How Did FDR Improve Latin American Relationship with America?

1. What was Good Neighbor policy?
   - No state has the right to intervene in the affairs of another
   - Latin America withdrew from Haiti and Dominican Republic
   - Ended the Platt Amendment
   - Restricted from getting involved in Central Mexico
   - Force with Economic leverage

2. How did the United States respond to the actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan?
   - Isolation
   - Move towards world problems of Great Depression
   - NYE Committee scale investigations that concluded
   - Rooed Neutrality Acts:
     - Outlawed arms sales to nations at war
     - Forbade Americans from traveling ships of belligerent powers
   - Congress Nov. 1935
     - Proposed a constitutional amendment requiring "total" war

3. What was the role of sports on the World stage in the 1930's?
   - Jesse Owens + Wilma Rudolph
   - Joe Louis vs. Max Schmeling

4. What was the American response to Jewish refugees fleeing Germany?
   - St. Louis
     - 900 Jews
     - Wanted to come in Florida - fixed prefixed pace to move to Cuba, Mexico, and back to Europe - killed, deported

How did FDR shift the US from isolation to intervening in World War II?

- "Cash & Carry"; "FDR Pressured Congress to amend
- Selective Service Act; 1st peacetime draft
- After 24 Election - Churchill, Roosevelt, and others
- "Great Acreage of Germany"
6. How did the US response to Japanese aggression help precipitate the attack on Pearl Harbor?
- Ended the long-standing treaty with Japan
- Began sale of aviation fuel and scrap metal
- Occupied Indochina
- Signed into Axis Powers
- FOR: froze all Japanese assets in the U.S.
- NEW fuel task force
- Total trade with Japan was frozen

7. What was the impact of war mobilization on the US economy?
- War Production Board: allocated materials, limited production of civilian goods
- Distributed contracts among war industries
- War Manpower Commission: supervised mobilization of men and women for military, agricultural, and industrial purposes
- National War Labor Board: mediated disputes between management and labor
- Office of Price Admin: rationalized prices to impact price controls

8. What government agencies were formed to assist war mobilization?

9. Why did Churchill dub WWII the "Wizard War"?
- War-time
- Office of Scientific Research and Development
- ERD: Electromagnetic Research and Development
- Rocketry, radar equipment, development of aircraft, submersible boats
- Manhattan Project
- Manhattan Project - Fact: 13,000 people, cost: 2 billion dollars
- Watson, J. Oppenheimer, residential 10,000 people
- First man to go to the moon

Page 776 - GNP increased
Actual GDP 1 1 40 billion in 1940
- Chart: GNP increased
- New jobs created
- Hourly wage rate 5 to 70 cents

- Chart: Wages rose
- Corporate profits rose by 70%
10. Describe the differing goals of the Allies.

Where to open up a secon Front - Stalin - Western Europe
- UK - North Africa

11. Describe the candidates, issues and results of the election of 1944.

Roosevelt vs. Thomas Dewey

For won with 53% of Popular Vote

1942 - Midterm Elections
- More Republicans vs. Conservative Dems elected
- Loser
- Welfare Programs
- Stabilized New Deal Programs
- Halved any New actions

Lesser role of Federal Gov't
- Inverted Economy
- Molded Public Opinion

- Less emphasis on divisions of class, national origin, region, and role of office of War

- G.I. became very distrustful of foreigners, became real patriotic
- 1 million married, women then went overseas

12. What was the war's effect on soldiers?

- "Melting Pot" experience in the war effort
- Many ethnicities serving together
- Less emphasis on divisions of class, national origin, region, and role of office of War
- Office of Conscription
- Overseas
- Sapping industrial might, men war effort

13. What were the social/economic impact of WWII on the home front?

- Many moved west for work in shipyards, airplane man.
- Many left rural areas
- Shortage of housing, facilities
- H.S. enrollment dropped
- Divorce rates increased

- Women entered workforce in huge #s - "Rosie the Riveter"
- 6 million entered workforce, many children were left
- Only earned 65% of men's earnings, on her own - No children
14. What was the impact of WWII at home and on the battlefront for African-Americans and other minorities?

- African Americans worked to end race discrimination
- Wanted equal rights: "Double V" - victory over Axis powers + racial discrimination
- NAACP membership rose + CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)

A. Phillip Randolph planned a huge march on Washington

- FOR: signed executive order prohibiting discrimination in hiring

Battle fronts: 1 million men in armed forces; tension developed between African Americans and Whites
- Segregation mental jobs; southern blacks became part of military
- More African Americans in North

15. Why were Japanese-Americans placed in internment camps during WWII?

- 112,000 Japanese Americans put into internment camps
- 75,000 were Nisei, 2nd generation American

- Removal from military areas deemed a threat
- Supreme Court upheld in Korematsu vs U.S.
- U.S. ordered a gradual release of Japanese

1943 - Congress voted to give end

16. How and why did Stalin succeed at the Yalta Conference? (feminine intense $20,000)

- USSR: said they would help fight Japan after Germany surrendered
- USSR to get Manchuria
- Free elections in Poland and Eastern Europe

- We needed his help with Japan

17. Why did Truman decide to use the atomic bomb against Japan?

- Few casualties at Hiroshima
- 35% casualty rate - no sign of Japanese surrender

July 25 - Potsdam, Germany
- Ordered use of Atomic Bomb if Japan didn't surrender
- Japan rejected it in July 29th

- Aug. 6 - Hiroshima - August 9th, we dropped leaflet warning of another bomb

18. Do you agree with Truman's decision? (OPINION)