


WITNESS HISTORY  AUDIO

The Slow March to Victory

In June 1944, Allied troops landed in German-held France and began their push toward the defeat of Hitler. An American soldier later described his memories:

“Trying to stay clean, trying to rest when possible, eating when possible. . . . Feeling very thankful that one of the guys just looking upwards into a tree observed a German and without hesitation fired his rifle from the hip—Hollywood fashion—killing the German, who no doubt was waiting for the last GI in the platoon to pass by and would then open fire from the rear. . . . On the move constantly, pushing inland, small villages with buildings burning.”

—Dick Biehl, quoted in *June 6, 1944: The Voices of D-Day*

Listen to the Witness History audio to hear more about American soldiers in France.

◀ Near a French village, an American soldier fires a cannon at retreating German soldiers in 1944.

Chapter Preview

Chapter Focus Question: What impact did World War II have on America and the world?

Section 1

The Allies Turn the Tide

Section 2

The Home Front

Section 3

Victory in Europe and the Pacific

Section 4

The Holocaust

Section 5

Effects of the War

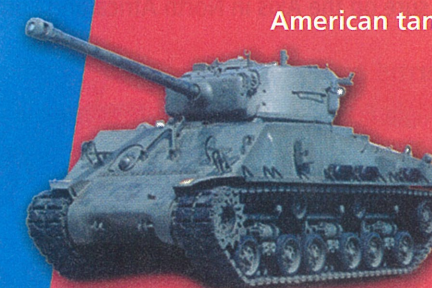
Use the  **Quick Study Timeline** at the end of this chapter to preview chapter events.



Navajos in the United States Marines sent coded messages in their native language.



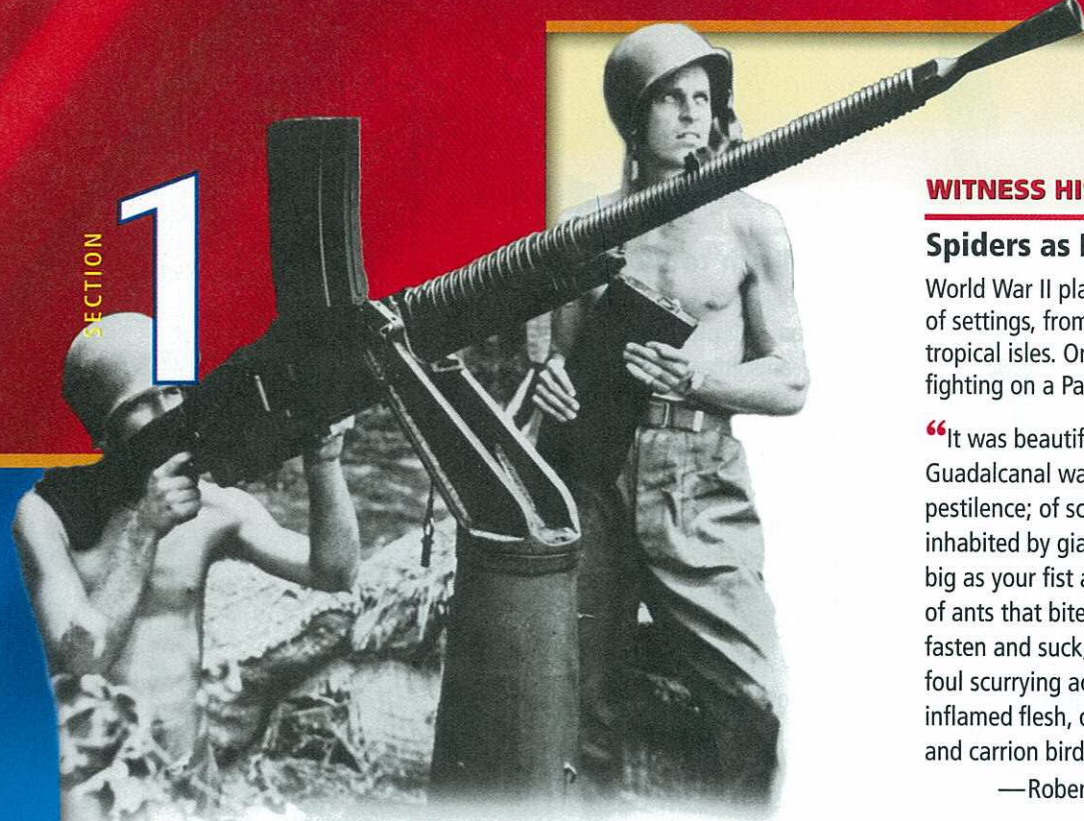
Patch commemorating the Battle of Guadalcanal



American tank

Note Taking Study Guide Online

For: Note Taking and American Issues Connector
Web Code: nee-1101



▲ American marines on Guadalcanal

Guadalcanal patch ►

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO**Spiders as Big as Your Fist**

World War II placed U.S. soldiers in a dazzling variety of settings, from mountains to deserts to forests to tropical isles. One marine described the ordeal of fighting on a Pacific island:

“It was beautiful, but beneath the loveliness . . . Guadalcanal was a mass of slops and stinks and pestilence; of scum-crusted lagoons and vile swamps inhabited by giant crocodiles; a place of spiders as big as your fist and wasps as long as your finger . . . of ants that bite like fire, of tree leeches that fall, fasten and suck; of scorpions, of centipedes whose foul scurrying across human skin leaves a track of inflamed flesh, of snakes and land crabs, rats and bats and carrion birds and of a myriad of stinging insects.”

—Robert Leckie, *Delivered From Evil: The Saga of World War II*

The Allies Turn the Tide

Objectives

- Analyze the reasons for and impact of the Allies’ “Europe First” strategy.
- Explain why the battles of Stalingrad and Midway were major turning points in the war.
- Discuss how the Allies put increasing pressure on the Axis in North Africa and Europe.

Terms and People

Dwight Eisenhower	strategic bombing
George S. Patton, Jr.	Tuskegee Airmen
unconditional surrender	Chester Nimitz
saturation bombing	Battle of Midway

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Summarize List the ways in which the Allies turned back the Axis advance.

Turning Back the Axis	
In Europe	In the Pacific
• Battle against U-boats in Atlantic	•
•	•

Why It Matters The attack on Pearl Harbor brought America into World War II on the Allied side. In 1942, the Allies began to stop the seemingly unstoppable Axis onslaught. Though years of fighting lay ahead, the most aggressive threat to world peace and democracy in modern times had been halted. **Section Focus Question:** How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?

Axis and Allies Plan Strategy

By June 1942, the Allies were battered but still fighting. As you have read, British pilots had fought off a Nazi invasion of their island, while at the Battle of Coral Sea, the U.S. Navy had frustrated Japanese plans to extend their domination in the Pacific. Although the war was not close to being over, the Allies spied signs of hope.

The Axis Powers never had a coordinated strategy to defeat the Allies. Germany, Italy, and Japan shared common enemies but nurtured individual dreams. Hitler wanted to dominate Europe and eliminate “inferior” peoples. Mussolini harbored dreams of an Italian empire stretching from the eastern Adriatic to East Africa. Tojo sought Japanese control of the Western Pacific and Asia.

The Allies shared more unified goals. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin considered Germany the most dangerous enemy. None felt Japan or Italy posed a serious long-term threat. Only Germany had the resources to bomb Britain, fight U.S. and British navies on the

Atlantic, and invade the Soviet Union across a 1,200-mile front. Thus, although their **ultimate** goal was to fight and win a two-front war, the Allies agreed to pursue a “Europe First” strategy. Until Hitler was defeated, the Pacific would be a secondary theater of war.

Checkpoint Why did the Allies decide to concentrate first on the war in Europe?

Turning the Tide in Europe

The first blow America struck against the Axis was by fulfilling FDR’s promise to be the “arsenal of democracy.” American industries turned out millions of tons of guns, tanks, and other supplies—enough to keep the Soviets and British battling Germany for years. The problem was delivering the supplies.

Allies Battle U-Boats in the Atlantic Hitler was determined to cut the sea lines between the United States and Europe before American aid could make a difference. “Wolf packs” of German U-boats patrolled the Atlantic and Caribbean, sinking more than 3,500 merchant ships and killing tens of thousands of Allied seamen. “The only thing that ever really frightened me during the war was the U-boat peril,” Churchill later wrote.

Finally, in mid-1943, the Allies began to win the war in the North Atlantic. As in World War I, convoys of escort carriers protected Allied shipping. A new invention, radar, helped Allied vessels locate U-boats on the surface at night. Long-range aerial bombers and underwater depth charges allowed Allied forces to sink U-boats faster than Germany could manufacture them.

Soviets Turn Back Nazis at Stalingrad Germany had attacked Russia in June 1941, sending one army north toward Leningrad, a second east toward Moscow, and a third south toward Stalingrad. Although Hitler’s forces penetrated deep into Soviet territory, killing or capturing millions of soldiers and civilians, they did not achieve their main objective of conquering the Soviet Union. Soviet resistance and a brutal Russia winter stopped the German advance.

In 1942, Hitler narrowed his sights and concentrated his armies in southern Russia. His goal this time was to control the rich Caucasus oil fields. To achieve this objective, he would have to capture the city of Stalingrad.

The struggle for Stalingrad was especially ferocious. German troops advanced slowly, fighting bitter block-by-block, house-by-house battles in the bombed-out buildings and rubble. Soviet troops then counterattacked, trapping the German forces. Yet Hitler refused to allow his army to retreat. Starving, sick, and suffering from frostbite, the surviving German troops finally surrendered on January 31, 1943.

The battle of Stalingrad was the true turning point of the war in Europe. It ended any realistic plans Hitler had of dominating Europe. Nazi armies were forced to retreat westward back toward Germany. Instead, it was the Soviet Union that now went on the offensive.

**Vocabulary Builder**

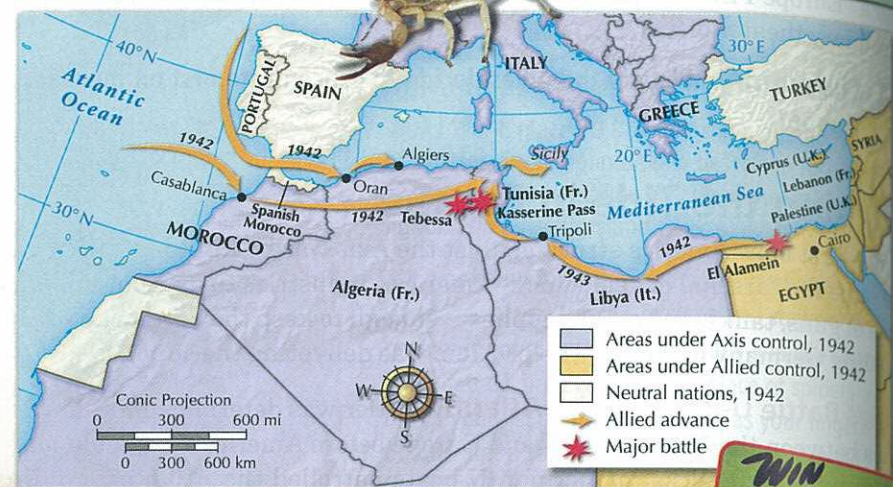
ultimate—(UHL tuh miht) *adj.*
final; most advanced

Focus On Geography

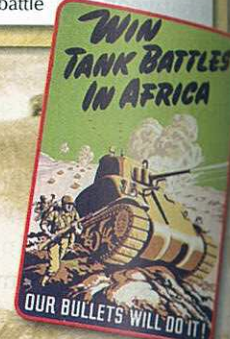
Desert Warfare American soldiers had to fight in many unfamiliar types of terrain. But the Sahara of North Africa—the world’s largest desert—presented special challenges:

- In hot, dry weather, sandstorms choked and blinded troops.
- In wet weather, mud halted machinery.
- The high visibility of the desert terrain made it difficult for troops to move without being seen.
- Poisonous reptiles, ants, and scorpions added to the problems.

Brilliant tank strategists like Patton and Rommel were able to overcome such challenges. But the tanks themselves caused other problems, such as kicking up enormous dust clouds that could be seen miles away.



Geography and History Most supplies for Allied troops in North Africa had to be brought by sea. According to the map, why would this have posed a problem?



Allies Drive Germans Out of North Africa Meanwhile, another important campaign was taking place in the deserts and mountains of North Africa, where the British had been fighting the Germans and Italians since 1940. Several goals motivated the Allied campaign in North Africa. Stalin had wanted America and Britain to relieve the Soviet Union by establishing a second front in France. However, FDR and Churchill felt they needed more time to prepare for an invasion across the English Channel. An invasion of North Africa, however, required less planning and fewer supplies. In addition, forcing Germany out of North Africa would pave the way for an invasion of Italy.

In October 1942, the British won a major victory at El Alamein (ehl al uh MAYN) in Egypt and began to push westward. The next month, Allied troops landed in Morocco and Algeria and began to move east toward key German positions. An energetic American officer, General **Dwight Eisenhower**—known as Ike—commanded the Allied invasion of North Africa.

In February 1943, German general Erwin Rommel (known as the Desert Fox) led his Afrika Korps against the Americans at the Kasserine Pass in Tunisia. Rommel broke through the American lines in an attempt to reach the Allied supply base at Tebessa in Algeria. Finally, American soldiers stopped the assault. Lack of supplies then forced Rommel to retreat.

The fighting at the Kasserine Pass taught American leaders valuable lessons. They needed aggressive officers and troops better trained for desert fighting. To that end, Eisenhower put American forces in North Africa under the command of **George S. Patton, Jr.**, an innovative tank commander. A single-minded general known as Blood and Guts, Patton told his junior officers:

Primary Source “You usually will know where the front is by the sound of gunfire, and that’s the direction you should proceed. Now, suppose you lose a hand or an ear is shot off, or perhaps a piece of your nose, and you think you should walk back to get first aid. If I see you, it will be the last . . . walk you’ll ever take.”
—George S. Patton, Jr., 1943

Patton’s forces advanced east with heightened confidence. Simultaneously, the British pressed westward from Egypt, trapping Axis forces in a continually shrinking pocket in Tunisia. Rommel escaped, but his army did not. In May 1943, German and Italian forces—some 240,000 troops—surrendered.

Checkpoint Why was the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point in World War II?

Increasing the Pressure on Germany

Germany was now on the defensive, and the Allies planned to keep it that way. In January 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill met in Casablanca, Morocco, to plan their next move. The conference resulted in two important decisions. First, the Allies decided to increase bombing of Germany and invade Italy. Second, FDR announced that the Allies would accept only **unconditional surrender**, or giving up completely without any concessions. Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo could not hope to stay in power through a negotiated peace.

Allies Invade Italy The Allies next eyed Italy. Situated across the Mediterranean from Tunisia and 2 miles from the Italian mainland, Sicily was the obvious target for an invasion. The Allies could invade Sicily without great risk from U-boats and under the protection of air superiority. In July 1943, British and American armies made separate landings in Sicily and began to advance across the island before joining forces in the north. Once again, Eisenhower commanded the joint American-British forces.

Ike hoped to trap Axis forces on Sicily, but they escaped to the Italian mainland. Still, the 38-day campaign achieved important results: It gave the Allies complete control of the western Mediterranean, paved the way for an invasion of Italy, and ended the rule of Benito Mussolini. On September 3, 1943, Italy surrendered to the Allies and five weeks later declared war on Germany.

But Hitler was not through with Italy. After a small German airborne force rescued Mussolini from a mountaintop fortress, Hitler installed him as head of a puppet state in northern Italy. In the south, German military forces continued the fight against the Allies.

On the Beach at Sicily
Using only a small foldable shovel, an American soldier digs himself a foxhole on the beach at Sicily.



The invasion of Italy was a slow, grinding slog. Italy was crisscrossed with mountains and rivers. Heavy rains and mountain snows made combat difficult and painful. Men fought in ankle-deep mud. In the mountains, where tanks and heavy artillery were useless, Allied forces depended on mules to haul supplies up slippery and steep roads. To make matters worse, the Germans occupied the best defensive positions. Fighting continued into 1945. The Allies won battles, but none were important enough to alter the basic German defensive policy.

Bombers Batter Germany Stalin continued his demand that Roosevelt and Churchill open a second front in France. While the Allies did not launch a massive invasion of France until 1944, they did open a second front of another kind in early 1942. From bases in England, Allied bombers launched nonstop attacks against Germany. Flying by night in order to avoid being shot down in large numbers, British planes dropped massive amounts of bombs on German cities. The goal of this **saturation bombing** was to inflict maximum damage.

By day, American bombers targeted Germany's key political and industrial centers. The goal of this campaign of **strategic bombing** was to destroy Germany's capacity to make war. A Nazi official later commented that "the fleets of bombers might appear at any time over any large German city or important factory."

An African American fighter squadron known as the **Tuskegee Airmen** played a key role in the campaign, escorting bombers and protecting them from enemy fighter pilots. In more than 1,500 missions over enemy territory in Europe, the Tuskegee Airmen did not lose a single bomber.

Overall, though, the bombing missions cost the Allies dearly. Bomber crews suffered an incredibly high 20 percent casualty rate. But they successfully

carried the war into Germany, day after day and night after night. This second front in the sky did indeed relieve some of the pressure on the Soviet armies on the Eastern Front and helped pave the way for an all-out Allied offensive.

✓ **Checkpoint** What were the goals of British and American bombing runs over Germany?

Turning the Tide in the Pacific

While the Allies pursued their "Europe First" strategy, they did not ignore the Pacific. Through May 1942, Japanese forces continued to advance with seemingly unstoppable **momentum**. They had attacked American, British, and Dutch colonies, winning control of the Philippines, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, Wake Island, Guam, and Burma. Then, the United States struck back. As you have read in the last chapter, the Battle of Coral Sea served as a warning that America might be down in the Pacific, but it was not out.

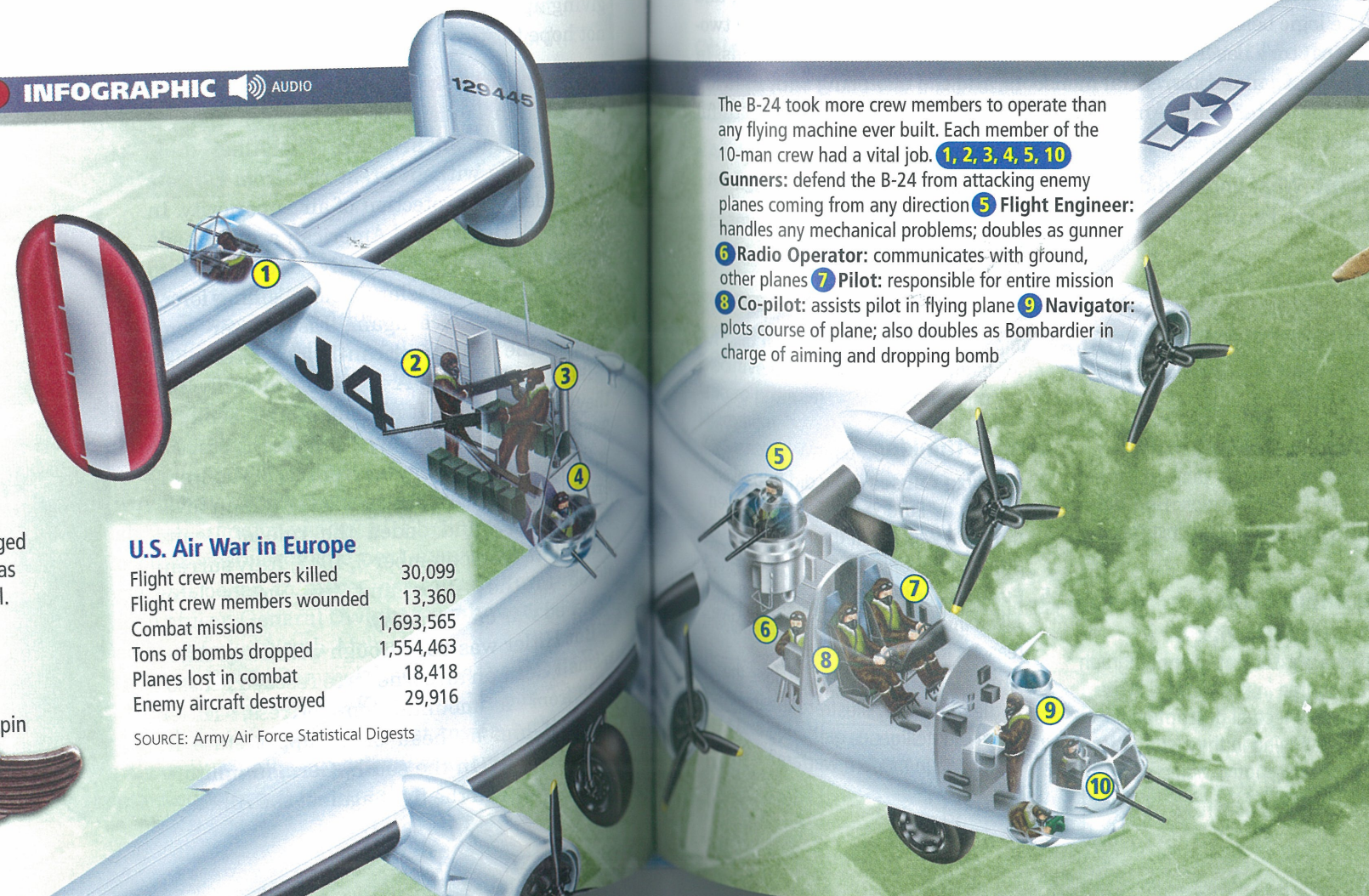
Turning Point: Americans Triumph at Midway Admiral Yamamoto, commander of Japanese forces in the Pacific, knew that the United States Navy was still a powerful threat. Before the Americans could retaliate for Pearl Harbor, Yamamoto sought to destroy American aircraft carriers in the Pacific. He turned his attention to Midway, an American naval base in the Central Pacific that was vital to the defense of Hawaii. Losing Midway would force American defenses back to the California coast. Yamamoto's ambitious plan entailed taking Midway and establishing a military presence in the Aleutians, a string of islands off the coast of Alaska.

Vocabulary Builder
momentum—(moh MEHN tuhm)
n. forward motion; push

Air War Over Europe

During World War II, the B-24 *Liberator* was the king of American bombers, faster than previous planes and with a greater long-range flight capacity. The B-24s and the men who flew them played a critical and demanding role in the air war over Europe.

INFOGRAPHIC AUDIO



The B-24 took more crew members to operate than any flying machine ever built. Each member of the 10-man crew had a vital job. **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10**

1 Gunners: defend the B-24 from attacking enemy planes coming from any direction **5 Flight Engineer:** handles any mechanical problems; doubles as gunner **6 Radio Operator:** communicates with ground, other planes **7 Pilot:** responsible for entire mission **8 Co-pilot:** assists pilot in flying plane **9 Navigator:** plots course of plane; also doubles as Bombardier in charge of aiming and dropping bomb

U.S. Air War in Europe

Flight crew members killed	30,099
Flight crew members wounded	13,360
Combat missions	1,693,565
Tons of bombs dropped	1,554,463
Planes lost in combat	18,418
Enemy aircraft destroyed	29,916

SOURCE: Army Air Force Statistical Digests

Tuskegee Airmen Rather than carrying bombs, some planes escorted and protected the planes that did. The most celebrated of these escort crews were the Tuskegee Airmen, a special unit of African American pilots. In more than 1,500 missions over Europe, the Tuskegee Airmen did not lose a single bomber.



Thinking Critically

- 1. Draw Inferences** Which members of the flight crew carried out the main objective of the mission? What was the chief job of the other members?
- 2. Synthesize Information** How did the Tuskegee Airmen affect the casualty figures listed in the chart at left?



◀ Hollywood hero Jimmy Stewart (seated) became a real hero: He emerged from the Air Force as a Brigadier General.

▼ Silver Air Force Gunner Wings pin





The Battle of Midway

Midway was a new kind of naval battle. Instead of armed ships facing each other directly, the fighting was carried on by swift airplanes that took off from the decks of aircraft carriers to bomb vessels many miles away.

What Yamamoto did not realize was that Admiral **Chester Nimitz**, commander of the United States Navy in the Pacific, knew the Japanese plans. Navy code breakers had intercepted Japanese messages. To meet the expected assault, Nimitz sent his only available aircraft carriers to Midway. The Japanese navy was stretched out across more than a thousand miles, from the Aleutians to well west of Midway. American forces were all concentrated near Midway.

The Japanese commenced their attack on June 4, 1942. In the most important naval battle of World War II, the United States dealt Japan a decisive defeat. Torpedo planes and dive bombers sank 4 Japanese aircraft carriers, along with all 250 aircraft on board and many of Japan's most experienced pilots. America lost only one aircraft carrier.

The **Battle of Midway** was the turning point of the war in the Pacific, ending the seemingly unstoppable Japanese advance. Japan still had a powerful navy, committed troops, and fortified positions. But it would never again threaten Hawaii or Pacific domination. Japan was now on the defensive end of the war.

Americans Take the Offensive The first American offensive in the Pacific took place in August 1942, with an assault on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. (See the Witness History at the beginning of this section.) After three months of intense fighting, the United States Marines drove the Japanese off the island.

Guadalcanal was the first leg in a strategy to approach Japan from both the southwest Pacific and the central Pacific, using combined U.S. Marine, Navy, and Army forces. The logic behind the dual offensives was to force Japan to fight a two-front war and to capture bases from which to bomb the Japanese home islands. In jungles and coral reefs, under torrential monsoons and the blistering sun, fighting for every new piece of territory, American servicemen began their slow, painful trek toward Japan.

Checkpoint What impact did the Battle of Midway have on Japanese expansion in the Pacific?

SECTION 1 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-1102

Comprehension

1. Terms and People Write a sentence explaining how each of the following was connected with the Allied effort to turn back the Axis offensive.

- Dwight Eisenhower
- George S. Patton, Jr.
- unconditional surrender
- saturation bombing
- strategic bombing
- Tuskegee Airmen
- Chester Nimitz
- Battle of Midway

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Summarize Use your table to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?

Writing About History

3. Quick Write: Describe a

Photograph Look at the photograph from Stalingrad in this section. Write a two-sentence factual description of what is happening in the picture. Use at least one descriptive adjective and one action verb.

Critical Thinking

4. Analyze Causes Why did Roosevelt support a "Europe First" strategy even though it was Japan that had first attacked the United States?

5. Evaluate Information Was the Allied invasion of Italy a success? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Apply Information How does the Battle of Midway illustrate the importance of intelligence gathering and espionage in modern warfare?

SECTION 2



◀ "Rosie the Riveter" poster



◀ Workers in an aircraft plant

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

Rosie the Riveter

Who was Rosie the Riveter? The image of a muscular, determined worker, hair tucked under a kerchief, graced countless magazines and posters. And several real-life Rosies won nationwide publicity, including Rose Hicker, a worker in a Tarrytown, New York, aircraft plant, who set a record for driving rivets into the wing of a bomber. But, in fact, Rosie was not based on one woman. The name was first used in a 1942 song:

"All the day long, whether rain or shine,
She's a part of the assembly line.
She's making history,
Working for victory,
Rosie the Riveter."

—Redd Evans and John Jacob Loeb,
"Rosie the Riveter"

The Home Front

Objectives

- Explain how World War II increased opportunities for women and minorities.
- Analyze the effects of the war on civil liberties for Japanese Americans and others.
- Examine how the need to support the war effort changed American lives.

Terms and People

A. Philip Randolph	442nd Regimental
Executive Order 8802	Combat Team
bracero program	rationing
internment	OWI
<i>Korematsu v. United States</i>	

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas As you read, identify the major effects of World War II on the home front.

The Home Front, World War II		
Economy	Effects on Women	Effects on Minorities
• War bonds • Wage controls	• •	• •

Why It Matters

World War II engaged the peoples and resources of the countries involved. The war effort stirred patriotism and promoted economic recovery. And, while wartime fears and tensions tested civil liberties, new opportunities for women and minorities would spur stronger efforts to ensure equal rights after the war was over. **Section Focus Question:** How did the war change America at home?

New Economic Opportunities

American industry quickly converted to war production to meet the nation's military needs. Once industry exhausted the available men, women found more jobs for the taking. Government and industry launched an all-out publicity campaign urging women to do their part to meet wartime production quotas. In time, women made up one third of the wartime workforce.

Women Work for Victory A woman working outside the home was nothing new, but wartime pressures created two sharp breaks from the past. Many women found jobs, especially in heavy industry, that fell outside the traditional realm of women's work. The need for labor also weakened the common practice that a woman quit her job once she married. Three fourths of women working in war industries were married, and 60 percent were older than 35 years.

The image of Rosie the Riveter's rolled up sleeves, red kerchief, and rivet gun gave Americans an enduring image of women in wartime production. Still, women labored in both blue-collar and white-collar jobs. Most factory owners expected women to step aside

WITNESS HISTORY DVD

Watch *Women in World War II* on the *United States Witness History* DVD to explore the varied contributions of American women to the Allied victory in World War II.



once men returned home at war's end. In white-collar settings, however, the war accelerated long-term trends toward increased employment. During the 1940s, the number of women employed in secretarial and clerical work increased five-fold.

The benefits that women gained from wartime work cannot be underestimated. They earned paychecks, formed new and different relationships, and gained organizational experience. "I decided that if I could learn to weld like a man," noted one laborer, "I could do anything it took to make a living." The confidence and knowledge women developed enriched their postwar experiences and helped create opportunities for their daughters in the years ahead.

With fathers in the military and mothers in the workplace, children's lives began to change. The federal government spent \$50 million building day-care centers for children of working mothers. Still, only about 130,000 kids ended up in day-care centers. Many women preferred to leave their children in the care of neighbors or relatives.

African Americans Demand Fair Employment Many African American leaders hoped the war might provide jobs and alleviate their dismal economic situations. However, few found meaningful employment with national defense employers. Out of 100,000 Americans working in the aircraft industry in 1940, for example, only 240 were African Americans. Even jobs provided by the government and military remained segregated.

African American leaders stressed the need for a "Double V" campaign—victory against fascism abroad and victory against discrimination at home. The charismatic and savvy labor leader **A. Philip Randolph** asserted that African Americans would no longer accept second-class citizenship. "We loyal Negro American citizens demand the right to work and fight for our country," he proclaimed. Randolph presented President Roosevelt a list of demands, including the end of discriminatory practices in government-funded training, employment,

and the armed services. He also took steps to organize a massive protest march on Washington, D.C.

FDR had hoped to put civil rights reform on the back burner while fighting the Axis Powers. But Randolph persisted in his plans. Roosevelt feared that the sight of a huge protest march on the nation's capital would undermine wartime unity and provide ammunition for enemy propaganda. So, under pressure, he issued **Executive Order 8802**. This measure assured fair hiring practices in any job funded with government money and established the Fair Employment Practices Committee to enforce these requirements.

Such victories encouraged African Americans to join organizations dedicated to promoting equal rights. The NAACP grew to 500,000 members. In 1942, civil rights leaders founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), an organization that sought to apply non-violent protest as a means of fighting segregation. Although segregation still prevailed in the military, the South, and other parts of the nation, wartime developments helped set the agenda for the civil rights struggles of the coming decades.

Checkpoint How did the war create new opportunities for African Americans?

Workers on the Move

Wartime needs encouraged migration as people moved in search of work. California alone gained 2 million new residents seeking work in the state's many shipyards and other wartime industries. Although the South lost residents in its rural areas, it grew by a million new people as a whole. Older industrial cities in the North, such as Detroit, Gary, Chicago, and Cleveland, also boomed.

The Population Starts to Shift The ebb and flow of people fostered long-term changes. After receiving billions of dollars to fund industry, the South and Southwest became a growing cultural, social, economic, and political force. This trend continues to this day.

To alleviate the rural population drain, especially in the West, the United States partnered with Mexico to operate the **bracero program**, bringing laborers from Mexico to work on American farms. During the war years, several hundred thousand braceros migrated to the United States. Although they often faced discrimination, they contributed greatly to the war effort. In the long term, the bracero program initiated decades of migratory labor in the West.

Migration Triggers Conflict In the summer of 1943, wartime migration led to racial violence in a number of cities. The worst occurred in Detroit, Michigan, where conflict erupted over the construction of housing for black workers drawn north to defense plants. Finally, some 100,000 whites and blacks broke into scattered fights at a city park. By the next morning, full-scale riots erupted in which 34 people were killed. Federal troops ended the violence, but nobody found a real resolution to the city's problems.

Mexican Americans had long dealt with similar tensions. Few had mastered the English language, and many languished in slums while struggling to find work. A violent incident highlighted the problems. In the Los Angeles area, many Mexican and Mexican American youths dressed in stylish "zoot suits" with baggy pants and long jackets. In June 1943, mobs of off-duty sailors roamed through the Mexican sections of Los Angeles, attacking "zooters." Once the fighting ended, police arrested the zoot-suited victims, not their attackers.

Vocabulary Builder

initiate—(ih NIHS ee ayt) *v.* to begin or originate

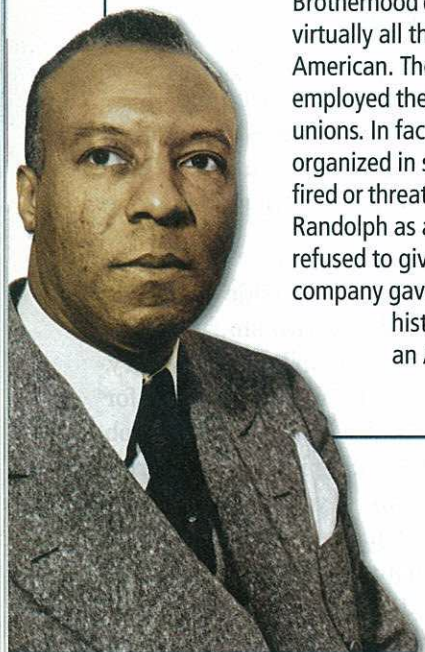
After the Zoot Suit Riots

Los Angeles police arrest a group of young Mexican Americans after a spate of violence in June 1943. Some, like the second prisoner from the right, wear the flashy, baggy zoot suits that gave the incident its name.

HISTORY MAKERS

A. Philip Randolph (1889–1979)

In 1925, A. Philip Randolph became head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. At the time, virtually all the nation's porters were African American. The Pullman Corporation, which employed them, refused to deal with labor unions. In fact, the Brotherhood had to be organized in secret. For 12 years, the company fired or threatened union members and attacked Randolph as a dangerous radical. But Randolph refused to give up. Finally, in 1937, the Pullman company gave in and signed the first contract in history between a major company and an African American labor union.





Manzanar Internment Camp

At the Manzanar internment camp in California's Owens Valley (above, right), Japanese Americans lived in bleak barracks, subject to heat and dust storms. Above, a mother and her children await relocation. *Which western states housed internment camps?*

After the riots, an indignant Governor Earl Warren formed a committee to investigate the causes of the outbreak and demanded that the guilty parties be punished. Although the committee blamed the lack of sufficient recreation for the violence, long-brewing racial tensions acted as the true spark.

Checkpoint How did the war affect the location of industries and workers in the United States?

A Challenge to Civil Liberties

The attack on Pearl Harbor spread fear across America. The federal government began drafting policies toward immigrants and aliens from the Axis nations. All resident “enemy aliens” were required to register with the government, submit to fingerprinting, and list their organizational affiliations.

Aliens Face Restrictions Originally, laws made no distinction among nationalities. German, Italian, and Japanese aliens were subject to arrest or deportation if deemed dangerous to national security. Some 11,000 German immigrants and hundreds of Italian immigrants were held in camps; others faced curfews or travel restrictions. Federal orders also forced all three groups to vacate the West Coast temporarily in the winter of 1942. Once public fears subsided, FDR removed Germans and Italians from the enemy aliens list.

Japanese aliens and Japanese American citizens received no such respite. Believing Japanese Americans to be inherently disloyal, West Coast leaders pressed FDR to address the “threat.” In February 1942, the President issued Executive Order 9066, designating certain areas as war zones from which anyone might be removed for any reason. By September, the government evacuated more than 100,000 Japanese Americans on the West Coast. Evacuees—including both Issei, Japanese immigrants, and Nisei, native-born American citizens of Japanese descent—were forced to sell their property at a loss and allowed to take only necessary items.

Why did Japanese Americans generally face harsher treatment than Italian or German Americans? Several factors help explain the difference: racism, the smaller numbers of Japanese Americans, their lack of political clout, and their

relative isolation from other Americans. In Hawaii, where Japanese Americans comprised one third of a multiracial society, they escaped a similar fate.

Japanese Americans Are Interned The first orders stipulated only that Japanese Americans must leave designated military zones, but leaders in interior states objected. The governor of Arizona insisted his state did not want to become a “dumping ground for enemy aliens.” The War Department then initiated a policy of **internment**, or temporary imprisonment of members of a specific group. Japanese American men, women, and children were transported to camps in isolated locations such as Poston, Arizona, and the Gila River Indian Reservation. With few exceptions, Nisei and Issei remained in the camps for the duration of the war.

Families huddled into stark one-room shacks, while single people were herded into drafty bunkhouses. Camp schools were hopelessly underfunded. Internees often suffered from food shortages and substandard medical care. The psychological effects could be just as severe. One internee reported:

Primary Source

“The resettlement center is actually a jail—armed guards in towers with spotlights and deadly tommy guns, fifteen feet of barbed-wire fences, everyone confined to quarters at nine. . . . What really hurts [is being called] ‘Japs.’ ‘Japs’ are the guys we are fighting.”

—Ted Nakashima, *The New Republic*, June 5, 1942

Some Japanese Americans went to court to seek their rights. In the 1944 case of *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court upheld the government’s wartime internment policy. (See Landmark Decisions of the Supreme Court at the end of this section.) Not until 1988 did the government offer an apology and \$20,000 payments to surviving internees.

Japanese Americans also faced another form of discrimination. At first, they were not accepted into the armed forces. But after the government lifted the ban in early 1943, many eagerly enlisted. The all-Nisei **442nd Regimental Combat Team** fought in the Italian campaign and became the most decorated military unit in American history. The 442nd helped counter the notion that Japanese Americans were not loyal citizens.

Checkpoint Why were Japanese Americans interned during World War II?

Supporting the War Effort

The war eventually cost Americans \$330 billion, which was double the total amount of federal expenditures since the founding of the nation. In six years, the national debt skyrocketed from \$42 billion to \$269 billion. To help raise funds, Congress levied a 5 percent tax on all working Americans. In addition, millions of Americans bought war bonds to save income and invest in the war effort. The government reminded Americans that every dollar spent on war bonds meant another bullet or bomb and another step closer to victory. (See the American Experience feature at the end of this section.)

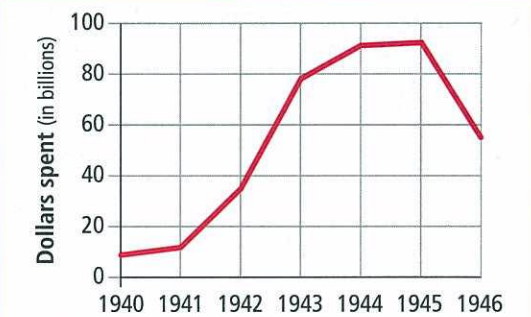
The Government Manages the Economy Increased production of war goods created a scarcity of consumer products. As shortages led to price increases, many feared that inflation

Vocabulary Builder
comprise—(kuhm PRĪZ) *v.* to include; to make up

The Cost of Waging War

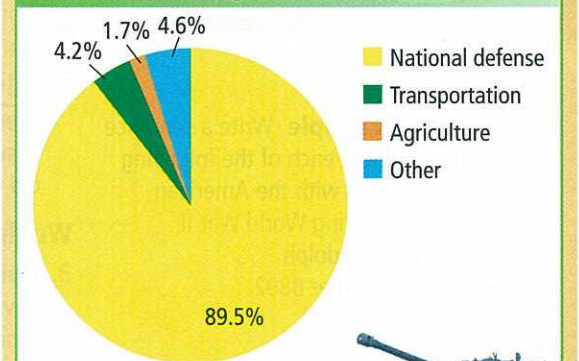
The cost of building arms and paying and equipping military personnel caused the federal budget to skyrocket. *Based on the combined information on the two graphs, approximately how much was spent on national defense in 1945?*

Federal Spending, 1940–1946

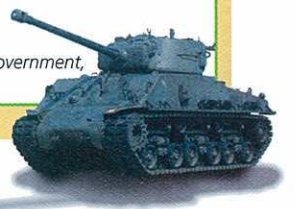


SOURCE: Budget of the United States Government, Historical Tables

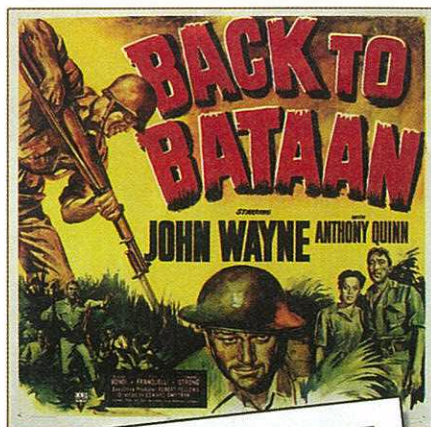
Federal Spending, 1945



SOURCE: Budget of the United States Government, Historical Tables



Sherman tank ▶



Hollywood Goes to War

The two films above dealt with the fall of the Philippines. *Back to Bataan* (1945) told the story of anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters. *So Proudly We Hail* (1943) paid tribute to the courage of army nurses.

would run wild. To manage this problem, FDR created the Office of Price Administration, which had the authority to control wages and set maximum prices. Another form of economic control was **rationing**. Americans were issued coupon books that limited the amount of certain goods, such as butter and tires, that they could buy. Rationing ensured that raw materials such as rubber and oil found their way into war production.

Although most Americans accepted the need for wartime controls, others resented the restrictions. Unscrupulous profiteers manipulated the ration coupon system to create a “black market,” an illegal underground network for the sale of restricted goods. Because the government restricted job mobility to ensure constant production and because wages lagged behind rising prices and profits, some workers accused their employers of unfair practices. Still, Americans created a powerful industrial network that contributed to victory and carried long-term consequences.

Media Boosts Morale Sacrifices on the home front took a toll on morale. The federal **Office of War Information (OWI)** worked closely with the media to encourage support of the war effort. The OWI tried to spotlight common needs, minimize racial and economic divisions, and downplay problems of poverty and crime. The radio, print, and film industries reminded Americans that they were in a struggle between dictatorship and democracy.

Hollywood proved a capable and willing ally in this cause. Documentaries like Frank Capra’s *Why We Fight* series highlighted the need to defeat fascism. Fiction films showed patriotic Americans pitching in overseas or on the home front and stirred hatred of the enemy with stereotypical portrayals of treacherous Japanese and brutal Germans. Movie stars and popular singers volunteered their time to sell war bonds and entertain the troops.

Encouraged by government and media, Americans voluntarily contributed to the war effort in dozens of large and small ways. They planted victory gardens and collected paper, scrap metal, and fat. Instead of buying new, many people followed the motto “Use it up, wear it out, make it do, and do without.”

✓ **Checkpoint** How did the federal government control resources needed for the war effort?

Landmark Decisions of the Supreme Court

Can government limit a group’s liberties during wartime?

Because some leaders feared that some Japanese Americans might be disloyal, the government took action against the whole group. How should national security be balanced against civil rights?

Korematsu v. United States (1944)

The Facts	The Issue	The Decision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1942, President Roosevelt ordered that select people could be banned from war zones. The army relocated Japanese Americans on the West Coast to internment camps. Fred Korematsu was arrested for resisting the army’s order. 	<p>Korematsu argued that he was denied equal protection under the law simply because he was a Japanese American.</p>	<p>The Court held that the military order was justified for security reasons. Three judges dissented. Justice Frank Murphy wrote that internment “falls into the ugly abyss of racism.”</p>

Why It Matters

Most experts today agree with Murphy that the *Korematsu* case was a triumph of prejudice over justice. In recent years, the war on terrorism has revived talk of *Korematsu* in discussions of “racial profiling.” Racial profiling is a law enforcement technique in which police or federal investigators single out members of a particular racial or ethnic group for questioning. Defenders of profiling argue that, because several deadly terrorist attacks were carried out by radical Muslims, it is only logical for law enforcement officials to pay special attention to Muslims. Critics insist that racial profiling is a form of prejudice that violates the civil rights of individuals.



▲ A Japanese American is arrested in 1943.

Connect to Your World

Discussing racial profiling in 2004, Fred Korematsu warned, “No one should ever be locked away simply because they share the same race, ethnicity, or religion as a spy or terrorist. If that principle was not learned from the internment of Japanese Americans, then these are very dangerous times for our democracy.” Write an editorial agreeing or disagreeing with Fred Korematsu’s position.

For: Supreme Court cases
Web Code: neh-1115



◀ Americans today protest against racial profiling by law enforcement officials.

SECTION

2 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-1103

Comprehension

- 1. Terms and People** Write a sentence explaining how each of the following was connected with the American home front during World War II.
 - A. Philip Randolph
 - Executive Order 8802
 - bracero program
 - internment
 - *Korematsu v. United States*
 - 442nd Regimental Combat Team
 - rationing
 - Office of War Information

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Identify Main Ideas Use your table to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the war change America at home?

Writing About History

- 3. Quick Write: Describe a Scene** Review the text relating to Japanese American internment during World War II. Write a two-sentence factual description of what you might witness as a family is being sent to a camp. Use at least one descriptive adjective and one action verb.

Critical Thinking


- 4. Predict Consequences** Predict two possible consequences for wartime women factory workers when men began to return from overseas after the war.
- 5. Compare** How were the causes of the Detroit race riots and the Los Angeles Zoot Suit Riots similar?
- 6. Draw Conclusions** Do you think the federal government was justified in limiting individual freedom by imposing wage and price controls and by rationing during wartime? Why or why not?

EXPERIENCE THE WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT



▲ **Collecting Scrap**
Here, children collect junk metal that might be turned into bullets or old clothes that could be recycled into blankets and uniforms.

While fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers were serving overseas, their families served on the home front. Every American was expected to help boost morale and make sacrifices to shoulder the cost of the war.

Since World War II, the United States has not experienced a war that required so much of Americans on the home front. However, soldiers today continue to face combat, homesickness, and occasional boredom. That is why the USO and ordinary citizens still work to provide support for America's troops.  AUDIO

▼ **Victory Gardens**
With so much farm produce going to feed the troops, people planted "victory gardens" in vacant lots (below) or in their backyards.



HOW TO SHOP WITH WAR RATION BOOK TWO ... to Buy Canned, Bottled and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables; Dried Fruits, Juices and all Canned Soups

- USE THIS RATION BOOK.** You may use one or all of your family's ration books where you shop. You may not shop with more than one.
- USE BLUE STAMPS ONLY.** All blue point stamps issued A, B, and C are good during the first ration period. They add up to 48 points for each member of the family.
- THE NUMBERS SHOW POINTS.** You will not be able to get "change" in point stamps, so use your low-value stamps for buying low-point foods.
- LOOK AT THE POINT VALUES before you buy.** Points have nothing to do with price or quality. Point values will be the same in all stores.
- GIVE THE STAMPS TO YOUR CHECKER.** Your cut stamps in the presence of your grocer—or tear them out in the presence of the delivery boy.
- FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES are not rationed.** Eat them instead of rationed foods whenever possible. Try to eat recipes that make your ration go further.

YOUR POINT ALLOWANCE MUST LAST FOR THE FULL RATION PERIOD
Plan How Many Points You Will Use Each Time Before You Shop

BUY EARLY IN THE WEEK  Foods are going to our fighting men. They come first! Your ration gives you your fair share of the foods that are left.  **BUY EARLY IN THE DAY**

▲ **Rationing**
Households were issued ration books and stamps, which told them how much of certain items, such as sugar or butter, they were allowed to buy. The above poster explains how the rationing system worked.



▼ **USO**
Through the United Service Organizations (USO), volunteers boosted the morale of those who were fighting the war. At the USO's Hollywood Canteen in Los Angeles, a soldier could get a hot meal served by a celebrity or dance with their favorite movie star. Here, servicemen pose with glamorous actress Hedy Lamarr.

War Bonds Poster ▶

Thinking Critically

- Analyze Visuals** Choose one of the posters shown on this spread and describe what message it gave to people.
- Draw Conclusions** Do you think the effort on the home front helped to win the war? Explain.

Connect to Today How do Americans today give support and encouragement to people serving in the military?

History Interactive

For: More about the home front in World War II
Web Code: nep-1115

Lieutenant
Audie
Murphy ▶

Medal of Honor ▶

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO**Audie Murphy, American Hero**

Audie Murphy received more medals than any other American in World War II. In January 1945, his squad was set upon by German troops near Holtzwihr, France. Ordering his men to withdraw, Murphy climbed atop a burning tank that was in danger of exploding. For an hour, the young lieutenant used the tank's machine gun to hold off the enemy on three sides:

“Germans reached as close as 10 yards, only to be mowed down by his fire. He received a leg wound, but ignored it and continued the single-handed fight until his ammunition was exhausted. He then made his way to his company, refused medical attention, and organized the company in a counterattack.”

—Medal of Honor Citation for Audie Murphy

Victory in Europe and the Pacific

Objectives

- Analyze the planning and impact of the D-Day invasion of France.
- Understand how the Allies achieved final victory in Europe.
- Explore the reasons that President Truman decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan.

Terms and People

D-Day	kamikaze
Battle of the Bulge	Albert Einstein
Harry S. Truman	Manhattan Project
island hopping	J. Robert Oppenheimer

NoteTaking**Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence**

Identify the steps that led to the Allied victory.



Why It Matters In 1942 and 1943, the Allies turned back the Axis advances. In the last two years of the war, 1944 and 1945, they delivered the final, crushing blow. They attacked Germany from the west and east, and the United States advanced across the Pacific to the doorstep of Japan. In the process, Americans created a new form of weapon that would change both warfare and global politics. **Section Focus Question:** How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?

Planning Germany's Defeat

Throughout 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin squabbled over when they would start a second front in France. Up to that point, Soviet troops had done most of the fighting in Europe. Stalin insisted that Britain and the United States carry more of the military burden by attacking Germany in the west, thereby forcing Germany to divide its troops.

Roosevelt sympathized with Stalin's position, but Churchill hesitated and delayed. Recalling the slaughter of British troops on the Western Front in World War I, he was not anxious to see history repeat itself. He argued that the German U-boat presence was too great in the English Channel and that the Allies needed more landing craft, more equipment, and better-trained soldiers.

In November 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill traveled to Teheran, Iran, for their first face-to-face meeting with Stalin. Churchill continued to voice reservations about a cross-channel invasion, but

FDR sided with Stalin. Reluctantly, Churchill agreed. After years of war, British and American soldiers would invade France and begin their march toward Germany. At the end of the Teheran Conference, the Big Three issued a joint statement that gave no hint of their earlier disagreements:

Primary Source

“We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of the operations to be undertaken from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours. . . . No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U Boats by sea, and their war planes from the air.”

—Declaration of the Three Powers, December 1, 1943

Six months after the Teheran Conference, the plan to open a second front in France became reality. The massive Allied invasion of France was given the code name Operation Overlord.

✔ **Checkpoint** On what issues did Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill disagree?

D-Day Invasion of Normandy

Overlord involved the most experienced Allied officers in Europe. American General Dwight D. Eisenhower again served as Supreme Commander. British General Bernard Montgomery served as commander of the ground forces, while General Omar Bradley led the United States First Army.

Eisenhower Plans the Invasion Overlord involved landing 21 American divisions and 26 British, Canadian, and Polish divisions on a 50-mile stretch of beaches in Normandy. The fleet was the largest ever assembled, comprising more than 4,400 ships and landing crafts.

The plan dictated striking five beaches in Normandy (code-named Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword), but it also involved an elaborate deception. The Allies created a fictional army under General Patton. Although the army existed only on paper, the Allies set up fake headquarters in southeast England across the English Channel from Calais, equipped with wood and cardboard tanks, useless ships, and detectable radio traffic. The Allies hoped to convince the Germans that the Allied attack would come at Calais, not farther west in Normandy. In the end, the deception worked. Hitler ordered his top tank division to Calais.

Heroes Storm the Beaches On June 6, 1944—known as **D-Day**—the Allies hit Germany in force. More than 11,000 planes prepared the way, attempting to destroy German communication and transportation networks and soften Nazi beach defenses. At 6:30 A.M., after a rough crossing of the English Channel, the first troops landed.

On four of the beaches, the landings were only lightly opposed and casualties relatively low. But at Omaha, one of the two beaches assigned to American forces, the Germans offered stiff opposition. On the cliffs overlooking the beach, the Germans had dug trenches and built small concrete pillbox structures from which heavy artillery could be fired. They had the beach covered with

HISTORY MAKERS**Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969)**

As a young man, Dwight Eisenhower had not been considered a brilliant student at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. During the 1930s, though, his career rose due to his organizational skill and ability to work with others. In 1942, Ike was given command of all American forces in Europe—even though more than 350 other generals had more seniority. After strong performances in North Africa and Italy, he was made Supreme Commander of Allied Forces. His skillful handling of the D-Day invasion and the drive to Germany won wide respect. Eisenhower went on to serve two terms as President before retiring.



a wide variety of deadly guns. They had also heavily mined the beaches. When the first American soldiers landed, they stepped out of their landing crafts into a rainstorm of bullets, shells, and death. Some crafts dumped their occupants too far from the beach; soldiers, weighted down by heavy packs, drowned.

One writer called D-Day “the longest day.” For many Americans, it was a very short day—and their last on Earth. Some fought bravely and died. Others fought bravely and survived. By the end of the day, the Allies had gained a toehold in France. Within a month, more than one million Allied troops had landed at Normandy. Berlin, the capital of Germany, was still a long road ahead, but the Allies had taken the first, and most important, step on that road.

✓ **Checkpoint** What was the primary objective of the D-Day invasion at Normandy?

Liberation of Europe

After D-Day, Germany faced a hopeless two-front war. Soviet soldiers were advancing steadily from the east, forcing German armies out of Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, and Hungary. Mile by mile, Germany lost the lands it had once dominated and the natural resources it had once plundered.

Allies Advance Allied armies were also on the move in the west. In August 1944, the Allies liberated Paris. Hitler had ordered his generals to destroy the French capital, but they disobeyed him, leaving the “City of Lights” as beautiful as ever. As Parisians celebrated, Allied troops kept advancing.

As a mood of hopelessness fell over Germany, Rommel and other leading generals plotted to overthrow Hitler. On July 20, 1944, an officer planted a bomb at Hitler’s headquarters. The explosion killed or wounded 20 people, but Hitler



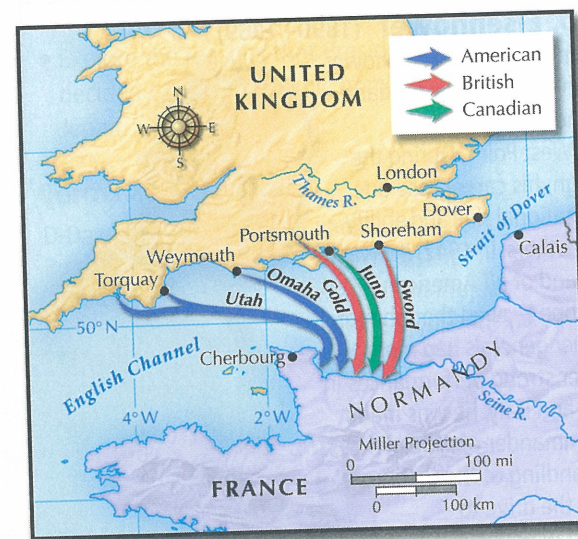
▲ Sixty years after D-Day, an American veteran revisits the cemetery in Normandy where so many of his comrades are buried.

Events That Changed America



THE ALLIES LAND ON D-DAY

“You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months.” General Eisenhower gave this message to Allied troops on the morning of June 6, 1944. “You will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.” That day, Allied troops stormed the beaches of Normandy, paving the way for the liberation of France and the final defeat of the Nazis. But victory came at a tremendous cost. Wave after wave of soldiers were mowed down by German fire. One American later recalled, “As our boat touched sand and the ramp went down, I became a visitor to hell.”



▲ The invasion of Normandy was truly a massive international effort. U.S., Canadian, and British forces were assigned to different beaches. Members of the French Underground were waiting to offer aid and support.

“The carnage on the beach was indescribable.... Although many wounded men were crying for help, aid-men were scarce and others could not help because they had an assigned task to accomplish.”
—Thomas E. Herring, C Company



“I remember the bullets flying over our craft and seeing the ricochets of the bullets hitting the water. The landing craft’s door fell open and we ran into the surf. We were in very deep water and I thought I was either going to drown or be shot before getting to land. By the grace of God, I made it ashore and started running through the deep water toward the seawall.”
—Jack Fox, combat medic

Why It Matters

Six decades later, Americans still take pride in the young heroes who secured Omaha Beach. Whether they died on the blood-soaked sands or survived against impossible odds, the D-Day invaders helped create an enduring standard of courage, sacrifice, and patriotism. Books like Tom Brokaw’s *The Greatest Generation* and movies like Steven Spielberg’s *Saving Private Ryan* honor their memory.

Thinking Critically

Why do you think a veteran of D-Day would choose to return to a place where so many people died?

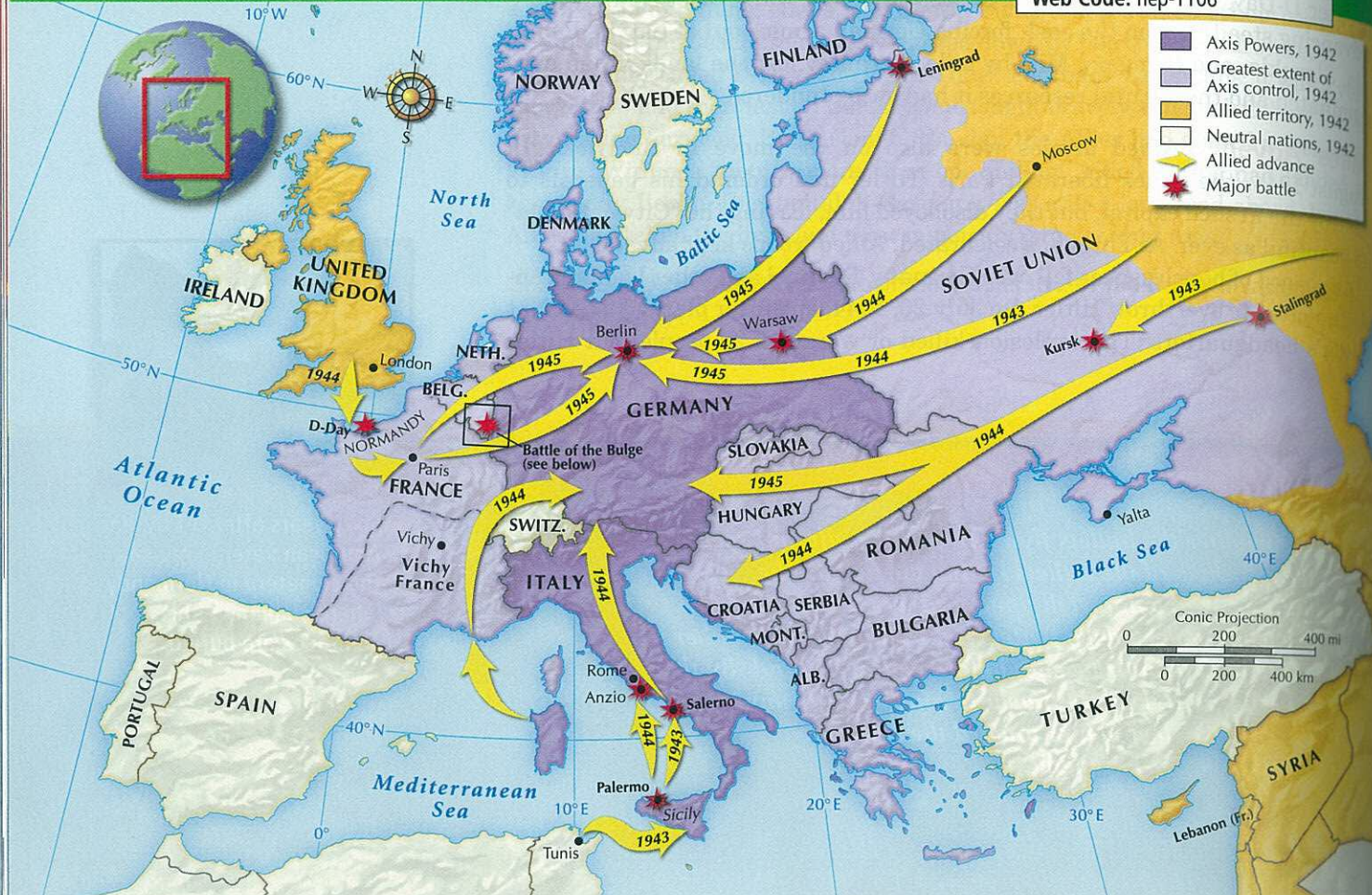
History Interactive*

For: Eyewitness accounts of D-Day
Web Code: nep-1105

World War II in Europe, 1942–1945

Geography Interactive

For: Interactive map
Web Code: nep-1106



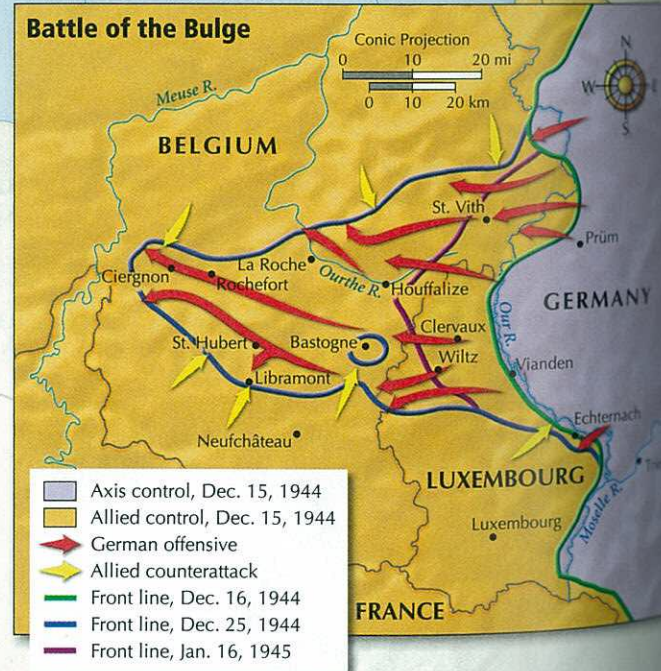
Winston Churchill gave U.S. forces full credit for the Allied victory at the Battle of the Bulge:

Primary Source “The United States troops have done almost all the fighting and have suffered almost all the losses. They have suffered losses almost equal to those of both sides at the Battle of Gettysburg. . . . [The Battle of the Bulge] will, I believe, be regarded as an ever-famous American victory.”

—Winston Churchill, Address to the House of Commons, January 18, 1945

Map Skills In the final phases of the war in Europe, the Allies hemmed in Germany from the east, west, and south.

- 1. Locate:** (a) Stalingrad, (b) Sicily, (c) Normandy, (d) Berlin
- 2. Movement** Describe American and German troop movements at the Battle of the Bulge.
- 3. Draw Conclusions** Why do you think there was no Allied attempt to approach Germany from the north?



Battle of the Bulge ▲

The Battle of the Bulge was the last Nazi offensive of the war. After its failure, the German armies were in constant retreat.

survived. Rommel took poison to escape being put on trial. Claiming that fate was on his side, Hitler refused to surrender to the advancing troops.

Germany Counterattacks In December 1944, Hitler ordered a counterattack. With Allied troops strung out between the English Channel and the Alps, German forces massed near the Ardennes. Hitler’s **scenario** called for English-speaking German soldiers in U.S. uniforms to cut telephone lines, change road signs, and spread confusion. German tanks would then secure communication and transportation hubs.

The counterattack, known as the **Battle of the Bulge**, almost succeeded. The Germans caught the Allies by surprise, created a bulge in the American line, and captured several key towns. Snowy, cloudy skies prevented the Allies from exploiting their air superiority. But at the Belgian town of Bastogne (bas TOHN), American forces held despite frostbite and brutal German assaults. Then, on December 23, the skies cleared and Allied bombers attacked German positions. After reinforcements arrived, the Allies went back on the offensive, steadily pushing the Germans out of France.

The Battle of the Bulge was a desperate attempt to drive a wedge between American and British forces. Instead, it crippled Germany by using its reserves and demoralizing its troops. Ultimately, it shortened the time Hitler had left.

Allies Push to Victory By January, the Soviet Army had reached the Oder River outside Berlin. The Allies also advanced northward in Italy. In April 1945, Mussolini tried to flee to Switzerland but was captured and executed. By this time, American and British troops had crossed the Rhine River into Germany. In April, a U.S. army reached the Elbe River, 50 miles west of Berlin. Allied forces were now in position for an all-out assault against Hitler’s capital.

Hitler was by now a physical wreck: shaken by tremors, paranoid from drugs, and kept alive by mad dreams of a final victory. He gave orders that no one followed and planned campaigns that no one would ever fight. Finally, on April 30, he and a few of his closest associates committed suicide. His “Thousand Year Reich” had lasted only a dozen years.

On May 7, in a little French schoolhouse that had served as Eisenhower’s headquarters, Germany surrendered. Americans celebrated V-E (Victory in Europe) Day. Sadly, FDR did not see the momentous day. He had died a few weeks earlier. It would be up to the new President, **Harry S. Truman**, to see the nation through to final victory.

Checkpoint What were the results of the Battle of the Bulge?

Advancing in the Pacific

While war still raged in Europe, American forces in the Pacific had been advancing in giant leaps. They followed an **island-hopping** strategy, capturing some Japanese-held islands and ignoring others in a steady path toward Japan. From Tarawa and Makin in the Gilbert Islands, American forces jumped ahead to Eniwetok and Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands. Then, they took another leap to Saipan, Tinian, and Guam in the Mariana Islands.

Japanese Troops Fight to the Death American forces took each island only after a nearly unbelievable life-and-death struggle. Time and again, Japanese defenders fought

Vocabulary Builder

scenario—(suh NAIR ee oh) *n.* outline for a proposed series of events; script

Navajo Code Talkers

Navajo troops played a vital role in the Pacific island-hopping campaign. Using a code based on their own language—which was a mystery to the Japanese—Navajo radio operators sent critical messages from island to island. *What other special ethnic units played a role in the American war effort?*



World War II in the Pacific, 1942–1945



Map Skills The island-hopping strategy brought U.S. forces closer and closer to the Japanese home islands, but it took even more drastic measures to bring the war in the Pacific to an end.

1. Locate: (a) Guadalcanal, (b) Okinawa, (c) Iwo Jima, (d) Hiroshima, (e) Nagasaki

2. Movement Describe the two separate island-hopping paths that brought American marines to Okinawa.

3. Predict Consequences What might have happened in the Pacific if Japan had been able to take Midway and Hawaii early in the war?

virtually to the last man. Rather than surrender, many Japanese troops readily killed themselves. At the same time, Japanese **kamikaze** (kah muh KAH zee) pilots deliberately crashed their planes into American ships. By the end of the war, more than 3,000 Japanese pilots had died in kamikaze missions. Their deaths, however, did not prevent General Douglas MacArthur from retaking the Philippines or the United States Navy from sinking Japanese ships.

American Forces Near Japan One of the fiercest battles in the island-hopping campaign took place in February and March 1945. On Iwo Jima (EE woh JEE muh), a 5-mile-long island 650 miles southeast of Tokyo, United States Marines faced a dug-in, determined enemy. In 36 days of fighting, more than 23,000 marines became casualties. But they took the island. The famous photograph of six marines (including Native American Ira Hayes) planting the American flag on Iwo Jima symbolized the heroic sacrifice of American soldiers.

The fight for Okinawa (oh kuh NAH wuh) in April 1945 was even deadlier. Only 340 miles from Japan, Okinawa contained a vital air base, necessary for the planned invasion of Japan. Taking Okinawa was the most complex and costly operation in the Pacific campaign, involving half a million troops and 1,213 warships. U.S. forces finally took Okinawa but at a cost of roughly 50,000 casualties.

From Okinawa and other Pacific bases, American pilots could bomb the Japanese home islands. Short on pilots and aircraft, low on fuel and ammunition, Japan was virtually defenseless. American bombers hit factories, military bases, and cities. In a single night in March 1945, B-29 bombers destroyed 16 square miles of Tokyo. The raid killed over 83,000 Japanese—more than either of the later atomic bombs—and injured 100,000 more.

Checkpoint Why was the island-hopping campaign in the Pacific so deadly to both sides?

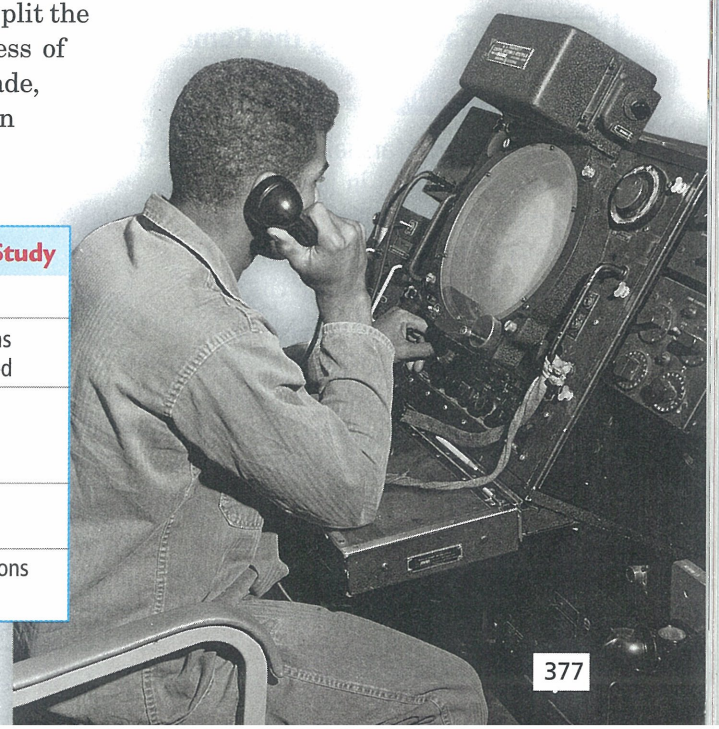
The Atomic Bomb Ends the War

Advances in technology, as well as the troops, helped determine the outcome of World War II. (See the Quick Study chart.) Allied and Axis scientists labored to make planes faster, bombs deadlier, and weapons more accurate. The most crucial scientific development of all was the atomic bomb.

The Manhattan Project Develops the A-Bomb The atomic bomb began with an idea. In the early 1930s, scientists learned how to split the nuclei of certain elements. They also discovered that this process of nuclear fission released tremendous energy. Over the next decade, they learned more about the nature of the atom, the effect of a chain reaction, and the military uses of uranium.

Science and Technology of World War II		Quick Study
Advance	Military Use in WWII	Civilian Applications
Radar	Detected objects such as bombs, incoming gunfire, or enemy ships	Used to track weather systems and monitor automobile speed
Calculating machines	Allowed cryptographers to break enemy codes by detecting letter patterns and frequencies	Developed into small personal computers
Jet engines	Enabled planes to fly much faster than non-jet-powered planes	Used in commercial airplanes
Penicillin	Cured soldiers' infected wounds, saving many lives	Used to treat bacterial infections

▼ A soldier reading a radar screen



Vocabulary Builder

priority—(prī AHR uh tee) *n.*
degree of importance or urgency

Early in the war, **Albert Einstein**, the world's most famous scientist, signed a letter that alerted President Roosevelt about the need to proceed with atomic development. In 1942, FDR gave the highest national **priority** to the development of an atomic bomb. The program, code-named the **Manhattan Project**, cost several billion dollars and employed tens of thousands of people.

The two primary leaders of the project were General Leslie Groves and physicist **J. Robert Oppenheimer**. Groves was responsible for building facilities, acquiring the necessary materials, recruiting scientists, and providing security. Oppenheimer ran the scientific aspect of the project from the construction site in Los Alamos, New Mexico. Scientists working on the project included many refugees from Europe, including Enrico Fermi, developer of the first atomic reactor. Security on the Manhattan Project was tight. People worked on small parts of the puzzle, little realizing the whole picture.

On the morning of July 16, 1945, in a barren area outside of Alamogordo, New Mexico, the first atomic bomb was tested. The flash of light was clearly visible 180 miles away, and the sound was heard at a distance of 100 miles. Watching the blast, Oppenheimer recalled the following line from a Hindu poem: "Now I am become Death, the destroyer of Worlds."

The general's thoughts were less poetic. Turning to an aide, Groves said, "The war's over. One or two of those things and Japan will be finished."

Truman Makes His Decision The decision to use the bomb fell directly on the narrow shoulders of Harry Truman. The new President fully understood the ethical issues presented by using the bomb, especially against civilians. At the same time, he also knew that the Axis Powers had nuclear scientists, and there was no way to tell how close they were to developing their own bomb. Ultimately, Truman's chief priority was to save American lives. His military advisers predicted that, in light of the ferocious defense waged by Japanese soldiers during

Decision Point

Should the United States Drop the Atomic Bomb?

President Truman had to decide whether to drop the bomb on Japan. Read the options below. Then, you decide.

Truman Favors Using the Bomb

Primary Source

"I asked Gen. Marshall what it would cost in lives to land . . . in Japan. It was his opinion that 1/4 million casualties would be the minimum cost. . . . I asked Sec. Stimson which cities in Japan were devoted exclusively to war production. He . . . named Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We sent an ultimatum to Japan. It was ignored. I ordered atomic bombs dropped on the two cities. . . . Dropping the bombs ended the war, saved lives and gave the free nations a chance to face the facts."

—President Harry S. Truman

You Decide

1. Why did Truman decide to drop the bomb?
2. What course of action did Szilard favor?
3. What decision would you have made? Why?

Scientists Advise Caution

Primary Source

"We the undersigned scientists . . . believe that the United States ought not resort to the use of atomic bombs in the present phase of the war, at least not unless . . . Japan is given an opportunity to surrender. . . . A nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale."

—Scientist Leo Szilard

the island-hopping campaign, an invasion of Japan might cost as many as 1,000,000 American casualties.

In truth, Truman did not agonize over the decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan. For the President, abstract ethical issues did not outweigh very real American lives and an opportunity to end the war. Later, some critics would condemn Truman's decision. But in the late summer of 1945, no one close to him did so.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki Are Destroyed On August 6, 1945, U.S. pilots dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. It exploded at 9:14 A.M. One survivor of the blast later recalled the first moments:

Primary Source

"After I noticed the flash, white clouds spread over the blue sky. It was amazing. It was as if blue morning-glories had suddenly bloomed up in the sky. . . . Then came the heat wave. It was very, very hot. Even though there was a window glass in front of me, I felt really hot. It was as if I was looking directly into a kitchen oven."

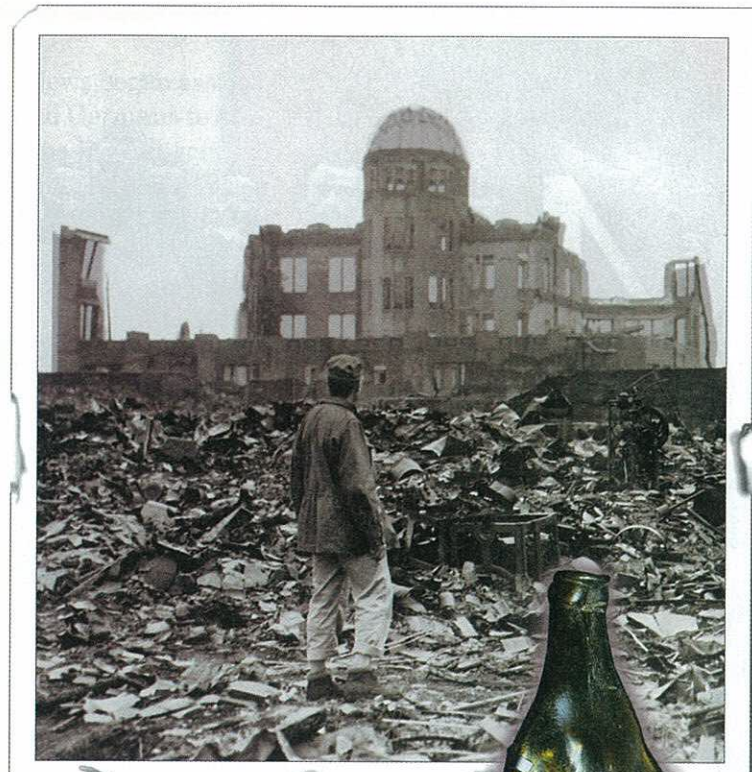
—Isao Kita, *Hiroshima Witness*

Within two minutes, more than 60,000 of Hiroshima's 344,000 residents were dead or missing.

Over the next three days, Japanese leaders debated whether to surrender or continue to fight. Then, on August 9, two events rocked Japan. First, the Soviet Union declared war against Japan and invaded Manchuria. Next, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, killing 35,000 residents.

Debate continued at the highest levels of Japanese government. Finally, Emperor Hirohito made the decision to surrender. On August 15, the Allies celebrated V-J (Victory in Japan) Day. Japan officially surrendered on September 2 aboard the USS *Missouri*. The most costly war in history was over. As many as 60,000,000 people, mostly civilians, had died in the conflict.

✓ **Checkpoint** What were the consequences of the decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki?



Hiroshima

This 1945 photograph shows the effects of just one atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. The heat was so intense that it melted this bottle (right).

SECTION 3 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-1108

Comprehension

1. **Terms and People** Write a sentence explaining how each of the following was connected with the Allies' final push toward victory in World War II.
 - D-Day
 - Battle of the Bulge
 - Harry S. Truman
 - island hopping
 - kamikaze
 - Manhattan Project
 - J. Robert Oppenheimer

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Recognize Sequence Use your table to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?

Writing About History

3. **Quick Write: Identify Impressions** Review the text description of the D-Day landings, including the Events That Changed America feature. Then, make a list of sights, sounds, and smells associated with the event.

Critical Thinking

4. **Summarize** Summarize the arguments for and against an Allied invasion of France before 1944.
5. **Compare and Contrast** How were the final phases of the war in Europe similar to the final phases of the war in the Pacific? How were they different?
6. **Predict Consequences** What effect do you think possession of the atomic bomb will have on the role of the United States in the postwar world?



▲ These starving prisoners at the Ebensee death camp in Austria were liberated by American soldiers.

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

“I Have No Words”

On April 15, 1945, American radio listeners sat stunned as newsman Edward R. Murrow told of a horror beyond belief. Murrow was reporting about his visit to the Nazi concentration camp at Buchenwald. He described the emaciated, hollow-eyed prisoners, the stink which was “beyond all description,” the children with identification numbers tattooed on their arms, and the hundreds of “bodies stacked up like cordwood.” Toward the end of his report, Murrow said:

“I pray you to believe what I have said about Buchenwald. I have reported what I saw and heard, but only part of it. For most of it I have no words. Dead men are plentiful in war, but the living dead, more than twenty thousand of them in one camp. . . . If I’ve offended you by this rather mild account of Buchenwald, I’m not in the least sorry.”

—Edward R. Murrow, CBS Radio Broadcast, April 15, 1945

The Holocaust

Objectives

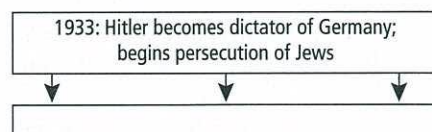
- Trace the roots and progress of Hitler’s campaign against the Jews.
- Explore the goals of Hitler’s “final solution” and the nature of the Nazi death camps.
- Examine how the United States responded to the Holocaust.

Terms and People

Holocaust	genocide
anti-Semitism	concentration camp
Nuremberg Laws	death camp
Kristallnacht	War Refugee Board

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence As you read, identify the steps that led to Hitler’s attempt to exterminate European Jews.



Why It Matters From the time he came to power, Adolf Hitler had targeted Jews for persecution. By the end of the war, the Nazis had murdered 6 million Jews and 5 million other people they considered inferior. Today, we continue to remember this tragedy and seek ways to prevent anything like it from ever happening again. **Section Focus Question:** How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?

Roots of the Holocaust

What Edward R. Murrow saw at Buchenwald was just a fragment of the most horrific chapter of the Nazi era. In 1945, there was no word for it. Today, it is called the **Holocaust**, the Nazi attempt to kill all Jews under their control. The mass murders of Jews, as well as other “undesirables,” were a direct result of a racist Nazi ideology that considered Aryans (white gentiles, especially those of Germanic, Nordic, and Anglo-Saxon blood) superior to other people.

Hitler Preaches Hate From the start, the Nazi movement trafficked in hatred and **anti-Semitism**. Hitler blamed Jews for all the ills of Germany, from communism to inflation to abstract painting—and, especially, for the defeat of Germany in World War I.

Other extremists influenced Hitler’s ideas and shared his prejudices. In the 1920s, his was just another angry voice in the Weimar Republic, advancing simplistic answers for the nation’s grave economic, political, and social troubles. In 1933, however, Hitler became chancellor of Germany.

Nazis Begin the Persecution Hitler’s persecution of the Jews began as soon as he came to power. At first, his focus was economic. He urged Germans to boycott Jewish-owned businesses, and he barred Jews from jobs in civil service, banking, the stock exchange, law, journalism, and medicine. In 1935, Hitler moved to a broader legal persecution. The **Nuremberg Laws**, named for the city that served as the spiritual center of Nazism, denied German citizenship to Jews, banned marriage between Jews and non-Jews, and segregated Jews at every level of society. Yet even these measures were not enough for Hitler. He hinted that, in the future, there might be what he called the “Final Solution to the Jewish question.”

Hitler employed the full power of the state in his anti-Semitic campaigns. Newspapers printed scandalous attacks against Jews. Children in schools and the Hitler Youth movement were taught that Jews were “polluting” German society and culture. Comic books contained vile caricatures of Jews.

Violence Erupts on Kristallnacht Acts of violence against Jews were common. The most serious attack occurred on November 9, 1938, and is known as **Kristallnacht** (KRIHS tahl nahkt), or the “Night of the Broken Glass.” After a Jewish refugee killed a German diplomat in Paris, Nazi officials ordered attacks on Jews in Germany, Austria and the Sudetenland. Secret police and military units destroyed more than 1,500 synagogues and 7,500 Jewish-owned businesses, killed more than 200 Jews, and injured more than 600 others. The Nazis arrested thousands of Jews.

Jewish Refugees Face Obstacles Between 1933 and 1937, about 129,000 Jews fled Germany and Nazi-controlled Austria. They included some of the most notable figures in the scientific and artistic world, including physicist Albert Einstein.

More Jews would have left, but they were not generally welcomed into other countries. During the Great Depression, with jobs scarce, the United States and other countries barred their doors to many Jews. In 1939, the ocean liner *St. Louis* departed Germany for Cuba with more than 900 Jewish refugees on board. Only 22 of the passengers received permission to stay in Cuba. U.S. officials refused to accept any of the refugees. The ship returned to Germany. Almost 600 of the Jews aboard the *St. Louis* later died in Nazi concentration camps.

Checkpoint How did Hitler enforce anti-Semitism as chancellor of Germany?

German Jews Face Persecution

In Nazi Germany, Jews were forced to wear yellow stars (below right) with the word *Jude* (“Jew”). By the time of Kristallnacht (below left), Hitler’s policy of anti-Semitism had progressed from discrimination to organized violence—but there was even worse to come.



CONCENTRATION CAMP

Auschwitz . . . Buchenwald . . . Dachau . . . The names of these and other concentration camps are a roll call of horror. Above, the motto over the gate at Auschwitz reads "Work makes you free." It gave no hint of what prisoners faced inside. Whether they died of disease or starvation, survived, or were murdered, all were dehumanized by a regime that treated them as less than human.

Inside the barracks, jammed onto bunks



Wedding rings stolen from Holocaust victims

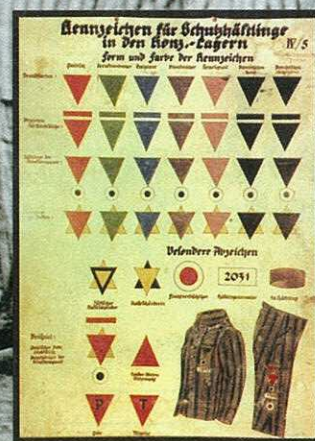


The crematorium, where human bodies were burned



Prisoners are shipped to a camp in railroad cattle cars.

The youngest "enemies of the state"



Prisoners wore triangular, color-coded patches like these (left) from Dachau.
Yellow: Jew
Purple: Jehovah's Witness
Pink: homosexual
Red: political prisoner
Blue: immigrant
Green: criminal
Black: "antisocial"

Thinking Critically

- Identify Central Issues**
How did Nazi Germany use concentration camps to carry out genocide?
- Predict Consequences**
After the war, what do you think will happen to the Nazi officials who ran the camps?

Nazis Adopt the "Final Solution"

Since 1933, the Nazis had denied Jews the rights of citizenship and committed acts of brutality against them. These acts of persecution were steps toward Hitler's "Final Solution to the Jewish question": nothing short of the systematic extermination of all Jews living in the regions controlled by the Third Reich. Today, we call such willful annihilation of a racial, political, or cultural group **genocide**.

Nazis Build Concentration Camps In 1933, the year he became chancellor, Hitler opened the first Nazi **concentration camps**, where members of specially designated groups were confined. The earliest camps included Dachau, Sachsenhausen, and Buchenwald. Later, Ravensbruck, not far from Berlin, was opened for female prisoners.

In theory, the camps were designed not to kill prisoners, but to turn them into "useful members" of the Third Reich. The Nazis imprisoned political opponents such as labor leaders, socialists, and communists, as well as anyone—journalists or novelists, ministers or priests—who spoke out against Hitler. Many Jews as well as Aryans who had intimate relations with Jews were sent to camps. Other groups targeted as "undesirable" included Gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, beggars, drunkards, conscientious objectors, the physically disabled, and people with mental illness.

Camp administrators tattooed numbers on the arms of prisoners and dressed them in vertically striped uniforms with triangular insignias. For example, political prisoners wore red insignias, homosexuals pink, Jews yellow, and Jehovah's Witnesses purple. Inside the walls of the concentration camps, there were no real **restraints** on sadistic guards. They tortured and even killed prisoners with no fear of reprisals from their superiors.

Death by starvation and disease was an everyday occurrence. In addition, doctors at camps such as Dachau conducted horrible medical experiments that either killed inmates or left them deformed. Prisoners were made subjects of bogus experiments on oxygen deprivation, hypothermia, and the effects of altitude. Bodies were mutilated without anesthesia. Thousands of prisoners died in agonizing pain, including some 5,000 mentally or physically disabled children.

Millions Are Murdered in Death Camps When Germany invaded Poland and the Soviet Union, the Nazis gained control of large territories that were home to millions of Jews. Under Nazi rule, Jews in Warsaw, Lodz, and other Polish cities were forced to live in crowded, walled ghettos. Nazis also constructed additional concentration camps in Poland and Eastern Europe.

At first, the murder of Jews and other prisoners tended to be more **arbitrary** than systematic. But at the Wannsee Conference in January 1942, Nazi leaders made the decision to move toward Hitler's "Final Solution." Reinhard Heydrich, an SS leader known as "the man with an iron heart," outlined a plan to exterminate about 11,000,000 Jews. Although the minutes of the meeting do not use the word "kill," everyone there understood that killing was their goal.

Many concentration camps, especially in Poland, were designated as **death camps**, where prisoners were systematically exterminated. The largest death camp was Auschwitz in southern Poland. Others included Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor, Belsec, and Chelmno. Prisoners from various parts of the Reich were transported by trains to the death camps and murdered. Nazis forced

Nazi Concentration Camps

The Nazi system of concentration and slave labor camps extended over several countries. The six death camps in Poland were designed specifically for the extermination of Jewish prisoners.

Concentration Camps in Europe



Vocabulary Builder

restraint—(rih STRAYNT) *n.*
control; something that holds someone back from action

Vocabulary Builder

arbitrary—(AR buh trer ee) *adj.*
not following any fixed rule or plan; random

prisoners into death chambers and pumped in carbon monoxide or crammed the prisoners into showerlike facilities and released the insecticide Zyklon B.

Some concentration camps that the Nazis converted into death camps did not have gassing equipment. In these camps, Nazi guards shot hundreds of thousands of prisoners. Nazi "Action Groups" that followed the army into Eastern Europe also shot several million Jews and buried them in ditches.

In fully functioning death camps, the bodies of murdered prisoners were further desecrated. Human fat was turned into soap; human hair was woven into wigs, slippers, and mattresses; cash, gold fillings, wedding rings, and other valuables were stripped off the victims. After the Nazis had taken what they wanted, they burned the bodies in crematoriums.

By 1945, about 6 million European Jews had been murdered. But Jews were not the only victims. As many as 5 million others lay dead, including nearly 2 million non-Jewish Poles. While many survivors lived with constant nightmares of the experience, or with the sorrow and guilt of being the last members of their families, many others determined to rebuild their lives and families in the United States, Israel, or elsewhere and continue to be productive citizens.

✓ **Checkpoint** What actions did the Nazis take to carry out Hitler's "Final Solution"?

The Allies and the Holocaust

The inevitable question about the Holocaust is: Could it have been prevented? Could the nations in the democratic West—especially Britain, France, and the United States—have intervened at some point and stopped the slaughter of millions of innocent people? There are no simple answers to these questions. However, many people today believe that the West could have done more than it did.

Early Response Was Weak Before the war, the United States (as well as other countries) could have done more if it had relaxed its immigration policy. It could have accepted more Jewish refugees and saved the lives of many German and Austrian Jews. However, the State Department at first made a conscious effort to block Jewish immigration. Later commentators have blamed this failure to help European Jews on a variety of factors: anti-Semitism, apathy, preoccupation with the problems of the Great Depression, and a tendency to underestimate Hitler's genocidal plans.

American Government Takes Action Once the war started, news of the mass killings had filtered to the West. By the end of 1942, the allies issued a statement acknowledging that Jews were being taken to Poland and killed there. In April 1943, British and American officials hosted the Bermuda Conference to discuss the possibility of rescuing the surviving Jewish refugees from Europe. However, no concrete action was taken.

By early 1944, however, FDR began to respond to the reports. He established the **War Refugee Board**, which worked with the Red Cross to save thousands of Eastern European Jews, especially in Romania and Hungary.

Tragically, too few were saved. Of the Allies, the Soviet Union was closest to the death camps, but Stalin showed no concern. Britain and the United States expressed sympathy, but their resources and strategy were focused on defeating Hitler not on stopping his genocidal campaign. They might have bombed railway lines to the death camps, but the camps were not military targets. A War Department official told the Refugee Board that bombing the railway lines "could be executed only by the diversion of considerable air support essential to

the success of our forces now engaged in decisive operations elsewhere." The Allies also refused to pressure countries within the Nazi sphere of influence to stop the transportation of Jews to Germany.

Allied Soldiers Liberate the Camps For most Americans, the enormity of the Nazi crime became real only when soldiers began to liberate the concentration camps that dotted the map of Germany. When they saw it all—the piles of dead bodies, the warehouses full of human hair and jewelry, the ashes in crematoriums, the half-dead emaciated survivors—they realized as never before that evil was more than an abstraction.

Hardened by war, accustomed to the sight and smell of death, the soldiers who liberated the camps were nevertheless unprepared for what they saw. Major Richard Winters—who had parachuted behind enemy lines on D-Day, defended Bastogne at the Battle of the Bulge, and risked his life in a number of other engagements—was stunned almost beyond belief:

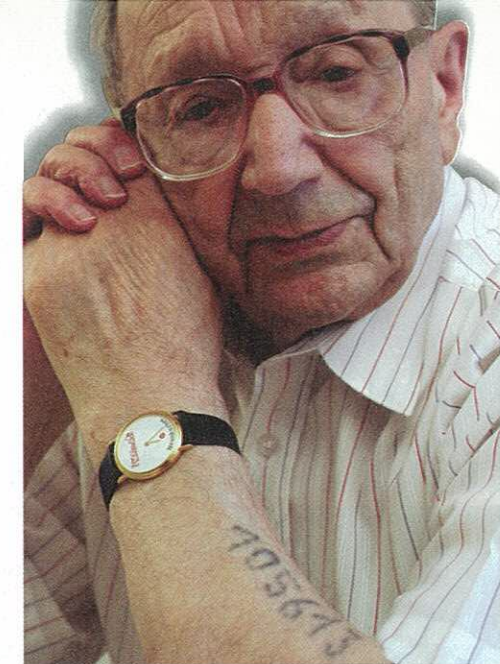
Primary Source "The memory of starved, dazed men, who dropped their eyes and heads when we looked at them through the chain-link fence, in the same manner that a beaten, mistreated dog would cringe, leaves feelings that cannot be described and will never be forgotten. The impact of seeing those people behind that fence left me saying, only to myself, 'Now I know why I'm here.'"

—Richard Winters, quoted in *Band of Brothers* (Ambrose)

The liberation of the camps led to an outpouring of American sympathy and sincere longing to aid the victims. Many survivors found temporary or permanent homes in the United States.

The revelation of the Holocaust also increased demand and support for an independent Jewish homeland. In 1948, when the Jewish community in Palestine proclaimed the State of Israel, President Truman immediately recognized the new nation. The United States became perhaps the staunchest ally of the new Jewish State.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did the U.S. government respond to the German campaign against European Jews?

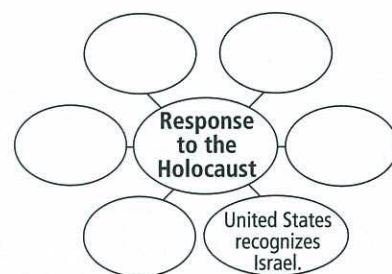


A Survivor Bears Witness

This 90-year-old Holocaust survivor continues to speak to young Germans about his time in the Auschwitz death camp. He still bears a physical reminder of his suffering: the identification number tattooed on his arm.

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Summarize As you read, identify different ways in which the United States and other nations responded to the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany before, during, and after the war.



SECTION 4 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-1109

Comprehension

- 1. Terms and People** For each term below, write a sentence explaining how it was connected with the Nazi campaign against the Jews and the U.S. reaction.
 - Holocaust
 - anti-Semitism
 - Nuremberg Laws
 - Kristallnacht
 - genocide
 - concentration camp
 - death camp
 - War Refugee Board

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

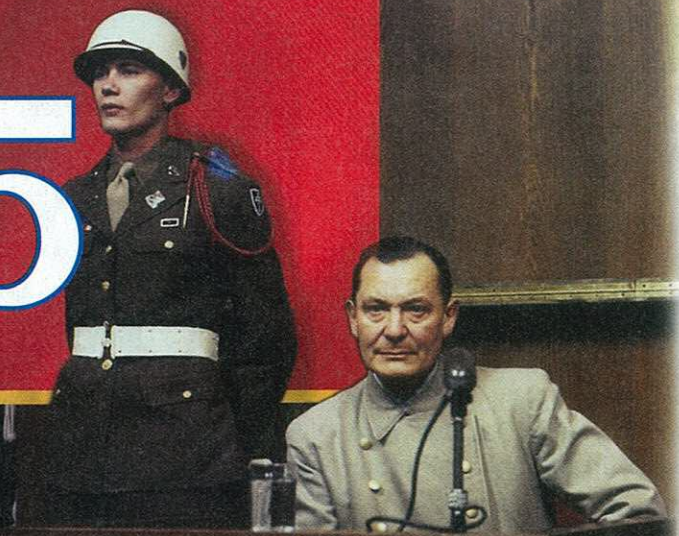
Recognize Sequence Use your flowchart to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?

Writing About History

- 3. Quick Write: Describe Emotions** Write three sentences describing the emotions of an American soldier liberating a concentration camp in Germany. Be sure to use adjectives and nouns that express specific inner feelings.

Critical Thinking

- 4. Identify Ideologies** How were Hitler's racial ideas and policies connected to his concept of extreme nationalism?
- 5. Analyze Information** One historian has said that the Holocaust began on "the day that the Jews started to be treated differently." Explain what this statement means and what evidence supports it.
- 6. Make Decisions** Do you think that the U.S. military should have decided to bomb railway lines leading to the death camps? Why or why not?



▲ Defendant Hermann Goring (right) at the Nuremberg Trials

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

Nazism on Trial

In October 1945, a historic trial unlike any other began. The 21 defendants were the cream of the Third Reich, leaders of Hitler's war machine and architects of the Holocaust. Robert Jackson, the American prosecutor, scoffed as men like Hermann Goring, Hitler's handpicked successor, claimed to be tools of Hitler, unaware of his true plans. In his closing speech, Jackson turned the spotlight not on the defendants alone, but on the future of humanity:

“No half-century ever witnessed slaughter on such a scale, such cruelties and inhumanities. . . . If we cannot eliminate the causes and prevent the repetition of these barbaric events, it is not an irresponsible prophecy to say that this twentieth century may yet succeed in bringing the doom of civilization.”

—Robert Jackson, closing speech, Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, 1946

Effects of the War

Objectives

- Evaluate the goals that Allied leaders set for the postwar world.
- Describe the steps that the United States and other nations took toward international cooperation.
- Explain the impact of World War II on the postwar United States.

Terms and People

Yalta Conference	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
GATT	Geneva Convention
United Nations	Nuremberg Trials

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Understand Effects As you read, look for various developments in the postwar world that resulted from World War II.



Why It Matters World War II changed the nation in profound ways. Many Americans came home determined to extend the ideals of democracy and freedom at home as well as abroad. In addition, the United States emerged from the war prepared to take on the complex and vital role in world affairs that it still holds today.

Section Focus Question: What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

Allies Set Postwar Goals

World War II differed from World War I in several ways. One major difference was that it was fought to the bitter end. In 1918, the Kaiser had surrendered before the Allies could invade Germany. By contrast, in World War II, Japan and Germany kept fighting long after their defeat was certain. In the last year of the war, they lost battle after battle, retreated from the lands they had conquered, and saw the slow destruction of their military forces. Allied bombing devastated their cities and industries. Yet Germany fought on until Hitler committed suicide, and Japan refused to surrender until after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Allies Make Plans at Yalta The protracted fighting gave the Allies time to make plans for a postwar world. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at Yalta on the Black Sea in February 1945 to discuss final strategy and crucial questions concerning postwar Germany, Eastern Europe, and Asia. At the **Yalta Conference**, the Big Three agreed that Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania would hold free elections. However, Stalin later reneged on this promise.

Roosevelt and Churchill were not in a good position to press Stalin too hard. The Red Army already occupied much of Eastern Europe, and Roosevelt wanted Soviet help in the war against Japan. Vague promises were about as much as Stalin would give.

Truman Faces Stalin at Potsdam A dramatically altered Big Three met in July 1945 in the Berlin suburb of Potsdam. Although Stalin remained in power in the Soviet Union, Harry S. Truman had become U.S. President upon the death of FDR. After the start of the conference, Clement Atlee replaced Churchill as prime minister of Britain.

While in Potsdam, Truman learned of the successful test of the atomic bomb. But he was more focused on Europe and the Soviet Union than on Asia. At the meeting, the Big Three formalized the decision to divide Germany into four zones of occupation: Soviet, American, British, and French. They agreed to new borders and free elections for Poland, and they recognized the Soviets' right to claim reparations for war damages from the German sector they controlled. Stalin also reaffirmed his Yalta pledge to enter the war against Japan.

Checkpoint What goals did the Allies set for Eastern Europe at the Yalta Conference?

A New World Takes Shape

After the war ended in August 1945, plans for the postwar world had to be turned into realities. However, the changes that took place were not often what the Allies had envisioned at Yalta and Potsdam.

The World Map Changes World War II altered the political realities of the world. The borders of Poland, for example, shifted slightly to the west. In time, as you will read in the next chapter, differences between the Soviet Union and its former Allies led to the division of Germany into two countries: communist East Germany and noncommunist West Germany. Nearly all the nations of Eastern Europe became communist states under Soviet control.

Other countries experienced profound political changes. Communist and noncommunist interests clashed in Eastern Europe. In China, a long-standing civil war between Nationalists and communists resumed.

In Japan, General Douglas MacArthur headed an American military occupation and supervised the writing of a new constitution. It abolished the armed forces except for purposes of defense, gave women the right to vote, enacted democratic reforms, and established the groundwork for full economic recovery.

Imperialism Goes Into Decline

The war also marked the end of Western European domination of the world.

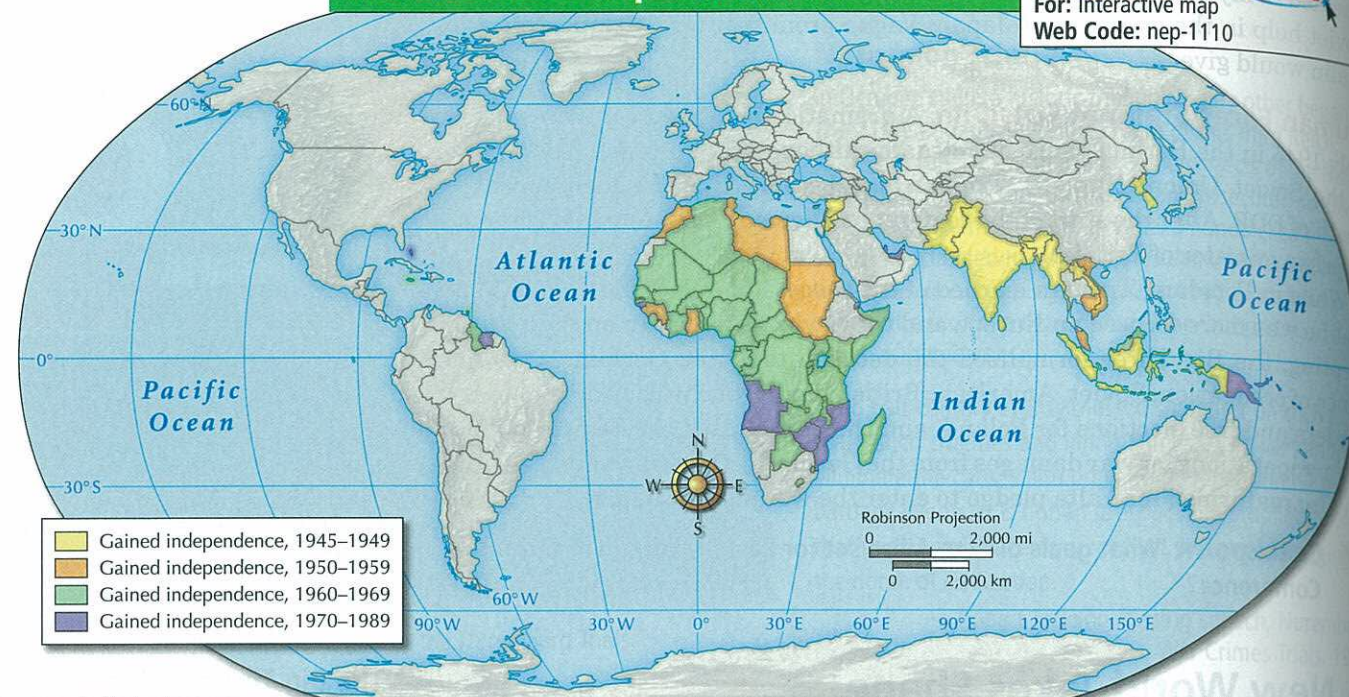
The Big Three at Yalta

This famous photo shows (left to right) Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin at the Yalta Conference. Their glum looks seem to say: Here are not victors, but potential enemies. In addition, FDR looks ill and tired—he died only months after this picture was taken.



The Decline of Imperialism, 1945–1989

Geography Interactive
For: Interactive map
Web Code: nep-1110



- Gained independence, 1945–1949
- Gained independence, 1950–1959
- Gained independence, 1960–1969
- Gained independence, 1970–1989

Map Skills In the decades following World War II, the Age of Imperialism ended as colony after colony won independence.

- 1. Locate:** (a) Europe, (b) Africa, (c) Asia, (d) the Soviet Union
- 2. Regions** On what continent did the largest number of nations win independence?
- 3. Predict Consequences** How might the appearance of so many new nations affect the balance of power in the postwar world?

Since the 1500s, nations such as Britain, France, and Spain had exerted paramount influence on global developments. They colonized much of Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the Americas. They had controlled world trade and finance, led the industrial revolution, and stood at the forefront of world military power.

The aggressive acquisition of territories by Japan and Germany underscored the abuses of imperialism. After World War II, colonial peoples renewed their drive for independence from European powers. Freed from Japanese domination, the East Indies had no interest in returning to Dutch colonial status. Nor did Indochina want to see the return of French rule. India, Burma, colonies in the Middle East and Africa—all had their sights set on independence.

By the end of the war, it was clear that the Age of Imperialism was in the twilight of its existence. The British Empire, the predominant power of the nineteenth century, came out of the war suffering severe economic shortages and, within decades, would see the loss of most of its colonies.

The Balance of Power Shifts Into the power vacuum stepped the United States and the Soviet Union. They had played the most decisive roles in defeating the Axis Powers, and they emerged from the war confident and strong. Indeed, they so dominated the postwar world that they became known as **superpowers**.

Of the two superpowers, the United States was clearly the stronger. Except for the attack on Pearl Harbor, no major battle had been fought on U.S. soil. In addition, American industry had boomed during the war. By 1945, America was wealthy, militarily powerful, and confident. By contrast, much of the war had

Vocabulary Builder
predominant—(pree DAHM uh nuhnt) *adj.* having the greatest amount of authority or dominance

been fought on Soviet soil. Its industries, cities, and peoples had suffered terribly. Still, the Red Army controlled most of Eastern Europe and threatened to move farther west. Militarily, although the Americans had the atomic bomb, the Soviets had the Red Army, the world's largest military force.

Checkpoint What impact did World War II have on the relative roles of the United States and Britain in the world?

International Cooperation

Americans were quick to recognize that their nation had taken on a new position in the world. After World War I, the Senate had rejected the Treaty of Versailles and refused to join the League of Nations. Many Americans now viewed these decisions as mistakes that contributed to the rise of fascism and the outbreak of another war. As World War II drew to a close, Americans were ready to embrace the idea of world organizations.

A New World Economy Takes Shape The United States took on major responsibilities in shaping the postwar world economy. After meeting in 1944 with the Allies in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, the U.S. government pushed for establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The United States provided most of the working capital for these new organizations, which worked to foster global economic and financial stability. The United States also signed the **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**, a 1948 treaty designed to expand world trade by reducing tariffs.

The United Nations Is Formed Even more importantly, the United States led the charge for the establishment of the **United Nations (UN)**, an organization that, many hoped, would succeed where the League of Nations had failed. In April 1945, delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco to write the charter for the UN. The Senate overwhelmingly ratified the charter, and the UN later set up its permanent home in New York City.

The United Nations was organized on the basis of cooperation between the Great Powers, not on the absolute equality of all nations. All member nations sat on the General Assembly. However, the five major World War II Allies—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China—were assigned permanent seats on the most powerful arm of the UN, the Security Council.

Over the next decades, the UN aided the move away from colonialism, helped to create the Jewish state of Israel, mediated regional conflicts, and provided food and other aid to much of the world. The UN also issued the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** in 1948. This idealistic document states:

Primary Source “Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. . . . All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”

—Universal Declaration of Human Rights

HISTORY MAKERS

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884–1962)

As First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt had been a valuable, if unofficial, part of her husband's presidential administration. After FDR's death, President Truman named her to represent the United States at the United Nations. As elected chair of the Commission on Human Rights, she guided the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which she hoped would “become the international Magna Carta for all men everywhere.” Her work on behalf of human rights won Roosevelt the nickname First Lady of the World. Shortly before her death, President John F. Kennedy named Roosevelt to head his Commission on the Status of Women.



Cause and Effect

Causes

- Europe suffers massive destruction in World War I
- Germans and Italians resent Versailles Treaty
- Great Depression leads to rise of fascist dictators
- European appeasement fails to end Axis aggression
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

World War II

Effects

- Europe and Japan lay in ruins
- European colonies gradually gain independence
- Soviets dominate Eastern Europe
- Cold War between United States and Soviet Union begins
- America becomes a world power
- African Americans gain momentum to pursue civil rights

Connections to Today

- United States remains a global superpower
- U.S. government plays a large role in guiding the nation's economy

Analyze Cause and Effect In its overall impact, World War II is often considered the single most important event of the twentieth century. *How did World War II contribute to the two effects listed above under Connections to Today?*

The Declaration condemns slavery and torture, upholds freedom of speech and religion, and affirms that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family.” Though the document sets lofty goals it has proved difficult to enforce.

War Criminals Go on Trial In the effort to create a better world, the Allies did not forget to punish the people who had caused so much destruction and death. During the war, the Axis Powers had repeatedly violated the **Geneva Convention**, an international agreement governing the humane treatment of wounded soldiers and prisoners of war.

The Allies tried more than a thousand Japanese citizens for committing atrocities in China, Korea, and Southeast Asia and brutally mistreating prisoners of war. Hundreds were condemned to death, including Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and the general responsible for the Bataan Death March.

Americans more closely followed the **Nuremberg Trials**, in which the Allies prosecuted Nazis for war crimes. The trials turned a glaring spotlight on the evils of the Third Reich. The first of the Nuremberg Trials involved key leaders of Nazi Germany, such as Hermann Goring. Day by day, prosecutors described their crimes, detailing especially the horrors of the Holocaust. Most of the defendants pleaded that they were just following orders, that Hitler was the source of all the crimes. The judges at Nuremberg did not accept their excuses. Some of the Nazis were hanged; others received long prison terms.

In the following decades, Allied or Israeli authorities captured and tried such other Nazis as Adolf Eichmann, a leading architect of the “Final Solution.” The periodic trials kept alive the memory of the Nazi crimes against humanity.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** What steps did the United States take to increase its role in the postwar world?

A New American Identity

A new American identity rose from the ashes of World War II, one formed as the antithesis of the Nazi ideal. Americans regarded the Nazis as totalitarian, racist, and warlike. They defined themselves as democratic, tolerant, and peaceful. During the war, U.S. leaders and American popular culture had emphasized these positive themes, repeating constantly that the Allies were fighting a “people’s war” for tolerance, freedom, democracy, and peace. Although many Americans felt that their country had not always lived up to that ideal, they hoped that the postwar period would usher in significant changes.

The United States Assumes Global Leadership Millions of Americans had spent several years closely following the war. They had attached world maps to their walls and traced the paths of U.S. troops in the deserts of North Africa, the forests of Europe, and the coral islands of the Pacific. For this generation of Americans, the world had somehow become a smaller, more interconnected place. They had learned to think in global terms.

Few Americans called for a return to a policy of isolationism or retreat from their global responsibilities. They recognized that what happened in the far reaches of the globe affected them, that the economic and political health of

America was tied to world peace and economic development. They knew that America’s national security involved world security.

Commitment to Civil Rights Grows African American soldiers in World War II had clearly believed they were fighting two foes: dictatorship overseas and racism in the United States. As the great African American poet Langston Hughes put it:

Primary Source

“You tell me that Hitler
Is a mighty bad man.
I guess he took lessons
From the Ku Klux Klan.”

—Langston Hughes, quoted in *The Fight of the Century* (Hietala)

World War II gave renewed vigor to the fight for civil rights. In this battle, African Americans were not alone. A growing number of white Americans also called for the nation to fully live up to its promise as a beacon of freedom, democracy, and justice.

The Nation Prospers World War II ended the Great Depression and ushered in decades of economic growth. It also redistributed wealth across the country. Defense industries and military bases in the South and West spurred people to move to these regions, which in turn created more wealth and encouraged further migration.

The driving force for all the jobs and prosperity was the federal government. Like other wars, World War II led to a greater governmental influence in economic affairs. From the collection of raw materials to attempts to control inflation, the government had made the important decisions to guide the economy. In the process, it established the expanded economic role that government would play in postwar America.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** How did World War II foster support for civil rights?



A Hero Comes Home

For millions of Americans, World War II was not truly over until their loved ones came home from overseas. Here, a wounded G.I. embraces his parents.

SECTION 5 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-1111

Comprehension

1. Terms and People For each term below, write a sentence explaining how it was connected with the building of the postwar world.

- Yalta Conference
- superpower
- GATT
- United Nations
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Geneva Convention
- Nuremberg Trials

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Understand Effects Use your concept web to answer the Section Focus Question: What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

Writing About History

3. Quick Write: Write a Descriptive Paragraph Write a paragraph describing the look and feel of the Nuremberg Trials. Describe both what you might see and the emotional mood in the room.

Critical Thinking

4. Predict Consequences Identify one possible postwar consequence of the Allied disagreements at Yalta and Potsdam.

5. Recognize Causes and Effects Why do you think Americans supported participation in the UN after World War II when they had opposed participation in the League of Nations after World War I?

6. Compare In what way were both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the postwar push for civil rights reactions to the war?

Quick Study Guide

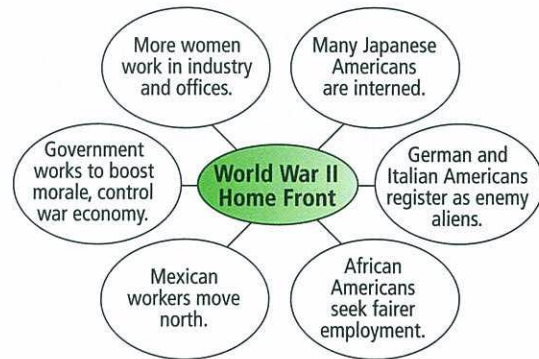
Progress Monitoring *Online*

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nea-1112

■ Allied Leaders, World War II

World Political	U.S. Military
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winston Churchill, Britain Joseph Stalin, Soviet Union Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Harry S. Truman, United States 	<p>In Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dwight Eisenhower George S. Patton Omar Bradley <p>In the Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Douglas MacArthur Chester Nimitz

■ World War II Home Front



■ Five Turning Points of World War II

1942	Battle of Midway halts Japanese expansion in Pacific.
1942–1943	Battle of Stalingrad ends Nazi advances in Europe.
1942	Battle of El Alamein begins Allied offensive against Axis Powers in North Africa.
1944	D-Day invasion opens second front in Europe, paving way for final defeat of Germany.
1945	Manhattan Project develops atomic bomb, used to end war in Pacific.

■ World War II Deaths, Selected Nations

Country	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths
Axis		
Germany	3,500,000	780,000
Italy	242,000	153,000
Japan	1,300,000	672,000
Allies		
France	213,000	350,000
Britain	264,000	93,000
China	1,310,000	1,000,000
Soviet Union	7,500,000	15,000,000
United States	292,000	6,000

SOURCES: Henri Michel, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; Harper Encyclopedia of Military History
All figures are estimates.

✓ Quick Study Timeline

History Interactive
For: Interactive timeline
Web Code: nep-1114

In America

1941 United States enters World War II

1942 Internment of Japanese Americans begins

1943 Allied forces invade Italy

1944 D-Day landing in France

1945 World War II ends

Around the World

1941 Germany invades Soviet Union

1942 Battle of Midway

1943 Germans surrender at Stalingrad

1944

1945 Nazi death camps liberated

1946 Nuremberg war crimes trials

Presidential Terms: Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933–1945

Harry S. Truman 1945–1953

American Issues Connector

By connecting prior knowledge with what you have learned in this chapter, you can gradually build your understanding of enduring questions that still affect America today. Answer the questions below. Then, use your American Issues Connector study guide (or go online: www.PHSchool.com Web Code: neh-1113).

Issues You Learned About

- Protecting and Expanding Civil Rights** Americans may organize to demand fair treatment and civil rights.

 - Why did Roosevelt decide to issue an executive order assuring fair hiring practices in any job funded by the government?
 - What was the NAACP, when was it founded, and why did its membership grow during the war years?
 - How did World War II motivate African Americans' fight for civil rights? What do you think African Americans did after the war ended to win more civil rights?
- Civil Liberties and National Security** During wartime, the government has often taken steps to suspend civil liberties.

 - During World War I, which groups of people suffered from persecution? Did the U.S. government violate these groups' civil liberties? Explain.
 - How did the United States defend its internment of Japanese Americans? How did some Japanese Americans respond?
 - Was there any evidence that Japanese Americans threatened national security? Present evidence that supports or weakens this claim.

- Technology and Society** New technological developments can hurt society as well as help it.

 - What new technology contributed to the high casualties of World War I?
 - What was the atomic bomb? How powerful was the first one that was tested?
 - What effect did the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki have on the progress of World War II?

Connect to Your World

Activity

Global Interdependence What role should the United States play in the United Nations? In recent years, the relationship between the United States and the UN has sometimes been tense. Some Americans believe that the UN should provide more backing to the United States, which is the organization's largest financial contributor. Other Americans believe that the United States does not pay enough attention to the opinions of the UN when taking steps that affect world security. What do you think? Go online or to your local library to research current American involvement with the UN. Pay special attention to differences of opinion between the United States and the global organization. Then, write a summary sharing what you learned and expressing your own thoughts about American involvement in the UN.

Chapter Assessment

Terms and People

- Who were **Dwight D. Eisenhower** and **George S. Patton, Jr.**? How were the two men linked?
- What Americans were sent to **internment camps**? What were conditions like in these camps?
- Define **D-Day**. What was the result of this strategy?
- What was the goal of the **Manhattan Project**?
- Define **genocide**. How did Hitler attempt to accomplish genocide?
- What was the purpose of the **Nuremberg Trials**?

Focus Questions

The focus question for this chapter is **What impact did World War II have on America and the world?** Build an answer to this big question by answering the focus questions for Sections 1 through 5 and the Critical Thinking questions that follow.

Section 1

- How did the Allies turn the tide against the Axis?

Section 2

- How did the war change America at home?

Section 3

- How did the Allies defeat the Axis Powers?

Section 4

- How did the Holocaust develop and what were its results?

Section 5

- What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

Writing About History

Writing a Descriptive Essay In a descriptive essay, you try to convey in words the look, sound, and mood of an event. Write a three-paragraph descriptive essay on one of the following topics: an American flight crew making a bombing run over Germany; women going to work in defense industries during World War II; soldiers walking on Omaha Beach after D-Day; American soldiers liberating a concentration camp.

Prewriting

- Look at the pictures and read the text in this chapter relating to the topic you have chosen.
- Use Internet or library sources to find additional pictures and descriptions relating to your topic.
- Make a list of sights, sounds, impressions, and connections to your topic.

Critical Thinking

- Recognize Effects** Explain the significance of Allied victories at Stalingrad and in North Africa.
- Evaluate Information** The Americans who fought in World War II have been called the "Greatest Generation." What do you think this means? What evidence supports this claim?
- Summarize** Summarize the contributions of two of these groups to the war effort: women, Mexican Americans, African Americans, Navajos.
- Interpreting a Political Cartoon** What is the main point of the cartoon below? How do you think American soldiers reacted to this cartoon?



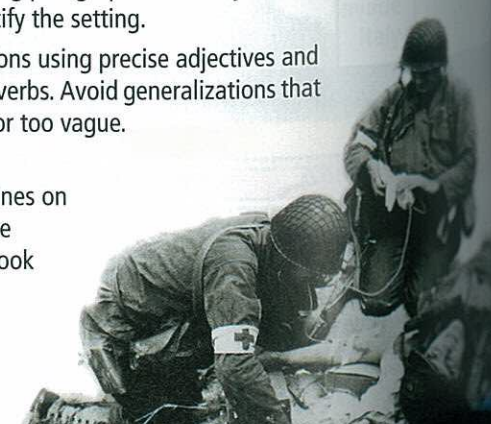
- Make Decisions** Do you think Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb was justified at the time? Was it justified in light of future events?
- Recognize Propaganda** How did Hitler use propaganda in his campaign against German Jews?
- Synthesize Information** (a) How do the meetings at Yalta and Potsdam reflect a new balance of global power? (b) What type of relationship do you think the United States and the Soviet Union will have in the post-World War II years?

Drafting

- Make an outline identifying what aspects of your topic you want to describe.
- Write an opening paragraph in which you introduce the topic and identify the setting.
- Write descriptions using precise adjectives and specific action verbs. Avoid generalizations that are too broad or too vague.

Revising

- Use the guidelines on page SH8 of the Writing Handbook to revise your writing.



Document-Based Assessment

The Battle of Midway

The Battle of Midway is considered a major turning point of World War II. But why was it so important? How was it viewed by the participants? Use your knowledge of the chapter material and Documents A, B, C, and D to answer questions 1 through 4.

Document A

War in Asia and the Pacific, December 1941–August 1942	
December 7, 1941	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor.
December 23, 1941	Japan captures Wake Island.
December 25, 1941	Japan captures Hong Kong.
February 15, 1942	Japan captures Singapore.
April 8, 1942	Japan captures Bataan, Philippines.
May 4, 1942	Japanese offensive stalls at Battle of the Coral Sea.
May 20, 1942	Japan drives British out of Burma.
June 4–7, 1942	United States Navy wins Battle of Midway.
August 7, 1942	Americans begin assault on Guadalcanal.

Document B

"In numerous and widespread engagements lasting from the 3rd to 6th of June, with carrier based planes as the spearhead of the attack, combined forces of the Navy, Marine Corps and Army in the Hawaiian Area defeated a large part of the Japanese fleet and frustrated the enemy's powerful move against Midway that was undoubtedly the keystone of larger plans. All participating personnel, without exception, displayed unhesitating devotion to duty, loyalty and courage. This superb spirit in all three services made possible the application of the destructive power that routed the enemy. . . . These results were achieved at the cost of the *Yorktown* and *Hamman* sunk and about 150 planes lost in action or damaged beyond repair. Our total personnel losses were about ninety-two (92) officers and two hundred and fifteen (215) men."

—Admiral Chester A. Nimitz, official report of the Battle of Midway, filed June 28, 1942

Document C

"Had Yamamoto fulfilled his projects of taking Midway and destroying Nimitz's carriers, the next program on his agenda was to turn to the Australian campaign. And with the aerial striking power of the U.S. Pacific Fleet out of the running, there would have been precious little to stop him. . . . And in the meantime, possession of Midway would have given Japan the means to harass at least the Hawaiian Islands and even the West Coast. . . . At Midway, the United States laid aside the shield and picked up the sword, and through all the engagements to follow, never again yielded the strategic offensive."

—Gordon W. Prange, *Miracle at Midway*, 1982

Document D

"It was Japan that had attacked the United States, and it was Japan on which the anger of the American people had focused. . . . Had it not been for Midway, Roosevelt could not have persevered with a Europe-first policy. Public opinion would not have allowed it. . . . Through an extraordinary combination of the skill and courage of our pilots, splendid intelligence, prudent risk-taking by our commanders that paid off, and sheer good luck, the apparently inferior American forces were victorious. This victory occurred despite the inferiority of our aircraft, the ineffectiveness of our torpedoes, the substantial absence of backup surface ships, and our overall numerical inferiority. You know the rest! Four Japanese carriers had been sunk. . . . The Japanese offensive had now been blunted. The Japanese fleet turned back toward the Home Islands and the opportunity for victory had been lost forever. . . . After Midway, the United States could, to the chagrin of Douglas MacArthur, turn its primary attention back to the European theatre."

—Former Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, June 5, 2003

- Which conclusion is best supported by Document A?
 - Japan lost the war as a direct result of the Battle of Midway.
 - Before the Battle of Midway, Japan had been on the offensive.
 - The Japanese invasion of Burma led to the Battle of Bataan.
 - The Battle of Midway was the last Japanese victory in the Pacific.
- On what point do Document B and Document C agree?
 - The Battle of Midway was a setback for Japan.
 - The Battle of Midway was a setback for the United States.
 - The Battle of Midway was equally damaging to both sides.
 - U.S. forces were undamaged at the Battle of Midway.
- According to Document D, how did the Battle of Midway make it easier for Roosevelt to pursue a "Europe First" strategy?
 - It convinced Americans that Japan was no longer a threat.
 - It roused public anger against Germany.
 - It satisfied immediate public demand for action against Japan.
 - It showed that the United States could not win in the Pacific unless it conquered Germany first.
- Writing Task** What might have happened if Japanese forces had won the Battle of Midway? Use your knowledge of the chapter content and specific evidence from the primary sources above to support your opinion.