Study Guide—Part II

1. What was the primary goal of American “isolationists”?

2. Why did some isolationists feel that there was no need for Americans to feel threatened by developments in Europe and Asia?

3. What were the purposes of the Nye Committee hearings?

4. List two impressions that the Nye Committee hearings created.
   a. 
   b. 

5. What were the purposes of the Neutrality Acts?

6. List two reasons that some Americans considered Roosevelt’s leadership radical and dangerous.
   a. 
   b. 
7. What was the massacre at Nanking?

8. On _________________ 1939, _________ troops marched into Poland. Two days later, _______________ and ______________, in defense of Poland, declared war on Germany. The _______________ War had begun and the debate about the U.S. role reached a deafening clamor in the United States.

9. What was “Cash and Carry”?

10. Why did President Roosevelt freeze Japanese assets in the United States?

11. What was the purpose of the America First Committee?

12. Why did the America First Committee think that Roosevelt was two-faced?
Advanced Study Guide—Part II

1. What were the goals of the isolationists? Why is “isolationism” a misleading term?

2. How did the Nye Committee hearings contribute to the isolationist mood in the United States?

3. Summarize Roosevelt’s views on international affairs in 1940.

4. What factors contributed to Japan’s decision to occupy French Indochina? How did the United States respond?

5. Do you believe that Roosevelt was sincere when he stated on October 29, 1940 that “We will not participate in foreign wars....”? Explain.
### Timeline of World Events 1918-1941 (Teacher’s Key)

#### Asia
- **1918**: Japan angered by rejection of racial equality clause in League of Nations Covenant
- **1920**: Washington Naval Conference
- **1921-1922**: Kellogg-Briand Pact (June 1929)
- **1929**: The Great Depression Begins in the U.S.
- **1931**: Japan invades Manchuria
- **1932**: Japan drops out of Washington Naval Treaties
- **1933**: Japan leaves League of Nations
- **1933**: Japan invades Manchuria
- **1934**: Nye Committee Hearings

#### United States
- **1919**: Congress refuses to ratify Treaty of Versailles
- **1920**: Smoot-Hawley Act
- **1921-1922**: FDR elected
- **1929**: Kellogg-Briand Pact (June 1929)
- **1930**: FDR elected
- **1932**: FDR elected
- **1933**: Nye Committee Hearings

#### Europe
- **1918**: End of World War I
- **1919**: Congress refuses to ratify Treaty of Versailles
- **1921-1922**: Kellogg-Briand Pact (June 1929)
- **1929**: The Great Depression Begins in the U.S.
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- **1918**: United States
- **1919**: Europe
- **1920**: Asia
- **1921-1922**: Europe
- **1929**: Asia
- **1930**: Asia
- **1932**: Europe
- **1933**: Europe
- **1934**: Asia
### Between World Wars: FDR and the Age of Isolationism

#### Day Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**Key Events:**
- **1937:** Massacre at Nanking, Japan occupies more of China
- **1938:** First Neutrality Act, FDR re-elected
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### Timeline of World Events 1918-1941

*Instructions:* Fill in the timelines. Write down events from the reading for each of the dates listed below. Some of the dates have more than one event. The timeline is divided into three separate geographic areas. After you have completed the timeline, answer the questions that follow. Be prepared to share your answers with your classmates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>United States</th>
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Between World Wars: FDR and the Age of Isolationism

Day Two

1. List the events that affected Europe, Asia and the United States simultaneously.
2. Name two events in Asia that provoked a direct response in the United States to those events. Draw lines that connect the events.
3. Name two events in Europe that provoked a direct response in the United States to those events. Draw lines that connect the events.
4. What year between 1918-1940 is the most significant? Explain. Be prepared to defend your answer.