

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

9B-Module 11.5 Review Worksheet (WWII)

Person, Place, Date, Term	Description
Selective Service Act	
Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC)	
Office of War Information (OWI)	was responsible for spreading propaganda to influence the thoughts, feelings, and actions of the public in favor of the war effort.
Office of Price Administration (OPA)	
Department of the Treasury	Issued war bonds to raise money for the war effort and to fight inflation
Office of War Mobilization (OWM)	
War Production Board (WPB)	
Rationing	Establishing fixed allotments of goods deemed essential for the military—rubber, steel, oil, etc. Under this system, households received ration books with coupons to be used for buying scarce goods. For example, each person may be given "ration coupons" allowing him or her to purchase a certain amount of a product each month. Rationing often includes food and other necessities for which there is a shortage, including materials needed for the war effort such as rubber tires, leather shoes, clothing and gasoline. It was also done to keep the price of goods down—as supply was down, normally price would go up but rationing kept prices stable.
Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD)	
How did mobilizing for the war transform American society? What were some short-term and long-term effects of this mobilization?	Government agencies controlled industrial production, pricing, and distribution of goods during the war. The War Production Board reorganized industry to produce war materials. The Office of Price Administration controlled inflation by freezing prices, raising taxes, selling war bonds, and rationing scarce goods. The defense industry created jobs for millions of women, many of whom were entering the work world for the first time, and minorities, who gained access to more skilled jobs. The government also recruited scientists in the war effort. The Office of Scientific Research and Development worked to improve war technologies and medical drugs and developed an atomic bomb. Short-term effects of mobilization include cutting back on necessities and luxuries because of rationing, very low unemployment, better pay and less debt for many people, better jobs for some minorities, and racial tension in Northern cities.

Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act	Limited the right to strike in industries crucial for the war effort and gave the president power to take over striking plants
National War Labor Board (NWLB)	
Wildcat Strike	Strikes without formal union authorization
A. Phillip Randolph	
Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC)	
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)	Was formed by civil rights leader James Farmer to confront urban segregation in the North. In 1942, CORE staged its first sit-in at a segregated Chicago restaurant.
Zoot Suit Riots	The Zoot Suit Riots were a series of riots that erupted in Los Angeles, California during World War II, between sailors and soldiers stationed in the city and Mexican American <i>pachucos</i> (youth gangs) recognized because of the zoot suits they favored. On June 3, 1943, a group of servicemen on leave complained that they had been assaulted by a gang of pachucos. In response, they gathered together and headed out to downtown and east Los Angeles, which was the center of the Mexican community. Once there, they attacked all the men they found wearing zoot suits, often ripping their clothing off them. In many instances, the police intervened by arresting pachucos for disturbing the peace. Several hundred pachucos and nine sailors were arrested as a result of the fighting that occurred over the next few days. The government finally intervened on June 7, by declaring that Los Angeles would henceforth be off-limits to all military personnel. In response to the riots, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote in her weekly column about the problems faced by the Mexican American community as a result of racism in the US.
Executive Order 9066	
Japanese Internment	On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, ordering all Japanese Americans away from military facilities. Under authority of this order, the US military forced 110,000 Japanese Americans from their homes and businesses during the war and placed them in camps, despite no evidence of disloyalty, but due to strong anti-Japanese feelings. Two-thirds of the interned Japanese were United States citizens who had lived in the United States for several generations. The US Supreme Court upheld internment in 1944, and many Japanese Americans remained imprisoned until 1945.
Korematsu vs. United States (1944)	
Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)	Pushed for compensation over Japanese Internment following WWII. In 1988, Congress grants \$20,000 to everyone sent to relocation camps.
Norman Mineta	Japanese American whose direct experience in an American detention camp fueled his later efforts to demand reparations from the U.S. government for all Japanese Americans

Tell how Japanese Americans were affected by the war.	Japanese Americans living on the Pacific Coast were forced to live in relocation camps. Many young men in the camps volunteered for military duty. They served in segregated units. One Nisei combat team, the 442 nd , fought in Europe and became one of the most decorated units in the armed services. Several thousand Japanese Americans also served in the Military Intelligence Services as interpreters and translators in the Pacific.
Winston Churchill	
Battle of the Atlantic	
Sonar	(sound navigation and ranging) is a technique that uses sound propagation under water to navigate or to detect other watercraft. Passive sonars (military usually uses) listen without transmitting.
Battle of Stalingrad	
Dwight D. Eisenhower	The Supreme Allied Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), serving in a dual role until the end of hostilities in Europe in May 1945. In these positions he was charged with planning and carrying out the Allied assault on the coast of Normandy in June 1944 under the code name Operation Overlord, the liberation of western Europe and the invasion of Germany.
Operation Torch	
“Desert Fox”	
Benito Mussolini	Was kicked out of office following the Allied invasion of Italy and capture of Sicily. He was tried and hung by the Italian government. Italy joined the Allies.
Tuskegee Airmen	During the World War II, black recruits trained to fly as fighter pilots at an airfield in Tuskegee, Alabama. During the war, these pilots were formed into a segregated unit, the 99 th Pursuit Squadron, which performed commendable over the course of the war. Four hundred and forty five fighter pilots flew as bomber escorts and ground attackers from May 1943 to June 1945. Tier division enjoyed the enviable record of successfully protecting every single bomber they escorted. In the process of the war, over 66 of these Tuskegee Airmen were killed in action. Their heroic service eventually help lead to the complete desegregation of the United States Air Force.
Buffaloes	

Blue Devils	An elite combat unit who members were mostly Mexican-American
6/6/1944	D-Day— Operation Overlord—Allied landing at Normandy during World War II
Operation Overlord	D-Day—Months of preparation led up to the largest military assault in history, the Allied landings at Normandy in Northern France on June 6, 1944. See D-Day above for more details.
D-Day	
Describe how the Allies used trickery to achieve victory at Normandy.	Allies put in place a dummy installation and false clues to convince the Germans that the invasion of German occupied France would take place near Calais on the English channel. Instead they landed at Normandy, catching the Germans unprepared.
General Omar Bradley	
General George Patton	
Battle of the Bulge	
“I shall return”	
Bataan Death March	
Douglas MacArthur	Supreme Allied Commander in the South West Pacific Area and led a series of military victories by Allied forces in the theatre. After Imperial Japan surrendered to the Allies in 1945, MacArthur became the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, rebuilding Japan during the Allied occupation.
Doolittle Raid	Lieutenant Colonel James Doolittle led 16 modified bombers off of an aircraft carrier and on to perform a raid on Tokyo. The raid lifted America’s sunken spirits and dampened spirits in Japan.
Battle of the Coral Sea	

Battle of Midway	
Admiral Chester Nimitz	Commander in Chief of Pacific Forces for the United States and Allied forces during World War II.
Battle of Guadalcanal	
Island-hopping	
Code Talkers	
Battle of Leyte Gulf	
Kamikazes	Suicide pilots who flew bomb-laden planes into American ships. During invasion of Okinawa, kamikazes scored 279 hits on United States vessels. In the Philippines, 424 kamikaze pilots sunk 16 ships and damaged another 80.
Iwo Jima	Though Iwo Jima measures only a few square miles, American marines suffered huge losses. The battle lasted six weeks with some 4,000 marines and more than 20,000 Japanese soldiers were killed. US Marines struggled to take Mount Suribachi, which the Japanese held with a strong system of tunnels and bunkers. When the marines finally reached the mountaintop, they planted a small US flag on top. A short time later a larger flag was raised and done so in front of photographers this time. Photographer Joe Rosenthal recorded the moment in a picture that would win him a Pulitzer Prize.
Okinawa	
bloodiest battle of the Pacific war	Okinawa
Yalta Conference	

Explain the reasoning behind the negotiations with the Soviet Union at the Yalta conference.	Although the Yalta agreements were attacked as a “sellout,” it seemed important at the time to keep the Soviet Union from making a separate peace with Germany when American and British forces were still fighting on the western front. Also, the United States wanted soviet support in the war against Japan.
Berlin	The capital of Hitler’s Third Reich. City where Hitler’s bunker was located.
5/8/1945	This day of surrender was declared V-E Day, or Victory in Europe Day.
V-E Day	On May 8, Germany surrendered unconditionally: V-E (Victory in Europe) Day.
Harry S. Truman	President after FDR’s death and made the decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
Manhattan Project	
J. Robert Oppenheimer	Was the scientific leader on the Manhattan Project.
Hiroshima	The Japanese city where the first ever atomic bomb was used. "Little Boy" is the nickname given to the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on <i>August 6, 1945</i> . It was Monday morning. Little Boy was dropped from the <i>Enola Gay</i> , one of the B-29 bombers that flew over Hiroshima on that day (Enola Gay). After being released, it took about a minute for Little Boy to reach the point of explosion. Little Boy exploded at approximately 8:15 a.m. (Japan Standard Time) when it reached an altitude of 2,000 ft above the building that is today called the "A-Bomb Dome." The bomb destroyed everything in a 1.5 mile radius as well as giving out radiation that was eventually bounced back by mountains so the citizens got two doses.
Little Boy	The nickname of the first atomic bomb ever used. It was dropped on Hiroshima on <i>August 6, 1945</i> from the <i>Enola Gay</i> .
Enola Gay	
Nagasaki	The Japanese city where the second atomic bomb was dropped. "Fat Man", the nickname given to this bomb was detonated on August 9, 1945.
Fat Man	The nickname of the second Atomic Bomb dropped on Japan, was dropped on the Japanese city of Nagasaki.
8/14/1945	This day of surrender was declared V-J Day, or Victory Over Japan Day.
V-J Day	
United Nations (UN)	At the Potsdam Conference, FDR gets support for conference that would meet in San Francisco in April of 1945 that would establish the United Nations. The meeting produced a charter for the United Nations (UN). The UN is made up of a General Council (made up of every recognized nation) and the Security Council (15 members with 5 permanent nations and 10 rotating nations).

UN Security Council	The Security Council addresses military and political problems and has the power to veto any action proposed by the General Assembly. The 15-member Security Council includes 5 permanent members (United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China) and 10 rotating elected members (African: 3 members, Asian: 2 members, Latin American and Caribbean: 2 members, Western European: 2 members, Eastern European: 1 member).
Potsdam Conference	
Nuremberg War Trials	Nuremberg trials—24 Nazi leaders tried and sentenced. They were charged with crimes against humanity, against the peace, war crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Against Humanity—the murder, extermination, deportation, or enslavement of civilians • Crimes Against the Peace—planning and waging an aggressive war • War Crimes—acts against the customs of warfare, such as the killing of hostages and prisoners, the plundering of private property, and the destruction of towns and cities Establish principle that people responsible for own actions in war
Discuss the effects of United States' occupation of Japan upon the Japanese people	Under General MacArthur's leadership, Japan's military was dismantled. Some militarists were tried and convicted of war crimes. Under American direction, a new constitution provided for elected representative government and women's suffrage. The emperor remained as a symbol of Japan's unity, but he was no longer to be looked upon as a god. MacArthur encouraged economic opportunity and trade unionism, and he attempted to redistribute large rural tracts to landless Japanese. A reorganized school system taught democratic values. Also, Japan received nearly \$2 billion in aid from the United States.
zaibatsu	
Rosie the Riveter	
Describe women's contributions to the U.S. war effort.	Between 1940 and 1944 the number of women in the labor force increased by about 6 million. Women worked in war plants and replaced men in a host of jobs ranging from newspaper reporting to truck driving.
GI Bill of Rights	The Servicemen's Readjustment Act was passed to ease the transition of returning servicemen to civilian life. The bill provided education and training for veterans, paid for by the federal government. The act also provided federal loan guarantees to veterans buying homes or farms or starting new businesses.
Braceros	Mexican farm and railroad workers who came to work in the U.S. Southwest during World War II
John Bricker	The senator of Ohio that introduced the Bricker Amendment which would have reduced presidential power. It required senate ratification of all agreements made by the president with other nations. It also prohibited the president from making a treaty that conflicted with the laws of any state. The bill was defeated by only a single vote.

NOTES: