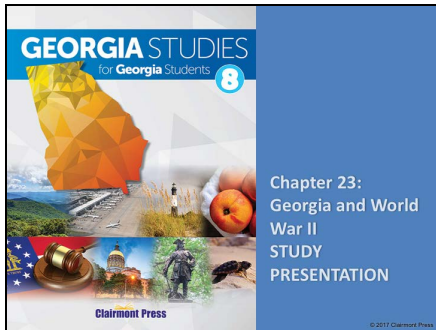


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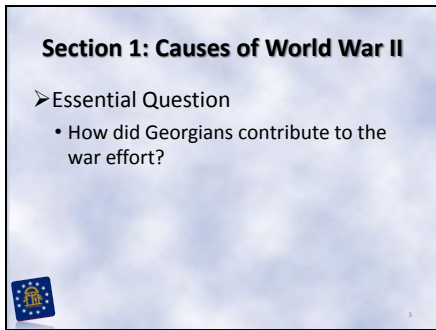
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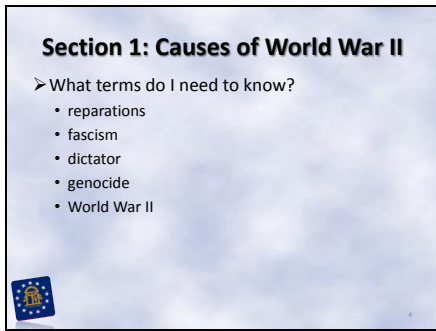
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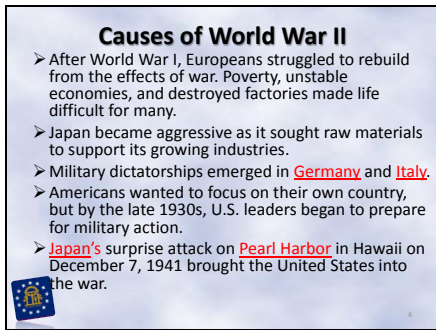
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Foreign Policy in the 1920s

- The Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, weakened Germany and made Germany pay **reparations** to the Allies. European economies struggled and hunger was widespread.
- The U.S. hosted conferences with other nations to draft agreements and treaties designed to prevent war.
- The U.S. economy depended on selling both farm products and manufactured goods to consumers in other places. The U.S. wanted those countries to have stable governments.



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Japanese Expansion and the Rise of Dictators in Europe


- Japan (under Emperor Hirohito) wanted an empire and needed raw materials for its industries. Japan invaded China in 1937 and invaded Indochina in Southeast Asia in 1941.
- **Dictators** with absolute power in Germany (Adolph Hitler) and Italy (Benito Mussolini) led **fascist** states, which did not honor individual rights or democracy. Fascists believe in the superiority of a particular racial or nationalist group.
- In the mid-1930s, Germany invaded the Rhineland (an area between France and Germany) and Czechoslovakia. Italy invaded Ethiopia. Germany invaded Poland in 1939, which prompted France and Great Britain to declare war on Germany.
- By 1940, Germany, Italy, and Japan had joined an alliance known as the Axis Powers.
- German concentration camps targeted Jewish people for slave labor and **genocide**.



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War in Europe and U.S. Neutrality

- Even as the war in Europe continued and Germany invaded more countries, the U.S. desired to stay out of the war.
- The U.S. had made arms sales illegal to warring countries, but in late 1939 agreed to sell weapons to Great Britain on a "cash-and-carry" basis. President Roosevelt said the U.S. policy was to "send guns, not sons."
- Roosevelt was reelected to a third term in 1940 as the U.S. started to re-arm itself.





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Preparation for War

- Roosevelt agreed to help Great Britain through the Lend-Lease Act. Countries fighting the Axis Powers could "borrow" military supplies. Opponents believed this Act might draw the United States into the war.
- The Germans felt the Act violated any neutrality the United States claimed.
- By fall of 1941, American ships escorted British ships across the Atlantic Ocean in convoys. German submarines sank one U.S. ship and damaged another.
- Japan felt threatened by the U.S. naval fleet assembling at Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. In 1940, the U.S. stopped selling iron and steel to Japan, and later stopped selling oil to Japan.
- The U.S. sent aid to China in its fight against Japan during this time.
- Japan attacked the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, destroying all the U.S. planes, 8 battleships, and 11 other ships. The U.S. declared war on Japan the next day and the U.S. had entered World War II.



Rescue boats attempt to save crewmen from the USS West Virginia as it burns in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii after Japan's surprise attack. Image: U.S. Navy



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QUICK NOTES

Name: _____


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Section 2: The Georgia Home Front During World War II

➤ Essential Question

- What was life in Georgia like during the war?



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Section 2: The Georgia Home Front During World War II

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- rationing
- black market
- blackout
- Holocaust



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The Georgia Home Front During World War II

➤ After the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States became focused on war production. By the war's end, American factories had built several hundred thousand planes, thousands of tanks, and millions of bullets.

➤ Georgia hosted more than 12 military installations. The state's defense installations hired civilians who needed jobs.

➤ Georgians, like other Americans, began recycling, reusing, and sacrificing to support the war effort.



Soldiers are shown in training at Fort Benning, near Columbus, Georgia, in 1942. Image: Library of Congress




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The Military in Georgia

- Every major city in Georgia had a military base for training soldiers, caring for the wounded, or housing prisoners of war.
- Atlanta's **Fort McPherson** was a major center for vehicles and medical research.
- Many of the war's military leaders trained at **Fort Benning** near Columbus.
- Army aircraft repair and training took place at the Warner Robins Army Air Depot near Macon.
- Camp Gordon near Augusta was a major center for training, production of ordnance (military supplies), and pilot training.
- Camp Stewart in the Savannah area provided anti-aircraft training, employed more than 55,000 people, and used German and Italian prisoners of war during the harvest season.
- Female naval volunteers trained in Milledgeville, the only such training facility in the South.
- The bases benefitted Georgia's economy, but many Georgia families were forced to sell their homes and farms to the government. Many of those who sold their property for bases moved to towns and cities.



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Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

QUICK NOTES


Name: _____

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The Defense Industry in Georgia

- Bell Aircraft was one of the nation's largest defense plants, which opened in 1943 in Marietta. It had a major impact on the growth of the Cobb County area.
- The plant built large, long-range bombers, which flew mainly in the Pacific region during the war.
- During World War II, 37 percent of its employees were women who helped turn out more than 600 B-29 "Superfortresses."
- Shipbuilding industry was important along Georgia's coast.
- Shipyards in Savannah and Brunswick assembled large "Liberty Ships," cargo vessels that carried ammunition, tanks, jeeps, and airplanes.
- Georgia's two shipyards turned out 170 Liberty Ships during the war. Many of the ships were named for famous Georgians.
- By the war's end, the shipyards had treated more than 45,000 jobs.




The B-29 Superfortress was built in four U.S. locations, including Marietta, GA.
Image: U.S. Air Force

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Life in Georgia During the War

- Rationing was part of the sacrifice Georgians made to support the war effort.
- Pleasure driving was illegal, replacing a tire required a special application, gas purchases were limited, and the national speed limit was 35 miles per hour.
- Food was rationed by points, and consumers only had a certain number of points to use per month. Citizens planted victory gardens and grew their own vegetables.
- A black market for rationed goods emerged, resulting in illegal sales of rationed goods.
- Metals, rubber, fats and cooking oils were recycled.
- Citizens bought government-issued war bonds to lend the government money.
- Blackouts were common along Georgia's coast, in which lights were turned off and doors and windows covered to make it difficult for an enemy plane to locate towns or landmarks at night. Citizens also staged air raid drills to practice for a possible bombing raid.




Rationing stamps were used to make sure that each family was able to get some of the rationed goods, but also to ensure that the soldiers had what they needed to win the war.
Image: Library of Congress

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The Holocaust

- The Allies discovered Nazi concentration camps in Eastern Europe and Germany where more than 6 million Jews and others the Nazis considered "undesirables" were killed.
- Americans were shocked by the murder of two-thirds of Europe's Jews, which showed the dehumanizing effect of philosophies of racial hatred and ethnic superiority.
- After World War II, some refugees from the Holocaust came to the U.S. and settled in Atlanta, which was the center of Jewish culture in the Southeast.
- Atlanta's [William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum](#) is the South's largest museum dedicated to exhibits, teachings, and workshops on the Holocaust.




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The End of World War II

- Franklin D. Roosevelt died in April 1945 at his Little White House at Warm Springs, GA. Vice President Harry Truman became president.
- Germany surrendered in May 1945, and in August, the U.S. dropped the world's first two atomic bombs on Japan. The Japanese soon surrendered.
- More than 320,000 Georgia men and women had fought during World War II, and over 6,750 had died.
- Changes in society, the economy, and the growth of towns resulting from the war started Georgia on a path to being a modern state.



Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

QUICK NOTES

Name: _____


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Section 3: Georgia Politics in World War II

➤ Essential Question

- What was the impact of Governor Ellis Arnall's policies during World War II?



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Section 3: Georgia Politics in World War II

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- accredit
- civil service



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Talmadge and the University System Controversy

➤ Eugene Talmadge was governor of Georgia when World War II began. He resisted many reforms, which made him unpopular with progressives.

➤ Talmadge defended white supremacy and segregation and tried to bring politics into the University System. He replaced members of the Board of Regents, who then voted to fire certain university faculty members and administrators who Talmadge felt supported racial integration.

➤ As a result, the agency that **accredited** the state's schools took away the accreditation of the white colleges and universities in December 1941. Graduates from these schools would not have valid degrees outside the state.

➤ These actions cost Talmadge his reelection in 1942. His opponent Ellis Arnall of Newnan campaigned on a platform of getting the accreditation back.



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Ellis Arnall

➤ Governor Ellis Arnall restored accreditation as part of his "new day for Georgia" campaign promise. His contributions resulted in prison reform, a new constitution, reformed railroad rates, and expanded suffrage.

➤ He created a state system of **civil service** for state employees, which meant that a person would be hired based on qualifications, not political connections.

➤ Several new state boards were given constitutional authority, including the Board of Regents and the Board of Education.


➤ Arnall helped reform and improve Georgia's prison system, which was the South's worst system at that time.

➤ He fought for uniform railroad shipping rates, which made Southern products more affordable in other parts of the country.

➤ A new state constitution was approved and ratified during Arnall's administration which included the office of lieutenant governor and a Department of Veterans Services, which served soldiers returning from World War II.

➤ Arnall lowered Georgia's voting age to 18. He abolished the poll tax, which made it possible for more poor Georgians to vote.

➤ Georgia's white state primary ended in 1946.



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Additional Notes:

