

Exercise walk-through

World War II: Mobilization ■ 7.12

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what mass mobilization did to the Depression
- state the role of the industrial base
- state the opportunities and the debates mobilization produced
- state what happened to Japanese Americans

Method — Ending the Depression

The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, which 7.10 records the New Deal as not having done.

Method — The industrial base

The country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops. Supplying allies is named alongside supplying its own forces.

Method — Opportunities and debates

Mobilization provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. “For the war's duration” is a limit the CED states explicitly.

Method — Internment

Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans. Migration from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased **in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.**

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what mass mobilization did and the role of the industrial base.

Solution 2.1

Method: The industrial base

Worked steps

it helped end the Great Depression **B1**; the strong industrial base played a pivotal role by equipping and provisioning allies and U.S. troops **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the opportunities mobilization provided and the CED's limit on them.

Solution 2.2

Method: Opportunities and debates

Worked steps

opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions **B1**, for the war's duration **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Wartime experiences challenged civil liberties.

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

Solution 2.3

Method: Internment

Worked steps

(a) the internment of Japanese Americans **B2**. (b) contradictory **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The industrial base won the war partly by equipping and provisioning

A allies and millions of U.S. troops

B U.S. troops only

C civilians only

D enemy forces

Solution 3.1

Method: The industrial base

A allies and millions of U.S. troops



B U.S. troops only

C civilians only

D enemy forces

Worked steps

A. allies and troops.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The opportunities for women and minorities are described as lasting

A for the war's duration

B permanently

C for a decade

D for one year

Solution 3.2

Method: Opportunities and debates

A for the war's duration



B permanently

C for a decade

D for one year

Worked steps

A. for the war's duration.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State the CED's examples of each.
- (b) Explain why both belong in one account.

Solution 3.3

Method: Internment

Worked steps

(a) opportunities for women and minorities; the internment of Japanese Americans **B1**. (b) both were produced by the same mobilisation **B1**, so an account of either alone misdescribes what the war did at home **B1**.