# European

The 1920s and 1930s some Americans favored active engagement in Europe but most Americans and many politicians did not want to get involved in European affairs. America interfered with other countries in the Western Hemisphere but they wanted to avoid global conflict. they still enter the war when the four power treaty signed by Great Britain france and Japan in 1921 agreed to forgo territorial expansion in Asia. In 1928 the United States and 14 countries signed the Kellogg briand pact declaring war an international crime. But it failed because there was no enforcement if nations failed to abide by the Kellogg briand pact.

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many European countries suffered even before the Great Depression. A post war recession and the continuation of wartime inflation had hurt many economies as did a decrease in agricultural prices which made it harder for farmers to buy manufactured goods or pay off loans to banks. In such an environment Benito Mussolini capitalized on the frustrations of the Italian people who felt betrayed by the versaille treaty. In 1919 Mussolini created the fasce italiani di combattimento also known as the Italian combat squadron. The organization's main tenets of fascism called for a heightened focus on national unity militarism social darwinism and a lo

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Like its European allies, Japan was intent upon creating an empire for itself. In 1931, it created a new nation, a puppet state called Manchukuo, which had been cobbled together from the three northernmost provinces of China. Although the League of Nations formally protested Japans seizure of Chinese territory in 1931 and 1932, it did nothing else. In 1937, a clash between Japanese and Chinese troops, known as the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, led to a full-scale invasion of China by the Japanese. By the end of the year, the Chinese had suffered some serious defeats. In Nanjing, then called Nanking by Westerners, Japanese soldiers systematicall