### Big Idea Questions

#### Why was the Kellogg-Briand Pact so stupid?
- Washington Conference of 1921:
  - Several nations agree to reduce militaries
  - 5 Power Pact: _______________  
    - 5 tons of ships for US, 3 for Japan, 1.75 for France and Italy
  - Nine-Power Pact:  
    - Continued the _______________ in China
- _______________ Pact:  
  - Agreement that outlawed _________  
  - No enforcement mechanism
- _______________ Plan: (Not to be confused with Dawes Act)  
  - US banks loaned $ to Germany -> pays Britain and France -> pays loans back to US Treasury
  - Simply a circle of $ - ends with ________________________________ of 1929
- President Hoover:  
  - Did not enforce the ________________________________

#### How did the Nye Committee contribute to isolationism?
- Overseas Expansion  
  - *Lebensraum* – Germany sought “_______________”  
  - Japanese invasion of Manchuria -> Stimson Doctrine  
    - US refused to recognize Japanese gains
- World Economic Conference: London, 1933  
  - FDR did not favor the ________________________________
- Reciprocal Trade Agreement:  
  - US could lower _______________ on foreign countries that do the same
- US recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933:  
  - US hoped the USSR would help contain _______________ growing power
  - USSR promised to stop _______________ in the US
- Good Neighbor Policy:  
  - FDR sought improved relations with ________________
  - Less of a focus on military force

### Guided Notes

#### The Diplomacy of the New Era

- Isolationism and Internationalism
  - Isolation
    - _______________ Committee:  
      - Senate Committee that alleged the US became involved in WWI so ________________
      - Believed as truth by many at the time; not so much today
    - 1935 invasion of ________________________________ by Italy
      - Fear that another world war was close
    - Neutrality Acts 1935 – 1937:  
      - US could not sell weapons to warring (_______________)
What is an argument that the US should have remained isolated in the 1930s?

- Did not matter who was the __________ or who was the __________
- Non-military goods could be sold via a “____________” policy
- US could not provide loans to __________ nations
- US citizens could not travel on ships from warring nations

Speech:
- FDR’s speech in response to Japanese aggression
- Encouraged __________

Germany invaded areas of __________ (clear violation of Treaty of Versailles)
- Many countries were fearful of another world war
  - Followed a policy of __________ – giving in to the demands of an aggressor (Hitler)
  - At Munich, France and Britain allowed Hitler to have parts of Czechoslovakia
  - Prime Minster Chamberlain stated it would provide “________________________”
  - Hitler violated the agreement within ____ months

From Neutrality to Intervention

- Neutrality Act of 1939:
  - Passed after Germany’s __________
  - Designed to help France and Britain
  - US could sell weapons to democracies via “____________”
    - Countries must pay in cash in full and pick up goods themselves
- Two Important US Groups
  - __________ – Interventionists - favored aid
  - __________ – Isolationists (Charles Lindbergh)
- __________ Speech:
  - FDR speech that claimed the US should aid European countries resisting Germany
  - Arsenal refers to the US’ ability to make war materials for __________ countries
- __________ Act (1941):
  - Drastically increases US’ involvement in WWII
  - US could lend crucial supplies to countries the president
  - US would transport goods as far as __________
- “____________” Policy:
  - Reaction to a conflict between a US boat and German submarine
  - US ships could shoot __________
- Atlantic Charter (August, 1941)
First ____________________ between US (FDR) and Britain (Churchill)
- Outlined the goals for post-WWI, including: __________
- __________
- __________
- __________

___________ Incident (1937):
- Japan attacked a US ship
- Japan apologized, American ________________ urged the US to move on

US and Japan:
- US froze ________________ in response to aggression (1940s)
- US instituted an ________________

___________:
- Pearl Harbor was attacked by Japanese
- US declared war on Japan and Germany immediately after