

**Essay Questions**

1. Which of the three competing solutions presented by FDR's advisers for easing depression had the greatest effects on the American economy?
2. What role did the Supreme Court play in the 1930s?
3. Compare and contrast the New Deal's policies toward labor and industry.
4. How did the Great Depression affect the lives of ordinary U.S. citizens?
5. Who were the main critics of the New Deal and what effects did their criticisms have?
6. How did the "first" and "second" New Deals differ? How were they alike? Which was the more effective?
7. What were the major accomplishments of FDR and the New Deal?
8. What was the impact of the depression on U.S. writers?
9. What changes occurred in American popular culture in the thirties despite the depression?
10. What were the long-term effects or legacies of the New Deal?

**ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE, TRUE-FALSE, AND MATCHING QUESTIONS****Multiple-Choice Questions**

1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-D, 5-D, 6-C, 7-B, 8-A, 9-C, 10-C, 11-C, 12-C, 13-A, 14-B, 15-D

**True-False Questions**

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-E, 14-F, 15-T

**Matching Questions**

1-e, 2-q,u, 3-i, 4-d,r, 5-j, 6-f,w, 7-a,v, 8-l, 9-h, 10-n, 11-o,q, 12-p, 13-k, 14-b, 15-s, 16-m, 17-c, 18-t

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## FROM ISOLATION TO GLOBAL WAR

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**CHAPTER OBJECTIVES**

*After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to*

1. Recount the foreign policy pursued by the United States in the interwar period.
2. Outline the aggressions of Japan, Italy, and Germany in the decade of the 1930s.
3. Account for U.S. efforts at neutrality in the face of aggression and assess its effectiveness in preventing war.
4. Describe the election of 1940.
5. Tell why and how the United States supported Britain and Russia prior to its entry into the war.
6. Explain the effectiveness of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE**

- I. Postwar isolationism
  - A. Evidences of isolationist sentiment
  - B. Counteractions of world involvement
  - C. Relations with the League
  - D. War-debt tangle
    1. Level of Allied war debts
    2. Problems with repayment of debt
    3. Linkage of debts to reparations
    4. Depression and debt cancellation
  - E. Efforts toward disarmament
    1. Substitute for League membership

- 2. Strained Japanese-American relationships
- 3. Washington Armaments Conference
  - a. Hughes's initiative
  - b. Agreements made at the conference
  - c. Effects of the treaties
- 4. The movement to outlaw war
  - a. Origins of the movement
  - b. Development of the Kellogg-Briand Pact
- E. The Good-Neighbor Policy
  - 1. Early efforts to improve relations with Latin America
  - 2. Protection of U.S. rights in Mexico
  - 3. Hoover's moves to improve policy
    - a. Ending *de jure* recognition
    - b. Clark Memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine
  - 4. Further improvements under FDR
- II. War clouds
  - A. Japanese incursion in China
    - 1. Japanese occupation of Manchuria
    - 2. Reactions to occupation
      - a. The Stimson Doctrine
      - b. League condemnation
      - c. Japan's withdrawal from the League
  - B. Mussolini's rise to power
  - C. Hitler's rise to power
    - 1. Events leading to his control
    - 2. Reactions to his provocations
  - D. U.S. actions
    - 1. Roosevelt's refusal to support the London Economic Conference
    - 2. Hull's Reciprocal Trade Agreements
    - 3. Recognition of the Soviet Union
  - E. Aggression in Asia and Europe
    - 1. Italian invasion of Ethiopia, 1935
    - 2. Hitler's occupation of the Rhineland, 1936
    - 3. Spanish Civil War, 1936
    - 4. Japanese invasion of China, 1937
    - 5. Hitler's *Anschluss* with Austria, 1938
    - 6. The Munich Agreement, 1938
    - 7. War began over Poland, 1939
- III. U.S. efforts for neutrality
  - A. Impact of the Nye Committee investigations
  - B. Walter Millis's popular view
  - C. Congressional effort to avoid World War I
  - D. The first Neutrality Act, 1935
    - 1. Forbade sale of arms to belligerents
    - 2. Travel discouraged on belligerent ships
- E. Reaction to the invasion of Ethiopia
- F. The second Neutrality Act forbade loans to belligerents
- G. Extension of the Neutrality Act to cover civil wars
- H. Further neutrality provisions
- I. Reactions to Japanese action in China
  - 1. Lack of use of neutrality laws
  - 2. Quarantine speech
  - 3. *Panay* incident
  - 4. Ludlow Amendment
- J. Reactions to war in Europe
  - 1. Change to cash-and-carry arms sales
  - 2. Extension of war zone
- IV. The storm in Europe
  - A. Hitler's *Blitzkrieg*
  - B. U.S. aid to embattled Britain
    - 1. Growth of U.S. defense effort
    - 2. Sales of arms to Britain
  - C. Other defense measures
  - D. The destroyer-bases deal
  - E. Peacetime conscription
  - F. Polarization of public opinion
    - 1. Committee to Defend America
    - 2. America First Committee
- V. The election of 1940
  - A. The choice of Willkie
  - B. The choice of FDR
  - C. The campaign
  - D. Results of the election
- VI. The arsenal of democracy
  - A. The Lend-Lease program
  - B. Further Axis gains
  - C. Reaction to the invasion of the Soviet Union
  - D. The Atlantic Charter
  - E. Conflict with the Germans in the Atlantic
- VII. The storm in the Pacific
  - A. Japanese aggression in Southeast Asia
  - B. Effect of Germany's invasion of Russia
  - C. Negotiations between Japan and the United States
  - D. Warlords gain control in Japan
  - E. Attack on Pearl Harbor
    - 1. Extent of U.S. foreknowledge
    - 2. Errors in warning
    - 3. Damage from the attack
    - 4. Other Japanese aggression in the Pacific
  - F. Declaration of war

**KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY**

Washington Disarmament Conference	1921–1922
Five-Power Naval Treaty	1922
Mussolini took power in Italy	1925
Kellogg-Briand Pact	1928
Clark Memorandum	1928
Japanese invasion of Manchuria	1931
Stimson Doctrine	1932
Hitler took power in Germany	1933
London Economic Conference	1933
Trade Agreements Act	1934
Nye Committee	1934–1937
Italy's invasion of Ethiopia	1935
Japan's invasion of China	1937
Quarantine Speech	1937
Ludlow Amendment	1938
World War II began	September 1, 1939
First peacetime draft	1940
Fall of France	June 1940
Roosevelt's election to a third term	1940
Lend-Lease program began	1941
Germany's invasion of Russia	June 1941
Japanese extend protectorate over Indochina	July 1941
Attack on Pearl Harbor	December 7, 1941

**TERMS TO MASTER**

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

- isolationism
- reparations
- Washington Armaments Conference
- Charles Evans Hughes
- Five-Power Naval Treaty
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Good Neighbor Policy
- Clark Memorandum
- Stimson Doctrine
- Benito Mussolini
- Cordell Hull
- Trade Agreements Act
- Francisco Franco
- Gerald Nye
- merchants of death
- Neutrality Acts
- cash-and-carry
- Ludlow Amendment
- Battle of Britain
- Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
- America First Committee
- Wendell L. Willkie

- Winston Churchill
- arsenal of democracy
- Lend-Lease
- Atlantic Charter
- Axis powers
- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere
- Export Control Act
- Tripartite Pact

**VOCABULARY BUILDING**

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

abrogate	ludicrous
alloy	manifestly
aloof	moratorium
appease	ostensibly
conscription	partition
convoy	perfunctory
default	ploy
disheveled	pommel
embargo	quadrennial
enunciate	renounce
feisty	reprisal
furtive	repudiate
hybrid	sphinx
infamy	tacit
juggernaut	vengeful

**EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING**

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- During the 1920s the United States
  - continued to ignore the League of Nations.
  - finally joined the League of Nations.
  - quit the League of Nations.
  - unofficially worked with the League of Nations.

2. In the 1930s, a major cause of isolationism in the United States was
    - A. business and investment interests overseas.
    - B. possessions in the Pacific.
    - C. involvements with the League of Nations and World Court.
    - D. problems with the Allies' payments of debts from World War I.
  3. European payments of war debts after World War I were tied to
    - A. rates of immigration to the United States.
    - B. American tariff barriers.
    - C. Germany's reparations payments.
    - D. the success of disarmament efforts.
  4. The effort to outlaw war led to the
    - A. Neutrality Acts.
    - B. Kellogg-Briand Pact.
    - C. London Economic Conference.
    - D. Clark Memorandum.
  5. The "good neighbor policy" involved
    - A. FDR and Latin America.
    - B. Hoover and postwar Europe.
    - C. Mussolini and Ethiopia.
    - D. the United States and Canada.
  6. The United States did not intervene in Latin America under President
    - A. Wilson.
    - B. Harding.
    - C. Coolidge.
    - D. Hoover.
  7. In Asia, World War II began with the
    - A. attack on Pearl Harbor.
    - B. Japanese-Chinese clash at the Marco Polo Bridge.
    - C. Manchuria Incident.
    - D. resignation of Premier Konoye.
  8. The Nye Committee investigations seemed to prove that
    - A. the United States entered World War I to permit the munitions manufacturers to make greater profits.
    - B. the United States should back down from its dispute with Japan over China.
    - C. the only way to end the war was with a treaty.
    - D. the United States was not responsible for the success of the attack by Japan.
  9. In the Spanish Civil War, Roosevelt advocated
    - A. assisting the pro-Catholic supporters of the Spanish Republic.
    - B. nonintervention.
  - C. armed opposition to the Spanish Communists.
  - D. military support for Franco.
10. In 1938, the Ludlow Amendment
    - A. required a referendum on a declaration of war.
    - B. called for the United States to rearm in preparation for war.
    - C. denounced the German invasion of Poland.
    - D. established the cash-and-carry trade policy.
  11. The Neutrality Act of 1939
    - A. prohibited all trade with belligerents.
    - B. allowed trade with only one side in a war.
    - C. kept U.S. ships from war zones but approved cash-and-carry trade even for arms.
    - D. permitted nonmilitary trade in U.S. ships only.
  12. FDR no longer pretended to be neutral in the European war after
    - A. his re-election in 1940.
    - B. Germany occupied Czechoslovakia.
    - C. the sinking of the *Panay*.
    - D. Italy conquered Ethiopia.
  13. In the summer of 1940
    - A. the United States and Britain swapped destroyers for naval and air bases.
    - B. Congress appropriated \$4 billion for a two-ocean navy.
    - C. the first peacetime draft became law.
    - D. all of the above
  14. Lend-Lease was part of the United States's policy aimed at
    - A. neutrality.
    - B. becoming the arsenal of democracy.
    - C. indirectly intervening in the Spanish Civil War.
    - D. ensuring FDR's reelection.
  15. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan had
    - A. not expanded outside its national boundaries.
    - B. conquered all China.
    - C. captured all southeast Asia.
    - D. control of Manchuria, Shanghai, and French Indochina.

### True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. "You just don't want a surrender of the United States," said FDR in reference to opposition to the League of Nations.

2. After World War I, the United States owed Great Britain \$11.5 billion in war debts.
3. Charles Evans Hughes believed in 1921 that “the way to disarm is to disarm.”
4. The Washington Armaments Conference resulted in the adoption of the Kellogg-Briand Pact for world peace.
5. In 1933, President Roosevelt advocated joining the League of Nations.
6. Cordell Hull was not an isolationist.
7. In 1935, Hitler began Germany’s conquest of Ethiopia.
8. The “merchants of death” included American munitions makers.
9. The United States gave diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union in 1933.
10. The *Panay* incident increased U.S. dislike for Japan.
11. The Kellogg-Briand Pact called for a national referendum for a declaration of war.
12. The United States’s first peacetime conscription began in 1940.
13. “Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars,” said FDR in 1940.
14. The Axis powers included the Soviet Union.
15. The United States’s declaration of war in 1941 passed the Congress unanimously.

### Essay Questions

1. In what ways did the U.S. follow a foreign policy of isolationism in the 1920s? In what ways did it not?
2. What efforts did America make to achieve peace and disarmament during the 1920s?
3. Compare U.S. relations with Japan and with Latin America.
4. How did the mounting hostilities in Asia resemble the increasing conflicts in Europe in the late 1930s?
5. Why did the United States seek to remain neutral in the 1930s?
6. How did the Great Depression affect U.S. foreign policy?
7. Account for the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 and assess its consequences.
8. How did the U.S. move from neutrality in the mid-1930s to a declaration of war in 1941?

## ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1-D, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A, 6-D, 7-B, 8-A, 9-B, 10-A, 11-C, 12-B, 13-D, 14-B, 15-D

### True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-T, 11-F, 12-T, 13-T, 14-F, 15-F