

Guide for the “Introducing World War II” PowerPoint Presentation


The PowerPoint presentation serves three purposes.



1. Students are given the opportunity to use their listening skills, which were reviewed and discussed prior to the presentation.
2. Students are introduced to the essential question for the unit, “How do societies react to adversity?” They are then given an opportunity to look for clues from the presentation to answer this question based on information from the presentation.
3. Students are provided an overview of World War II from the domestic front.






How to use this guide:




- This guide contains a detailed script for the presentation. This script can be used verbatim or can be changed, added to, or replaced with your own words. The script includes prompts for when to click to add text, visual, and/or audio elements to enhance the presentation.
- There are also prompts at different points in the presentation that focus on student use of the listening skills that they should be practicing.
- There are sound clips embedded into the PowerPoint presentation. These clips play through Real Audio via the Internet. If the computer that is being used to present is not connected to the Internet, or Real Audio is blocked, then these clips **will not** play. Prior to giving the presentation, test the PowerPoint on the computer that will be used to make sure that these audio clips work. If they do not work, then just ignore the clips and proceed with the presentation without using the clips.

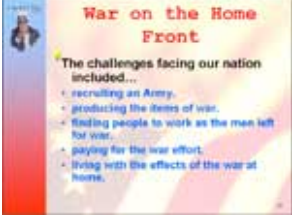


The following is the script that corresponds to each slide in the presentation. For clarity, the images that appear on the slides have been omitted in order to be able to see the bullets that appear prior to the appearance of the images.

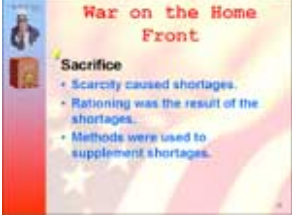
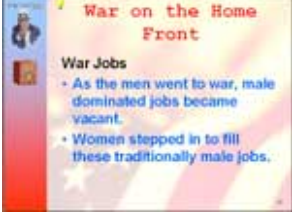
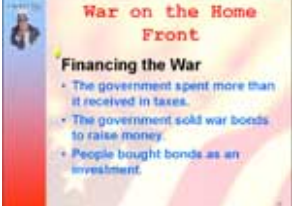
#	Slide	Script
1		<p>(Click to show essential question.)</p> <p>How do societies react to adversity? This is the question we will be looking at in this unit. The following is the story of how one nation, the United States, reacted to the events of World War II. This is how they reacted to this period of adversity.</p> <p>At this point, a discussion of what adversity means would be appropriate. Definitions should include: 1) a condition of misfortune or difficulty and 2) an adverse event or circumstance. Students could be asked if their families had to face any adversities recently. Solicit answers and descriptions. Choose one example to analyze. With the class, analyze what was done to get through the chosen example. Make a list of answers on the board. Ask: Can citizens of a nation do these types of things to overcome adversity? Tell students to look for the things that Americans did to survive World War II. Give students a copy of the Presentation Guide (found in the associated file for this lesson) for the PowerPoint presentation. Discuss the guide before proceeding.</p> <p>(Click to show the title of this presentation: “The War in the United States.”)</p> <p>In 1939 the world went to war. The United States at first tried to stay</p>

		<p>neutral. (Neutral means to not take sides.) But as the war raged in Europe, the U.S. was forced to stand by its friends or allies and to enter the greatest war that mankind had known. This war proved to be a turning point in United States history. Our nation was forced to make some fundamental changes to help defeat its enemies. We will look at the story of World War II and especially at how life was affected in the United States during this important period between, 1939 and 1945. This period is an example of how our society reacted to adversity. As this presentation unfolds, look for ways that our society dealt with the adversities of being involved in a war that covered the whole world.</p> <p>(Click to show poster.) We Can Do It! Shows how American viewed the war effort in the United States.</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
2		<p>For years the United States and the world suffered during a period known as the Great Depression. This period began in 1929 and lasted to the beginning of World War II. Industries shut down and people were out of work. The industrialized countries, like the United States, Germany, Italy, and Japan, were the most heavily affected because they depended on the factories to provide the needs of society. It was hard time for everyone.</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
3		<p>People were looking for new leadership to pull them out of the hard times. Franklin Roosevelt had been president for two terms during the Great Depression. He had instituted new programs to help counteract the effects of the Great Depression in the United States. Americans considered him as someone that would continue to help them in these troubled times. As war loomed, he was elected for an unprecedented third term as president because the people thought that he would continue to provide good leadership. Other countries were not as fortunate.</p> <p>Other industrialized countries changed leadership to counteract the depression as well. Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany and Benito Mussolini in Italy. The military seized power in Japan. All of these countries shared two things in common. First, each of the countries ended up a dictatorship. Remember, a dictatorship is where the government is run by a single individual or group rather than by representatives of the people. Second, all of these dictatorships felt that the only way their countries could bounce back was to conquer new territory to get more raw materials for their industries. By doing this, they thought they could regain the wealth, prosperity, and power that they had enjoyed prior to the Great Depression. As they carried out their new policies of aggression, war became inevitable.</p> <p>(Pause here to check whether students are using their listening skills. Choose a student or two and have them read the notes that they took on their Student Guide. Provide feedback on their answers.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>



4		<p>Germany and Italy became allies in Europe. This alliance became known as the Axis Powers. Germany also signed a treaty with the Soviet Union's new dictator, Joseph Stalin, that kept them from fighting each other. Japan began to increase its territory by attacking its neighbor, China. Of course, the other countries in Europe and Asia did not want to give up any of their land. This set the stage for war.</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
5		<p>Italy attacked Ethiopia in North Africa. Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the other countries of Europe. Germany's army was so powerful that it easily defeated these countries. The only ones left undefeated were Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Remember, the Soviet Union had signed a treaty with Germany. But Germany ignored the treaty and eventually attacked the Soviet Union as well. Great Britain and the Soviet Union proved to be difficult to defeat by Germany and its leader, Hitler.</p> <p>(Click to see a map of Italy.)</p> <p>(Click to see a map of Germany.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
6		<p>Germany attacked Great Britain, but being an island nation, conquering them proved to be difficult. This great battle was known as the "Battle of Britain." Great Britain, and many of the other fallen European countries were friends or allies of the United States. The United States wanted to help their friends, but did not really want to go to war. The United States stayed out of the war as long as it could. It actually was another problem that caused it to reconsider its stance.</p> <p>(Click to see a map of Great Britain.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
7		<p>Meanwhile, on the other side of the world in Asia, Japan began to attack its neighbors in China and in Southeast Asia. Being such a small country, it needed to import or bring in materials from outside the country, like oil to run its factories. Although the United States followed a policy of isolationism or neutrality, it could not ignore the aggressions of Italy, Germany, and Japan or the plight of its allies, like Great Britain, France, and eventually the Soviet Union.</p> <p>(Click to see a map of Japan and Asia.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
8		<p>The United States official policy was to be neutral and not become actively involved in the war. Most people in the United States felt that way at the time. Even though the United States did not actively participate in the conflicts, it did contribute to our allies' war efforts. Laws were passed that allowed the United States to give military aid, such as tanks, oil, and guns to our friends fighting Germany. The problem that arose was how to get these materials to Europe. These materials had to be transported by ship. The Germans did not want the United States to enter the war because we were one of the greatest powers in the world, and Germany did not want to have to fight us too. So, as we sent ships loaded with military goods to Europe, Germany tried not to attack our ships. Eventually, Germany could not ignore the aid we were giving to its enemies.</p>



		<p>(Pause here to check whether students are using their listening skills. Choose a student or two and have them read the notes that they took on their Student Guide. Provide feedback on their answers.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
9		<p>(Text and graphics come in separately in this slide. Graphics illustrate the points being made by simulating what is being discussed)</p> <p>(Click for the ship to sink.)</p> <p>(Click for the first bulleted statement.)</p> <p>In order to insure the safety of our transport ships, American warships escorted them across the Atlantic Ocean. Finally, in October of 1941 a German submarine sank an American destroyer and 100 lives were lost. Roosevelt then allowed American ships to sink German submarines, known as U-boats. America was, at this point, unofficially at war with Germany on the seas.</p> <p>(Click for the second bulleted statement.)</p> <p>The final incident that forced America to officially join the war came in December 1941. Japan's expansion into Asia brought reactions from America. We refused to send them oil for their industry as punishment for their aggressions. (The denial of access to important materials to a country is known as an embargo.) To get around this embargo, Japan set their sights on Southeast Asia and their oil rich lands. When negotiations with the United States did not end the oil embargo, Japan decided to destroy the United States Pacific war fleet based in Hawaii. This would cripple the United States' military in the Pacific Ocean and allow Japan to invade Southeast Asia to get oil. On December 7, 1941, Japan staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and dealt a devastating blow to the Pacific fleet. The United States now had no choice but to become actively involved in the war.</p> <p>(Click for the airplane image to appear.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
10		<p>On the evening of December 7, 1941, President Roosevelt declared war on Japan.</p> <p>(Click on the radio image to play "Day of Infamy" speech.)</p> <p>Three days later Germany and Italy, allies of Japan, declared war on the United States. America was officially at war with the Axis Powers of Japan, Germany, Italy, and their allies. The challenge facing the United States and its citizens was huge. Fighting a war in Asia and in Europe would challenge Americans like nothing they had done before.</p>
11		<p>Point out that this part of the presentation focuses on how Americans faced the adversity of a world war.</p>

12	 <p>War on the Home Front</p> <p>The challenges facing our nation included...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recruiting an Army. producing the items of war. finding people to work as the men left for war. paying for the war effort. living with the effects of the war at home. 	<p>War brought many challenges to the American homeland. Official entry into a worldwide war required manpower to fight in foreign lands. Production in the factories had to be changed to manufacture items for warfare. As men left for war, jobs were created and filled by individuals that had not traditionally been in the workforce. All of these efforts had to be paid for in some way. Everything that was going on brought great sacrifices to all citizens in America. People had to live with the effects of this great war.</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
13	 <p>War on the Home Front:</p> <p>Recruiting an Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers The draft Non-combat volunteers Conscientious objectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objected to fighting Found other non-combat jobs 	<p>One of the immediate needs in America after it entered the war was people to serve in the armed services. Prior to the formal declaration of war, America's role in the war had been to supply materials, not manpower. This changed with the entry into the war. In 1941, the United States' army consisted of about 2 million troops. With the advent of war, about 5 million people volunteered for the army. Even these new volunteer recruits did not satisfy the need for soldiers. The draft was instituted to make up the difference.</p> <p>All men between the ages of 18 to 35 years were required to register with local committees known as draft boards. These committees had the power to draft – require men to serve in the military. Around 10 million men were drafted. Altogether, about 15 million men and women served in the military. Not everyone in the military actually fought in battle. Many women volunteered to work in jobs like repairing vehicles, driving ambulances, and decoding messages. Many men did not believe in bearing arms and fighting. They were known as conscientious objectors. Many of these people were given non-combat jobs in the medical corps. Others that would not fight were given jobs in civilian hospitals and other institutions that benefited the war effort. Although getting people to serve in the military was very important, no one could fight without guns, ammunition, and the other tools of war.</p> <p>(Click to show famous recruitment poster.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
14	 <p>War on the Home Front</p> <p>Increasing Production Meant...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a complete change in production. that factories produced war items instead of consumer items. that production increased beyond anything in the past. 	<p>The need for massive amounts of war items caused industries in the United States to retool their factories to produce items for war, rather than domestic items. Factories, where cars were previously made, now made tanks or other military equipment. For example, B-24 bombers were made in a redesigned Ford Motor Company factory. This factory produced a bomber every hour. Cargo ships and landing craft were made in redesigned shipyards. Prior to the war, a cargo ship could be produced in approximately 105 days. The urgency of war reduced this time to a ship every 14 days. America's ability to change its production was incredible. For example, by the end of the war, America's industries had created 300,000 aircraft, 90,000 tanks, and 100,000 cargo ships. This huge change in production meant that peacetime, consumer goods could not be made. The lack of these things caused the American people to make huge sacrifices.</p> <p>(Click to see a poster on production.)</p> <p>(Pause here to check whether students are using their listening skills. Choose a student or two and have them read the notes that they took on their Student Guide. Provide feedback to their answers.)</p>

		(Click to continue.)
15	 <p>War on the Home Front</p> <p>Sacrifice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcity caused shortages. • Rationing was the result of the shortages. • Methods were used to supplement shortages. 	<p>The people in the United States had to make great sacrifices to the war effort. As production was transformed to meet the needs of the military, less and less of the everyday items were produced for the citizens to use. To ensure that people had their fair share of what consumer items and food that were available, the government implemented rationing. Gasoline, canned goods, shoes, meat, and tires were examples of rationed items. Most drivers, for example, were allotted only three gallons of gasoline per week. Families received ration stamps allowing them to buy fixed amounts of scarce items. For example, each person got along with only two pairs of shoes per year. Life was difficult but most people were up to the task. Americans, as a whole, willingly made these sacrifices and adjusted to this scarcity. With gasoline and cars being in short supply, people either did not travel or used public transportation. To add to the food supply, people planted vegetable gardens known as “Victory Gardens.” Another example of this spirit of conservation was the recycling of materials like rubber and metals. Great sacrifices were made. Out of these sacrifices came unexpected consequences.</p> <p>(Click to see a poster on rationing.)</p> <p>(Click to see a poster on conserving materials.)</p> <p>(Click on the radio image to play a radio broadcast of Jack Benny skit on gas rationing.) Discuss broadcast</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
16	 <p>War on the Home Front</p> <p>War Jobs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the men went to war, male dominated jobs became vacant. • Women stepped in to fill these traditionally male jobs. 	<p>(Click on the radio icon to play the Rosie the Riveter song. This song lasts approximately 3:40 and includes a short narration.)</p> <p>With increased factory production and men going off to war, women entered the workforce out of necessity. Prior to the war, in the 1930s, most people agreed that a married woman's place was in the home, not at work. This changed during the war. By the end of the war, women made up one third of the workforce. Women, for the first time, operated overhead cranes, riveted metal on planes and ships, and drove heavy equipment. “Rosie the Riveter” became a symbol for working women.</p> <p>Women faced many hardships. They often had to do their traditional, housewife type chores and then work in the factories and shipyards. Wages for women were only about 65% of what men made at the same type jobs. The end result was to bring housewives into the workforce where they became a permanent feature.</p> <p>(Click to show war image of a woman in the workplace.)</p> <p>(Click to continue)</p>
17	 <p>War on the Home Front</p> <p>Financing the War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government spent more than it received in taxes. • The government sold war bonds to raise money. • People bought bonds as an investment. 	<p>Another way that Americans helped the war effort was to loan the government money. The war was expensive. In order to finance the war, the government had to raise money. Normal taxes did not come close to providing the huge amounts of money necessary to pay for all of the needs of the military. The main source of money, outside of taxes, came from borrowing from the people of the United States. People bought “war bonds” from the government. War bonds were a loan, with interest, from the</p>

		<p>citizens to the government. After a period of years, the bonds matured with a value greater than which they were bought. School children often held fundraisers to raise money to buy bonds.</p> <p>(Click to see a poster promoting war bonds.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
18		<p>It is interesting to see to what extent war can change the character of a group of people. This effect could be seen in the expanding role of women in American society. Another example is the case of the news media. Magazines, radio, and newspapers were asked to sacrifice some of their freedoms in the name of war. During the war, a new governmental department was created called the Office of Censorship. Its task was to censor communications between the United States and foreign countries and to prevent news organizations from publishing information for which the enemy might be interested. The news media were asked to voluntarily not publish any information that might aid the enemy. Even though this was a restriction on the freedom of the press, there was only one instance where a journalist broke the guidelines during all of the years of the war. All of the war efforts on the home front and in battle began to pay off.</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
19		<p>(Click for first bullet.)</p> <p>In 1943, Allied forces, including the United States, started to take the offensive in Europe. They invaded Italy in July of that year. Italy surrendered almost immediately and allied troops turned their attention to attacking Germany from Italy. Germany successfully sent troops to keep the Allies out of Germany. Since this invasion did not accomplish its mission of defeating Germany, the Allies had to do something else. They chose to invade France so that Germany would have to fight on another front.</p> <p>(Click for second bullet.)</p> <p>(Click on the radio image to play a radio broadcast from a ship prior to the D-day invasion.)</p> <p>The allied forces invaded France in an area on the Atlantic Ocean known as Normandy on June 6, 1944. D-Day is a military term designating the start date for launching an operation, therefore, the invasion of France became known as D-day. (The official name for the landing of Allied forces on the coast of Normandy, France, during World War II was "Operation Overlord.") After tremendous loss of life, the invasion was successful.</p> <p>(Click for a picture of the landing at Normandy.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
20		<p>Germany faced tremendous defeats at Normandy and in a battle called the Battle of the Bulge. After these defeats, Hitler reportedly took his life and the German troops then surrendered on May 7, 1945. The war in Europe was finally over.</p> <p>Unfortunately, President Roosevelt died in office prior to the surrender. He did not get to see the long awaited results of his efforts as president. The</p>

		<p>country mourned the loss of a leader that had taken America through a long period of adversity. Harry Truman, his vice president, succeeded him.</p> <p>(Click to see a picture of Germany surrendering.)</p> <p>German Armed Forces Chief of Staff signs the document of unconditional surrender in Reims, France on July 7, 1945. This day became known as V-E Day (<u>V</u>ictory in <u>E</u>urope).</p> <p>(Click the radio image to hear a broadcast on the surrender of Germany.)</p> <p>Attention was then focused on defeating the Japanese.</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>
21		<p>In 1939, Albert Einstein, and other exiled German scientists reported that Germany was working on an extremely powerful bomb. They urged President Roosevelt to allow them to work on the development of this new weapon in the United States. A secret project was created called the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb. On July 16, 1945, the atomic bomb was successfully tested in the desert in Los Alamos, New Mexico. After much consideration, the President decided to use this weapon on Japan to hasten their defeat and save the lives of American troops that would be lost if the war lasted longer.</p> <p>On August 6, 1945, a B-29 bomber known as Enola Gay dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. The destruction was like nothing ever seen before. Nearly 100,000 lives were lost in the initial blast and many more from the effects of the radiation caused by the blast. Three days later, the H-bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan with similar results. The devastation was so great that Japan was forced to surrender rather than face another atomic bomb.</p> <p>(Click to see a picture of the mushroom cloud caused by an atomic bomb.)</p> <p>(Click on the radio image to hear a description of the event from the Enola Gay.)</p> <p>(Click to see a picture of the devastation in Nagasaki caused by the atomic bomb.)</p> <p>(Pause here to check whether students are using their listening skills. Choose a student or two and have them read the notes that they took on their Student Guide. Provide feedback on their answers.)</p> <p>(Click to continue)</p>
22		<p>Aboard the battleship <i>Missouri</i> on August 19, 1945, Japanese officials signed a formal surrender. World War II was officially over for the United States. America would not be the same again after World War II.</p> <p>(Click to see a picture of the official surrender.)</p> <p>(Click to continue.)</p>

<p>23</p>		<p>World War II was the most costly war the world had ever seen. Countries, where the fighting took place, faced tremendous devastation of their land. Thousands, even millions of soldiers and civilians were killed. Billions of dollars were spent fighting the war.</p> <p>In many ways the United States fared better than many countries involved in World War II. Even though there were a few instances of our enemies attempting to land on our shores, no actual fighting took place on U.S. soil so there was no devastation compared to the other countries in the war. Casualties in the U.S. numbered approximately 300,000 compared to 3 million for Germany and 6 million for the Soviet Union. But the U.S. spent more money than the other countries, approximately 350 billion dollars. The people of the U.S. had worked together to provide the military with the items of war to make us successful against our enemies. They had sacrificed personal comfort for the collective good. Our men had fought bravely in foreign lands with these items of war.</p> <p>Since the war raged outside the United States, there was no devastation. War spending jump-started the economy and pulled the country out of the Great Depression. Workers earned higher wages than ever before. Women had been given new opportunities. When the soldiers started coming home they found a country that had focused its vast resources on production of military goods. This productive capacity would now be focused to make the people of America more prosperous and raise their standard of living. The country was poised for a greater prosperity than it had ever experienced before.</p> <p>Americans had overcome the adversity of war.</p>
<p>24</p>		<p>Students should be given an opportunity to ask questions concerning the presentation.</p>