

WORLD WAR II (PART TWO) --- ONLINE INSTRUCTION



Mr. Sapia

Directions: Please read and analyze all informational texts and documents and answer the question sheet at the very end of the packet.

The question sheet will consist of NINE questions that you will see throughout Part TWO of the World War II Online Unit.

AND

A UNIT EXAM CONSISTING OF 16 QUESTIONS

PLEASE CLEARLY PRINT YOUR FULL NAME AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS NEATLY. A SCORE OF ZERO WILL BE GIVEN IF I CAN'T READ OR DECIPHER YOUR RESPONSE. THIS IS NON-NEGOTIABLE.

FEEL FREE TO EMAIL ME YOUR COMPLETED WORK BEFORE THE DUE DATE.

ONLY EMAIL ME THE ANSWER SHEET TO ME. THANK YOU.

Name/Class:

U.S History

Date:

Mr. Sapia

WORLD WAR II, #7
A WAR ON TWO FRONTS

Directions: Please read the following handout on fighting in World War II in Europe and complete the following tasks:

The Axis powers never had a coordinated strategy to defeat the Allies. Germany, Japan, and Italy shared common enemies but had strategies that reflected their individual political and military goals. Hitler wanted to dominate Europe and eliminate “inferior” peoples. Mussolini (the leader of Italy) had 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 share more unified goals, although they did not completely trust one another. Roosevelt and Churchill feared that Stalin wanted to dominate Europe.

Stalin believed that the United States and Britain wanted to destroy communism. None of the Allies wanted to risk a breakdown in their alliances, however. Roosevelt worked closely with Churchill to manage the relationship with their powerful but problematic military ally, Stalin.

The Big Three (FDR, 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 simultaneously 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, FDR and the other Allied leader agreed to pursue a “Europe First” strategy. They would focus on finishing the war in Europe before trying to end the war in Asia.

The first blow America struck against the Axis was by fulfilling Roosevelt’s promise to be the “arsenal of democracy.” American factories turned out millions of tons of guns, tanks, and other supplies---enough to keep the Soviets and British fighting Germany for years. The problem was delivering the weapons, food, and medical supplies that fueled the Allied war machine.

Hitler was determined to cut the supply lines between the United States and Europe before American aid could make a difference in the war. German U-boats patrolled the Atlantic and Caribbean, sinking more than 3500 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 once 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.

In the meantime, fighting between the Soviet Union and Germany intensified in 1941. Germany violated the Nazi-Soviet Pact when it attacked the Communist giant in June 1941, sending one army north toward Leningrad, a second army east toward Moscow, and a third army south towards Stalingrad. Although, German forces pushed 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 brutal winter weather stopped the German advance.

In 1942, Hitler narrowed his sights and concentrated his armies in the southern Soviet Union. 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 battle for Stalingrad was especially ferocious and a turning point of the war in Europe. German troops found themselves trapped and unable to retreat rendering themselves defeated. Suffering from starvation, frostbite, and illness, the unthinkable happened! German troops surrendered on Jan. 31, 1943. With this terrible defeat, Germany's dream of dominating the entire continent of Europe was squashed.

Now it was time to plan Germany's defeat. Throughout 1943, Franklin Roosevelt (FDR), Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin argued over when they would start a second front in France. 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. In Nov. 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill traveled to Teheran, Iran for their first face-to-face meeting with Stalin. Churchill continued to voice concerns about an invasion in France to liberate the nation from Germany, but FDR surprisingly sided with the Soviet leader, Stalin. Reluctantly, Churchill agreed. After years of war, British and American soldiers would invade France and begin their march towards Germany.

Operation Overlord involved the most experienced Allied officers in Europe. American General Dwight Eisenhower again served as Supreme Commander. On June 6, 1944---known as D-Day---the Allies launched the invasion. More than 11,000 planes prepared the way, attempting to destroy German communication and transportation networks and soften the German military. At 6:30am, after a rough crossing of the English Channel, the first Allied troops landed.

One writer called D-Day "the longest day." For many American soldiers it was a very short day---and their last day on Earth. Some fought bravely and died. Others fought bravely and survived. By the end of the day, the Allied had gained a foothold in France. Within a month, more than a million Allied troops had landed at Normandy.

In mid-July, under General Bradley---the commander of all American forces in France---Allied bombers launched an enormous assault on the German lines, opening up a huge gap that American armored divisions raced through. Over time, the Allied forces swept across France, advancing towards Paris. Berlin, the capital of Germany, was still a long road ahead, but the Allied had taken the first, and most important, step on that road.

After D-Day, Germany faced a hopeless-two front war. Soviet soldiers were advancing steadily from the east, forcing German armies out of territories that were once controlled by them. In Western Europe,

Allied forces were pushing German troops out of France and forcing them east. It was just a matter of time before Germany would surrender.



1. *How would you describe the status of Europe in 1942 based on the information illustrated in the above map?*
2. *Does the information in the map support or attack the claim that President Roosevelt made that the United States needed to be the “arsenal of democracy”?*

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Directions: Using any strategy to deconstruct political cartoons, determine the author's claim and potential purpose for creating this political cartoon.



3. What is the cartoonist illustrating about Japan's actions in the Far East region of the world during the 1930/1940s?

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World War II, #8
The United States Fights in the Pacific

While the Allies pursued their "Europe First" strategy, they did not ignore the events unfolding in regards to Japan and its attack in 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, Hong Kong, Guam, and Burma. Then, the United States struck back. The American success at the Battle of Coral Sea in May 1942 served as a warning that the war in the Pacific was about to change.

Japan knew that the United States Navy was a powerful threat and among the world's best. Before the United States could retaliate for Pearl Harbor, Japan sought to destroy American aircraft carriers in the Pacific. Japan Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku, architect of the Pearl Harbor attack, hoped to destroy what remained of the United States Pacific fleet by luring it into battle near Midway Island, some 1,100 miles northwest of Hawaii. Midway Island was an important American naval base in the Central Pacific that was vital to the defense of Hawaii. Losing Midway to the Japanese would force American defenses back to the California coast.

Japan began their attack on American forces at Midway on June 4, 1942. In the Battle of Midway, the most important naval battle of World War II, the United States dealt Japan a decisive defeat. As in the Battle of Coral Sea, the Battle of Midway was fought entirely from the air. American torpedo planes and dive bombers sank four Japanese aircraft carriers, along with all 250 aircraft on board and many of Japan's most experienced naval pilots. America lost only one aircraft carrier.

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 Japanese forces would never again threaten Hawaii or dominate the Pacific, Japan was now on the defensive.

The victory at Midway allowed the Allies to take the offensive in the Pacific. Their first goal was to capture Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, where the Japanese were building an airfield to threaten nearby Allied bases and lines of communication with Australia. The first American offensive against Japan in the Pacific took place in August 1942, with an assault on the island of Guadalcanal. Guadalcanal was a part of a U.S strategy to approach Japan from both the southwest Pacific and the central Pacific. The logic behind the offensives was to force Japan to fight a two-front war and to capture bases from which to attack Japan. In jungles and on coral reefs, under torrential monsoons and the blistering sun, American servicemen began their slow, painful trek toward defeating Japan.

More than 11,000 marines landed on the island in August 1942, the 2,200 Japanese who were defending the island fled into the jungle. The Battle of Guadalcanal provided the United States

Marines with their first taste of jungle warfare. They slogged through swamps, crossed rivers, and hacked through tangles of vines in search of the enemy. One marine described fighting on Guadalcanal: *"It was beautiful, but beneath the loveliness...Guadalcanal was a mass of slopes...scum-crusted lagoons and vile swamps inhabited by giant crocodiles...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 of a myriad of stinging insects..."*

Both sides landed thousands of reinforcements in five months of fighting. After several fierce naval battles, the American navy took control of the waters around the island in November, limiting Japanese troops landings. Japan's outnumbered forces finally slipped off the island in February 1943. The Allies had conquered their first piece of Japanese-held territory. Now they made plans for rolling back Japan's other previous conquests.

Over time, under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, they followed an island-hopping strategy, capturing some Japanese-held islands and ignoring others in a steady path towards Japan. Navajo troops played a vital role in the Pacific island-hopping campaign. The Navajo language has no written alphabet, and at the start of the war only a small number of non-Navajo people could understand it---none of them Japanese. Navajo operators developed and memorized a secret code using the language, and they used it to send critical messages from island to island. The code was never broken by the Japanese.

The fighting grew deadlier as American troops moved closer to Japan. One of the bloodiest battles of the war took place on the tiny volcanic island of Iwo Jima, less than 700 miles from Japan. The island's steep and rocky slopes provided terrain that protected more than 600 Japanese fighter; almost all of them fighting in concrete bunkers. In Nov. 1944, American bombers, began to pound Iwo Jima from the air. For over two months, American planes and warships poured nearly 7000 tons of bombs and more than 20,000 shells onto Iwo-Jima's defenders. Eventually nearly 110,000 American troops took part in the famous battle, and while vastly outnumbering the Japanese by a ratio of over 4:1, it took almost a month to secure the island. The Japanese fought to the bitter end. Only 216 Japanese were taken prisoner, providing they were willingly to give up their lives in the fight against the U.S.

The Battle of Okinawa, fought from April to June 1945, was equally bloody. The small island of Okinawa, little more than 350 miles from Japan itself, was historically Japanese soil. It was the last obstacle to an Allied invasion of the Japanese home islands. With this in mind, many of the island's nearly 100,000 defenders had pledged to fight to the death.

The Allies gathered some 1,300 warships and more than 180,000 combat troops to drive the enemy from Okinawa in an effort second only to the Normandy invasion in size. Japanese pilots flew nearly 2,000 kamikaze attacks against this fleet. As American soldiers stormed ashore, defenders made equally desperate banzai charges---attacks in which the soldiers tried to kill as many of the enemy as possible until they themselves were killed. In June, when the Japanese resistance finally ended after

almost three months, only 7,200 defender remained to surrender. For American forces, the nearly 50,000 casualties made the Battle of Okinawa the costliest engagement between the United States and Japan. At long last, however, the Allies had a clear path to Japan.

4. How would you describe the manner in which the Japanese fought in World War II?

5. What was the main idea behind the island-hopping strategy used by the United States in its fight against Japan during World War II?

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WORLD WAR II, #9 *ENDING THE WAR WITH JAPAN*

It is July 17, 1945. You are a group of President Truman's (he replaced FDR after his death in 1945) closest advisors. For four years the United States and its allies have been at war with the Axis powers. Germany and Italy have recently surrendered. Japan's cities have been gutted, and hundreds of thousands of its citizens killed as a result of American and British bombing raids. Yet, the Japanese still refuse to accept terms of unconditional surrender, demanded by the Allies. The Japanese insist on keeping their emperor, the symbol of Japanese culture. The Japanese believe that their emperor is a god and that to die in his service is an honor. So they often fight to the last soldier. President Truman is aware, however, that the Japanese have asked the Russians to mediate a peace settlement with the United States.

Secretly, American military personnel and scientists have been working on a new weapon—an atomic bomb under the secret Manhattan Project program. Yesterday, July 16, 1945, President Truman met with his British and Russian allies at Potsdam and was informed that the bomb had been successfully tested in a small rural area in Los Alamos, New Mexico. This atomic bomb has 2,000 times the blast power of what was previously the world's most destructive bomb.

Military leaders estimate that an invasion of Japan's home islands would result in the deaths of 1,000,000 American and British soldiers. They also state that if Japanese cities are warned in advance that a new, devastating bomb will be dropped, American prisoners of war might be moved to those cities. Some scientists propose that instead of just dropping the bomb, the Japanese be invited to view a test demonstration of one A-bomb (the United States only has two) in some uninhabited place. Other advisors recommend that the atomic bomb be dropped on Japan in order to frighten the Soviets, who will soon enter the war against Japan, with an example of America's military power and thereby keep them in their place after the war. The Soviets already have established puppet Communist regimes (governments) in the Eastern European countries they overran as they advanced on Germany. It is feared that they plan to spread their system of government around the world, with its lack of freedom for the individual; this was something that the United States didn't want to see happen.

6. What was the name of the program involving scientists and top military leaders that secretly created the atomic bomb?

7. Analyze the options that the U.S had regarding how to best end get Japan to surrender; which would officially end World War II and decide which option you would choose if you was President Truman.

- a. Invade Japan with millions of troops
- b. Warn Japan that you will drop this new terrible weapon you just created if they don't surrender.
- c. No warning!!! Demand unconditional surrender and drop the bomb if Japan refuses.
- d. Invite the Japanese to a test demonstration of the destructive nature of the A-bomb.

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WORLD WAR II, #10

THE LEGACY OF THE USE OF THE ATOMIC BOMBS

Fifty years after the United States ended World War II by dropping two atomic bombs on Japan, a major public controversy erupted over plans to exhibit the fuselage of the Enola Gay at the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum. As originally conceived, the exhibit, titled "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II," was designed to provoke debate about the decision to drop atomic bombs. Museum visitors would be encouraged to reflect on the morality of the bombing and to ask whether the bombs were necessary to end the war.

The proposal generated a firestorm of controversy. The part of the script that produced the most opposition stated: "For most Americans, this...was a war of vengeance. For most Japanese, it was a war to defend their unique culture against Western imperialism." Another controversial section addressed the question: "Would the bomb have been dropped on the Germans?" The answer began: "Some have argued that the United States would never have dropped the bomb on the Germans, because Americans were more reluctant to bomb 'white people' than Asians."

Veterans groups considered the proposed exhibit too sympathetic to the Japanese, portraying them as victims of racist Americans hell-bent on revenge for Pearl Harbor. They called the exhibit an insult to the U.S. soldiers who fought and died during the war and complained that it paid excessive attention to Japanese casualties and suffering and paid insufficient attention to Japanese aggression and atrocities. The U.S. Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling a revised version of the exhibit "unbalanced and offensive" and reminding the museum of "its obligation to portray history in the proper context of its time."

In the end, the Smithsonian decided to scale back the exhibit, displaying the Enola Gay's fuselage along with a small plaque. In announcing the decision, a Smithsonian official explained, "In this important anniversary year, veterans and their families were expecting, and rightly so, that the nation would honor and commemorate their valor and sacrifice. They were not looking for analysis and, frankly, we did not give enough thought to the intense feelings such an analysis would evoke."

The decision to use atomic bombs against Japan was the most controversial decision in military history.

Early in 1946, the Federal Council of Churches called the bombings "morally indefensible" because Japan had received no specific advancing warning. In July, the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey concluded that Japan would have surrendered "certainly prior to December 31, 1945, and in all probability prior to November 1, 1945...even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion [of Japan] had been planned or contemplated."

An account of six survivors of the Hiroshima bombing by John Hersey published in the *New Yorker* magazine in August 1946, which helped to humanize the bomb's victims, led the influential magazine *Saturday Review* to describe the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a crime.

Henry Stimson, the 78-year-old former secretary of war, publicly defended the U.S. decision to drop the bombs. He argued that the Japanese were determined to fight to the death and that, without the bombings, it would have cost at least a million American and many more Japanese casualties to achieve victory. Stimson also explained why the U.S. had refused to warn Japan about the new weapon or to stage a demonstration of the bomb's destructive power. Engineers were unable to assure the government that the bombs would work, and officials feared that a failure would have disastrous effects on American morale. Further, they noted that even if a successful demonstration was carried out, the Japanese government might suppress the news.

In 1949, Stimson's arguments were challenged by a British physicist, P.M.S. Blackett. Blackett claimed that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was intended, at least in part, to intimidate the Soviet Union.

Why did the United States drop the bomb when it did? On July 29, a U.S. Navy ship, the *Indianapolis*, was sunk and 883 lives were lost. A U.S. invasion of Southeast Asia was scheduled for September 6, in which case, it was likely that 100,000 British, Dutch, and American Prisoners of War would be executed by the Japanese.

Decrypted Japanese military cables indicated that Japan was building-up its defenses in preparation for an American invasion, and many Japanese leaders testified that they were confident that they could have stopped at least the first wave of an American invasion. Decoded diplomatic cables indicated that Japan's leaders were seeking to persuade the Soviet Union to negotiate an armistice on favorable terms that would have allowed Japan to retain conquered territory. A three-time Japanese premier, Prince Konoye Fumimaro, said that had the atomic bombs not been dropped, the war would have continued into 1946: "The army had dug themselves caves in the mountains and their idea of fighting on was fighting from every little hole or rock in the mountains."

8. *Why were some people upset over the Smithsonian Institute exhibit of the atomic bomb "Enola Gay" used in World War II?*

9. *Do you SUPPORT OR ATTACK the Smithsonian purpose for creating an exhibit to foster debate over the moral/ethical use of the atomic bomb against a nation at war. EXPLAIN IN 3-4 SENTENCES.*

United States Review Sheet---World War II

1. dictators--- *leaders who control their nations by force.*
2. fascism--- *extreme form of nationalism; created in Italy under Benito Mussolini*
3. totalitarianism--- *form of government when leaders destroy all political opposition and control all aspects of society. This type of gov't was found in Germany and the Soviet Union*
4. appeasement--- *giving in to another person/nation's demand to avoid conflict.*
5. blitzkrieg--- *lightning war; attacking an enemy quickly without warning; used by Germany.*
6. mobilization--- *military and civilization preparation for war*
7. internment camps---*detention centers where Japanese-Americans were placed from 1942-1944*
8. Operation Overlord--- *the planned invasion to liberate France from Germany in 1944*
9. holocaust---*the mass execution of Jews and others by Germany during World War II.*
10. Final Solution--- *Decision to murder an entire group of people; Jews*
11. island hopping--- *The strategy for capturing important Japanese islands while bypassing those considered not important in the pursuit of defeating Japan*
12. Neutrality Acts (1935 and 1937)--- *Acts passed by Congress to confirm the United States' position of neutrality as problems surfaced in Europe and Asia.*
13. Cash and Carry Program--- *a program created in 1939 to slowly assist the Allies nation by allowing the sell of non-military goods to nations at war if nations only paid cash and goods transported back to nations on their own ships.*
14. Lend-lease Act---*program that allowed the United States to sell, lend, or lease weapons to any nation "vital to the defense of the United States"; in reality an effort by the United States to openly help an ailing British nation without officially entering WW2.*
15. Executive Order 9066--- *Executive order that forced the removal of 100,000 Japanese-Americans (Nisei) into detention centers throughout the United States*
16. Atlantic Charter--- *Meeting held by both the United States and Great Britain in 1941. They discussed and outlined both war and post war goals in an attempt to promote a better world.*
19. Yalta Conference--- *Meeting held by US, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union (U SSR) in 1945 to discuss how post war Europe would look like after the end of WW2.*

20. Potsdam Conference---*Another important meeting held in 1945 (after the Yalta Conference) to discuss how to divide and restructure defeated Germany. They decided to divide Germany into four zones and the capital city of Berlin was also divided into four zones.*
20. Nuremberg Trials-- *Trials held at the end of 1945 to punish those high ranking Nazi leaders for crimes against humanity. Twelve of the 19 individuals found guilty were sentenced to death. Trials were also held in Japan for high ranking Japanese leaders; military leader Hideki Tojo was found guilty and sentenced to death.*
21. "arsenal of democracy"--- *famous phrase used by FDR in a speech to convince Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act to help Great Britain. Phrase was understood by many that FDR had come to the realization that the United States would enter the war on the side of the Allies.*
22. Korematsu vs United States(1944)--- *U.S Supreme Court case involving the controversial interment of tens of thousands of Japanese-Americans. The U.S Supreme Court ruled it was constitutional because the government had a right to restrict people civil liberties during times of war; decision handed down was very similar to that of Schenck vs. United States (1919)*
23. Manhattan Project---*scientists and military leaders work together on a secret program to develop an atomic bomb.*

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ONLINE UNIT ASSESSMENT "A"--WORLD WAR TWO

1. What was the main purpose of the GI Bill passed by Congress shortly before the end of World War II?

- (1) to offer low-interest loans to the defense industry (2) to provide economic aid to veterans
(3) to contain the spread of communism (4) to expand career opportunities in the military

2. During World War II, the federal government used rationing to

- (1) hold down prices of military weapons (2) increase educational benefits for veterans
(3) increase imports of scarce products (4) provide more resources for the military

3. In the 1930s, Congress attempted to avoid the situations that led to United States involvement in World War I by

- (1) enacting a peacetime draft law
(2) passing a series of neutrality acts
(3) authorizing the deportation of American Communist Party members
(4) relocating Japanese Americans to internment camps

4. Which series of events leading to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Neutrality Acts → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → Lend-Lease Act → United States declaration of war on Japan
(2) Lend-Lease Act → Neutrality Acts → United States declaration of war on Japan → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
(3) United States declaration of war on Japan → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → Lend-Lease Act → Neutrality Acts
(4) Neutrality Acts → Lend-Lease Act → Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor → United States declaration of war on Japan

5. Which change in American society occurred during World War II?

- (1) African Americans were granted equality in the armed forces.
(2) Women were allowed to enter combat units for the first time.
(3) Congress enacted laws ending voting rights for minorities.
(4) Women replaced men in essential wartime industries.

Base your answer to question 6 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies

... I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in

actual war with aggressor nations.

Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need man power, but they do need billions of dollars worth of the weapons of defense.

The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them all in ready cash. We cannot, and we will not, tell them that they must surrender, merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have. . . .

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Annual Message to Congress, January 6, 1941

6. Which program was President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposing in this speech?

- (1) Fair Deal (2) Lend-Lease (3) Great Society (4) Cash and Carry

7. The post-World War II trials held by the Allied powers in Nuremberg, Germany, and in Japan set

an international precedent by

- (1) placing blame only on civilian leaders (2) forcing nations to pay for war damages
(3) returning territories to their peoples (4) holding individuals accountable for their war crimes

8. Prior to the start of World War II, Great Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement when they

- (1) rejected an alliance with the Soviet Union (2) allowed Germany to expand its territory
(3) signed the agreements at the Yalta Conference (4) opposed United States efforts to rearm

9. In both *Schenck v. United States* (1919) and *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court ruled that during wartime

- (1) civil liberties may be limited (2) women can fight in combat
(3) drafting of noncitizens is permitted (4) sale of alcohol is illegal

10. Before entering World War II, the United States acted as the “arsenal of democracy” by

- (1) creating a weapons stockpile for use after the war
(2) financing overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
(3) providing workers for overseas factories
(4) supplying war materials to the Allies

11. A controversial issue that resulted from World War II was the

- (1) future role of the League of Nations
(2) morality of nuclear warfare (atomic bombs)
(3) commitment of troops without congressional approval
(4) civilian control of the military

12. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1937 were intended to

- (1) enforce the policies of the League of Nations
- (2) stimulate economic growth in the United States
- (3) avoid the policies that drew the nation into World War I
- (4) support the use of peacekeeping troops in Europe


13. During World War II, the Manhattan Project was the name of the plan to

- (1) open a second front in Europe
- (2) capture Pacific islands held by the Japanese
- (3) develop the atomic bomb
- (4) liberate German concentration camps

Base your answer to question 14 on the ration card shown below and on your knowledge of social studies.

ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT	ONE UNIT
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Form OPA R-504



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
GASOLINE RATION CARD
Nº 6445685

B-3

THE ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF THIS CARD CONSTITUTE AN AGREEMENT THAT THE HOLDER WILL OBSERVE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING GASOLINE RATIONING AS ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

OWNER'S NAME	W.B. Nichols	
STREET ADDRESS	204 E. 6th Ave	
CITY OR POST OFFICE	Rome	STATE Ga
MAKE	Chevrolet	BODY STYLE Sedan
VEHICLE REGISTRATION NO.	D84-599	STATE OF REGISTRATION Ga.

W.B. Nichols

(SIGNATURE)

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CARD

14. The use of this card, issued by the federal government, was intended to

- (1) help the automobile industry
- (2) support the troops in wartime
- (3) increase the use of gasoline
- (4) decrease the cost of automobiles

15. Women played a major role on the domestic front during World War II by

- (1) becoming candidates for public office
- (2) campaigning for woman's suffrage
- (3) demonstrating against involvement in the war industry
- (4) taking jobs in the defense industry

16. Which action is an example of international appeasement?

- (1) Congress authorizing the Manhattan Project
- (2) Japan attacking Pearl Harbor

- (3) Germany signing a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union
- (4) Great Britain and France agreeing to Hitler's demand for part of Czechoslovakia

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ONLINE INSTRUCTION WEEK 2 ANSWER SHEET

WORLD WAR II , PART 2

1. How would you describe the status of Europe in 1942 based on the information illustrated in the above map?
2. Does the information in the map support or attack the claim that President Roosevelt made that the United States needed to be the "arsenal of democracy"?
3. What is the cartoonist illustrating about Japan's actions in the Far East region of the world during the 1930/1940s?
4. How would you describe the manner in which the Japanese fought in World War II?
5. What was the main idea behind the island-hopping strategy used by the United States in its fight against Japan during World War II?
6. What was the name of the program involving scientists and top military leaders that secretly created the atomic bomb?
7. Analyze the options that the U.S had regarding how to best end get Japan to surrender; which would officially end World War II and decide which option you would choose if you was President Truman.
8. Why were some people upset over the Smithsonian Institute exhibit of the atomic bomb "Enola Gay" used in World War II?
9. Do you SUPPORT OR ATTACK the Smithsonian purpose for creating an exhibit to foster debate over the moral/ethical use of the atomic bomb against a nation at war. EXPLAIN IN 3-4 SENTENCES.

TEST ANSWER GRID (PLEASE RECORD YOUR ANSWERS IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.)

1. _____ 5. _____ 9. _____ 13. _____

2. _____ 6. _____ 10. _____ 14. _____

3. _____ 7. _____ 11. _____ 15. _____

4. _____ 8. _____ 12. _____ 16. _____

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WORLD WAR II, #9 *ENDING THE WAR WITH JAPAN*

It is July 17, 1945. You are a group of President Truman's (he replaced FDR after his death in 1945) closest advisors. For four years the United States and its allies have been at war with the Axis powers. Germany and Italy have recently surrendered. Japan's cities have been gutted, and hundreds of thousands of its citizens killed as a result of American and British bombing raids. Yet, the Japanese still refuse to accept terms of unconditional surrender, demanded by the Allies. The Japanese insist on keeping their emperor, the symbol of Japanese culture. The Japanese believe that their emperor is a god and that to die in his service is an honor. So they often fight to the last soldier. President Truman is aware, however, that the Japanese have asked the Russians to mediate a peace settlement with the United States.

Secretly, American military personnel and scientists have been working on a new weapon —an atomic bomb under the secret Manhattan Project program. Yesterday, July 16, 1945, President Truman met with his British and Russian allies at Potsdam and was informed that the bomb had been successfully tested in a small rural area in Los Alamos, New Mexico. This atomic bomb has 2,000 times the blast power of what was previously the world's most destructive bomb.

Military leaders estimate that an invasion of Japan's home islands would result in the deaths of 1,000,000 American and British soldiers. They also state that if Japanese cities are warned in advance that a new, devastating bomb will be dropped, American prisoners of war might be moved to those cities. Some scientists propose that instead of just dropping the bomb, the Japanese be invited to view a test demonstration of one A-bomb (the United States only has two) in some uninhabited place. Other advisors recommend that the atomic bomb be dropped on Japan in order to frighten the Soviets, who will soon enter the war against Japan, with an example of America's military power and thereby keep them in their place after the war. The Soviets already have established puppet Communist regimes (governments) in the Eastern European countries they overran as they advanced on Germany. It is feared that they plan to spread their system of government around the world, with its lack of freedom for the individual; this was something that the United States didn't want to see happen.

- 1. What was the name of the program involving scientists and top military leaders that secretly created the atomic bomb?*
- 2. Analyze the options that the U.S had regarding how to best end get Japan to surrender; which would officially end World War II and determine the benefits and drawbacks of each.*

- a. Invade Japan with millions of troops
- b. Warn Japan that you will drop this new terrible weapon you just created if they don't surrender.
- c. No warning!!! Demand unconditional surrender and drop the bomb if Japan refuses.
- d. Invite the Japanese to a test demonstration of the destructive nature of the A-bomb.