



Vintage World War II planes fly over O'ahu, Hawai'i, September 1, 2020.

The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. America declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

Millions of Americans fought in Europe and in the Pacific. The folks back home worked to supply soldiers with what they needed. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt worked for causes she believed in. Pearl Harbor was in the beautiful Territory of Hawai'i. New York City played a key role in the war.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

**Every Citizen
a Soldier**





General Dwight D. Eisenhower encourages troops on June 5, 1944.

Lesson 106

Our American Story

Fighting for Freedom

Though President Wilson had hoped that the Great War would be “the war to end all wars,” sadly it was not. Another war began in the 1930s. Most historians believe this happened because of the many mistakes world leaders made after the Great War. Memories of the Great War made Americans want to stay far away from conflicts overseas. Though the United States had an Army and a Navy, its military forces were not ready to fight another war.

Soon the Great War would have a new name—World War I—and America and the world would be fighting World War II. Looking at maps 24 and 25 in *Maps of America the Beautiful* will be helpful while you read this lesson.

Axis Powers Conquer Other Countries

After the Great War, dictators came to power in Italy, Japan, and Germany. Benito Mussolini gained power in Italy in 1922, the military gained power in Japan in the late 1920s, and Adolf Hitler became dictator of Germany in 1933. They took away freedoms from their own people. They said that their people needed what other countries had. They began trying to gain control of other places. It began like this:

1931 – Japan invaded Manchuria in China.

1935 – Italy invaded Ethiopia in northern Africa.



In April 1931, U.S. Secretary of State Stimson sends a goodwill message to the Emperor of Japan on his birthday. With him is Japanese Ambassador Hirota.

1936 – Germany moved military forces close to its border with France even though the Treaty of Versailles stated that they could not do that. Later that year, Hitler and Mussolini committed their countries to helping each other. Mussolini declared that Berlin, Germany, and Rome, Italy, were the new axis around which the whole world turned. Thus the two nations came to be called the Axis Powers.

1938 – Germany took control of Austria, which is a German-speaking country. They also took control of Czechoslovakia, where many German speakers lived. Hitler's excuse was that he wanted to bring all German-speaking people together. The movie, *The Sound of Music*, depicts the Germans taking control of Austria. That year Italy took control of Albania. The photo at right illustrates the changes that the Axis Powers were making to the world map.

1939 – Germany wanted to take control of Poland. Knowing this, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland announced that if Germany attacked Poland, they would declare war on Germany (for the rest of the unit, we will refer to the United Kingdom as Great Britain). Great Britain and France had been confident that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) would support them against Germany. The world was shocked in August when Germany and the U.S.S.R. announced that they had signed a treaty promising not to attack each other. Actually, Germany and the U.S.S.R. had made a secret deal to divide Poland. When Germany attacked



*Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler
in Munich, Germany, c. 1940*



*On April 12, 1939, Miss Edna Strain
inspects the world map on the floor
of the U.S. Post Office Department
in Washington, D.C.*



Germany invades Poland.

Poland from the west on September 1, the U.S.S.R. prepared to capture eastern Poland. Note: The U.S.S.R. was also called the Soviet Union, the Soviets, or Russia, since Russia was the largest area in the country.

On September 3, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. Another European war had begun.



Woman and children seek safety in an underground tunnel in London.

Britain Fights Back

1940 — Germany conquered Denmark, Norway, and France. Italy declared war on Great Britain and France. The Axis seemed unstoppable. Germany began to bomb the island of Great Britain in the summer of 1940. German planes bombed targets there almost constantly. Night after night, British citizens hid in bomb shelters. The bombs destroyed buildings in many British cities. German bombers damaged or destroyed one-third of the homes in London. Thousands of people died. These attacks on Britain are called the German Blitz.



Frenchman weeps as Germans enter.

Germany's intention was to use the bombings to make Great Britain weak and then to invade the country. However, the British Royal Air Force fought well. The leaders and citizens of Great Britain refused to surrender. They decided to stand firm, no matter what. Germany gave up its plan to invade Great Britain. The British had shown the world that Germany could be stopped.

Later in 1940, Japan became an Axis Power, too. Germany, Italy, and Japan signed an agreement stating that they would come to one another's aid and declare war on any country that declared war on any of them.

American Response

At first only a few countries strongly condemned what the Axis powers were doing. Among them were Great Britain and France. President Roosevelt announced that the United States would remain neutral. However, when Germany invaded Poland, the United States began to sell weapons to Great Britain. American officials were afraid that the United States might have to get involved in the war in Europe, Africa, and the Pacific. They were afraid that Japan might attack the U.S. from the Pacific. Therefore, the U.S. Navy sent its fleet of ships in the Pacific Ocean to Pearl Harbor on the island of O'ahu in the Hawaiian Island chain. They hoped that these ships would prevent Japan from attacking America's West Coast. See satellite image on page 827 and photo of the USS *Arizona* above. The U.S. began to draft men to serve in the military.



USS Arizona leaving the port of Pearl Harbor, 1940

1941 – Roosevelt was inaugurated to serve a third term as president. Germany and Italy conquered southeastern Europe and northern Africa. Hitler changed his mind about joining with the U.S.S.R. Germany invaded the U.S.S.R. in June. Japan took over more and more of Asia.

The United States began what was called a lend-lease program to help Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and China. The U.S. supplied them with ammunition, tanks, airplanes, trucks, and food. Lend-lease was like a loan that those countries didn't have to pay back with money. In other words, these countries didn't have the money to pay for supplies they desperately needed to fight the war, so America helped them.

August 9-10, 1941 – British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met secretly with President Roosevelt on a ship in the Atlantic Ocean. Churchill asked Roosevelt for more help to fight Germany.



Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, Roosevelt's son Elliott



Churchill returns to Great Britain after meeting with Roosevelt.



USS Arizona after Japanese planes bombed it, December 7, 1941

December 7, 1941

December 7, 1941 – On the first Sunday in December 1941, Americans went to church, spent time with their families, and did other activities they usually did on Sunday. They were horrified that day when Japanese military planes attacked U.S. naval and air bases at Pearl Harbor. See USS *Arizona* at left. Over 2,000 people died. Japan also bombed other American military bases and British bases on other islands in the Pacific that day. The next day President Roosevelt called December 7 “a date which will live in infamy.”

On December 8, 1941, the U.S. Congress declared war on Japan. A few days after that, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. Many young American men volunteered for the military and others were drafted. President and Mrs. Roosevelt's son James served in the Marines. Their sons John and Franklin served in the Navy, and their son Elliott joined the Army Air Force.



President Roosevelt signs the Declaration of War.



U.S. bomber pilots on Umnak Island discuss the route to attack the Japanese on Kiska Island. Umnak and Kiska are both in the Aleutian Islands.

The Allies Win Victories

1942 – For most of 1942, Japan continued to gain control of areas in Asia and the Pacific Ocean, while Germany and Italy continued to control Europe and northern Africa. Germany kept trying to conquer the U.S.S.R. However, late in 1942, the Soviet army started pushing the German armies back toward Germany.

At the same time, troops from Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States (these countries were called the Allies) started winning battles in North Africa. American forces also attacked Japanese forces on Guadalcanal Island near Australia. Slowly the Allies began to push Japanese forces back toward Japan. However, Japan attacked Alaska's Aleutian Islands on June 3, 1942. American forces finally pushed the Japanese out 14 months later.



President Roosevelt reviews troops in Casablanca, Morocco, with General George S. Patton (in light-colored uniform).

1943 and Early 1944 – In January 1943, President Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Casablanca, Morocco, to make plans for the war. See photo of Roosevelt with U.S. General George S. Patton at the bottom of page 802.

American officers General Dwight D. Eisenhower and George S. Patton provided strong leadership in North Africa. In May 1943, Allied troops defeated the last German forces there. In July the Allies invaded the Italian island of Sicily. After this, Mussolini lost power in Italy. The new Italian government wanted to surrender to the Allies, but German troops moved in to keep Italy under Axis control. The Allies invaded Italy in September. Meanwhile, American and British planes bombed Germany. These bombings made it hard for Germany to manufacture weapons.

In December 1943, American General Dwight D. Eisenhower became the Supreme Commander of all Allied forces. In late 1943 and early 1944, the United States sent over one million more American troops to Europe. Many of these troops went to Great Britain where they made preparations to bring freedom to the areas the Nazis had taken over. Americans continued to fight the Japanese in the Pacific.



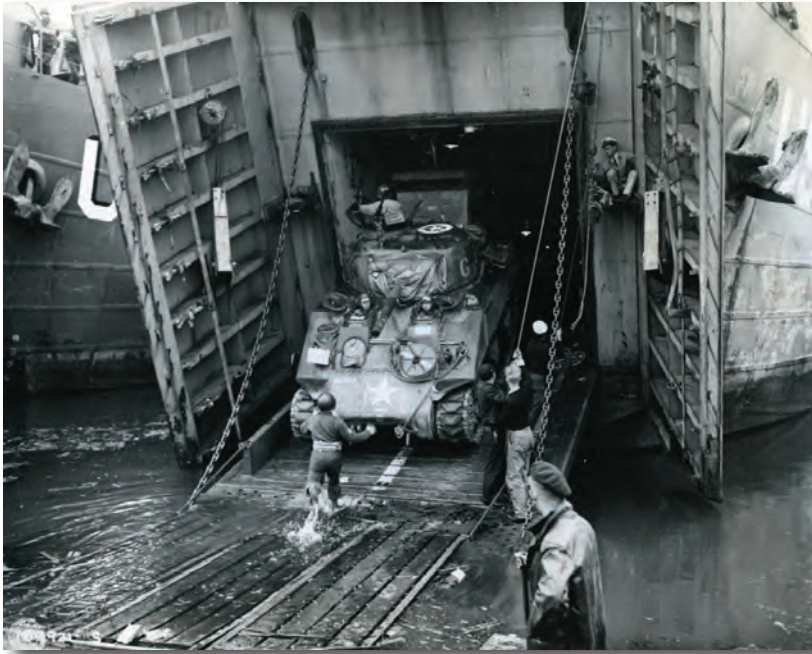
U.S. sailors lie in bunks in the crew quarters of a Landing Ship Tank (LST) bound for North Africa to invade Sicily.



Captain Edward C. Gleed was one of 1,000 pilots trained at a segregated air base in Tuskegee, Alabama, home of Tuskegee Institute, begun by Booker T. Washington.



U.S. Army Signal Corps track aircraft at 1st Island Command Headquarters, New Caledonia, 1943.



Allied planes flew across the English Channel, while troops and supplies, including tanks, sailed across on Landing Ship Tanks (LSTs) to land in Normandy.

D-Day, June 6, 1944

Allied military leaders developed a plan to conquer Germany. First they would invade France (which the Germans were occupying); then they would liberate Paris (capital city of France); and finally they would march toward Germany and conquer it. The Germans knew that the Allies were going to land in France, but the date was top secret. On June 6, 1944, known as D-Day, the first Allied troops crossed the English Channel and landed on beaches on the coast of Normandy in France. Many soldiers lost their lives in the fierce fighting on D-Day and the days after, but the Allies were able to push the German troops back. The Americans and British continued to push forward through France. They freed Paris from German control on August 25. The Allies fought the Germans in Belgium and in the Netherlands in the following weeks.

V-E Day, May 8, 1945

The Allies continued moving toward Germany during the fall of 1944. That November Roosevelt was elected to a fourth term as president. In December the German army pushed against the Allies and created a bulge in the Allied line of troops. This Battle of the Bulge only slowed the Allies down; it did not stop them. The Allies reached Germany on March 7, 1945.

For many months, President Roosevelt had been very ill. As the Allies pushed toward Berlin, he died on April 12 while vacationing in Warm Springs, Georgia. Vice President Harry Truman became president in his place. See photo on page 805. Just over two weeks later, Adolf Hitler died. On May 7, 1945, German commanders surrendered to the Allies. The Allies accepted their surrender the next day. May 8, 1945, was declared Victory in Europe Day, or V-E Day.



Vice President Truman takes the oath of office with his wife and daughter beside him.

The War in the Pacific

At the same time that Americans and other Allies were fighting against Germany in Europe, they were fighting Japanese forces on the other side of the world. The Allies and the Japanese fought on islands in the Pacific Ocean. One of the most brutal battles was on the island of Iwo Jima. The Allies continued pushing Japanese troops back toward Japan.

Marines from the Navajo Nation were crucial to American efforts in the Pacific. Navajo recruits developed a secret code based on their language. The Japanese never broke the code. Of the 540 Navajos who served in the Marines, about 400 were trained to use the code. Navajo Code Talkers participated in every attack the U.S. Marine Corps conducted between 1942 and 1945.

V-J Day, August 14, 1945

In the summer of 1945, American scientists told President Truman about a secret weapon they had invented, the atomic bomb. The scientists told Truman that it had enormous power and that American forces could use it against Japan. President Truman believed that using this weapon would force Japan to

surrender and make the war end. He believed that it would save the lives of many American soldiers.

President Truman decided to use the weapon. On August 6, 1945, an American plane dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Three days later, an American plane dropped another atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan. Tens of thousands of people died in both cities.

Japan surrendered on August 14, in a ceremony on the USS *Missouri*. A Navy chaplain led a prayer. Hundreds of American planes flew over the ship as the sun broke through the clouds. People in Allied countries celebrated Victory over Japan Day, or V-J Day.



*Navajo Code Talkers
Henry Bake and George Kirk*



A famous photograph by Joe Rosenthal inspired artist C. C. Beall to create this poster of Marines raising the American flag at Iwo Jima.

Wesley Notgrass in World War II



Top row: Saint-Lô, France, road in France, grateful French people; Bottom row: Being awarded the Bronze Star, Sunday worship in France, in Germany

A Personal Note

My father-in-law, Wesley Notgrass, was 25 years old, working for a local newspaper, and living with his parents in Tennessee in 1941. A letter from the U.S. government said that he could either volunteer to serve as a soldier or he would be drafted. He volunteered. After training, he spent 1942 and most of 1943 serving in the military in New York City. In October 1943, he was one of the American soldiers who went to England to prepare to invade Europe and defeat the Germans. With other American soldiers, he crossed the English Channel and landed in France on June 7, 1944, the day after D-Day. He served in France and Belgium, celebrated with the grateful citizens of Paris when the Allies liberated it, and rode into Germany with the victorious allies. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his service.

In a sermon Wesley Notgrass preached after the war, he said, “The things that I witnessed making my way through England, France, Belgium, Germany—the terrible things that war can do to a people and to a nation—caused me, not once, but many times to utter a silent prayer: ‘Please, God, don’t let this happen to America.’”

A Devastating War

As the war ended, people around the world learned of the terrible concentration camps the German government had run. Millions of Jews, Romani (often called Gypsies), and others were tortured and killed in the camps. This is known as the Holocaust. As many as 50 million people around the world lost their lives during World War II.

Leaders and citizens in America and other allied countries pulled together to fight in a cause in which almost everyone believed. Americans believed it was their duty to defend their country and to work to free others from oppression. Their beloved President Franklin Roosevelt had voiced it well on January 6, 1941, when he told the U.S. Congress:

We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want . . . everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear . . . anywhere in the world.

**First of all, then, I urge that entreaties and prayers,
petitions and thanksgivings, be made on behalf of all men,
for kings and all who are in authority, so that we may lead
a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and dignity.
This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior.
1 Timothy 2:1-3**

Activities for Lesson 106

We the People – Read “Fireside Chat: On the Declaration of War with Japan,” “D-Day Message,” and “Code Talkers” on pages 186-191.

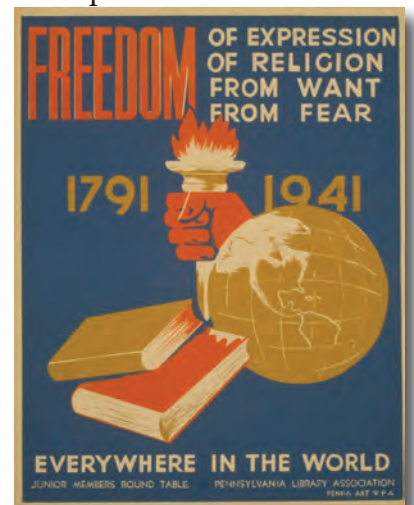
Map Study – Complete the assignments for Lesson 106 on Map 24 and Map 25 in *Maps of America the Beautiful*.

Timeline – In *Timeline of America the Beautiful* next to 1941, write: Japanese planes attack Pearl Harbor.

Student Workbook or Lesson Review – If you are using one of these optional books, complete the assignment for Lesson 106.

Thinking Biblically – In your notebook, compose a prayer for “kings and all those in authority,” according to the command in 1 Timothy 2:1-3.

Literature – Read chapter 6 in *Blue Willow*.



HER AMERICA

Must Stay Free!

World War II poster encouraging Americans to buy war bonds

Lesson 107

Daily Life

World War II on the Home Front

Millions went “over there” to fight. Many more millions stayed behind and became a civilian army. While the folks back home loved, encouraged, and prayed for their own soldiers and for others, they kept busy supplying them with what they needed to fight. As President Roosevelt said on the radio two days after the United States entered World War II:

We are all in it—all the way. Every single man, woman, and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history.



Arsenal of Democracy

Before America began fighting in World War II, American industries manufactured ammunition, guns, planes, ships, tanks, and trucks for the Allies. America had become what President Roosevelt called the Arsenal of Democracy. As we have learned before, an arsenal is a place where people store military supplies.

As the war grew worse and American soldiers went into battle, Americans had to manufacture much more. Imagine the challenge of figuring out what to make, making it, and then transporting it to where people needed it. Think first about just providing clothing for the Army. When America declared war on the Axis powers, the Army ordered 250,000,000 pairs of pants and 500,000,000 socks right away!

America's factories and citizens were ready for the challenge. Though America had experienced hard times during the Great Depression, it was still in much better financial condition than Germany, Italy, and Japan. In 1938 the total income of the United States was twice the income of those three countries combined. Japanese companies had built 26,000 automobiles in 1937. By contrast, American companies had built five million automobiles, and their factories had the capacity to build five million more.

To the Axis powers, the Allies seemed to have an endless supply of whatever they needed. By the end of the war, Americans had produced 324,000 aircraft, 88,000 tanks, 8,800 warships, 5,600 merchant ships, 2,382,000 trucks, and 79,000 small landing ships, plus 15,000,000 guns, 224,000 pieces of artillery, 2,600,000 machine guns, 41,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and 20,800,000 helmets! Without these supplies, the Allies would likely have lost the war.



Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Company

The Consolidated Vultee aircraft company made aircraft for the U.S. Air Force and the British Royal Air Force (RAF). It was the first military aircraft company to hire women to help build planes. These photos are from the factory in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1943. The worker on the left is touching up the paint of a plane's RAF insignia.



Peacetime Products to Wartime Supplies

Factories making military equipment could not keep up with all that the troops needed. Companies that had been making other products had to pitch in. For instance, factories that made women's stockings started making parachutes instead. The Schick company switched from electric shavers to equipment for the Navy. Many automobile factories switched from building cars to building jeeps, airplanes, and tanks.

The Hershey Chocolate Corporation provided milk chocolate bars to American soldiers during World War I. During World War II, they produced more than a billion Ration D bars. These bars could keep a soldier alive when he was unable to get regular food.

Harley Davidson had made about 20,000 military motorcycles during World War I. The Army turned to them again. The company produced 88,000 motorcycles for American troops and the Allies. This number included 1,011 designed especially for the deserts of North Africa.

American Workers Get the Job Done

When America entered World War II, three million men were unemployed. The country soon went from high unemployment to needing more people to work. Factories needed over seven million more employees. Older men took a few of those jobs and some teenage boys dropped out of school to work, but most of those seven million jobs went to women. They were glad to "do the job he left behind."

Helping to Win the War in 1942

The women below are learning to weld in Daytona Beach, Florida. George Sackwar (center) was an immigrant from Romania who made parts for tanks in Chicago, Illinois. He said, "Maybe I'm too old to fight, but I'm giving our soldiers something to fight with." The woman at right is training to become a mechanic in Corpus Christi, Texas.



People in every state, every U.S. territory, and the District of Columbia worked to help the war effort. However, many of the best-paying jobs were in the North and the West. Many Americans left their region of the country to find better jobs in another region. Between 1940 and 1950, the population of California grew 75 percent. By the end of the war, one out of five Americans had moved, many to a different state.

During World War II, an American worker could produce twice as much in one hour as a worker in Germany and five times as much as a worker in Japan. By 1944 Ford's Willow Run factory could build an airplane in an hour. Joseph Stalin, leader of the U.S.S.R., said, "The most important things in this war are machines, and the United States is a country of machines."

Recycling and Rationing

During World War II, Americans at home had to do without so that U.S. soldiers would have enough. The government encouraged Americans to "Use it up, wear it out, make it do,

or do without." Familiar goods such as Scotch tape were in short supply because the Army needed it. The 3M company advertised that when victory came, tape would be back in homes and offices.

In 1942 the federal government began to **ration** goods so that everyone would have what they needed. The government issued ration books. Each month every person could have a certain ration of butter, canned goods, cheese, coffee, eggs, fish, milk, sugar, and meat. Gasoline and shoes were rationed, too.



Child with ration card



Most of the world's rubber came from rubber tree plantations in Southeast Asia. The Japanese quickly conquered those countries. Americans had to conserve rubber. Organizations had rubber drives. People donated rubber boots, raincoats, gloves, garden hoses, and old tires. Americans eventually found it almost impossible to replace the worn tires on their cars. The government set a Victory Speed Limit of 35 miles per hour so that tires would last longer. People had metal and paper drives, too. People saved grease they had used in their

kitchens and donated it for the war effort. The government even gave guidelines on fashion so that people would need less fabric. It encouraged men to wear pants without cuffs and to quit wearing vests. Women began to wear narrower skirts. Some wore wrap-around skirts, since there was a shortage of metal zippers and snaps.



Folding the Sunday newspaper to give to a paper drive



Gas rationing



Victory speed limit sign in Alabama

Growing and Raising Food

American farmers had to produce food for America's troops. Though two million farmers were **deferred** from military service, 1.8 million men and women from farm families served in the armed forces. While trying to raise more food than ever before, farmers experienced shortages of workers, gasoline, new farm equipment, and parts to repair

old equipment. Sometimes farmers' wives took over farm work when their husbands left to become soldiers.

Farmers took part in a Food for Victory program to raise more food for the war effort. 4-H club members could win awards ranging from one dollar war stamps to \$250 war bonds. The federal government encouraged families to raise fruits and vegetables in Victory Gardens. Americans raised an estimated 20 million Victory Gardens in yards, empty lots, and even on city rooftops.

The government encouraged families to can food at home so that canned goods from factories could go to the troops. As one poster stated: "Can all you can—it's a real war job!" American women responded with patriotism. Some canned at community canneries. Other women canned at home. People bought over four times as many home pressure canners in 1943 than they had bought in 1942.



Victory Gardens



Community cannery in Kentucky



4-H member with food canned from her garden in Virginia



Ideas to Win the War

Americans came up with many innovative ideas that helped win the war. They improved radar, invented electronic devices, and found new uses for plastics. Hollywood producers made military training films. Doctors learned better ways to treat diseases and better ways to do surgery. Even toy makers helped. The View-Master 3-D Viewer toy that was popular in the 1930s became a military tool when the Army had special reels made to train soldiers.

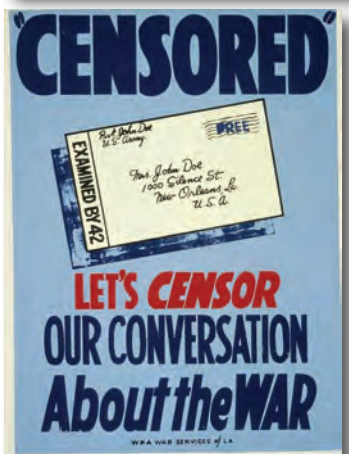


Keeping America Safe

Americans were afraid that our enemies might attack the Lower 48 states directly, especially along the east and west coasts. Some German spies did land on the east coast and the Japanese released thousands of timed **incendiary** balloons to start fires on the West Coast. Smoke jumpers parachuted down to fight the fires.



To make sure that enemies could not see their cities at night, Americans near the coasts turned off outside lights and covered their windows. Sometimes communities had air raid drills. When an air raid siren sounded, everyone practiced going to a safe place, as though bombs were about to fall on their city.



Citizens also protected America's secrets. They were careful about what they said so that Axis spies would not learn information they could use against America. Americans had to be careful what they wrote in letters to soldiers. They couldn't even mention the weather. Posters reminded Americans that "loose lips sink ships."

Schools formed Victory Corps, which gave students opportunities to serve and taught them skills, such as first aid.



Soldiers Prepare

America had more soldiers than ever before, so it needed more military bases. The government built some in rural areas where soldiers and their secrets would be safer from enemies. Across America, citizens treated soldiers kindly. Churches and other organizations hosted social events for them.

Officers had to train new soldiers. Soldiers needed to practice what they would need to do overseas. This practice is called maneuvers. One place where the military held maneuvers was in Middle Tennessee, where the terrain is similar to some places in Europe. Some soldiers camped on farms. Men from big cities got their first taste of rural life. The soldiers divided into armies and had practice battles. They learned how to find their way in strange territory. They dropped bags of flour to **simulate** bombs. Local citizens often invited the soldiers for meals and found other ways to serve them.

A Personal Note

My mother was nine years old when soldiers participating in maneuvers camped near the Robertson County, Tennessee, farm where she and her family lived

as sharecroppers. Some of the soldiers paid my Granny to do their laundry. When the soldiers left, they left a large sack of dried beans with my mother's family. America was just coming out of the Great Depression, so those beans were a great blessing to my grandparents, my mother, and her sisters.

My mother, Evelyn Farmer Boyd



Students practice first aid.



Truck driver and mechanic at Fort Knox, Kentucky



On maneuvers in Middle Tennessee



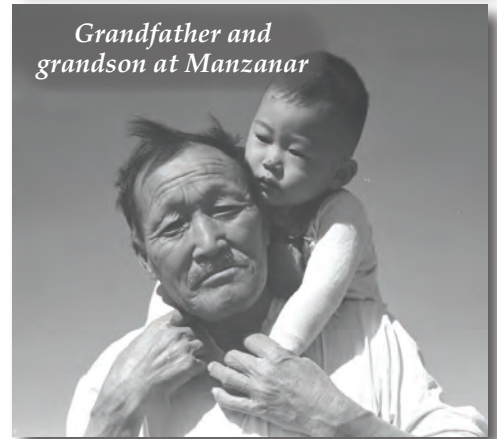
Chaplains in training at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana



Japanese Americans gather in Los Angeles to go to an internment camp.



Manzanar resident with 'ukulele



Grandfather and grandson at Manzanar

Prisoners in America

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, many Americans became afraid of Japanese immigrants and their descendants. They were afraid that Japanese soldiers might invade the west coast and that Japanese Americans might help them. In February 1942, President Roosevelt ordered 110,000 Japanese Americans to move to **internment** camps in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Many were American citizens. They had to stay until January 2, 1945. Famous photographer Ansel Adams took many photographs at the Manzanar Relocation Center in California. The Center is preserved as Manzanar National Historic Site. Around 5,000 German and Italian Americans also went to internment camps, mainly in North Dakota and Montana.

The vast majority of those in internment camps were loyal Americans. The U.S. Army had a combat unit made up entirely of Japanese Americans. They fought bravely in Italy.



Sunday School class at Manzanar



Sunday School teacher



Japanese-American soldier

The U.S. military captured German, Italian, and Japanese prisoners during the war. The first prisoners of war (POWs) were German sailors, rescued after their submarine sank off the east coast. By the end of the war, more than 400,000 prisoners were in POW camps in America. Most camps were in the South and Southwest, because these regions were more isolated and secure. However, by the end of the war, every state except Nevada, North Dakota, and Vermont had POW camps. German POWs were amazed at the large amount of food they received in the camps.



One of the murals three Italian POWs painted while imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Wyoming.

Fast Forward

The U.S. National World War II Memorial stands on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. It is between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. Former senator and World War II veteran Robert “Bob” Dole along with Academy Award-winning actor Tom Hanks led the fundraising effort to build it. The memorial honors the Americans—both military and civilian—who worked together to win the war. It opened in 2004.

During World War II, the United States of America included 48 states, seven territories, and the District of Columbia. Since they all worked in unity to win the war, the memorial includes 56 pillars. These surround the Rainbow Pool, which has long lain at the foot of the Washington Monument.

Workers refurbished the pool for the World War II Memorial. On each pillar is a bronze oak wreath, representing industry, and a bronze wheat wreath, representing agriculture. The memorial also has 24 bronze bas-relief panels. These illustrate scenes from the war on the battlefield and on the home front.

When a soldier went to war, his family often placed a flag with a blue star in a window of their home. Most flags were homemade. They had one star for each family member who was in the military. If a soldier died, families replaced the blue star with a gold star. The National World War II Memorial includes 4,048 stainless steel stars coated with gold. Each star represents 100 American military personnel who lost their lives during the war.



War Bonds and the Income Tax

World War II cost Americans \$304,000,000,000! To help cover the cost, the federal government required more Americans to pay income tax. It also borrowed money from the American people by selling war bonds and war stamps. People believed that paying income taxes and buying war bonds and stamps were patriotic things to do.

Because of their great sacrifices for others, Americans of the World War II era have been called the Greatest Generation. May we give them the honor they are due.

**Render to all what is due them:
tax to whom tax is due;
custom to whom custom;
fear to whom fear;
honor to whom honor.
Romans 13:7**



Tank crew at Fort Knox

Activities for Lesson 107

Timeline – In *Timeline of America the Beautiful* next to 1942, write: Rationing begins in the United States.

Student Workbook or Lesson Review – If you are using one of these optional books, complete the assignment for Lesson 107.

Vocabulary – Look up each of these words in a dictionary and read their definitions: ration, defer, incendiary, simulate, internment.

Thinking Biblically – Read Galatians 5:13. In your notebook, write one or two paragraphs about the ways the World War II generation—those in combat and on the home front—served one another.

Literature – Read chapter 7 in *Blue Willow*.

Family Activity – Make WWII Home Front Posters. See page 819 for instructions.

WWII Home Front Posters

Supplies

- pencil
- plain white paper
- white poster board
- markers or paints

Instructions

During World War II, the United States government used a myriad of posters to communicate important messages to Americans on the home front. The wide range of poster subjects included the following:

- joining the armed forces
- Victory Gardens
- buying war bonds
- becoming a military nurse
- protecting American children
- American patriotism
- not wasting food
- observing blackouts
- avoiding careless talk
- taking industrial war jobs
- joining the women's branches of the military
- carpooling and avoiding unnecessary travel
- saving metal, rags, paper, and coal
- hard work rather than laziness in war jobs



For this activity, you will design and create a World War II poster. Lesson 107 has several examples. Use the plain white paper to make sketches of your poster ideas. Combine words and images to convey your message powerfully and memorably. You might come up with a catchy slogan similar to the famous slogan, “Loose lips sink ships.”

When you have decided how you want your poster to look, draw and letter it with pencil on the dull side of the poster board. When you are satisfied with your poster design, color it in using vibrant colors. Some parts of your drawing or lettering might look best outlined in black. Family members can make their own individual posters or collaborate on one poster.



Eleanor Roosevelt with injured sailors in San Diego, July 1944

Lesson 108

American Biography

Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady and Public Servant

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin Roosevelt, served as America's first lady for over 12 years, longer than any other first lady. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born in 1884 in New York City, to Elliott and Anna Hall Roosevelt. Elliott was the brother of President Theodore Roosevelt. Eleanor's father suffered from depression and alcoholism and was often away from home. Eleanor's mother was **distraught** about her husband's behavior. Eleanor often sat by her mother's bed, stroking her head to comfort her when she had bad headaches. Eleanor had two younger brothers, Elliott and Hall.



Eleanor Roosevelt and her father

When Eleanor was eight, her mother died. The next year, her little brother Elliott died at age four. Eleanor adored her father, but he continued to stay away from home a great deal. When he did come home, he was playful with her. She was confident of the love he had for his own "darling little Nell." Her heart was broken when her father died, too. Eleanor was almost ten years old.

Eleanor's maternal grandmother became the guardian of Eleanor and Hall. Life with her grandmother was lonely for Eleanor. While she was growing up in New York City, her distant cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt was growing up in Hyde Park, New York.



Young Franklin Roosevelt

Eleanor's grandmother sent her to Allenswood School in London when she was 15. For three years, she studied language, literature, and history. At Allenswood she developed a good relationship with the school's headmistress, Mademoiselle Marie Souvestre. In the summers Eleanor and Marie traveled together in Europe. They visited grand tourist attractions and also places where people lived in poverty.

The aristocratic society to which Eleanor belonged expected girls to make a **debut** into society. Eleanor returned to America for her debut in 1902. Eleanor participated in the social obligations the aristocrats expected of a young woman of her social class. She also became involved in helping the poor.

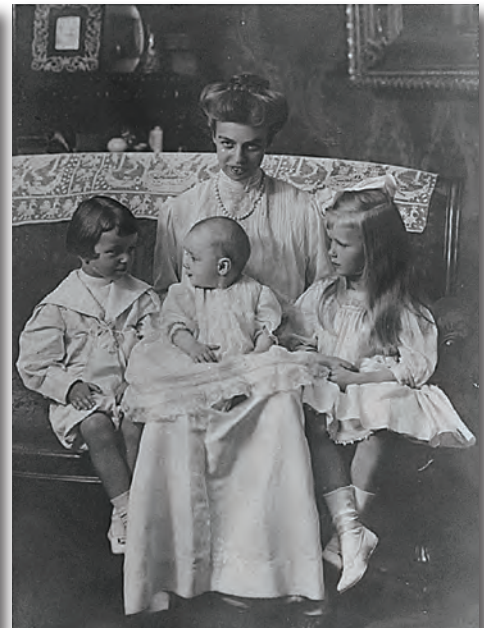
Bride and Mother

In 1902 Eleanor took a trip by train. On the train, she ran into her distant cousin Franklin. The two developed a friendship and soon began to court secretly. In November 1903, they were engaged. Franklin's mother did not want them to get married. They waited over a year and married in March 1905. Eleanor's uncle Theodore Roosevelt was serving as president at the time. He gave her away at the wedding. Franklin and Eleanor went to Europe on their honeymoon. During the first 11 years of their marriage, Franklin and Eleanor had six children, Anna Eleanor, James, Franklin Jr. (who lived for only eight months), Elliott, Franklin Jr., and John Aspinwall.



Bridal portrait

Eleanor Roosevelt during their honeymoon in Europe; with Anna; and with Anna, James, and Franklin Jr.



The Roosevelts lived first in New York City; then in Albany, New York, where Franklin served as a state senator. Later they moved to Washington, D.C., while Franklin served as assistant secretary of the Navy. In Washington Eleanor Roosevelt became involved with helping people, first through the Navy Relief organization and later through the Red Cross.

When the Roosevelts left Washington, they returned to New York City. In 1920 the Democratic Party nominated Franklin Roosevelt for vice president, but the Democrats did not win the presidency. Mrs. Roosevelt became involved in the Democratic Party, too. She began to write articles for political, scholarly, and popular magazines and to speak at political events. By the time her husband ran successfully for governor of New York in 1928, she was a major influence in Democratic politics.

Teacher

A year before becoming first lady of New York State, Mrs. Roosevelt had learned that Todhunter School, a private school for upper-class girls in New York City, might be for sale. She suggested that she and two friends purchase the school. Mrs. Roosevelt became a teacher there. She wanted to give girls the kind of experience she had at Allenswood School. She taught American history, current events, American literature, and English to juniors and seniors. She took students on field trips to markets, **tenement** houses, and New York Children's Court. She wanted them to see the problems poor people faced in New York City. Though she moved with her husband to Albany when he became governor, she continued to teach three days a week. She said, "I teach because I love it. I cannot give it up."

After her husband was elected president, Eleanor Roosevelt gave up her teaching job with a great deal of sadness. She continued to attend school events, give lectures to **alumnae**, teach an occasional class in current events, and deliver graduation addresses. She also invited Todhunter girls to the White House.

First Lady of the United States

Eleanor Roosevelt served as chairman of the Women's Division of the National Democratic Party. Americans were not sure what to think about a first lady who was an active politician and a professional magazine writer. Though Mrs. Roosevelt believed in and respected her husband, she was not happy about the changes his being president would mean to her personally.

Two days after FDR was inaugurated, the first lady showed Americans that she would be an active first lady. She held her own press conference and announced that she would meet with female reporters once a week. Mrs. Roosevelt began writing a monthly column in *Woman's Home Companion* magazine. She gave the \$1,000 per month she earned to charity. She titled her first article, "I Want You to Write Me." By January 1934, 300,000 Americans had written to her.

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt



Top row: Mrs. Roosevelt with His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in England and with Mrs. Churchill in Canada



Becoming a member of the Penobscot Nation, Maine



Eleanor Roosevelt and Shirley Temple

When guests came to the door of the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt often greeted them herself. Though she had grown up in a privileged family, she was comfortable with poor, hurting people and reached out to them while she served as first lady. She traveled widely and became involved in New Deal projects. Eleanor Roosevelt encouraged all Americans to treat African Americans well. She supported their efforts to be treated equally. In 1935 she began to write a daily newspaper column called *My Day*. Mrs. Roosevelt went on national speaking tours and represented America overseas. Before and during World War II, Mrs. Roosevelt personally helped European refugees find safety in the U.S. During the war, she traveled to many places to encourage soldiers and civilians.

Author and Public Servant

When her husband died, Eleanor Roosevelt grieved her great loss and helped to plan his funeral. She said goodbye to people she had worked with for over 12 years, moved out of the White House, and wondered what she would do in the future. She wanted to be useful and

to honor her husband's work. President Truman appointed Eleanor Roosevelt as a **delegate** to the United Nations (UN). We learn about the UN in Lesson 111.



Fast Forward

In the last 17 years of her life, Eleanor Roosevelt published 16 books, including four biographies, one book about Christmas, one about etiquette, and several about current events and politics. During the 1950s, Eleanor Roosevelt continued to speak out for equal treatment of African Americans. She hosted events that honored her late husband and continued to be involved in the Democratic Party. When John F. Kennedy ran for president in 1960, she campaigned for him. For the last two years of her life, Eleanor Roosevelt struggled with anemia and tuberculosis. Still she continued to be active. In the fall of 1962, she finished her last book. Eleanor Roosevelt died on November 7.

For 27 years, Eleanor Roosevelt wrote her column, *My Day*, six days a week. She missed only four days when her husband died. Remember that it is God who gives us each day.

**God called the light day,
and the darkness He called night.
And there was evening
and there was morning, one day.
Genesis 1:5**

Activities for Lesson 108

Presidential Biography – Read the biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the following page.

We the People – Read “Press Release” on page 192.

Timeline – In *Timeline of America the Beautiful* next to 1884, write: Eleanor Roosevelt is born in New York City.

Student Workbook or Lesson Review – If you are using one of these optional books, complete the assignment for Lesson 108.

Vocabulary – Write five sentences in your notebook, using one of these words in each sentence: distraught, debut, tenement, alumnae. Check in a dictionary if you need help with their definitions. Look in the lesson for clues to the word meanings.

Creative Writing – Look closely at the photographs in this lesson, especially at the faces and posture of the people pictured alongside Eleanor Roosevelt. Write one or two paragraphs in your notebook about what the photographs communicate about how people felt about her.

Literature – Read chapter 8 in *Blue Willow*.





President Franklin D. Roosevelt

America's 32nd President — March 4, 1933 - April 12, 1945

Franklin Roosevelt's father, James, made a fortune in railroads and coal. He was a widower with one adult child, also named James, when he married Sara Delano. Sara had grown up in Hong Kong and on an estate near the Hudson River in New York. Sara Delano was homeschooled. She was 26 when she married James; he was 52. Sara and James lived happily at Hyde Park, his estate along the Hudson River.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born at Hyde Park in 1882. Sara devoted herself to her only child. While many wealthy mothers had servants to care for their children, Sara took care of Franklin herself. Tutors taught Franklin at home until he was 14 years old. He then entered the elite, private Groton School in Massachusetts. Endicott Peabody, the head of the school, encouraged students to be public servants. Franklin's distant cousin Theodore Roosevelt once gave a talk at the school. Franklin came to admire him. Both TR and Peabody had a great impact on Franklin's life. After Groton, Franklin entered Harvard. His father died a few months later.

At Harvard Franklin became the president of the *Harvard Crimson*, the college newspaper. Franklin entered Columbia University Law School in the fall of 1904 and married Eleanor in 1905. He continued in law school but never graduated. However, he passed the bar and began to practice law. After Roosevelt was elected to the New York state senate in 1910, he became the head of the Forest, Fish and Game Committee. For the rest of his life, he supported conservation. FDR served as Woodrow Wilson's assistant secretary of the Navy for seven years.

The Roosevelt family had homes in New York City, at Hyde Park, and at Campobello along the Atlantic coast in southern Canada, just north of Maine. In 1921 FDR contracted polio while at Campobello. He became paralyzed from his waist down. He tried many treatments to be able to use his legs again. Beginning in 1924, he exercised in warm mineral waters at Warm Springs, Georgia. The treatments helped Roosevelt regain some feeling and made his muscles stronger, but he never walked again without help.

In 1928 FDR was elected governor of New York. In 1932 he easily won the presidential race against President Hoover. His children James and Anna worked with him at the White House. He continued his hobbies of collecting stamps, bird-watching, and playing cards. He was elected again in 1936 and 1940. Roosevelt's mother, Sara, died a few months after the 1940 election. Roosevelt was elected to a fourth term in 1944, but he died soon after he was inaugurated.

Franklin D. Roosevelt by Ellen Gertrude Emmet Rand; Anna Eleanor Roosevelt





Nāpali Coast of Kauai

Lesson 109

God's Wonder

God Created the Hawaiian Islands

God created thousands of islands in the Pacific Ocean, including the Hawaiian Islands. American author Mark Twain visited them in 1866. He said, "They are the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."



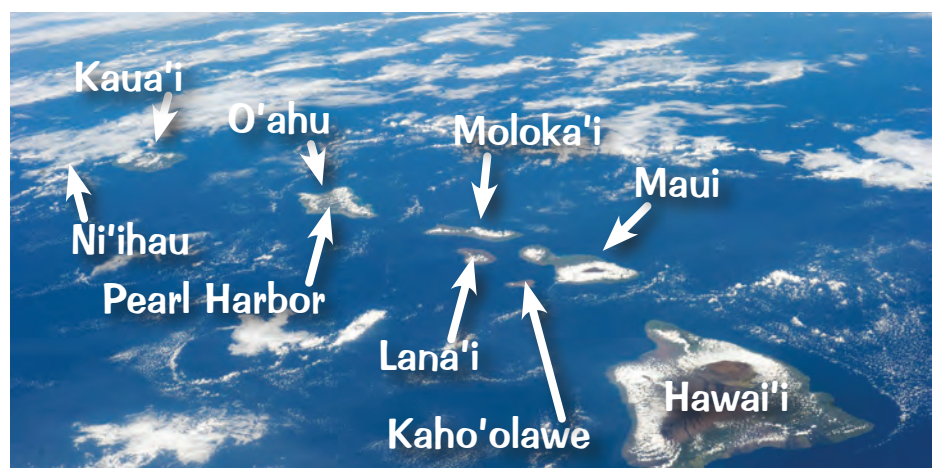
Maiapilo

Where Are the Hawaiian Islands?

The Hawaiian Island archipelago stretches out in a 1,500 mile-long crescent. It includes eight main islands and 124 islets. In order of largest to smallest, the eight main islands are Hawai'i (also called the Big Island), Maui, Kaho'olawe, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i (pictured above), and Ni'ihau. The Hawaiian Islands are in the Pacific Ocean, far from the rest of the United States. Of the eight main islands, Hawai'i is the closest to California.

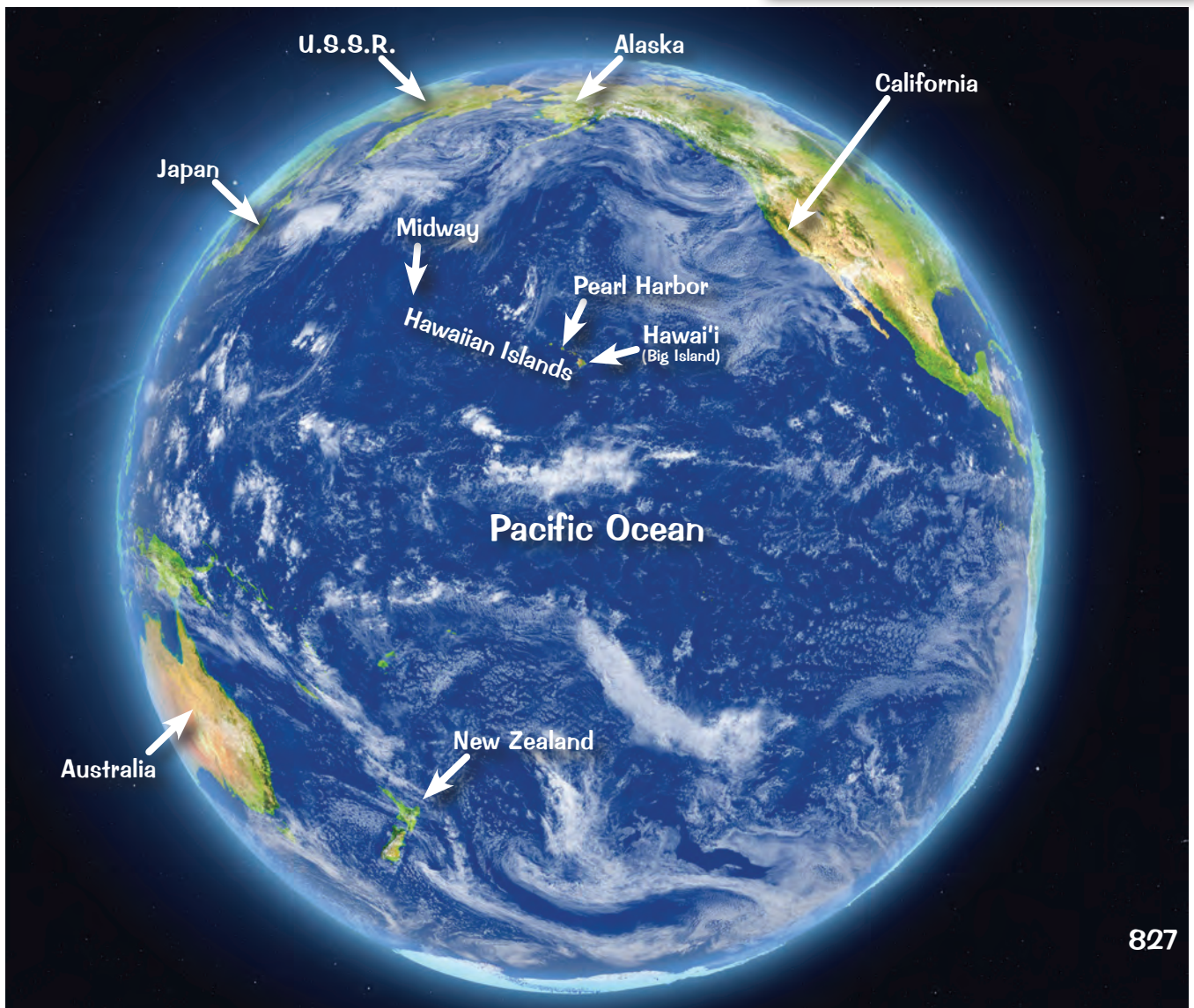
When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941, the eight main islands were part of the U.S. Territory of Hawai'i. Pearl Harbor was once rich with pearl-producing oysters. The ancient Hawaiians called the harbor *Wai Momi*, meaning "Waters of Pearl."

U.S. Territory of Hawai'i



In the 1860s, the U.S. Navy began keeping ships at Pearl Harbor. In the 1880s, the U.S. leased lands on O'ahu for a naval base. The U.S. annexed Hawai'i in 1898. The islands became the U.S. Territory of Hawai'i in 1900. The Navy established Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in 1908. As we learned on page 800, when it became obvious that Japan would likely be a threat to the United States, the U.S. Navy sent ships to Pearl Harbor. The Navy made Pearl Harbor the main port for the Pacific fleet of the United States Navy. The ships that the Navy placed there to protect America became targets for the Japanese on December 7, 1941, the day that President Roosevelt called "a date which will live in infamy."

Midway is an atoll in the western end of the Hawaiian archipelago. American and Japanese forces fought a major battle there in 1942. Find Japan, Pearl Harbor, California, and Midway on the globe below.



Volcanoes and Mountains

The Hawaiian Islands are actually the tops of volcanoes that rise from the ocean floor. Though most are dormant (at rest), some volcanoes are active. The Haleakalā volcano is on the island of Maui. The Big Island of Hawai'i has four: Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Hualālai, and Kīlauea.

The last known eruption of Hualālai was in 1801. Mauna Kea is the highest mountain in the islands. It rises 13,796 feet above sea level. However, the mountain actually begins on the ocean floor. From there to the top, it is almost 33,500 feet tall, making it 4,000 feet taller than Mount Everest. Mauna Loa is the second highest mountain in the islands. It is the largest active volcano on Earth. Kīlauea is one of Earth's most active volcanoes. Nearby is the Lō'ihi volcano. It is 3,189 feet below the surface of the ocean. It is the only known underwater volcano in the Hawaiian Island chain. It is about 22 miles from the Big Island.



Kīlauea volcano

Plants, Animals, and Weather

The Hawaiian Islands have two seasons. In winter the average temperature is in the mid-70s. The summer average is in the mid-80s. Weather in the mountains is cooler. The tops of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa often have snow during the winter. Though much of the region is humid, winds blowing in from the Pacific Ocean make the weather comfortable. The winds bring moisture, which makes native plants grow lush. Rainfall varies greatly. God sends about 450 inches per year at Mount Wai'ale'ale on the island of Kaua'i. It is one of the wettest places on Earth. On the other hand, only about eight inches falls near the top of Mauna Kea. With a tropical climate and rich soils, the Hawaiian Islands are an ideal place to grow foods such as coffee, macadamia nuts, papayas, and avocados.



Macadamia nuts

God created habitats that support a wide variety of life in the Hawaiian Islands: ocean waters, lagoons, and streams, plus mountains, cliffs, caves, valleys, coastal plains, calderas (volcano

craters that have collapsed), and beaches. The Hawaiian Islands are home to many endemic plants and animals. Though immigrants have brought many mammals to the islands, the only native land mammal is the 'ōpe'a pe'a (Hawaiian hoary bat in English).



Macadamia nut farm on the Big Island

The spinner dolphin and the endemic Hawaiian monk seal are two marine mammals that live in Hawaiian waters. In the daytime, spinner dolphins rest, play, and socialize with each other in lagoons. As their name implies, they like to spin, sometimes as many as seven times in a row! They spin vertically and horizontally. They leap and make back and head slaps. Especially impressive is the tail-over-head leap, in which the dolphin shoots head first out of the water and then flips its tail over its head before re-entering the water head first.

Female spinner dolphins give birth to one calf. Its mother and other adults watch the calf closely. Sometimes the mother leaves her calf with a babysitter. Even the pinkish newborn calves sometimes try to spin. At night they move as a group to feed on small fish, squid, and shrimp. By traveling together, they avoid their main predators—tiger and cookie cutter sharks.

Once each year Hawaiian monk seals come ashore to rest and to molt their hair and a layer of skin. This takes seven to ten days. These seals are about six feet long and weigh around 450 pounds. They give birth to 25-pound babies, which nurse their mother's rich milk for five to six weeks. By six weeks of age, the baby seals weigh over 100 pounds. Most Hawaiian monk seals live their entire lives near where they were born.

Each year the Pacific golden plover flies 3,000 miles nonstop from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands. Humpback whales also migrate to Hawai'i from Alaska.



Pacific golden plover



Hawaiian green sea turtle near O'ahu



Spinner dolphin near Kaua'i



Hawaiian stilt or ae'o



Hawaiian monk seal on Ni'ihau



Pacific golden plover



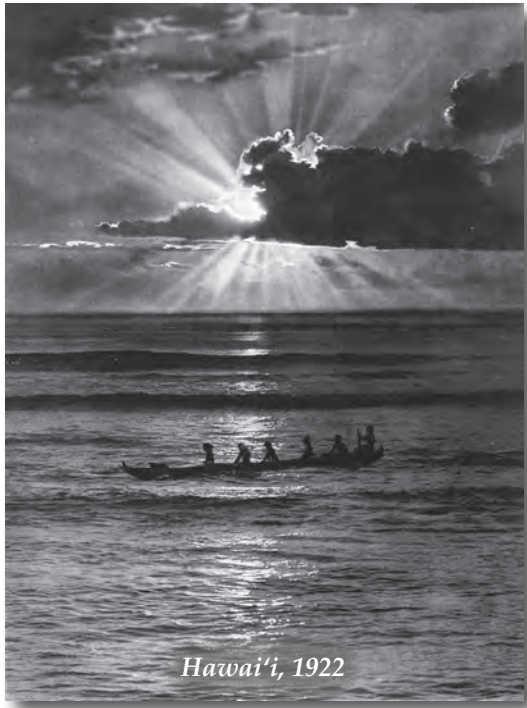
Yellow tang near Lanai



Bandit angelfish



'Tiwi on Maui



Hawai'i, 1922

Kānaka Maoli

The first people on the Hawaiian Islands were probably Polynesians who came in boats from the Marquesas Islands about 300 years after the birth of Christ. They likely continued to migrate to the islands over the next three centuries. More immigrants probably came from Tahiti around 800 A.D. The Hawaiians called themselves *Kānaka Maoli*, meaning “the real people.”

English explorer Captain James Cook landed on Kaua'i Island in 1778. He named the island chain the Sandwich Islands in honor of John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich. The Hawaiians believed in gods and goddesses and had many myths and legends. Chiefs and priests led them. The wealthiest Hawaiians had been

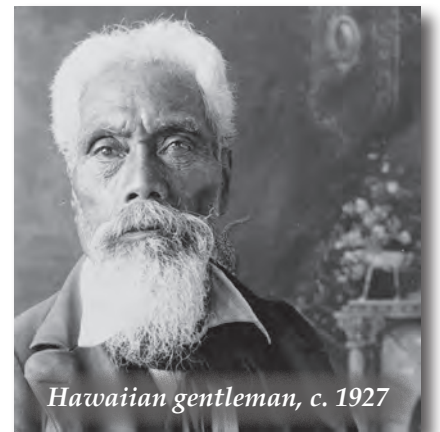
enjoying the sport of surfing for at least 300-400 years.

The Hawaiian people were fishermen and farmers. They were master boatbuilders and navigators. They had great knowledge of plant and animal life. They made no pottery or metal tools. They made useful objects from wood, shells, stones, and bones.

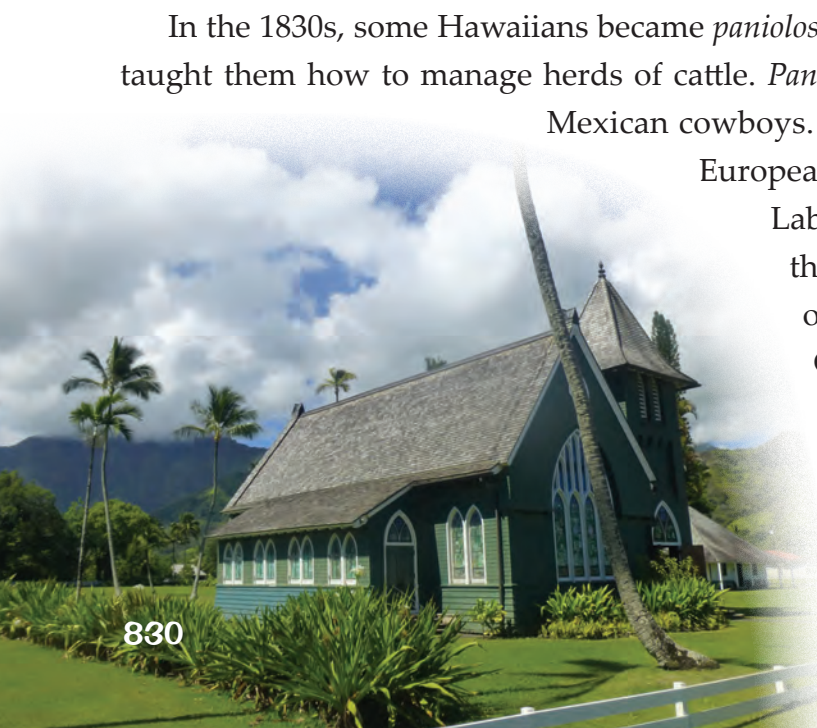
English Captain George Vancouver brought livestock to the island in 1792. In the early 1800s, American whalers began to spend winters in the islands. Missionaries from New England first arrived in 1820. Over the next 30 years, many islanders confessed Jesus and began to follow Him. The islanders had no written language. They were eager for missionaries to teach them how to read and write.

In the 1830s, some Hawaiians became *paniolos* when *vaqueros*, who emigrated from Mexico, taught them how to manage herds of cattle. *Paniolos* are Hawaiian cowboys and *vaqueros* are Mexican cowboys. Most of the Hawaiian Islands have ranches.

Europeans living in the islands began plantations. Laborers from China, the Azores, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico came to work on them. Since English explorer Captain James Cook came to the islands in 1788, immigrants from all over the world have moved there.



Hawaiian gentleman, c. 1927



The Wai'oli Hui'ia congregation began in 1834. Its building is the oldest surviving church building on the island of Kaua'i.



Hawaiian Princess
Ka'iulani, niece of
Queen Lili'uokalani, 1893

King Kamehameha

Around 1800 Kamehameha I conquered the inhabited Hawaiian Islands and united them. Kings ruled the islands for most of the 1800s. This kind of government is called a monarchy. As we learned in Lesson 71, Queen Emma visited Washington, D.C., during the presidency of Andrew Johnson. She was the wife of King Kamehameha IV.

A small group of businessmen overthrew the monarchy in 1893. President Grover Cleveland tried to help Hawai'i's last ruling monarch, Queen Lili'uokalani, to remain in power, but was not successful. Hawaiians honored Queen Lili'uokalani until her death in 1917. They continue to honor her as a heroine today and to sing "Aloha Oe," a song which she wrote.

The creatures, mountains, beaches, forests, and volcanoes of Hawai'i display the creative power of God.

**He looks at the earth, and it trembles;
He touches the mountains, and they smoke.
Psalm 104:32**

Activities for Lesson 109

We the People – Read "Great Our Joint Rejoicings Here" on pages 193-197.

Map Study – Complete the assignments for Lesson 109 on Map 26 in *Maps of America the Beautiful*.

Timeline – In *Timeline of America the Beautiful* next to 1900, write: Hawai'i becomes a U.S. territory.

Student Workbook or Lesson Review – If you are using one of these optional books, complete the assignment for Lesson 109.

Thinking Biblically – Copy Isaiah 42:10 in your notebook.

Literature – Read chapter 9 in *Blue Willow*.



Gourd drum,
called a Ipu Hula

'Ukulele



Sailors in Central Park, New York City, 1942



Lesson 110

American Landmark

New York, the City That Never Sleeps

When World War II began, New York City had the largest population of any city in America. It still does. New York has several nicknames. Beginning in the 1920s, **jazz** musicians started calling it the Big Apple.

Like other Americans across the country, New Yorkers were part of the home front efforts. In the photo below, men work on a war bond mural at Grand Central Station. New York had 341 war factories. About 800,000 New Yorkers entered the military during World War II.

The Hudson River and the East River empty into the excellent New York Harbor. The harbor has long been a gateway to and from America. During World War II, refugees who had escaped from their war-torn homelands found refuge here. New York Harbor and the East River were busy during the war. The Brooklyn Navy Yard along the East River repaired 5,000 Allied



ships that bombs and torpedoes had damaged. Three battleships and four aircraft carriers were launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, including the USS *Missouri*, the ship on which Japan surrendered. During the war, the Navy Yard had a workforce of 75,000 men and women. American troops, including my father-in-law, Wesley Notgrass, were stationed on Governors Island in New York Harbor.

Preparing war bond mural for Grand Central Station

Soldiers from military bases around the U.S. arrived on trains at Grand Central Station. See pictures below and at the bottom of page 832. The U.S. Army guarded it carefully during World War II, since it was important in the process of moving American troops overseas. More than 3.2 million members of the United States military left from New York City to go to Europe and North Africa.

Before leaving for the war, many American soldiers saw New York City's famous landmarks. They enjoyed the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, the Bronx Zoo, Yankee Stadium, and Times Square. They visited Harlem, saw the Brooklyn Bridge, rode the Staten Island ferry, and relaxed in Central Park, pictured at the top of page 832. Awed by the sights their eyes beheld, soldiers felt far away from their homes and families, while realizing that they would soon be much farther away from home.



*Wesley Notgrass and a friend
at Yankee Stadium*

Patriotic war bond mural inside Grand Central Station



During World War II, women performed a variety of jobs in the military. Those serving in the U.S. Army were called WACs because they were part of the Women's Army Corps. Women in the U.S. Navy were WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service). Women in the Coast Guard were SPARs (*Semper Paratus* Always Ready). *Semper Paratus* means "always ready" in Latin. Women in the Marine Corps were part of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve. Hunter College in the Bronx became a training center for 80,000 WAVES, plus many SPARs and female Marines.



New York Entertainment

During World War II, soldiers on duty in New York received free tickets to sporting events, the latest movies from Hollywood, and to plays on **Broadway**, a street in New York with many theaters. Soldiers enjoyed the music of Big Bands and popular singers. Broadway actors were among the many **celebrities** who entertained troops in shows that the United Service Organization (USO) provided. An executive who worked for a top New York **talent** agency oversaw the shows.

A plane carrying USO actors and singers crashed near Lisbon, Portugal, in 1943. Broadway singer Jane Froman was badly injured. Just a few months later she returned to the Broadway stage in a wheelchair. Long gloves and an evening gown covered her scars and cast. In 1945, still on crutches, she entertained troops in Europe. Miss Froman later married the copilot of the plane that crashed. It was he who saved her life in the crash.

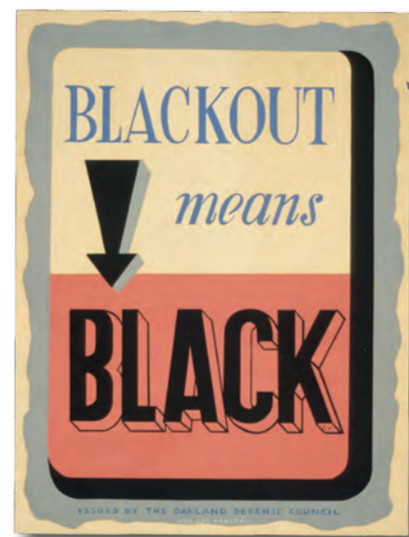
Irving Berlin's Broadway musical *This Is the Army* raised \$10 million for service members and their families. A movie studio made a movie version. Berlin and a cast of soldier-actors took the **musical** on a tour to perform for soldiers around the world.

Protecting the Home Front

By 1943 New York National Guard units protected New York City and the surrounding area. Federal troops were also stationed there with artillery ready to defend the city from an Axis attack. During the war, 400,000 New York citizens served as volunteer air raid wardens. Some scanned the skies for enemy planes. Others made sure that people turned out their lights and went to shelters during air raid drills. Because New York is such a busy town, it is known as the City That Never Sleeps. However, during World War II, New Yorkers had to make adjustments to their normal activities.

The city often practiced blackouts during air raid drills. However, New York City had so many lights shining at night that the glow of the city made the silhouettes of ships offshore visible. Since German submarines sank many U.S. ships carrying oil and freight to Great Britain, the U.S. military feared that these offshore ships would become targets.

To eliminate the lighted silhouettes, the Army ordered a dimout. Streetlights and traffic lights used lower wattage. People covered windows in offices and apartment buildings that were above 15 stories high. Stores and restaurants used fewer outside lights. Drivers placed hoods over their automobile lights. Baseball teams played no night games. The Germans never attacked the ships near New York City.



German Spies

Though the Axis never actually attacked New York City, German spies did try to harm the city. Before dawn on June 13, 1942, a German submarine (often called a U-boat) dropped off four German spies along the coast of Long Island. All had lived in America before the war and all spoke English. Once ashore, they saw John Cullen, a member of the U.S. Coast Guard, who was patrolling the beach. The spies told him they were lost fishermen. He became suspicious when one of them spoke a few words in German.

Cullen was not armed and could not capture them, so he went to his station and set off an alarm. The spies ran away and took the Long Island Railroad into Manhattan. The leader became afraid and turned himself in to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Authorities captured the others. Authorities also captured four German spies carrying out a similar plan in Florida. Coast Guardsman Cullen became a hero.

Two Staten Island air raid wardens, Ernest Lehmitz and Erwin De Spretter, were actually spies for Germany. Lehmitz had received training as a spy in Germany. He pretended to be a patriotic American. He even planted a Victory Garden. However, he spied on American military activity from his attic and used invisible ink to send letters to the enemy. Authorities captured both of them. Unlike Lehmitz and De Spretter, the majority of German Americans were loyal to the United States. Many joined the military.



The Manhattan Project

Physicists at New York City's Columbia University were the first American scientists to split uranium atoms. Splitting an atom produces nuclear energy. In 1939 German-born scientist Albert Einstein informed President Roosevelt that it was possible to create nuclear (or atomic) bombs. Einstein had immigrated to America in 1933. He became a U.S. citizen in 1940. Einstein based his opinions partly on the research of the Columbia University physicists. Einstein told Roosevelt that Germans were also trying to build atomic bombs. Roosevelt encouraged American scientists to work on nuclear weapons. The project became known as the Manhattan Project. Manhattan is one of New York City's five boroughs (the borough includes Manhattan Island). Strong football players from Columbia University received pay for carrying heavy materials the scientists needed, including uranium. The people who worked on the Manhattan Project developed the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan at the end of World War II.

Millions of New Yorkers celebrated in New York's Times Square on V-E Day and V-J Day. Millions of soldiers came back home through New York Harbor, rejoicing to see the Statue of Liberty and to be on American soil again.

**Rejoice always; pray without ceasing; in everything give thanks;
for this is God's will for you in Christ Jesus.
1 Thessalonians 5:16-18**

Activities for Lesson 110

Map Study – Complete the assignment for Lesson 110 on Map 3 in *Maps of America the Beautiful*.

Timeline – In *Timeline of America the Beautiful* next to 1931, write: Empire State Building opens.

Student Workbook or Lesson Review – If you are using one of these optional books, complete the assignment for Lesson 110 and take the test for Unit 22.

Vocabulary – Write a paragraph about New York City, using each of these words: jazz, Broadway, celebrity, talent, musical.

Creative Writing – In your notebook, write a war-time short story that takes place in New York City. Use places and facts from this lesson in your story.

Literature – Read chapter 10 in *Blue Willow*. If you are using the *Student Workbook* or the *Lesson Review*, answer the questions on *Blue Willow*.



Photographer Carol M. Highsmith and others, Museum of Fine Art Montgomery, Alabama, 2010

Image Credits

The historical marker at the beginning of each unit is a composite of elements from Free Life Design / Shutterstock.com, Tartila / Shutterstock.com, and cubart / Shutterstock.com.

The toy blocks in the highlights on 20th century toys are: Chones / Shutterstock.com.

Images marked with one of these codes are used with the permission of a Creative Commons Attribution or Attribution-Share Alike License. See the websites listed for details.

CC BY 2.0	creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0
CC BY-SA 2.0	creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0
CC BY 2.5	creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5
CC BY-SA 2.5	creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5
CC BY 3.0	creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0
CC BY-SA 3.0	creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0
CC BY 4.0	creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0
CC BY-SA 4.0	creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0

Front End Sheet - Maps: Nate McCurdy

Title	Charlene Notgrass
i	Charlene Notgrass
ii	Charlene Notgrass
iv	Charlene Notgrass
vi	Charlene Notgrass

- 567 Edison: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Bulb: National Museum of American History
- 568 Progress of the Century: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Calendar: Library of Congress
- 569 Poster: Library of Congress; Electoral Commission: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 570 R. Hayes: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Hayes: Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian

Design Museum Collection; Hayes Wedding: Library of Congress

- 571 Stamp: Boris15 / Shutterstock.com; Statue: Charlene Notgrass
- 572 Bulb: National Museum of American History; Campaign: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Garfields: Library of Congress
- 573 Garfields: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Lincoln: Library of Congress; Arthur: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; McElroy: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 574 Bridge: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 575 Rutherford: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Lucy: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 576 Library: Tyler Silvest / Flickr / CC BY 2.0; Vanderbilt, Rockefellers, and Morgan: Library of Congress
- 577 Breakers: solepsizm / Shutterstock.com; Biltmore exterior: Konstantin L / Shutterstock.com; Banquet hall: Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress; Library: Delaney Juarez / Shutterstock.com
- 578 Poster: Library of Congress
- 579 Carnegie alone: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; All others: Library of Congress
- 580 Washington and Massachusetts: Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress; South Carolina: Library of Congress; Kansas: Charlene Notgrass
- 581 Billiard hall: Library of Congress; Jones: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 582 Carnegie: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 583 James: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Lucretia: Library of Congress
- 584 Wisconsin: Charlene Notgrass; Nevada: Library of Congress; Nebraska: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com

- 774 Enrollee with mother: Library of Congress; All others: National Archives
- 775 Blacksmith and parade: Library of Congress; Cutting stone and building bridge: National Park Service; Telephone, Standing Rock, and pipeline: National Archives
- 776 Tlinget and artist: National Archives; Cutting stone: Library of Congress; Cleaning seeds and trail construction: National Park Service
- 777 National Archives
- 778 Bridge: Geartooth Productions / Shutterstock.com
- 779 Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 780 Construction: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Modern: Andrew Zarivny / Shutterstock.com
- 781 Plane: National Park Service; Rivets: Stephen Finn / Shutterstock.com
- 782 Cable: Joaquin Ossorio Castillo / Shutterstock.com; Roadway: A.Hornung / Shutterstock.com
- 783 Fog: CAN BALCIOGLU / Shutterstock.com
- 784 Texarkana: The Lyda Hill Texas Collection of Photographs in Carol M. Highsmith's America Project, Library of Congress; Chicago: Library of Congress
- 785 Photos: Library of Congress; Stamp: Olga Popova / Shutterstock.com
- 786 Theater: Library of Congress; McDaniel: catwalker / Shutterstock.com; Temple: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 787 Handprints: travelview / Shutterstock.com; White House: Library of Congress
- 788 Left column: National Archives; Award: Featureflash Photo Agency / Shutterstock.com
- 789 Toy poster and children: Library of Congress
- 790 Orca: Monika Wieland Shields / Shutterstock.com
- 791 Lodge: Paul R. Jones / Shutterstock.com; Rain gauge: Van Rossen / Shutterstock.com; Peninsula: NASA; Compass: Kaissa / Shutterstock.com
- 792 Sea star: Nagel Photography / Shutterstock.com; Auklet: National Park Service; Crab: Bill Baccus / National Park Service; Skunk cabbage: Jack Waknitz / Shutterstock.com; Point of Arches: Danita Delimont / Shutterstock.com; Labrador tea: Jacob W. Frank / National Park Service
- 792 Urchin: National Park Service; Crowberries: Torbjorn Helgesen / Shutterstock.com; Puffins: Love Lego / Shutterstock.com
- 793 Hoh Rain Forest: Tomas Nevesely / Shutterstock.com; Owl: National Park Service
- 794 Rhododendron: Patricia Thomas / Shutterstock.com; Chipmunk: Paul A Smith / Shutterstock.com; Bellflower and marmots: National Park Service
- 795 Banana Slug: John De Winter / Shutterstock.com; Ruby Beach: Dena Russell; All other photos: National Park Service / Warbler (J. Preston), Fiddlehead fern (Pete Zaidel), Avalanche lilies (Benjamin Komar), brown Sooty grouse (Carmen Bubar), Olympic Mountains with fog (Bill Baccus)
- 796 All photos: National Park Service
- 797 Airplanes: Tech. Sgt. Anthony Nelson / U.S. Air Force; Helmet: mikedray / Shutterstock.com
- 798 Eisenhower: National Archives; Message to Japan: Library of Congress
- 799 Mussolini and Hitler: National Archives; Floor map: Library of Congress; Poland: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 800 London: Library of Congress; French people: National Archives; USS Arizona: National Park Service
- 801 Churchill and Roosevelts: National Archives; Churchill returns: Library of Congress; USS Arizona: National Park Service
- 802 Declaration of War: Library of Congress; Aleutians and Casablanca: National Archives
- 803 Landing ship and Captain Glead: Library of Congress; New Caledonia: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 804 Unloading tank: National Archives; Ships: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 805 Truman: National Archives; Poster: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Code Talkers: National Archives
- 806 Wesley Notgrass Collection
- 807 Poster: Library of Congress
- 808 Top and middle posters: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Bottom: Library of Congress
- 809 Poster and workers: Library of Congress
- 810 Florida and Texas: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Illinois: Library of Congress
- 811 Top poster: Library of Congress; War guide and child: National Archives
- 812 All images: Library of Congress
- 813 All images: Library of Congress
- 814 Posters: Library of Congress
- 815 Evelyn Boyd: Boyd Family Collection; Other photos: Library of Congress
- 816 Los Angeles, ukelele, and grandfather: National Archives; Sunday School, teacher, and soldier: Library of Congress
- 817 Mural: Gates Frontiers Fund Wyoming Collection within the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress; Memorial: Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress; Blue Star: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
- 818 Library of Congress
- 819 Library of Congress
- 820 National Archives
- 821 National Archives
- 823 National Archives
- 824 Stamp: catwalker / Shutterstock.com
- 825 Franklin: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Eleanor: Library of Congress
- 826 Kanai: Maridav / Shutterstock.com; Maiapilo: Joz Bybee / National Park Service; Islands: Jeff Schmaltz / NASA
- 827 Newspaper: National Park Service; Pacific: Harvepino / Shutterstock.com
- 828 Kilauea: Benny Marty / Shutterstock.com; Macadamia nuts: Nataly Studio / Shutterstock.com; Farm: Maridav / Shutterstock.com
- 829 Pacific Golden plover: Doug Oglesby / Shutterstock.com; Turtle: Shane Myers Photography / Shutterstock.com; Dolphin: Uheheu / Shutterstock.com; Stilt: vagabond54 / Shutterstock.com; Seal: Matthew

- Thomas Nicholson / Shutterstock.com; Plovers: Stacey Donion / Shutterstock.com; Tang: Darren J. Bradley / Shutterstock.com; Angelfish: gary powell / Shutterstock.com; 'Iwi: Thomas Chlebecek / Shutterstock.com
- 830 Canoe and man: Library of Congress; Church: Tallmaple / Shutterstock.com
- 831 Ka'iulani: Library of Congress; Instruments: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 832 Fountain and mural: Library of Congress
- 833 Yankee Stadium: Wesley Notgrass Collection; Mural: Library of Congress
- 834 Poster: Library of Congress
- 835 Posters: Library of Congress
- 837 Jackie Robinson, pin, and baseball: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
- 838 Truman home: PhotoTrippingAmerica / Shutterstock.com; Truman: National Archives
- 839 All photos: National Archives
- 840 Churchill and Truman: National Archives
- 841 Map: Nate McCurdy
- 842 Photos; U.S. Air Force; Left stamp: Massimo Vernicesole / Shutterstock.com; Right stamp: Boris15 / Shutterstock.com
- 843 Evelyn and Charlene Boyd: Boyd Family Collection; Truman: Library of Congress; Stamp: catwalker / Shutterstock.com
- 844 Inauguration: Library of Congress; Stamp: ilapinto / Shutterstock.com
- 845 Mission: Gil Cohen / National Guard Heritage Painting, courtesy National Guard Bureau
- 846 Trumans: Library of Congress
- 847 Harry: cliff1066(tm) / Flickr / CC BY 2.0; Bess: Library of Congress
- 848 Filling station: The Lyda Hill Texas Collection of Photographs in Carol M. Highsmith's America Project, Library of Congress; Organist and training: Library of Congress; Troup and Henderson: Department of Defense
- 849 Stamp: catwalker / Shutterstock.com; Racecar: Library of Congress
- 850 Nebraska tractor and bridge: Joseph Sohm / Shutterstock.com; Nevada: Danita Delimont / Shutterstock.com; Pennsylvania: Sandra Foyt / Shutterstock.com; Marker: Eddie J. Rodriguez / Shutterstock.com; Eisenhower: Eisenhower Library; Convoy: Library of Congress
- 851 Statue: Gates Frontiers Fund Colorado Collection within the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress; Bridge: Library of Congress
- 852 Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress
- 853 Filling station: Nick Fox / Shutterstock.com; Motel sign: Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress
- 854 Wigwam Motel: Charlene Notgrass; Motel inset and Burma-Shave: Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress
- 855 Stamp: MM_photos / Shutterstock.com
- 856 Car: Library of Congress
- 857 Sign: jartemenko / Shutterstock.com
- 858 Crystal Forest: Jacob Holgerson / National Park Service; Rainbow Forest: T Scott Williams / National Park Service
- 859 Painted Desert: National Park Service; Collared lizard: mhgstan / Shutterstock.com; Desert cottontail: Anne Richard / Shutterstock.com; All other photos: Andy Bridges / National Park Service
- 860 Flowers: National Park Service; Globemallow: Charlene Notgrass; First row of petroglyphs and bottom right: Charlene Notgrass; Bottom left and bottom middle petroglyphs: Stuart Holmes / National Park Service
- 861 Charlene Notgrass
- 862 Kabotie mural of Hopi travelers: National Park Service; Other photos: Charlene Notgrass
- 863 Jacob Holgerson / National Park Service
- 864 Truman Family: National Archives; North Carolina: Library of Congress
- 865 Black and white photos: Library of Congress; Poster: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 866 Poster: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Baseball team: Library of Congress; Stamp: catwalker / Shutterstock.com
- 867 Ruth: Library of Congress
- 868 Bushes: National Archives
- 869 National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 870 Robinson and reporters: Library of Congress; Stamp: catwalker / Shutterstock.com
- 871 Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
- 872 Rickey: Library of Congress; Stamp: MM_photos / Shutterstock.com
- 873 Robinson: National Archives
- 874 March on Washington: National Archives; Stamp: Krylova Ksenia / Shutterstock.com
- 875 Fabric background: Scapigliata / Shutterstock.com; Scrapbook page: optimarc / Shutterstock.com; Orchid: PAUL ATKINSON / Shutterstock.com; Roller skate: Knipers Krippers / Shutterstock.com; Campaign kickoff: Library of Congress; Other photos: Eisenhower Library
- 876 Eisenhowers: National Archives; General: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 877 Eisenhowers 1926 and Eisenhower with mother: Eisenhower Library; 1952 convention: Library of Congress; Other photos: Charlene Notgrass
- 878 Top left, bottom left, and bottom middle: Library of Congress; Top middle, top right, and bottom right: Eisenhower Library; Campaign items: Charlene Notgrass
- 879 Sign: Charlene Notgrass; Shelter items: National Archives; Speech: Eisenhower Library; Refugees: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 880 McCarthy: Library of Congress; Button: Charlene Notgrass; Rocket: NASA
- 881 Top three photos: Library of Congress; Bottom photo: Eisenhower Library
- 882 Speech: Charlene Notgrass