

Foner 3/e
Chapter 22
Chapter Outline

- I. Fighting World War II (WWII)
 - A. Prewar trends in U.S. foreign policy
 - 1. Recognition of Soviet Union
 - 2. Good Neighbor Policy toward Latin America
 - B. The road to war
 - 1. Japanese invasions of Manchuria, China
 - 2. Adolf Hitler's Germany
 - a. Nazism
 - b. Rearmament
 - c. Annexation of Austria, Czechoslovakia
 - d. Persecution of Jews
 - e. Policy of appeasement toward
 - i. Adoption by Britain, France, United States
 - ii. Munich conference; "peace in our time"
 - 3. Benito Mussolini's Italy
 - a. Fascism
 - b. Invasion of Ethiopia
 - 4. Francisco Franco's Spain
 - a. Spanish Civil War
 - b. Overthrow of democracy; establishment of fascist regime
 - c. Support from Hitler
 - C. American isolationism; reluctance to confront overseas aggression
 - 1. Sources
 - a. Pro-Nazi sentiment
 - b. Business ties to Japan, Germany
 - c. Memory of World War I
 - d. Pacifism
 - e. Ethnic allegiances
 - 2. Manifestations
 - a. Neutrality Acts
 - b. Even-handed arms embargo on Spanish belligerents
 - D. War in Europe—outbreak of WWII
 - 1. Hitler-Stalin non-aggression pact
 - 2. German invasion of Poland
 - 3. British and French declarations of war on Germany
 - 4. German conquests across Europe, North Africa
 - 5. Formation of German-Italian-Japanese Axis
 - 6. Battle of Britain
 - E. America's shifting response
 - 1. Persisting popular ambivalence
 - 2. Steps toward involvement
 - a. Arms sale to Britain
 - b. Military rearmament
 - 3. Reelection of Franklin Roosevelt (FDR)
 - a. Unprecedented quest for third term
 - b. Victory over Wendell Willkie
 - 4. Toward intervention
 - a. America as "arsenal of democracy"
 - b. Lend Lease Act
 - c. Interventionist mobilization efforts
 - F. Pearl Harbor; U.S. entry into war

- G. War in the Pacific
 - 1. Early setbacks for Allies
 - a. Japanese conquests
 - b. Bataan "death march"
 - 2. Turning of the tide
 - a. Battles of Coral Sea, Midway
 - b. Island campaigns
- H. War in Europe
 - 1. Allied advances
 - a. North Africa
 - b. The Atlantic
 - c. Italy
 - d. D-Day
 - 2. Eastern front
 - a. German invasion of Russia
 - b. Siege of Stalingrad
 - c. German surrender
 - d. Magnitude of bloodshed
 - 3. The Holocaust
- II. Home front
 - A. Government mobilization of economy
 - 1. Wartime federal agencies
 - 2. Areas of impact
 - a. Allocation of labor
 - b. Types and labels of production
 - c. Wages, prices, rents
 - d. Public revenue
 - e. Employment rate
 - B. Business and the war
 - 1. New relationship with government
 - a. Prominence of business leaders in federal bureaucracy
 - b. Federal funding for large corporations
 - 2. Achievements of wartime manufacturing
 - a. Scale of production
 - b. Scientific advances
 - c. Restoration of public esteem for business
 - 3. Geography of manufacturing boom
 - a. Revival of old industrial centers
 - b. Emergence of new industrial centers
 - i. West
 - ii. South
 - c. Centrality of military-related production
 - C. Organized labor in wartime
 - 1. Government-business-labor collaboration
 - a. Terms and impact
 - i. Surge in union membership
 - ii. Spread of union recognition
 - iii. No-strike pledge
 - iv. Acceptance of employer "prerogatives," "fair profit"
 - b. Junior position of labor
 - 2. Rolling back of New Deal programs
 - 3. Rise of labor walkouts
 - D. Fighting for the Four Freedoms
 - 1. "Freedom" as ideological focus of wartime mobilization
 - 2. Content and implications

- a. Freedoms of speech and religion
 - b. Freedoms from fear and want
 - 3. Points of controversy
 - a. "Freedom from want"
 - b. Office of War Information (OWI)
 - i. New Deal liberalism of
 - ii. Conservative curtailment of
 - 4. Freedom as "free enterprise," material consumption (the "fifth freedom")
 - E. Women at war
 - 1. Entry into traditionally "male" jobs
 - a. Industry
 - b. Other professions
 - 2. "Rosie the Riveter"
 - 3. Steps toward workplace equality, entitlements
 - 4. Experience of wartime labor; "taste of freedom"
 - 5. Postwar reversals
- III. Visions of postwar freedom
 - A. Alternative outlooks
 - 1. Conservative: Henry Luce's *American Century*
 - a. Free enterprise, material abundance
 - b. America as world's dominant power
 - 2. New Deal liberal: Henry Wallace's "Price of Free World Victory"
 - a. "Century of the common man"
 - b. International cooperation
 - c. Global New Deal
 - 3. Shared conception of America as world model
 - B. The economic bill of rights
 - 1. National Resources Planning Board (NRPB); wartime blueprints
 - a. Goals and principles
 - i. Economic security, full employment
 - ii. Expanded welfare state
 - iii. Mass consumption
 - iv. Keynesian emphasis on government spending
 - b. Strongholds of support
 - c. Congressional opposition
 - 2. FDR's Economic Bill of Rights
 - a. Goals and principles
 - b. Failure to pass in Congress
 - 3. Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights)
 - a. Provisions
 - b. Impact and significance
 - 4. Full Employment Bill
 - a. Goals and principles
 - b. Passage of watered-down version
 - C. Renewal of economic conservatism: Friedrich A. Hayek's *The Road to Serfdom*
 - 1. Themes
 - a. Economic planning as threat to liberty
 - b. Superior effectiveness of free market
 - c. Critiques of absolute laissez-faire dogma, social hierarchy, authoritarianism
 - 2. Basis for modern conservatism
- IV. The American dilemma—race and ethnicity
 - A. Discrediting of ethnic and racial inequality, intolerance
 - B. Broad assimilation of ethnic outsiders
 - 1. Diversity of army, industrial work force

2. Shift from forced Americanization (WWI) to patriotic assimilation (WWII)
- C. Promotion of pluralism, group equality
 1. Government
 - a. FDR
 - b. OWI; other government agencies
 2. Scholars
 - a. Ruth Benedict's *Races and Racism*
 - b. Ashley Montagu's *Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race*
 3. Hollywood
- D. Ongoing barriers to assimilation
 1. Anti-Semitism
 2. Racism
- E. Mexican-Americans
 1. Bracero program
 - a. Purposes
 - b. Promise and reality
 2. New employment opportunities
 3. Emergence of Chicano culture
 4. Intolerance and discrimination
 - a. Zoot Suit riots
 - b. Discrimination
 5. Mexican-American response
 - a. Heightened civil rights consciousness
 - b. Challenges to workplace discrimination
- F. American Indians during the war
 1. Participation in military, war industry
 2. Exposure to urban life
 3. Marginality of reservations
- G. Asian Americans in wartime
 1. Chinese-Americans
 - a. Easing of traditional stereotypes
 - b. Participation in military, war industry
 2. Japanese-Americans
 - a. Dehumanizing portrayals
 - b. Internment policy
 - i. FDR's Executive Order 9066
 - ii. Expulsion to internment camps
 - iii. Negation of civil liberties
 - iv. Dearth of public protest
 - v. Supreme Court affirmation: *Korematsu v. United States*
 - vi. Japanese-American response
 - vii. Eventual apology
- H. Blacks and the war
 1. On the home front
 - a. Accelerated migration to industrial heartland
 - b. Hostile reception; Detroit race riot, "hate strike"
 - c. Persistence of lynching
 2. Blacks in military service
 - a. Scale of service
 - b. Racial practices
 - i. Discrimination
 - ii. Abuse
 3. Birth of civil rights movement
 - a. March on Washington initiative
 - i. A. Philip Randolph

- ii. Demands
 - iii. FDR's Executive Order 8802; establishment of Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)
 - b. Performance and impact of FEPC
 - c. Growth of NAACP
 - d. Congress of Racial Equality sit-ins
 - e. Organized labor
 - f. "Double-V" campaign
 - I. Broadening opposition to racial inequality
 - 1. Black-Jewish collaboration
 - 2. Organized labor; CIO
 - 3. Growing dilemma for white southern moderates
 - 4. In government
 - a. Federal agencies
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. Armed forces
 - 5. Landmark publications
 - a. *What the Negro Wants*
 - b. Wendell Willkie's *One World*
 - c. Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*
- V. The end of the war
 - A. Winding down of war
 - 1. In Europe
 - a. Battle of the Bulge
 - b. Allied invasion of Germany
 - c. Fall of Hitler; V-E Day
 - 2. In the Pacific: advance of U.S. forces toward Japan
 - B. Changing of guard in Washington
 - 1. Replacement of Wallace by Harry S. Truman as FDR's running mate
 - 2. FDR reelection victory over Thomas E. Dewey
 - 3. Death of FDR; Truman succession to presidency
 - C. The atomic bomb—"The most terrible weapon"
 - 1. Development
 - a. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity
 - b. Manhattan Project
 - c. Testing in New Mexico
 - 2. Use on Hiroshima, Nagasaki
 - a. Devastating impact
 - i. Immediate
 - ii. Long-term
 - b. Surrender of Japan
 - 3. Lasting controversy over use
 - a. Justifications
 - b. Criticism
 - 4. Context for decision to use
 - a. WWII practice of targeting civilian populations
 - b. Dehumanization of Japanese in wartime propaganda
 - D. Planning the post-war world
 - 1. Summit meetings at Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam
 - 2. Emerging points of tension among Allies
 - a. Timing of Allied invasion of France
 - b. Soviet intentions in eastern Europe
 - c. Prospects for dissolution of British empire
 - E. New economic order: Bretton Woods conference
 - 1. Initiatives

- a. Eclipse of British pound by dollar in global trade
 - b. Linking of dollar's value to price of gold
 - c. Creation of World Bank, International Monetary Fund
 - 2. Significance for postwar capitalist economic system
 - a. Trend toward removal of barriers to free trade
 - b. Recognition of United States as world's financial leader
- F. The United Nations (UN)
 - 1. Founding
 - a. Planning conference at Dumbarton Oaks
 - b. Adoption of United Nations Charter at San Francisco
 - c. Endorsement of United Nations Charter by U.S. Senate
 - 2. Structure and mission