




World War II

The Interwar Years
1921-1941



Learning Objectives

- Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation's proper role in the world.
- In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.
- In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.



Did World War I lead to World War II?- The History Channel



Did Japan attack Pearl Harbor for oil?- The History Channel

Assignment Set

- Create an interactive timeline with the following events on it.
- Events: Official End of American Involvement in World War I, The Washington Naval Conference, The Kellogg-Briand Pact, The Dawes Plan, Hitler Comes to Power in Germany, Japan invades Manchuria, Hitler annexes territories lost from the Treaty of Versailles, Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Japan invades China, World War II begins in Europe, Germany and Italy declare war on the United States, France falls to Nazi Germany, Italy invades Ethiopia, The Lend-Lease Program begins, Japan invades French Indochina, and Nazi Germany invades the Soviet Union
- Questions:
- Why were Americans so reluctant to become involved in the growing crises in Southeast Asia and Europe?
- What ultimately led America to become involved in World War II?