

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 14: World War II, Cold War, and Civil Rights

Section 1 World War II

Directions: Use the information from pages 426 - 430 to complete the following.

1. World War II began in September 1939, when Chancellor Adolf _____ Germany _____ Poland.
2. _____ and _____ declared war on Germany.
3. After defeating Poland, Hitler _____ most of western Europe and began to _____ the British Isles.
4. _____ and _____ joined with _____ in an alliance called the _____.
5. In response, Britain, France, _____, Australia, and _____ the United States, the Soviet Union, _____, and some sixty other countries joined forces and were called the _____.
6. The United States, with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's leadership, slowly became _____ that we must _____ Britain's efforts to prevent a _____ takeover of Europe and a _____ takeover of Asia.
7. _____ enacted the first peacetime _____.
8. American _____ swung into action and when _____ could no longer _____ for supplies, Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act,

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with the skillful guidance of Senator James F. _____.

9. This _____ - _____ **Act** allowed the United States, in effect, to _____ to Britain all the _____ and ammunition, _____ and tanks that we could send them.
10. America entered the war because of the _____ Japanese attack on the American Pacific _____ at _____, Hawaii on December 7, 1941.
11. _____ saw American _____ power in the _____ as a challenge to her ambition to _____ East Asia.
12. Soon _____ were fighting in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and on Pacific Islands.
13. The war could not have been won without the 60 million workers in _____ and _____ who performed miracles of _____.
14. Automobile assembly lines shifted to the _____ of tanks, _____, and _____.
15. Crucial to this _____ was James F. _____ who had been appointed as the chief official in charge of _____ by President Roosevelt.
16. Wartime _____ greatly _____ unemployment.
17. Instead of inexpensive goods but little money, people now _____ money — but _____ goods were _____ and _____.
18. government adopted _____ to make sure everyone could get at least a small amount of scarce items.

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19. To _____ is to control the amount of a product people are allowed to have.
20. The war brought heartache and grief, but also _____. The enormous _____ penetrated the American economy.
21. All classes in _____ and the nation felt the _____.
22. Half the war _____ were paid by _____ and half by _____ (selling saving bonds to citizens).
23. The war stimulated shifts in population with the _____ population moving to _____ areas.
24. During the war, _____ experienced major changes.
25. Women entered the _____ workforce in jobs not usually considered "women's work" and they enlisted in the _____ services in noncombat roles.
26. After the war began, the return of prosperity _____ to a rise in the _____ rate.
27. Higher _____ led to Improvements in _____. People were able to visit _____ and _____.
28. Nearly a million _____ Americans served in the _____ or _____ during the war.
29. The Army Air Corps (later the U.S. Air Force) created a _____ unit of African American fliers known as the _____.

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30. The [Tuskegee Airmen] proved to skeptical whites that black could be capable _____ and crews on _____ missions.

31. At home, _____ still faced _____ in jobs and housing.

32. _____ of _____ gave blacks more opportunities and higher _____ than before, but not to the extent of whites.

33. Roosevelt, under pressure from northern black labor leaders, agreed to create a _____ Commission (FEPC) in 1941.

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Section 2 South Carolina in the War

Directions: Use the information from pages 431 - 433 to complete the following.

1. World War II _____ South Carolina as much as the nation.
2. Camp Jackson at Columbia reopened as Fort Jackson, a permanent _____ training base, as did Camp _____ in Spartanburg.
3. The Parris Island _____ Base near Beaufort _____, as did the _____ Navy Yard to produce more _____.
4. In addition, several _____ were constructed.
5. The _____ trained at Columbia Air Base in Lexington County and practiced dropping _____ in Lake Murray.
6. These _____, under Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle, were preparing for a daring _____ on Tokyo, the capital of _____.
7. South Carolina _____, builders, suppliers, and _____ benefited mightily from the new _____.
8. Women, older men, and men rejected by the military found _____ at the Charleston Navy Yard and at factories as _____, carpenters, _____, machine operators, and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. The new and expanded bases _____ many civilian _____ workers.
10. _____ mills went on three eight-hour shifts producing military _____ and _____.
11. _____ wages and _____ soared.
12. Textiles were still the biggest factor in manufacturing, but _____, wood pulp, _____, food canning, tobacco, and products made of stone, clay, or glass grew in importance.
13. _____ and _____ ran very high among Carolinians.
14. Carolinians planted _____ to help relieve food shortages.
15. Buying war bonds was the patriotic way to _____.
16. _____ were government paper that paid _____ to the owner when a certain period had passed. These bonds were used to _____ the war effort.
17. The people who gave and sacrificed the most were those who _____ in the _____ forces.
18. Every male from _____ to _____ was registered for the _____

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Section 3 The End of the War

Directions: Use the information from pages 434 - 438 to complete the following.

1. By May of _____, _____ had been crushed by American, French, and British troops from the west and _____ troops from the east.
2. _____ committed suicide, and Germany _____ unconditionally to the _____ on May 8, 1945.
3. The Allies then concentrated on _____. That nation surrendered only after the _____ demolished two of its major cities with _____.
4. Only after the war did Americans fully _____ the impact of _____ Germany's wartime policy of extermination of _____ and other "undesirables."
5. The policy of _____ (the effort to wipe out an entire ethnic group) nearly accomplished its purpose, as approximately _____ Jews were killed by the Nazis in the notorious _____ camps in Germany and German-controlled countries of Eastern Europe.
6. One major boost to _____ activity was all that _____ people had _____ during the war.
7. Americans got hooked on _____ and using up goods at a high rate, a

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- condition known as _____.
8. _____ and the new _____ advertising increased the _____ for more and more goods.
9. Another _____ that contributed to consumerism and the economy was the extraordinary increase in the _____ rate, called the _____ **boom**.
10. _____ and _____ (called _____, which stands for "Government Issue") came home to civilian life, with a congressional "thank you" for their service — the GI Bill of Rights.
11. Under the _____, all war _____ could receive from the government _____ and living expenses for vocational training or a _____ degree.
12. The GI Bill also provided unemployment _____ for one year and provided assistance in _____.
13. Another reason the postwar economy did not collapse was the beginning of another sort of war — the _____ (the period after World War II that was marked by rivalry and distrust between the _____ and the _____).
14. Both the _____-capitalist United States and the totalitarian - _____ Soviet Union wanted to _____ the postwar world.
15. The two nations _____ and stockpiled _____ weapons, tried to dominate _____ exploration, and competed for allies.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

16. Secretary of State James F. _____, helped develop the policy of _____.
17. The policy was to _____ Soviet _____ and territory within the boundaries it controlled in the early years after World War II.
18. One method of containment was to help develop the _____ (UN) as a means of _____ cooperation and conflict resolution.
19. Another was to help the war-torn nations recover rapidly so they would not fall to _____ rule.
20. Another response to Soviet competition was the development of _____ (North Atlanta Treaty Organization).
21. The pact with many nations of _____ remains the keystone of our mutual _____ today.
22. During the Cold War _____ of the country was an obsession with most American politicians.
23. Several South Carolina _____ bases continued to be vital to preparing for _____ war with communist nations.
24. Federal aid to _____, which was justified on the grounds it would help in defense, benefited South Carolina's schools.
25. The _____ System was begun in the 1950s as a defense measure.
26. The most dramatic effect of the Cold War on South Carolina was the building of the

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ Site.

27. The federal government built this enormous plant in the early 1950s to produce

_____ and _____ for America's _____

weapons.

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Section 4 The Beginning of the Civil Rights Movement

Directions: Use the information from pages 440 - 450 to complete the following.

1. African Americans in the 1930s were becoming more vocal about their _____.
2. South Carolina schools _____ about _____ times as much per _____ pupil as per _____ pupil. _____ teachers were _____ about three times as much as black _____.
3. In South Carolina, membership in the _____ increased in the decade of the 1940s, and branches were _____ statewide.
4. Many returning black _____, and a few whites, were _____ to passively accept the conditions of the past.
5. Also responsible for the _____ [of the NAACP] were Reverend J. M. Hinton and Modjeska Monteith _____, who insisted that NAACP _____ was a mark of _____.
6. Simkins was probably considered by the South Carolina establishment as the most _____ and persistent _____ of change of the _____ system.
7. Activist teachers [blacks] in Charleston _____ the school board's _____ in 1943-1944.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. South Carolina was introduced to _____, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's _____, who visited the state many times over the next decade.
9. A few black South Carolina citizens had gone through the difficult and dangerous process of _____ to _____ in the general _____.
10. But they were _____ by _____ from _____ in the Democratic _____, the only meaningful election.
11. Blacks had more success with _____ challenges to the _____ - _____ Democratic primary.
12. In a landmark 1944 case, the U.S. _____ ruled the Texas Democratic Party's _____ - _____ primary _____.
13. In response, South Carolina _____ 147 laws regarding the primary and _____ constitutional amendments _____ party primaries from state government.
14. Now the state could argue that the _____ [Democratic] was a _____ club and was not subject to the _____ requirements of the U.S. Constitution.
15. George A. _____ of Columbia and the NAACP _____ this version of the all-white primary in _____ court in 1947.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

16. Judge Waring _____ Carolinians in his _____ v _____ decision with a strong affirmation of blacks' _____ to vote in Democratic primaries.
17. _____ tried again to save the white primary.
18. They [white Democrats] _____ that anyone _____ in the primary had to _____ an oath that they _____ segregation and white supremacy.
19. Judge Waring _____ the oath in 1948.
20. College and universities, like other schools, were rigidly _____.
21. In 1946 the U.S. District Court ordered the state to _____ black students to the USC _____ or provide an _____ opportunity for blacks.
22. State officials _____ to set up a _____ law school at State College in Orangeburg.
23. Lawyers attending this school included Ernest Finney, later _____ of South Carolina, and _____.
24. The Democratic Party's equal rights proposals in 1948 led many _____ southerners to _____ the party.
25. Many who wanted to maintain the _____ system formed the States' Rights Democratic Party, more commonly called the _____.

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26. They chose as their leader and presidential candidate _____
_____, the _____ of South Carolina.
27. As governor, Thurmond encouraged _____ involvement in
_____ and approved a _____ blacks to state boards.
28. He advocated _____ more money on _____,
added a twelfth grade, and extended the school _____ to _____
months.
29. He supported the _____ of the _____ tax.
30. As the Dixiecrat candidate for _____ in 1948, Thurmond stood
strongly for _____ and states' rights.
31. By the end of the 1940s, black _____ in Clarendon County were
engaged in a dramatic _____ that _____
segregation of public _____.
32. Black parents first _____ to get bus _____ for their
children, some whom were walking nine miles to school.
33. Following Judge Waring's advice, the parents challenged the constitutionality of the
_____ segregated _____ system.
34. The legal suit known as _____ v _____ was brought by
twenty Clarendon County parents and was handled by Thurgood Marshall and his team
of _____.
35. The grand strategist for South Carolina's response to the challenge of the **Briggs v
Elliott** lawsuit to segregation was James F. _____, who had no trouble

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winning election as _____ in 1950.

36. Governor Byrnes recognized the _____ existing between the two state school systems.

37. Byrnes convinced the General Assembly to make a great leap toward _____. The state instituted a 3 percent _____ to raise some of the money to spend mainly on improvement of schools for blacks.

38. The legislature established a special committee to steer efforts to _____ school _____.

39. The state _____ was amended to _____ the _____ that the state _____ a public school system.

40. In the case of _____ *v Board of Education*, Chief Justice Earl _____, announced that the court declared that "_____ educational _____ are inherently _____."

41. Therefore, _____ violated the Fourteenth Amendment's requirement of _____ under the law.

42. Governor Byrnes led the _____ governors in planning and implementing a "_____ " to the new law of the land.

43. Senator Strom Thurmond, the author of the **Southern** _____, which was signed by most southern congressmen, condemned the _____ for their decision, and urged that "all lawful means to bring about a

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_____ of this decision....".

44. The General Assembly responded by repealing the _____ school _____ law.
45. It required the cut-off of _____ from any _____ school that accepted a _____ student by court order and from that student's former school.
46. If black students were admitted to a public white _____ by court order, all _____ funds to South Carolina State College at Orangeburg would be cut off.
47. In Orangeburg County, several dozen African American _____ signed a _____ in 1955, requesting _____ of their children to white schools.
48. Whites used _____ pressure to try to force the petitioners back in line.
49. Orangeburg blacks organized a _____ - _____ — refusing to do _____ with the _____ who _____ the boycott.
50. The opposition to school desegregation and any change in _____ policy was led in most communities by _____
- Councils.**
51. These councils used legal maneuvers, _____ action, education against race _____, and economic intimidation to achieve their purpose.
52. In 1957 Congress passed the _____ **Act** which

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established the Civil Rights Commission.

53. This commission had the authority to _____ conditions of race relations and possible violation of _____.