

## Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why did women enter the work force?

What resulted in EO882?

Why were there insufficient agricultural workers during this time?

Focus Question: How did the war change America at home?

# Ch11.2 The Home Front

Wartime America saw industries gearing up to produce military goods.

- With men joining the ..... in huge numbers, women stepped into jobs in businesses and factories.
- Unlike the past,
  - ..... worked in both light and heavy industries.
  - Married and older women worked.

Wartime changes to the workforce had long-lasting effects.

- Women earned paychecks and ..... knowledge and experience.
- Future generations benefited from new opportunities.
- Day-care options for ..... expanded.
- African Americans hoped for similar job opportunities, but were disappointed.
  - Leaders called for a “..... V” campaign.
    - Victory against fascism abroad
    - Victory against discrimination at home
  - Yet many ....., including those in the government and the military, remained segregated.
  - Labor leader **A. Phillip Randolph** urged Roosevelt to end discrimination in government-funded training, employment, and military service.
  - Under pressure, FDR issued **Executive Order** .....
    - Assured fair hiring practices in government jobs
  - Such victories set the stage for the civil rights ..... to come.

Migration patterns changed as people moved across the country—especially to cities—seeking jobs in wartime industries.

- Bracero program
  - To alleviate the loss of workers in rural areas, Mexican ..... were brought in to work on American farms.
  - Agricultural industries would continue to hire ..... labor in the West for years to come.

Population changes and racial tensions at times triggered .....

- Urban .....
- Zoot suit attacks
- Despite this, African Americans and Mexican Americans continued to contribute to the war effort.

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What triggered Japanese Americans being interned during the war?

Describe *Korematsu v US 1944*:

What sort of efforts did Americans make on a personal level?

Wartime fears also led to ..... against Americans from Germany, Italy, and Japan.

- In time, suspicion focused on ..... Americans.
- They were targeted for a combination of reasons.
  - Racism
  - Lack of political clout
  - Their fewer numbers and relative isolation
- By executive order, more than ..... Japanese Americans were forced to sell their homes and belongings.
- They were then sent to isolated internment .....
- They remained in the camps for the rest of the war.
- Some Japanese Americans went to court to fight for their civil liberties. Their efforts failed.
- ***Korematsu v. United States (1944)***

The Facts	The Issue	The Decision
<p>In 1942, FDR ordered that select people could be banned from war zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The army relocated Japanese Americans on the West Coast to internment camps.</li><li>• Fred Korematsu was arrested for resisting the army's orders.</li></ul>	<p>Korematsu argued that he was denied ..... protection under the law because he was a Japanese American</p>	<p>The court held that the military order was justified for ..... reasons.</p>

The war effort had a huge effect on the economy.

- The national ..... skyrocketed.
- ..... increased.
- Wages and prices were controlled.
- As industries cranked out military goods, consumer goods became .....

Americans made many sacrifices, looking toward victory.

- Americans were urged to do all they could to support the war effort, and they responded to the call.
  - Shopped with ..... books
  - Bought ..... bonds
  - Planted victory gardens
  - Collected scrap metal and other materials

## Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:

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