



Chapters 22 & 23

War Abroad, Isolation at Home

- 1931—Japan invades Manchuria, 1937 Japan moves further into China
- 1939—War breaks out in Europe
- US Congress committed to isolationism
- 1940—Roosevelt wins 3rd term
- Jan. 1941— FDR’s “Four Freedoms” speech
- 1941—Lend-Lease Act

U.S. & World War II

- Dec. 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor attacked by Japanese
- Dec. 8, 1941—US declares war on Japan
- Dec. 9, 1941—Germany declares war on US
- Nov. 1942—State Department has confirmation of “Final Solution”
- Industry ramps up to meet demands of war

How did American minorities face threats to their freedom at home and abroad during World War II?

- Mexican-Americans and Native Americans
 - Opportunities, despite ongoing prejudice
- Japanese-Americans
 - Executive Order 9066—Feb. 1942
 - 110, 000 Japanese Americans moved to internment camps
 - Korematsu vs. United States—1944—internment constitutional
 - 1988—apology from Congress & \$20,000 compensation
 - 33,000 Japanese Americans fought in the war

How did American minorities face threats to their freedom at home and abroad during World War II?

- African Americans
 - 1 million African-Americans served in segregated military
 - GI Bill benefits not applied equally by local officials
 - Double V Strategy
 - NAACP membership grew from 50,000 to 500,000
 - Executive Order 8802
 - Banned discrimination in defense jobs
 - Established Fair Employment Practices **Commission**
 - Massive migration from South to North

End of the War

- May 8, 1945 V-E day (Victory in Europe)
- FDR to Truman
 - November, 1944-FDR wins 4th term
 - April 1945—Roosevelt Dies, Harry Truman becomes president
- End of the war in Japan
 - July 1945-Potsdam Declaration
 - August 6, 1945—Hiroshima bombed
 - August 9, 1945—Nagasaki bombed

Cold War Policies

- Containment—stop the spread (contain) of Communism
- Truman Doctrine—US would aid governments trying to fight off Communism
 - \$400 million to Greece & Turkey
- CIA established 1947
- Marshall Plan—US finances economic recovery in Europe

Iron Curtain/Division of Europe

- Pro-communist governments in Poland, Romania, & Bulgaria
- Winston Churchill—Iron Curtain speech—1946
- Germany
 - Originally split into 4 zones (US, Britain, France & USSR)
 - Berlin also split, but located in Soviet zone
 - 1948-Soviets cut off rail and road access to Berlin
 - 11 month airlift in response
 - Germany split into East and West Germany
 - 1991-Unified

Communism & Response in Asia

- 1949—China becomes Communist country
 - America thinks it has “lost” China
- 1950 Korean War—North Korea invades South Korea
 - United Nations forces respond
 - Made up mostly of American troops
 - No territory gained or lost before armistice (1953)

Chapter 23: What effects did the anticommunism of the Cold War have on American politics and culture?

- House Un-American Activities Committee—1947
 - Hearings about influence of Communism on Hollywood
- Spy Trials
 - Alger Hiss, Julius & Ethel Rosenberg
- McCarthyism
 - Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican/Wisconsin)
 - Hearings—1950-1955
- State & local anticommunist hunts

Chapter 23: What effects did the anticommunism of the Cold War have on American politics and culture?

- Government agencies expanded reach
- “Abnormal” behavior patrolled
- McCarran Internal Security Bill—1950
 - Curbed “subversive” groups
- McCarran-Walter Act -1952
 - Kept quota, authorized deportation of communists
- Civil rights organization used Cold War to argument for equality