



American Interwar Foreign Policy: 1920-1941

**FQ: TO WHAT EXTENT DID
THE GOALS OF AMERICAN
FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE IN
THE INTERWAR YEARS
(1920-1941)?**





PATH TO WORLD WAR II

- ★ Pick up handout from stool
- ★ Get a Chromebook and log on to google classroom (some of you might have to partner up)
- ★ Click on "Path to World War II" Assignment





WHAT A LUCKY
THING WE'VE GOT
SEPARATE BEDS!

HITLERITIS

BLITZ POX

NAZI FEVER

FASCIST FEVER

STALINITCH

EUROPE

ITALIAN MUMPS

Dr Seuss

Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuss



WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TODAY



TO HELP SAVE YOUR COUNTRY FROM THEM?



From Isolation to Intervention...



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuss



ISOLATION (1917 – 1935)



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuss

- ☆ The Treaty of Versailles established the League of Nations, which was created in an attempt to ensure collective security for world powers.
- ☆ Though many Americans had rallied behind President Woodrow Wilson's call to make "the world safe for democracy," during World War I, many now regarded the U.S. involvement in the war as a mistake.
- ☆ Therefore, American leaders favored isolationism and were determined to cut the U.S. off from European affairs

ISOLATION (1917 – 1935)



Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

By Dr. Seuss

★ Why did the United States opt for an isolationist foreign policy after World War I?



Washington Disarmament Conference (1921-1922)



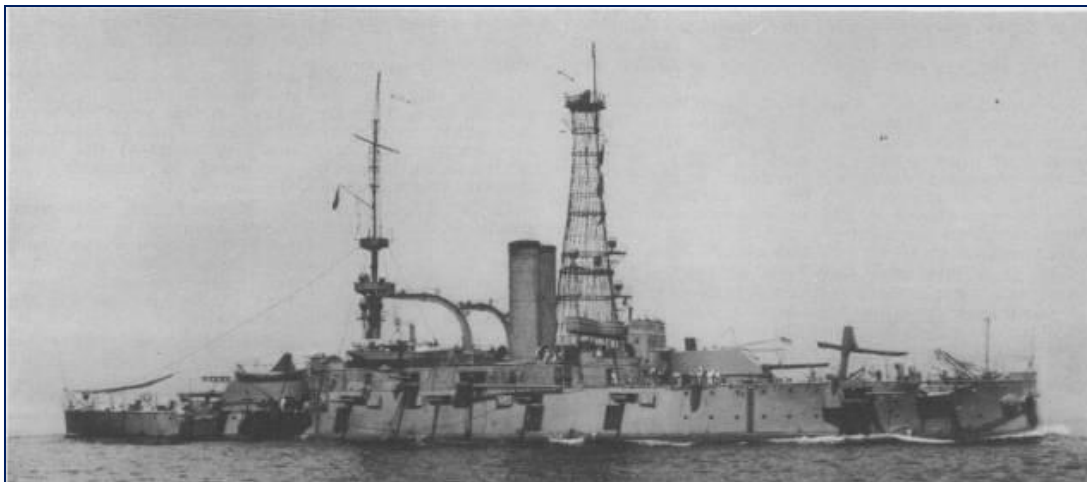
- ☆ Long-standing Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902) obligated Britain to aid Japan in the event of a Japanese war with the United States.
- ☆ Goals → naval disarmament and the political situation in the Far East.



Five-Power Treaty (1922)

- ☆ A battleship ratio was achieved through this ratio:

US	Britain	Japan	France	Italy
5	5	3	1.67	1.67
- ☆ Japan got a guarantee that the US and Britain would stop fortifying their Far East territories [including the Philippines].
- ☆ Loophole → no restrictions on small warships



European Debts to the US



Hyper-Inflation in Germany: 1923

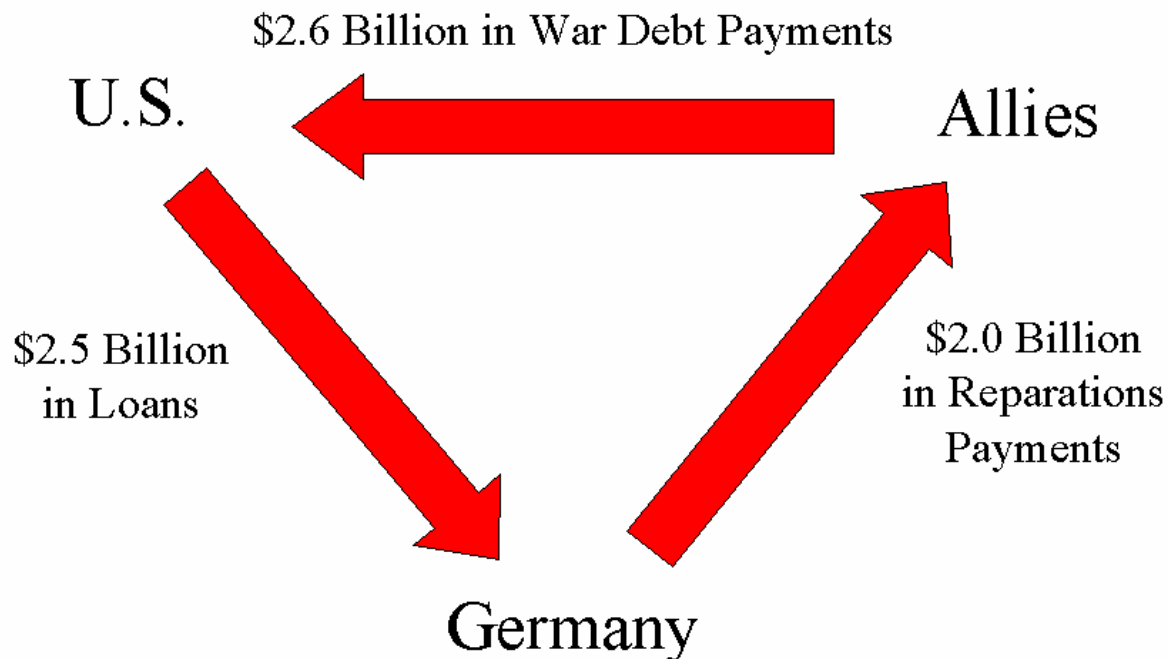
Value of German Currency, 1914-1923

Date	Number of German Marks to the U.S. Dollar
1914	4.2
1919	14.0
1921	76.7
August 1923	4,620,455.0
November 1923	4,200,000,000,000.0



Dawes Plan (1924)

The International Financial System Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan 1924-30



Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)



- ☆ 15 nations dedicated to outlawing aggression and war as tools of foreign policy.
- ☆ 62 nations signed.
- ☆ Problems → no means of actual enforcement and gave Americans a false sense of security.



Japanese Attack Manchuria (1931)



- ☆ League of Nations condemned the action.
- ☆ Japan leaves the League.
- ☆ Hoover wanted no part in an American military action in the Far East.

FDR's "Good Neighbor" Policy



- ☆ Important to have all nations in the Western Hemisphere united in lieu of foreign aggressions.
- ☆ FDR → *The good neighbor respects himself and the rights of others.*
- ☆ Policy of non-intervention and cooperation.



FDR Recognizes the Soviet Union

(late 1933)

☆ FDR felt that recognizing Moscow might bolster the US against Japan.

☆ Maybe trade with the USSR would help the US economy during the Depression.

Цвага! УКРАЇНЬСЬКА ТРУДЯЩА ГРОМАДА **Цвага!**

Заходом відділів Союзу Українських Робітничих Організацій відбудеться

МАСОВЕ ВІЧЕ

в Четвер 28-го Грудня 1933 р.

Початок о год. 7:30 ввечером

в Між. Роб. Домі
3014 Yemans Ave. Hamtramck, Mich.

На вічу будуть обговорені і виснені слідуєчі питання:

- 1.—Причини визнання Союзу Радянських Соціалістичних Республіки Америкою і кампанія Білогвардійщини російської і української проти визнання.
- 2.—Чому українські націоналісти не помагають потерпілим від повіді голодуючим селянам на західні Україні, а пропугують голод і людодіцтво на Радянські Україні?
- 3.—Причини голоду і злиднів селян на Західні Україні і наша допомога для них.

На віче кличемо всіх що співчувають визвольні боротьбі українських трудящих, за їх соціалне освободження з лабет польського, румунського і чехословацького капіталізму. На вічу будуть промовляти місцеві і позамісцеві бесідники.

ВСТУП ВІЛЬНИЙ. **ВІЧЕВИЙ КОМІТЕТ.**

ВИКЛИК НА ДИБАТУ

Окружний Комітет Союзу УРО апельє до членів українських заможових організацій як Укр. Народного Союзу і Укр. Роб. Союзу: Члени више зазначені організацій, домагайтися від своїх редакторів «Свободи» і «Народної Волі» щоб в них вступили публічно в Дибату на дебат. Запевнимо нас що наші редактори в Укр. Школярських Вістях, на наше домагаєня можуть явитися. Тагити Ви своїх! Нехай публічно в трибуни доказуєть про дієспні стани посполонни і голод як на Радянській так і на Західній Україні. За дальшіми інформаціями заинтересовані справою зголошуйтися на адрес окружного секретаря:

Окружний Секретар Союзу У.Р.О. 4959 Martin Ave. Detroit

The Old Man of the Sea



NEUTRALITY ACTS (1935, 1936, and 1937)



- ☆ The U.S. Congress passed the first of three Neutrality Acts. Taken together, the acts...
- forbade the sale of arms to militarily aggressive nations,
 - prohibited Americans from traveling on ships of countries at war, and
 - disallowed loans to countries at war.



NEUTRALITY ACTS (1935, 1936, and 1937)



★ What three things did the neutrality acts outlaw?

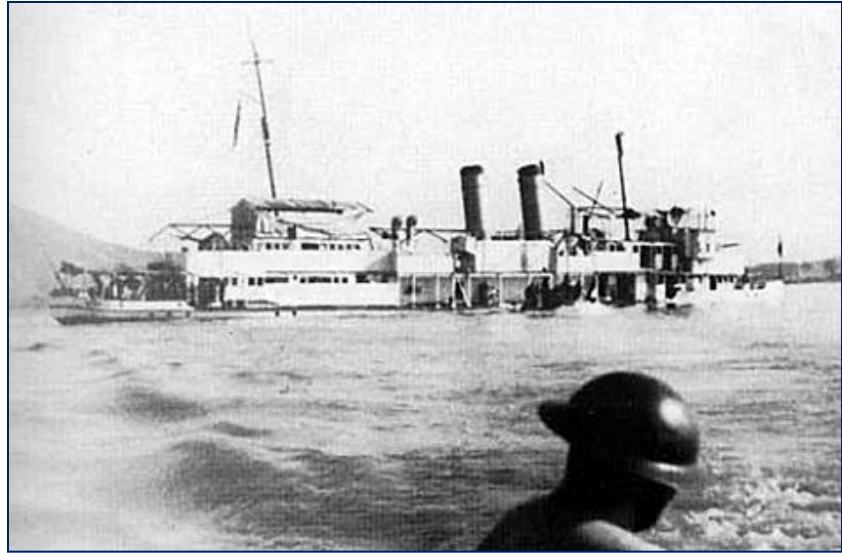


US Neutrality



Panay Incident (1937)

- ☆ December 12, 1937.
- ☆ Japan bombed *USS Panay* gunboat & three Standard Oil tankers on the Yangtze River.
- ☆ The river was an international waterway.
- ☆ Japan was testing US resolve!
- ☆ Japan apologized, paid US an indemnity, and promised no further attacks.
- ☆ Most Americans were satisfied with the apology.
- ☆ Results → Japanese interpreted US tone as a license for further aggression against US interests.



MORAL EMBARGO (1936)

Fireside Chat



- ☆ In an attempt to respond economically to aggression, Roosevelt called for a 'moral embargo' on essential goods.
- ☆ Appealing to the sense of morality among U.S. businesses, the president asked them to consider withholding sales of goods that would provide help to the aggressors.
- ☆ In spite of this, U.S. sales of oil, copper, and scrap metal rose sharply as countries war industries produced the war products that the U.S. munitions factories could not sell.

MORAL EMBARGO (1936)

Fireside Chat



★ What did FDR ask American businesses to do in response to Fascist aggression?



Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)



The American "Lincoln Brigade"



QUARANTINE SPEECH (1937)



- ☆ ...Roosevelt delivered his so-called Quarantine Speech in Chicago, a hotbed of isolationist sentiment.
- ☆ He argued persuasively for containing, or quarantining, fascist aggression - presumably through the use of economic embargoes.

“The epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of disease....there must be positive endeavors to preserve peace. America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore America actively engages in the search for peace” - FDR



QUARANTINE SPEECH (1937)



- ★ What does "quarantine" mean in this case?
- ★ Does FDR want to remain neutral? Explain.



'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'





Fascist Aggression

- ☆ 1935: Hitler denounced the Versailles Treaty & the League of Nations [re-arming!] Mussolini attacks Ethiopia.
- ☆ 1936: German troops sent into the Rhineland. Fascist forces sent to fight with Franco in Spain.
- ☆ 1938: Austrian *Anschluss*.
Rome-Berlin Tokyo Pact [AXIS]
Munich Agreement → APPEASEMENT!
- ☆ 1939: German troops march into the rest of Czechoslovakia.
Hitler-Stalin Non-Aggression Pact.
- ☆ September 1, 1939: German troops march into Poland → *blitzkrieg* → WW II begins!!!





WONDER HOW LONG THE HONEYMOON WILL LAST?



CASH AND CARRY LAW



- ☆ Roosevelt argued that the only hope for continued neutrality was to assist the European nations opposing Hitler, since the fall of Britain and France into German hands would pose a direct threat to the U.S.
- ☆ Congress passed "cash and carry" legislation, which stated that the U.S. would help Britain and France as long as they purchased American arms in cash and transported them across the risky German-patrolled Atlantic. Loans were not allowed.
- ☆ Isolationists knew that attacks on neutral American ships carrying supplies to Europe had helped bring the country into World War I. They were determined to prevent it from happening again.

CASH AND CARRY LAW



- ☆ How did the "Cash and Carry Law" represent a shift away from isolation and draw the United States closer to intervening in Europe?



“America First” Committee



"Since when did we swap our ego for an ostrich?"



Charles Lindbergh



The Great U. S. Sideshow



I WAS WEAK AND RUN-DOWN

I had circles under my eyes. My tail drooped. I had a foul case of Appeasement

... THEN
I LEARNED ABOUT

“GUTS”

that amazing remedy
For all Mankind's Woes

NOW

I AM TAKING IT DAILY
and today

I FEEL STRONG
ENOUGH TO

PUNCH MISTER HITLER RIGHT IN THE SNOOT!



BEFORE



AFTER

© 1941 Dr. Seuss





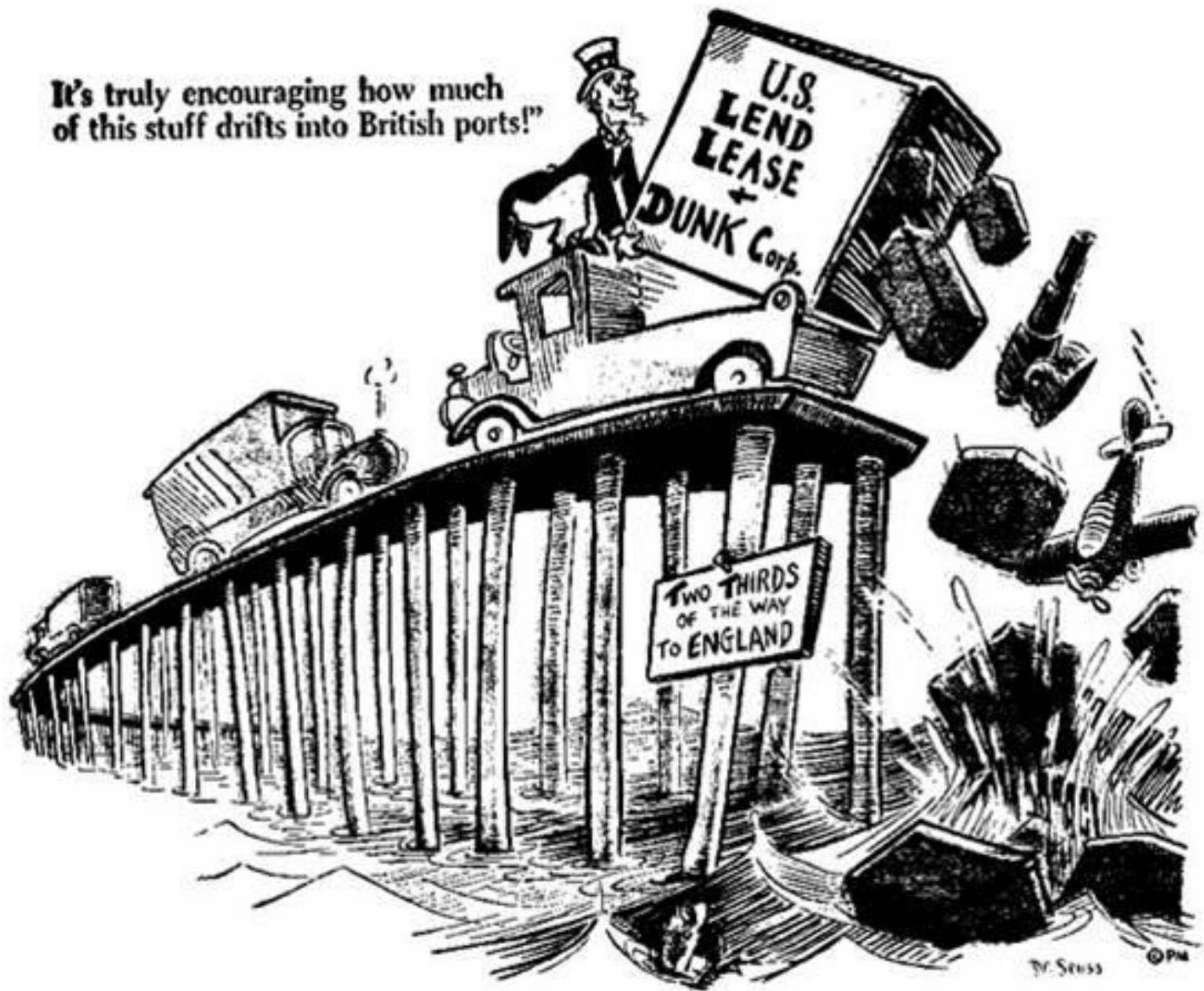
Destroyers for Bases



- ☆ September 1940
- ☆ Following the fall of France, leaving only GB between Germany and the U.S.
- ☆ U.S. transfers 50 mothballed destroyers to GB in exchange for land rights in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, etc.

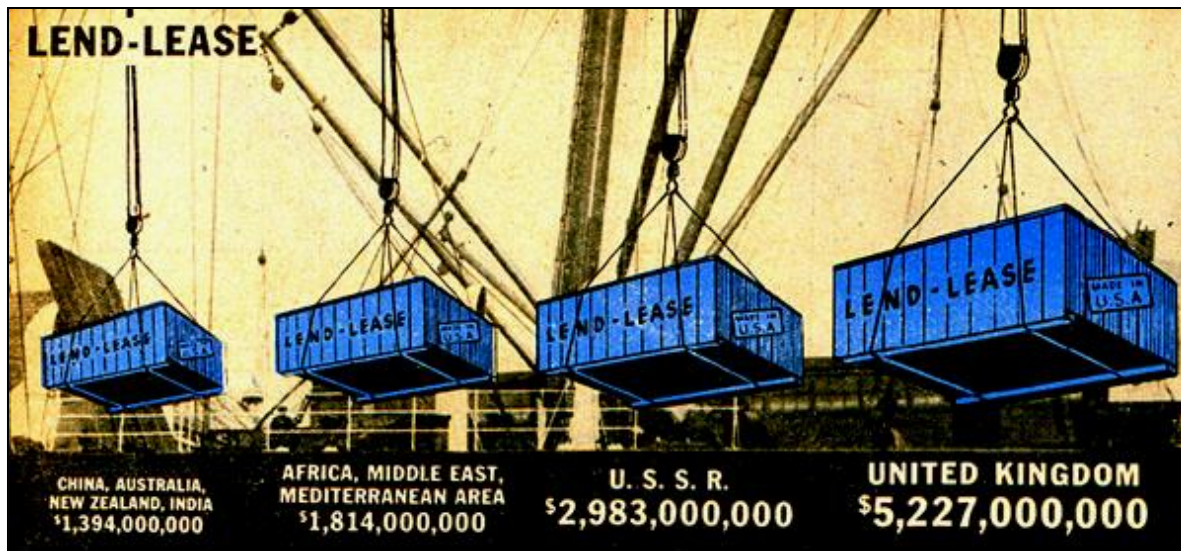


It's truly encouraging how much
of this stuff drifts into British ports!"



“Lend-Lease” Act (1941)

Great Britain.....	\$31 billion
Soviet Union.....	\$11 billion
France.....	\$ 3 billion
China.....	\$1.5 billion
Other European.....	\$500 million
South America.....	\$400 million
The amount totaled:	<u>\$48,601,365,000</u>



LEND-LEASE ACT



“Suppose the house of the president’s neighbor catches on fire and he has a length of garden hose, 400 or 500 feet. If he can take the hose and connect it to the neighbor’s hydrant, he may be able to put out the fire. He does not say his host cost \$15; pay me \$15. He doesn’t want \$15, but his hose back when the fire is over.” – FDR

- ☆ It became evident that cash-and-carry could not supply British with all the war material it required. Britain was out of cash.
- ☆ In response, Roosevelt argued that the U.S. must become the “arsenal of democracy” and remove the cash requirements.
- ☆ Roosevelt proposed the Lend-Lease Act, which would allow for the lend-lease, or transfer, of military equipment to nations whose defense was considered vital to the U.S.



LEND-LEASE ACT



★ Why did FDR argue that the United States should become the "arsenal of democracy"?



Stretched Around the World

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER
APPLIES TO ALL
HUMANITY!



Atlantic Charter



★ August 1941

★ Defined the Allied goals for the post-war world

★ No territorial gains, restoration of self-government, reduction of trade restrictions



ATLANTIC CHARTER



- ☆ "Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who had replaced Neville Chamberlain, met with Roosevelt on a warship off the coast of Newfoundland.
- ☆ Together, they drew up a statement of war aims known as the Atlantic Charter.
- ☆ Among their pledges, they promised to seek no gains in territory and to support the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government."



ATLANTIC CHARTER



- ☆ What were the Allied goals?
- ☆ Why the United States and Great Britain announce their intentions to the world community?



Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor Anchorage
7:55 A.M. Dec. 7, 1941



Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto



Pearl Harbor from the Cockpit of a Japanese Plane



Pearl Harbor – Dec. 7, 1941



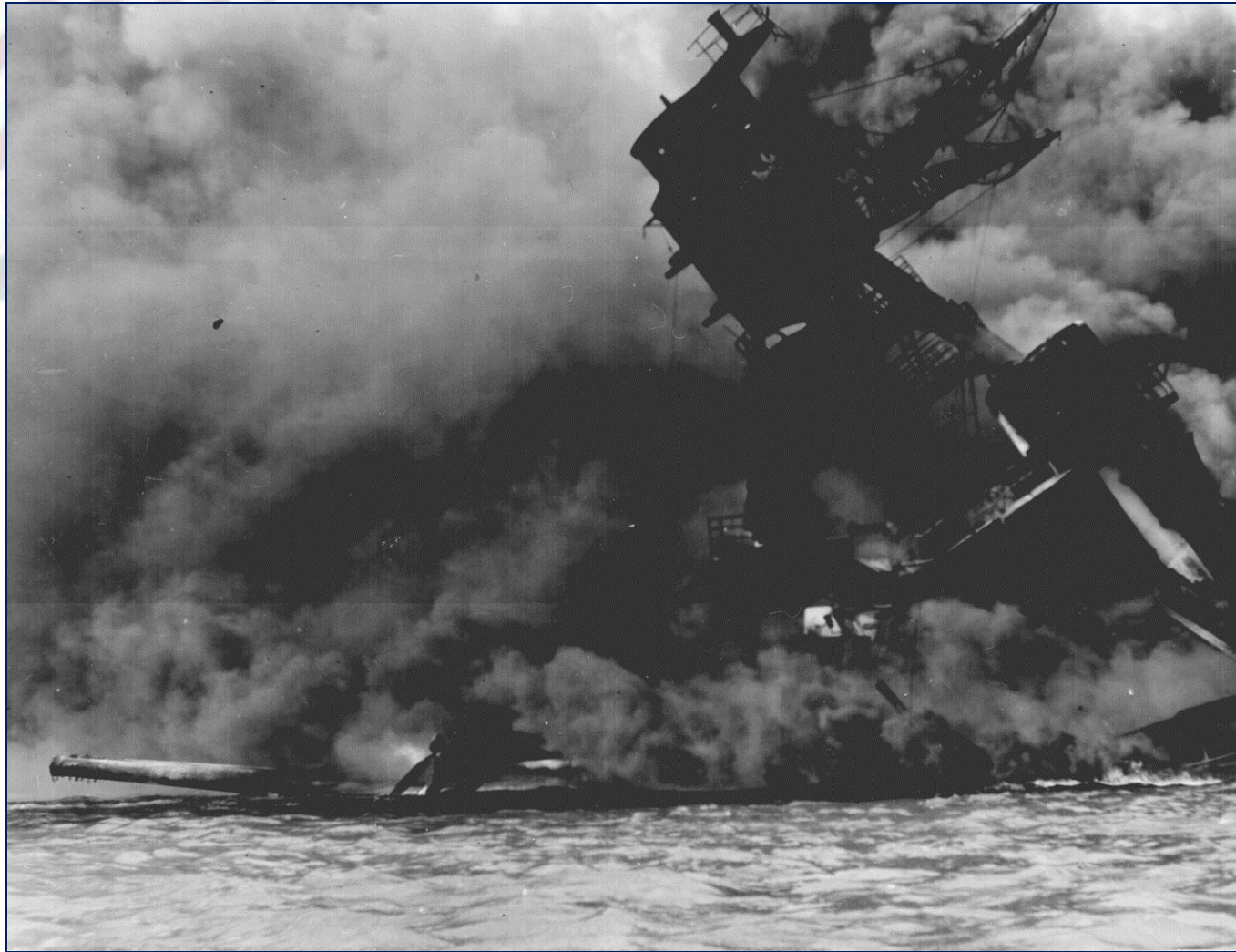
A date which will live in infamy!



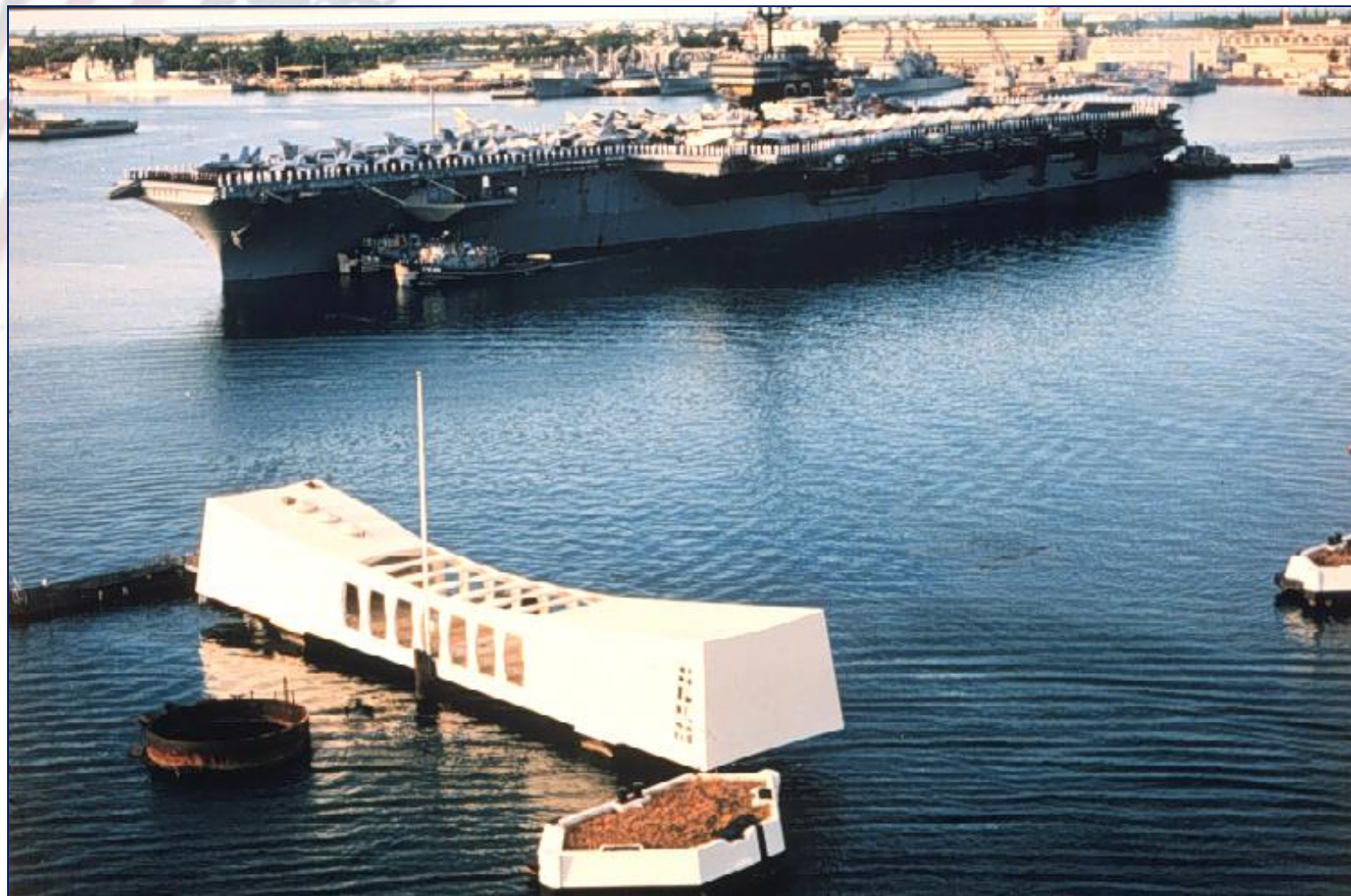
FDR Signs the War Declaration



USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor



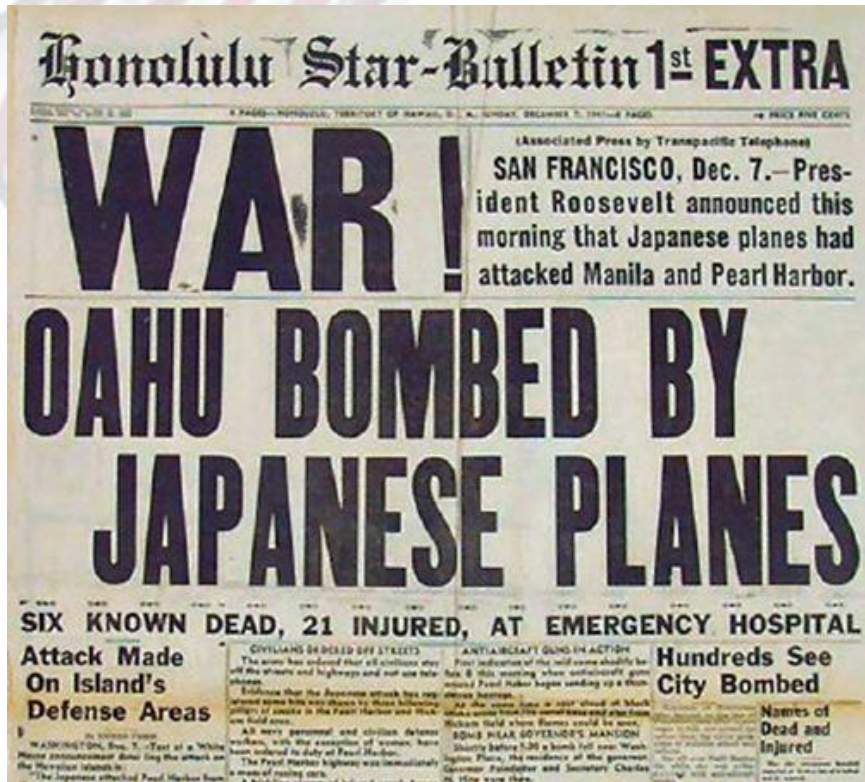
Pearl Harbor Memorial



2,887 Americans Dead!



PEARL HARBOR (Dec. 7, 1941) DECLARATION OF WAR (Dec. 8, 1941)



☆ "Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the empire of Japan....No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory."



PEARL HARBOR (Dec. 7, 1941) DECLARATION OF WAR (Dec. 8, 1941)



★ How did FDR describe the attack on Pearl Harbor?

