

## General Effects and Results of WWII

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social Effects - Psychological Trauma

- There was \_\_\_\_\_ shock, but it was less than WWI because people knew:
  - What to expect
  - Feared the worst
  - There was a need for the war
  - The price of failure was \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social Effects - Women

- Women took on many of the roles that had traditionally belonged to \_\_\_\_\_
- Many people belonging to minority groups also took on jobs that traditionally they had not
- Women took on jobs in the in the war effort, including those such as:
  - Military \_\_\_\_\_ - working near battles around the world to save wounded men
  - \_\_\_\_\_ workers - building the machines necessary to fight wars
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - reporting the happenings of the battle front to news agencies in their home countries

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social Effects - Women

- The most common job for a woman to take on during the World War I or II was that of a nurse
- At first men doubted that the women would work well in a \_\_\_\_\_, but those doubts quickly disappeared after the nurses \_\_\_\_\_ themselves



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social/Economic Effects - Minorities

- Women were not the government's only target for recruitment
- The government also decided to begin recruiting more \_\_\_\_\_ for many of the same reasons it began recruiting women
- In World War II, they recruited nearly over a \_\_\_\_\_ African Americans to be in the military and work in the factories
- However, riots and strikes occurred protesting their \_\_\_\_\_



---

---

---

---

---

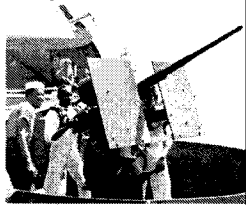
---

---

---

### Social Effects - Minorities

- African-American soldiers played a significant role in World War II
- Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ served in Europe and accounted for 20% of the military forces



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social Effects - Minorities

- Despite the numbers they faced racial discrimination:
  - Racially \_\_\_\_\_ forces
  - Blacks were often classified as unfit for combat and were not allowed on the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Blacks were mostly given \_\_\_\_\_
  - No blacks were given the Medal of Honor during either world war



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social Effects - Minorities

- Nonetheless, progress was made:
  - Black combat units proved they could fight just as well as whites
  - The the U.S. military was integrated in 1948, but black soldiers were still kept in separate units during the \_\_\_\_\_
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ Airman, the first group of black pilots ever trained by the Air Force gained legendary status
  - \_\_\_\_\_ campaign drew public support
  - Truman set up the Committee on Civil Rights



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Social Effects – Women & Minorities

- The first and second World Wars did much to \_\_\_\_\_ the women and minority groups
- For the first time since the Civil War era, African American rights became an \_\_\_\_\_ (the issue of segregation in the military)
- It is now commonplace for women to hold \_\_\_\_\_, their role in society has expanded greatly since the era prior to World War I

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Economic Effects

- When the men came back and many women went back to the \_\_\_\_\_
- There was a huge growth in \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ industries – other industries (eg house building) were put on hold
- There was a huge emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ production – Dig for Victory



---

---

---

---

---

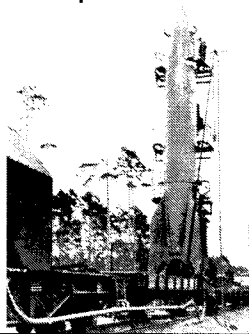
---

---

---

### Increase of Scientific and Technological Development

- War led to an increase in scientific and technological development
  - \_\_\_\_\_ rocket
  - \_\_\_\_\_ weapons



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Economic Effects

- \_\_\_\_\_ – notably of oil and food
- Shortages of workers –
  - Schedule of Protected Occupations – prevented the call-up of key workers to the armed services
  - Essential Works Order – allowed the government to conscript people to certain work
- The Government had to take control of the \_\_\_\_\_ – eg who worked where, trade, railways, shipping, banking, etc.
- Training of workers was disrupted, so there was a lack of good

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Economic Effects - Creation of the IMF, WTO, and World Bank

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Conference (1944) set up the:
  - International \_\_\_\_\_ to try to prevent another world economic depression. It keeps track of the flow of goods going to and from countries and stabilizes the exchange rate
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ was established to provide finance (loans) and advice to reduce poverty
  - The International \_\_\_\_\_ (ITO) was formed to try to regulate and insure free trade

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Economic Effects



- Massive government \_\_\_\_\_ were accumulated, particularly to America (Lend-Lease)
- Huge losses of merchant \_\_\_\_\_ to submarines
- Destruction of \_\_\_\_\_/machines – in 1945 Britain lost 12% of her productive capacity
- Destruction by bombing created a need for massive \_\_\_\_\_ building after the war

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Destruction



- Immense destruction of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1/3 of the homes in Britain were destroyed
  - Coal production was at 40% prewar levels
  - 23% of Europe's \_\_\_\_\_ was out of production
- This led to a severe crisis during the winter of 1946-7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Displaced People

- 20 million people had been uprooted from their homes and were displaced because:

- \_\_\_\_\_ who fled before invading armies
- \_\_\_\_\_ were taken to Germany and Austria
- Prisoners in concentration and \_\_\_\_\_




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

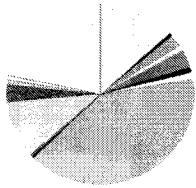
---

## Deaths

- \_\_\_\_\_ million people were killed

World War II deaths  
Overall Deaths

Country	Millions Deaths	Civilians Deaths	Total
Germany	5.5	2.2	7.7
Japan	3.1	0.8	3.9
U.S.S.R.	16.3	8.9	25.2
China	10.0	3.5	13.5
Poland	5.6	5.6	11.2
Italy	2.5	0.5	3.0
France	0.5	0.5	1.0
U.K.	0.5	0.5	1.0
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	1.0	1.0	2.0
Total	34.0	17.0	51.0




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## United Nations

- Created in 1945 to replace the \_\_\_\_\_
- Main purposes are:
  - Maintain world \_\_\_\_\_
  - Develop good relations between countries
  - Promote cooperation in solving the world's problems
  - Encourage respect for \_\_\_\_\_
- Was more successful because it included more nations than the League

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Internal Stresses

- Within formerly occupied countries, there was internal stress between those who had \_\_\_\_\_ and those who had \_\_\_\_\_



- In Greece, this led to a civil war

---

---

---

---

---

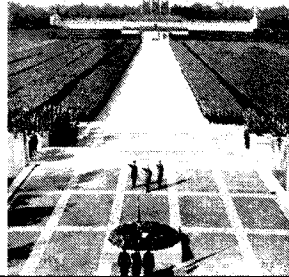
---

---

---

### Failure of Fascism

- Its \_\_\_\_\_ led to defeat
- Its anti-Bolshevism had led to the extension of \_\_\_\_\_ over much of Central and Eastern Europe



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Origins of the Cold War – Superpower Status After WWII

- With the serious weakening of Britain and France as world powers, only the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were left as superpowers



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### End of European Domination

- The U.S. emerged clearly as the world superpower
  - \_\_\_\_\_ was destroyed as a great power
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were destroyed as great imperial powers



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### End of European Domination



- The USSR had:
  - Recovered and expanded its \_\_\_\_\_
  - Became the dominant military power on the continent of Europe
  - Acquired enormous \_\_\_\_\_ as the chief opponent and victor over Nazism
  - Was the leading \_\_\_\_\_ power
  - Found itself the only one of the former Great Powers able to resist U.S. domination

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---