**(6:40) World at War**

**Did the U.S. enter World War 1 for economic reasons?**

Examine the information on this chart and then answer the questions that follow.

**United States Trade with Nations at War**

(millions of dollars)

Nation 1914 1915 1916

Great Britain 594 912 1,527

France 160 369 629

Italy 74 185 269

Germany 345 29 less than 1

1) According to the chart, the United States had 74 worth of trade with Italy in 1914. What does 74 mean? A) 74 dollars B) 74 tons C) $74,000 D) 74 million dollars

2) In 1914, at the beginning of World war 1, which country had the most trade with the United States? A) Great Britain B) France C) Italy D) Germany

3) In 1914, at the beginning of World War 1, which country had the second most trade with the United States? A) Great Britain B) France C) Italy D) Germany

4) During World War 1, which of these countries was not an ally of the others?

A) Great Britain B) France C) Italy D) Germany

5) During World War 1, which country did the United State fight against?

A) Great Britain B) France C) Italy D) Germany

6) During World War 1, but before the United States entered the war, what happened to United States trade with Great Britain, France and Italy? A) Trade went up

B) Trade stayed the same C) Trade went down D) Trade nearly stopped

7) During World War 1, but before the United States entered the war, what happened to United States trade with Germany? A) Trade went up B) Trade stayed the same C) Trade went down D) Trade nearly stopped

8) President Wilson said that the United States policy at the beginning of World War 1 was strict neutrality. If you were a Senator, how would you respond after seeing this chart?

**Changing Neutrality**

**A. The Neutrality Act of 1937:**

“Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among two or more foreign states . . It shall thereafter be unlawful to export ... Arms, ammunition, or implements of war . . . To any belligerent state named in such proclamation.”

“It shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any arms, ammunition, or implements of war to any belligerent state.”

“It shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of the state or states named.”

**B. FDR’s Quarantine the Aggressor Speech**

“The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago . . . The very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened . . . Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind, civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air . . . Innocent peoples, innocent nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy.”

“If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that America may expect mercy ... The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and ignoring of humane instincts.”

“The epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community ... War is a contagion ... We are adopting such measures as will minimize our risk of involvement, but we cannot have complete protection in a world of disorder in which confidence and security have broken down.”

**C. FDR Recommends Lend-Lease, 1940**

“I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations . . . I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars . . . We shall be repaid following the close of hostilities in other goods which we need.”

**D. FDR’s War Message to Congress**

“Yesterday, December 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation, and, at the request of Japan, as still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.”

“Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.”

“I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attacked by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.”

**E. FDR Asks for Declaration of War Against Germany and Italy**

“On the morning of December 11, the Government of Germany declared war against the United States. The long-known and the long-expected has taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the world now are moving toward this hemisphere . . . Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization. Delay invites danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.”

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| **Comparing the Destruction**  Source: http://www.ww2guide.com/atombomb.shtml | | | | |
|  | Hiroshima | Nagasaki | Tokyo |
| Estimated Dead/Missing | 70,000-80,000 | 35,000-40,000 | 83,000 |
| Wounded | 70,000 | 40,000 | 102,000 |
| Total Casualties | 140,000-150,000 | 75,000-80,000 | 185,000 |
| Area Destroyed | 4.7 sq. miles | 1.8 sq. miles | 15,8 sq. miles |
| Weapons | “Tall Boy”  1 atomic bomb | “Fat Man”  1 atomic bomb | 1,667 tons of TNT |
| **Questions**   1. What were the combined total casualties from the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? 2. Why is the atomic bomb such a powerful weapon? | | | | |

**Martin Luther King, Jr. Discusses Vietnam**

Source: *Rethinking Schools* (Winter 2001 / 2002)

**Background**: On April 4, 1967, exactly one year before his assassination, Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his first major speech on the war in Vietnam.

A. A time comes when silence is betrayal. That time has come for us in relation to Vietnam. The truth of these words is beyond doubt, but the mission to which they call us is a most difficult one. Even when pressed by the demands of inner truth, men do not easily assume the task of opposing their government’s policy, especially in time of war.

B. If America’s soul becomes totally poisoned, part of the autopsy must read Vietnam. It can never be saved so long as it destroys the deepest hopes of men the world over. So it is that those of us who are yet determined that America will be are led down the path of protest and dissent, working for the health of our land.

C. The war in Vietnam is but a symptom of a far deeper malady within the American spirit . . . I am convinced that if we are to get on the right side of the world revolution, we as a nation must undergo a radical revolution of values. We must rapidly begin the shift from a “thing-oriented” society to a “person-oriented” society. When machines and computers, profit motives and property rights are considered more important than people, the giant triplets of racism, materialism, and militarism are incapable of being conquered.

D. Our only hope today lies in our ability to recapture the revolutionary spirit and go out into a sometimes hostile world declaring eternal hostility to poverty, racism, and militarism. With this powerful commitment we shall boldly challenge the status quo and unjust mores and thereby speed the day when “every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain.

E. We can no longer afford to worship the god of hate or bow before the altar of retaliation. The oceans of history are made turbulent by the ever-rising tides of hate. History is cluttered with the wreckage of nations and individuals that pursued this self-defeating path of hate . . . Now let us begin. Now let us re-dedicate ourselves to the long and bitter - but beautiful - struggle for a new world.

**Questions**

1. Why does Dr. King believe silence on the war in Vietnam would be a betrayal?

2. Why does Dr. King want to shift from a “thing-oriented” society to a “person-oriented” society?

3. Do you think Dr. King would support U.S. foreign and domestic policies today? What evidence from his speech supports your conclusion? What policies would he urge?

4. Dr. King talks about his opposition to the giant triplets of racism, materialism, and militarism. In your opinion, in what ways are these giant triplets at work in today’s society?

**Principles Underlying Post-World War II U.S. Foreign Policy**

On October 6, 2001, President George W. Bush claimed that the goal of American foreign policy was to “defend not only our precious freedoms but also the freedom of people everywhere to live and raise their children free from fear.” Examine the statements defining United States foreign policy during the second half of the twentieth century.

**Questions**

1. Based on these statements, what are the fundamental principles of U.S. foreign policy?
2. In your opinion, did President Bush make an accurate claim? Explain.

National Security Council Paper Number 68 (January 1950). “Our overall policy at the present time may be described as one designed to foster a world environment in which the American system can survive and flourish . . . (T)he cold war is in fact a real war in which the survival of the free world is at stake.”

George Kennan, Director, State Department Policy Planning Staff (*American Diplomacy: 1900-1950*. New York: New American Library, 1951). “Our own national interest is all that we are really capable of knowing and understanding . . . the pursuit of our national interest can never fail to be conducive to a better world.”

Eisenhower Doctrine (March 1957). “The United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East.”

Carter Doctrine (January 1980). “The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could pose the most serious threat to the peace since the Second World War . . . The Soviet Union is now attempting to consolidate a strategic position, . . . that poses a grave threat to the free movement of Middle East oil . . . An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force.”

Reagan “Evil Empire” Speech (March 1983). “There is sin and evil in the world and we’re enjoined by Scripture and the Lord Jesus to oppose it with all our might.”

Clinton/ Albright Doctrine (May 1996). Lesley Stahl of CBS television news was interviewing Madeleine Albright, United States ambassador to the United Nations, on “60 Minutes.” Albright maintained that United States economic and military sanctions against Iraq had yielded important concessions from Saddam Hussein. Stahl asked: “We have heard that half a million children have died. I mean, that’s more children than died in Hiroshima. And you know, is the price worth it?” Albright responded, “I think this is a very hard choice, but the price – we think the price is worth it.”

Democratic Senator Zell Miller, Georgia (September 11, 2001). “I say, bomb the hell out of them. If there’s collateral damage, so be it.’

George W. Bush (October 6, 2001). “Every nation has a choice to make. In this conflict there is no neutral ground. If any government sponsors the outlaws and killers of innocents, they have become outlaws and murderers themselves . . . We’re a peaceful nation. Yet as we have learned so suddenly and so tragically, there can be no peace in a world of sudden terror. In the face of today’s new threat the only way to pursue peace is to pursue those who threaten it . . . We defend not only our precious freedoms but also the freedom of people everywhere to live and raise their children free from fear.”