

Inter-war Foreign Policy

Task: What is the traditional foreign policy of the United States?

Washington Naval Conference (1921) -

- Attended by Great Britain, France, Japan
- U.S. takes an active role in foreign affairs.
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GOAL:

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) -

- Signed by 62 nations.
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Task: Highlights Magazine – what's wrong with this picture?

Dawes Plan (not to be confused with the Dawes Act) (1924) -

- Eased economic crisis in Germany.
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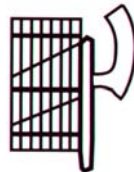
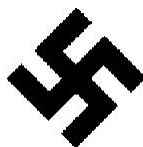
The Rise of Dictators

- The Great Depression, led to the rise of very strong leaders, often dictators.

Task: Why did this happen during the Great Depression?

Germany : Adolf Hitler Nazism – 1932 – 1933

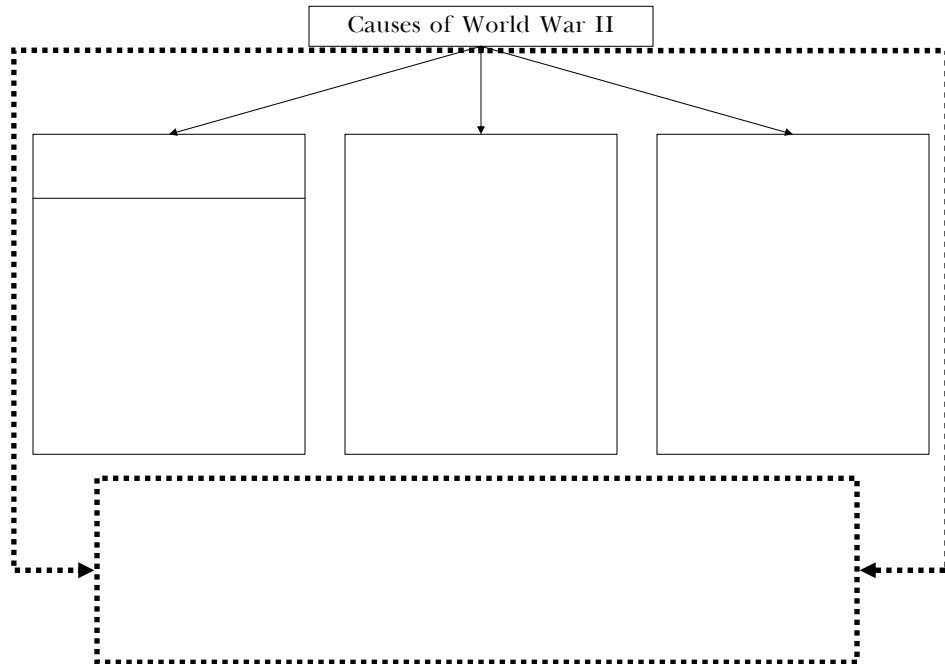
- Hitler formed a totalitarian state.
- He banned all political parties (except the Nazis)
- He encouraged:
 - Nationalism
 - Anti-semitism – hatred of the Jews
 - Violence



Italy : Benito Mussolini Fascism

- Mussolini formed a totalitarian state.
- He banned all political parties (except the Fascists)
- He encouraged:
 - Nationalism
 - secret police to maintain loyalty and order
 - Violence

Causes of World War II



Munich Conference - 1938



- Was the attempt to avoid war with Germany.
- The British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain did what ever it took to stay out of war.
 - The Prime Minister gave Hitler the Sudetenland like he asked for.
- In March 1939, six months after signing the Munich agreement, took all of Czechoslovakia.

Task: What would you have done at Munich? Why?

Alignment of World War II



Allied Powers

Axis Power

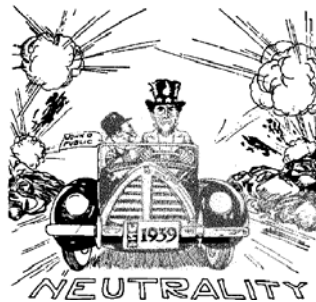
The United States chooses to remain

Neutrality Acts (1935 – 1937) –

- To avoid getting involved in war, FDR signs acts that prohibit:
 -
 -
- FDR enacts the first-ever peacetime draft for men between the ages of 21 and 35.



American Isolationism



- The American public was strongly opposed to getting involved in World War II.

Task: Why do you think America was so opposed to entering the war?

Task: Explain the significance of this cartoon.



- Americans didn't want to involve themselves in another overseas war that did not involve America.

To be neutral...or not to be neutral



Cash & Carry -

- The Allies were losing against the forces of the Axis powers.
- Roosevelt knew he needed to help, but America was strongly isolationist.
-

“50 tin cans” aka “Destroyers for Bases” -

-

Task: Why did he call them “tin cans”?



Lend-Lease Plan -

- Britain ran out of cash to pay for American war materials.
-
- It's like lending your hose to a neighbor if his house were on fire.

Atlantic Charter



Atlantic Charter Meeting, 1941

- Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Churchill to discuss the war and the future.
- They signed the Atlantic Charter.

Task: Do you think FDR wanted to get involved in World War II based on what you've learned? Provide evidence to support your answer.

“December 7, 1941 - A Date Which Will Live In Infamy”



The Japanese used planes to attack the U.S.'s largest naval base.

200 planes were destroyed

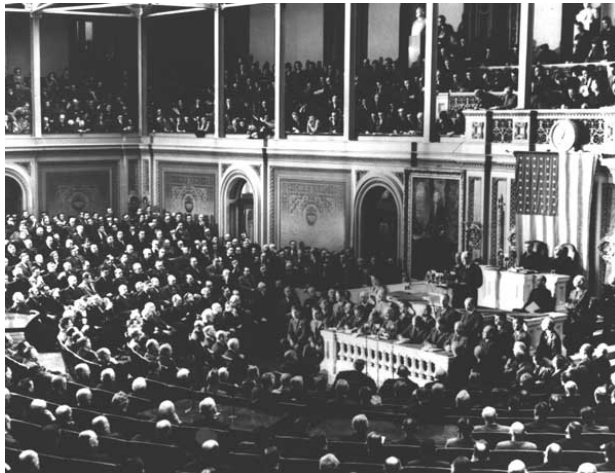
19 ships were sunk

2,400 Americans were killed.

Task: How does Pearl Harbor compare to the events of September 11th, 2001?



“December 7, 1941 - A Date Which Will Live In Infamy”



December 8th, 1941

President

Franklin Delano

Roosevelt

asks Congress for a Declaration of War against Japan.

Congress overwhelmingly approves it.

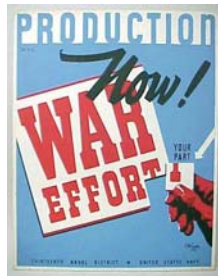
December 11th, 1941

Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.

America was fighting a two ocean war –

1. Germany and Italy across the Atlantic
2. Japan across the Pacific

The Home Front



“Rosie The Riveter”

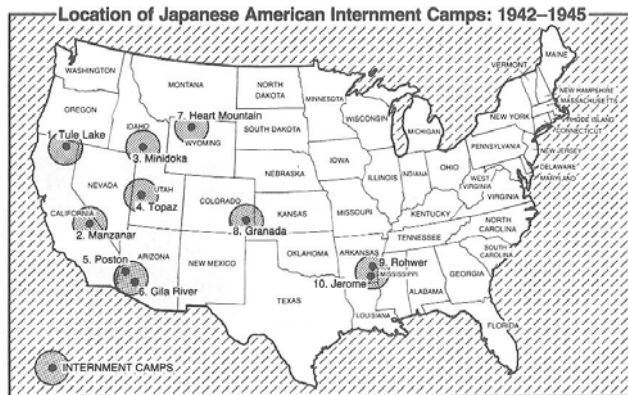
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- From 1940 to 1945, the number of female workers rose by 50 percent, from 12 million to 18 million. By 1945, this number increased to 75 percent.
- During the war years, women became:
 - ✓streetcar conductors
 - ✓taxicab drivers
 - ✓business managers
 - ✓commercial airline checkers
 - ✓aerodynamic engineers
 - ✓railroad workers.
- Women operated:
 - ✓machinery
 - ✓streetcars
 - ✓buses
 - ✓cranes
 - ✓tractors.



Japanese Internment

- Americans were convinced that Japanese-Americans living in the U.S. planned to attack the United States.
- There was no evidence of disloyalty.

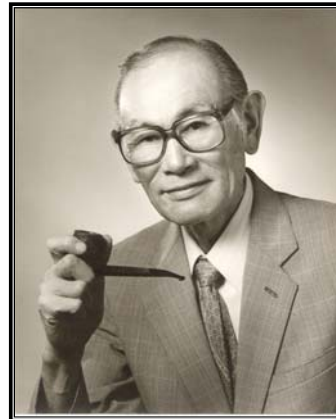
Executive Order 9066 –



Korematsu vs. United States (1944)

Korematsu vs. United States (1944)

- Fred Korematsu was a Japanese-American.



SUPREME COURT RULING:

Task: Can you name the Supreme Court case that first established this?

Task: What were the specifics of this case?

D-Day: June 6, 1944

- Allied Troops landed on the French coast.
 - They advance quickly to free Paris.
- American, British, and French forces then invaded Germany from the west.
 - The Soviet Union attacked from the east.
- By the spring of 1945, the Soviet army captured Berlin, the German capital.

Hitler committed Suicide and Germany Surrendered!



War In The Pacific Continues

- America turns the tide of war in the Pacific by pushing the Japanese back towards Japan.
- The Japanese, however, refused to give up.
- U.S. began planning a major invasion of Japan.

April 12, 1945 –



Island Hopping

GOAL:

ULTIMATE GOAL:

- The Japanese, however, refused to give up.



Halting the Japanese Advance

Battle of Leyte Gulf (October 1944)

- Early in the war the US had lost control of the **Philippines**.
- General Douglas MacArthur**, devastated by this, pledged “I shall return.”
-



“I’m a little late but we finally came.”

-Douglas MacArthur

- Japan begins its use of kamikaze pilots to make suicide attacks on American ships.

Task: How would this battle promote the success of the island-hopping plan?

Island Hopping

Iwo Jima (February 1945)

"Iwo Jima was a volcanic island with very little concealment....It was almost like a piece of the moon had dropped down to earth."

- Ted Allenby, Marine

- US Marines attack island only 750 mi. away from Tokyo.
- Japanese use tunnels to hide from & ambush US troops
- Battle lasts 6 weeks – 4,000 Marines and 20,000 Japanese soldiers are killed.



Marines atop Mount Suribachi

Battle of Okinawa (April 1945)

- 350 miles from Japan
- Japanese retreated
- Five days later they attacked using 300 Kamikaze pilots
- Flame-throwers used by American troops to get control of caves the Japanese were using
-



Manhattan Project

- Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi warn the United States that research is being done in Germany to create a "super-weapon"

Manhattan Project –

- Scientists across the country to create a massive bomb using atomic energy.

Los Alamos, New Mexico –

-



DECISION:

- 1)
- 2)

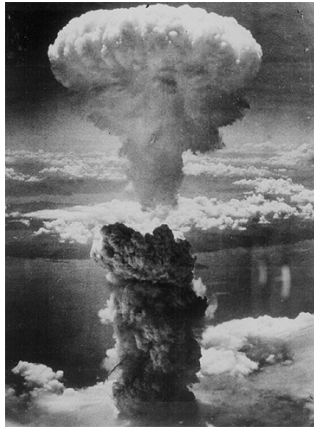
Task: Why would Truman want to avoid an invasion of Japan?

Hiroshima & Nagasaki

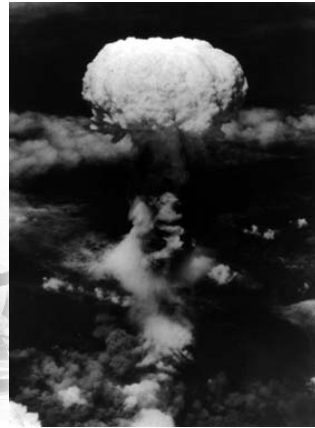
President Truman ordered Emperor Hirohito of Japan to surrender or face
“prompt and utter destruction.”

Emperor Hirohito refused.

August 6, 1945 –



August 9, 1945 –



Task: Why did the U.S. choose civilian targets over military targets?

Atomic Bomb

100,000 people were killed by enormous ball of fire at Hiroshima.

36,000 people died in Nagasaki

Thousands of others died later do to burns, wounds and radiation sickness.

“I cannot bear to see my innocent people suffer any longer.”

- Emperor Hirohito



August 15, 1945 –