STANDARD VUS.12A

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of World War II on the home front by explaining how the United States mobilized its economic, human, and military resources:

**Essential Understandings**
- Success in the war required the total commitment of the nation’s resources. On the home front, public education and the mass media promoted nationalism.

**Essential Questions**
- How did the United States organize and distribute its resources to achieve victory during World War II?

**Essential Knowledge**

_Economic resources_
- U.S. government and industry forged a close working relationship to allocate resources effectively.
- Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort.
- War bonds and income tax were used for financing the war.
- Business retooled from peacetime to wartime production (e.g., car manufacturing to tank manufacturing).

_Human resources_
- More women and minorities entered the labor force as men entered the armed forces.
- Citizens volunteered in support of the war effort.

_Military resources_
- The draft/selective service was used to provide personnel for the military.

STANDARD VUS.12B

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of World War II on the home front by describing the contributions of women and minorities to the war effort:

**Essential Understandings**
- Contributions to a war effort come from all segments of a society. Women entered into previously male job roles as African Americans and others struggled to obtain desegregation of the armed forces and end discriminatory hiring practices.

**Essential Questions**
- How did women and minorities contribute to America’s efforts during World War II?

**Essential Knowledge**

_Women during World War II_
- Women increasingly participated in the workforce to replace men serving in the military (e.g., Rosie the Riveter).
- They typically participated in non-combat military roles.

_African Americans during World War II_
- African Americans migrated to cities in search of jobs in war plants.
- They campaigned for victory in war and equality at home.
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of World War II on the home front by explaining the internment of Japanese Americans during the war.

**Essential Understandings**
- Prejudice, coupled with wartime fears, can affect civil liberties of minorities.

**Essential Questions**
- How were Americans of Japanese descent treated after U.S. entry into World War II, and why?

**Essential Knowledge**

**Reasons for internment**
- Strong anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast
- False belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy

**Internment of Japanese Americans**
- Japanese Americans were re-located to internment camps.
- Internment affected Japanese American populations along the West Coast. The Supreme Court upheld the government’s right to act against Japanese Americans living on the West Coast of the United States. A public apology was eventually issued by the U.S. government. Financial payment was made to survivors.

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of World War II on the home front by describing the role of media and communications in the war effort.

**Essential Understandings**
- During World War II, the media and entertainment industries saw their role as supporting the war effort by promoting nationalism.

**Essential Questions**
- How did media and communications assist the Allied efforts during World War II?

**Essential Knowledge**

**Media/Communications assistance**
- The U.S. government maintained strict censorship of reporting of the war.
- Public morale and ad campaigns kept Americans focused on the war effort.
- The entertainment industry produced movies, plays, and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for the war effort as well as portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways.