

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What form of war did Hitler use to conquer Europe?

What was the Battle of Britain?

Which alliances were formed?

How did the US help Europe despite maintaining American neutrality?

Focus Q: How did Americans react to events in Europe & Asia in the early years of World War II?

CH10.2 FROM ISOLATION TO INVOLVEMENT

Hopes for peace in Europe faded as it became clear that efforts to appease Hitler had failed.

- Hitler violated the Munich , taking over the remainder of Czechoslovakia
- Germany launched a series of attacks on its neighbors marked by speed and massive firepower—a blitzkrieg, or “l war.”
- Poland, Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands So, too, did France.

Hitler then turned his fury on Britain.

- The of Britain was waged in the air as pilots fought for control of the skies.
- The British hid in shelters and darkened homes as bombs rained down.
- Despite terrible the British held on.

Europe was again at In time, major powers around the world joined in alliances:

Axis Powers

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

Allies

- Britain
- France
- Soviet Union
- United States
- China

German Aggression, 1936-1941

- Many feared that was unstoppable.

In the early days of the war, Congress declared neutrality. But as the war raged on in Europe, the United States began to take steps to Europe’s democracies.

- The Neutrality Act of contained a cash-and-carry provision favoring the Allies.
- The Selective Service Act provided for a military
- FDR agreed to give Britain battleships in exchange for defense bases.

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What viewpoint in the graphic resonates most for you?

How did FDR try to persuade Congress to intervene?

Which 2 pacts were created to help Britain?

What made it clear that America would join the war?

Not everyone agreed with FDR's pro-Allies position. A loud soon raged between isolationists and interventionists.

Should the United States Enter World War II?

Isolationist Viewpoint

- The United States should avoid alliances with other nations.
- Americans should focus on issues at home, such as the depression.
- Complete neutrality was the way to keep the United States safe.
- Intervention in a foreign war would be a mistake, just as World War I was.

Interventionist Viewpoint

- The United States should work with other nations to promote collective security.
- Axis aggressions were wrong and threatened American interests.
- The United States should aid the Allies, who were fighting for democracy and freedom.
- The United States should put pressure on the Axis Powers and prepare for war.

As conditions worsened overseas, Roosevelt described what was at stake in an address to Congress.

- He highlighted four precious to Americans:
 - freedom of speech
 - freedom of worship
 - freedom from want
 - freedom from fear
- All of these freedoms, he argued, were threatened by German and Japanese

Congress then took another step to aid the British: The Lend-Lease Act, symbolically numbered, amounted to an economic declaration of war. Many people, however, remained divided over American involvement in the war.

In 1941, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill signed the Charter, deepening the alliance between the two nations.

- German submarines began to fire on American ships supporting the Allies.
- Roosevelt ordered the to attack the U-boats on sight.
- War seemed inevitable.

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SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
