Name:	
Chapter 25 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past	

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	The Diplomacy of the New Era	
	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	
\\/\begin{align*}	and Italy	
Why was the	Nine-Power Pact:	
Kellogg-Briand Pact	■ Continued the in China	
so stupid?	■ 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	
	■ President Hoover:	
	Did not enforce the	
	Overseas Expansion	
	■ Lebensraum – Germany sought ""	
	Japanese invasion of Manchuria -> Stimson Doctrine	
	 US refused to recognize Japanese gains 	
	Isolationism and Internationalism	
	 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 	
How did the Nye	growing power	
Committee	 USSR promised to stop in the US 	
contribute to	Good Neighbor Policy:	
isolationism?	FDR sought improved relations with	
isolationis.	 Less of a focus on military force 	
	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 ()	

	countries
	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 nationsSpeech:
	 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
	Fuene Neutralitus to Internación
	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
What is an	_
gument that the	Interventionists - favored aid
should have	_
nained isolated	Isolationists (Charles Lindbergh)
n the 1930s?	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
	ostinites
	Drastically increases US' involvement in WWII
	 US could lend crucial supplies to countries the president
	The state of 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 an	d Japan:	
-	US froze	in response
	to aggression (1940s)	
•	US instituted an	_
.		:
•	Pearl Harbor was attacked by Japanese	
-	US declared war on Japan and Germany imm	ediately after