

World War II & The Cold War

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 - Growth of Dictatorships
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- Major Issues of the War
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 - Internment of Japanese-Americans
 - The Holocaust
 - Battle of Midway
 - Invasion of Normandy
 - Nuclear Bomb
 - Development
 - Decision to Use
- Roles Played by Military Leaders
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 - Dwight Eisenhower
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - George Marshall
 - George Patton
- US Response to Soviet Aggression Following WW2
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 - Marshall Plan
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
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- Korea & Vietnam
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 - Domestic & International Effects
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 - Election of 1948
 - McCarthyism (Red Scare)
 - Sputnik I
- End of Cold War
 - Reasons Why US Won
 - Challenges of Changing Relationships
- Origins of Major Domestic & Foreign Policy Today

Dictatorship	One person holds all of the political power in a country
1941-1945	Years of US involvement in World War II, America enters war when Japan attacks US base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii Dec. 7 (“Day of Infamy”), Europe and Pacific theaters, Japan-Italy-Germany vs. U.S.-Great Britain-Russia, war end in Europe May 8 and Japan Aug. 14, 1945
Pearl Harbor	Surprise Japanese attack on largest US base in Hawaii on Dec 7, 1941 (“Day of Infamy”); caused US to enter World War II, more than 2,000 US military and civilians are killed.
World War II	1941-1945 were years of US involvement, but war began in Europe in 1939, America enters war when Japan attacks US base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on Dec. 7 (“Day of Infamy”), Europe and Pacific theaters, Japan-Italy-Germany vs. U.S.-Great Britain-Russia, war ends with

	surrenders in Europe on May 8 and by Japan on Aug. 14, 1945
Internment of Japanese Americans	In response to Pearl Harbor, US government suspects all Japanese-Americans as possible spies; thousands especially on West Coast relocated to prison camps on US mainland
Battle of Midway	Considered “turning point” of World War II in the Pacific; US ships and planes defeat large Japanese fleet on its way to capture Midway Island for use as military base (1942)
Home front	What was happening in the United States while America was at war. Examples: women in the economy (Rosie the Riveter), war bonds, rationing coupons, victory gardens, scrap metal drives
Rationing	Goods needed for the armed forces or wartime production was rationed (limited); included rubber, gasoline, oil, sugar, butter, and meat, Americans used coupons to obtain their supply of the rationed item.
Holocaust	Imprisonment, torture and extermination (genocide) of more than 6 million Jews by Nazi Germany, millions of other people also killed in camps; major death camp – Auschwitz
Normandy Invasion	June 6, 1944, “D-Day”, Operation Overlord, Allied invasion of France, beginning of the end for Germany in World War II
Harry S. Truman	VP who became president in 1945 with death of Franklin Roosevelt, decided to drop atomic bomb on Japan, stood up to USSR, Potsdam Treaty, Truman Doctrine 1947, Korean War
Atomic bomb	Harry S Truman decision to use the bomb on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, August 1945, Enola Gay, killed thousands of Japanese, ended World War II in the Pacific Front
Hiroshima and Nagasaki	Atomic bombs (developed in Manhattan Project) dropped on these Japanese cities (Aug. 6 & 9, 1945), ended WWII in Pacific on Aug. 14, 1945
Douglas MacArthur	An American general, he was awarded the medal of honor for his role in the Philippines and the Bataan Peninsula. He fought in World War 1, 2, and the Korean War. In the Pacific, he was to be in charge of the land invasion of Japan in WW2 that never happened. Instead, he got to accept the Japanese surrender. He was discharged for disagreeing with Truman's Korean war Policies.
George Patton	Participated in the attempt to capture Poncho Villa. Was a WW2 General in North Africa, Sicily, and Europe. He was de-ranked for slapping a soldier recuperating from "battle fatigue", stopping him from playing a role in the invasion of Normandy. Instead, he was just a decoy. Later given command of the U.S. Third Army, he was instrumental in moving out from Normandy and across France. Moved regiment 100 miles in 48 hours to help out a trapped force at Bastogne.
George Marshall	Organized the largest military expansion in U.S. history as Chief of staff of the Army. During WW2 he was chief advisor to President Roosevelt. After war, he became Secretary of state and won the Nobel peace prize in 1953 for his role in the Marshall Plan.
Dwight Eisenhower	34th President from 1953 to 1961. In WW2, was the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. Responsible for planning the invasion of France and Germany (D-Day through the end of the war). Oversaw the end of the Korean War. Kept up pressure on Soviet Union during Cold War, Made nuclear weapons more of a defense priority, launched the space race, expanded social security, and began the Interstate Highway System.
Holocaust	The purposeful, and systematic killing of 6 million of Europe's Jews deemed, "inferior" by Hitler. Headed by Nazi Germany. When the other

	<p>racism, and handicapped people are added in, the death toll is between 9 and 11 million people.</p>
Battle of Midway	<p>June, 4-7, 1942. MAJOR battle of the United State's Pacific campaign. A naval battle, it was significant because it was a turning point of the war, being the first major U.S. victory. Plus, it wiped out Japan's Carriers, thus landing a deep blow in their offensive capabilities.</p>
Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)	<p>June 6, 1944. Allied invasion of Nazi controlled France intent on regaining lost territory and turning the war around. It worked, and we spread from there to take back Europe and defeat Hitler.</p>
Truman Doctrine	<p>March 12, 1947. Truman's list of foreign policy principles. He asked Congress for \$400 million in aid to Turkey and Greece and military occupation so that they would not fall to communism.</p>
Marshall Plan	<p>The Marshall Plan was the United States' base plan for rebuilding and restoring war-torn Europe against Communism. Softer than Truman's Doctrine.</p>
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	<p>Military Alliance of Democratic Nations of Europe and North America. Established April 4th, 1949. Just about all of Europe and North America are members. They are all agreed to assist each other if they were ever attacked.</p>
Berlin Airlift	<p>Western response to Communist Blockade of Berlin in an attempt to control the city. The success of the Airlift (the supplying of food and water) humiliated the soviets. And forced them to lift the Blockade.</p>
Korean Conflict	<p>Officially termed a police action. North and South Korea both wanted to unite the country under their own Governments. When North attacked South, America and other UN nations backed up South. China backed up North. Ended with an armistice that basically restored the boundaries to where they were previously. Was basically a proxy war for the Cold War.</p>
Vietnam Conflict	<p>1959-1975. Fought between Communist North Vietnam and their allies and South Vietnam allied with America and other SEATO Nations. US Intervened to stop spread of Communism. After much criticism at home, we pulled out. South Vietnam quickly fell Afterwards.</p>
GI Bill	<p>1944, provided college education for returning WW2 veterans, plus one year of unemployment compensation. Also provided loans.</p>
Election of 1948	<p>A big upset in presidential election. Truman was able to overcome a three-way split in the Democratic party to assert the Democratic majority in America.</p>
McCarthyism	<p>Politically motivated practice of accusations of treason without regard for evidence. Many communist accusations were made during the second Red Scare from the late 40's to 50's.</p>
Sputnik	<p>October 4th, 1957. The Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite into orbit. Communist control of space scared America, launching the space race within the cold war</p>
Domino Theory	<p>Said that the establishment of communism in one country would enable it to spread throughout the region. If China became communist, Korea would follow, followed by Laos followed by Cambodia and so on. This idea was used as justification for American involvement in other countries around the world during the cold war.</p>
Mutually Assured Destruction	<p>Doctrine of military strategy where the use of nuclear weapons in an all out war would destroy both countries. This is basically what the cold war was. We threatened The Soviet Union with our nuclear weapons so that they wouldn't use their nuclear weapons. Basically a form of Nash Equilibrium.</p>

