**Unit 4 Reading Questions for Part A: Foreign**

24.1 – Dictators Threaten World Peace

1. What events and trends led to extreme nationalism and dictatorships in Europe and Asia? (p. 734-35)
2. Read about the different dictatorships in Europe and rank them in order of most to least dangerous. Briefly explain your ranking with supporting details from the text. (p. 735-37)
3. Which two countries were the first to begin invasions? How did the League of Nations respond in each case? (p. 738-39)
4. Explain why and how the U.S. tried to stay out of foreign conflicts in the 1930s. What happened to change FDR’s policy in 1937? (p. 740-41)

24.2 – War in Europe

1. Why and how did the Allies “appease” Hitler from 1937-39? What were the effects? (p. 742-44)
2. Why did Hitler and Stalin sign a Non-Aggression Pact in 1939? (p. 745)
3. Describe the blitzkrieg. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this type of warfare? (p. 745)
4. Why was Hitler so much more successful in invading France than Britain? (p. 746-57)

24.3 – The Holocaust

1. Why did Germany’s foreign minister say, “We all want to get rid of our Jews. The difficulty is that no country wishes to receive them.” What facts about the Jewish refugee experience support this? (p. 749-50)
2. For each of these phases in the Holocaust, compare the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany to the treatment of various minority groups in the United States (African Americans, Native Americans, immigrants, Jews, people in Latin America and Asia Pacific, etc.)
   1. Nuremberg Laws (p. 748-49)
   2. Kristallnacht (p. 749)
   3. Ghettos (p. 751)
   4. Concentration Camps (p. 752)
   5. Mass Extermination (p. 753-54)
3. At what specific point in the list in #2 does it become the “Final Solution,” or genocide? (p. 750)   
   Do you think the U.S. should have intervened sooner? Why or why not?

24.4 – America Moves Towards War

1. Explain the “cash-and-carry” provision of the Neutrality Act of 1939. How successful was it? (p. 756-57)
2. How did the U.S. start to prepare for the possibility of war in 1940? (p. 757)
3. Why did Congress pass the Lend-Lease Act in 1941? How did Germany respond, and how the U.S. defend against it? (p. 758-59)
4. Describe the purpose and result of the Atlantic Charter in 1941. (p. 760)
5. Why did the U.S. begin an embargo on Japan in 1941? Which of the Allies had colonies in Asia? What U.S. territories would be in danger? (p. 760-62)

25.2 – The War for Europe and North Africa

1. Why did the U.S. prioritize the Atlantic front after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the Pacific? (p. 775-76)
2. Why could the Battle of Stalingrad be considered the most important turning point battle in the entire war? (p. 777)
3. What did Churchill and Roosevelt agree to do when Stalin asked for them to open up a second front in Western Europe? How successful was the plan? (p. 778-779)
4. Why is D-Day considered such an important turning point in Western Europe? (p. 780-781)
5. What was the Soviet contribution to the Allied victory in Europe in 1944-1945? (p. 782-83)

25.3 – The War in the Pacific

1. How successful were the Japanese in expanding their conquests in 1941? (p. 784-85)
2. Describe the “island hopping” strategy used after the turning point Battle of Midway. Use specific examples in your answer. (p. 785-87)
3. What compromises did the Big Three make at the Yalta Conference in 1945? (p. 791-92)
4. Why did President Truman decide that the U.S. should use the atomic bomb to end the war in the Pacific? Give at least three different reasons. Do you agree with his decision? (p. 789-91)
5. What methods did the Allies use to punish and keep control of the Axis powers after the war was over? How successful were they? (p. 792-93)

26.1 – Origins of the Cold War

1. Explain the following statement with examples: “Ironically, even though the UN was intended to promote peace, it soon became an area in which the two superpowers competed. Both the United States and the Soviet Union used the UN as a forum to spread their influence over others.” (p. 808-809)
2. What changed between the Yalta Conference and the Potsdam Conference that made the relationship between the former Allies worse? (p. 810-11)
3. For each of these early Cold War policies or events, would you say it is like Big Stick Diplomacy, Dollar Diplomacy, Missionary Diplomacy, or something else? Explain.
   1. Containment Policy
   2. Truman Doctrine
   3. Marshall Plan
   4. Berlin Airlift
   5. NATO Alliance

26.2 – Cold War Heats Up

1. How did events in China lead to U.S. involvement in the Korean War? (p. 815-17)
2. What caused the United Nations to take action to stop the invasion of South Korea? (p. 817)
3. Why did the Korean War end in a stalemate? Give at least 3 reasons in your answer. (p. 818-21)
4. Do you agree with Truman’s decision to fire General Douglas MacArthur? (p. 820)

26.4 – Two Nations Live on the Edge

1. How did the threat of nuclear war define the conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the Cold War? (p. 829)
2. Explain the Eisenhower Doctrine using the following examples: Iran, Israel, and Egypt. (p. 829-31)
3. Why didn’t Hungary get aid from the U.S. or the UN against Soviet control in 1956? (p. 831-32)
4. What two events made the Soviet Union look good and the U.S. look bad during the Eisenhower administration? (p. 832-33)