

APUSH
Mr. BOOTHBY
2/14/2020



I CAN EXPLAIN Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of W. W. III!
SC: London Conference/ Appeasement/ Mein Kampf/ THE EVIL AXIS!

<http://www.apnotes.net/notes-12e/ch34-12e.html>

BIG GROUP PROJECTS: POSTER OR VIDEO...YOU ARE IN "CONTROL"...Unlike with FDR...You have a choice!!! ☺

Info is below!

OR

Efficiently Read Pages 800-812 (1 full page MINIMUM!)

1) What was the “London Conference” and why did FDR choose to not become involved? What was the outcome of the US remaining neutral?

2) How did the US leave the Filipinos and then recognize the Russians? Why did the United States wish to become allied with the Russians?

3) What was FDR’s “Good Neighbor Policy” and how was this tested by the Mexican government in 1938?

Final 15 Rise of Evil...Can you say “Bad Uncle”???

4) What is “Totalitarianism”? How did it spread among the nations of Russia, Italy, and Germany after the “Great Depression”?

KNOW: Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler!

5) Discuss in groups the start of the war and the formation of the “Axis Powers” Italy-Japan-Germany! Know about: Appeasement, Quarantine, and how Hitler was violating the “Treaty of Versailles”!!! KEYS*** (TOO MANY KEYS...SEE BELOW!!!)

In 1936, Nazi Hitler and Fascist Mussolini allied themselves in the Rome-Berlin Axis. Mussolini, seeking power and glory in Africa, attacked Ethiopia in 1935.

**Tonight Read 814-825 + NOTES...But you get 2 days!
TURN IN EVERYTHING TODAY!!!**



Americans maintained an isolationist attitude because they thought that the oceans that surrounded the country would protect them.

Congress sought to keep America out of war by passing the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937. The acts stated that when the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions would automatically go into effect. In regards to countries that were involved in a war (victim or aggressor), no American could legally sail on one of their ships, sell or transport munitions to them, or give them loans. Because America did not help its democratic friends, America actually helped provoke the aggressors (because it did not deter them).

In 1937, the Japanese invaded China. President Roosevelt refused to call this invasion a "war", so the neutrality legislation did not take effect. If he had called it a war, he would have cut off munition sales to the Chinese. A consequence of this, though, was that the Japanese could still buy war supplies from the United States. FDR gave his Quarantine Speech in 1937, in which he proposed economic embargos against the aggressive dictators. The public opposed this, so FDR did not follow through with his plan.

In 1935, Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles when he introduced mandatory military service in Germany. In 1936, he again violated the treaty when he took over the demilitarized German Rhineland.

In March 1938, Hitler invaded Austria. (Note: Austria actually voted for the occupation, fully aware that if it resisted, Germany would forcefully take over Austria.)

At a conference in Munich, Germany in September 1938, the Western European democracies allowed Germany to keep Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia). They hoped that this would stop Hitler from taking over other countries. It did not.

In March 1939, Hitler took over all of Czechoslovakia. (See Austria note.)

Tonight Read 814-825 + Cornell NOTES!!!!!!!!!!!!!! WAR/ WWII!!

The non-aggression pact (treaty) between the Soviets and the Nazis was one that would have been nearly impossible to keep. Stalin was head of a floundering state but the first time he saw weakness from the Nazis he'd pounced. This pact where all three (Italy-Germany-Russia) diced up Eastern Europe was a great example of this. All were power hungry and wanted to take over the entire world. **Think of 3 bank robbers that are evil and greedy. In the movies they always end up shooting at each other!!!**

Stalin had little interest in Japan until they were essentially already defeated by the US. The use of the atomic bombs were in part to obtain Japan's surrender before the Soviets invaded Japan creating a north/south Japan much like Germany and Korea were divided. Russia would have taken a piece and expanded "Communism".

The other surprising aspect of the whole thing was how differential FDR was to Stalin. Almost like FDR admired Stalin. At points he was almost intentionally rude to Churchill to placate Stalin. Allied forces were intentionally slowed and halted to allow Russian forces to enter Berlin first and several other examples. Many US generals including Patton who was very outspoken about the whole thing wanted to invade Russia and never felt easy with Russia as "our ally."

SUPPORT!

1) What was the “London Conference” and why did FDR choose to not become involved? What was the outcome of the US remaining out? In the summer of 1933, 66 nations sent delegates to the London Economic Conference. The delegates hoped to coordinate an international response to the global depression. They wanted to stabilize currencies and the rates at which they could be exchanged.

President Roosevelt opposed the conference because he did not want any interference with his own plans to fix the American economy.

***Without support from the United States, the London Economic Conference fell apart. The collapse strengthened the global trend towards nationalism, while making international cooperation increasingly difficult.

2) How did the US leave the Filipinos and then recognize the Russians? Why did the United States wish to become allied with the Russians? Continuing the nation's isolationist policies, President Roosevelt withdrew from Asia. Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, providing independence to the Philippines by 1946. The nation did not want to have to support the Philippines if Japan attacked it.

In 1933, Roosevelt formally recognized the Soviet Union, opening up trade and fostering a friendship to counter-balance the threat of German power in Europe and Japanese power in Asia.

3) What was FDR's “Good Neighbor Policy” and how was this tested by the Mexican government in 1938?

FDR started the Good Neighbor policy, in which America would not intervene or interfere with Latin American countries. All marines left Haiti in 1934. America also released some control over Cuba and Panama.

When the Mexican government seized American oil properties in 1938, President Roosevelt held to his unarmed intervention policy and a settlement was eventually worked out in 1941.

4) What is “Totalitarianism”? How did it spread among the nations of Russia, Italy, and Germany after the “Great Depression”? List: Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler!

Following the Great Depression, totalitarianism spread throughout Europe. Joseph Stalin took control of the Communist USSR and killed hundreds of thousands of political opponents. Benito Mussolini took control of Italy in 1922. Adolf Hitler took control of Germany in 1933. Hitler was the most dangerous of all of the dictators because he had tremendous power and he was impulsive.

5) Discuss in groups the start of the war and the formation of the “Axis Powers” Italy-Japan-Germany! Know about: Appeasement, Quarantine, and how Hitler was violating the “Treaty of Versailles”!!!

KEYS***In 1936, Nazi Hitler and Fascist Mussolini allied themselves in the Rome-Berlin Axis. Mussolini, seeking power and glory in Africa, attacked Ethiopia in 1935. Americans maintained an isolationist attitude because they thought that the oceans that surrounded the country would protect them. Congress sought to keep America out of war by passing the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937. The acts stated that when the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, certain restrictions would automatically go into effect. In regards to countries that were involved in a war (victim or aggressor), no American could legally sail on one of their ships, sell or transport munitions to them, or give them loans. Because America did not help its democratic friends, America actually helped provoke the aggressors (because it did not deter them). In 1937, the Japanese invaded China. President Roosevelt refused to call this invasion a "war", so the neutrality legislation did not take effect. If he had called it a war, he would have cut off munition sales to the Chinese. A consequence of this, though, was that the Japanese could still buy war supplies from the United States. FDR gave his Quarantine Speech in 1937, in which he proposed economic embargos against the aggressive dictators. The public opposed this, so FDR did not follow through with his plan. In 1935, Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles when he introduced mandatory military service in Germany. In 1936, he again violated the treaty when he took over the demilitarized German Rhineland. In March 1938, Hitler invaded Austria. (Note: Austria actually voted for the occupation, fully aware that if it resisted, Germany would forcefully take over Austria.) At a conference in Munich, Germany in September 1938, the Western European democracies allowed Germany to keep Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia). They hoped that this would stop Hitler from taking over other countries. It did not. In March 1939, Hitler took over all of Czechoslovakia. (See Austria note)

PROJECT: DIRECTIONS A PUSH HISTORY!

BIG GROUP PROJECTS: POSTER OR VIDEO... YOU ARE IN "CONTROL"... Unlike with FDR or Obama... You have a choice!!! ☺

MAKE A WW2 POSTER OR VIDEO:

**I am open to your FREEDOM...
You are not to be "CONTROLLED"...**



Groups of 2,3,4, how many?

Ideas...

Comparing World War 1 and World War 2?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76BZEfAd430>

Education Short Film?

Fun Film with cool editing?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RuPnxqZIW1o>