

USHC 7.1 Analyze the decision of the United States to enter World War II, including the nation’s movement from a policy of isolationism to international involvement and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

TOTALITARIANISM

In totalitarian states, the government holds full power and does not recognize individual rights.

TOTALITARIAN STATE	DICTATOR

MILITARISM Germany and Japan both launched aggressive wars against their neighbors.



_____ : Britain and France tried to “appease” Hitler by allowing him to invade neighboring countries

WWII began when Hitler invaded _____ in 1939. The German army’s (lightning war) strategy was effective against French and British. France fell in just over a month. Britain was left to fight against alone. Germany attacked Britain by air in a three month battle the Battle of Britain.



blitzkrieg forces and Hitler known as



Most Americans favored a policy of _____ that would keep the United States out of the European War.

_____ **Acts:** Banned the sale of arms to *belligerent* nations

Although Americans wanted to stay out of the war, President Roosevelt (FDR) believed that the British were in need of our help. He wished for America to become the

“Arsenal of _____”



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- _____ and _____ (1939)
Pay cash and take it with you.
- _____ for _____ (1940)
U.S. gives Britain ships in return for naval bases
- _____ - _____ (1941)
Britain can borrow our weapons since we’re not using them!

Selective Service Act (1940): The first _____ draft in US history

The United States placed an oil _____ on Japan for launching aggressive warfare in Manchuria, China, and the Pacific.

Japan, seeing the embargo as a threat to its ability to maintain a navy, attacked the U.S. Pacific Fleet at _____ Harbor on _____, 1941. The United States declared war on Japan the next day.



_____ **PACT** After the U.S. declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S. in keeping with the **Axis Pact** – an alliance between the three nations.