Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

7.02 Neutrality Debate T-Chart

Compare U.S actions of trying to remain neutral throughout the 1930s to Japanese actions of building an empire by completing both sides of the T-Chart.

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| **U.S. Actions** | **Japanese Actions** |
| 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 growing problem in the rest of the world.   1. The United States enacted a policy of       (minimal involvement with foreign affairs), to stay out of the war in Europe. 2. The     was started in 1940 by isolationists and gained 800,000 members. 3. As early as the mid-1930s, congress passed several      to keep the U.S. out of the tensions caused by aggressive dictators overseas. 4. The U.S. enacted a **“**     **”** policy (nonmilitary goods for cash with no U.S. delivery) in which only nonmilitary goods would be sold to countries at war and only if the country picked up the goods themselves. 5. The     called for the sale of weapons toFrance and Great Britain but still on cash and carry basis only. 6. In March 1941, FDR pushed for the     allowing help to any nation whose defense is important to the United States. 7. The U.S. would now become the great **“**     **”** providing weapons needed to protect democracies from aggressive totalitarian dictators. | In the 1930s, Hirohito, the emperor of Japan, invaded lands in China and throughout Eastern Asia to build a Japanese empire.   1. In 1931 Japan invaded mineral rich      , a region in northern China. 2. 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      . 3. 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. 4. In 1940, **General**      became war minister of Japan and dispatched troops to occupy the northern section of the French colony of       (present-day Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos). 5. In September 1940, Japan signed the      officially aligning with Germany and Italy. 6. In 1941, Japan signed a Neutrality pact with the       to prevent involvement in future fighting and occupied the rest of Indochina. 7. Japan occupied the rest of Indochina, closer to U.S. territory in the      . |

**Answer the following summary questions with facts from the lesson to support your answers. Each response should be at least three sentences.**

1. When U.S. warnings did nothing to deter Japanese aggression in Southeast Asia, what actions did FDR take next and how did these actions impact Japan? How did Japan ultimately deal with U.S. actions?

1. Do you think the U.S. took appropriate steps to remain neutral? Should we have done more to remain neutral or should we have abandoned isolationism sooner and taken more aggressive actions to protect ourselves and our friends?