Standard 19 Vocabulary

1. A. Phillip Randolph – Organized march on Washington to protest discrimination in hiring practices in industries related to defense. President Roosevelt issued executive order against their discrimination
2. WWII – World War II; War between Axis and Allied powers in Europe and Pacific
3. Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941; Surprise attack on Naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii by Japanese; led to American entry into the war
4. Internment Camps – Reaction to Pearl Harbor – Forced movement of Japanese Americans to rural prison camps in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona.
5. Mobilization – Following Pearl Harbor 5 million men volunteered for military service. Selective Service System expanded the draft.
6. Selective Service – Selective Service Act 1917 established a draft
7. WAAC – Women’s Army Auxiliary Core was the branch of the Army for women.
8. Rosie the Riveter – Cultural icon of WWII exemplifying women at work in male dominated industries
9. WOW – Women Ordnance Workers; Women working for War Department
10. Wartime conservation – Saving food, scrap metal, oil, grease, tin cans, newspapers and rags; carpooling and riding bicycles.
11. Rationing – Mandatory limiting of certain items like gasoline, meat, sugar and coffee. Received a “c-book” with coupons.
12. Lend-Lease Act – Lending of military equipment and supplies to any nation the president said was vital to defense of the U.S.
13. Allied Powers – Soviet Union, France, Great Britain and China. United States would join following Pearl Harbor.
14. Axis Powers – Germany, Italy and Japan.
15. Battle of Midway – Turning point of WWII in the Pacific. U.S. Naval victory over Japanese Navy June 4-7, 1942
16. Battle of Coral Sea – May 4-8, 1942; First battle in which aircraft carriers engaged one another and first battle either side’s ships fired on one another.
17. Yalta Conference – Feb. 4-11, 1945; Meeting of “Big Three”; President FDR, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Gen. Secretary Joseph Stalin met to discuss post war reorganization of Europe
18. Potsdam Conference – July 17-Aug. 7, 1945; Meeting of new “Big Three”; President Harry Truman, Winston Churchill (later replaced by Clement Attlee) and Joseph Stalin met to discuss punishment for Nazi Germany
19. D-Day – June 6, 1944; Code name of Operation Overlord; Normandy landings were the largest seaborne invasion in history
20. Operation Overlord – Codename of Battle of Normandy; Allied invasion of German-occupied France.
21. 5 Beaches – Sword Beach, Juno Beach, Gold Beach, Omaha Beach, Utah Beach; 5 landing beaches of Normandy during Operation Overlord
22. Normandy – Site of D-Day invasion in German-occupied France
23. Battle of the Bulge – the final offensive move by Germany during WWII.
24. V-E Day – Victory in Europe Day took place May 8, 1945
25. The Fall of Berlin – April-May 1945; Final battles of European Theater during WWII. Soviet Union captured the city and German fighters in the city surrendered May 2.
26. Manhattan Project – Code name for secret project responsible for building the 2 atomic bombs: Fat Man and Little Boy
27. Los Alamos, NM – Secret lab used to develop and test the atomic bombs.
28. Atomic Bomb – Harnessing of nuclear fission to create large explosion
29. Hiroshima & Nagasaki – Little Boy dropped on Hiroshima Japan Aug 6, 1945 and Fat Man dropped on Nagasaki Japan Aug 9, 1945. Casualties totaled 200,000
30. V-J Day – Victory in Japan Day took place August 14, 1945
31. Nuremberg Trials – Series of military tribunals held by the Allied Forces of the World to prosecute prominent members of political, military and economic leaders of Nazi Germany.