The Mobilization of Four Nations

The Soviet Union, the United States, Germany, and Japan all mobilized for the war, with an emphasis on personal sacrifice.
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

• World War II covered most of the world and required extensive economic **mobilization**.

• Citizens in the Soviet Union, United States, Germany, and Japan were strongly affected by the war.
Mobilization for War

Percentage of Workforce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>USSR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic History Review.
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

• The Soviet Union
  – Civilians experienced severe food, housing, and supply shortages.
  – Factories were moved to the interior of the country.
  – Women and girls went to work in factories, mines, and railroads.
  – Women were used in battle.
• The United States
  – The United States produced most of the military equipment for the Allies.
  – Boomtowns developed in areas where work was done, but housing and schools were scarce.

The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

– African Americans moved to the North looking for work, leading to racial tensions.

– Japanese Americans were sent to internment camps.
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

• Germany

– Germany’s mobilization came late into the war.

– Initially, Germany did not cut consumer goods production.

– **Albert Speer**, minister of armaments and munitions, dramatically increased production of armaments in 1942.
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

– By 1944, schools, theaters, and cafes were closed.

– Women were encouraged to work, but many did not.
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

- Japan
  - Citizens were encouraged to sacrifice their resources, and sometimes their lives, for the national cause.

  - Young Japanese were encouraged to serve as suicide pilots known as kamikaze.
The Mobilization of Four Nations (cont.)

– General Hideki Tōjō did not want women to enter the workforce.

– Female employment increased mainly in textiles and farming.
The Bombing of Cities

**MAIN IDEA**

The bombing of cities in Britain, Germany, and Japan destroyed buildings and killed thousands of civilians.
The Bombing of Cities (cont.)

- Long-range bombers were developed in the late 1930s to target military zones, enemy troops, and civilian populations.

- **London** was bombed nightly beginning in September 1940.

- German air raids, or **blitz**, were implemented throughout Britain.
The British bombed German cities in an attempt to break German morale.

100,000 inhabitants and refugees were killed during the bombing of Dresden.

A half-million civilians were killed, and millions of buildings, transportation systems, and fuel supplies were destroyed.
The Bombing of Cities (cont.)

- Attacks on Japanese cities by the United States destroyed many of Japan’s industries and one-fourth of its dwellings.

- The first atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.
Figure 10

Japan, 1945

SOVIET UNION

MANCHUKUO (MANCHURIA)

CHINA

MANCHUKUO (MANCHURIA)

KOREA

HOKKAIDO

HONSHU

HIROSHIMA
Aug. 6, 1945

NAGASAKI
Aug. 9, 1945

SHIKOKU

KYUSHU

JAPAN

TOKYO

PACIFIC OCEAN

EAST CHINA SEA

0 200 400 kilometers

0 200 400 miles

MILLER CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION

TROPIC OF CANCER

140°E

120°E

40°N
Peace and a New War

Political tensions, suspicions, and a conflict of ideas led the United States and the Soviet Union into the Cold War.
Peace and a New War (cont.)

- After World War II, tensions between Russia and the United States grew, resulting in a period of political tensions known as the Cold War.

- The Tehran Conference was held in November of 1943. Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill met in Tehran to discuss the final assault on Germany and made an agreement to partition postwar Germany.
The Yalta Conference brought the leaders of the Big Three together again in February 1945 to discuss Eastern Europe.

- The Soviet Union would gain Sakhalin and the Kuril, and railroad rights in Manchuria from Japan.
- The United Nations was created.
- Germany was divided into four zones.
- Free elections were to be held in Poland.
Peace and a New War (cont.)

- The Potsdam Conference was held in July 1945, at which the Allies agreed to hold trials for war crimes.

- The Soviets would not agree to free elections for the rest of Eastern Europe.

- A new struggle arose between the democratic west and communist east, once again bitterly dividing the world.
TEST AND ESSAY

NEXT THE COLD