

Unit 14

Chapter 27

“The Global Crisis, 1921 - 1941”

The Diplomacy of the New Era

Replacing the League (pg. 720)

- Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes
 - 1921
 - made Congress end war with Germany
 - separate peace treaties with Central Powers
 - wanted to replace League of Nations (LoN)
 - guarantee world peace
 - **Washington Conference of 1921**
 - attempt to prevent upcoming naval armaments race
 - US, Britain, Japan
 - proposed a plan for reduction in fleets
 - 10yr stop to warship constructions
 - destroy nearly 2 million tons of existing shipping
 - Congress accepted most of the terms
 - **Five-Power Pact**
 - february 1922
 - limited total naval tonnage
 - ratio of armaments among the signatories
 - 5 ton of US & Britain
 - Japan = 3, France & Italy = 1.75
 - Japan dominant in East Asia
 - **Nine-Power Pact**
 - continued **Open Door Policy** in China
 - **Four-Power Pact**
 - US, Britain, France, & Japan
 - respect one another's Pacific territories
 - cooperate to prevent aggression
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact**
 - 1928
 - French foreign minister Aristide Briand
 - asked US in 1927 to join an alliance against Germany
 - Secretary of State Frank Kellogg
 - proposed a treaty outlawing war used as national policy

Debts and Diplomacy

- US wanted no obstacles in overseas trade
 - free of interference
 - prevent armaments race
 - reduce possibility of war
- US most concerned over Europe
 - economy largely depended on them
- European industries suffered b/c of WWII
 - heavy debt
 - Allied Powers = \$11 billion loans from US
- 1924
 - Charles G. Dawes
 - American Banker & Diplomat
 - agreed for American banks to lend Germans
 - could pay WWI reparations
 - in return
 - Britain & France reduce amount of payments
 - won Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts
- France and England repaid war debts to US
 - US presence in Europe increases
 - US factories in Europe
 - took advantage of terrible European industry
 - Americans scared US is too dependent on unstable Europe
 - high US tariffs
 - Europeans can't sell to US
 - can't pay loans
 - caused American economy to fall
- American military forces in South America in 1920s
 - investments increased
 - Americans built roads, etc
 - wanted access to their rich natural resources
 - US offered loans
 - Latin Americans couldn't pay back
 - high tariffs

Hoover and the World Crisis (pg. 721)

- world financial crisis in 1930s
 - produced nationalism that threatened foreign agreements
- Latin America
 - Hoover worked to repair damages

- refused American intervention when countries couldn't pay
- Europe
 - **Benito Mussolini**
 - Fascist Party
 - in control of Italy since the early 1920's
 - growing in nationalistically and militarily
 - threatened imperial expansions
 - **National Socialist (Nazi) Party**
 - Germany
 - 1920's
 - Weimar Republic
 - after WWII
 - lost all popular support
 - b/c of high inflations
 - Hitler becomes popular
 - believed in superiority of Aryans (Germans)
 - committed to providing living space of his "master race"
 - pathologically anti-Semitic
 - passionate of militarism
 - he was a threat to European peace
- Japan
 - concerned about Soviet Union & Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist China
 - **Manchuria**
 - officially Chinese, but under control of Japanese since 1905
 - Chiang insisted on expanding his gov's power there
 - Japan failed against Chiang's ambitions
 - Japan set up a coup in 1931
 - seize control of foreign policy from weakened liberals
 - launched a major invasion of northern Manchuria
 - US gov hoped Japan would stop invasion
 - Secretary of State Henry Stimson
 - warned Japan to stop
 - but Hoover forbade him to cooperate with LoN
 - Japan continued to attack Shanghai
 - killed thousands of civilians

Isolationism and Internationalism

- Roosevelt administration
 - had to deal with economic crisis

- effects of decaying international structure
- the Depression produced political chaos throughout the world

Depression Diplomacy (pg. 724)

- Roosevelt allowed gold value of dollar to lower
 - American goods could compete in world markets
- **Bombshell**
 - FDR rejected agreements on currency stabilization
 - 1936
 - administration agree to stabilize Western currencies
- FDR
 - signed a bill in 1934
 - forbade American banks from loaning to nations with debts
 - to stop the circular loan system
 - war debt payments stopped
- **Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934**
 - negotiate treaties lowering tariffs as much as 50%
 - in return for reciprocal reductions by other nations
 - increased American exports
 - but it only permitted goods from not competitive to US industry

America and the Soviet Union

- US & Russia mistrusted each other
- US wanted change in policy
 - Soviet Union as a possible source of trade
 - Soviets eager b/c they saw Japan as a threat
- Nov 1933
 - Soviet Foreign minister Maxim litvinov
 - reached an agreement with president
 - Soviets stop propogandas in US
 - protect Americans in Russia
 - in return, US recognize the communist regime
 - relations did not last long
- American trade not doing good in Russia
 - US not interested in stopping Japan expand
- went back to mistrusting each other

The Good Neighbor Policy

- in 1930's
 - US increased both exports and imports
 - b/w other nations in Western Hemisphere
- **Inter-American Conference**

- Montevideo, Uruguay in December
- Secretary of State Hull signed convention
 - no interventions in internal and external affairs of another
- US now economically influential in Latin America

The Rise of Isolationism (pg. 725)

- Roosevelt wanted arms reductions
 - Hitler and Mussolini withdrew
- Geneva Conference failure
- London Naval Conference
 - argued to limit naval armaments
 - Japan withdrew
- support for isolationism grows
 - b/c internationalism failed
 - there were some isolationism opposition
- summer of 1935
 - Mussolini's Italy prepares to invade Ethiopia
 - an effort to expand its colonial holdings in Africa
- **Neutrality Act**
 - designed to prevent a recurrence of events that made US enter WWI
 - the 1935
 - mandatory arms ban against both victim and aggressor in military conflict
 - president can warn Americans
 - traveling: if a ship is at risk
 - the 1936
 - renewed the previous acts
 - the 1937
 - **cash-and-carry policy**
 - countries at war can purchase only nonmilitary goods
 - had to pay cash and carry the goods away on their own
- Mussolini attacks Ethiopia
 - League of Nations protested
 - Italy resigned from there
 - completed its conquest of Ethiopia
 - **Axis**
 - formed an alliance with Nazi Germany
- **Spanish Civil War**
 - Falangalists
 - Fascists
 - revolted in July 1936 against existing republican gov

- **General Francisco Franco**
 - supported by Hitler and Mussolini
 - vocally and with weapons and supplies
 - US, Britain, and France agreed with help neither side
- summer of 1937
 - Tokyo attacked China's 5 northern provinces
 - Roosevelt wanted to punish Japan
- December 12, 1937
 - Japanese aviators bombed & sank US gunboat *Panay*
 - clearly deliberate

The Failure Munich (pg. 727)

- 1936
 - German army moves to Rhineland
 - violated the Versailles Treaty
 - rearmed the area that France had in control since WWI
- March 1938
 - German forces marched into Austria
 - Hitler proclaimed a union or *Anschluss*
 - b/w Austria (his native land) & Germany
 - fulfilled his dream to unite german speaking people
 - **Austrian invasion**
 - Hitler now occupied 3 sides surrounding Western Czechoslovakia
 - wanted to annex the region
- September 1938
 - Hitler demanded Czechoslovakia to give him Sudetenland
 - they refused, and also got no help from others
 - Other nations did not want war
- **Munich Conference**
 - September 29
 - Hitler met with leaders from France & Great Britain in Munich
 - **Appeasement Policy**
 - British and French agree to meet german demands
 - then Hitler stops expansion
- March 1939
 - Hitler occupied remaining areas of Czechoslovakia
 - violated Munich agreement
- April
 - Hitler starts to threaten Poland
- **Non-Aggression Pact**

- August 1939
- Hitler and Stalin
- freed Germans for the moment from two-front war
- September 1, 1939
 - Germany invades Poland
 - Britain and France declare war on Germany

From Neutrality to Intervention

Neutrality Tested (pg. 729)

- Americans favored Allied nations
- Roosevelt wanted to sell weapons to Allies
 - revise the Neutrality Acts
 - isolationists opposed
 - Congress went with Cash-and-Carry policy
- **Phony War**
 - not much fighting in Europe
 - real war was b/w Russia & its neighbors
 - Soviet Union
 - annexed Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania
 - invaded Finland in November
 - Americans did not stop it
- Spring of 1940
 - Germany launched an invasion to the west
 - attacked Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, and France
- June 10
 - Mussolini enters the war
 - invaded France from south when Hitler stop from north
- June 22
 - France became under German control
- Roosevelt increased American aid to allies
 - began preparations for possible Nazi invasion
- Roosevelt starts to provide Winston Churchill with war weapons
 - many Americans against it
 - Britain was lost cause
- Before France invasion, Americans not threatened by German victory
 - after, many Americans start to feel threatened
 - Congress allowed American aid to Allies
- **Burke-Wadsworth Act**
 - 1st peacetime military draft in US

- advocates and opposers of isolation debated
 - some wanted to help Allies but not intervene

The Third-Term Campaign (pg. 731)

- Roosevelt refused to withdraw from the election
 - made it impossible for other Democrats to run
- Democratic Convention
 - Roosevelt said he would accept a “draft” from his party
 - Democrats renominated him
- Republicans nominated **Wendell Willkie**
 - wanted to keep US out of war but help Allies, too
 - Willkie used the “danger of 3rd term” as campaign
 - but Roosevelt won the election

Neutrality Abandones (pg. 732)

- to the public
 - Roosevelt said he would only keep supporting Allies
- December 1940
 - Great Britain bankrupt
 - couldn't buy weapons
- **Lend-lease**
 - allow the gov to sell, lend, lease armaments
 - to nations seen important to US' defense
 - America could give weapons to Britain w/o promise of return payment
 - isolationists attacked it, but Congress passed it
- sending weapons to Britain became hard
 - German submarines destroyed them
 - Americans sent ships only in the western atlantic
 - went as far as Iceland
 - told the British the location of German submarines
- June 1941
 - German forces invaded Soviet Union
 - Germans drove quickly to Russian territory
 - Soviets did not surrender
 - Roosevelt extends lend-lease to them
- September
 - Nazi submarines start to go against American vessels
 - Nazis attacked American destroyers
 - US launched a naval war against Germany
- April 1941
 - officials from US and Britain met in secret

- US agrees to enter the war
- **Atlantic Charter**
 - b/w Churchill and Roosevelt
 - a statement about needing to destroy the Nazi tyranny

The Road to Pearl Harbor (pg. 733)

- September 1941
 - Tripartite Pact
 - Japan, Germany, Italy
 - defensive and non-intervention alliance
- July 1941
 - imperial troops moved to Indochina
 - seized capital of Vietnam, colony of France
 - Roosevelt knew Japan's new target of the Dutch East Indies
 - warned Japan
 - all Japanese assets frozen and trade embargo
- new military leader in Japan
 - General Hideki Tojo
- Japan in need of fuel
- Japan somewhat open to negotiation unless regarding China
 - Washington did not want to negotiate w/o the end of that policy
- Americans aware that Japan would attack but not the location
 - detected a Japanese naval force towards Hawaii
 - miscalculation and confusion led to the overlook of gov
- **Pearl Harbor**
 - December 7, 1941
 - wave of Japanese bombers attacked the US naval base at Pearl Harbor
 - 2nd wave came an hour later
 - military commanders took no precautions
 - more than 2,000 soldiers and sailors died
 - 1,000 were injured
 - changed the opinions of people to join the war

Crash Course 36

- WWII strengthened fed gov
 - more control of economy
 - massive rations of foods
 - became more of a socialist gov
 - people happy to work after the Depression

- unemployment decreased
 - people were in military
 - made ships, airplanes, and other weapons
- more gov spending
 - used taxes such as income taxes to gain money
- most of the Industrialization happened in the Cities, not the South
- New Deal policies forced employers to recognize unions
- women start to have civilian works
 - when the war was over, they left their jobs for the men
- Scientists began publishing books about “scientific racism”
- 500,000 Mexican American men served in the armed forces
- Chinese not excluded anymore
- Japanese faced racism
 - because of Pearl Harbor attack
 - they were expelled
 - sent to internment camps
- Civil Rights movements rise
 - A Philip Randolph
 - wanted discrimination and lynching to end
 - employment for blacks
- US established the United Nations in 1944
 - to ensure world peace
- WWII took the US out of the Depression

Crash Course #37

- Cold war
 - 1945-1990
 - led to Space Race
- after WWII
 - US and USSR were the only 2 nations with power
 - US became stronger
 - USSR lost 20 million people in the war
- USSR was led by Joseph Stalin
- US needed a strong Europe trade
- USSR feared a German invasion
 - encourage pre-communist gov in Soviet occupied territory
- US feared communism
 - containment

- block expansion of Soviet Power
 - expose the falsities of soviet pretensions
 - destruct the Soviet Union within itself
- Truman president after FDR dies
- Truman Doctrine
 - promised to support “freedom-loving people”
 - against communist threats
 - sent \$400 million aid to Greece and Turkey
- creation of new security apparatus
 - National Security Council
 - Central Intelligence Agency
 - Atomic Energy Commision
- Marshall plan
 - response to economic chaos in Europe
 - strong support of communism in France and Italy
 - US aided the country
- Western Europe becomes capitalist economy
- Japan became rebuilt
- Germany become West and East Germany
 - Stalin built the Berlin wall
- Hollywood produced anti-communist movies
 - *Red Menace*
 - scared people
- Cold war increased infrastructure
 - highways
- Dennis vs. United States
 - declared that being a communist leader was a crime