



The American Republic

Since 1877

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Unit 6

Global Struggles

EXIT



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to listen to the audio again.





Unit Overview

Unit 6 explores the global struggles faced by the United States between 1931 and 1960. **Chapter 19** covers the ten years leading up to World War II, 1931–1941. **Chapter 20** focuses on America and World War II, 1941–1945. **Chapter 21** details the beginning of the Cold War, 1945–1960. **Chapter 22** focuses on postwar America, 1945–1960.



Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you will be able to: ↓

- Identify events leading up to World War II. ↓
- Detail the major battles and strategies of World War II. ↓
- Explain how the Cold War began. ↓
- Describe life in postwar America.

Click the mouse button or press the
Space Bar to display the information.



Reference
ATLASPRESIDENTS'
GalleryHISTORY
*Online*United States
Facts Cause and
Effect
Transparencies American
LITERATURE NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
Geography & History**TIME**
NOTEBOOK

Why It Matters Activity

As a class, discuss the reasons countries become involved in wars. Identify the places where wars or armed conflicts are currently taking place. Do you think another world war is possible?



End of

UNIT

INTRODUCTION

Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.





Explore online information about the topics introduced in this chapter.

Click on the **Connect** button to launch your browser and go to *The American Republic Since 1877* Web site. At this site, you will find interactive activities, current events information, and Web sites correlated with the chapters and units in the textbook. When you finish exploring, exit the browser program to return to this presentation. If you experience difficulty connecting to the Web site, manually launch your Web browser and go to <http://tarvol2.glencoe.com>



Global Struggles

Japan attacks
Pearl Harbor

America enters
World War II

The U.S. economy
booms as almost
all major industries
convert to war
production

Domestic Prosperity

Consumerism
Growth of Suburbs
Baby Boom
Television

Soviet Union takes
over Eastern Europe—
Cold War begins

War is fought on
two fronts: the
Pacific and Europe.
The Allies win.

U.S.-Soviet
Arms Race
Formation of NATO
Korean War
New Red Scare

from *Farewell to Manzanar*

Click the image on the right to listen to an excerpt from the story. Then answer the questions on the following slides.



This feature is found on page 649 of your textbook.
Click the Speaker button to listen to the audio again.



from Farewell to Manzanar



Recall and Interpret How did the food served at the camp show a lack of understanding of Japanese culture?



Possible answer: Rice is never eaten with sweet foods.

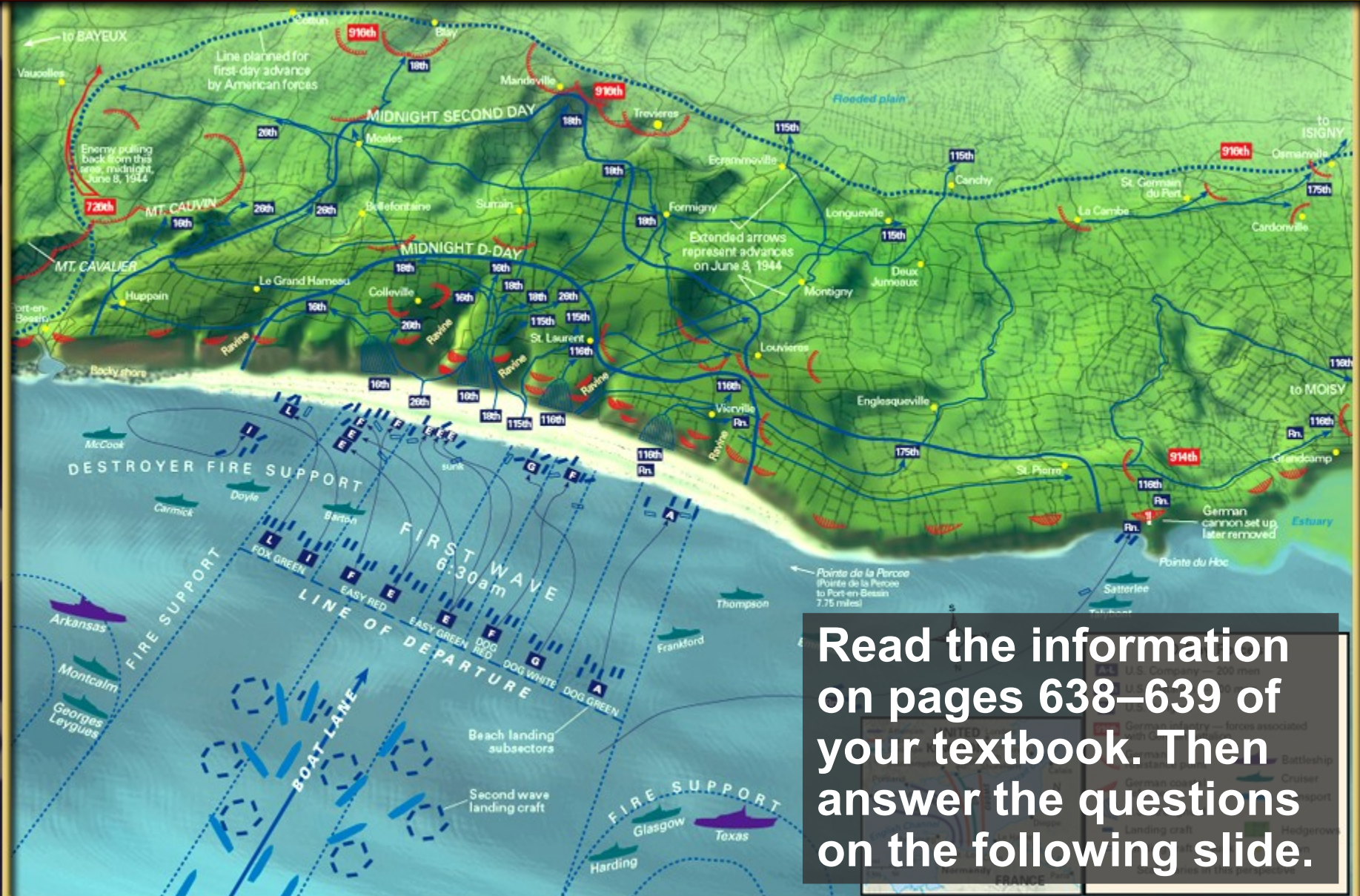
from Farewell to Manzanar



Evaluate and Connect Why do you think the families in the camps were assigned numbers?



Possible answer: Camp officials likely chose to use numbers because they found Japanese names difficult to spell and pronounce.



Read the information on pages 638–639 of your textbook. Then answer the questions on the following slide.

This feature is found on pages 638–639 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



Learning from Geography



Why did Allies chose Normandy as the site of the invasion?



The Allies chose Normandy because it was a sheltered location with flat, firm beaches and was within range of friendly fighter planes based in England. There were roads or paths to lead jeeps, trucks, and troops off the beaches. There was an airfield and a seaport that could be used by the Allies. There was a reasonable expectation of achieving the element of surprise.

This feature is found on pages 638–639 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the

Space Bar to display the answer.



Learning from Geography



Why was the landing at Omaha Beach so much more difficult than U.S. leaders expected?



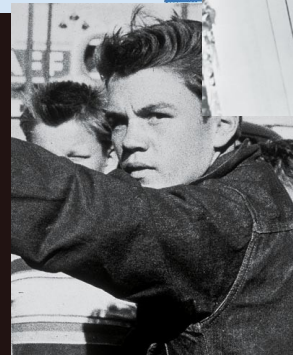
Winds and steady currents pushed landing craft into clumps as the men moved to shore. As groups of soldiers ran onto the beach they became easy targets for the Germans who had built strong defenses atop the cliffs overlooking Omaha Beach.



U.S. Company — 200 men	Battleship
U.S. Battalion — 900 men	Cruiser
U.S. Rangers	Transport
German infantry — forces associated with German battalion	
German resistance point	
German coastal defense	
U.S. stronghold	
Landing craft	
Landing craft — sunk	
Hedgehogs	
Town	
Scale varies in this perspective	

What were people's lives like in the past?

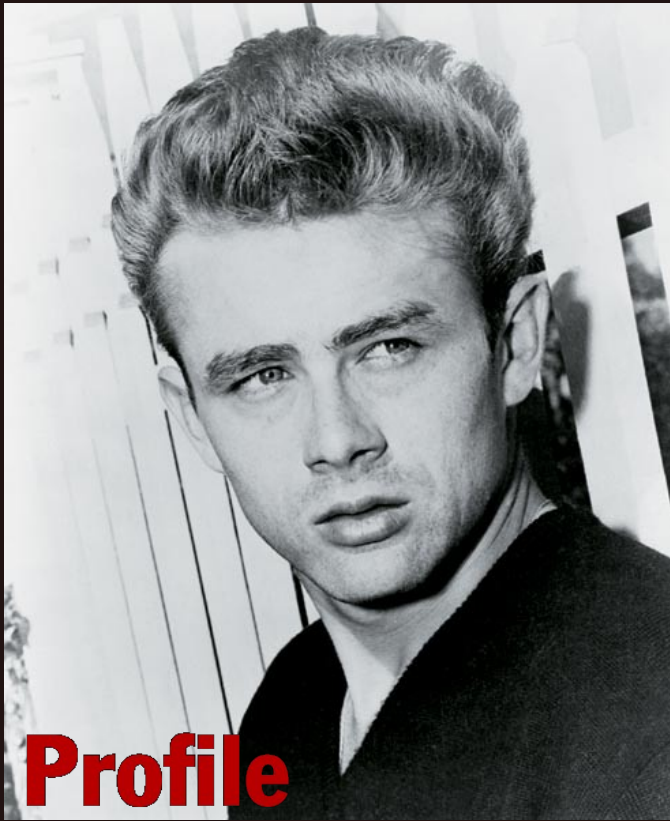
What—and who—were people talking about? What events shaped their lives? What did they do for fun? The following slides will give you some clues to everyday life in the United States as you step back in time with TIME Notebook.



This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.



JAMES DEAN *had a brief but spectacular career as a film star. His role in Rebel Without a Cause made him an icon for American youth in the mid-50s. In 1955 Dean was killed in a car crash. He was 24.* “I guess I have as good an insight into this rising generation as any other young man my age.



Profile

Therefore, when I do play a youth, I try to imitate life. Rebel Without a Cause deals with the problems of modern youth.... If you want the kids to come and see the picture, you've got to try to reach them on their own grounds. If a picture is psychologically motivated, if there is truth in the relationships in it, then I think that picture will do good.”

—from an interview for Rebel Without a Cause

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.



VERBATIM

“Ruth [sic] told me that she had seen the
 little girl in the hospital, but she had not
 been able to find her. She said she was
 looking for her in the hospital, but she
 had not been able to find her. She said
 she was looking for her in the hospital,
 but she had not been able to find her.”

MRS. RUBEN A. MORSH

President of the Board of Directors, 1952

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Physicist, 1950

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the
 Space Bar to display the information.





WINNERS & LOSERS

POODLE CUTS

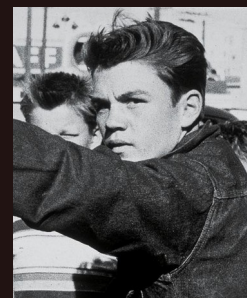
Short, curly hairstyle gains wide popularity and acceptance

TV GUIDE

New weekly magazine achieves circulation of 6.5 million by 1959

PALMER PAINT COMPANY OF DETROIT

Sells 12 million paint-by-number kits ranging from simple landscapes and portraits to Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper*



THE DUCKTAIL

Banned in several Massachusetts schools in 1957 ↓

COLLIERS

The respected magazine loses circulation, publishes its final edition on January 4, 1957 ↓

LEONARDO DA VINCI'S

The Last Supper

Now everyone can paint their own copy to hang in their homes.

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.


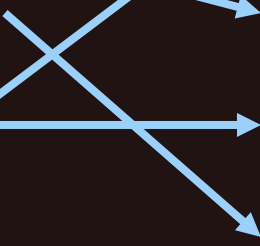
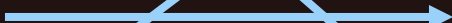


1950s WORD PLAY

Translation, Please!

Match the word to its meaning.

Teen-Age Lingo

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. cool |  | a. a dull person, an outsider |
| 2. hang loose |  | b. worthy of approval |
| 3. hairy |  | c. formidable |
| 4. yo-yo | | d. don't worry |

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the
Space Bar to display the answers.



Be Prepared

“Know the Bomb’s True Dangers. Know the Steps You Can Take to Escape Them!—You Can Survive.”

Government pamphlet, 1950 ↓

DIGGING YOUR OWN BOMB SHELTER? Better go shopping. On the following slide is a list of items included with the \$3,000 Mark I Kiddie Kokoon, designed to accommodate a family of five for a three-to-five-day underground stay.



This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the
Space Bar to display the information.



Be Prepared

- air blower ↓
- Radiation detector ↓
- protective apparel suit ↓
- face respirator ↓
- radiation charts (4) ↓
- hand shovel combination (for digging out after blast) ↓
- gasoline driven generator ↓
- gasoline (10 gallons) ↓
- chemical toilet ↓
- toilet chemicals (2 gallons) ↓
- bunks (5) ↓
- Mattresses and blanket (5) ↓
- air pump (for blowing up mattresses) ↓
- incandescent bulbs (2) 40 watts ↓
- fuses (2) 5 amperes ↓
- clock-non-electric ↓
- first aid kit ↓
- waterless hand cleaner ↓
- sterno stove ↓
- canned water (10 gallons) ↓
- canned food (meat, powdered milk, cereal, sugar, etc.) ↓
- paper products

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the
Space Bar to display the information.



NUMBERS 1957

3¢ Cost of first-class
postage stamp

19¢ Cost of loaf of bread

25¢ Cost of issue of
Sports Illustrated

35¢ Cost of movie ticket

50¢ Cost of gallon of
milk (delivered)

\$2.05 Average hourly wage

\$2,845 Cost of new car

\$5,234 Median income for a
family of four

\$19,500 Median price to
buy a home

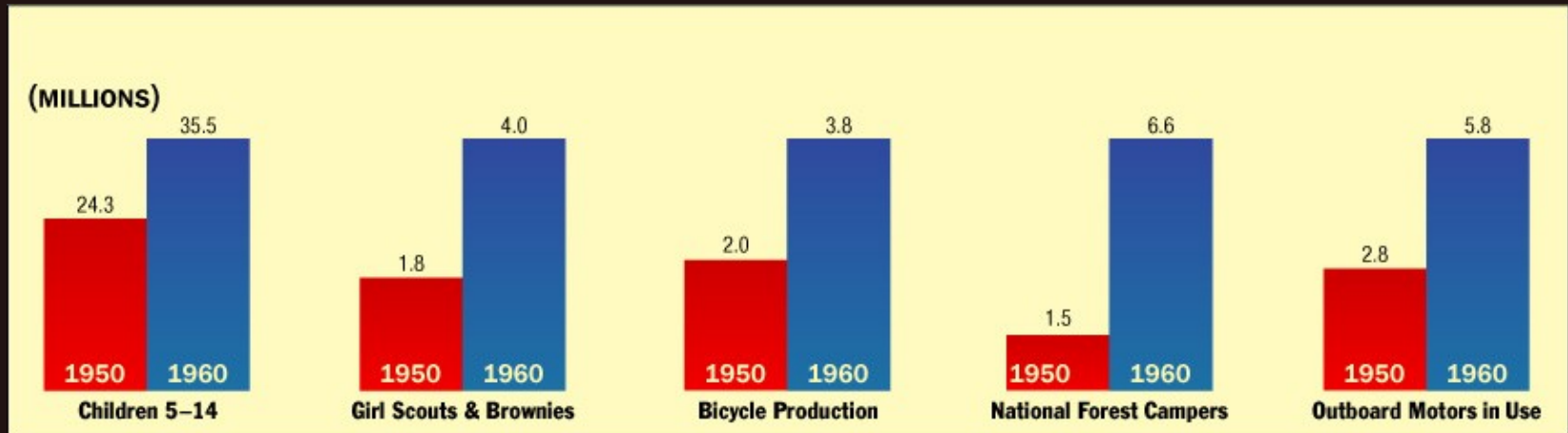


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American Scene, 1950–1960



This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.





End of SLIDE SHOW

Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.

