**[Chapter 34 Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864720074/chapter-34-franklin-d-roosevelt-and-the-shadow-of-war)**

1. Franklin Roosevelt undermined the London Economic Conference because any agreement to stabilize national currencies might hurt America’s recovery from depression,

2.  As a result of Franklin Roosevelt’s withdrawal from the London Economic Conference, the trend towards extreme nationalism was strengthened.

3.  One internationalist action by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his first term in office wasthe formal recognition of the Soviet Union.

4. Roosevelt’s recognition of the Soviet Union was undertaken partly in hopes of developing a diplomatic counterweight to the rising power of Japan and Germany.

5.  In promising to grant the Philippines independence, the United States was motivated by the realization that the islands were economic liabilities.

6.  Franklin Roosevelt embarked on the Good Neighbor policy in part because he was eager to enlist Latin American allies to defend the Western Hemisphere European and Asian dictators.

7. As part of his Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America, President Roosevelt developed more generous policies of removing American controls on Haiti, Cuba, and Panama.

8. The 1934 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act increased America’s foreign trade.

9. President Franklin Roosevelt’s foreign-trade policylowered tariffs to increase trade.

10.  Throughout most of the 1930s, the American people responded to the aggressive actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan by retreating further into isolation.

11. Fascist aggression in the 1930s included Mussolini’s invasion of Ethiopia, Hitler’s invasion of Czechoslovakia, and Franco’s overthrow of the republican government of Spain.

12.  By the mid-1930s, there was strong nationwide agitation for a constitutional amendment to forbid a declaration of war by Congress unless first approved by a popular referendum.

13. Passage of the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 by the United States resulted in all of the following; abandonment of the traditional policy of freedom of the seas, making no distinction whatever between aggressors and victims, spurring aggressors along their path of conquest, and balancing the scales between dictators and U.S. allies by trading with neither.

13.  The Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 stipulated that when the president proclaimed the existence of a foreign war, Americans would be prohibited from sailing on the ships of the warring nations.

14.  From 1925 to 1940 the transition of American policy on arms sales to warring nations followed this sequence: embargo to cash-and-carry to lend-lease.

15.  America’s neutrality during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 allowed Spain to become a fascist dictatorship.

16.  Franklin Roosevelt’s sensational “Quarantine Speech” in 1937 resulted in a wave of protest by isolationists.

17. In September 1938 in Munich, Germany, Britain and France consented to Germany’s taking the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.

18. In 1938 the British and French bought peace with Hitler at the Munich Conference by effectively handing over the nation of Czechoslovakia.

19.  Shortly after Adolf Hitler signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union, Germany invaded Poland and started World War II.

20.  The first casualty of the 1939 Hitler-Stalin nonaggression treaty wasPoland.

21.  Norway, the Netherlands, France, and Poland were conquered by Hitler’s Germany between September 1939 and June 1940.

22. Probably the greatest obstacle to America’s acceptance of more Jewish refugees from Europe was the restrictive Immigration Act of 1924.

23. The U.S. military refused to bomb Nazi gas chambers such as those at Auschwitz and Dachau because of the belief that bombing would divert essential military resources.

24. During the 1930s, the United States admitted about 150,000 Jewish refugees from Nazism.

25. Congress’s first response to the unexpected fall of France in 1940 was to pass a conscription law.

26.  America’s neutrality effectively ended when when France fell to Germany.

27.  In 1940, in exchange for American destroyers, the British gave the United States eight valuable naval bases in the Western Hemisphere.

28. By 1940 American public opinion had come to favor providing Britain with “all aid short of war.”

29. The surprise Republican presidential nominee in 1940 was Wendell L. Willkie.

30.Franklin Roosevelt was motivated to run for a third term in 1940 mainly by his belief that America needed his experienced leadership during the international crisis.

31.  The 1941 lend-lease program was all of the following; a focus on intense debate between internationalists and isolationist, a direct challenge to the Axis dictators, the point when all pretense of American neutrality was abandoned, and the catalyst that caused American factories to prepare for all-out war production.

32. When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, the United States made lend-lease aid available to the Soviets.

33. In 1940, Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie avoided deepening the sharp divisions among the American people when he avoided attacking the New Deal.

34. After the Greer was fired upon, the Kearny crippled, and the Reuben James sunk, Congress allowed the arming of United States merchant vessels.

35.  Japan believed that it was forced into war with the United States because Franklin Roosevelt insisted that Japan withdraw from China.

36. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 came as a great surprise becausePresident Roosevelt suspected that if an attack came, it would be in Malaya or the Philippines.

37. On the eve of Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor, a large majority of Americans still wanted to keep the United States out of war.

38. Munich Conference à Hitler-Stalin nonaggression treaty à German invasion of Poland

39.  Fall of France àHitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union à Atlantic Conferenv