

**Ch.37 Study Guide***FDR and Neutrality, 1933-1939***AP US HISTORY**

**Theme:** In the early and mid- 1930s, the United States attempted to isolate itself from foreign involvements and wars. But by the end of the decade, the spread of totalitarianism and war in Europe forced Roosevelt to provide more and more assistance to desperate Britain, despite strong isolationist opposition.

**Summary:** Roosevelt's early foreign policies, such as wrecking the London economic conference and establishing the Good Neighbor policy in Latin America, were governed by concern for domestic recovery and reflected America's desire for a less active role in the world. America virtually withdrew from all European affairs, and promised independence to the Philippines as an attempt to avoid Asian commitments.

Depression- spawned chaos in Europe and Asia strengthened the isolationist impulse, as Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts designed to prevent America from being drawn into foreign wars. The United States adhered to the policy for a time, despite the aggression of Italy, Germany, and Japan. However, after the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Roosevelt began to provide some aid to the Allies.

After the fall of France, Roosevelt gave greater assistance to desperate Britain in the destroyers- for- bases deal and in lend-lease. Still-powerful isolationists protested these measures, but Wilkie refrained from attacking Roosevelt's foreign policy in the 1940 campaign.

Roosevelt and Churchill issued the Atlantic Charter, and by the summer of 1941, the United States was fighting an undeclared naval war with Germany in the North Atlantic. After Negotiations with Japan failed, the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor Plunged the United States into World War II.

**Identify and state the historical significance of each of the following:**

London Economic Conference

Cordell Hull

Tydings-Mcduffie Act, 1934

Soviet Union

"Good Neighbor" policy

Seventh Pan-American Conference, 1933

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, 1934 (reciprocity)

Totalitarianism

Joseph Stalin

Benito Mussolini

Adolf Hitler

Nazi party

Rome-Berlin Axis

Ethiopia

Johnson Debt Default Act, 1934

Nye Investigation

Neutrality Acts (1935, 1936, 1937)

Spanish Civil War

Naval construction act, 1938

China incident

"Quarantine Speech"

Panay

Munich Pact of 1938

"Appeasement"

Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact

Poland

Neutrality Act of 1939

"Cash-and-carry"

"phony war"

Winston Churchill

Albert Einstein

Conscription law, 1940

Havana Conference of 1940

Battle of Britain

Committee to defend America by

Aiding the Allies

America First Committee

Election of 1940

Wendell Willkie

Lend-Lease

the *Robin Moor*

Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union

Atlantic Conference, 1941

Atlantic Charter

shoot-on-sight policy

Pearl Harbor

ABC-1 agreement

*Korematsu v. U. S.***Answer:**

1. How and why did the United States attempt to isolate itself from foreign troubles in the early and mid-1930s?
2. Discuss the effects of the U. S. neutrality laws of the 1930s on both American foreign policy and the international situation in Europe and East Asia.
3. Explain how and why the totalitarian actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan went virtually unchecked in the 1930s.
4. Read: "Makers of America, Refugees from the Holocaust" and answer the following question. What was the American government's policy toward the refugees and the Holocaust in general, and what factors contributed to this policy?
5. How did Roosevelt manage to move the United States toward providing effective aid to Britain while slowly undercutting isolationist opposition?
6. Discuss the events and diplomatic issues in the Japanese-American conflict that led up to Pearl Harbor.
7. What effects did the attack on Pearl Harbor have on American opinions and attitudes about the war?
8. Read: "Makers of America, The Japanese" and answer the following question. Should the World War II internment experience be seen as the most significant event in the Japanese-American experience? How did it affect those who lived through it and their descendants?

## Identification

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. International economic conference on stabilizing currency that was sabotaged by FDR
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Nation to which the U. S. promised independence in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. FDR's repudiation of Theodore Roosevelt's corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, stating his intention to work cooperatively with Latin American nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A series of laws enacted by Congress in the mid-1930s that attempted to prevent any American involvement in future overseas wars
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Conflict between the rebel Fascist forces of General Francisco Franco and the Loyalist government that severely tested U. S. neutrality legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Roosevelt's 1937 speech that proposed strong U. S. measures against overseas aggressors, thereby arousing a storm of protest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. European diplomatic conference in 1938 where Britain and France conceded to Hitler's demands for Czechoslovakia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Term for the British-French policy of attempting to prevent war by granting German demands
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Leading U. S. group advocating American support for Britain in the fight against Hitler
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Leading isolationist group advocating that America focus on continental defense and non-involvement with the European war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Controversial 1941 law that made America the "arsenal of democracy" by providing supposedly temporary military material assistance to Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Communist nation invaded by Hitler in June 1941 and aided by American lend-lease
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. U. S. – Britain agreement of August 1941 to promote democracy and establish a new international organization for peace
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. U. S. destroyer sunk by German submarines off the coast of Iceland in October 1941, with the loss of over a hundred men
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Major American Pacific naval base destroyed in a surprise attack in December 1941

## Putting Things in Order

\_\_\_ FDR puts domestic recovery ahead of international economics, torpedoing a major monetary conference.

\_\_\_ Western democracies try to appease Hitler by sacrificing Czechoslovakia, but his appetite for conquest remains undiminished

\_\_\_ Already engaged against Hitler in the Atlantic, the United States is plunged into World War II by a surprise attack in the Pacific

\_\_\_ The Fall of France pushes FDR into providing increasingly open aid to Britain

\_\_\_ Japan invades China and attacks an American vessel, but the United States sticks to its neutrality principles

## Matching People, Places, and Events

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| ___1. Cordell Hull          | A. Courageous British prime minister who led Britain's lonely resistance to Hitler  |
| ___2. Adolf Hitler          | B. Leader of the "America First" organization and chief spokesman for U.S. isolationism   |
| ___3. Benito Mussolini      | C. African nation invaded by an Italian dictator in 1935  |
| ___4. Senator Gerald Nye    | D. Dynamic but politically inexperienced Republican presidential nominee who attacked FDR on domestic issues but avoided criticizing his foreign policy |
| ___5. Francisco Franco      | E. Fanatical Fascist leader of Germany whose aggressions forced the United States to abandon its neutrality   |
| ___6. Ethiopia              | F. Instigator of 1934 Senate hearings that castigated World War I munitions manufacturers as "merchants of death"                                       |
| ___7. Czechoslovakia        | G. Nation whose sudden fall to Hitler in 1940 pushed the United States closer to direct aid to Britain  |
| ___8. Poland                | H. Site of a naval base where Japan launched a devastating surprise attack, plunging the United States closer to direct aid to Britain                  |
| ___9. France                | I. North Atlantic island near whose waters U.S. destroyers came under Nazi submarine attack   |
| ___10. Charles A. Lindbergh | J. Small east European democracy betrayed into Hitler's hands at Munich   |
| ___11. Wendell Willkie      | K. The lesser partner of the Rome-Berlin Axis, who invaded Ethiopia and joined Hitler's war against France and Britain                                  |
| ___12. Winston Churchill    | L. FDR's secretary of state, who promoted reciprocal trade agreements, especially with Latin America  |
| ___13. Joseph Stalin        | M. Russian dictator who first helped Hitler destroy Poland, then became a victim of Nazi aggression in 1941   |
| ___14. Iceland              | N. East European nation whose September 1939 invasion by Hitler set off World War II in Europe  |
| ___15. Hawaii               | O. Fascist rebel against the Spanish Loyalist government  |

## Matching Cause and Effect

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>____ 1. FDR's refusal to support international economic cooperation in the 1930's</p> <p>____ 2. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy</p> <p>____ 3. Bad memories of World War I and revelations about arms merchants</p> <p>____ 4. The U.S. Neutrality Acts of the 1930's</p> <p>____ 5. Japanese aggression against China in 1937</p> <p>____ 6. Hitler's invasion of Poland</p> <p>____ 7. The fall of France in 1940</p> <p>____ 8. Willkie's support for FDR's pro-British foreign policy</p> <p>____ 9. The U.S. embargo on oil and other supplies to Japan</p> <p>____ 10. Roosevelt's decision to convoy lend-lease shipments</p> | <p>A. Thrust the United States into an undeclared naval war with Nazi German in the North Atlantic</p> <p>B. Prompted FDR to make his "Quarantine Speech," proposing strong action against aggressors</p> <p>C. Brought new respect for the United States in Latin America and encouraged democracy there before World War II</p> <p>D. Shocked the United States into enacting conscription and making the "destroyers-for-bases" deal</p> <p>E. Forced Japan to either accept U.S. demands regarding China or go to war</p> <p>F. Caused the United States to institute a "cash-and-carry" policy for providing aid to Britain</p> <p>G. Deepened the worldwide Depression and aided the rise of Fascist dictators</p> <p>H. Actually aided Fascist dictators in carrying out their aggressions in Ethiopia, Spain, China, and elsewhere</p> <p>I. Promoted U.W. isolationism and the passage of several Neutrality Acts in the mid-1930's</p> <p>J. Kept the 1940 presidential campaign from becoming a bitter national debate</p> |
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### Answers

#### Identification

1. London Conference
2. Philippines
3. Good Neighbor Policy
4. Neutrality Acts
5. Spanish Civil War
6. "Quarantine Speech"
7. Munich
8. Appeasement
9. Committee to defend America by aiding the Allies
10. America First
11. Lend-lease
12. Soviet Union
13. Atlantic Charter
14. Reuben James
15. Pearl Harbor

#### Matching People, Places, Events

1. L
2. E
3. K
4. F
5. O
6. C
7. J
8. N
9. G
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. M
14. I
15. H

#### Putting Things in Order

1, 3, 5, 4, 2

#### Cause and Effect

1. G
2. C
3. I
4. H
5. B
6. F
7. D
8. J
9. E
10. A