**APUSH Unit 12: World War II and the Early Cold War**

**Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War, 1933-1941 Chapter 35**

*I can describe the isolationist motives and effects of FDR’s early foreign policies and explain how American isolationism dominated U.S. policy in the mid-1930s. (Pages 806-811)*

London Economic Conference (1933)\_-goals/U.S. withdrawal/effect

Tydings-McDuffie Act (1934)

Recognition of Soviet Union (1933)

Good Neighbor Policy--motives/examples

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (1934)--motives/effect/as a turning point

Reasons for isolationist sentiment

Nye Committee (1934)

Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937

*I can explain how America gradually began to respond to the threat from totalitarian aggression while still trying to stay neutral. (Pages 811-817)*

U.S. policy during Spanish Civil War (1936-39)--effect

U.S. policy during Japanese invasion of China (1937)

“Quarantine Speech” (1937)

*Panay* incident (1937)

Munich Conference (1938)

Neutrality Act of 1939

 “cash and carry”

 -effect on U.S. economy

Preparedness

 -air and naval appropriations

 -conscription law

*I can describe Roosevelt’s increasingly bold moves toward aiding Britain in the fight against Hitler and the sharp disagreements these efforts caused at home. (Pages 817-824)*

Interventionist vs. Isolationist sentiment

 Committee to Defend America

 America First Committee

Destroyer Deal (1940)

Election of 1940

Lend-Lease Act (March, 1941)--provisions/significance/effect

Atlantic Charter (August, 1941)

Neutrality Act of 1939

*I can discuss the events and diplomatic issues in the Japanese-American conflict that led up to Pearl Harbor. (Pages 824-825)*

Japanese embargo (1940)

Freezing of Japanese assets in U.S. (1941)

Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)

Declaration of War (December 11, 1941)

**America in World War II, 1941 to 1945: Chapter 36**

*I can describe America’s reaction to Pearl Harbor and the preparations for war against both Germany and Japan. (Pages 827-832)*

Japanese relocation to internment camps (Also see “The Japanese” on pages 830 -831)

*Korematsu v. U.S.* (1944)

End of New Deal

*I can describe the domestic mobilization for war. (832-833)*

War Production Board

Office of Price Administration

Rationing

War Labor Board

*I can describe the war’s effects on American society, including regional migration, race relations, and women’s roles. (833-838)*

*Bracero* program

“Rosie the Riveter”/women in the work force/post-war status

Migration patterns during WWII (The Sunbelt)

A. Philip Randolph/Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

African-Americans during WWII

 -Blacks in the military

 -“Double V”

 -Increased membership in NAACP

 -Congress of Racial Equality (founded 1942)

Native Americans during WWII (Navajo code talkers)

 -movement to cities

Mexican-Americans during WWII--Zoot Suit Riots (1943)

Economic effect of WWII

Increased government intervention in the economy

*I can explain the early Japanese successes in Asia and the Pacific and the American strategy for countering them. (Pages 838-841)*

Early Japanese successes

The Philippines--MacArthur/Bataan Death March

Battle of the Coral Sea

Midway

Leapfrogging (island hopping)

*I can explain the final military efforts that brought Allied victory in Europe and Asia and the significance of the atomic bomb. (Pages 843-854)*

General Dwight D. Eisenhower

D-Day (June 6, 1944)

Defeat of Hitler (April 30, 1945)

Death of FDR (April 12, 1945)

V-E Day (May 7, 1945)

Potsdam Conference (July, 1945)

Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 6 and 8, 1945)

V-J Day (August 15, 1945)

**The Cold War Begins, 1945-1952: Chapter 37**

*I can describe the economic transformation of the immediate post-World War II era. (Pages 858-862)*

Causes of post-WWII economic slump

Taft-Hartley Act (1947)

Employment Act (1946)

G.I. Bill of Rights/ Servicemen's Readjustment Act (1944)

Factors encouraging economic growth

*I can describe the postwar migration to the “Sunbelt” and the suburbs. (Pages 862-864)*

Sunbelt pull factors

Political effect of migration to the Sunbelt

Role of government policy in suburbanization

Levittown

"white flight"

role of government in encouraging segregation

*I can explain changes in the American population structure brought about by the “baby boom.” (Pages 864-866)*

"baby boom"

long term effects of changing demographic structure

*I can explain the growth of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union after Roosevelt’s death and Germany’s defeat. (Pages 866-872)*

Harry S. Truman

Yalta Conference (1945)

 -concessions to Stalin (and effect)

Reasons for distrust between Soviets and the U.S.

Soviet “sphere of influence”

Cold War

Bretton Woods (1944)

 -IMF (International Monetary Fund)

 -World Bank

United Nations

*I can describe the early Cold War conflicts over Germany and Eastern Europe. (Pages 872-874)*

Differing views on postwar Germany

German zones of occupation

Soviet creation of “satellite” states

Berlin Airlift

*I can discuss American efforts to “contain” the Soviets through the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO. (Pages 874-878)*

Containment doctrine/George F. Kennan

Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan

Recognition of the State of Israel

National Security Act (1947)

 -Department of Defense

*I can describe the expansion of the Cold War to Asia and the Korean War. (Pages 878-879 AND 883-885))*

Soviet-backed invasion of South Korea

NSC-68

U.N. “police action” in Korea

Chinese involvement in Korean conflict

General Douglas MacArthur

 -actions in Korea/reasons for removal from command

*I can analyze the postwar domestic climate in America and explain the growing fear of internal communist subversion. (Pages 879-883)*

Loyalty Review Board

*Dennis vs. United States* (1951)

House Committee on Un-American Activities/HUAC (1938)

Alger Hiss

Senator Joseph McCarthy

McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg conviction (1951)

Election of 1948