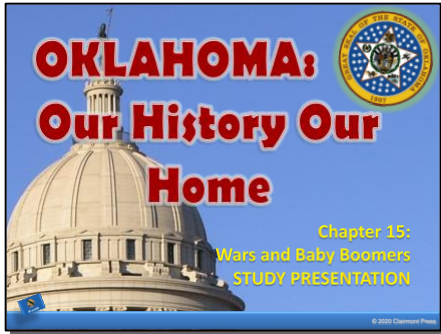




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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes



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**Section 1: World War II**

➤ Essential Question:

- How did the events of WWII have an effect on Oklahomans?

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**Section 1: World War II**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- dictator
- ration

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**Tensions Increase in Asia and Europe**

- Japan, German, and Italy were led by dictators who planned to improve their economies and strategic power by taking territory and resources from nearby countries.
- Adolf Hitler (Germany) blamed Jewish citizens for the country's problems and began a plan to remove them from society.
- Germany invaded Rhineland (1936) and Austria (1938).
- By 1940, Germany and Italy had acquired much of the land around their countries, and Germany had taken Paris, France.

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes

**Tensions Increase in Asia and Europe**

	Country	Leader
<b>Allies</b>	Great Britain	Winston Churchill
	Russia	Joseph Stalin
	United States	Franklin D. Roosevelt
<b>Axis Powers</b>	Germany	Adolf Hitler
	Italy	Benito Mussolini
	Japan	Hideki Tojo

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**War Engulfs the United States**

- > Most Americans wanted to stay out of the troubles in Europe as we were still in recovery from WWI and the Great Depression.
- > 1939: The U.S. began rebuilding the army and navy; the U.S. continued to assist Russia and Britain.
- > December 7, 1941: 180 Japanese planes attacked the navy base at **Pearl Harbor, Hawaii**. Over 2,400 were killed, 12 ships sunk, and 188 aircraft destroyed.
- > The U.S. joined the Allied powers three days later.

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**A Nation Mobilizes**

- > Oklahoma's climate, location, and workforce made it a good location for arms and ammunition plants and military training centers.
- > April 1941: Oklahoma City was named site of a supply and maintenance depot; Tinker Field opened in 1942.
- > Douglas Aircraft built military planes at Tinker and Tulsa.

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**A Nation Mobilizes: Oklahoma Military Facilities**

- > 80 military facilities were built in Oklahoma including Camp Gruber, Air Corps Basic Flying School, Clinton Naval Air Station, and Altus Army Air Field.
- > A British flying school was also in OK.
- > The U.S. Army accidentally bombed Boise City (July, 1943).

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes

**A Nation Mobilizes: Oklahomans in the War**

- > Nearly 200,000 Oklahomans enlisted for the war and 300,000 were drafted.
- > Women joined the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, Women's Army Corps (WAC) and other groups.
- > The 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division was formed from OK, NM, and AZ (the Thunderbirds).
  - Over 20,000 of these men were killed.
  - 8 received the Medal of Honor.
  - One regiment helped liberate Dachau Concentration Camp.
  - Bill Mauldin's Thunderbird who won Pulitzer Prize for his wartime cartoons.
- > The 90<sup>th</sup> Infantry was mostly Texans and Oklahomans (T-O).
  - landed on Utah Beach at Normandy.
  - Battle of the Bulge.

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**A Nation Mobilizes: World War II Code Talkers**

- > Different groups of Indians were used to code messages due to the success of the method in WWI.
- > Navajo were used in the Pacific.
- > Comanche were used in Europe.
- > The codes of these unwritten languages remained unbroken.

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**A Nation Mobilizes: Oklahoma Camps**

- > Many Japanese-Americans were moved to relocation camps because of their race.
- > The government was unsure of their loyalty to the U.S.
- > Fort Sill, McAlester, and Stringtown were relocation camps in Oklahoma.
- > Prisoner of War (POW) camps were also in Oklahoma. 5,000 prisoners from Germany and Italy were at Alva camp.

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**A Nation Mobilizes: The Home Front**

- > While soldiers were at war, others took over their jobs at home.
- > Women took jobs that had been men's jobs. "Rosies" for Rosie the Riveter represented those in factories.
- > Victory gardens were encouraged to supplement the food supply.
- > Goods were rationed to make sure there was enough to go around.
- > Many patriotic movies and posters were made.

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes

### The War Ends

- > June 6, 1944: D-Day, Allies began attack on the Axis at Normandy, France.
- > 3,000,000 Allied troops poured in and after 2 months liberated Paris.
- > The march continued until April 1945 with the Allied capture of Berlin.
- > War in the Pacific pushed the Japanese back toward their homeland.
- > The Manhattan Project was a secret U.S. effort to develop a nuclear weapon.
- > President Truman ordered bombings of Japan with nuclear weapons (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).
- > Over 100,000 were killed and Japan surrendered.
- > More than 62,000,000 were killed in the war, including over 6,000 Oklahomans.

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### Section 2: Social Change

- > Essential Question:
  - What social changes made life in Oklahoma different after World War II?

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### Section 2: Social Change

- > What terms do I need to know?
  - suburbs
  - baby boomer

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### Postwar Society

- > Steady jobs with good incomes and hours were found in the factories.
- > These jobs were more reliable than farming.
- > 1944: Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill) gave war veterans money for education, home and farm loans.
- > Urban growth caused a growth in housing.
- > Many children born after the war (1946-1964) were called "Baby Boomers"; nearly one million babies were born in Oklahoma.
- > More children increased the need for schools.
- > The number of schools has declined as small schools closed and combined to make larger ones.
- > Penicillin was invented to fight infections (1940s).
- > A polio vaccine stopped the spread of this crippling disease.
- > The smallpox vaccine during the 1950s.

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes

### Social Change

Year	Population	% urban
1910	1,657,155	19
1920	2,028,283	27
1930	2,396,040	34
1940	2,336,434	51

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### Popular Entertainment

- > Television grew in popularity in the 1950s. It was more affordable for homes, so more stations were created.
- > Half of homes had TV by 1954; 90% in 1964.
- > 1949: WKY-TV channel 4 in Oklahoma City
- > 1953: First state education channel KETA channel 13
- > Rock-and-roll music was a new style made popular by Elvis Presley.
- > The invention of pocket-sized transistor radios spread access to music radio stations.
- > KOMA was large rock-and-roll format station.

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### Prosperity

- > [The Gilcrease Museum](#) opened in 1949 and displays over 10,000 works of art.
- > The Cowboy Hall of Fame opened in 1955 and is now the [National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum](#).
- > Mickey Mantle, Allie Reynolds and Warren Spahn were famous Oklahoma baseball players.
- > Coach Henry Iba's Oklahoma State University won national basketball championships in 1945 and 1946.

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### Segregation Laws Challenged

- > Blacks began to demand more equality after WWII.
- > Ada Lois Sipuel of Chickasha was a black woman denied admission to the University of Oklahoma because she was black.
- > Sipuel's lawsuit and others led to the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision outlawing segregated schools.
- > George W. McLaurin won a case in 1950 that Oklahoma University could not treat him differently because of his race; he had been forced to sit outside the main classroom for lectures.
- > 1949: Nancy Randolph Davis was enrolled in Oklahoma A&M College but had to sit in the back of the room or in the hall.

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes

**Section 3: The Postwar Period**

> Essential Question:

- In what ways was the Cold War different from other American wars?

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**Section 3: The Postwar Period**

> What terms do I need to know?

- Cold War
- sit-in

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**The Cold War**

> After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were the two big superpowers; both had nuclear missiles.

> Political differences caused divisions between the two resulting in the Cold War.

> The United States wanted to stop Soviet communism from spreading.

> The U.S. supported South Korea against communist North Korea in a police action known as the Korean War.

> 400,000 U.S. troops participated; 450 Oklahomans were killed.

> Fears of nuclear attack caused many to build nuclear shelters and practice nuclear attack drills.

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**Political Leaders**

> Gov. Johnston Murray required all state employees to swear in both of loyalty to the U.S. and Oklahoma due to the communist scare; women were allowed in juries.

> Gov. Raymond Gary improved interstate highways and abolished segregation laws.

> Clara Superfund sit-ins to break down segregation and was arrested 26 times.

> J. Howard Edmondson was governor when voters repealed prohibition (1959).

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 15: Wars and Baby Boomers QuickNotes

**The Space Age Dawns**

- > In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Earth's first satellite: *Sputnik*.
- > The U.S. feared getting behind and a space race occurred.
- > 1958, the *Explorer* satellite was launched by the U.S. and NASA was created.
- > The Mercury program was designed to put the first man in space.
- > Capt. Leroy Gordon Cooper, Jr. of Shawnee was pilot of *Faith*.
- > Geraldyn M. "Jerrie" Cobb of Oklahoma successfully completed screening to be Mercury pilot, but rules were changed to block women astronauts.

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