

Chapter 27(720-734)

- Myth of isolation(720)
 - In reality America played an active role in world affairs
- Replacing the League
 - Evans Hughes secured legislation that declared the end of the war with Germany and negotiate some treaties
 - **Washington Conference of 1921**
 - to try to prevent the naval arms race between Japan, America and Britain
 - Hughes proposed that all 3 nation should reduce the fleets and a 10 year moratorium on the construction of large warships. This would include scraping of 2 million tons of existing ships
 - **Five Power Pact of February 1922**
 - established limits for
 - total naval tonnage
 - ratio of armaments
 - for every 5 tons of American and British warships
 - 3 tons for Japan
 - 1.75 for France and Italy
 - **Nine Power Pact**
 - continuation of the Open Door Policy
 - **Four power Pact**
 - US, Britain France and Japan would respect one another's pacific territories and cooperate to prevent problems.
 - **Kellogg Briand Pact of 1928**
 - Briand, foreign prime minister asked ctr tary of state Kellogg(who took Hughes place in 1925) to be their ally in 1927
 - Kellogg proposed a multilateral treaty outlawing war(basically no one will threaten each other with war)
 - 14 nations signed it and later 48 other nations joined
- Debts and Diplomacy
 - allied powers had \$11 billion in debt
 - **Charles G Dawes**
 - a diplomat and bankers proposed a solution
 - America would loan a lot of money to Germany with which they could pay reparations and Britain and France would reduce the amount of payments.
 - he won a nobel prize for his efforts but his plan did not do much.
 - **Circular loans(721)**

- message
 - at the conference delegates were trying to figure out how to stabilize the currency and roosevelt just rejected it
 - April 1944, bill
 - forbid banks to make loans to any nation in default of its debt
 - so the circular system would stop
 - war debt payments stopped expect from Finland
 - **Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934**
 - authorizing the administration to negotiate treaties that would lower tariffs as much as 50 % in return of reciprocal reductions by other nations
 - didn't do much for America
- America and the Soviet Union
 - they did not trust each other
 - America saw Russia as a place they could trade with
 - Russia wanted America's help with Japan expanding
 - Russia offered to keep AMERICAN Citizens in Russia safe if they helped but America didn't response and the relationship was bad as they were viewing each other with mistrust
- **The Good Neighbor policy**
 - diplomatic and economic relations with Latin America
- **The Inter-American Conference**
 - In Montevideo, December 1933, secretary of state Hull signed
 - "No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another"
 - Roosevelt respected this(725)
 - meaning instead of military force they would use economic force
- The Rise of Isolationism
 - Arms control conference in geneva
 - proposal for reduction
 - the conference was a failure because nations withdrew from it
 - a lot of people supported isolationism
 - Wilsonian internationalist
 - populist minded politicians
 - Roosevelt want a treaty that would make America a member of the world court, which would expand America's symbolic interactionism and not the responsibilities
 - there was isolationist opposition
 - father Charles Coughlin broadcasted
 - there were newspapers and etc
 - the treaty was defeated

- Mussolini seemed to be planning to invade Africa to expand their colonies
 - **Neutrality Act of 1936 and 1937**
 - 1935
 - arms embargo between victim and aggressor
 - American citizens were warned that if they traveled on ships it was at their own risk
 - The 1936 rewrote the 1935
 - 1937
 - Cash and Carry policy
 - could only purchase nonmilitary goods, had to pay with cash and carry them yourself
 - When the League of Nations protested after the attack on Ethiopia, Italy resigned and joined the Axis powers(Germany)
 - Falangists (727)
 - Japan and China
 - 1937, 5 northern provinces of China were attacked
 - Roosevelt thought that Japan should not go unpunished for the aggression
 - Quarantine Speech
 - Public was hostile and Roosevelt drew back(not breaking diplomatic relationship)
 - Japan sank the US gunboat *Panay*
 - the attack was in broad daylight
 - they said that it was an accident and the US considered their apology
- The Failure of Munich
 - Germany reclaimed an area that was in France's control since WWI and it was very clear that Hitler was trying to expand German power
 - forces marched into Austria and he wanted Czechoslovakia
 - **Munich Conference**
 - Hitler met with France and Britain
 - they would agree on Hitler's Demand of Czechoslovakia if he promised to not expand any further
 - Failure of appeasement
 - Hitler started to occupy other parts of Czechoslovakia which meant he went against the Munich conference
 - he started to look at Poland
 - Stalin signed a Nonaggression Pact with Germany(728)
 - Soviet Union did not want war and Germany did not want to have a two front war
 - September first 1939, Hitler launched a full scale attack on Poland and two days later Britain and France declared war

- Neutrality tested(729)
 - Roosevelt believed that America should atleast have armaments available to the Allied powers
 - he wanted the arms embargo lifted which was a part of the neutrality act
 - so the cash and carry can now be used for weapons or military goods(730)
 - war
 - Denmark, Norway, Netherlands and Belgium
 - France fell as a result of Italy from the South and Germany from the North
 - Roosevelt send aid to the allied powers and asked congress for an extra 1 billion
 - Britain Asked for ships and etc.
 - many argued that it was worthless because of the position Britain was in but Roosevelt still helped Britain out
 - trading 50 American Destroyers would let Americans build bases in England
 - but Britain would just buy airplanes instead
 - **Burke Wadsworth Act(731)**
 - First peacetime military draft
 - Journalist William Allen White, Committee to defend America
 - increased assistance to allied power but no actual intervention
 - Some wanted war
 - Fight for freedom Committee
 - **America First Committee**
 - Charles Lindberg
 - General HUGH Johnson
 - Senator
 - Gerald Nye
 - Burton Wheeler
- The Third Term Campaign(732)
 - Roosevelt from the Democrats
 - Henry Luce Time magazine
 - An experienced businessman, Wendell Willkie for the republicans
 - Roosevelt Won
- Neutrality Abandoned
 - lend-lease
 - America could lend and lease weapons to nations who would be “vital to the defence of the United States”
 - Getting things across was a problem Germany would destroy things.

- The US would send American ships
- Germany invades the USSR in June 1941
 - Roosevelt insisted that the lend and lease would be extended to USSR
 - In September the German U Boat fired on the American destroyer *Greer*
 - Roosevelt orders to fire at German boats on sight(733)
 - In October Nazi submarines hit two American Destroyers sinking one of them(*Ruben James*)
 - US launches a Naval war against Germany
 - **Atlantic Charter**
 - Britain and US
 - they had common principles and wanted to destroy the Nazi for a better world
- A road to Pearl Harbor
 - **Tripartite pact 1940**
 - a loose defensive alliance with Italy and Germany(in reality they did not have a strong relation, the European war and Japan were separate)
 - US established a complete trade embargo cutting off Japan's essential supplies
 - Sunday December 7, 1941
 - Japanese attacked the Naval base at Pearl Harbor
 - The Axis powers(Japan, Italy and Germany) declared war (734)

Crash Course 36

- strengthen the government
 - more government intervention
 - communions and administrations
 - fixed wages and rent
 - took over companies
 - fixed prices and production quote
 - employment was good
 - 1944
 - production
 - airplane every five minutes and a ship every day
 - gross national product, 91 to 214 billion
 - Federal income taxes

- gov contracts
- labor
 - unions
 - workers $\frac{1}{3}$ were women
 - also served in the army
 - had to stop working when the war ended, it was temporary
- ideological war
 - freedom of speech
 - freedom of worship
 - freedom from want
 - freedom from fear
- Gi Bill of rights
 - service men's readjustment act
 - mortgage and education
- free enterprise
 - consumerism
- Henry Luce
 - The American century
- Americanism
 - a matter of mind and heart
 - started debunking science
- only 21 thousand of jewish people were allowed to come to America
- immigration from Mexico
 - 500,000 Mexican served
 - as well as Indians
- Japanese Americans
 - expelled from the west coast
 - 70 % lived in California
- Africans American
 - continuing the great migration
 - north and west
 - many served in the army
 - civil rights movement
 - Philip Randolph
 - executive order 8802
 - banned discrimination and defence hiring
 - fair employment practices commission
- FDR
 - peaceful post war world
- 1944
 - economic dominance as the dollar backed by gold

- United nation
 - ensure peace, US is one of the 5 permanent
- WWII
 - ended the great depression
 - liberalism
 - opportunities for diversity
 - transformed freedom

Crash Course 37

- Cold War
 - USSR - pro communist government
 - communist buffer
 - US - stronger, had atomic weapons
 - containment
 - stay where it is but should not spread
 - 1945-1990
 - Arms race
 - Harry Truman
 - Doctrine
 - support freedom loving people from communist threat
 - send money to Greece and Turkey
 - The national security council
 - military build up and arms race
 - Marshall plan
 - economic chaos for winter
 - USaid
 - new deal for europe
 - Japan
 - General Douglas MaCarthur
 - adopt constitution
 - letting women vote
 - Us becomes Japan's defence force
 - Berlin Airlift
 - after Stalin's blockade
 - 1950
 - west vs east

- Capitalist or communist
- The US gov
 - ethnic struggle
 - Walter Lippman
 - US might be getting on the wrong side
 - Hollywood
 - anti communist movies
 - American Expressionism
 - Congress, added under god as a resistance to communism
 - Nuclear war
 - Klaus Fuchs
 - leaked information to the Soviets
 - alwell as Julius Rosenberg
 - 1951
 - Dennis v. US
 - changed the idea of freedom