

Time Period #7 [1890-1945]

An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.

America's rise to world power, which began with the build-up of the United States Navy in the 1880s and 1890s, reached its first plateau with the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the acquisition of an overseas empire. The American victory in the Spanish-American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories, an expanded economic and military presence in the Caribbean and Latin America, engagement in a protracted insurrection in the Philippines, and increased involvement in Asia. Questions about America's role in the world generated considerable debate, prompting the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between imperialists and anti-imperialists and, later, interventionists and isolationists. Once the nation achieved the status of a world power in 1898, United States policy makers began enunciating a series of policies, particularly the Open Door Policy and the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which clarified and reinforced the traditional policy of unilateralism, that is, of no entangling alliances.

At the same time that the Populists were calling attention to government policies which worked to the disadvantage of farmers, urban dwellers were becoming increasingly disturbed by problems created by declining opportunities for the self-employed, a widening gap between rich and poor, the growing economic power of big businesses and the substantial political influence business leaders increasingly wielded over corrupt politicians. The result was the so-called "Progressive Era," a period from the 1890s to 1916 dominated by a shifting coalition of movements aimed at ending abuses of power, reforming corrupt institutions and applying scientific principles and efficient management techniques to these reformed institutions.

Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources. In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, journalists and Progressive reformers — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels by creating new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society. Progressives promoted federal legislation to regulate abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.

When the overseas expansion of Germany and Japan and heightened conflict caused by the growth of nationalism throughout Europe produced a general European conflagration, President Wilson's initial reaction was to ask the nation to remain neutral in both thought and action. However, when faced with Germany's resort to unrestricted submarine warfare, continued neutrality proved impossible, and the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs in response to Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles. Although the American Expeditionary Force played a relatively limited role in the war, Wilson was heavily involved in postwar negotiations, resulting in the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, both of which generated substantial debate within the United States. Almost unnoticed at the time was the fact that, as a result of the devastation caused by the war to Great Britain and the other Great Powers of Europe, the United States had become the world's leading economic, financial and military power.

Postwar domestic problems, including numerous strikes and widespread racial violence, combined with disillusionment at the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles led most Americans to turn their backs on progressive reform and, within a very short time, to seek to escape into a world of pleasure and wishful thinking. Before they had the opportunity to do so, however, labor strikes and racial strife disrupted society, and the immediate postwar period witnessed the first "Red Scare," which legitimized attacks on radicals and immigrants. The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe. Several acts of Congress established highly restrictive immigration quotas, while national policies continued to permit unrestricted immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere, especially Mexico, in order to guarantee an inexpensive supply of labor.

In the meantime, a majority of whites sought to “return to normalcy” and, after a brief recession, to enjoy a return of prosperity. The next several years were a period of hedonism and hype, bigotry and intolerance, get-rich-quick schemes and a willingness to ignore laws such as Prohibition that interfered with having a good time. The “Roaring Twenties” were an era marked by nativism, immigration restriction, religious fundamentalism and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan. More generally, technological change, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict on several fronts: tradition versus innovation, urban versus rural, fundamentalist Christianity versus scientific modernism, management versus labor, native-born versus new immigrants, white versus black, and idealism versus disillusionment.

Racial tensions increased as large numbers of African Americans left the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by World War I. This “Great Migration,” which accelerated after 1915 in response to floods and the destruction of much of the cotton crop by the boll weevil, increased competition between whites and blacks in northern cities for jobs and housing. Beginning in 1917 and reaching a peak during the Red Summer of 1919, white-on-black violence occurred in a number of northern cities, and continuing competition for housing spurred greater racial segregation in the North. Thus began “the Rise of the Ghetto,” which, somewhat ironically, produced at least some positive cultural consequences such as the literary and artistic movement that came to be known as the Harlem Renaissance.

The Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression completely altered the mood of the American people from heedless optimism to strong pessimism and a loss of confidence in our business leaders and the capitalist system itself. It took the political savvy, can-do attitude and willingness to experiment on the part of Franklin Roosevelt to restore confidence and put the nation on the path to economic recovery. The liberalism of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal drew on earlier progressive ideas and represented a multifaceted approach to the causes and effects of the Great Depression, using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy. The reform efforts of the New Deal transformed the United States into a limited welfare state. Although the New Deal did not completely overcome the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and agencies that endeavored to make society and individuals more secure, and it helped foster a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.

Roosevelt’s New Deal policies drastically altered the role of the federal government, making it a permanent presence in the lives of its citizens and the guarantor of both social security and economic prosperity. The experience of coping with the depression temporarily discredited the “trickle down” economic policies of the 1920s and gave birth to a new approach that became known as Keynesian economics.

Debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests intensified during World War I as President Wilson tried to decide whether to remain neutral and pursue a “peace without victory” or enter the conflict. After obtaining congressional approval to declare war in order to “make the world safe for democracy,” Wilson not only failed to negotiate a peace treaty based on the principles he had enunciated in his Fourteen Points speech, he stubbornly defended the treaty he had helped negotiate despite strong opposition to accepting the commitments entailed in Article X of the League of Nations charter. When the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, debate over the nation’s role in the world subsided and, for almost two decades the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, while maintaining U.S. isolationism. It was only the involvement of the United States in World War II, which had been opposed by most Americans prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, which finally vaulted the United States into global political and military prominence, and transformed both American society and the relationship between the United States and the rest of the world.

Mass mobilization to supply troops for the war effort and a workforce on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socio-economic positions. Wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values. The United States and its allies achieved victory over the Axis powers through a combination of factors, including allied political and military cooperation, industrial production, technological and scientific advances, and popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals. The dominant American role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, combined with the war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

MODULE A 1898 to 1916

7.1 An Empire for Liberty: Roots of American Imperialism [1867 to 1898]

Ever since the 1790's, U.S. foreign policy had been centered on expanding westward, protecting U.S. interests abroad, and limiting foreign influences in the Americas. The booming post-civil war economy created the basis for a major shift in U.S relations with the rest of the world

Manifest Destiny vs Imperialism

Reasons for Imperialism:

Religious

Ideological

Political |

Economic

Alfred Thayer Mahan | 1890

Columbian Exposition | 1893

Frederick Jackson Turner | 1893

7.2 A Splendid Little War [1898]

The Spanish-American War only lasted 100 days, cost the United States almost nothing in terms of casualties and brought the country significant gains in territory, turning the former set of colonies into an empire of her own.

Jose Marti and Cube Libre

Causes of the Spanish American War [H.E.Y. Cuba!]

Humanitarian

Economic

Role of Yellow Journalism | Hearst vs. Pulitzer

Remember the Maine | February 15, 1898

7.3 The Arc of Empire: America in China, the Philippines and Panama

Devoting equal attention to Asian and American perspectives, the long arc of conflict from the Philippines to Vietnam showcases American ambition, ascendance, and ultimate defeat.

1898 | Spanish American War - (Territorial acquisitions: Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines)

1899 | Open Door Policy | Spheres of influence- China

1900 | Boxer Rebellion- China

1900-03 | The Philippine Insurrection

1903-14 | Panama Canal

1904 | Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

7.4 Creating a Culture of Reform during Progressive Movement [1870-1920]

America's transformation into a diverse, urban, affluent was accompanied by extraordinary public-spiritedness as reformers--frightened by class conflict and the breakdown of gender relations embarked on a crusade to remake other Americans in their own image.

Why did the Progressive movement happen in the 1890's?

The THREE main strands of the Progressivism

The targets of Progressive Reformers (Optimism and possibility of improving society)

The geography of progressivism (where did the Progressive reformers do their work?)

Social Gospel

7.5 Muckrakers: Exposing Scandal and Inspiring Reform

The birth of investigative journalism in America has its roots in the turn of the century, news reporting and monthly magazines collaborations to creating a new kind of serialized exposés of corporate, labor, and political corruption.

Upton Sinclair

Jacob Riis

Ida Tarbell

Ida Wells-Barnett

Lincoln Steffens

7.6 Theodore Roosevelt's Bully Pulpit

During a tumultuous time when the nation was coming unseamed and reform was in the air, Theodore Roosevelt pushes the government to shed its laissez-faire attitude toward robber barons, corrupt politicians, and corporate exploiters of our natural resources.

TR's Square Deal

Consumer Protection

Labor

Conservation

Corporate Reform

7.8 William Howard Taft: The Travails of a Progressive Conservative

President Taft's vision of a vigorous federal role in promoting the public interest inspired his progressive policies proving to be much more than a mere interlude between the progressive presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Taft the Trust Buster
Payne-Aldrich Tariff
The Ballinger-Pinchot Affair
One and done

7.9 The Transformation of American Democracy: Teddy Roosevelt and Election of 1912

The dazzling political circus of the hard-fought election of 1912 between Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson forever transformed the nation's political landscape.

The role of primaries
Republican William Howard Taft | Incumbent
Bull Moose Party | Teddy Roosevelt's New Nationalism
Democrats | Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom
Socialists | Eugene V Debs

7.10 Wilsonian Progressivism at Home 1913-1921

Wilson built on TR's notion of an expanded presidency. He led the charge to attack the "triple wall of privilege": the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.

Underwood Tariff | 1913
Sixteenth Amendment | 1913
Federal Reserve Act | 1913
Clayton Anti-Trust Act | 1914
Federal Trade Commission | 1914

Democracy in Action: Progressives in Government

City Reforms

State Reforms

Federal Reforms

7.11 Blood at the Root: Race, Reaction and Reform in Progressive Era [1880 – 1917]

Recognizing race was the primary blind spot of the Progressive Movement whites inflicted ruthless brutality and violence when legal discrimination did not sufficiently subordinate blacks

Booker T. Washington | Atlanta Compromise | Tuskegee Institute | 1881

Ida Wells-Barnett | Southern Horrors and Other Writings | 1895

“Strange Fruit” - Lynchings

W.E.B. Dubois | The Talented Tenth | 1903

NAACP | 1909

7.12 With Courage and Cloth: Suffrage Battles in the Progressive Era

Women's suffrage movement, exposing grit, fiery determination, and radical tactics as a new group of young women emerged splitting split into two camps

Susan B. Anthony | Carrie Chapman Catt

The National American Woman Suffrage Association | 1890

Woman Suffrage Procession | Inez Milholland | 1913

The National Woman's Party | Alice Paul | 1916

The "Silent Sentinels" | 1916

Jeanette Rankin | 1916

MODULE B 1900 to 1914

7.13 New Directions in Foreign Policy [1900 to 1914]

Wilson hated war and wanted American foreign policy to be fair and just to all. Conditions in Latin America, however, forced this peaceful president to take military action. Notably, he ordered the US Army to chase Pancho Villa in Mexico.

Moralistic Diplomacy in Mexico
Pancho Villa
Europe 1914
America 1914

7.14 Thunder Across the Sea: Europe and the Outbreak of World War I [1914]

After years growing nationalism and competition in Europe – a jostling for power and position, rivalries playing out over the acquisition of colonies and overseas territories eventually plunge Europe into the savage conflict that would redraw the map of the continent—and the globe.

M.A. I.N Causes of World War I

Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Gavrilo Principe and the Black Hand
Mobilization of Alliances

7.15 U.S. Entry into World War I - Making the World Safe for Democracy [1917 to 1919]

Entering World War I in response to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, Wilson turned America's participation into a fervent ideological crusade for democracy that successfully stirred the public to a great voluntary war effort, but at some cost to traditional civil liberties.

United States position of Neutrality 1914 to 1917
Wilson 1916| “He Kept us out of the War”
German Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
The Sussex pledge (May 4, 1916)
The Zimmerman Telegram

7.16 A Call to Arms: Mobilizing America for World War I

The colossal mobilization effort required to fight a war across two oceans and three continents-and to do so it had to build, equip and transport a military to distant and disparate fronts.

Selective Service Act [Planning for the war]

Mobilization | African Americans “Harlem Hell Fighters” | Women | Native Americans

Financing the War [Sale of Liberty Bonds]

George Creel [Committee on Public Information] and Herbert Hoover [Food Administration]

Bernard Baruch [War Industries] | Promote efficiency and eliminate waste

7.17 Justice at War: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights During the Great War [1917-1919]

President Wilson turned America’s participation in World War I into a fervent ideological crusade for democracy leading to the clash of individual rights and national security under the Espionage Act during WWI

Espionage and Sedition Acts 1917

6,000 arrests | 2,000 prosecutions | 1,500 convictions

Eugene V. Debs [Socialist]

Charles T. Schenck [Socialist]

7.18 The Post War Dream: Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order

The place of internationalism in American politics, swept away the old view that isolationism was the cause of Wilson's failure and revealing the role of competing visions of internationalism and the eventual rejection of collective security as a panacea for Global conflict.

Collective Security

Wilson’s The Fourteen Points (January 8, 1918)

Point #14 the League of Nations

Interventionists /Internationalists [Liberal]

Isolationist [Conservative]

7.19 The Betrayal of Great Expectations [1919]

Questioning the wisdom of participation in a war that had caused many American deaths combined with stories of Allied greed and desire for revenge disillusioned many who thought that the war had been fought to “make the world safe for democracy”

The Treaty of Versailles: Military Restrictions | Territorial loses | War Guilt Clause | League of Nations
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge [Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee]
Internationalist [The 48 Senators that support Wilson and the Treaty]
Reservationists [The 32 Senators that could support the Treaty, but had reservations]
Irreconcilables [The 16 Senators that would never support the Treaty] Borah and Johnson

Module C 1919to 1939

7.20 Anything Goes: America in the Roaring Twenties

The seductive glitter of 1920s America was, from jazz, flappers, and wild all- night parties to the birth of Hollywood produced a dizzying array of writers, musicians, and film stars

Culture of the 1920s | A shared cultural identity
Science and Technology | Invention and Innovation
Consumerism | Advertising and Installment Buying
Literary Developments | Authors and Agitators
The Modern Woman | Suffragettes and Flappers Margaret Sanger

7.21 The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America’s Great Migration

The decades-long migration of black citizens who fled the South for northern and western cities seeking political asylum in their own country—reshaped culture and politics, North and South, and set in motion the current racial challenges and disparities

Internal Migration... it’s about **M**obility **A**vailability and **P**ossibility

1900: Nearly **9 million** African Americans live in the United States and nearly **10%** live in the **South**

1940 Nearly **13 million** African Americans live in the United States and **40%** now live in the **North**

Case Study: Chicago Race Riot of 1919

Between 1900 and 19**70**, nearly **7** million African Americans migrate north

7.22 Rhapsodies in Black: The Cultural Awakening of the Harlem Renaissance

A cultural awakening in Harlem captivated the imagination of writers, artists, intellectuals transcending regional and racial boundaries to produce an impressive range of literature, music, dance and theater

Case Study: Harlem Renaissance

Jazz artists of the 1920s | Duke Ellington, Bessie Smith, and Louis Armstrong

African American authors | Langston Hughes

Rise of Black Nationalism | Marcus Garvey (UNIA)

7.23 One Hundred Percent American: The Rebirth and Decline of the Ku Klux Klan

In the 1920s, a revived Ku Klux Klan burst into prominence as a self-styled defender of American values, a magnet for white Protestant community formation, and a would-be force in state and national politics - highlighting the racial and religious intolerance.

The second Red Scare [1917-1919]

A Mitchell Palmer

Red Summer: The Summer of 1919

KKK: Massachusetts vs Mississippi

KKK: March on Washington [March of 1925]

7.24 Guarding the Golden Door: American Immigration Policy [1907-1927]

An undercurrent of xenophobia and discrimination fuels the Federal Government's restrictionist efforts to curb immigration and define who is and is not an American

Literacy Test Act (1917)

Emergency Quota Act of 1921

Quota Act of 1924

National Origins Plan

7.25 Last Call— The Rise and Fall of Prohibition

Prohibition initiated an unprecedented degree of government interference in the private lives of Americans changed the country forever.

Volstead Act

Al Capone and Organized Crime

Amendment #18 (1919)

Amendment #21 (1933)

7.26 Summer for the Gods: The Scopes Trial and the Debate Over Science and Religion

In the summer of 1925 the Scopes trial pitted William Jennings Bryan and the anti-Darwinists against a teacher named John Scopes into a famous debate over science, religion, and their place in public education.

The Butler Act

The ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union)

John Scopes

Clarence Darrow (an agnostic) vs. **William Jennings Bryan** (a fundamentalist)

7.27 Big Business, Black Fords and Easy Credit

Conservative Republicans sought to serve the public good, less by direct government action and more through cooperation with big business.

Conservative Presidents of the 1920s | Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover

Lochner vs. New York (1905)

Muller v. Oregon (1908)

Adkins v. Children's Hospital (1923)

7.28 Prosperity Lost -The Economic Boom and Bust of the 1920s

Post-war changes in the global financial markets transformed the world economy, examines the role of boosters and politicians in promoting speculation, and describes in detail the disastrous aftermath of the 1929 panic.

Prosperity L.O.S.T - The booming period of rapid economic expansion during the roaring twenties hid significant structural problems, which led to the notorious stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Lack of Banking regulation

Overproduction

Stock Market Speculation

Tariffs

7.29 American Exodus: The Dust Bowl Migration

The Dust Bowl migration was part of a larger heartland diaspora that sent more than a million Oklahomans, Arkansans, Texans, and Missourians seeking opportunities in California

Drought during the Dust Bowl

Debt and Dispossession during the Dust Bowl

Dislocation during the Dust Bowl

Image is worth 1000 Words: Dorothea Lange (Migrant Mother)

7.30 Electing FDR: The New Deal Campaign of 1932

With the landmark election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932, decades of Republican ascendancy gave way to a half century of Democratic dominance. It was nothing less than a major political realignment, as the direction of federal policy shifted from conservative to liberal and liberalism itself was redefined in the process.

25% Unemployment | Economic distress
Republican incumbent Herbert Hoover
Democratic challenger Franklin D Roosevelt and reform
1932 Electoral Results | Roosevelt 472- Hoover 59
1932 Popular Vote | Roosevelt 57.4%- Hoover 39.7%

7.31 Bold Experimentation – FDR and the First 100 Days

The existential fear that gripped a world defined by the collapse of capitalism and the rise of competing dictatorship help create a new national state to manage capitalism and assert global power

First 100 Days | FDR's "Brain Trust"
The First New Deal 1933-1935
Relief | Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)
Recovery | Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933)
Reform | Social Security Act (1935)

7.32 FDR v. The Constitution: The Court-Packing Fight and the Triumph of Democracy [1937]

In February 1937, Roosevelt promoted an audacious plan to expand the Court to fifteen justices—and to "pack" the new seats with liberals who shared his belief in a "living" Constitution.

Schechter Poultry vs United States (1935)
United States vs Butler (1936)
The Court Packing Plan of 1937
70|6|15

7.33 Voices of Protest: Huey Long, Father Coughlin and Challenges to the New Deal

Two great demagogues United States Senator Huey P. Long from Louisiana and Charles E. Coughlin, a Catholic priest from an industrial suburb near Detroit parallel rise together in the early years of the Great Depression to become the two most successful leaders of national political dissidence of their era.

Huey P. Long
Charles E. Coughlin
Dr. Francis Townsend (Old Age Pension Clubs)
American Liberty League (1934)

7.34 New Deal or Raw Deal? FDR's Legacy

Facing the gravest crisis since the Civil War, FDR used his cagey political instincts and ebullient temperament to pull off an astonishing conjuring act that lifted the country and saved both democracy and capitalism.

The Great Depression fundamentally reshapes role of government
Creates security in the system to change the length and harshness of business cycle
Changes the expectations about what government could and should do; Depression Era Images

MODULE D 1930 to 1941

7.35 Those Angry Days - American Foreign Policy Between the Wars [1919 to 1929]

The rancorous internal squabbles that gripped the United States Debate over American intervention in World War II—a bitter, sometimes violent clash of personalities and ideas that divided the nation and ultimately determined the fate of the free world.

1921 Washington Disarmament Conference
1924 The Dawes Plan
1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact
1929 Good Neighbor Policy
1930's Pan-Americanism

7.36 The Shadow of War – Aggressors on the March [1931 to 1941]

"Appeasement' of the dictators, symbolized by the ugly word Munich, turned out to be merely surrender on the installment plan. It was like giving a cannibal a finger in the hope of saving an arm."

1931 Japan invades Manchuria | Hoover-Stimson Doctrine
1933 London Economic Conference
1935 US Passes first Neutrality Act
1938 German invasion of the Sudetenland| 1939 Munich Conference (Appeasement)
1939 Hitler/Stalin Non -Aggression Pact

7.37 Those Angry Days – Storm Cellar Neutrality, 1933 to 1940

"Storm-cellar neutrality proved to be tragically shortsighted. America falsely assumed that the decision for peace or war lay in its own hands, not in those of the satanic forces already unleashed in the world."

Spanish Civil War (1936)
Neutrality Acts (1936 to 1939)
FDR "Arsenal of Democracy" speech (1939)
America First Committee (September 1940)
Selective Service and Training Act (September 1940)
Destroyer-Bases Deal (September 1940)

7.38 And War Came, December 7th 1941

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, stunned virtually everyone in the United States military. Japan's carrier-launched bombers found Pearl Harbor totally unprepared.

The Four Freedoms Speech (January 1941)
Lend-Lease (April 1941)
Embargo of 1941
Atlantic Conference and the Atlantic Charter (August 1941)
Pearl Harbor Attack December 7th 1941

7.39 A Call to Arms: Mobilizing America for World War II

The colossal mobilization effort required to fight a war across two oceans and three continents—and to do so it had to build and equip a military to create, outfit, transport, and supply huge armies, navies, and air forces on so many distant and disparate fronts.

Selective Service Act [first peacetime draft]
Mobilization | African Americans “Tuskegee Airman” | Women | Native Americans
Financing the War [Sale of Liberty Bonds]
War Production Board [WPB] and Office of Price Administration
Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) | The Manhattan Project

7.40 Justice at War : Executive Order #9066

Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the forced relocation and incarceration of over 100,000 Japanese American, proving once again that civil liberties are not absolute

Executive Order #9066 | Internment Camps | 120,000
American Civil Liberties Union
Fred Korematsu
Korematsu v United States (1944)
442nd Regimental Combat Team

7.41 Endgame, 1945: The Final Chapter of World War II

As the war concludes a buoyant time of grand expectations and an unprecedented faith in our government, and our leaders is embodied in an optimistic spirit about the post war world.

Battle of Midway | June 3-6 1942

D-Day | June 6, 1944

Victory in Europe | May 8

Bombing of Hiroshima | August 6, 1945

Bombing of Nagasaki | August 9, 1945

Victory in Japan | August 14, 1945

Servicemen's Readjustment Act | 1944

The United Nations | 1945