

Exercise walk-through

7.12

World War II: Mobilization

AP United States History

The Second World War

Americans viewed the war as a fight for the **survival of freedom and democracy** against fascist aggression – a framing that shaped what the government could ask of its citizens, and what they asked back.

Mass mobilization

is the hinge of the period: it helped end the Great Depression and changed the society that fought the war.

What the war did that the New Deal could not

the New Deal in the 1930s

relief, recovery and reform. It cushioned the collapse and rewrote the rules, but unemployment stayed high through the decade

war production, 1941–45

government orders on a scale no peacetime programme had attempted – **mass mobilization** helped **end** the Depression

what outlived both

the **reform** column: Social Security, federal deposit insurance, the right to organise a union

the claim to argue

lasting institutions changed economic and political life, even though the New Deal did not end the Depression

Distinguish New Deal relief and reform from wartime mobilisation. Compare their aims and effects using specific evidence.

The Second World War, continued

Victory came through **Allied cooperation**, industrial capacity, and technological advantage, ending with the use of atomic weapons against Japan.

Mass mobilization changed American society

how Americans saw it	a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist aggression
mass mobilization	helped end the Great Depression – war production did what the New Deal had not
women and minorities	mobilisation and military service opened opportunities to improve their status, though wartime gains were often reversed after 1945
migration	from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased to meet labour demand
Japanese Americans	forcibly interned – the period's clearest case of wartime rights denied
after the war	a unilateral foreign policy after WWI had rejected the League; after WWII the United States led the institutions instead

The war's domestic effects are as examinable as its diplomacy. Note both the opening of opportunity **and** its partial reversal.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what mass mobilization did and the role of the industrial base. [2]

2.2 State the opportunities mobilization provided and the CED's limit on them. [2]

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2.1

- it helped end the Great Depression; the strong industrial base played a pivotal role by equipping and provisioning allies and U.S. troops

2.2 State the opportunities mobilization provided and the CED's limit on them. [2]

2.2

- opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions, for the war's duration

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Wartime experiences challenged civil liberties.

(a) State the CED's example.

[2]

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[2]

(a)

- the internment of Japanese Americans

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Wartime experiences challenged civil liberties.

(b) State the CED's description of policy towards Mexican immigration.

[1]

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[1]

(b)

- contradictory

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The industrial base won the war partly by equipping and provisioning

[1]

☐

A allies and millions of U.S. troops

B U.S. troops only

C civilians only

D enemy forces

3.2 The opportunities for women and minorities are described as lasting

[1]

☐

A for the war's duration

B permanently

C for a decade

D for one year

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3.2 A

- for the war's duration

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A war produces both an advance in opportunity and a loss of civil liberties.

(a) State the CED's examples of each.

[1]

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(a)

- opportunities for women and minorities; the internment of Japanese Americans

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A war produces both an advance in opportunity and a loss of civil liberties.

(b) Explain why both belong in one account.

[2]

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(b) Explain why both belong in one account.

[2]

(b)

- both were produced by the same mobilisation, so an account of either alone misdescribes what the war did at home