

Guided Reading Activity

A World in Flames, 1931-1941

Lesson 2 *From Neutrality to War*

Review Questions: Outlining

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. American Neutrality

- A.** Many Americans did not want to become involved in the international conflicts and were called _____ . Congress passed the _____ , reflecting the idea that _____ brought the United States into World War I.
- B.** A second neutrality act continued the ban on selling arms to warring nations, and required non-military supplies to be bought on a _____ basis.
- C.** President Roosevelt believed in _____ , the idea that trade between nations creates _____ and prevents _____ .

II. Neutrality Tested

- A.** Although Roosevelt wanted the United States to remain _____ , he sent the British old _____ in exchange for the right to _____ in British territories.
- B.** By 1940, most Americans believed in giving _____ to the Allies.
- C.** However, some groups, such as the _____ , opposed any intervention to help the Allies.
- D.** To help Britain, the _____ allowed the U.S. to send weapons to them if they agreed to return or pay rent for them after the war.
- E.** The United States sent supplies to the _____ after Germany invaded in 1941.
- F.** Because the United States was neutral, Roosevelt developed the _____ idea that the western half of the _____ was also neutral. The U.S. Navy could reveal the _____ to the British.

III. Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

- A.** When Roosevelt blocked the sale of _____ and _____ , Japan signed an alliance with Germany and Italy to become a member of the _____ .
- B.** Roosevelt reduced the amount of _____ exported to Japan, so Japan decided to seize the _____ and attack _____ on _____ .
- C.** On December 11, 1941, _____ and _____ declared war on the United States.

