Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

7.02 Notes Outline

 **“U.S. Neutrality and Entry”**

Complete 7.02 Notes Outline as you review the lesson.

Explore 7.02:

Analyze the cartoon by choosing three objects and describing the significance of each object to the meaning of the cartoon.

I. US and Japan

Japan Build an Empire

Hitler and Mussolini were not the only ones expanding their territory in the 1930s. Japan was building an empire in Asia. By 1942, Japan's Empire spread throughout Asia and the Pacific.

In the 1930s,      , the emperor of Japan, invaded lands in China and throughout Eastern Asia to build a Japanese empire.

Japan's raw materials were limited. Imperialism seemed to be a successful way for Japan to acquire mineral rich lands and develop markets to build industry. In addition, Japan needed land for their growing population.

Japan aggressively took steps in the 1930s to build an empire.

* In 1931, Japan invaded mineral rich Manchuria, a region in northern China.
* Over the next five years, the depression gave Japan's military more control in the government.
* In 1937, Japan launched a full scale invasion of China.

The Chinese army under      was no match for the invaders from Japan.

* In 1937, Japan violently took China’s capital city of Nanjing. During the      , Japanese troops sacked the city, massacred 300,000 Chinese, and raped thousands of women.
* In 1940,       became war minister of Japan and dispatched troops to occupy the northern section of the French colony of Indochina, which is present-day Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.
* In September 1940, Japan signed the       officially aligning with Germany and Italy.
* In 1941, Japan signed a Neutrality pact with the Soviet Union to prevent involvement in future fighting and occupied the rest of Indochina.

America’s Response

While Hitler and Mussolini aggressively expanded throughout Europe and Northern Africa and Hirohito expanded Japan's empire throughout Asia, America remained      .

Disillusioned by World War I and struggling with problems at home caused by the Great Depression, America chose to remain neutral and isolate herself from the growing problems in the rest of the world.

American Neutrality

America learned from mistakes that pulled the country into WWI and took steps to maintain neutrality in WWII. The United States enacted a policy of      , to stay out of the war in Europe. The      was started in 1940 by isolationists and gained 800,000 members.

As early as the mid-1930s, Congress passed several      to keep the U.S. out of the tensions caused by aggressive dictators overseas. These acts included provisions that the U.S. would not sell weapons nor loan any money to nations at war, since those actions provoked Germany and caused the U.S. to enter WWI.

Delivering goods to countries at war could put the U.S. ships in danger, so the U.S. enacted a       policy in which only non-military goods can be sold to countries at war and only if the country picked up the goods themselves.

After WWII started, the U.S. eased its restrictions slowly to help our overseas friends. The Neutrality Act of 1939called for the sale of weapons to France and Great Britain, but continued to maintain a cash and carry basis only.

American Involvement Grows

Despite the desire to remain neutral through the passage of Neutrality Acts, U.S. involvement slowly increased in the war efforts in Europe and in Japanese aggression in Asia. There was an obvious need to be prepared in case of war.

In September 1940, the U.S. prepared several naval bases for the possibility of war by strategically moving destroyers throughout the Pacific.

The U.S. had its first peacetime draft when it enacted the      in which all males, age 21 to 36, were to register for the draft.

In the 1940 election,       won a third unprecedented term as President. He pushed for more U.S. assistance to help Great Britain, which was at this point standing alone against the Axis Powers.

In March 1941, FDR pushed for the       allowing help to any nation whose defense was important to the United States. The U.S. became the great "     " providing weapons needed to protect democracies from aggressive totalitarian dictators.

In August 1941, FDR met with Churchill to set up war goals in what is known as the      .

Tensions Rise

The U.S. protested Japanese aggression throughout the 1930s but did not get involved. However, once Japan took over the rest of Indochina, getting close to U.S. territory in the Philippines, America became increasingly alarmed and sent direct warnings to Japan.

When U.S. warnings did nothing to deter the Japanese aggression, FDR      in the United States and cut off all trade, including       to Japan. Since most of their oil came from the United States, this was a big blow to Japan.

Even though most Americans paid little attention to problems with Japan and focused most of their efforts on staying out of the war with Hitler, tensions between the U.S. and Japan increased and war loomed.

War Looms

On November 25, 1941, FDR learned that a Japanese fleet was headed toward U.S. territory in Southeast Asia.

Unknown to FDR, another Japanese fleet with six carriers and twenty other ships were headed to Pearl Harbor even as the Japanese "     " worked in Washington.

II. US Enters WWII

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

On Sunday,      at 7:00 A.M., Hideki Tojo ordered Japan to launch a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at      in Hawaii. In this attack:

• 2,400 Americans were killed.

• 300 planes were damaged.

• 18 warships were lost.

• 8 of 9 battleships were sunk.

Thankfully, all U.S. aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers were at sea on training missions and were not destroyed in the attack.

Including the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, Pearl Harbor is one of two attacks on U.S. soil by a foreign entity during the 20th century. Both of these surprise attacks rallied Americans support for retaliation.

The U.S. Declares War

On December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor was attacked, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan. He famously referred to December 7, 1941 as "A day which will live in      ."

Three days later,       both declared war on the United States and Great Britain and Australia declared war on Japan.

Americans Mobilize for War

Immediately after the attack, Americans began to mobilize for war.

     , "Government Issue," the nickname for American soldiers during WWII, were called to war.

275,000 women volunteered for military service including 1,200       (Women Air Force Service Pilots) used to ferry planes.

The United States would now fight Hitler and Mussolini in North Africa and Europe while fighting the Japanese in the Pacific.

Five million men volunteered for the armed forces in the wake of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Women and African-Americans also played large roles in WWII armed forces.