Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

8.03 Notes Outline

**“Overcoming Challenges and Home”**

Complete the 8.03 Notes Outline as you review the lesson.

Explore #3: This photograph was a “picture of the week” in Life magazine during WWII.

Examine the picture. Consider the “Home Front” during WWII to make an educated guess about the following questions:

Who is the girl?

What is she thinking about?

Why was this photo the picture of the week?

I. Internment Camps

Overcoming Challenges at Home

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the vast majority of Americans rallied behind the war effort. Government propaganda promoted the defense of our nation against the Axis powers, encouraging Americans to join the military, sacrificing items needed for the war effort, or work in a plant that produced war goods. The demand for laborers opened the door for       and       to fill the vacancies. While the war brought new opportunities for women and some racial and ethnic minorities, Japanese Americans were the victims of widespread intolerance.

B. Japanese Americans

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor there was widespread distrust of      , believing that they would not remain loyal to the United States.

* There were 127,000 Japanese Americans living in the U.S. (0.1% of the entire population) in 1941.
* 2/3 of the Japanese Americans were Nisei (nee SAY).
* were people of Japanese descent who were born in the U.S. and whose parents emigrated from Japan.

War time      depicted the Japanese in a very negative and unattractive manner. The propaganda in combination with extremely harsh feelings after Pearl Harbor opened the door for discrimination toward Americans of Japanese descent.

Executive Order 9066 - Japanese Relocation

Under pressure, President Roosevelt signed an order to relocate Japanese Americans to ten       or confinement camps located in      areas.

authorized the creation of war zones on the west coast and the removal of Japanese Americans from these zones.

Legal Challenges

It was not until early 1945 after the case of       was brought before the Supreme Court that the U.S. government began to release the Japanese from the internment camps. In 1988, the U.S. government officially apologized and awarded each surviving Japanese American internee a tax-free payment of      .

Nisei Soldiers

17,000 Japanese Americans served in the armed forces during World War II. The      , made up entirely of Japanese Americans, won more medals for bravery than any other unit in U.S. history.

II. Other Minorities

African-Americans face Discrimination

Although the war brought economic opportunities to many Americans, economic discrimination remained a problem for African-Americans who faced ingrained racism.

During the 1940s, more than two-million African-Americans migrated from the South to the North in search of jobs. However, one out of five potential African-American workers were unemployed at a time when the war industries were booming. In addition, 50% of all African American homes were substandard.

     made it very difficult for African-Americans to get jobs in the war industry. They had to fight for integration.

Soldiers and Segregation

American soldiers went off to fight Adolf Hitler, the supreme racist, and left behind ingrained racism at home. Black soldiers were segregated from white soldiers and, with a few notable exceptions, were given support roles rather than combat duties. African-American and white troops were strictly segregated until President       issued orders to      in 1948.

The Double V Campaign

There was work to be done just to convince many Americans that there was a problem with discrimination. For example, six out of ten white Americans thought that African-Americans were satisfied with existing conditions.

The **"**     was started to fight discrimination in the U.S. during World War II.

Double V =

1. Victory against the Axis powers

2. Victory in winning       at home

During World War II when American soldiers went to fight in the Pacific and European theaters of war, Jim Crow segregation was the law of the land at home. Many racial groups did not have equal access to schools, housing, jobs, or places of public accommodation. Even the United States armed forces were segregated. The Pittsburgh Courier, the most powerful black newspaper of the time, mounted the Double V campaign at the suggestion of a reader.

Doors are Opened to Opportunity

The efforts of the Double V Campaign provided opportunities that would increase wealth in the African-American Community during and after the war. Leaders like       fought to make a place for African-Americans in the labor movement.

As a result of his efforts, President Roosevelt issued      to open jobs and job training programs in defense plants to all Americans "without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin." More and more African-Americans joined the growing middle class.

The Great Migration and the American Dream

     was the first African-American to play in the major league.

Mexican Americans

Mexican Americans were also the victims of racial intolerance during World War II. This was evident in the      .

During the riots, American servicemen attacked Mexican American teenagers in Los Angeles in response to rumors that "zoot suiters" (fashion worn by some young Mexican Americans) had attacked several sailors.  Violence continued for several days.

Despite the discrimination faced by Mexican Americans, new programs were developed to provide opportunities during WWII. The      provided employment opportunities to Mexican farm laborers, or braceros, brought to the U.S. to work in agriculture.

Native Americans

25,000 Native Americans joined the armed forces during World War II, and nearly 50,000 worked in war industries. One of the most unique contributions to the war was made by the specially trained      . They helped the Allies stay one step ahead of the Japanese by using their unique native language to communicate in codes that were never broken. After the war, many Native Americans who joined the service lost a sense of their roots and did not return to their old way of life on the reservations.