The United States Enters the War
Chapter 13 Section 3

American Isolationism
- Both American conservatives and liberals were isolationists.
- Isolationists: they wanted to stay out of wars.
- Americans wanted to stay out of the League of Nations; they felt it would suck them into a war.
- FDR not an isolationist.
- Neutrality Act: passed in 1935, law was meant to keep America out of war.

Isolationism or Intervention
- FDR worried about Italy.
- He halted arms sales to Italy citing the Neutrality Act.
- Isolationists wanted America to stay neutral.
- Roosevelt did not want to stay neutral, he was disturbed by the new Fascists, totalitarianism regimes.
- Quarantine Speech: FDR said it was time for peace loving countries to quarantine aggressive countries to stop the spread of war.
Essential Questions
1. What were most Americans concerning the topic of war?
2. What was the Neutrality Act?
3. Was FDR an isolationists, what was he deeply concerned about?
4. What was the importance of the Quarantine Speech?

Preparing for War
• Roosevelt won victories in Congress against isolationists.
• Congress passed laws to build new naval vessels
• Cash and Carry: Warring countries could get around the Neutrality Act by buying Americans goods if they paid cash and picked them up at American ports.
• Roosevelt urged a policy or “all aid short of war”

The Election of 1940
• Roosevelt ran for a third term in 1940, he claimed America needed an experienced President. He won
• Lend-Lease Act: Allowed us to send weapons to Britain regardless of whether they could pay
• Atlantic Charter: U.S. and Britain proclaimed shared goals in opposing Hitler and his allies.
• German U-boats began to sink American boats trading with Britain.
• Still Americans favored isolationism
Essential Questions
1) What 2 ways did Roosevelt win victories over isolationism in Congress
2) Why did Roosevelt run for a 3rd term?
3) How did Roosevelt further strengthen ties with England?
4) How did Germany react to American’s lend-lease trade with Britain?

Japan attacks Pearl Harbor
- By the summer of 1941, America leaders were convinced Japan would attack
- Japan decided to make a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the home of the Navy’s Pacific fleet
- December 7, 1941, Japan destroyed the fleet at Pearl Harbor in two hours
  - 8 battleships, 200 aircraft, 2,400 Americans lost
  - Complete destruction.

American Reaction
- Americans reacted with anger and fear
- Californians feared an attack.
- The next day, December 8th 1941, America declared war on Japan
- 3 days later Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.
- The United States entered the war as one of the Allies.
**Essential Questions**

1. What was a bigger threat than Europe for the Americans, what did they surmise might happen?
2. Why did Japan strike at Pearl Harbor?
3. How did America react to Pearl Harbor?
4. How long did it take after Pearl Harbor for America to declare war?