

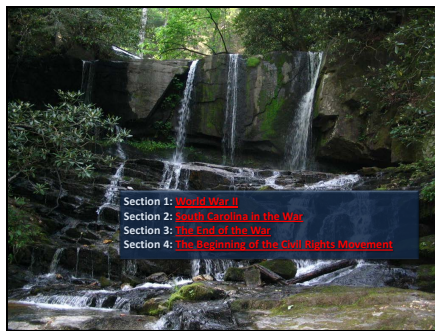
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Chapter 14: World War II, Cold War, and Civil Rights~ QuickNotes

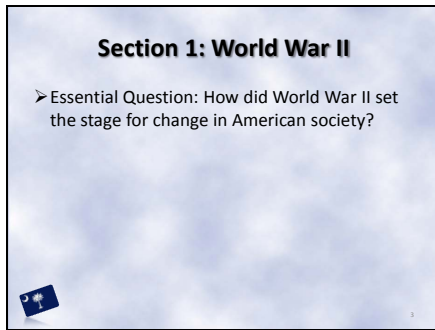
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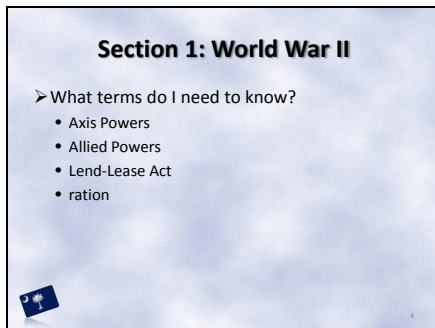
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Europe Goes to War


- After WWI, economic turmoil in Germany, Japan, and Italy led to extreme nationalist parties the invasion of neighboring countries.
- War was declared on Germany by Britain and France when Germany invaded Poland.
- Germany, Japan, and Italy united to form the Axis powers.
- Britain, France, Canada, Australia, and eventually the Soviet Union, China, the U.S. and 60 other countries formed the Allied Powers.



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Response of the United States

- They supported Britain
- First peacetime draft
- The United States increased production of guns, fabric, food and other things that were necessary during wartime.
- Lend-Lease Act



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America Enters the War


- Pearl Harbor
 - Surprise attack by Japanese
 - December 7, 1941
- U.S. declaration of war
 - Two years after war began in Europe
 - Worldwide deployment of Navy
 - Bombing of bases, camps by Army Air Corps
- New Technology
 - Most destructive war in history
 - Nuclear weapons were developed



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The Homefront

- Production miracles in industry and agriculture
- Automobile plants shifted to the manufacture of tanks, trucks, and planes.
- Production doubled that of Axis Powers
- James Byrnes
 - Left U.S. Supreme Court to become chief of war mobilization
 - Called "assistant president"




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The Wartime Economy

- The war decreased unemployment; there were even labor shortages.
- Scarcity of civilian goods
- Civilians had ration stamps to exchange for food and other supplies that soldiers would potentially need.
- Federal spending
 - All classes prospered
 - Farm income quadrupled
 - Personal savings increased
- Federal war expenses
 - Heavy taxes paid half
 - Half by borrowing (savings bonds)




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Social Changes

- Population Shifts
 - Rural to urban
 - Housing shortages
- Cultural changes
 - Women entered paid workforce
 - Rise in marriage rate due to prosperity and deployment
 - Divorce rate rose (banned in S.C.)
- Health improvements
 - Due to higher wages and military health care
 - Increased doctor training




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Race and War

- Most African Americans in service units
- One segregated unit of African American fliers was the Tuskegee Airmen.
- Housing and job discrimination at home
- More opportunity, but still unequal
- Great Migration moved race problems to the north




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Section 2: South Carolina in the War

- Essential Question: How did South Carolinians support the war effort?



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Section 2: South Carolina in the War

- What terms do I need to know?
 - blackout
 - victory garden
 - war bonds




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The Economic Impact

- Employment increased due to war production.
 - Charleston Navy Yard
 - Factories
 - Office workers
 - Textile mills
- Agriculture profits soared.
 - Workers left for better jobs in industry.
 - Jobs were filled by women, children, and POWs.
 - Wages increased.
- Industry diversified.



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Local Social Consequences

- Shift of population into 6 counties
- 40 counties lost population
- Housing shortages, overcrowding, and overcharging for rent
- Limited success of rent control



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South Carolinians Pitch In

- Red Cross volunteers
- Aircraft spotter and air raid wardens
- Coastal cooperation in blackouts
- USOs
- Victory gardens
- Recycling
- War bond effort
- Armed Forces



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Section 3: The End of the War

➤ Essential Question: How did consequences of the war affect the lives of South Carolinians?




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Section 3: The End of the War

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- genocide
- consumerism
- postwar baby boom
- GI Bill of Rights
- Cold War
- containment



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Introduction

➤ Germany surrendered May 8, 1945.

➤ Japan surrendered August 13, 1945 after atomic bomb.

➤ Nazi Germany's policy of genocide becomes apparent.

➤ Roosevelt dies on April 12, 1945 and Truman takes office.




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The Economy Remains Strong

➤ Fear of oversupply of workers and unemployment due to returning soldiers unrealized

➤ Rise of consumerism, G.I. Bill, and the Cold War kept economy prosperous.



President Roosevelt signing the G.I. Bill.



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The Rise of Consumerism

- Fueled by demand (backlog of needs and wants) and purchasing power (savings)
- Shift back to production of commercial goods by industry
- Increased exposure to goods through radio and television ads
- Desire of baby boomer parents to give their children a better life
- Became driving force of economy




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The GI Bill of Rights

- Provided by the government for veterans
 - College or vocational school tuition and living expenses
 - One year of unemployment compensation
 - Assistance in buying a home
- Held many out of job market and kept unemployment down
- Expanded the suburbs
- Enlarged the middle class



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The Cold War

- Involved the Soviet Union and the U.S.
 - Stockpiled nuclear weapons
 - Raced to space
 - Competed for allies
- Effected U. S. foreign policy
 - Containment Policy
 - United Nations
 - Marshall Plan
 - NATO




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Effects of the Cold War on South Carolina

- Military bases
- National defense projects
- Federal aid to education
- Interstate Highway System



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The Savannah River Site

- Built in the early 1950s by federal government
- Produced plutonium and tritium for nuclear weapons
- Relocated residents of several cities and towns
- Created jobs
- Increased population
- Boosted the economy




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Section 4: The Beginning of the Civil Rights Movement

- Essential Question: How did the Civil Rights movement affect South Carolinians?



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Section 4: The Beginning of the Civil Rights Movement

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Democratic Party
 - Southern Manifesto
 - White Citizens' Councils




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Stirrings in the 1930s

- Causes of discontent
 - Unequal and segregated education
 - Police brutality
 - Exclusion from elections, jobs, parks, pools, and restaurants
- Growth of NAACP
- Creation of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching



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Accomplishments in the 1940s

- Increase in NAACP membership
 - Returning black servicemen
 - Few whites
 - Reverend J. M. Hinton
 - Modjeska Simkins
- Challenge to unequal teacher pay in Charleston
 - Thurgood Marshall
 - Sent by NAACP Legal Defense Fund
 - Appointed later to U. S. Supreme Court
 - Judge J. Waties Waring
 - Ruled Board to equalize salaries
 - Shunned by his family




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Black Political Activism

- Supported Democrats and FDR
- Registered to vote under extreme conditions
- Excluded from Democratic Primary
- Organized the S.C. Progressive Democrat Party
 - Unable to gain recognition by National Democratic Party
 - Led by McCray and McKaine




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Attacking the All-White Primary

- U. S. Supreme Court ruled all-white primaries unconstitutional.
- S.C. changed laws and constitution to make primaries separate from government, making them private clubs.
- NAACP won challenge in federal court (Judge Waring).
- Waring overturned Democratic voting requirement of segregation and white supremacy oath.




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Efforts to Open Higher Education to Blacks

- Judge Waring ordered the state to admit students to USC Law School or provide an equal opportunity.
- State created a new law school at the State College in Orangeburg
- State kept blacks out of colleges until the early 1960s



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White-on-Black Violence Intensifies

- Increased determination by returning GIs to have equal rights
- Continued efforts by southern whites to maintain white supremacy




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The Beating of Isaac Wood, Jr. & The Murder of Willie Earle

- Isaac Wood, Jr.
 - Serviceman became blind due to beating at the hands of arresting officers after argument with a bus driver.
 - Police chief eventually tried, but acquitted by an all white jury
- Willie Earle
 - Thirty-five other cab drivers removed murder suspect from jail and killed him
 - FBI investigated and 31 suspects were tried and 31 were acquitted.
- Effects
 - Black energized nationwide
 - President Truman presents strong civil rights program to Congress
 - Democratic Party adopted liberal civil rights platform.



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The Dixiecrat Movement against Civil Rights

- Created by white southerners in opposition to Democratic Party
- Wanted to maintain Jim Crow mentality
- Named States' Rights Democratic Party
- Ran former governor, Strom Thurmond, for president in 1948 on segregation and states' rights platform




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The Crusade against Segregated Schools

- Began as a lawsuit in Clarendon County to get bus transportation for black students
- Evolved, on Judge Waring's advice, into constitutional challenge of segregated system
- Known as Briggs vs. Elliot and handled by Marshall and NAACP
- Settled by U.S. Supreme Court in combined decision with Brown vs. Board of Education



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The Whites' Response to Clarendon Black Activism & Governor Byrnes's Response to *Briggs v. Elliott*

- Those black parents involved in the suit lost their homes, jobs, and credit.
- Rev. DeLaine, a persuasive leader, and his family had to leave the state for their own safety.
- Governor Byrnes recognized the inequalities and wanting to maintain segregation, attempted to make the black and white schools as nearly equal as possible.




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Improving Black Schools

- State instituted a sales tax to fund black school improvements.
 - Built new schools and made repairs
 - Equalized teacher pay
 - Transported black students
- Legislature established a special committee to prevent desegregation.
 - Amended state constitution to remove public school requirement
 - Authorized selling of schools to private institutions
 - Never actually abolished state schools




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The *Brown v. Board of Education* Decision - 1954

- U. S. Supreme Court ruled "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."
- Separate schools are a violation of 14th Amendment.
- Court orders states to desegregate "with all deliberate speed."




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White Carolinians' Response to *Brown*

- Strom Thurmond's *Southern Manifest* condemned the Supreme Court for abuse of power.
- General Assembly repealed school attendance law, cut off funds to integrated schools, provided tuition for blacks attending universities in the north.
- State government went to great lengths to maintain segregation.



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The Difficult Years in the Wake of *Brown*

- Whites felt their way of life was threatened.
- Blacks were frustrated that in spite of legislation, life had not changed.
- Black parents in Orangeburg signed a petition requesting their children's admission to white schools.




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The Orangeburg Boycott

- Whites used economic intimidation to force signers to withdraw.
- Blacks organized and refused to do business with whites who supported this intimidation.
- Both sides held out for 2 years, but no desegregation took place.




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White Citizens' Councils

- Opposed to school desegregation and any change in racial policy
- Grew throughout the south
- Used a Charleston newspaper as a mouthpiece
- More active, respectable, and less violent than the KKK, but with same aims
- Peaked in 1956




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Other Voices

- African American churches had mixed feelings about the movement
- Biracial organizations had to move fast enough to attract blacks, but slow enough to keep whites.
 - Christian Action Council
 - Church Women United
 - South Carolina Council on Human Relations
- Individual whites suffered for their beliefs.
 - Rev. Jackson Stafford
 - Claudia Sanders
 - Dr. Chester Travelstead



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Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____


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The Civil Rights Act of 1957

- Work of the federal courts
 - Equalized teacher pay
 - Opened the Democratic primary
 - Ordered school desegregation
 - Found segregation unconstitutional in interstate commerce
- Work of President Truman – armed forces desegregation
- Work of Congress – Civil Rights Act
 - Established Civil Rights Commission
 - Set up Civil Rights Division of U. S. Department of Justice



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