

Bell Ringer & Vocab

What
freedom(s)
are
important to
you?

Content Vocab

Four Freedoms Speech

Hemispheric Defense Zone

Atlantic Charter

Pearl Harbor

Roosevelt

Academic Vocab

Neutral

Embargo

A painting depicting a group of American soldiers in World War II uniforms. In the foreground, a soldier in the center holds a rifle, looking off to the side. To his left, another soldier stands with his hands on his hips. In the background, a tank is visible with several soldiers standing on top of it. The scene is set outdoors with smoke and fire in the background.

America Enters World War 2

Lil' Hitler

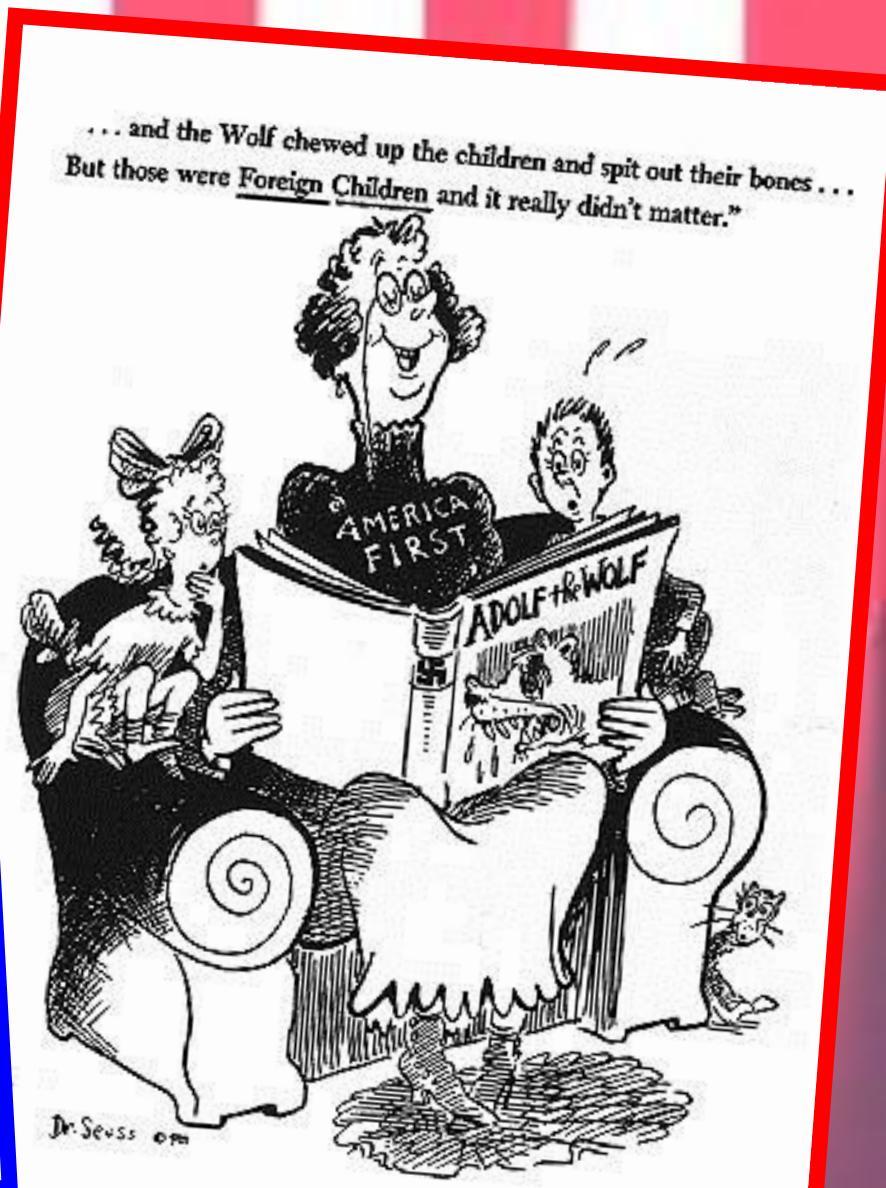


- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-axJTzj0VU>

[adult swim]



"Ho hum! When he's finished pecking down that last tree he'll quite likely be tired."

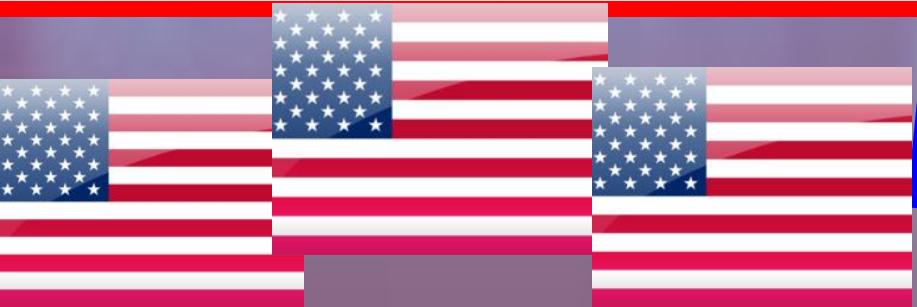


... and the Wolf chewed up the children and spit out their bones . . .
But those were Foreign Children and it really didn't matter."

What is Dr. Seuss saying?

US Wants to Remain Neutral

- Two days after Britain and France declared war against Germany, President Roosevelt declared the United States neutral.



America Needs the \$



- The Neutrality Act of 1939 allowed warring countries to buy weapons from the United States as long as they paid cash and carried the arms away on their own ships.
- President Roosevelt used a loophole in the Neutrality Act of 1939 and sent 50 old American destroyers to Britain in exchange for the right to build American bases on British-controlled islands

Limited Aid to the Allies

- After the German invasion of France and the rescue of Allied forces at Dunkirk, American public opinion changed to favor limited aid to the Allies.



- The **America First Committee** opposed any American intervention or aid to the Allies.
- President Roosevelt ran for an unprecedented third term as president in the election of 1940. Both Roosevelt and the Republican candidate, Wendell Willkie, said they would keep the United States neutral but assist the Allied forces. Roosevelt won by a large margin.

Roosevelt's goal

- In 1940 Roosevelt is re-elected president for a 3rd term
- Roosevelt's **primary** goal was to help Britain and its allies defeat Germany.





Roosevelt

Four Freedoms Speech

- In an address to Congress on January 6, 1941, President Roosevelt delivered one of the most famous speeches in American history.
- The Four Freedoms speech was an expression of the president's vision in which the American ideals of individual liberties were extended throughout a world already engaged in war.
- Roosevelt ended the speech with a description of four essential human freedoms
- Rockwell raised \$130,000,000 for war bonds

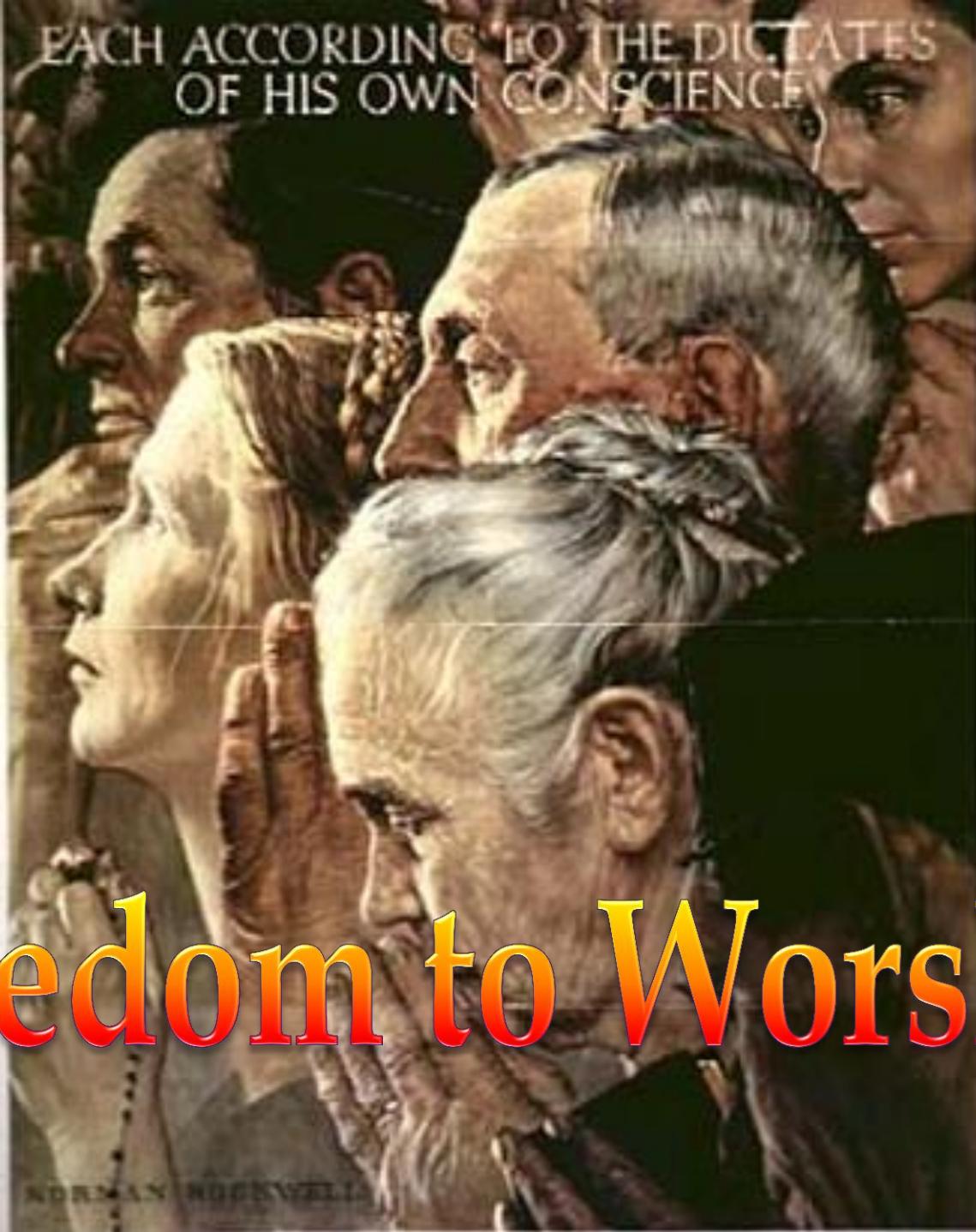
**Guess what each of
The Freedoms are**

Freedom of Speech



EACH ACCORDING TO THE DICTATES
OF HIS OWN CONSCIENCE

Freedom to Worship

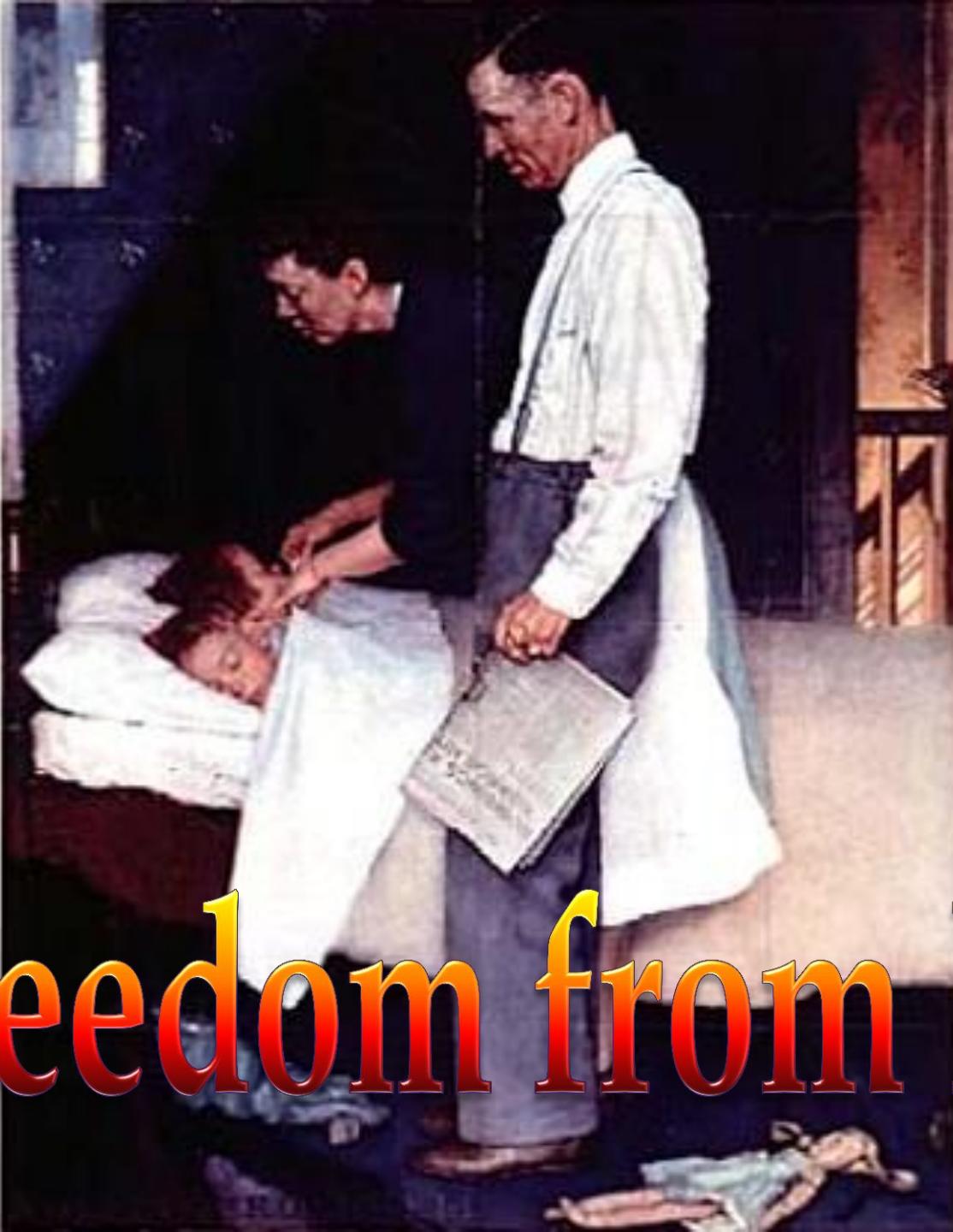


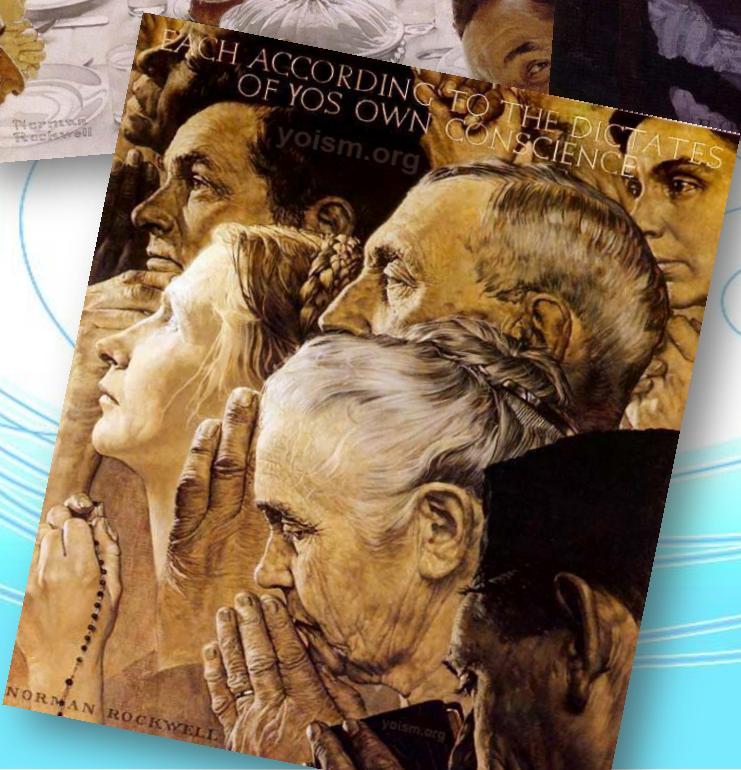
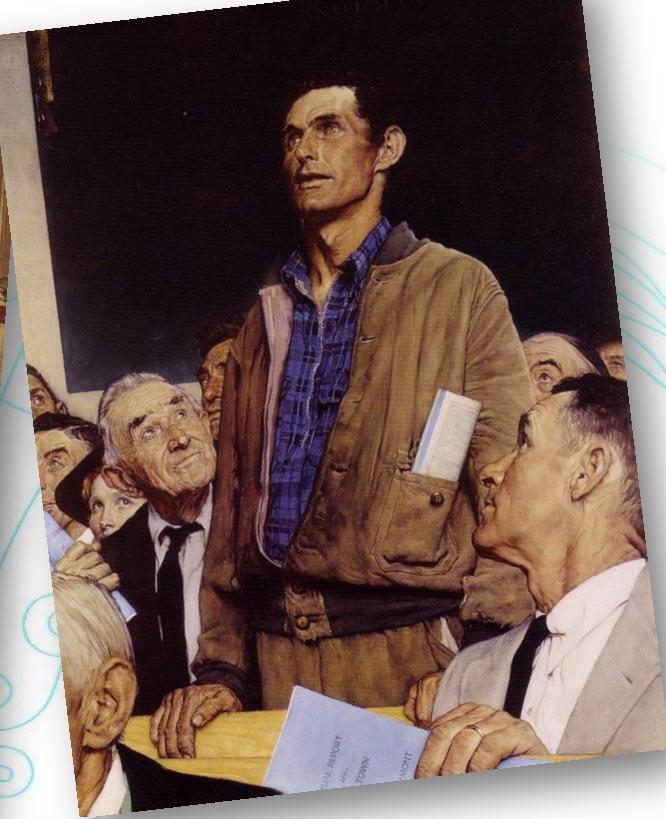


Freedom from Want

FREEDOM TO SUPERSIZE IT.

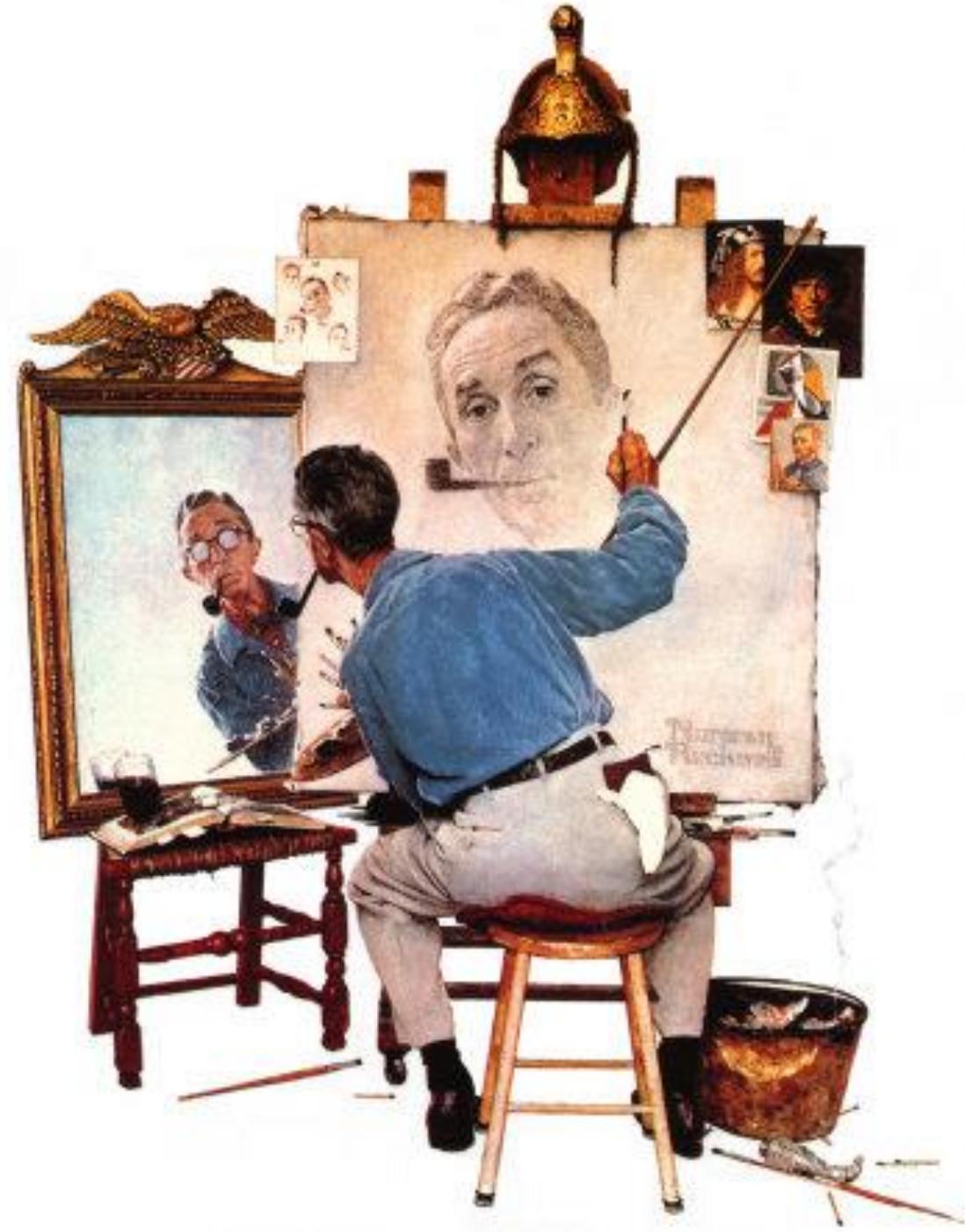
Freedom from Fear





Other Famous Rockwell Paintings

<http://www.nrm.org/thinglink/>



Norman Rockwell, a Biography

By 1943, the paintings of Norman Rockwell were recognized and loved by almost everyone in the United States. Americans had seen Rockwell's art on the cover of the *Saturday Evening Post*, a weekly magazine read by millions. Norman Rockwell was born on February 3, 1894 in New York City and studied at the New York School of Art. He enlisted in the Army at the beginning of World War I and served as a military artist.



In 1916, at age 22, he painted his first cover for the *Saturday Evening Post*. Over the next 47 years he painted 321 covers as well as illustrations for many other national magazines.

When World War II broke out Rockwell wanted to help his country, but he was too old to fight. Norman and his friend and illustrator Mead Schaeffer talked about how to help. When he heard the president wanted the four Freedoms illustrated, he knew he had found a way to help. The two men went to Washington D. C. with rough sketches of their ideas and spent the day offering their services free to the government. Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, was the first person to reject them. All day they went from office to office ending up at the Office of War Information. An official there told them that "real artists would be doing posters not illustrators."

On the return trip they stopped in Philadelphia to see the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Ben Hibbs loved the idea and told Rockwell "Norman, you've got to do them for us."

It took Rockwell seven months to complete the four paintings, during which time he lost 15 pounds. He repainted *Freedom to Worship* three times before he was happy with it. *Freedom from Fear* and *Freedom of Speech* were painted two times. Rockwell described the creation of the paintings as "serious work which sucked the energy right out of me, leaving me dazed and weary." The **Four Freedoms** paintings appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* in June of 1943. Each week a different freedom was on the cover. Each painting was accompanied by an article about that freedom by a famous American writer.

The American people loved the paintings. Norman Rockwell immediately received more than 70,000 letters of encouragement. A set of small reproductions was given to every person who bought a war bond. President Roosevelt sent a larger set of reproductions and his speech to Congress, leaders in the United Nations, and heads of state around the world.

Norman Rockwell not only helped communicate Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, but the paintings were used to raise money to help pay for the war. World War II was largely paid for by selling war bonds. In 1943-44, \$133 million was raised through the sale of war bonds during a 14-city tour. The materials displayed during that campaign included Rockwell's original paintings.

Four Freedoms Speech

- The Four Freedoms speech was an expression of the president's vision in which the American ideals of individual liberties were extended throughout a world
 - 1. Freedom of speech
 - 2. Freedom of religion
 - 3. Freedom from want
 - 4. Freedom from fear



Four Freedoms Speech

- Roosevelt also proposed an ambitious "lend-lease" program whereby the United States would become the arsenal of democracy by reinforcing Britain
- "We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. That is our purpose and our pledge."*



Edging Toward War

- FDR proposed the **Lend-Lease Act**- the United States could **lend** or **lease** arms to any country considered “vital to the defense of the United States.”
- Passed by Congress



Checking for Understanding

After war is officially declared in Europe what is the United States stance?

- To remain neutral or isolated

Checking for Understanding

What are the Four Freedoms as described by Roosevelt?

1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom of religion
3. Freedom from want
4. Freedom from fear

Checking for Understanding

What was the Lend-Lease Act?

- Lend or Lease arms to any country considered “vital to the defense of the United States.”

Hemispheric Defense Zone

- FDR developed the **hemispheric defense zone**, which declared the western 1/2 of the Atlantic as part of the Western Hemisphere and therefore neutral.
- This allowed Roosevelt to order the U.S. Navy to patrol the western Atlantic Ocean and reveal the location of German submarines to the British.



Atlantic Charter



- In August 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed to the **Atlantic Charter**.
- postwar world of democracy
- nonaggression
- free trade
- economic advancement
- freedom of the seas.

- After a German U-boat fired on a American destroyer
- American ships to follow a “shoot-on-sight” policy toward German submarines.
- Germans torpedoed and sank the American destroyer *Reuben James* in the North Atlantic.



Japan Seeks an Empire

- Japan's attempt to create an empire is conflicting with the U.S. goal of maintaining an open trade policy in Asia



America's Embargo- Oil & Steel

- By July 1941, Japanese aircraft posed a direct threat to the British Empire.
- US responded by freezing all Japanese assets in the US and reducing the amount of oil and steel shipped to Japan.



Checking for Understanding

When Japan threatens the British colonies how does the US respond?

- Place a restriction on oil and steel to Japan

- The Japanese decided to attack resource-rich British and Dutch colonies in Southeast Asia, seize the Philippines, and attack Pearl Harbor.

JAPAN ATTACKS THE UNITED STATES

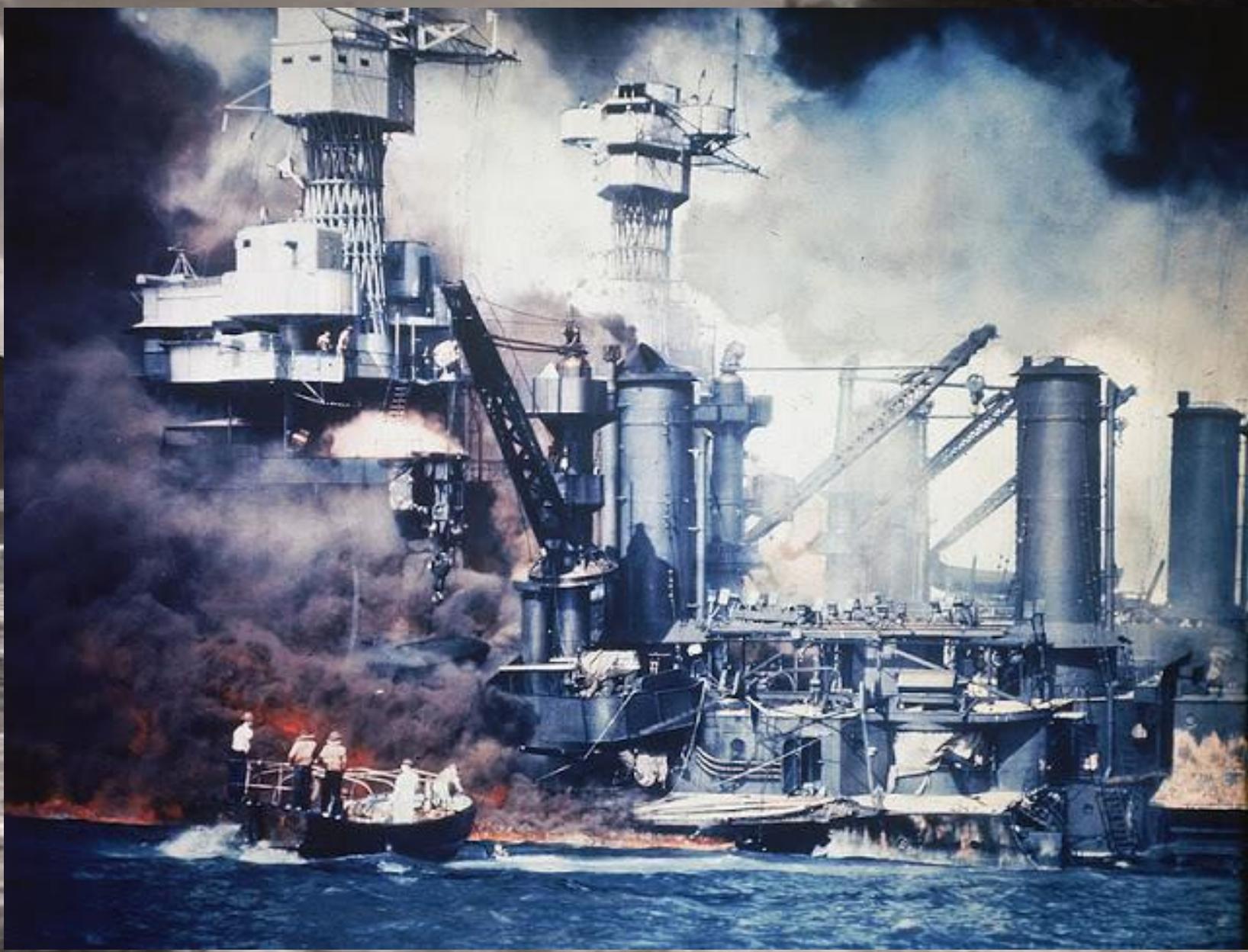


The End of the Nap



Why did Japan pick Pearl Harbor?

- The place they could hurt the U.S. most was at **Pearl Harbor**, where much of the U.S. Pacific fleet was docked.
- Plus invading the mainland was too dangerous







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Japan Attacks the United States

- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, sinking or damaging 21 ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, killing 2,403 Americans, and injuring hundreds more. The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan.
- On December 11, 1941, Japan's allies-Germany and Italy-declared war on the United States.



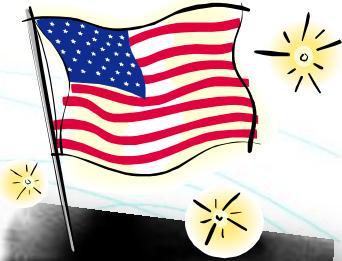
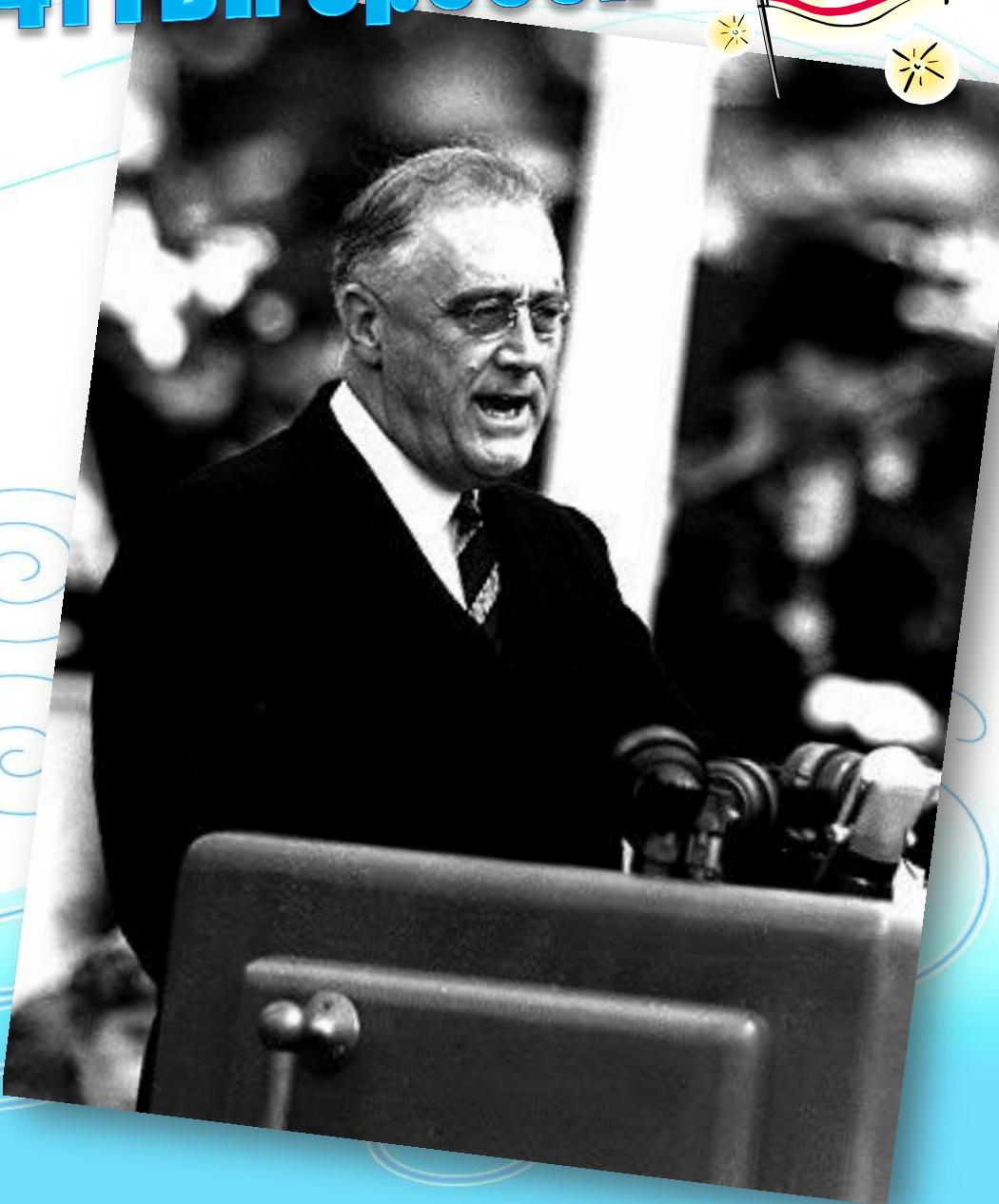


America the story of US: Rise of a superpower
Start at 43:42-53

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s6ty8bztBKg&feature=related>

December 8, 1941 FDR Speech

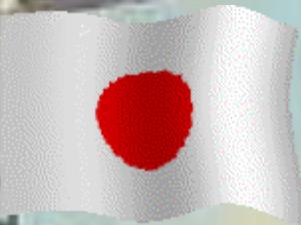
“Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 - A date which will live in infamy – the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.”



Death Toll

Japan

- Less than 100 men
- 29 planes
- 5 midget submarines



United States

- 2,403 servicemen killed
- 1,178 wounded
- 188 planes
- 18 ships (8 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 4 other vessels)



Checking for Understanding

Why does the United States finally enter the war?

- Because Pearl Harbor was bombed by Japan

Compare both of their days of Infamy Speeches



America Enters World War Two



What was America's stance when WWII broke out in Europe in 1939?

What was the Neutrality Act of 1939?

What is the message Dr. Suess is attempting to convey from his political cartoon?

What Famous Speech did FDR propose the Lend Lease Act?

LEND LEASE ACT
"We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. That is our purpose and our pledge." -FDR

What country was the Lend Lease Act designed to provide assistance to the most?

Using the quote above, describe the purpose & assistance the Lend Lease Act provided.



When Japan posed a threat to the British Empire the US responded by placing an embargo on what 2 items to Japan?



What was Japan's Response to the embargo?

12/7/1941
A DATE WHICH WILL LIVE IN INFAMY



How did the US respond to the attack?

What is the message Dr. Suess is attempting to convey from his political cartoon?

What are the common themes running through these speeches? Cite specific examples

What effect do you think each of these speeches had on the nation and/or the rest of the world?

Which speech do you think was more comforting to the American people? Cite specific examples to support your answer

Days that will live in Infamy: 12/7 & 9/11

Directions: Read both speeches from President Roosevelt & Bush in reaction to America's attacks. Then answer the following questions

Newspaper Article



Assignment: Using your notes and other resources write a newspaper article describing how and why the United States entered World War Two.

Requirements: Article must be:

- Historically accurate
- 1 page in length
- include a picture and caption

