

# Chapter 25 Notes

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February 20, 2019

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# 1 American Foreign Policy in 1930s

## 1.1 Herbert Hoover's Foreign Policy

### 1.1.1 Japanese Aggression

- In September 1931, Japan marched into Manchuria and established a puppet government
- Although the League of Nations threatened to take action, all they did was sign a resolution to condemning Japan.
- Japan finally left the League of Nations and never joined again.
- The U.S. responded by refusing to recognize the legitimacy of the new puppet government
- This did little to prevent future aggression.

### 1.1.2 Latin America

- Throughout Hoover's presidency, he maintained a healthy relationship with Latin America.
- He pulled troops to leave Nicaragua and negotiated a treaty with Haiti.

## 1.2 Franklin Roosevelt's Policies, 1933-1938

### 1.2.1 Good-Neighbor Policy

- During Roosevelt's presidency, U.S. Delegates met at the Seventh Pan-American Conference in Uruguay where they agreed to never again intervene in the internal affairs of Latin America.
- In 1936, another Pan-American Conference was held and Roosevelt personally attended this one.
- In this meeting, Roosevelt united the group of several nations in order to protect each other in the face of war.
- In 1934, FDR persuaded Congress to nullify the Platt Amendment, that forced Cuba's Foreign Policy to be approved by the U.S. in exchange for Guantanamo Bay.

# 2 Isolationism and Neutrality- beliefs and policies

## 2.1 Learning from World War 1

- In the 1930s, many Americans believed that the U.S. involvement in World War 1 was a huge mistake.
- Because of this, the public felt uneasy about joining World War 2.

## **2.2 Neutrality Acts**

- Isolationist senators and representatives were the majority in 1938
- They had Roosevelt sign documents in order to stay neutral

## **2.3 Spanish Civil War**