

Slide 1

Standard 10.5.2

Understand the role of Appeasement, nonintervention (isolationism), and the domestic distractions in Europe and the United States prior to the outbreak of World War II

Historical Context

- WWI

- Worldwide Depression

stk mkt crash
unemployment ↑
economic act ↓
taxes ↑

Slide 2

Essential Question:

How was Appeasement a contributing factor to the start of WWII?

E.Q.: Focus of Lesson

- all notes, ?s, Summary

should answer the E.Q.

what is appeasement?

Slide 3

What was the LoN, and why was it formed?

What factors cause the LoN to be ineffective?

The League Fails

- Define
- Appeasement
- League of Nations

But, it doesn't work

* 1. Appeasement - peace offering
settlement btwn disputing

nations to avoid expenses/war

2. League of Nations (LoN)

- group of count. → meet to keep ①

- start after WWI → talk instead of fight

* Not effective ① (can't form army)

- no real threat

② Nations must want to work/come together

Slide 4

Why did Japan feel justified about its expansion & invasion into Manchuria?



- Troops to China - "protect" part of railway - connects 2 countries
- Response to worldwide Depression
- Poor turned to army → felt abandoned by politicians ← why?
- Countries struggling → many wanted control of Asia

Slide 5

How does the League of Nations respond to Japan; and what is the impact in Manchuria?



pledge to ↑ peace mil. sanctions ↓ arms

- (LoN)
- Reprimands J. aggressive action
- Demands J. to return land to C.
- Acc to "League Covenant" J. should have ~~received~~ given economic sanctions
- J. withdraws from LoN

Slide 6

Why did Italy feel justified about its expansion into Ethiopia?



- Mussolini wanted to use his military to colonize free country
- Invades Ethiopia in Africa
- ~~Mussolini inspects troops~~
- King Haile Selassie asks LoN for help → LoN votes for sanctions but doesn't stop invasion

Slide 7

How does the LoN respond & impact the situation in Ethiopia?



(LoFN)

- starts economic sanctions
if Italy doesn't get out of E. can't trade oil
- I. & other countries ignore LoFN demands

Slide 8

Why did Germany feel justified about its expansion & invasion into Austria & Czech?

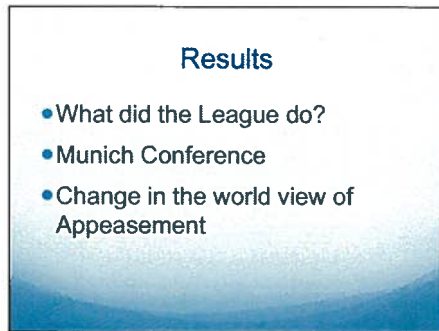


(H) wants to add German speaking nations to Germany ↑ Power
Czech willing to fight but need support from England & France

What is the Munich conference?

Slide 9

How does the definition & connotation associated w/ Appeasement change over time?



LoFN takes no action → Germ. leaves LoFN

1. Munich conference
• (H) informs Britain: intends take over Czech.
• Countries against - Britain/France
US isolationist

2. "Granting from fear unwarranted concessions to buy temporary peace @ someone else's expenses."

* Deal w/ Hitler → Give 1/2 of Czech if promises to take no more land

(H) breaks deal → invades Poland
this sit. gives app. neg. connotation (gives into aggress. to keep peace).



Monroe doctrine

History 7

Mar 25, 2015

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Identify the importance of the Monroe doctrine?

QUESTIONS:

Who was responsible for it's creation?

NOTES:

James Monroe - Fifth President of the United States. Monroe was the last president who was a Founding Father of the United States and the last president from the Virginia dynasty and the Republican Generation.



What were His achievements?

- Fifth President of the U.S. - **Wanted peace with other nations**
 - **Created Monroe doctrine**

In what year was the Monroe Doctrine created?

The Monroe doctrine was created in 1823, in attempt to make the U.S. Not involved with foreign problems

What was the purpose of it?

1. **Europeans should not interfere with west hemisphere**
 2. **Supported peace and neutrality**

If you were to state your opinion on it, what would you say?

I think the Monroe doctrine is an important and crucial foreign policy, because it supports neutrality and does not get us involved in foreign problems

SUMMARY:

To be concise, the Monroe doctrine gave out a " We won't bother you, so don't bother us. " message to the other nations (Europe). It was created by fifth president, James Monroe, in 1823. It supported Neutrality. And even now, it is still a crucial foreign policy.



Thomas Jeffersons
presidency

History 7

3/27/15

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: What events happened during Thomas Jeffersons presidency?

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

What were
Thomas's
political beliefs?

1. The gov. That governs least governs best
2. Favored state rights
3. Opposed national gov.

Election of
1800

Democratic republican Candidates :
Thomas Jefferson
★ V.s.
Aaron Burr

14th amendment modified constitution so president
and Vice President are elected using separate ballots

Issues with the
court?

Marbury v.s. Madison : " Midnight judges ".
Jefferson had James Madison to refuse to give
commission to Marbury. Issue went to Supreme Court

What did the
court do?

Supreme Court established " Judicial Review "
of laws. Sees if a law is unconstitutional or not. Law
ceases to exist if it did not pass.

(Important in checks and balances) ★

SUMMARY:

Thomas Jefferson favored state's rights rather than
having the gov. controlling us. He opposed national gov. In the election of
1800, Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson tied. Because of this event,
President and the vice had separate ballots. The Judicial Review was made.