

Instructions for Taking Lecture Notes

1. For each item (term, place, person, concept) on the outline, include, AT A MINIMUM, 2-3 bullet points from the lecture to explain the significance of this item.
2. Notes may be handwritten or typed, as you prefer (as long as I can read your handwriting).
3. Notes must be submitted in either pdf or doc file formats. No other formats are allowed.
4. Include ONLY material from the lecture in the notes. DO NOT include any material that is NOT mentioned in lecture. Including extraneous material will result in receiving ZERO credit for the assignment.

Grading Scale

- 100:** Lecture outline is both complete and includes the required amount of detail
- 80:** Lecture outline includes required detail, but only 75%-95% complete
OR Lecture outline is complete but does not include required detail
- 60:** Lecture outline includes required detail, but only between 50%-75% complete
OR Lecture outline is between 75%-95% complete, but does not include required detail
- 0:** Lecture outline is less than 50% complete

Sample Outline—US Foreign Policy during the Interwar Years

- I. Disillusion with World War I
 - A. From Wilson to Harding/Coolidge
- II. Crisis in Europe
 - A. Reparations and Inflation
 - B. Charles Evans Hughes and Herbert Hoover
 - C. Dawes Plan
- III. From the Great Depression to America First
 - A. Smoot-Hawley Tariff
 - B. Nye Committee and the "Merchants of Death"
 - 1. Neutrality Acts (1935-1937)
- IV. The Totalitarian Triumph in Europe
 - A. Italy and Mussolini
 - B. Spain and Franco
 - 1. Picasso's *Guernica*
 - C. Germany and Hitler
 - 1. Lebensraum
 - 2. Munich Compromise (1938)
 - D. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 1939)
 - E. German Invasion of Poland (9/1/39)

Sample Lecture Notes—US Foreign Policy during the Interwar Years

I. Disillusion with World War I

A. From Wilson to Harding/Coolidge

- Harding and Coolidge are less dynamic and less active with reform
- Harding was the President but died from a heart attack so Coolidge took over, very hands-off leaders
- Appointment important leaders in history

II. Crisis in Europe

A. Reparations and Inflation

- \$33 billion-dollar reparations for Germany for being guilty of starting WWI
- Led to Germany being in massive debt because they could not even afford their own Reconstruction, much less Britain and France's
- Inflation took off because the government tried to print more money because citizens could not afford everyday items (4.3 trillion marks to the U.S. dollar)
- Led to strikes because workers were being paid in worthless money
- They would burn money because it was worth more to light the stove than buy things with

B. Charles Evans Hughes and Herbert Hoover

- Hughes was the Secretary of State, and Hoover was the Secretary of Commerce
- Put together a plan to aid Germany's inflation problems (Dawes Plan)

C. Dawes Plan

- Used incentives to convince France and Britain to lower their reparations on Germany
- Germany was given more loans to help pay for their debts from the United States and to rebuild their economy
- U.S paid Germany, Germany paid Allies, Allies paid United States banks
- German economy became dependent on the United States loans

III. From the Great Depression to America First

- Americans went into debt to purchase new consumer goods
- Citizens took out loans which made the stock market prices rise
- Prices came back to Earth which caused value of things to go down which made people lose money
- When banks went bankrupt, people would lose all of their money that was invested
- Banks needed money so they started to try to get their loans back from Germany

A. Smoot-Hawley Tariff

- Raises tariffs to the highest level in U.S history
- Average tariff on imported goods to be 59%
- Did this to hope that Americans would buy American goods instead of foreign goods
- Rest of the world trade was ruined by this, imports and exports decreased by 2/3

B. Nye Committee and the "Merchants of Death"

- Launched an investigation of the Senate into the reasons of WWI
 - Try to see who was responsible for starting the war in order to assign blame
 - Wanted to uncover the hidden factors of why the war happened
1. Neutrality Acts (1935-1937)
 - President cannot ship arms to countries at war
 - Prohibited loans to belligerent nations and US participation in civil wars
 - United States could sell weapons if nations used cash and used their own ships

IV. The Totalitarian Triumph in Europe

A. Italy and Mussolini

- Mussolini was a fascist leader.
- Italy was one of the first fascist leaders and the country praised him
- Lots of propaganda used to make him look great

B. Spain and Franco

- Franco had a strong appeal to nationalism, fascism, and masculinity
 - Fascist dictator in Spain until 1970s
 - A civil war broke out in Spain which made all kinds of countries pick sides
1. Picasso's *Guernica*
 - Depiction of the German bombing of a city
 - Lots of body parts and faces of agony to show the destruction

C. Germany and Hitler

1. Lebensraum

- Germany began to send troops across Europe
- They went to the Rhineland to take back their land that they lost from WWI
- They kept moving into more land closer to the other nations

2. Munich Compromise (1938)

- Turned over western Czech-Slovakia to prevent war
- Hitler said he had no more territory ambitions
- Other German officials thought that it brought the world to peace (not true)

C. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 1939)

- Compromise between Germany and Soviet Union to where they would not attack each other
- Allowed Germany to attack Poland without its northern border being attacked
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D. German Invasion of Poland (9/1/39)

- Germany invaded Poland after the Molotov Pact
- This marked the start of WWII