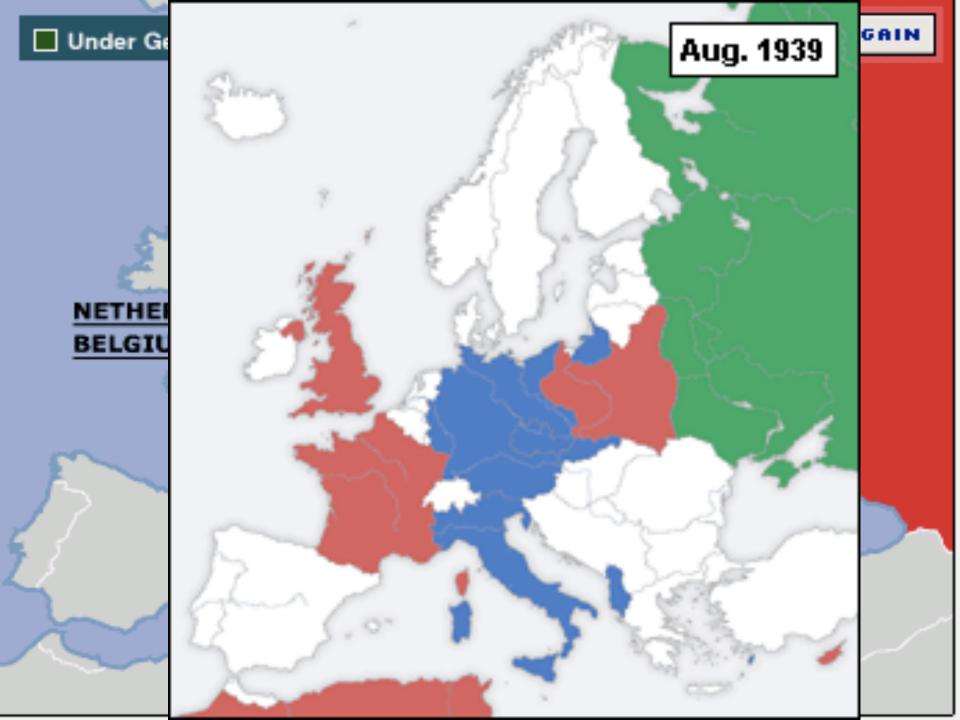
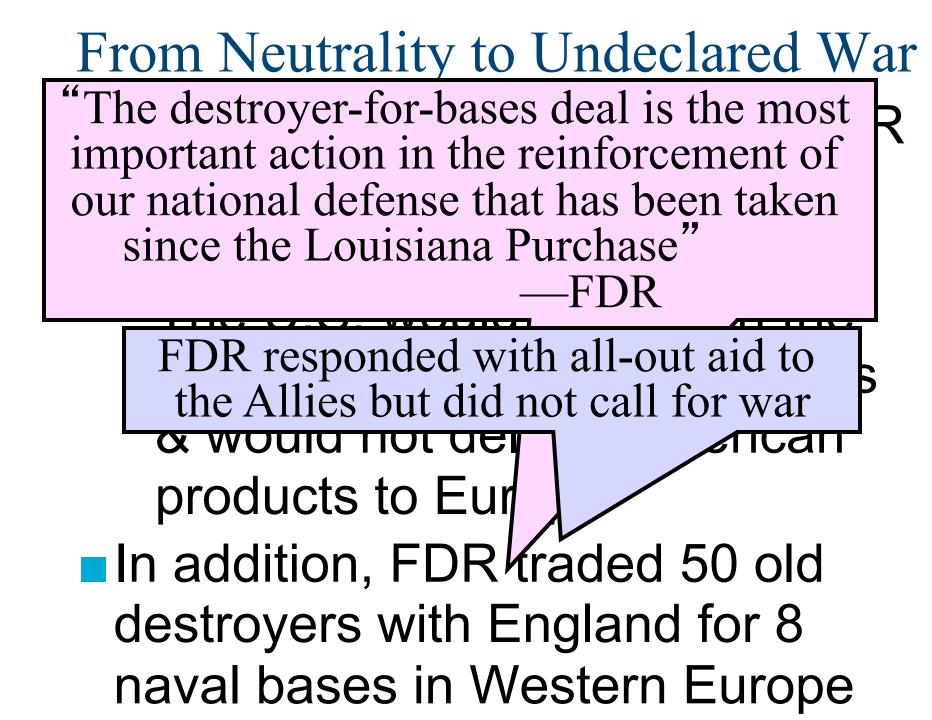
Essential Questions:

- Why did the USA enter WW II?

 How do these factors compare to US reasons for entering the first World War? The Road Towards American Intervention

From Neutrality to Undeclared War But, FDR was able to get \$1 billion from Congress to expand the U.S. navy favor for an Allied vi steps to ready the U. fr war -In 1937, FDR unsuccessfully tried to convince world leaders to "quarantine the aggressors" -Everything changed in 1939 with the Nazi-Soviet Pact & the German invasion of Poland





<u>Isolationists</u>

Appalled by this departure from neut/lity & FDR's ment of the inv foroign war IQ St. Louis Dispatch headline: "Dictator Roosevelt Commits Act of War

Germany was not a threat to the US

"The future of western civilization is being decided upon the battlefield of Europe ---CDAAA chair, William Allen White called for $\sqrt{}$ ted aid to Eng d that They arg the events in Europe *did* impact the security of US

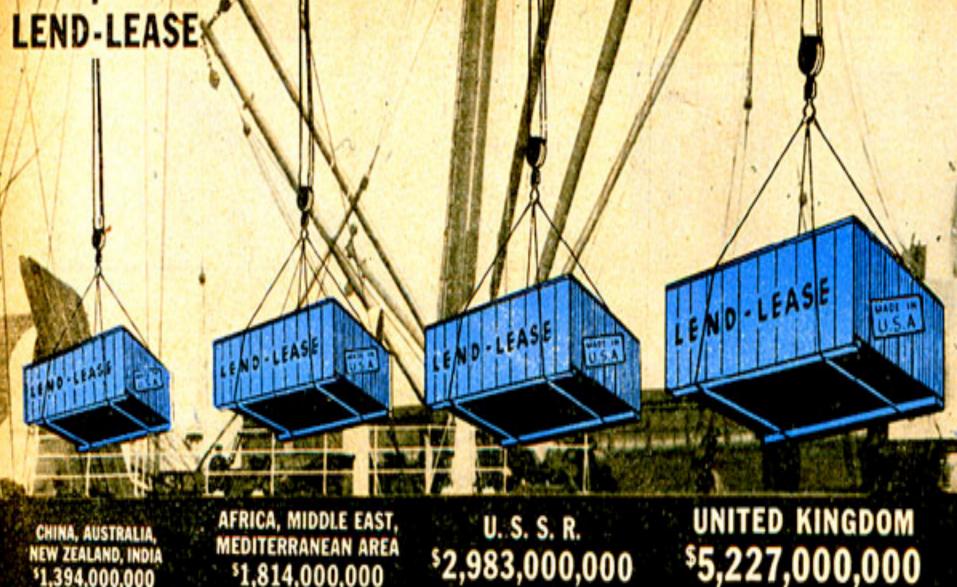
From Neutrality to Undeclared War THE ELECTION OF 1940

Candidate	Party	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Roosevelt	Democratic	27,263,448	449
Willkie	Republican	22,336,260	82

–In the election of 1940, FDR was overwhelmingly elected for an unprecedented 3rd term

- By 1940, England remained the only active opposition to Hitler but was running out of money
- FDR called for a <u>Lend-Lease Act</u>:
 - –US can sell or lend war supplies to Allied nations
 - -Congress put \$7 billion to allow England full access to US arms US Cish and Carry Program

Lend-Lease Supply Routes



NEW ZEALAND, INDIA \$1,394,000,000

MEDITERRANEAN AREA \$1,814,000,000

\$2,983,000,000

- England desperately needed help escorting these supplies through the u-boat infested Atlantic
 - -FDR allowed for US patrols in the western half of the Atlantic
 - -German attacks on US ships led to an undeclared naval war in 1941 & allowed US ships to fully deliver war supplies to Allies US C)sh and Carry Program

Roosevelt's Four Freedom's Speech January 1941

- To Congress, State of the Union, <u>focus on</u> war preparedness
- "…the future of all the American Republics is today in serious danger.
- That is why this Annual Message to the Congress is unique in our history.
- The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily-almost exclusively-to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.
- Just as our national policy in internal affairs has been based upon a decent respect for the rights and the dignity of all our fellow men within our gates, so our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small. And the justice of morality must and will win in the end.

Four Freedoms

- "The first is freedom of speech and expression-everywhere in the world."
- The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way--everywhere in the world.
- The <u>third is freedom from want-</u>-which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants-everywhere in the world.
- The <u>fourth is freedom from fear-</u>-which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor-anywhere in the world."

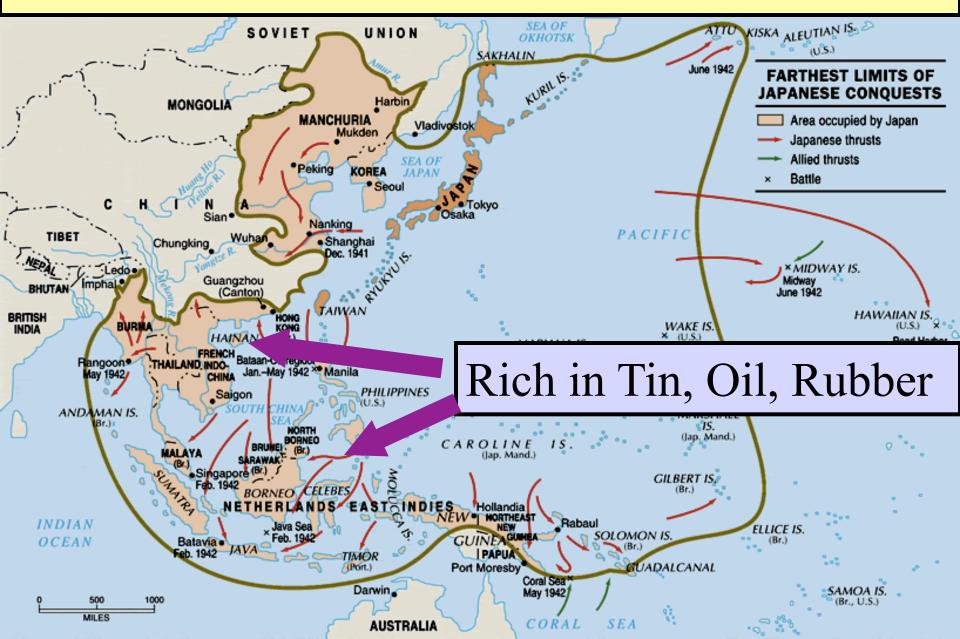
- In 1941, FDR & Churchill met to secretly draft the <u>Atlantic Charter</u>:
 - –The U.S. & Britain discussed military strategy <u>if</u> America were to enter the war
 - –They discussed post-war goals of liberty, free trade, & disarmament
- In 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact & attacked Russia

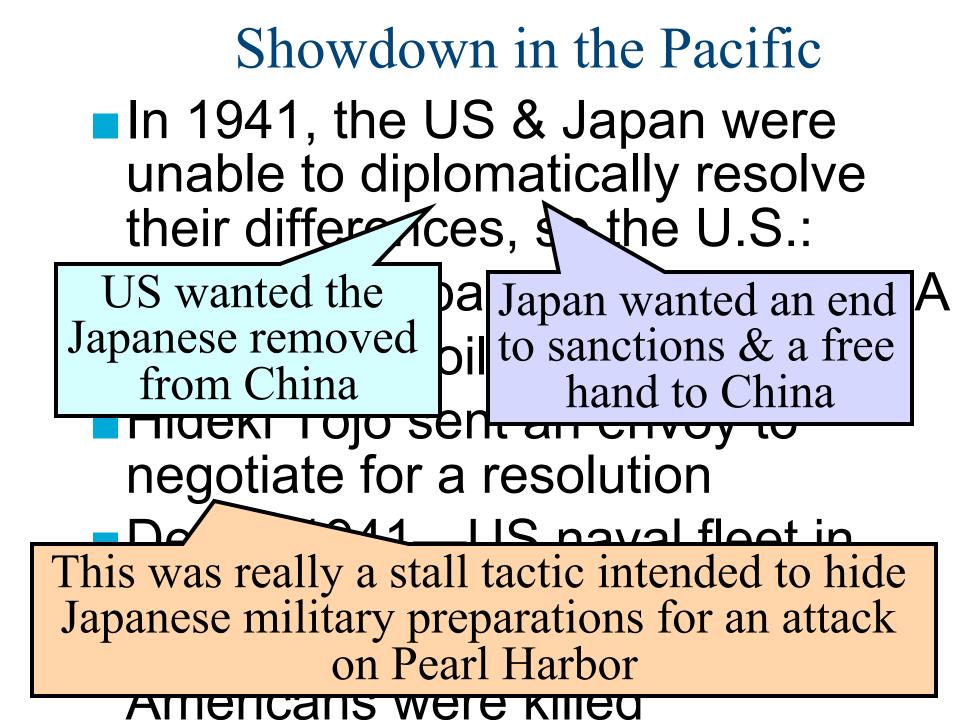
- FDR brought US to the brink of war & opened himself to criticism:
 - In Sept 1941, US polls showed
 80% of Americans supported US
 neutrality in WW II
 - -FDR had to wait for the Axis to make a decisive move...which Japan delivered on Dec 7, 1941

Pearl Harbor

Showdown in the Pacific Japan took The US now faced a possible 2-ocean war... -Attackebut Germany was still seen as the primary danger -Seized Frence *colonies* in East Indies & d/ -Signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany & Italy in 1940 FDR retaliated against Japan with fuel, iron, & oil sanctions

The Greater East Asia-Prosperity Company





WAR The Providence Sunday Iournal EXTRA PROVIDESCE, MUNDAY, DUCEMBER 7, 1911

JAPANESE BOMBING HONOLULU; 350 DEAD, U.S WARSHIP AFIRE

Attack On Manila Not Confirmed

CONGRESS LEADERS **ROOSEVELT ORDERS** đ, COUNTER MEASURES AGAINST BOMBERS

War Department Quickly **Calls All Military Personnel** In U.S. Into Uniform

ARMY TRANSPORT IS

Roosevelt Assembling Facts As Rapidly As Possible, Message to Congress Expected Washington, Dec. 7-(AP)-The

OF MAJOR PARTIES

ARE SUMMONED

STRUCK BY TORPEDO President decided today after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila to Washington, Dec. 7 .- call an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet for 8:30 p. m. tonight and to (AP) — Japanese airplanes have Congressional leaders of both partoday attacked American de- ties join the conference at 9 p. m. fense bases at Hawaii and Mr. Roosevelt, The White House

Manila, and President Roose-said, "is assembling all the facts as rap-

TOKYO DECLARES WAR ON U.S. AND BRITAIN AFTER ATTACK

Washington, Dec. 7.-(AP)-The White House announced today that heavy damage had been inflicted in the Japanese attack on Hawaii and that there probably had been heavy loss of life. .

New York, Dec. 7.-(AP) - Three hundred and fifty men were killed by a direct bomb hit on Hickman Field, an NBC observer reported tonight from Honolulu.

Showdown in the PacificAfter Pearl Harbor:

- -Congress declared war against Japan on Dec 8, 1941
- -Italy & Germany declared war on US on Dec 11, 1941
- The US was now fully involved in WW II & public opinion was behind the war effort to end the European Axis threat & to seek revenge for Pearl Harbor against Japan

