

PowerPoint Presentation:

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UE9I8m67PvFVyrJdbRqzrf-rWp8k77_bPqfbEBtecdg/edit?usp=sharing

Propaganda Film:

- The goal of this propaganda was to show Americans what the war was like and the challenges they would face. They wanted Americans to believe that great things would come after the war if the U.S. won.
- Another technique used was to say soldiers would be fighting for something greater than their country which was freedom, equality, and democracy. They did not want the Americans to think they were simply fighting an enemy. So it was to inspire and encourage them to join the war.

Rosie the Rivetter:

- It was an iconic poster made to encourage women to join the war.
- The pose of flexing her arm and wearing a work suit was a technique used to let women know that they are also capable of doing manly labor.

The Tuskegee Airmen:

- A popular myth arose during the war—and persisted afterwards—that in more than 200 escort missions, the Tuskegee Airmen had never lost a bomber.
- The truth wasn't uncovered until years later, when a detailed analysis found that enemy aircraft shot down at least 25 bombers they escorted.
- Nonetheless, that was a much better success rate than other escort groups of the 15th Air Force, which lost an average of 46 bombers.

Mexican Americans Serving in War:

- The FDR Good Neighbor Policy was for the U.S. to make connections with Mexico during world war 2. (Mexicans in the Making, Foley) This was how then Mexicans men and women played roles during WW2.
- Men fought in the war while women were recruited for jobs. Billboards were made during the War that recruited "all mexican men and women of different ages" (Escobedo,53)

Navajo Code Talkers:

- The code primarily used word association by assigning a Navajo word to key phrases and military tactics.
- This system enabled the Code Talkers to translate three lines of English in 20 seconds, not 30 minutes as was common with existing code-breaking machines.

- During the nearly month-long battle for Iwo Jima, for example, six Navajo Code Talker Marines successfully transmitted more than 800 messages without error.

Japanese Americans during War: (LAST SLIDE)

- Although their families were treated unjustly in this way, more than 33,000 Japanese Americans served in the military with distinction.
- Why did they serve the nation under these difficult circumstances? Many of them loved their country enough to risk their lives in combat.
- For others, it was the chance to prove their loyalty and the honor of their families; this they did as members of the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team fighting up the rugged Italian Peninsula and across Southern France.
- Others interrogated Japanese prisoners and translated Japanese documents in the Army's Military Intelligence Section in the Pacific and China-Burma-India Theaters. Over eight hundred Japanese Americans were killed in action serving their country.