

The US in WWII

1941-1945

1. Origins of US Involvement

- A. Neutrality Acts (1935-1939)
- US position:
 Isolationism (Noninterventionism) – to stay out of the war
- Cash and Carry (9-21-39) --The US would sell materiel
 (military materials and
 equipment) to the
 belligerents as long as the
 recipients paid in cash and
 transported the goods
 themselves (not weapons)

Fireside Chat



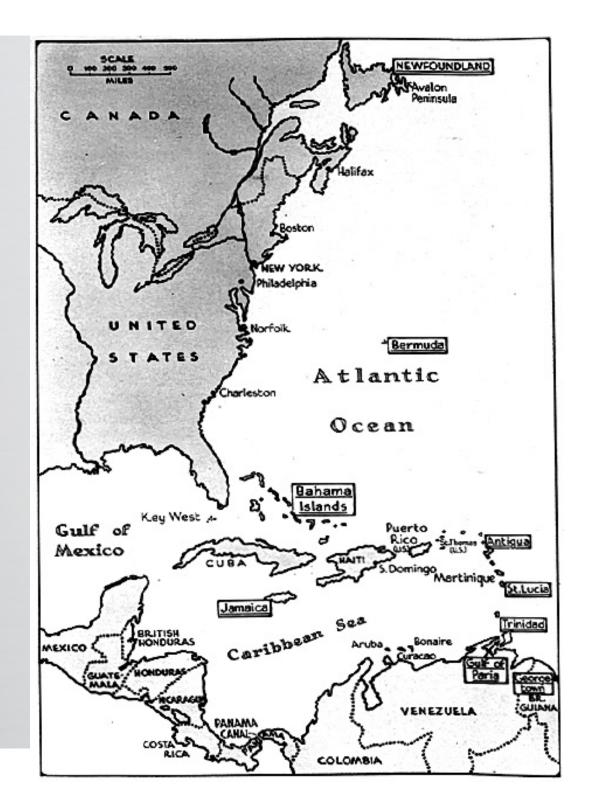
B. "Destroyers for Bases" (9-2-1940)



Destroyers for Bases

The US transferred 50 old ships to the UK

The UK gave land rights for US bases on British possessions along Atlantic coast

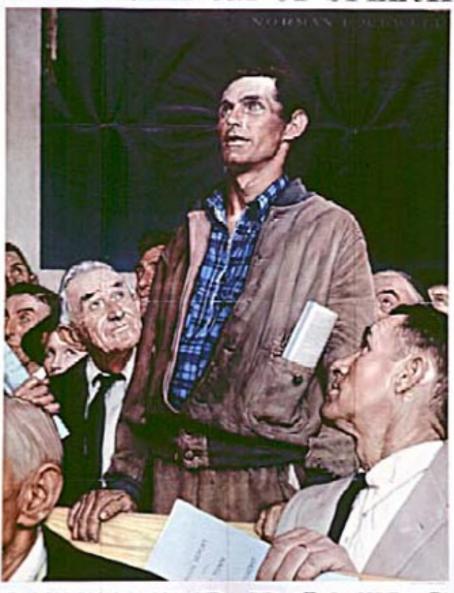


C. FDR Pledge to Allies

1. FDR's ideals: FDR's 1941 State of the Union Address

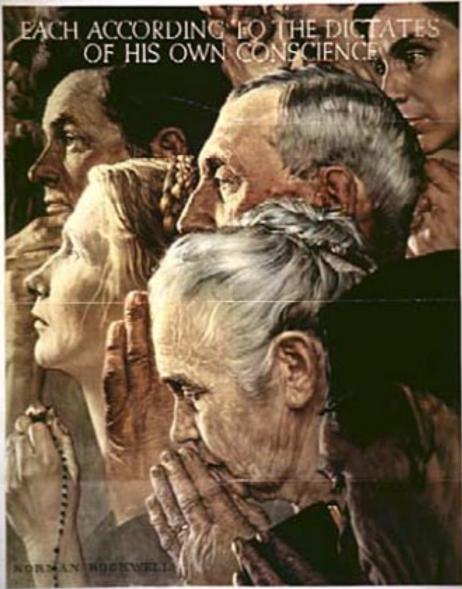


SAVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH



BUY WAR BONDS

SAVE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP



BUY WAR BONDS

OURS... to fight for



FREEDOM FROM WANT

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OURS... to fight for



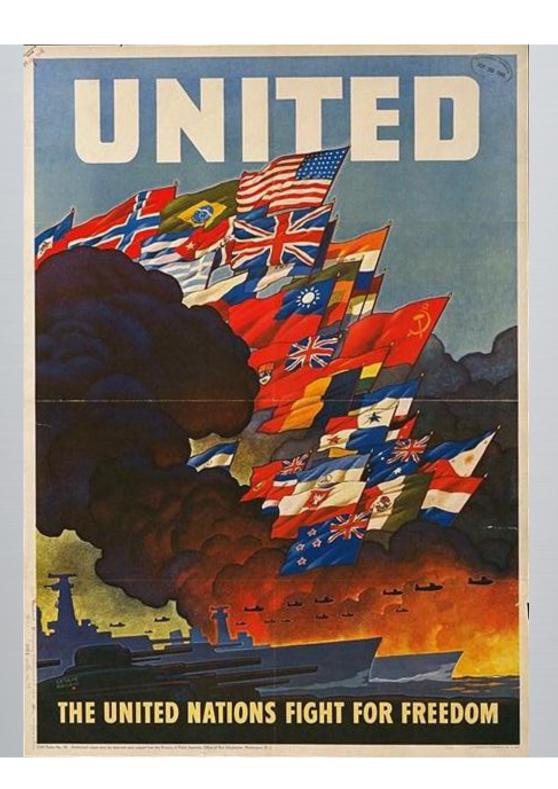
FREEDOM FROM FEAR

2) Atlantic Charter

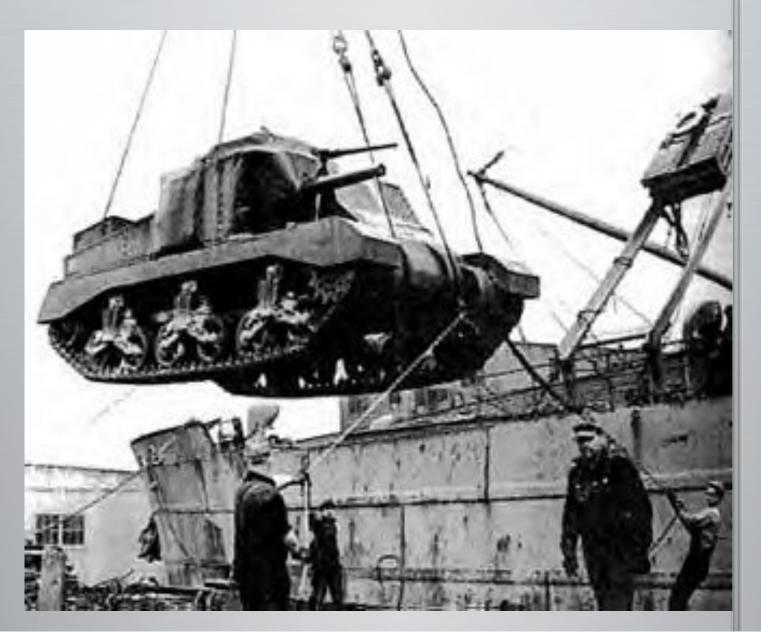


2) Atlantic Charter (Aug. 1941)

- Eight Principal Points:
- 1. no territorial gains by US or UK
- 2. territorial changes by consent
- 3. self-determination for all
- 4. trade barriers lowered (no punitive policy after war)
- 5. global economic cooperation and social welfare
- 6. a world free of want and fear
- 7. freedom of the seas
- 8. disarmament of aggressor nations (and beyond)



D. Lend-Lease Act

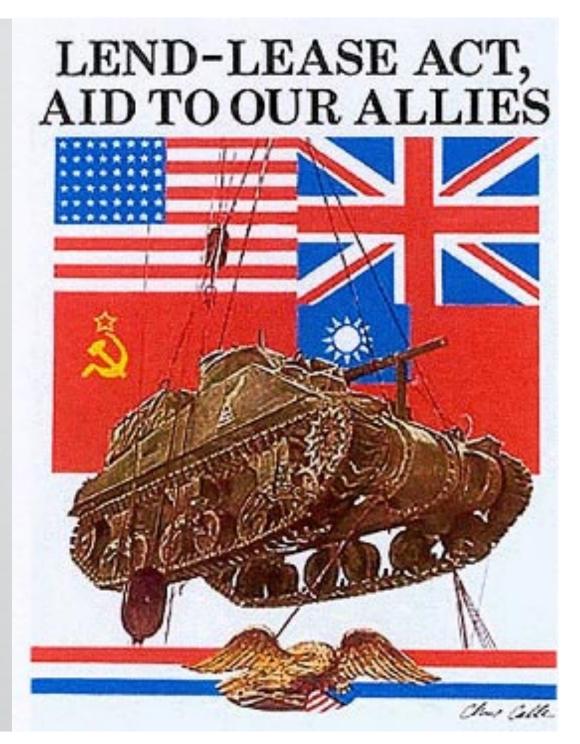


Lend-Lease

"An Act to Promote the Defense of the US"

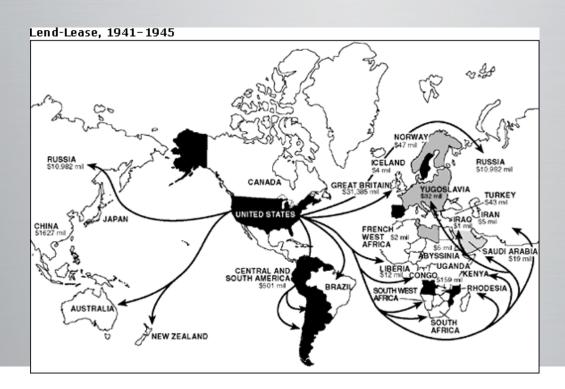
US supplied Free
France, UK, China,
and later the USSR
and other Allies with
food, oil, and materiel,
including some ships,
planes, and weapons

In effect from 1941-1945



Lend Lease

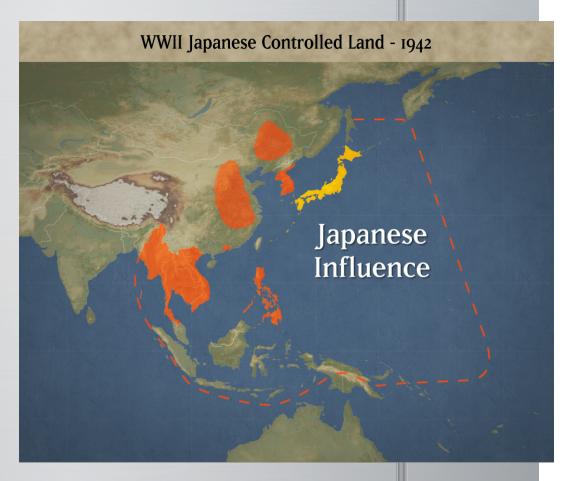
- In return, the US received right to lease bases in Allied territory, and some "reverse lend-lease" materiel, mostly from the British (ambulances, for ex.)
- This program effectively ended the United States' pretense of neutrality and was a decisive step away from non-interventionist policy.





E. Blockade against Japan (1940-1941)

- When Japan seized Indochina (now Vietnam) the US (and Australia, UK and the Dutch) boycotted Japan in a trade embargo.
- They cut off 90% of Japan's oil supply
- Later they also cut iron, and steel exports to Japan



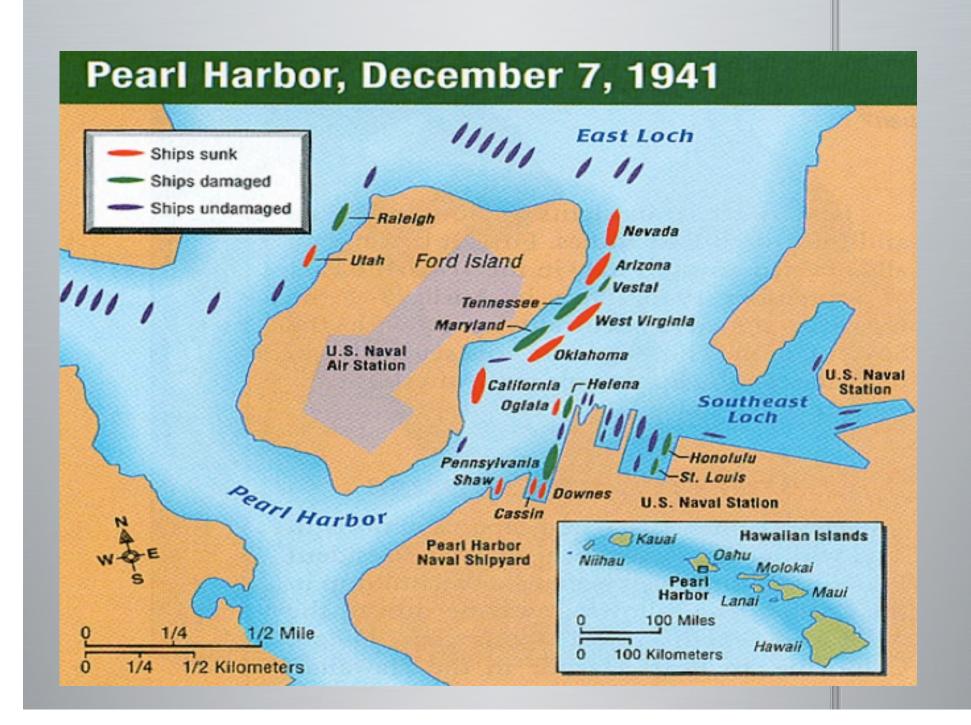
F. Pearl Harbor attack

(also attacked Guam and the Philippines)

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on Dec. 7, 1941

Destroyed or damaged US fleet and aircraft.





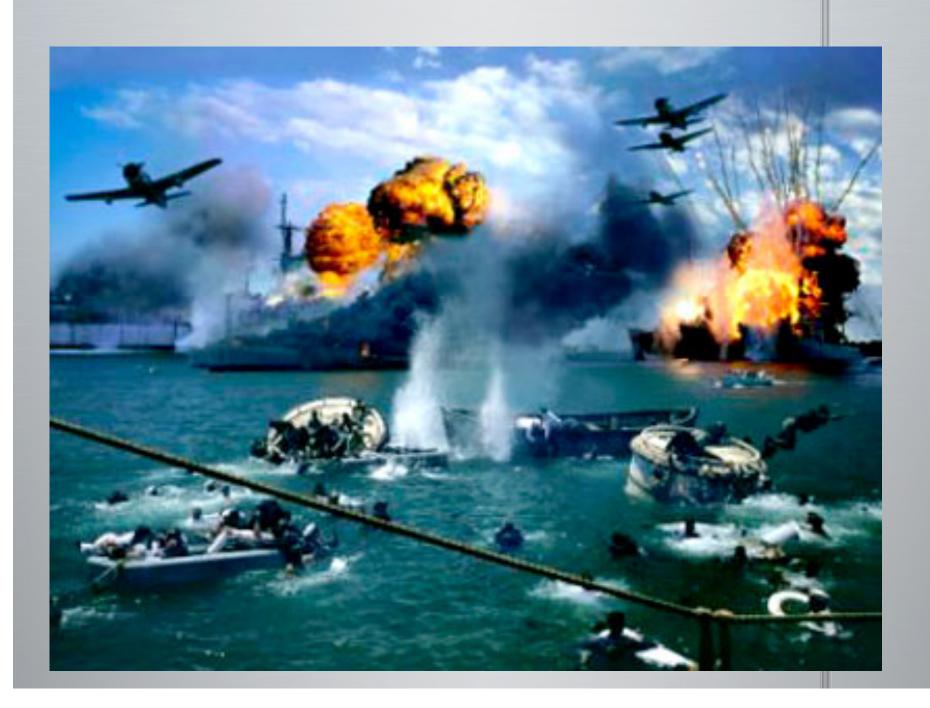
Pearl Harbor attack













Pearl Harbor attack

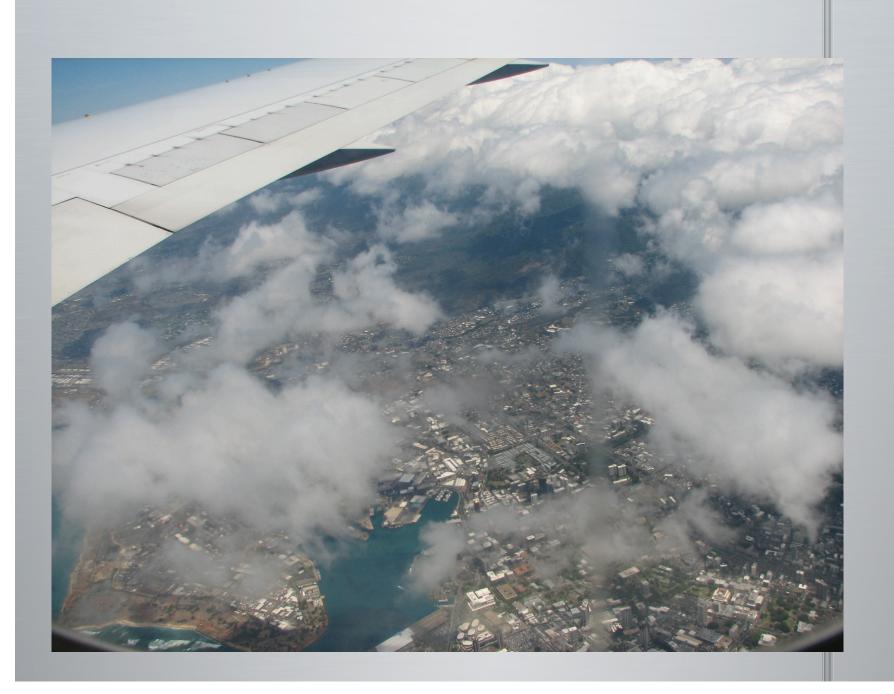


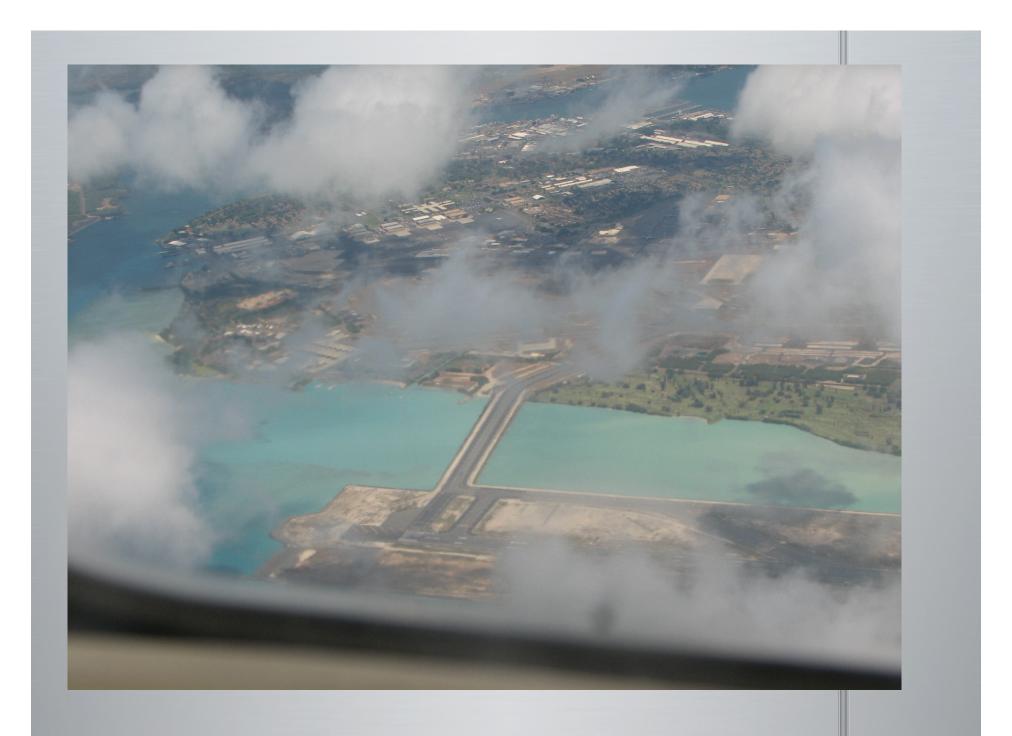


Pearl Harbor today



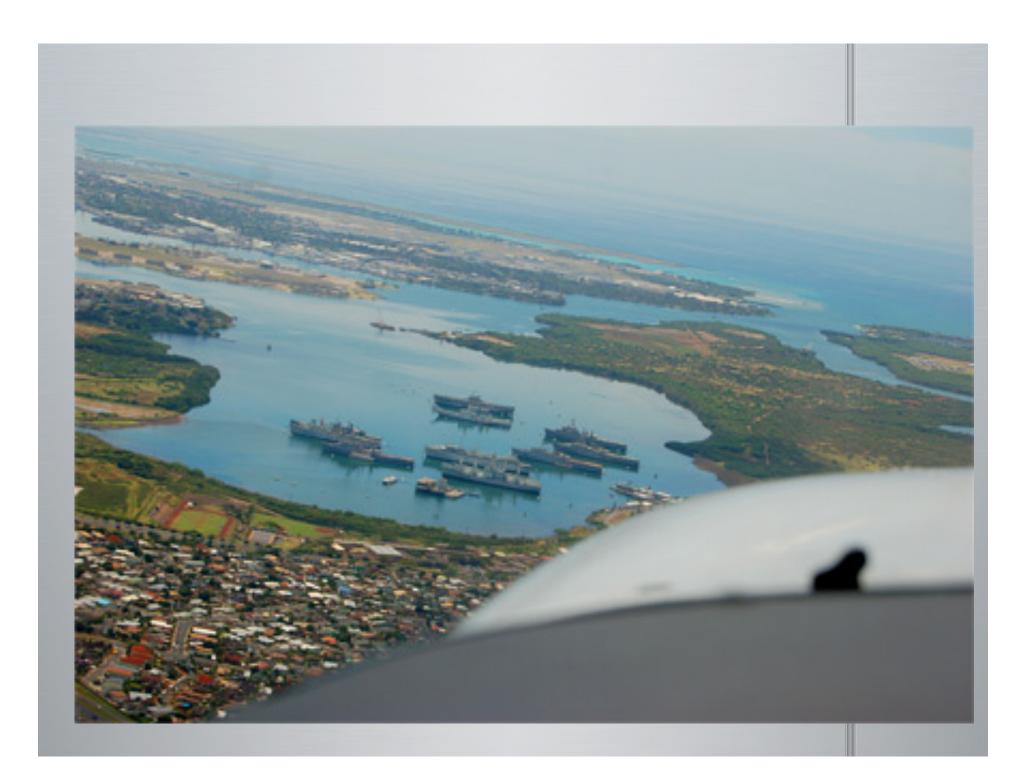






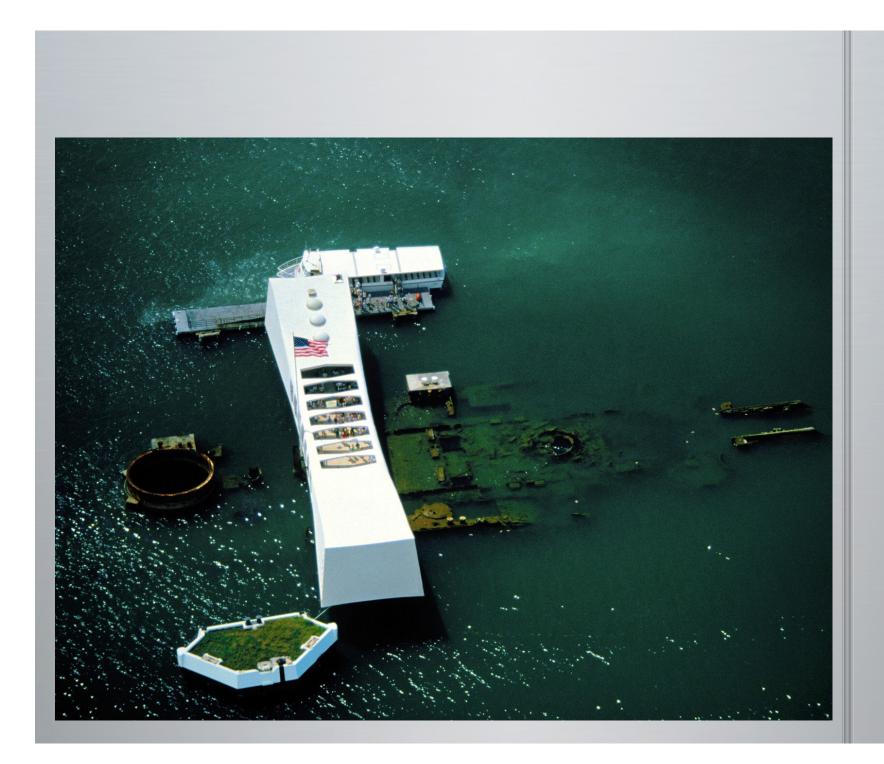






U.S.S. Arizona Memorial









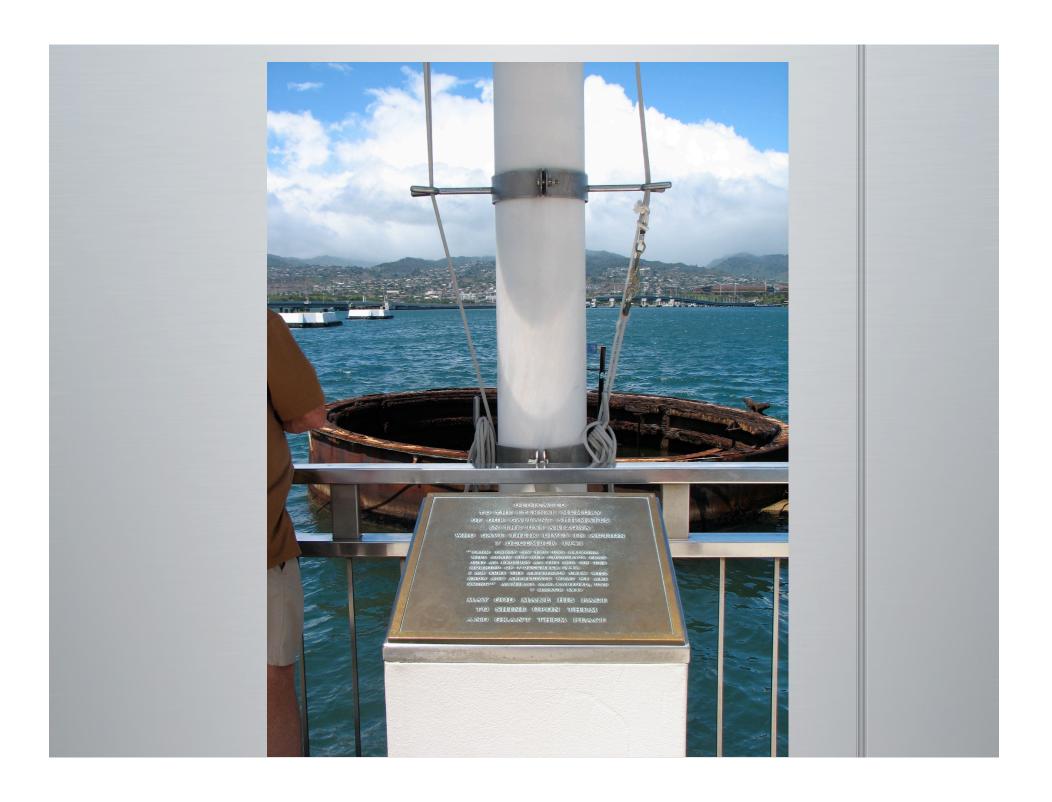


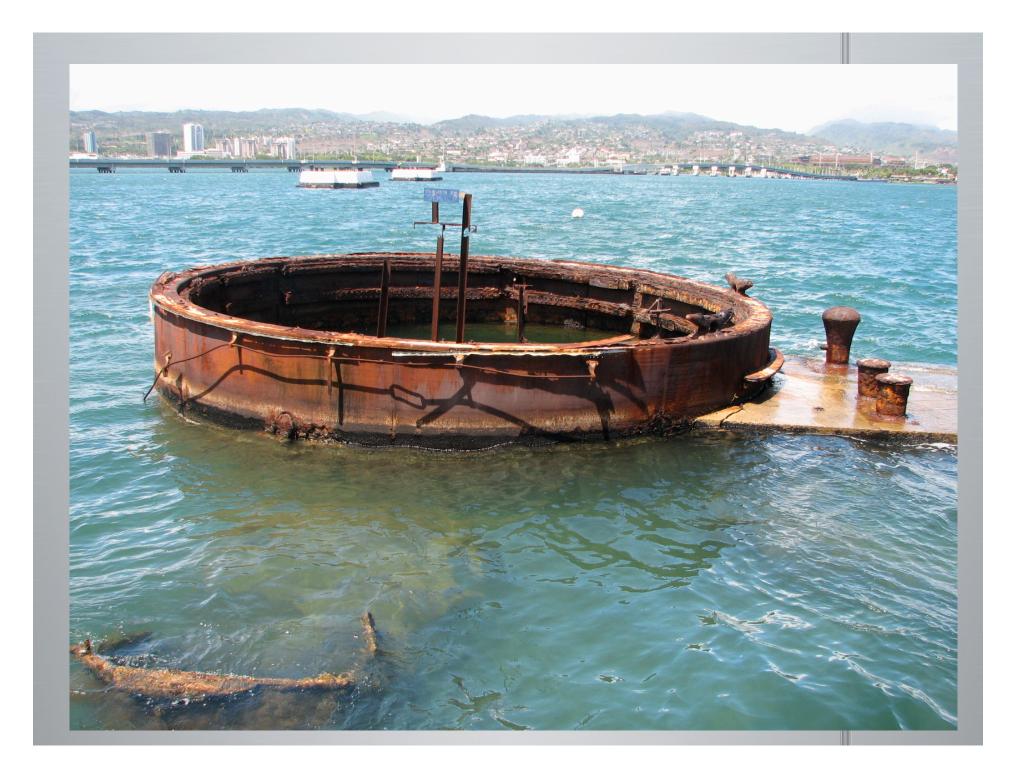


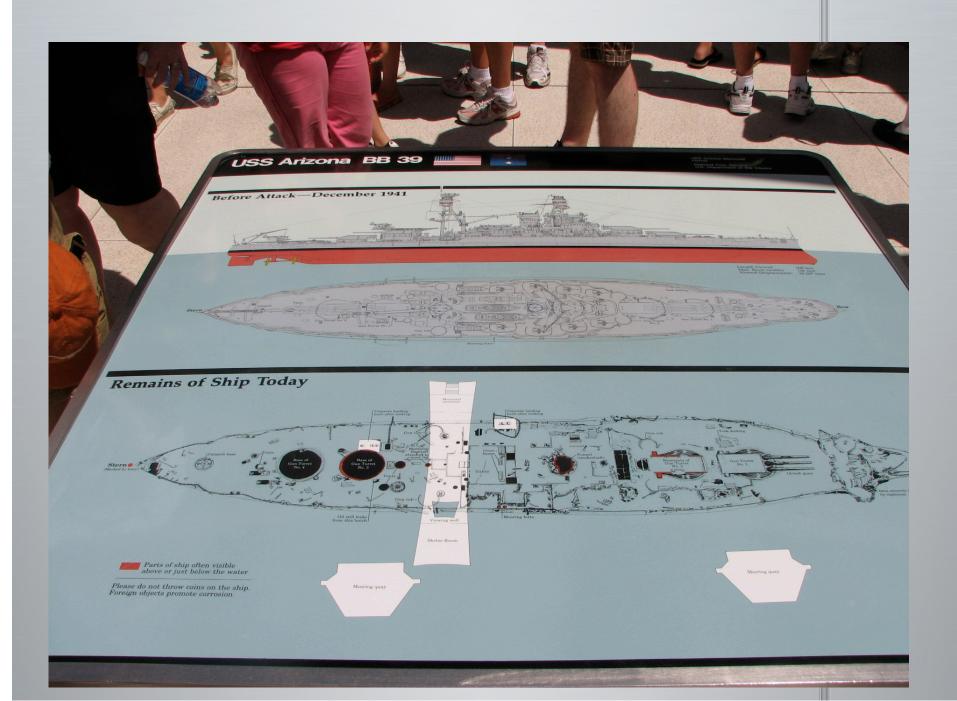


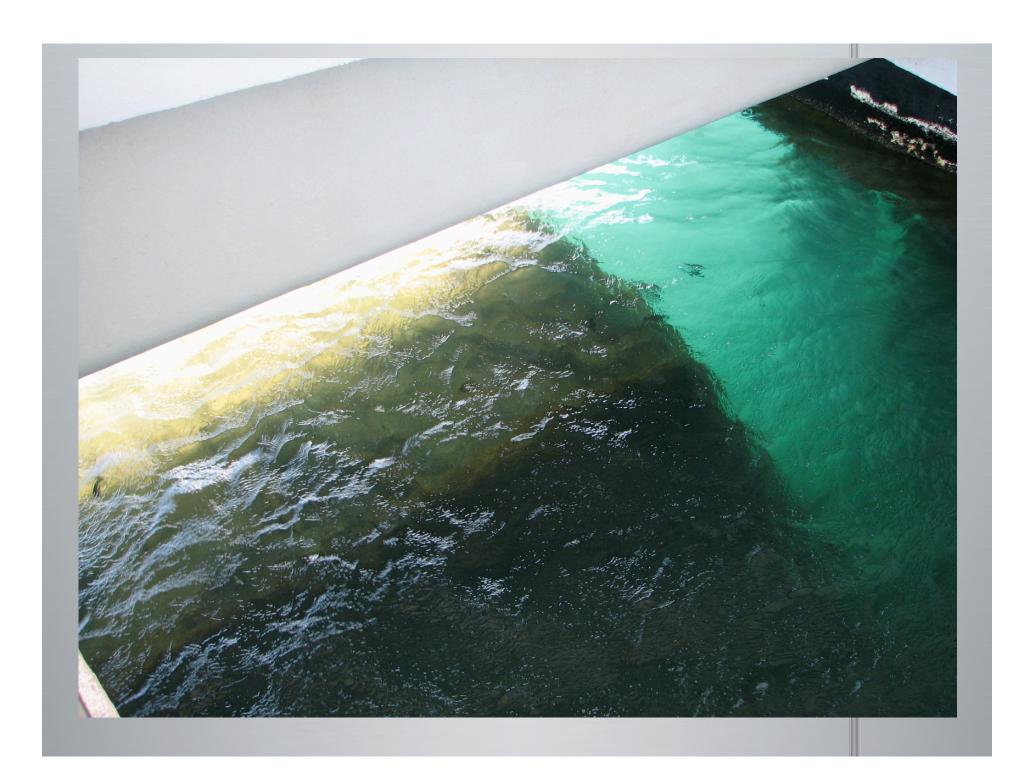


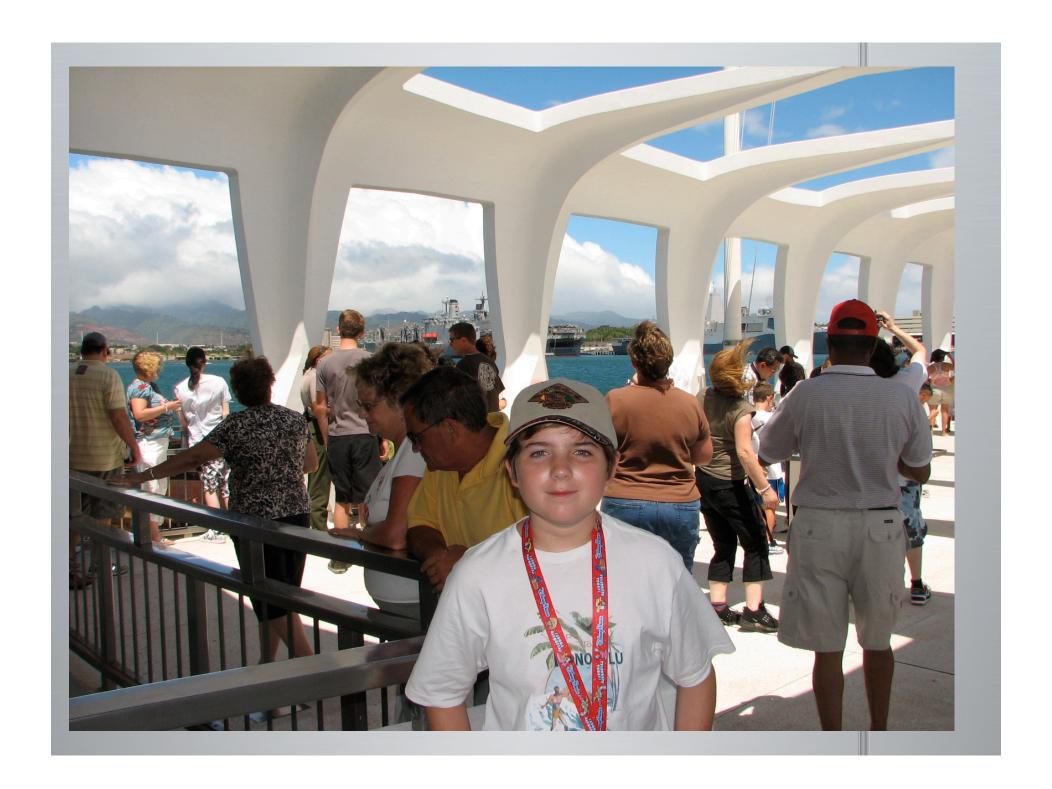


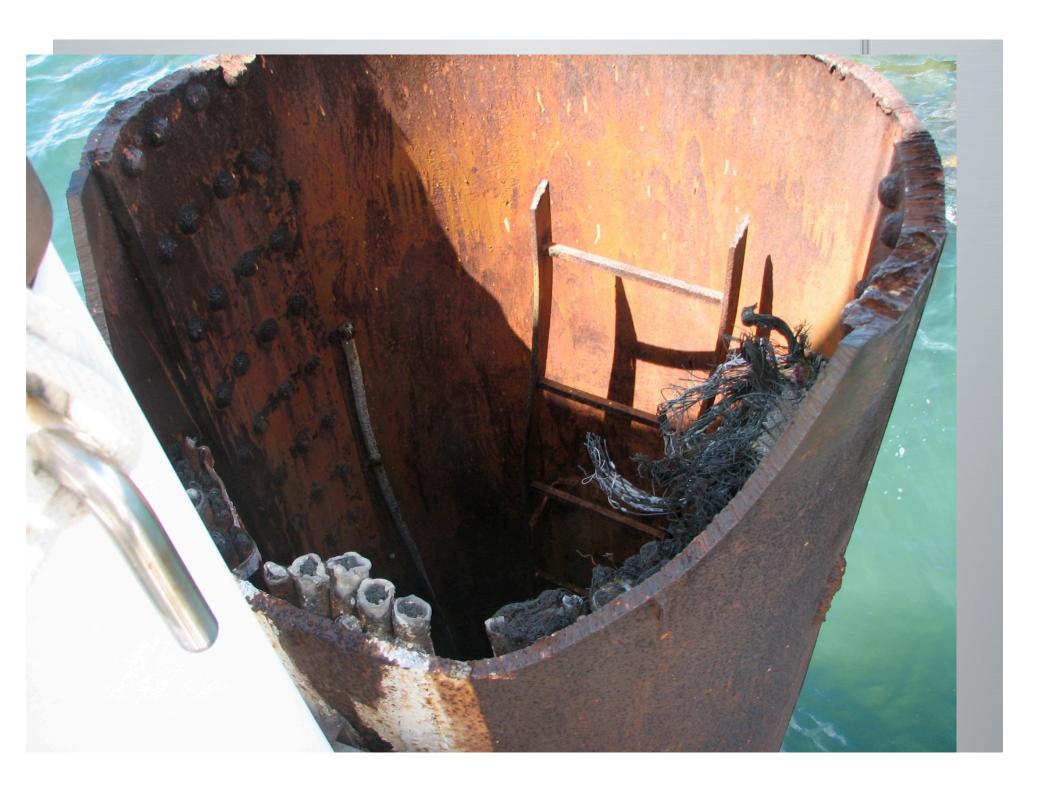










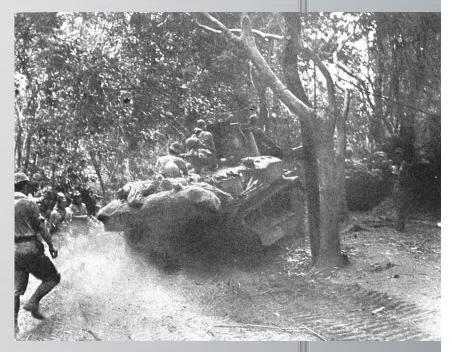




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(Battle of Bataan/Bataan Death March)

- Japan attacked the Philippines (US territory) on Dec. 8, 1941.
- Battle of Bataan/Bataan Death March US and Filipino troops were trapped and captured there; put on a forced march (Apr. 9, 1942)
- 21,000 POWs died (est.)

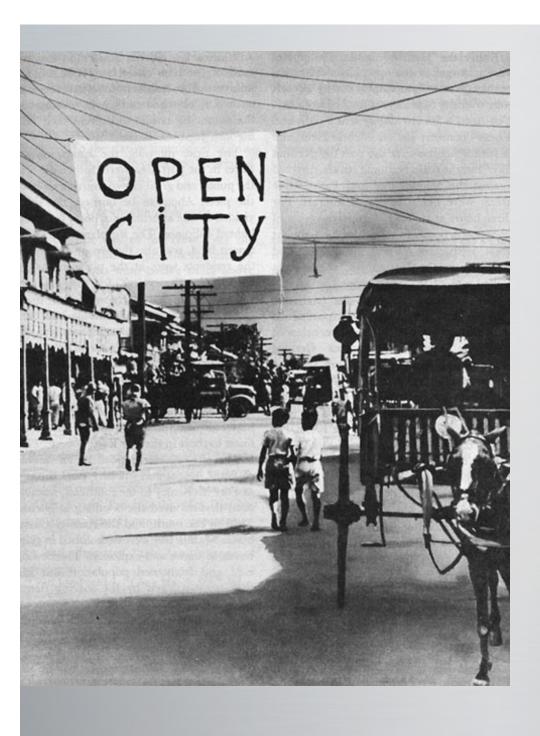


Japanese tank at Bataan

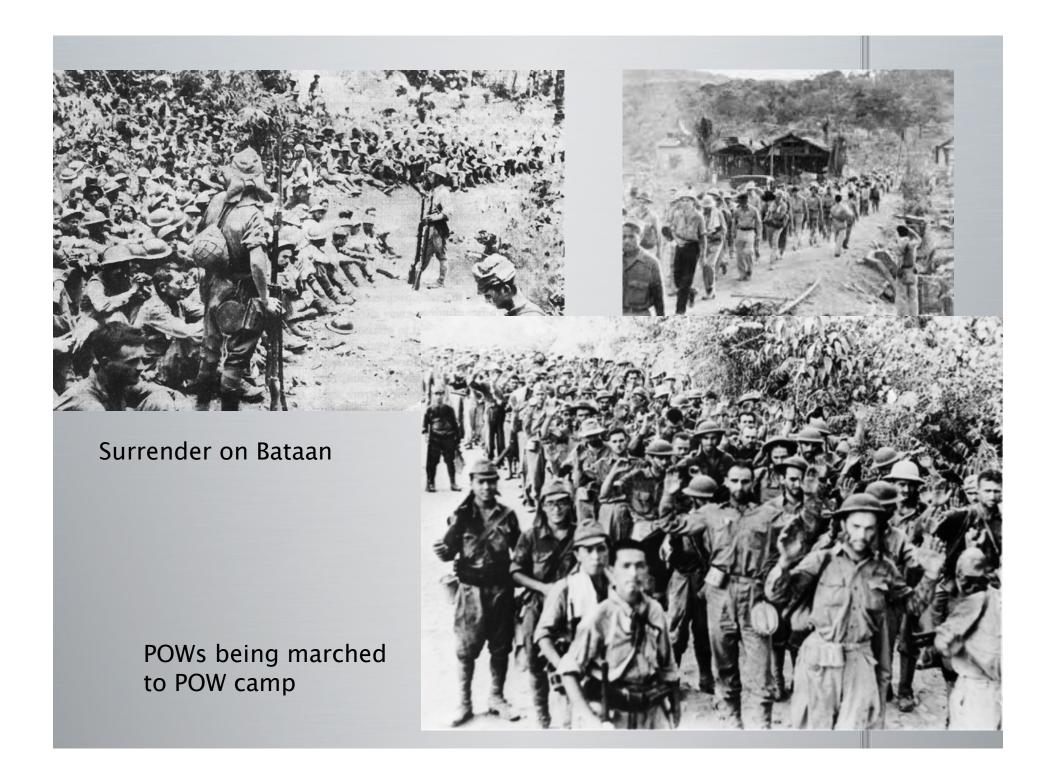


Battle of Bataan



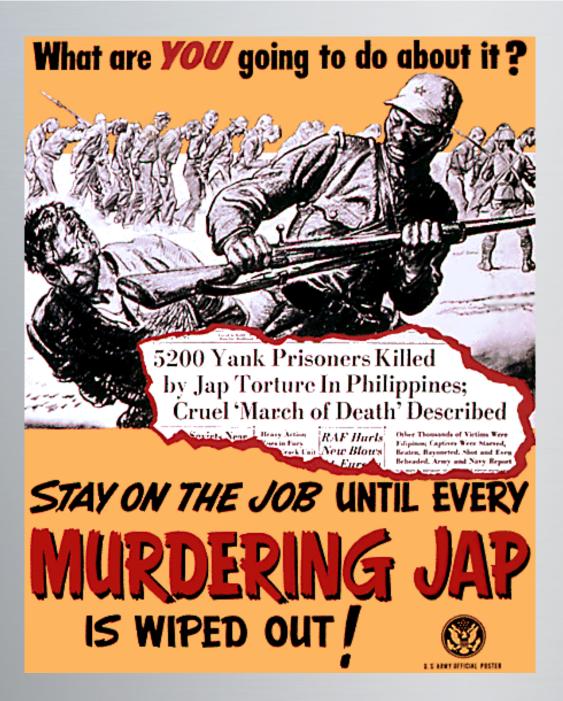


Manila was declared an "Open City"; Japanese bombed it anyway









- US reaction
- Americans were shocked out of neutrality
- enlistments into the military surged

F. Pearl Harbor Attack







2. Allies and Axis



2. Allies and Axis

Big Three: Stalin, FDR, Churchill at the Tehran Conference 1943



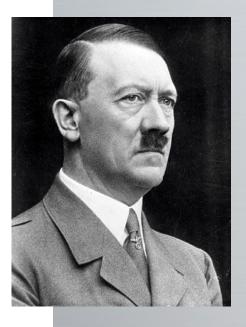
A. Allied Powers (Main countries and leaders):

- UK (Britain) Winston Churchill
- The Free French Charles DeGaulle
- USSR Joseph Stalin
- US Franklin D. Roosevelt
- China Chiang Kai-shek



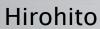


2. Allies and Axis









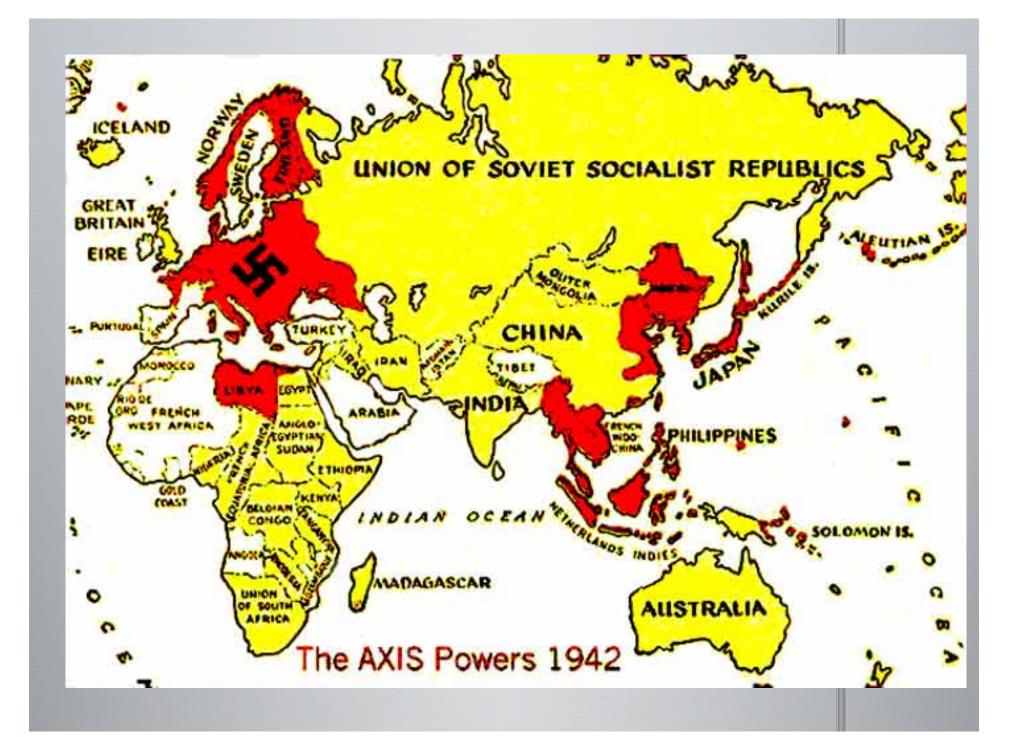




2. Allies and Axis (main countries and leaders):

- Germany Adolf Hitler
- Italy Benito Mussolini
- Japan Emperor Hirohito (and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo)







3. US/ Allied Strategy



A. Europe – Goals, strategies, battles

- Objective of the war: unconditional surrender (FDR stated this at the 1943 Casablanca conference).
- Bomb bases and factories destroy Axis ability to make war

Demoralize the population so they would

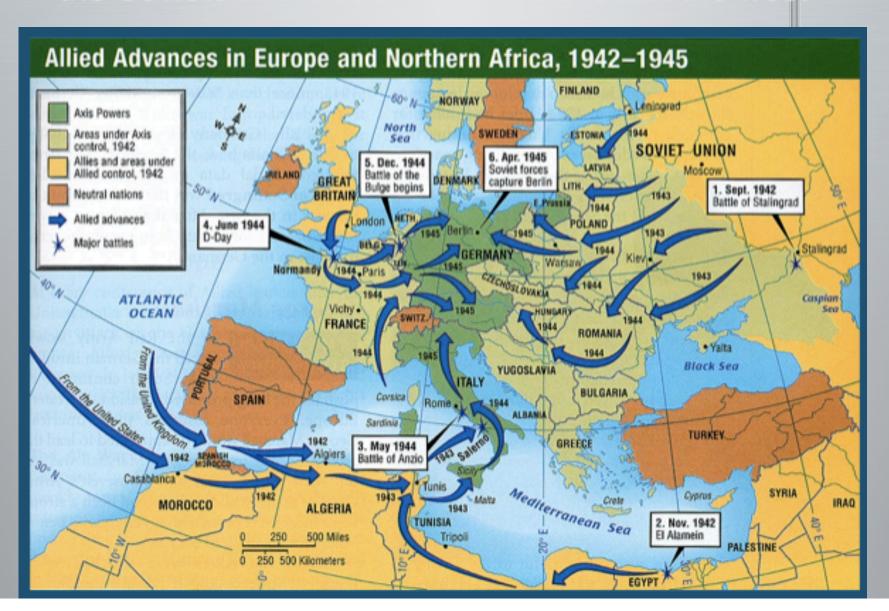
demand an end to the war



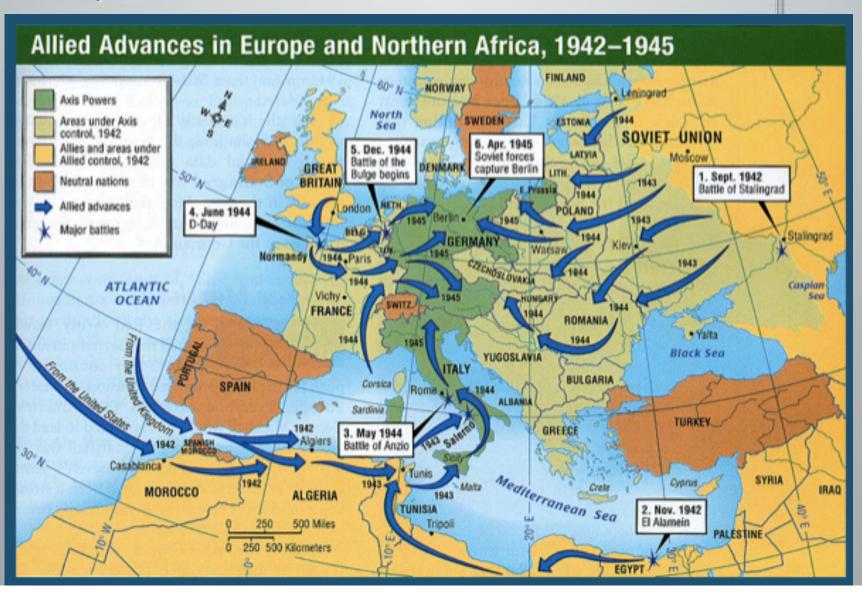
A. Europe



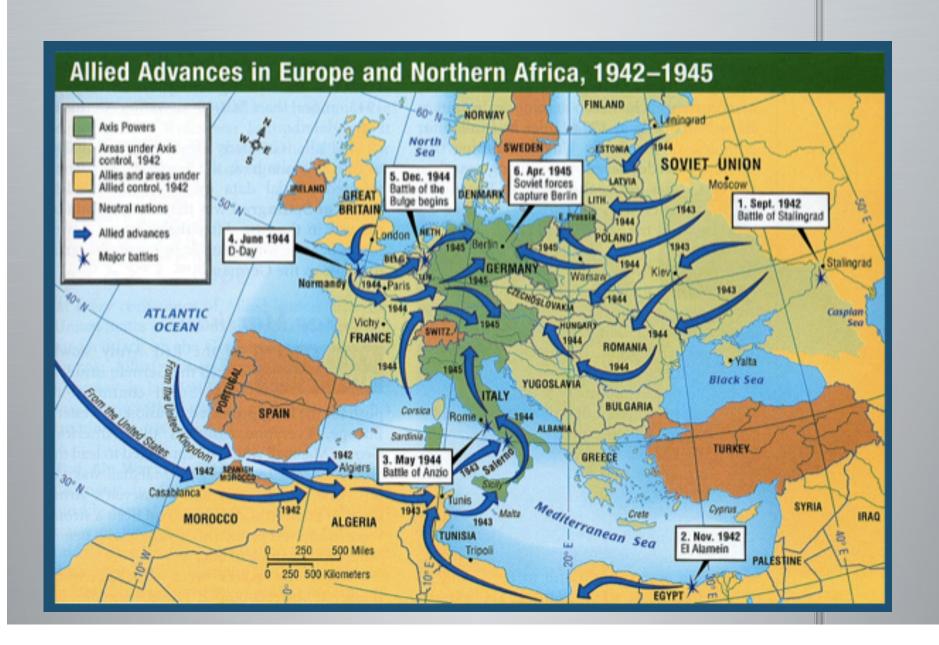
 Open a western front so the Germans had to fight the Soviets in the east and the US/UK in the west

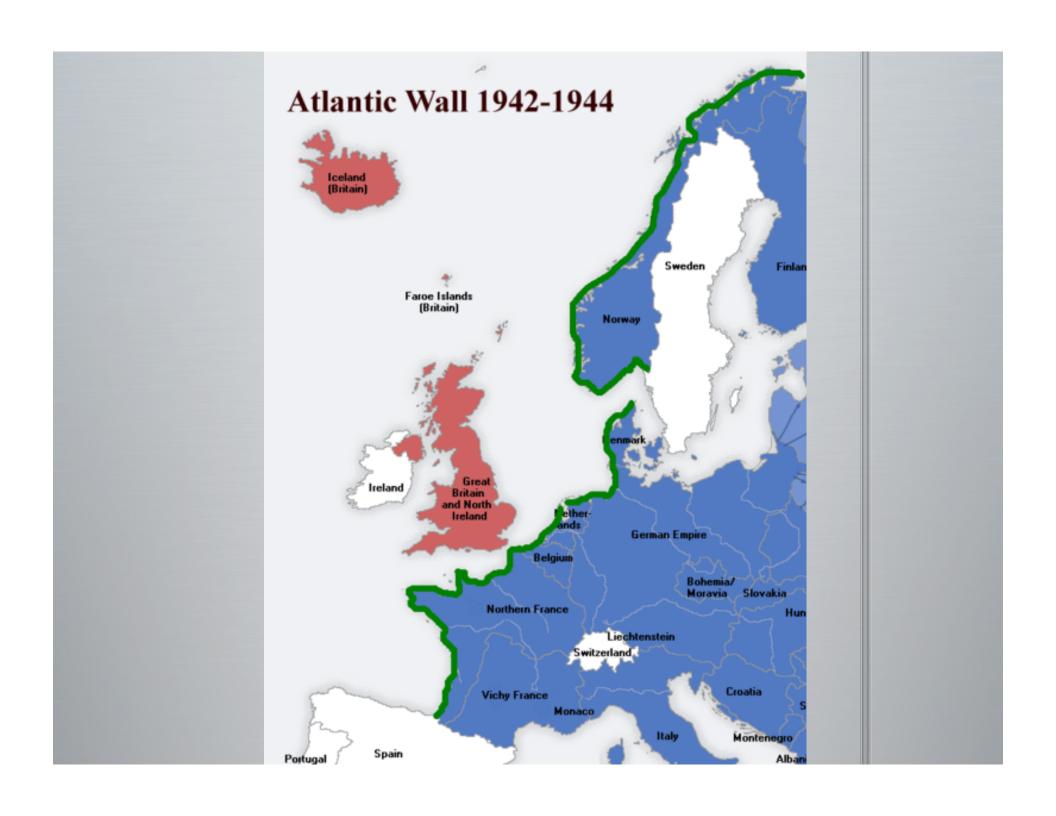


 Early US action: involved in US/UK "Operation Torch" (Nov. 1942, invasion of German-occupied North Africa)



Invasion of Sicily and battles in Italy (1943-1945)





1) Invasion of Normandy – "Operation Overlord"

- "D-Day" June 6, 1944
- Combined forces of the US, UK, and others



 Airborne and amphibious (from water to land) assault







Eisenhower – Supreme Allied Commander















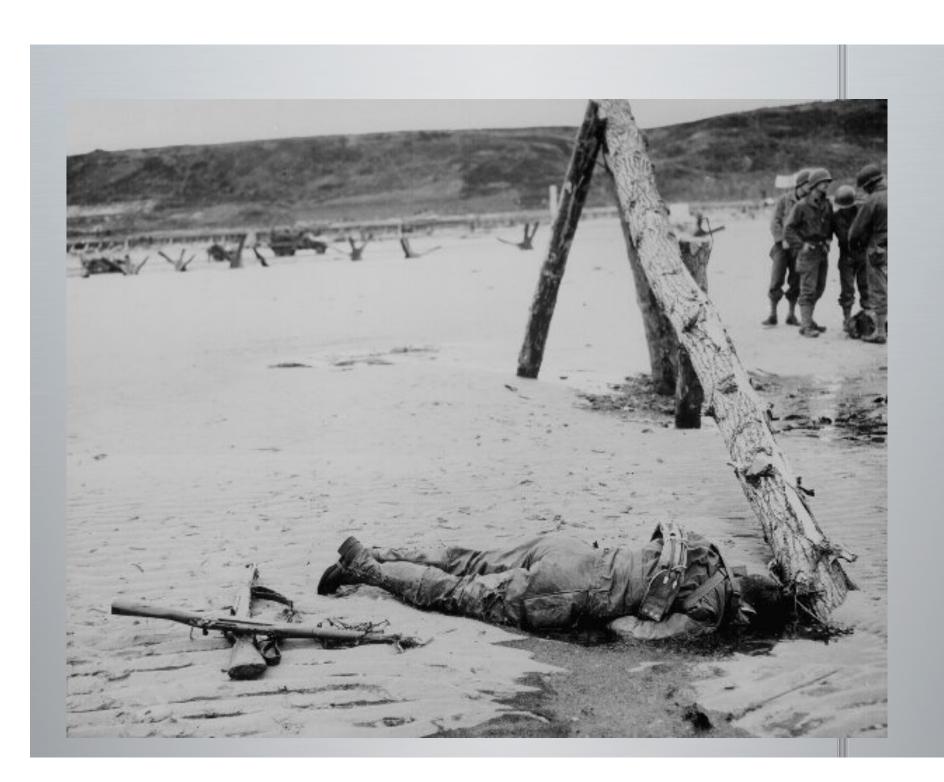






















- 150,000 Allied troops made landings (against 50,000 Germans)
- Largest seaborne invasion in history; ultimately landed 1.5 million troops by July of 1944.

The New York Times.

Cherbourg Peninsula

10,000 Tens of Bombs

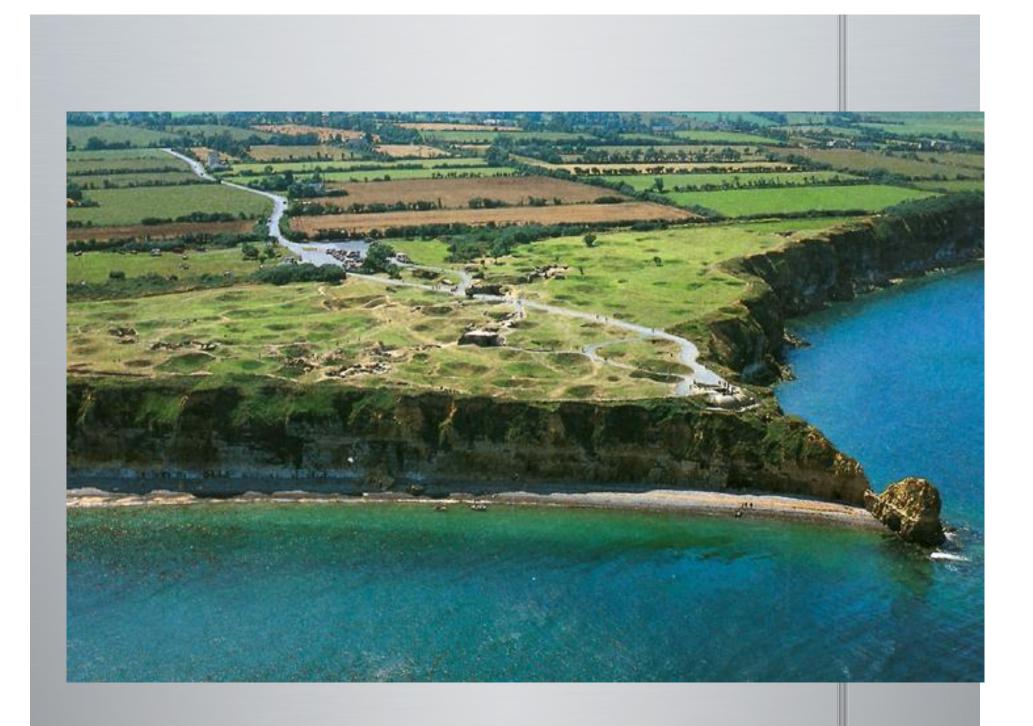
HITLER'S SEA WALL IS BREACHED, INVADERS FIGHTING WAY INLAND; NEW ALLIED LANDINGS ARE MA

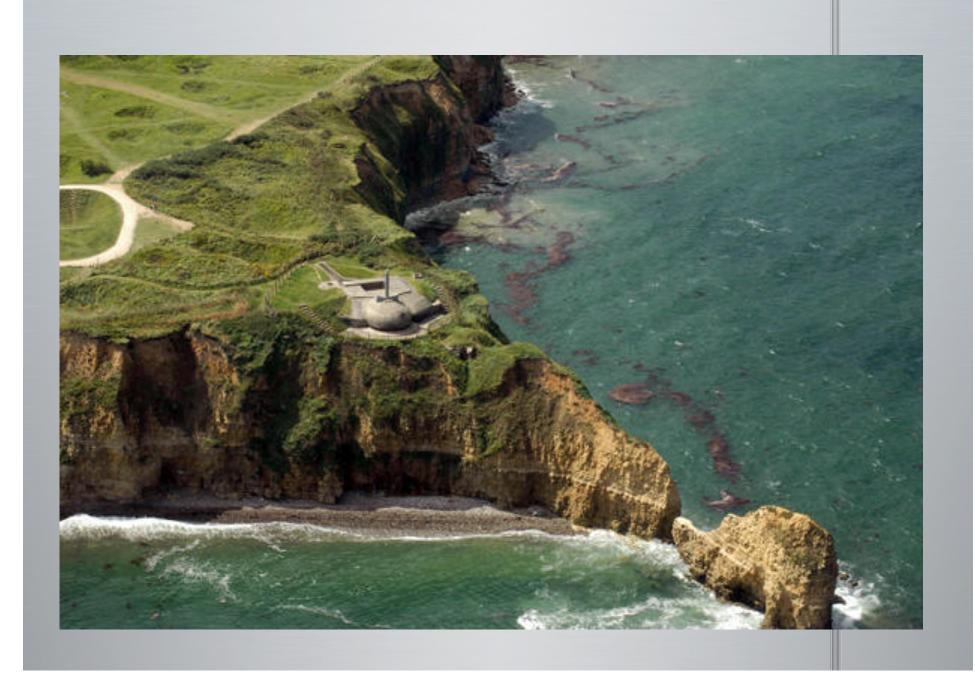
Presidenton Radio Leads

"Let Our Bearts Be Stout"



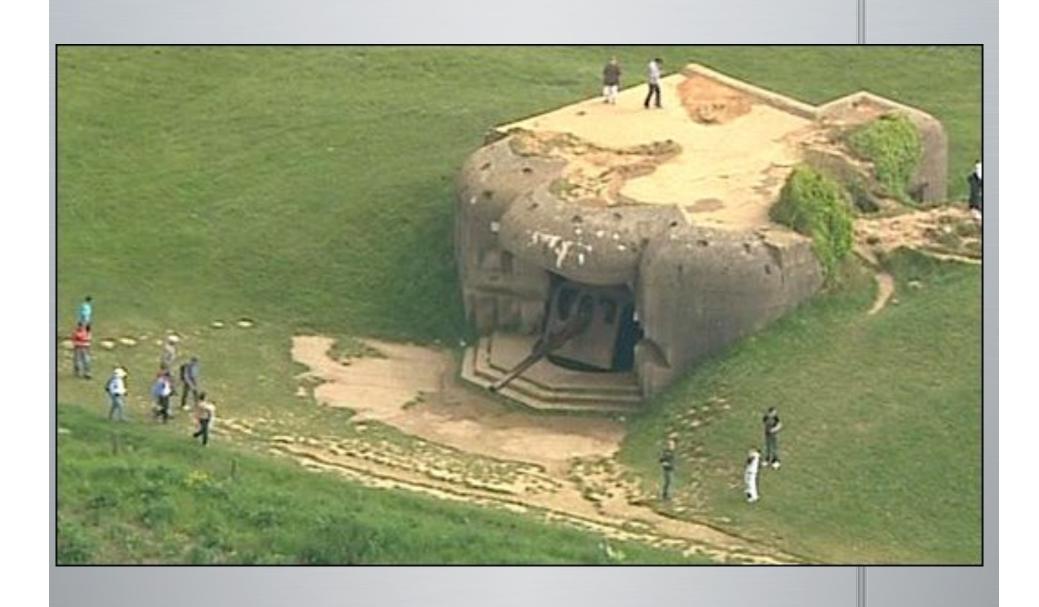
MIAN IRIVE CANS Roosevelt and Churchill Pleased by Invasion Gains

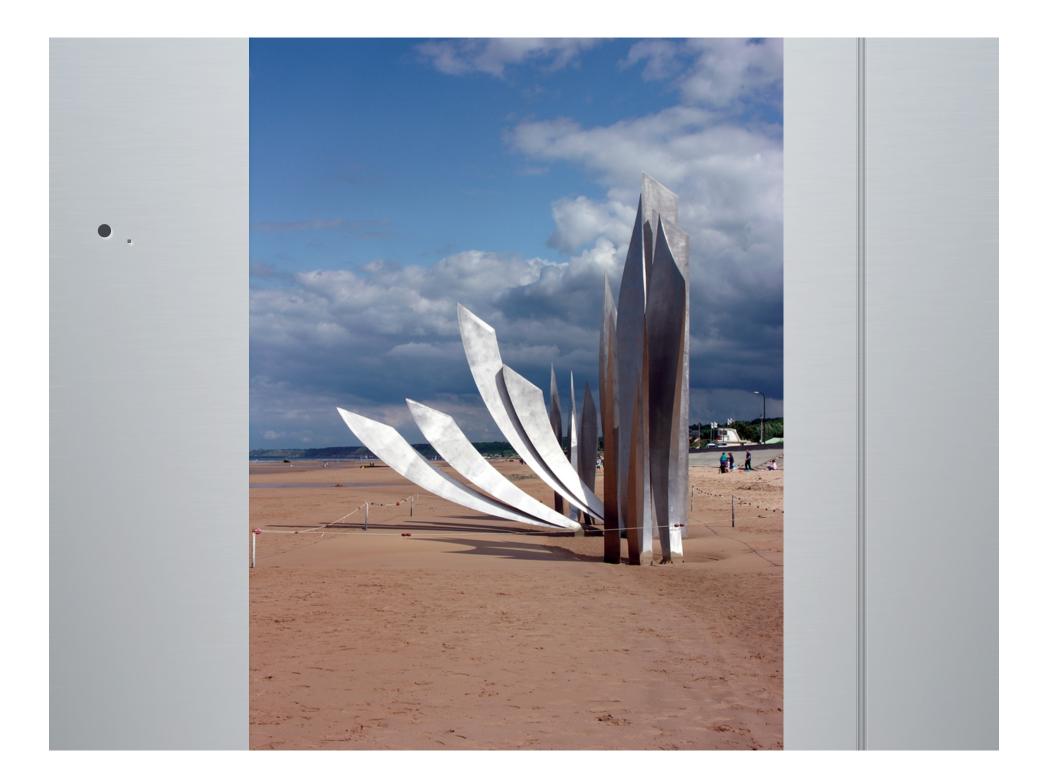




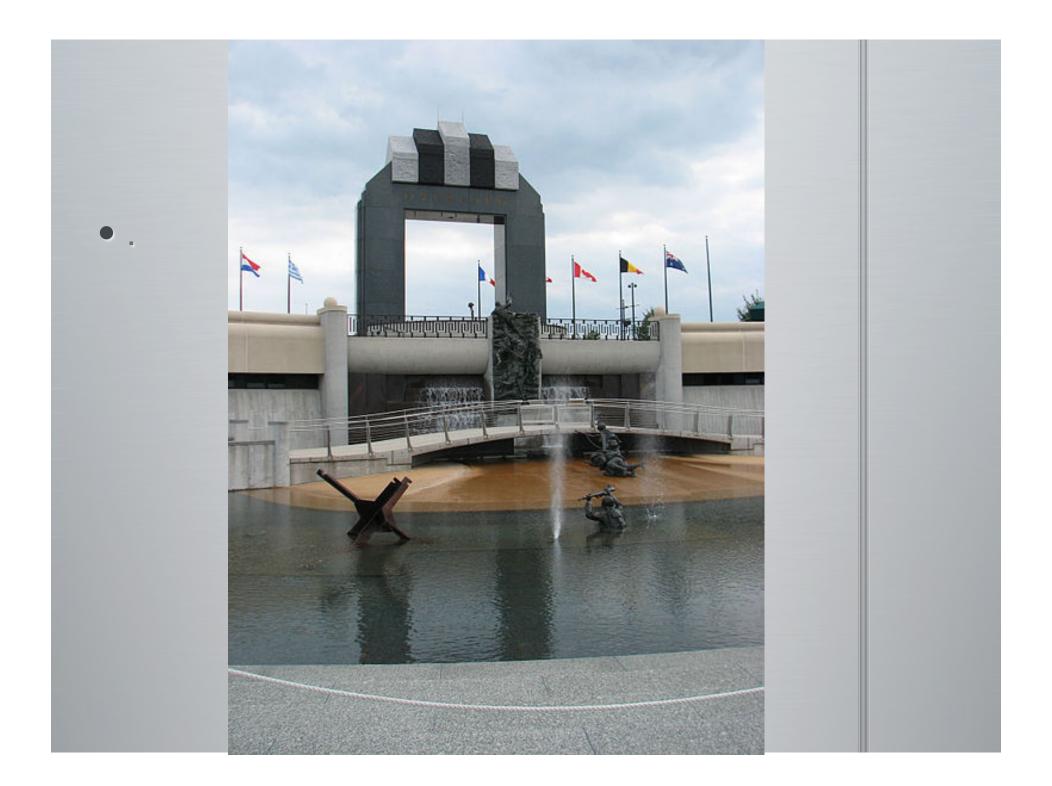






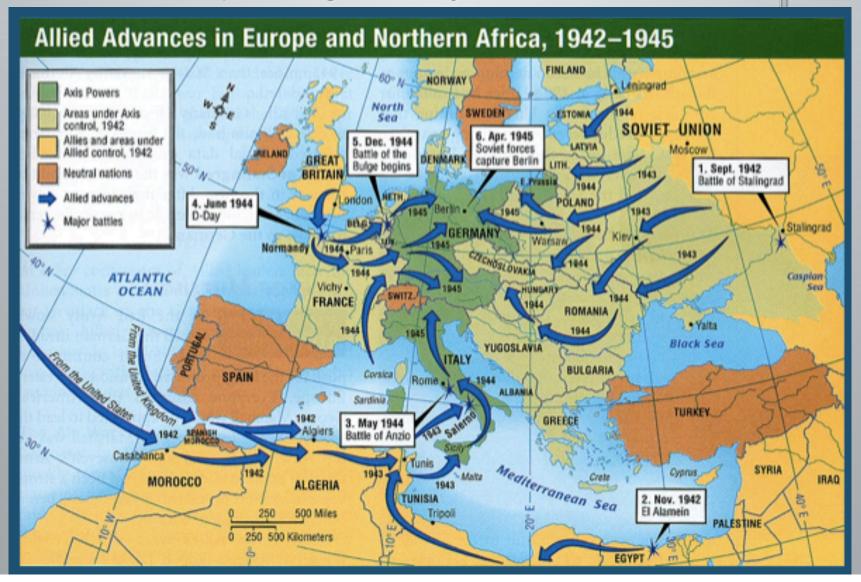






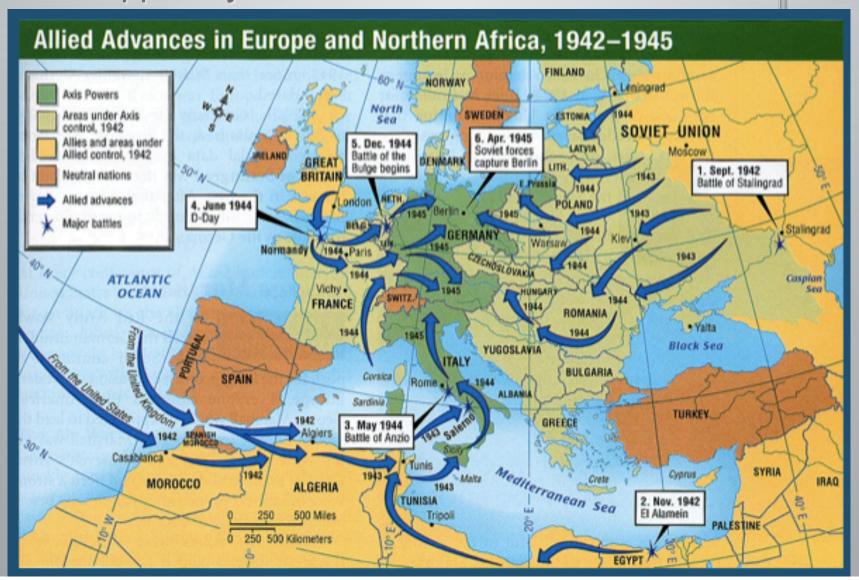
2) The Battle of the Bulge

US had been pushing steadily eastward towards Germany



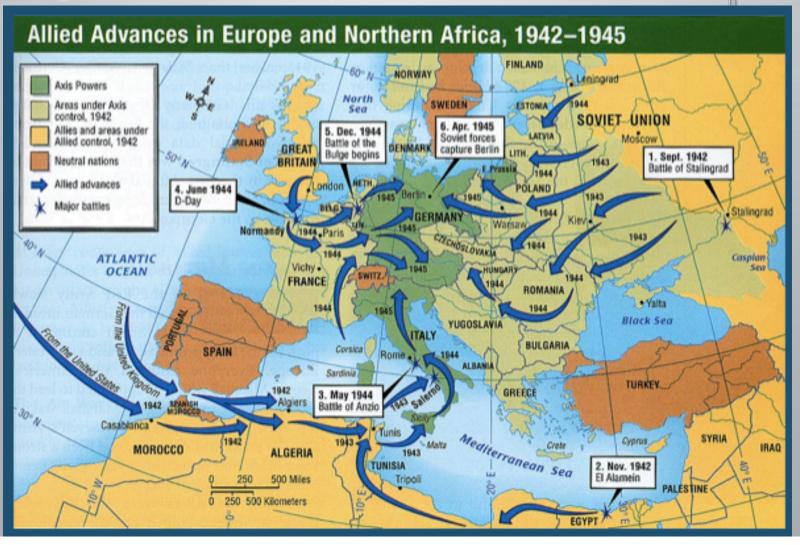
2) The Battle of the Bulge

stopped by German counterattack



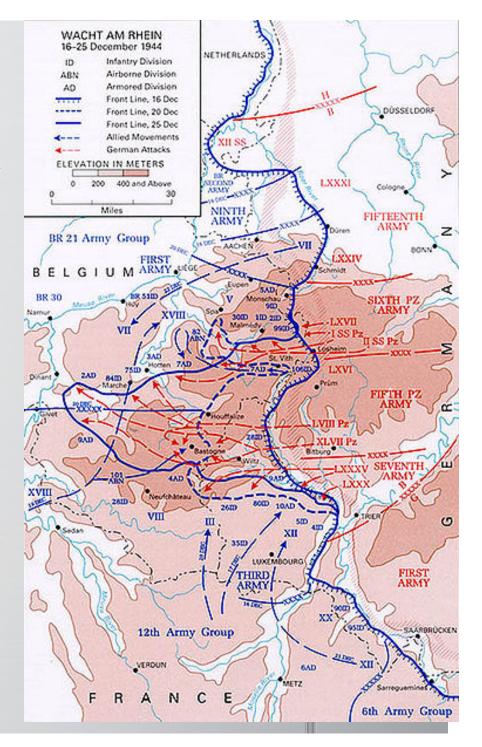
2) The Battle of the Bulge

 known as "the Battle of the Bulge" (because of a bulge in the front line)



Battle of the Bulge

- Germans attempted to break the Allied advance; divide their forces
- Allies hung on through the winter of 1944-1945; German advance failed
- Turning point in the war on the western front of Europe (The Battle of Stalingrad was the turning point in the east) – last German offensive; on the defensive for the rest of the war











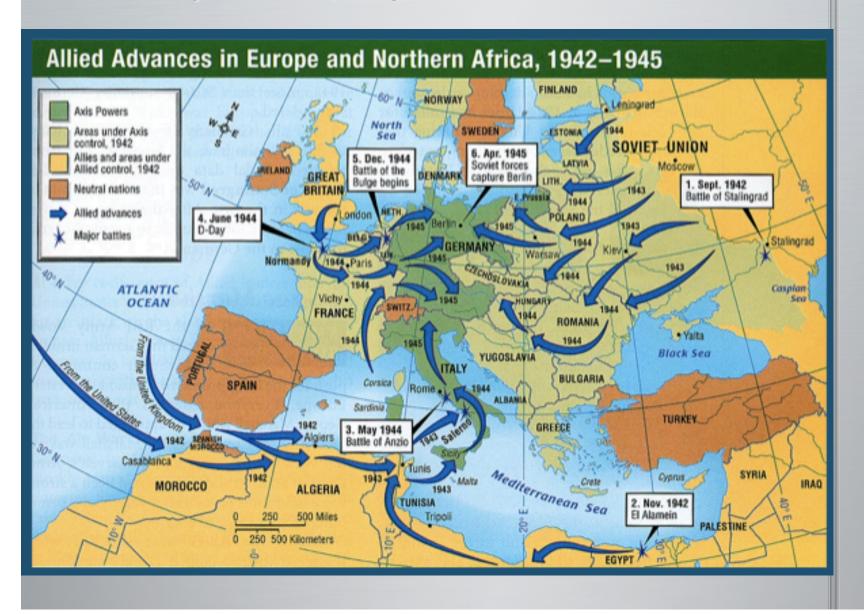


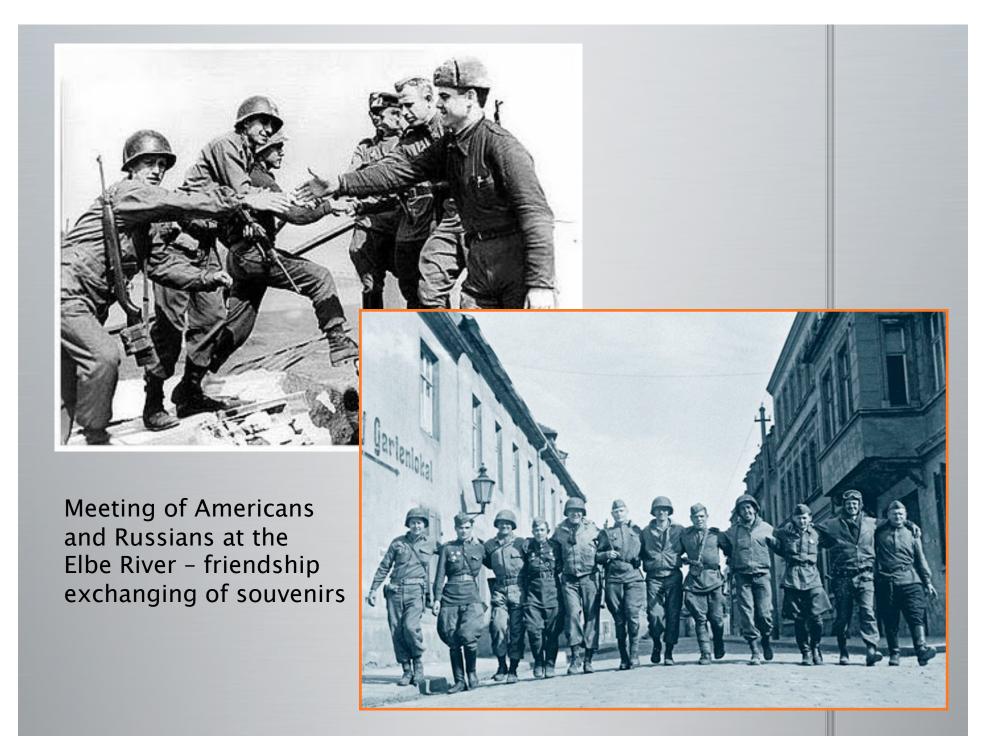




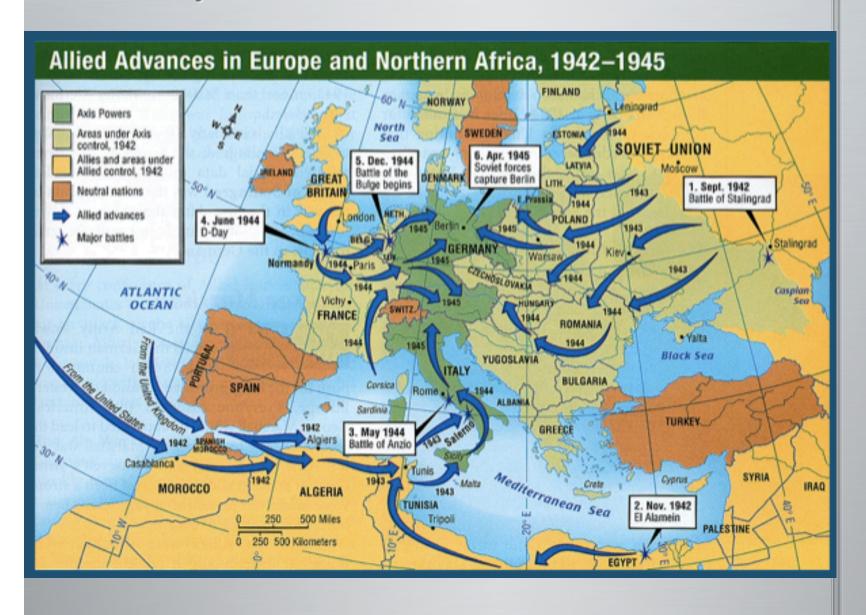


Western Allies and Soviets had advanced into Germany in the spring of 1945.





Germany forced to "unconditional surrender"



3) V-E Day – May 8, 1945

- "Victory in Europe Day"
- Celebrations in
 Europe the war was
 over in Europe (but
 not in the Pacific)
- Aftermath: rounding up prisoners, harsh treatment of Germans by Soviets, Red Cross treated and reunited survivors





Announcement Due at 8 A. M.:

PATTON TANKS HIT PRAGUE IN LAST CLEANUP

FLEET ON WAY TO TAKE OVER IN NORWAY

DOMEST WA

Big Three Join to Proclaim End of Nazi Resistance

VICTORY JOY

#B/35/sem/rese 4700 Trypuredra

Work walk-s And the same

NORFOLK LEDGER-DISPATCH

HOME EDITION

London, May 7. (AP)-The war against Germany, the greatest in history, ended today with unconditional surrender of the once mighty Wehrmacht. The surrended to the western Allies and Russia was made at General Eisenhower's headquarters at Beims. France, by the German High Command.

The British government announced that tomorrow will be celebrated as V-E Day. Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast at 9 a. m. Eastern War Time and King George VI at 3 p. m., EWT.

Norfolk Asked To Colebrate In Sober Mood V.d Day Dansley, Our. Ministers, Merchants Work For Tremon.



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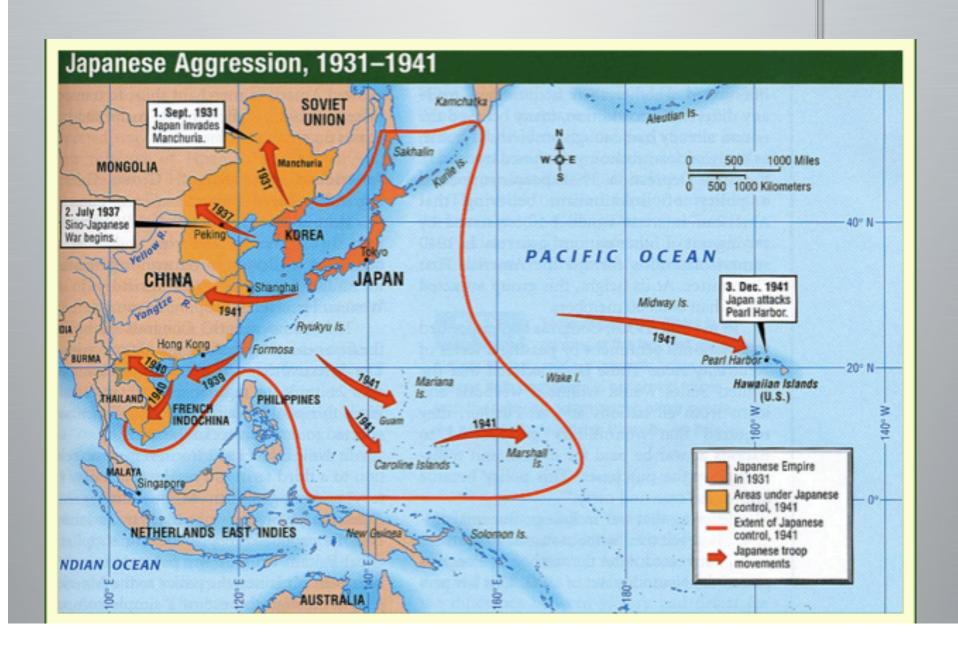
The Gazette.

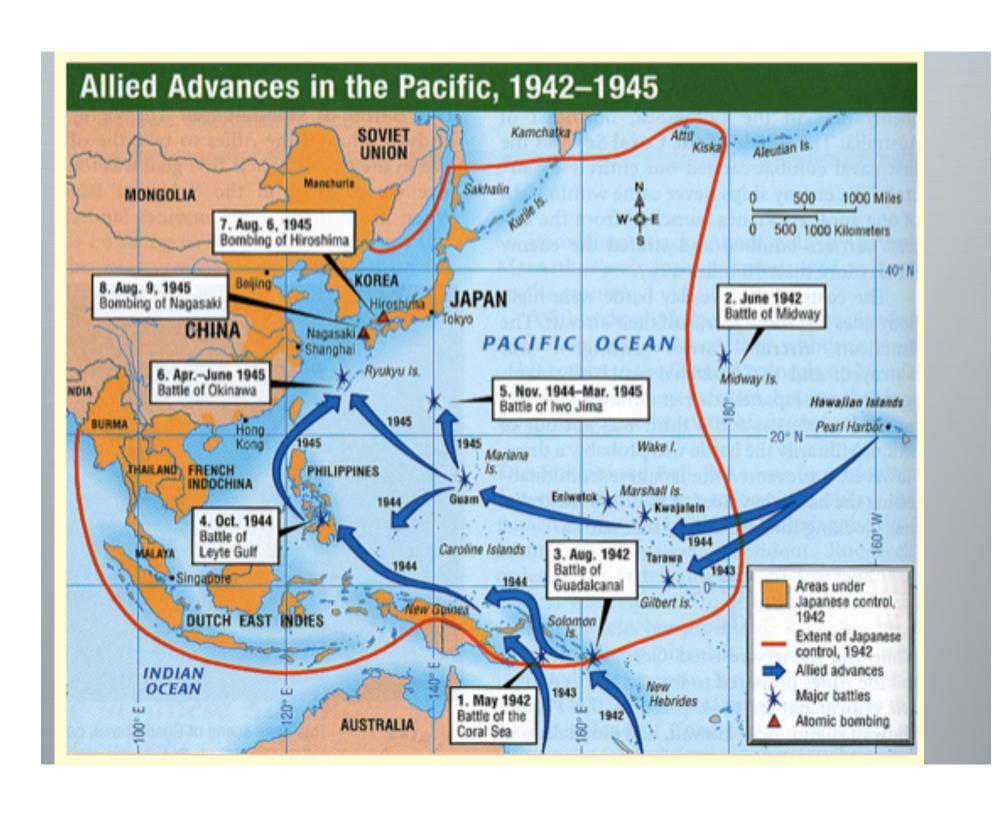


CHURCHEL, TRUMAN AND STALIN PROCLAIM FINISH TODAY SIMULTRAFOUS BROADCAST IS SET FOR 9 THIS MO



The Pacific





B. The Pacific – Goals, strategies, battles

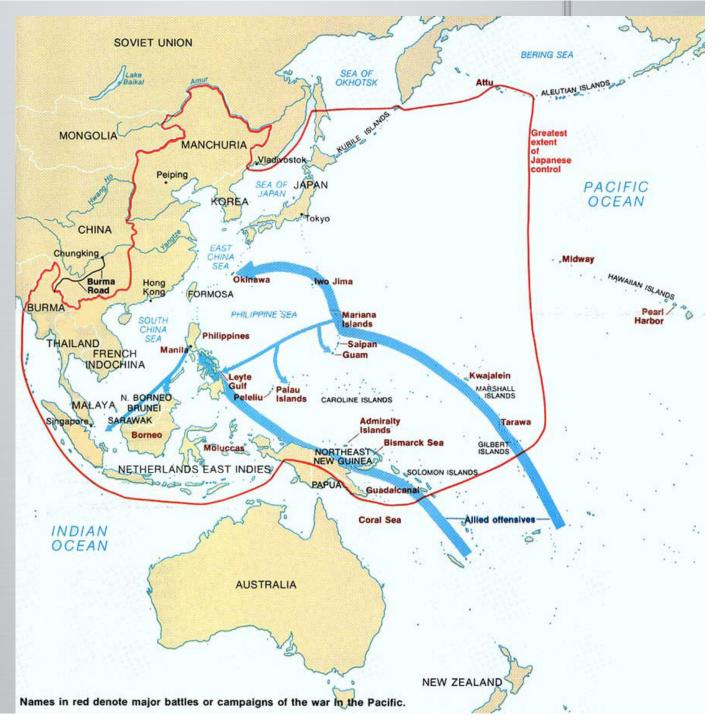
 "Island Hopping" – Allied strategy of taking Japanese-controlled islands one by one to steadily get closer to Japan

Planned to free the Philippines (avenge Bataan)

Death March)

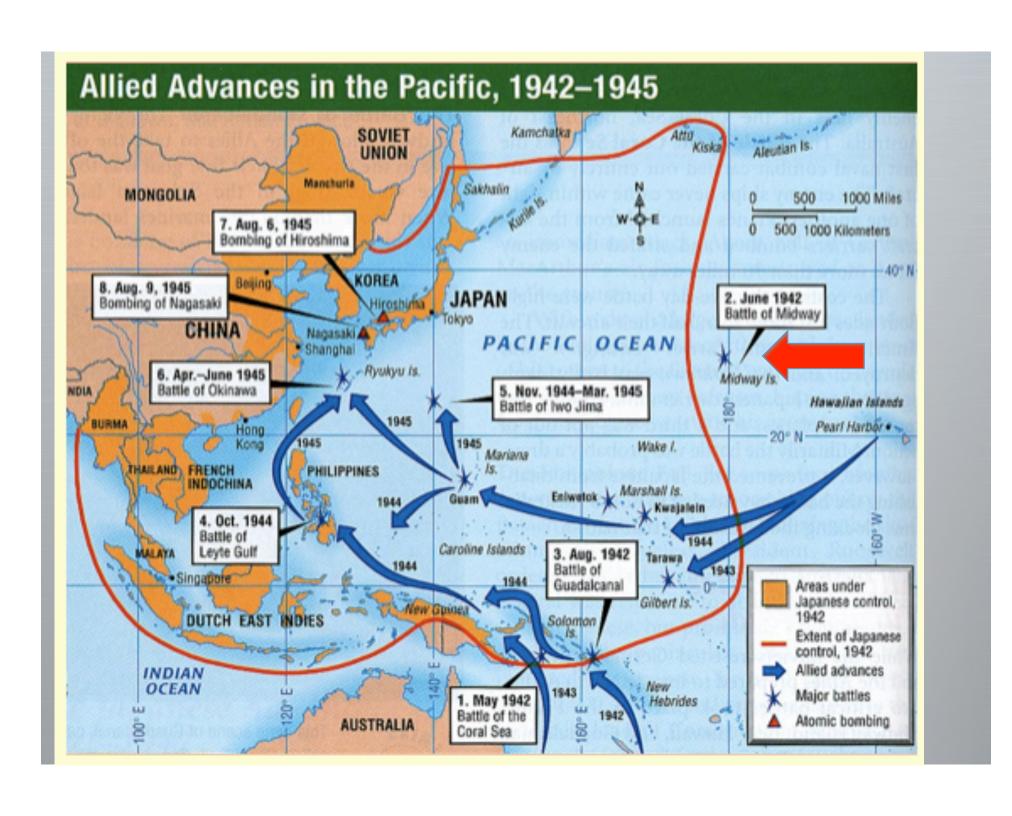


 2-pronged attack – take island after island to get close enough to Japan to bomb and invade



- Many battles in Pacific:
- Battle of Coral Sea (May 1942)
- Guadalcanal (Aug. 1942)
- Tarawa (Nov. 1943)
- Peleliu (Sep-Nov 1944)
- Leyte Gulf
 (Philippines,
 largest naval battle
 in WWII and
 possibly history)



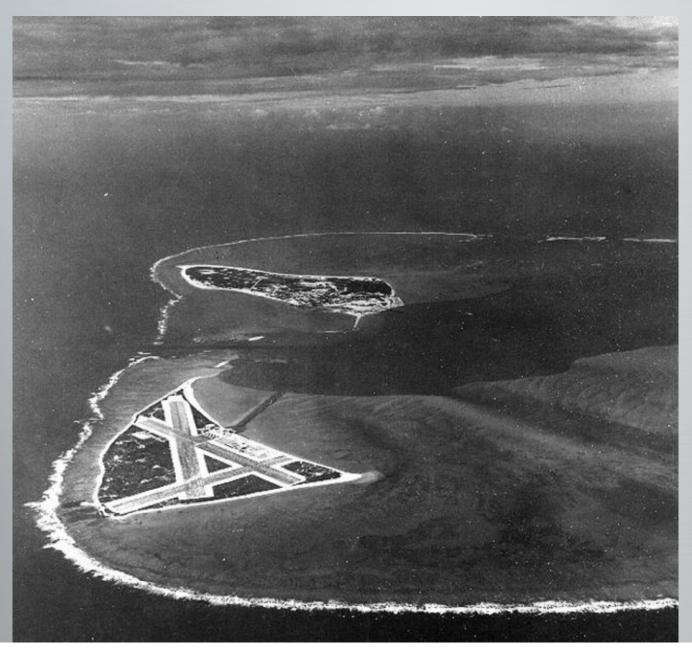


1) Battle of Midway (June, 1942)

- Japanese attack to take US island of Midway
- US had broken Japanese code; counter attacked



Midway Island

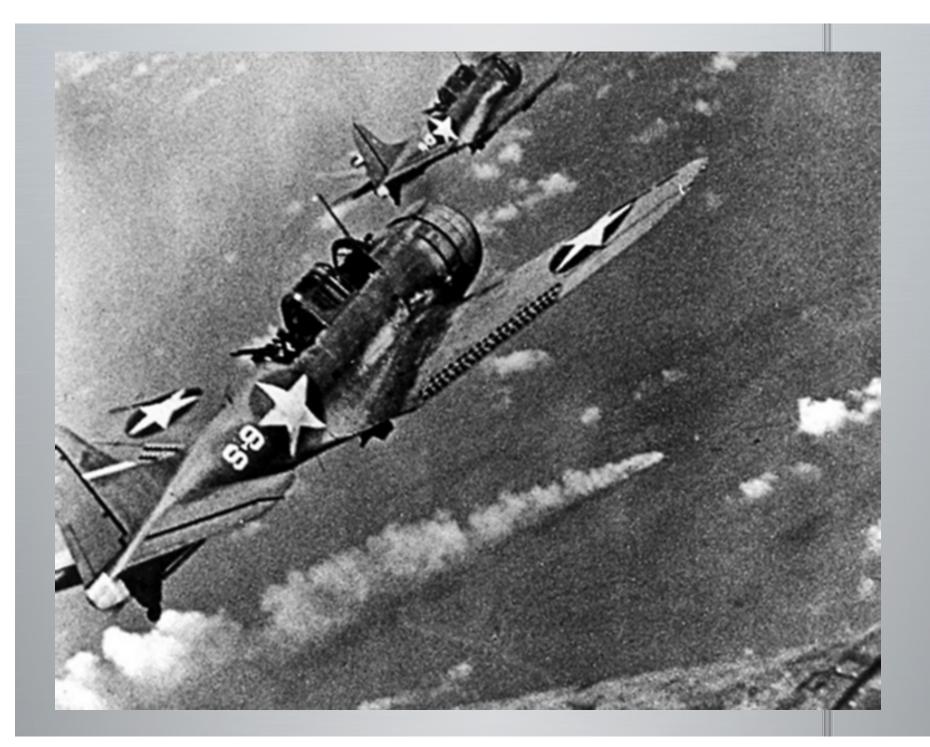








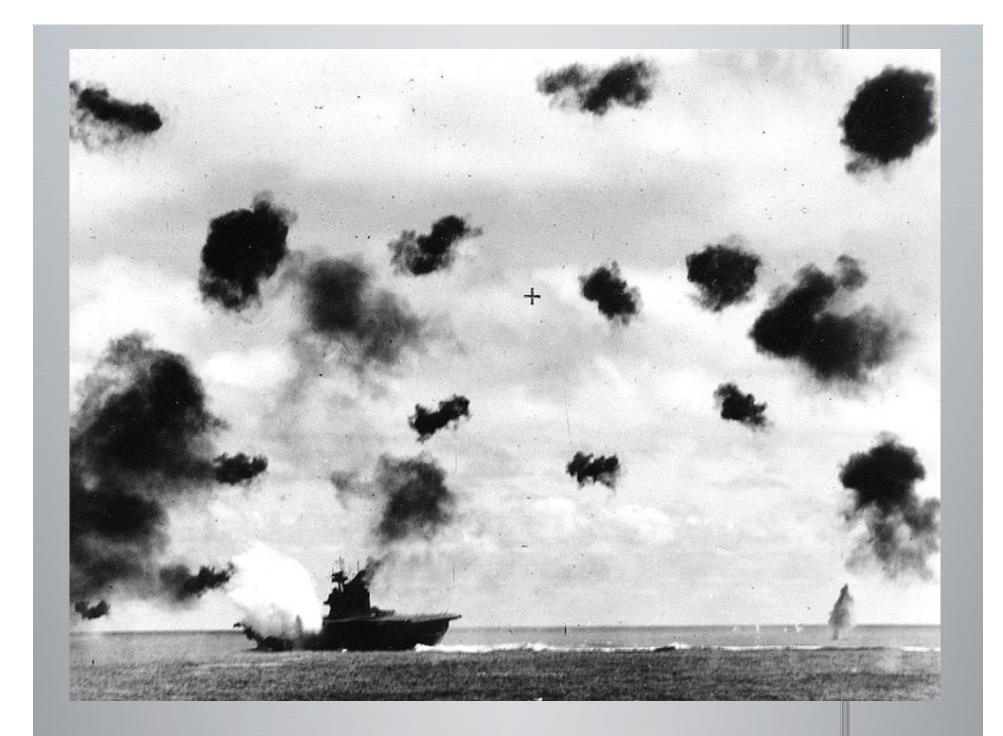


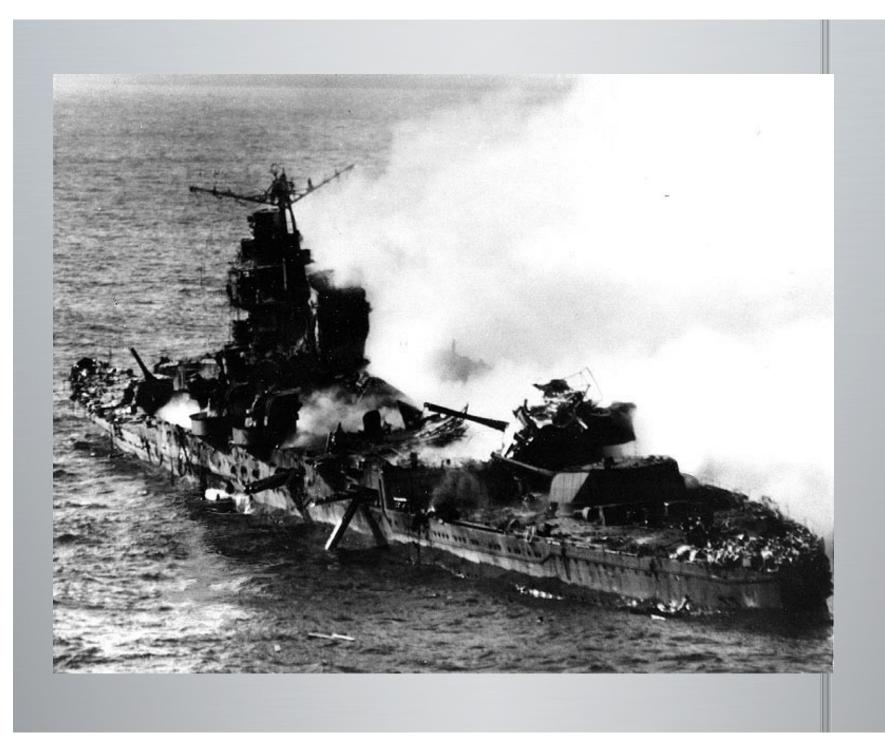












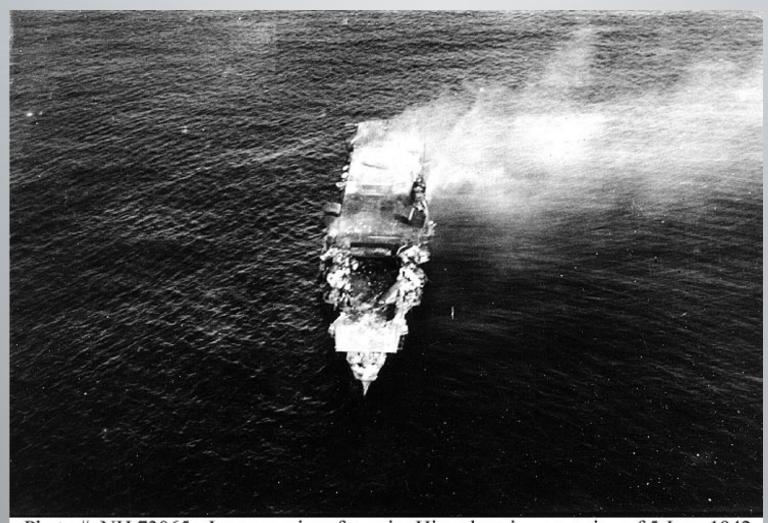
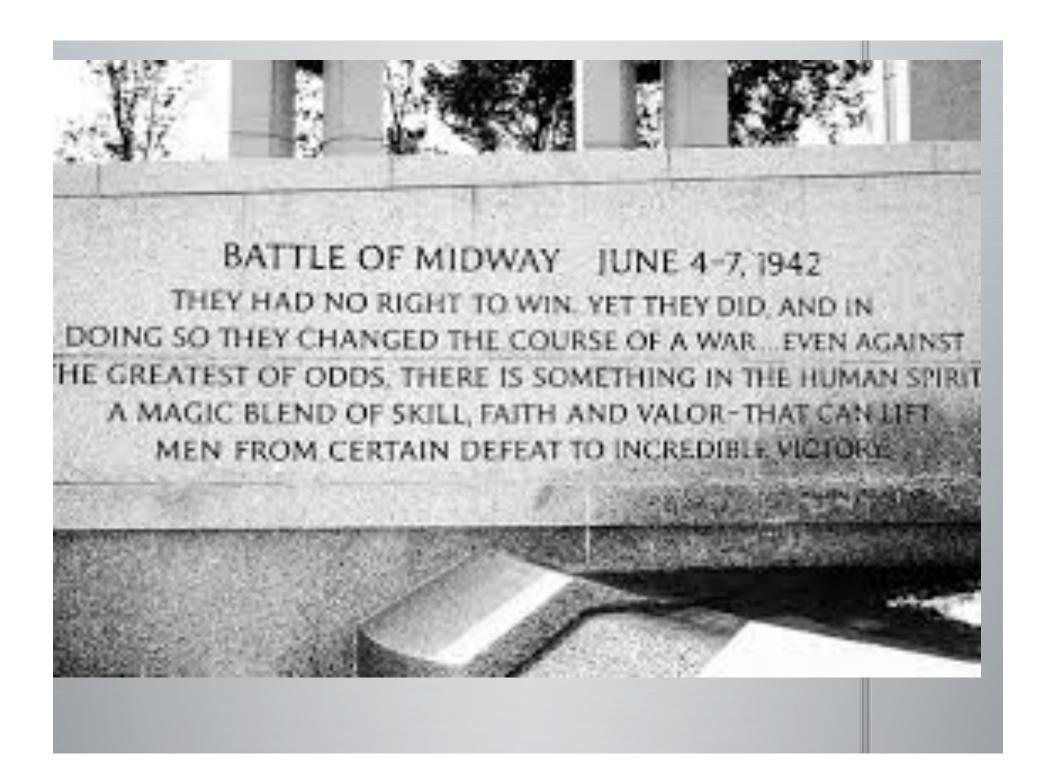


Photo # NH 73065 Japanese aircraft carrier Hiryu burning, morning of 5 June 1942

1) Battle of Midway (June, 1942)

- US won battle destroyed Japanese aircraft carriers
 - badly hurt Japanese air power

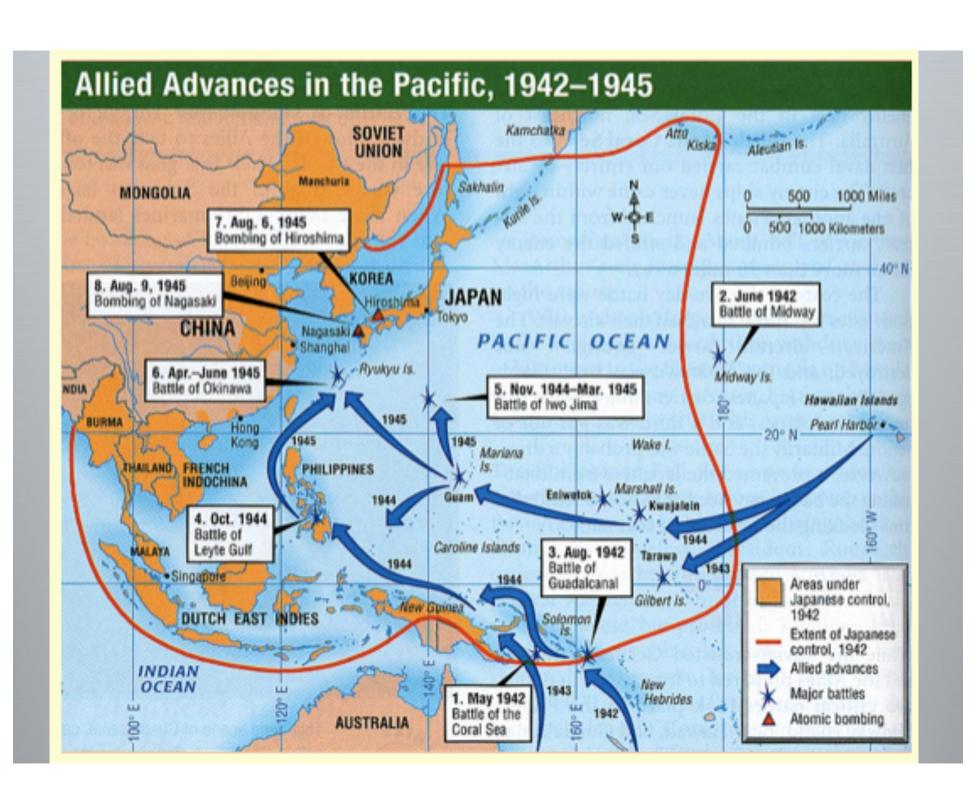




1) Battle of Midway (June, 1942)

 Turning point in war in Pacific – last Japanese attempt to take new territory; defending other islands for the rest of the war





2) Battle of Iwo Jima - Feb. 1945

- Island closer to Japan for bombing – thought to be important to take the airstrip there (turned out not to be that important; only used for 10 missions)
- Japanese were securely dug in
 Mount Suribachi had tunnels
- Difficult landing; bloody battles
- Took a month; few Japanese surrendered
- Cost US 25,000 casualties (6800 dead)





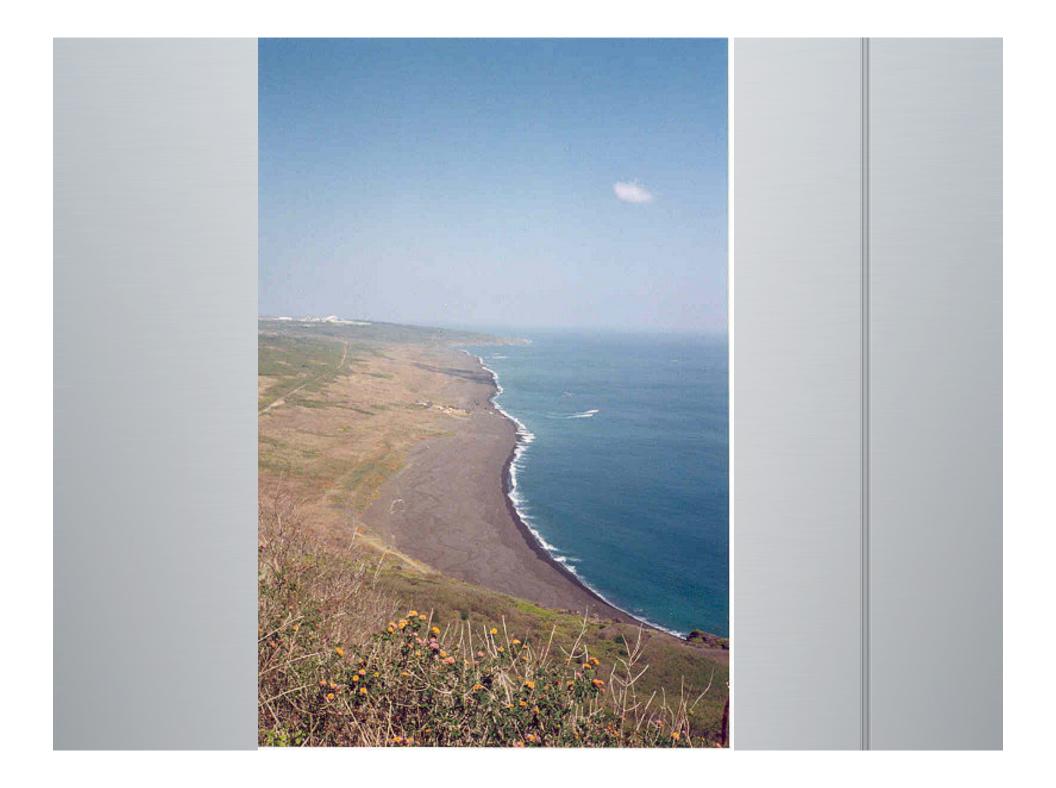
Iwo Jima



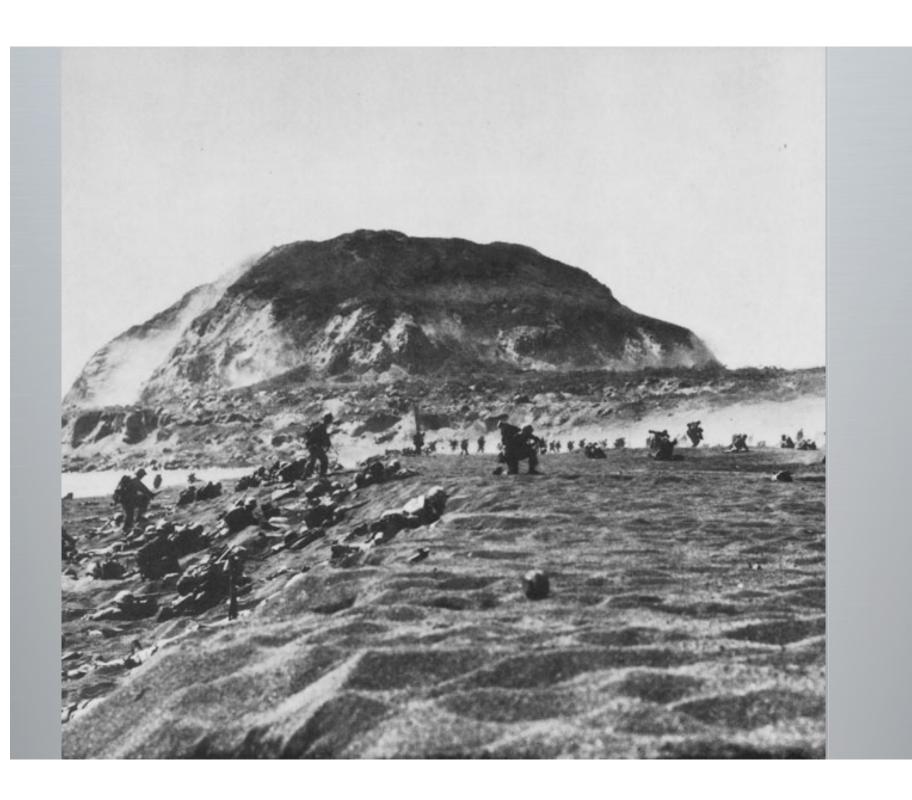
Iwo Jima















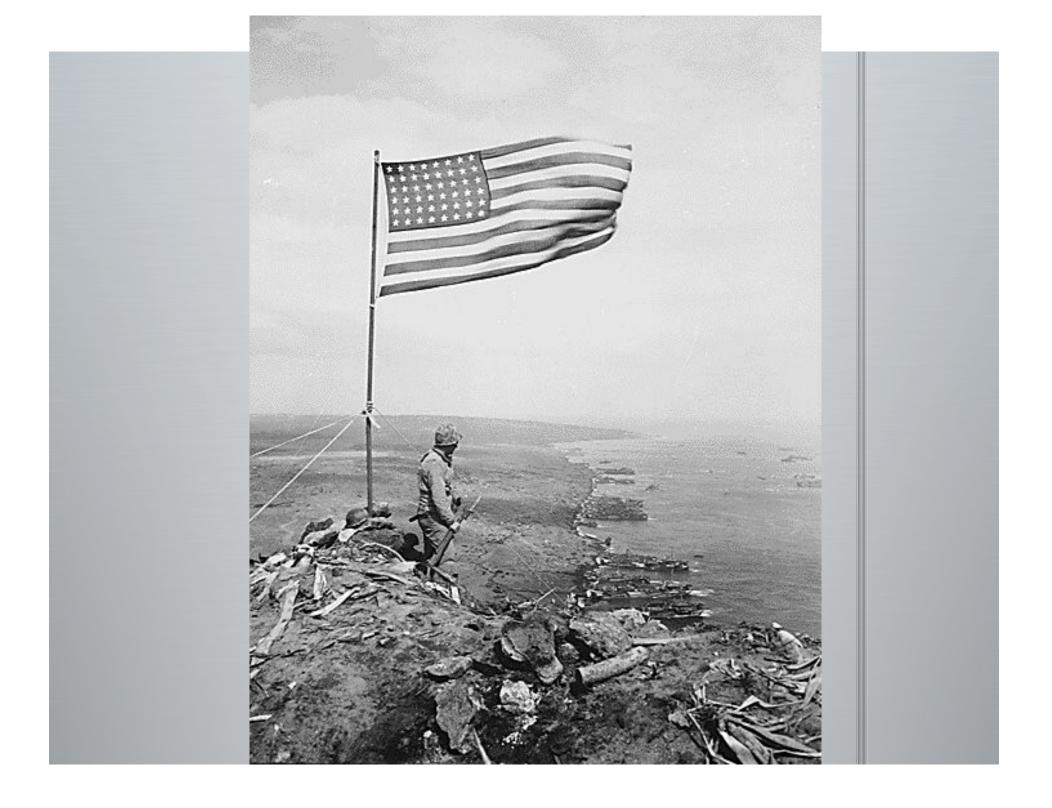






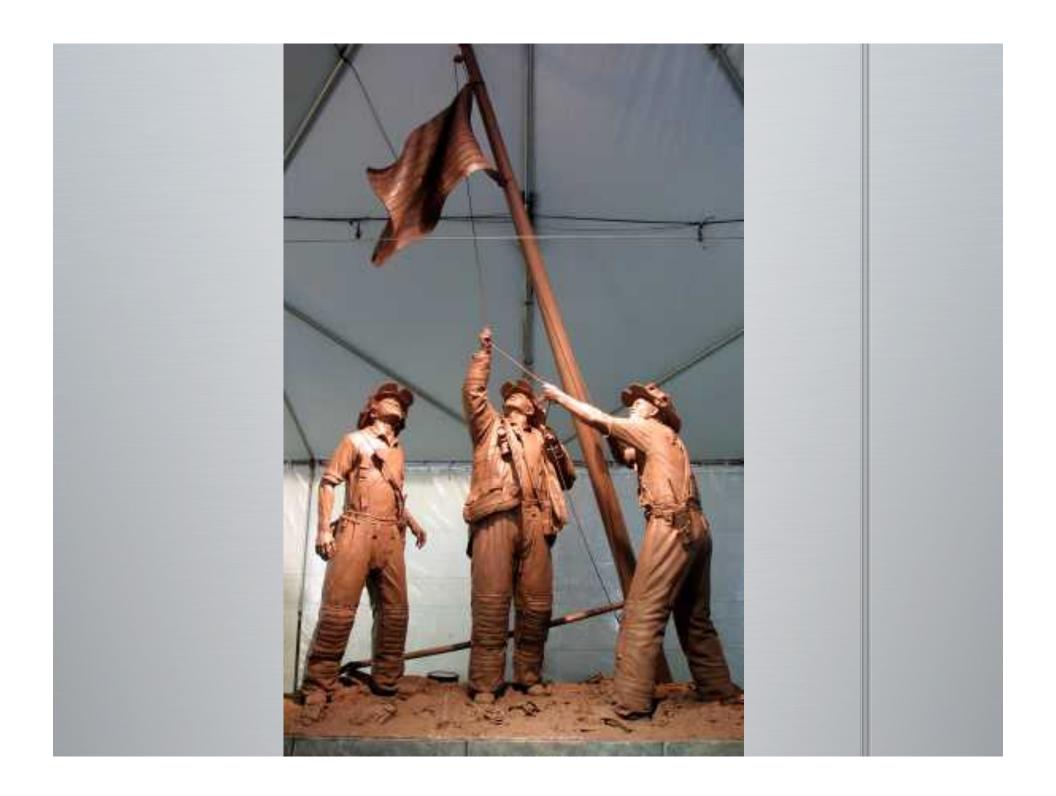
 Flag-raising on Mt. Suribachi



















3) Battle of Okinawa (April-June, 1945)

- Island 350 mi. from Japan; last obstacle to attacking mainland
- US/British force largest since D-Day; costliest in Pacific war (65,000 Allied casualties; 14,000 dead; 77,000 Japanese casualties)
- Cleared path for invasion of Japan to end the war (Operation Downfall" – planned for Nov. 1945.
 Called off because of atomic bomb).



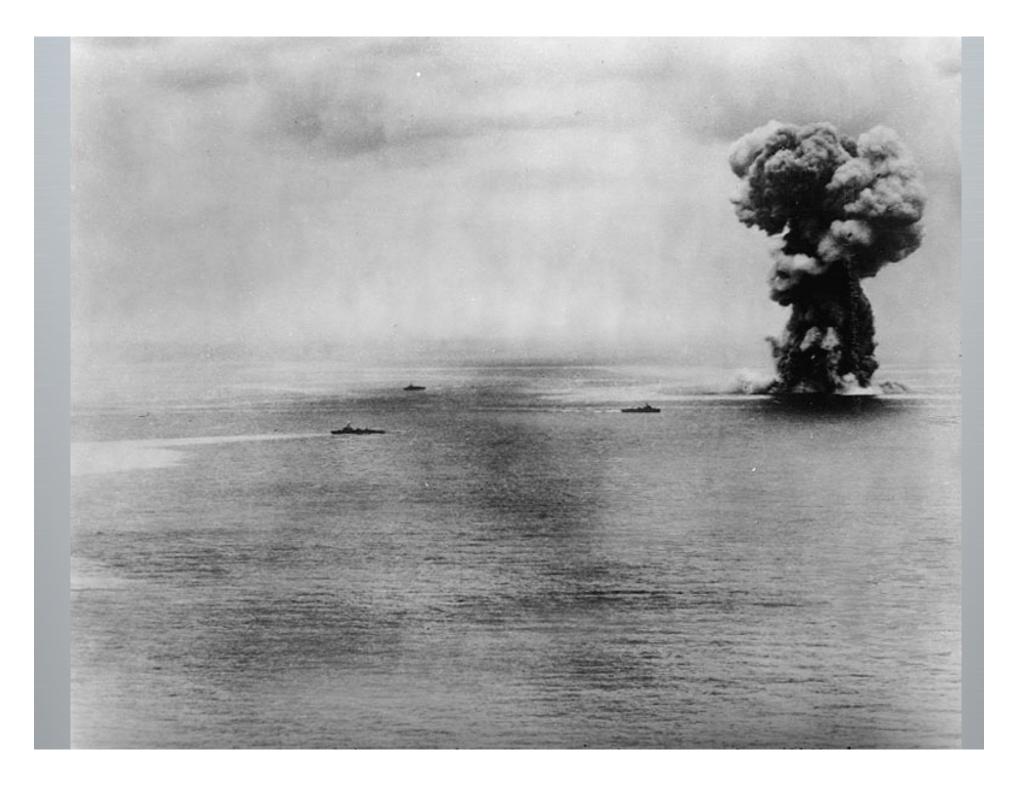








USS Bunker Hill hit by Kamikaze

















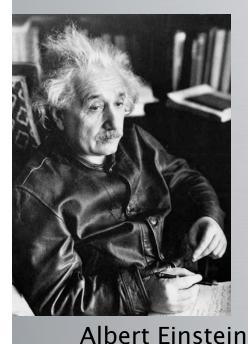




Peace garden memorial

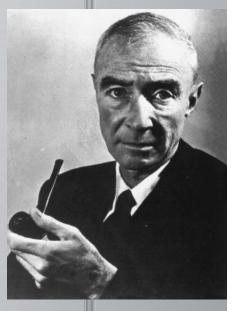
4) Atomic Bomb (July-Aug. 1945)

- Allies prepared for invasion of Japan
- Scientists worked on the "Manhattan Project"
 - developed hugely powerful bomb
- Ready and tested in NM desert July '45

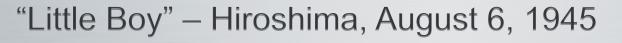


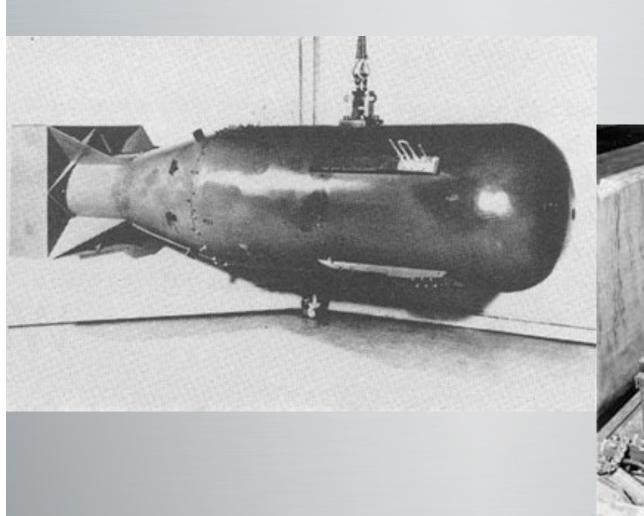
Pres. Truman decided to use it





Robert Oppenheimer









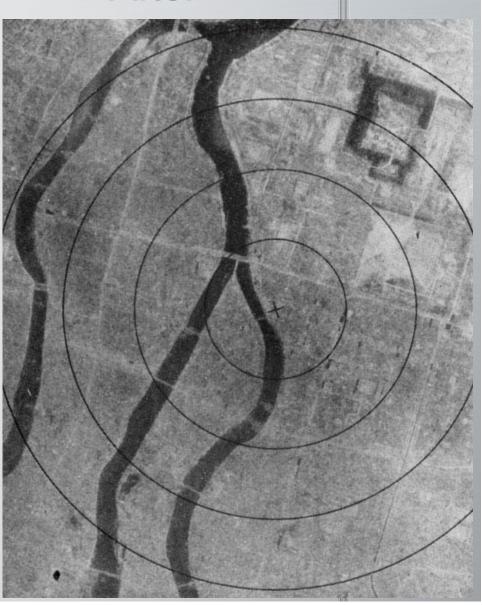




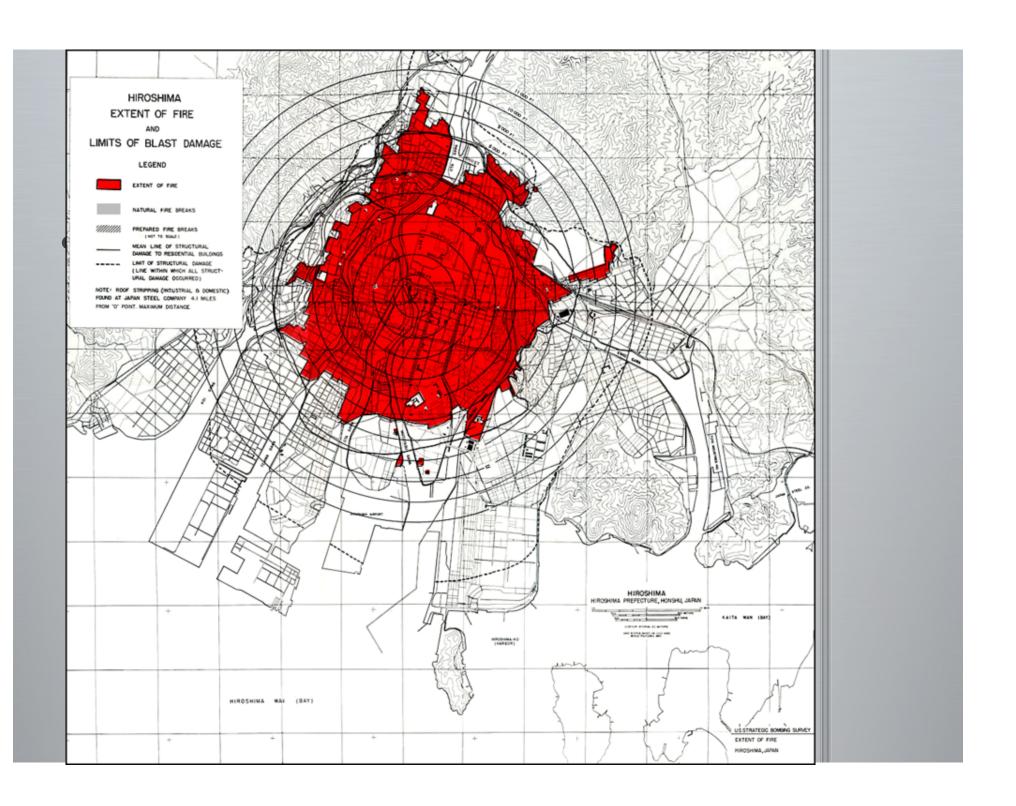


Hiroshima Before After















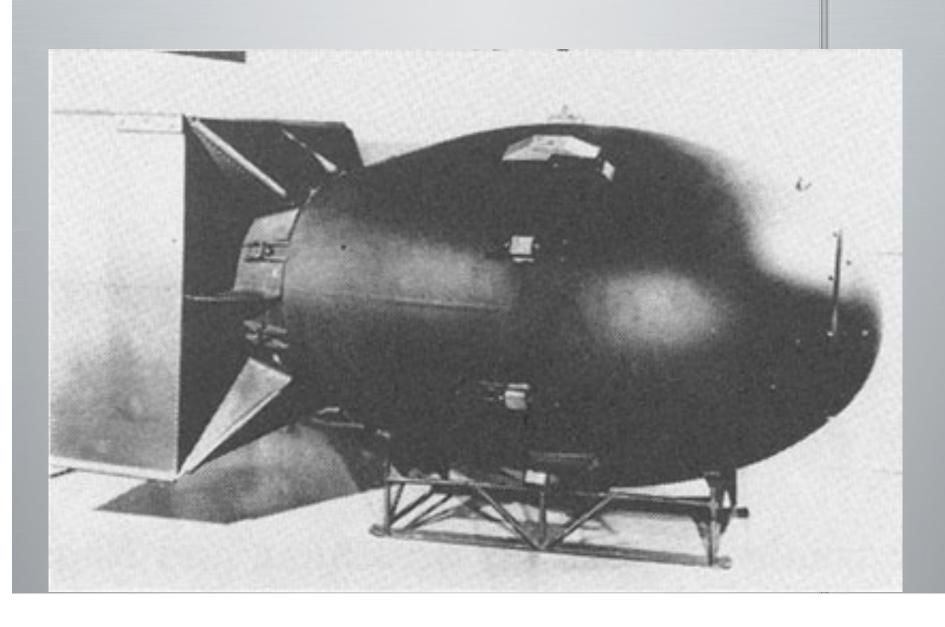
• (est. 70,000-146,000 killed)







"Fat Man" – Nagasaki, August 9, 1945





The *Bockscar* and its crew, who dropped the Fat Man atomic bomb on Nagasaki



Bockscar's temporary tail marking for the atomic bombing mission on 9 August 1945



The mushroom cloud as seen from one of the B-29s on the mission



(est. 39,000 -80,000 dead)

The justification for the use of the bomb is still debated today.

- 5) V-J Day: August 14, 1945 day of Japanese unconditional surrender
- Formal surrender, September 2, 1945



The U.S.S.
Missouri
(Surrender
Ship)



Formal surrender, September 2, 1945

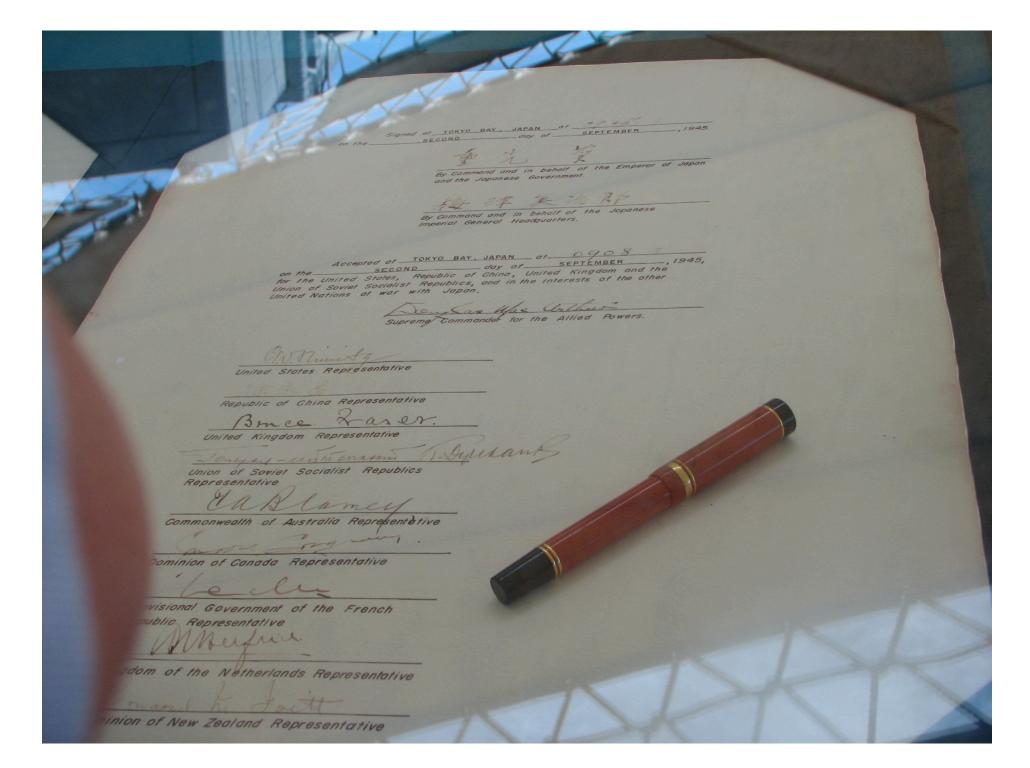




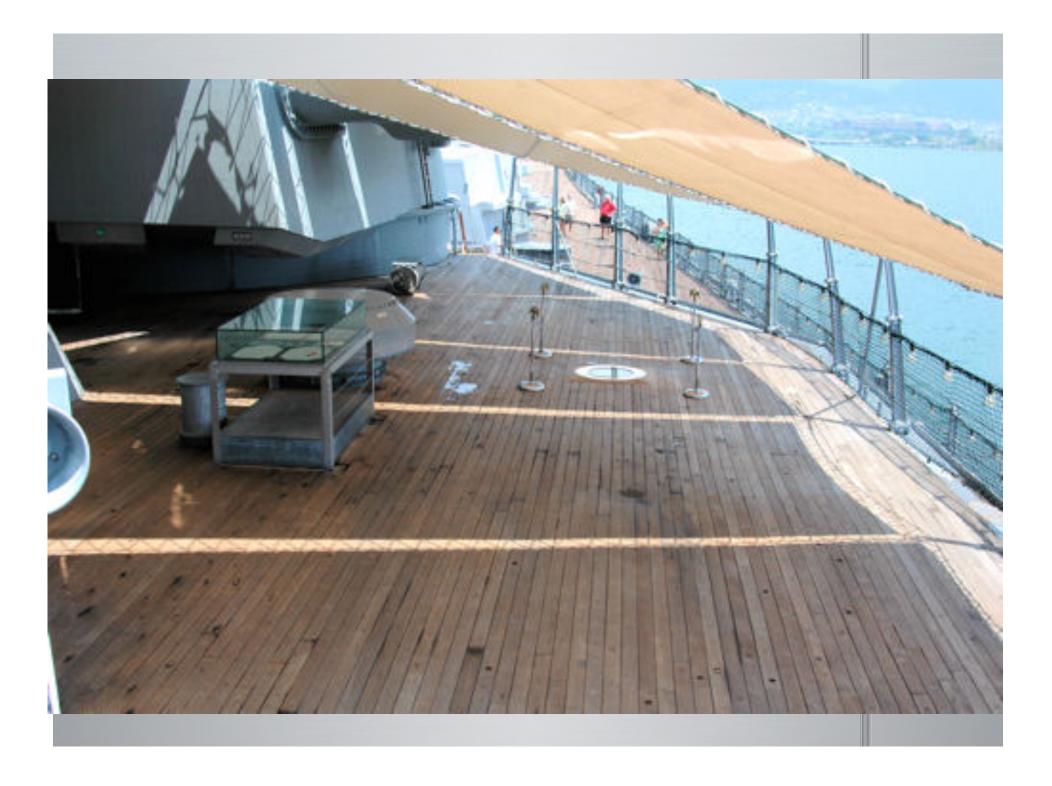














U. S. S. MISSOURI



THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER TERMINATING THE SECOND WORLD WAR WAS SIGNED IN THIS SHIP. 2 SEPTEMBER 1945 EAST LONGITUDE DATE.
WHILE SHE LAY AT ANCHOR IN TOKYO BAY.

THE ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES WERE.

CENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS. PLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA GENERAL HSU YUNG-CHANG. REPUBLIC OF CHINA ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE A. FRASER. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUZMA NIKOLAEVICH DEREVYANKO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLICS CENERAL SIR THOMAS BLAMEY COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA COLONEL L. MOORE COSGRAVE. CANADA GENERAL JACQUES LE CLERC, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AIR VICE MARSHALL LEONARD M. ISITT. DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND ADMIRAL C.E. L. HELFRICH. KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS WITH THEIR STAFFS AND OBSERVING PLAC AND GENERAL OFFICERS.

THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES WERE:

MAMORU SHIGEMITSU. GENERAL YOSHIJIRO UMEZU. JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.
CHIEF OF STAFF, JAPANESE ARMY HEADQUARTERS
WITH NINE STAFF AND OBSERVING OFFICERS.

AT 0904. THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES SIGNED THE INSTRUMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY'S SURRENDER.

AT 0908, GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS SIGNED FOR ALL THE NATIONS JOINED IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, THE COMMANDING GENERAL AT THE FALL OF CORREGIOOR IN 1942, AND BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL ARTHUR PERCIVAL, THE COMMANDING GENERAL AT THE FALL OF SINGAPORE IN THE SAME YEAR.

AT 0912, FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ SIGNED FOR THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES THIRD FLEET AND BY REAR ADMIRAL FORREST P. SHERMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADMIRAL NIMITZ. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER ALLIED NATIONS THEN SIGNED. THIS COMPLETED THE CEREMONY OF SURRENDER.











