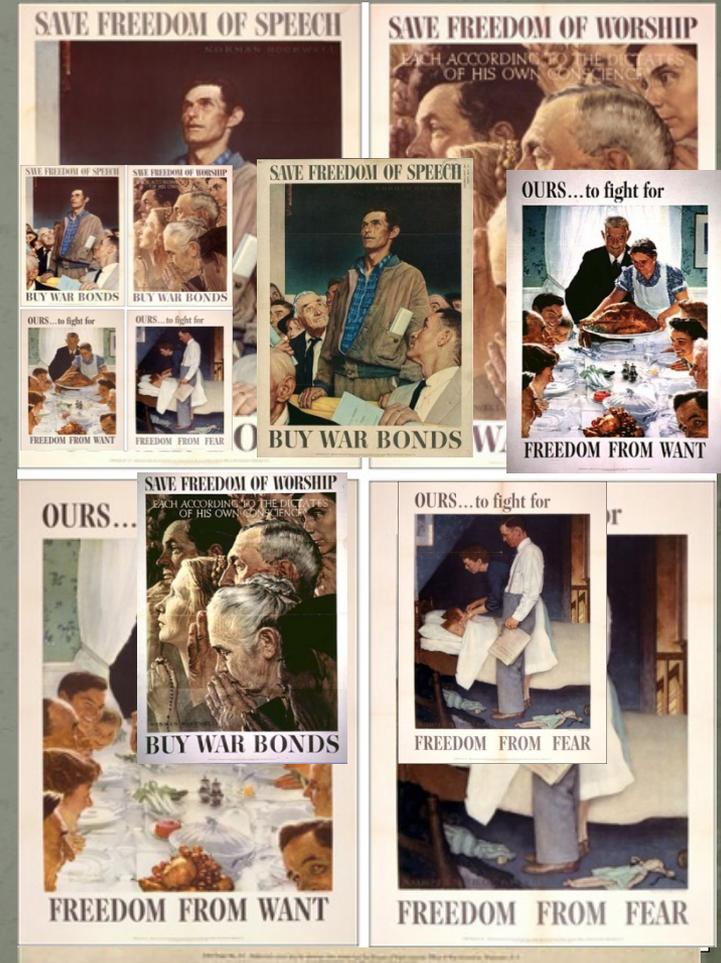


Discussion: The Four Freedoms (709-713)

- (Research/713) Unlike previous wars which had divided Americans between who to support, World War II did something different. What did World War II do? Why was this the case?
 - In relation, Americans saw themselves fighting for four (five) freedoms. What were these particular freedoms. Describe each of these freedoms
 - What historical ideas and document did each of these freedoms relate to?
- (710) What was the OWI and what did it do? How did it do it? What was the OPA and what did it do?
 - How did American Entertainment and American Media help to portray the war effort?
 - Give Particular examples of the OWI and the Popular movements to support the war.

Fighting for the Four Freedoms

- World War II
 - The Good War
 - Fighting for the Four Freedoms – Normal Rockwell Paintings
- Freedom From Want
 - Protecting the future “standard of living of the American worker and farmer”
 - Roosevelt wanted to guarantee the depression would not resume after the war.
 - “real freedom for the common man”
- OWI – Office of War Information
 - 1942 Creation – Mobilize Public Opinion
 - Propaganda Used to educate the people about the reasons for war
 - Aside from Pearl Harbor
 - Rid the World of Fascism and tyranny
 - Selling America
- The Fifth Freedom
 - Free Enterprise
 - Some believed Roosevelt has overlooked
 - Encourage Freedom of Choice in Consumer goods



SAVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH
 EACH ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE

BUY WAR BONDS

SAVE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP
 EACH ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE

BUY WAR BONDS

We Can Do It!

WAR PRODUCTION CO-OPERATING COMMITTEE

"THIS WORLD CANNOT EXIST HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE"

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!

OURS...to fight for

FREEDOM FROM WANT

OURS...to fight for

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

SAVE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP
 EACH ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE

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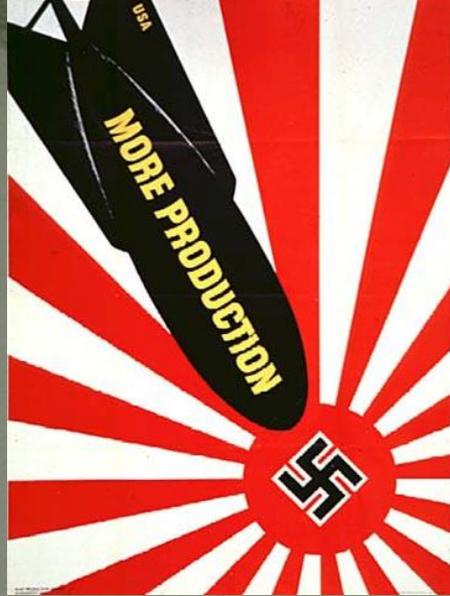
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OURS...to fight for

FREEDOM FROM WANT



Discussion: The American Dilemma (713-716)

- (713) During World War II Americans had to think about the best ways to fight a war. What problems were faced by Americans in terms of the “limitation of ideals” during World War II?
 - How did the American government decide to control civil liberties? How did they justify this control to the public?
 - When comparing the dehumanization of the enemy between WWI and WWII which was worse?
- (713/714) During World War II the ideals of America in regards to race and ethnicity faced a ideological crisis. What was this crisis? Why did this crisis occur? What occurred?
- (Think) Why would the Asian – American War experience be considered “paradoxical?”
 - How was the American viewpoint towards the Atlantic and Pacific war evident of this paradox?

Japanese American Internment

- Fears of Japanese Invasion of West Coast (exaggerated)
 - Executive Order 9066
 - Called for the expulsion of All Americans of Japanese descent from the west coast
 - Forced removal of 110,000 Japanese from west coast (Most American Citizens)
 - Relocation to internment camps

Life in Internment

- Quasi-Military Discipline, Poor Living conditions
 - Living in shacks, horse stables, barracks behind barbed wire
 - Patrol of armed Guards
 - Wakeup required at 6:45 am with roll call
 - Non-ethnic meals
- Restriction of Freedoms
 - No Right to Court Hearings, Due Process of Law, Writs of Habeas Corpus
- Supported by Press and American Public
 - Almost no outcry against it

Korematsu v United States 1944

- Fred Korematsu – American Citizen
 - Arrested for refusing order 9066
 - Supreme Court Upholds Internment
 - Never Overturned
- The Government can Discriminate if in National Security



African Americans and WWII (715-716)

- (715-716 / Internet) Describe the roll of Blacks in the military prior to the war? How did this change and how did the number who served in the military change during the war?
 - How were Blacks organized in the US Military? Did they serve alongside white soldiers?
 - Who were the Tuskegee Airmen? How did they represent African Americans During Wartime? What did they achieve?
- (715) What was the Double V of African Americans in Wartime?
 - What did Roosevelt say regarding racial discrimination?
 - Who is A. Philip Randolph – What did organize
 - How did Roosevelt appease Randolph? - How did the black community react? What is the FEPC?

African Americans and World War II

Continued Anti-Black Sentiment

- DC extremely segregated, Red Cross refused to mix blood, Lynchings continue in US

Service in the Military

Early

- Army – Limits Black Participation, Navy – Only as Cooks and Waiters

Later -Some Service in Limited Units

- Segregated – construction, transport, non-combat
- Tuskegee Airmen – Black Combat Pilots

Black Veterans- No discrimination in GI Bill and Use

- Limited Administration (South) - Segregated colleges / limited job training

Birth of the Civil Rights Movement

Americans ignorant of African American Crisis

Exclusion of Blacks in Expanding Industry

A. Philip Randolph - 1941

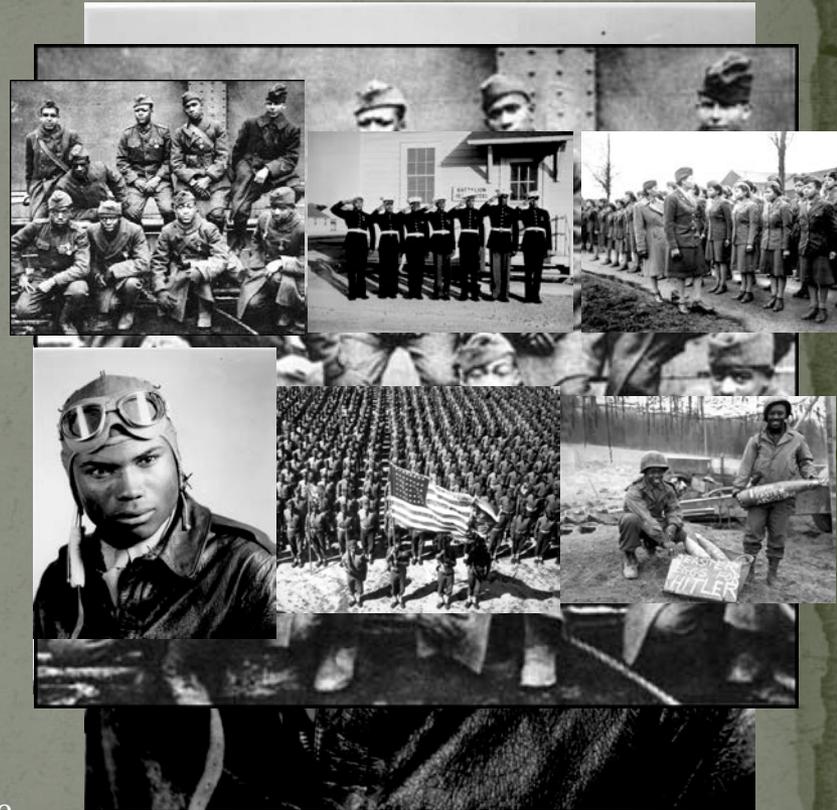
- Calls for Federal laws to prevent lynching, inclusion in defense employment, end to segregation
- Some calls claiming “undemocratic, un-American, Pro-Hitler”
- Calls for March on DC

Fears of Black Uprising

- Executive Order 8802 – Banned discrimination in defense jobs. Establishes FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Commission) to ensure compliance

NAACP / American Jewish Congress

- Advocate Laws banning discrimination



Discussion: The End of World War II (718-723)

- (718-719) Describe the last bits of fighting in Europe in WWII. What Major battle was fought in 1944 / 1945. What is and When is V-E Day?
- (719) Discuss the Yalta Conference
 - What was the purpose of this conference and what occurred at this conference?
 - Why did some countries have a 'leg up' in these talks.
 - What were the final determinations regarding Germany and Berlin that were decided at Yalta?
- (708) What is the "Manhattan Project?" What did it Create? Why did FDR agree to it's development? Who is credited with this creation? Why didn't FDR see the Manhattan project through?
- (721-722) What was the Potsdam Declaration?
 - What occurred on August 6th and August 9th 1945? Why did Truman choose to use this weapon?
 - (Think) Was America right in using the Atomic Bomb?

Planning the Post War World

- Conferences between “the big three” Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill
 - Tehran Iran (1943)
 - Yalta, Soviet Union (1945)
 - Potsdam, Germany (1945)
- Yalta Conference
 - Stalin – Maintain Control of Baltic states and eastern Poland. Establish Sphere of influence over Eastern Germany
 - Intent on establishing Communism
 - Mildly fought by US and UK
 - US v UK
 - US encouraged UK to put India and British colonies on path to independence
- Bretton Woods Conference
 - Reestablished Gold Standard for US
 - Created
 - World Bank – Provide Money to Developing Countries and assist Europe in Reconstruction
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF) Work to keep countries from devaluating currency
 - United States attempts to lessen barriers to free trade
- The United Nations
 - Successor to the League of Nations
 - Security Council – Britain, China, France, Soviet Union, United States
 - Veto Power over resolutions
 - Charged with preserving world peace

