TRUE OR FALSE: (T) = True (F) - False

___ 1. Roosevelt's policy toward the 1933 London Economic Conference showed his concern for establishing a stable international economic order.
___ 2. Roosevelt adhered to his Good Neighbor principle of nonintervention in Latin America even when Mexico seized American oil companies in 1938.
___ 3. American isolationism was caused partly by disillusionment with U.S. participation in World War I.
___ 4. The Neutrality Acts of the mid-1930s prevented Americans from lending money or selling weapons to warring nations and from sailing on belligerent ships.
___ 5. Despite the neutrality laws, the United States provided some assistance to the Spanish Loyalist government in its Civil War with the Fascistic General Franco.
___ 6. The United States reacted strongly when Japan sank the American gunboat Panay in Chinese waters.
___ 7. The "appeasement" of Hitler by the Western democracies failed to stop his territorial demands.
___ 8. The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 allowed America to aid the Allies without making loans or transporting weapons on U.S. ships.
___ 9. The fall of France to Hitler in 1940 strengthened U.S. determination to stay neutral.
___10. Isolationists argued that economic and military aid to Britain would inevitably lead to U.S. involvement in the European war.
___11. Republican presidential nominee Willkie joined the isolationist attack on Roosevelt's pro-Britain policy in the 1940 campaign.
___12. The 1941 Lend-Lease Act marked the effective abandonment of U.S. neutrality and the beginning of naval clashes with Germany.
___13. The Atlantic Charter was an agreement on future war aims signed by Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.
___14. U.S. warships were already being damaged and sunk in clashes with the German navy before Pearl Harbor.
___15. The focal point of conflict between the United States and Japan in the pre-Pearl Harbor negotiations was Japan's refusal to withdraw from the Dutch East Indies.

MULTIPLE CHOICE
___ 1. Roosevelt torpedoed the London Economic Conference of 1933 because
   a. he wanted to concentrate primarily on the recovery of the American domestic economy.
   b. he saw the hand of Hitler and Mussolini behind the conference's proposals.
   c. he was firmly committed to the gold standard.
   d. he wanted economic cooperation only between the United States and Britain, not the rest of Europe.
___ 2. Seeking to withdraw from overseas commitments and colonial expense, the United States in 1934 promised future independence to
   a. Puerto Rico.       c. the Philippines.
   b. Hong Kong.        d. Cuba.
___ 3. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America included
   a. a substantial program of American economic aid for Latin American countries.
   b. a renunciation of American intervention in Mexico or elsewhere in the region.
   c. American military intervention to block German influence in Argentina and Brazil.
   d. American acceptance of radical governments in Cuba and Panama.
4. The immediate response of most Americans to the rise of the Fascist dictators Mussolini and Hitler was
   a. a call for a new military alliance to contain aggression.
   b. a focus on political cooperation with Britain and the Soviet Union.
   c. support for the Spanish government against Fascist rebels.
   d. a deeper commitment to remain isolated from European problems.

5. The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 provided that
   a. the United States would remain neutral in a war between Britain and Germany.
   b. no American could sail on a belligerent ship, sell munitions, or make loans to a belligerent.
   c. no belligerent could conduct propaganda campaigns, sell goods, or make loans within the United States.
   d. the United States would support neutral efforts to end the wars in China and Ethiopia.

6. The effect of the strict American arms embargo on the civil war between the Loyalist Spanish government and Franco's Fascist rebels was
   a. to encourage a negotiated political settlement between the warring parties.
   b. to strengthen the Spanish government's ability to resist Franco.
   c. to push the British and French to intervene in the Spanish Civil War.
   d. to cripple the Loyalist government while the Italians and Germans armed Franco.

7. The policy of appeasing the Fascist dictators reached its low point in 1938 when Britain and France "sold out" Czechoslovakia to Hitler in the conference at

8. The "cash-and-carry" Neutrality Act of 1939 was designed to
   a. guarantee Americans would not benefit either side in World War II.
   b. enable American merchants to provide loans and ships to the Allies.
   c. prepare America for involvement in the war.
   d. help Britain and France by letting them buy supplies and munitions in the United States.

9. The "destroyers-for-bases" deal of 1940 provided that
   a. the United States would give Britain fifty American destroyers in exchange for eight British bases.
   b. the United States would give Britain bases in North America in exchange for fifty British destroyers.
   c. if America entered the war it would receive eight destroyer bases in Britain.
   d. the British would transfer captured French destroyers to the United States in exchange for the use of American bases in East Asia.

10. The twin events that precipitated the reversal of American policy from neutrality to active, though nonbelligerent, support of the Allied cause were
    a. the Munich Conference and the invasion of Poland.
    b. the fall of France and the Battle of Britain.
    c. the fall of Poland and the invasion of Norway.
    d. the invasion of the Soviet Union and the German submarine attacks on American shipping.

11. In the campaign of 1940, the Republican nominee Willkie essentially agreed with Roosevelt on the issue of
    a. the New Deal.       c. Roosevelt's use of power in office.
    b. the third term.      d. foreign policy.

12. The Lend-Lease Act clearly marked
    a. the end of isolationist opposition to Roosevelt's foreign policy.
b. an end to the pretense of American neutrality between Britain and Germany.
c. a secret Roosevelt plan to involve the United States in war with Japan.
d. a lack of involvement by Congress in Roosevelt's foreign policy.

13. The provisions of the Atlantic Charter signed by Roosevelt and Churchill in 1941 included
   a. self-determination for oppressed peoples and a new international peacekeeping organization.
   b. a permanent alliance between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.
   c. a pledge to rid the world of dictators and to establish democratic governments in Germany and Italy.
   d. an agreement to oppose Soviet communism, but only after Hitler was defeated.

14. By the fall of 1940, American warships were being attacked by German destroyers near the coast of
   a. Spain.  
   b. Ireland.  
   c. Iceland.  
   d. Canada.

15. The key issue in the failed negotiations with Japan just before Pearl Harbor was
   a. the strength of the Japanese navy.
   b. Americans' insistence on their right to expand naval power in Asia.
   c. the Japanese refusal to withdraw from China.
   d. the Japanese refusal to guarantee the security of the Philippines.

IDENTIFICATIONS

1. International economic conference on stabilizing currency that was sabotaged by FDR
2. Nation to which the U.S. promised independence in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934
3. FDR's repudiation of Theodore Roosevelt's corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, stating his intention to work cooperatively with Latin American nations.
4. A series of laws enacted by Congress in the mid-1930s that attempted to prevent any American involvement in future overseas wars
5. Conflict between the rebel Fascist forces of General Francisco Franco and the Loyalist government that severely tested U.S. neutrality legislation
6. Roosevelt's 1937 speech that proposed strong U.S. measures against overseas aggressors, thereby arousing a storm of protest
7. European diplomatic conference in 1938 where Britain and France conceded to Hitler's demands for Czechoslovakia
8. Term for the British-French policy of attempting to prevent war by granting German demands
9. Leading U.S. group advocating American support for Britain in the fight against Hitler
10. Leading isolationist group advocating that America focus on continental defense and non-involvement with the European war
11. Controversial 1941 law that made America the 'arsenal of democracy' by providing supposedly temporary military material assistance to Britain
12. Communist nation invaded by Hitler in June 1941 and aided by American lend-lease
13. U.S.-British agreement of August 1941 to promote democracy and establish a new international organization for peace
14. U.S. destroyer sunk by German submarines off the coast of Iceland in October
1941, with the loss of over a hundred men

15. Major American Pacific naval base destroyed in a surprise attack in December, 1941

MATCHING: PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

___  1.  Cordell Hull a.  Courageous British prime minister who led Britain’s lonely resistance
to Hitler
___  2.  Adolf Hitler b.  Leader of the “America First” organization and chief spokesman for
U.S. isolationism
___  4.  Senator Gerald Nye d.  Dynamic but politically inexperienced Republican presidential
nominee who attacked FDR on domestic issues but avoided criticizing
his foreign policy
___  5.  Francisco Franco e.  Fanatical Fascist leader of Germany whose aggressions forced the
United States to abandon its neutrality
___  6.  Ethiopia f.  Instigator of 1934 Senate hearings that castigated World War I
munitions manufacturers as “merchants of death”
___  7.  Czechoslovakia g.  Nation whose sudden fall on Hitler in 1940 pushed the United States
into World War II
___  8.  Poland h.  Site of naval base where Japan launched a devastating surprise
attack, plunging the United States into World War II
Nazi submarine attack
___10.  Charles A. Lindbergh j.  Small East European democracy betrayed into Hitler’s hands at
United States to avoid criticizing Munich
___11.  Wendell Willkie k.  The lesser partner of the Rome-Berlin Axis, who invaded Ethiopia
and joined Hitler’s war against France and Britain
___12.  Winston Churchill l.  FDR’s secretary of State, who promoted reciprocal trade
agreements, especially with Latin America
___13.  Joseph Stalin m.  Russian dictator who first helped Hitler destroy Poland, and then
became a victim of Nazi aggression in 1941
___14.  Iceland n.  East European nation whose September 1939 invasion by Hitler set
off World War II in Europe
___15.  Hawaii o.  Fascist rebel against the Spanish Loyalist government

Putting Things in Order

___  FDR puts domestic recovery ahead of international economics, torpedoing a major monetary
conference.
___  Western democracies try to appease Hitler by sacrificing Czechoslovakia, but his appetite for
conquest remains undiminished.
___  Already engaged against Hitler in the Atlantic, the US is plunged into World War II by a surprise
attack in the Pacific
___  The fall of France pushes FDR into providing increasingly open aid to Britain
___  Japan invades China and attacks an American vessel, but the United States sticks to its neutrality
principles
**Matching Cause and Effect**

1. FDR’s refusal to support international economic cooperation in the 1930s
2. Roosevelt’s Good Neighbor policy
3. Bad memories of WWI and revelations about arms merchants
4. The US Neutrality Acts of the 1930s
5. Japanese aggression against China in 1937
6. Hitler’s invasion of Poland
7. The fall of France in 1940
8. Willkie’s support for FDR’s pro-British foreign policy
9. The U.S. embargo on oil and other supplies to Japan
10. Roosevelt’s decision to convoy lend-lease shipments

- a. Thrust the US into an undeclared naval war with Nazi Germany in the North Atlantic
- b. Prompted FDR to make his “Quarantine Speech,” proposing strong actions against aggressors
- c. Brought new respect for the US in Latin America and encouraged democracy there before WWII
- d. Shocked the US into enacting conscription and making the “destroyers-for-bases” deal
- e. Forced Japan to either accept US trade demands regarding China or go to war
- f. Caused the US to institute a “cash-and-carry” policy for providing aid to Britain
- g. Deepened the worldwide depression and aided the rise of Fascist dictators
- h. Actually aided the Fascist dictators in carrying out their aggressions in Ethiopia, Spain, China and elsewhere
- i. Promoted US isolationism and the passage of several Neutrality Acts in the mid-1930s
- j. Kept the 1940 presidential campaign from becoming a bitter national debate.