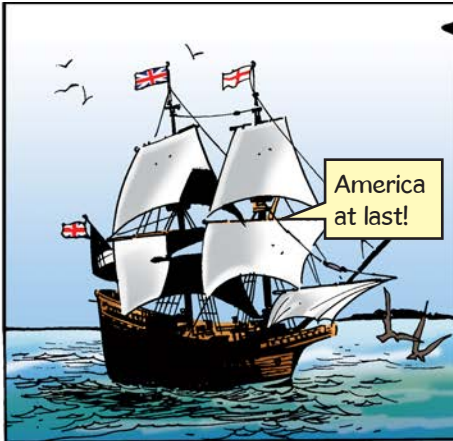


WORLD WAR II & THE COLD WAR





America at last!

In 1620, it took the Pilgrims more than nine weeks to cross the Atlantic in the *Mayflower*.



In 1927, Charles Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris in 33 hours.



Because of the slowness of communication, the Battle of New Orleans was fought two weeks after the War of 1812 had ended.

But by the time of the great New York Stock Market crash of 1929 ...



We are wiped out!

My God! I'm wiped out!

... the news spread almost instantaneously to London and around the world.

I say! Something frightful is happening in New York!

Mon Dieu! In New York, the market has crashed!



In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt recognized that we were living in a smaller world, a neighborhood.

In the field of world policy, I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor.



Many Americans felt otherwise.

Why should we care what happens in Europe? We should stay out of their affairs.



We have enough troubles of our own. We should put America first!

Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull wanted to improve our relations with our Latin American neighbors.

They have had good reason in the past to distrust our intentions.

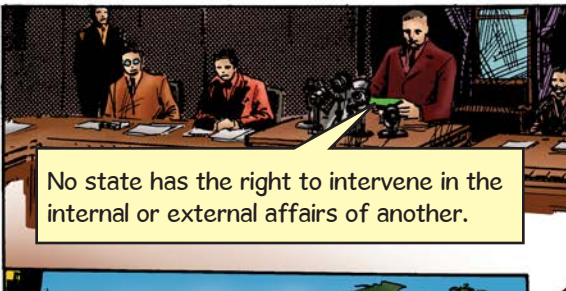
We must convince them that we are no longer "big brother" trying to tell them what to do.



In 1934, our Marines were withdrawn from Haiti, ending 19 years of military domination by the United States.



The United States surrendered the rights of intervention in Haiti and Nicaragua, given it by treaty. In 1936, it surrendered its treaty right to intervene in the Panama Republic.



No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

At the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Secretary Hull approved a new doctrine.



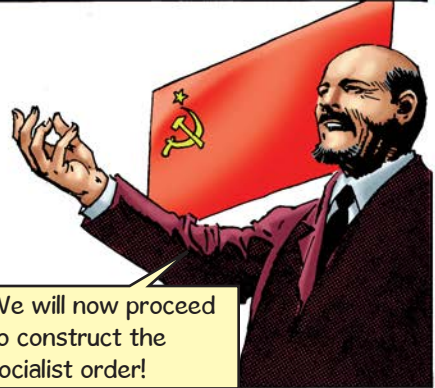
In 1940, the 21 republics of the Inter-American Conference met in Havana.

They agreed to stand together in the face of any threat of a takeover from a non-American power.

During World War I, in 1917, a revolution took place in Russia. The czar was arrested, forced from his throne, and later executed.

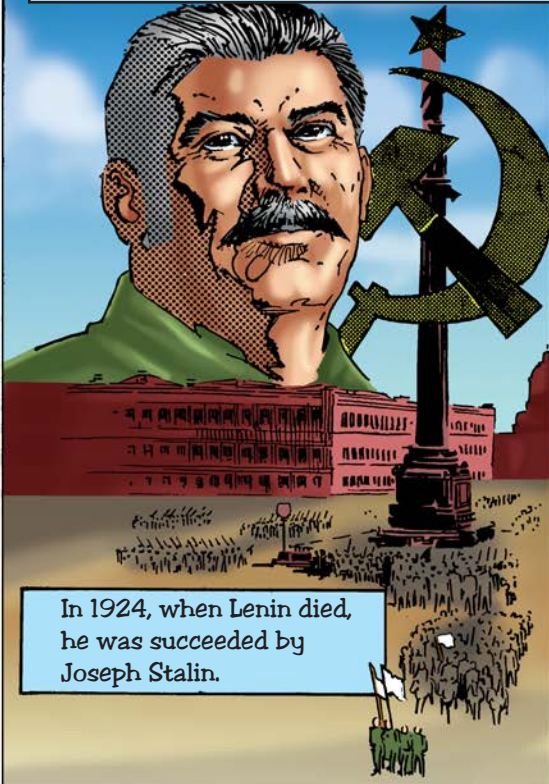


A constitutional democracy was set up, but was overthrown by the extreme revolutionists, and Vladimir Lenin became premier.



We will now proceed to construct the socialist order!

The Bolsheviks established a Communist dictatorship and Russia became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the USSR. They proclaimed their intention of promoting worldwide revolution.



In 1924, when Lenin died, he was succeeded by Joseph Stalin.

In Italy in 1922, a crowd of men in black shirts marched on Rome.

We want Mussolini!



We want Mussolini!

We want Mussolini!

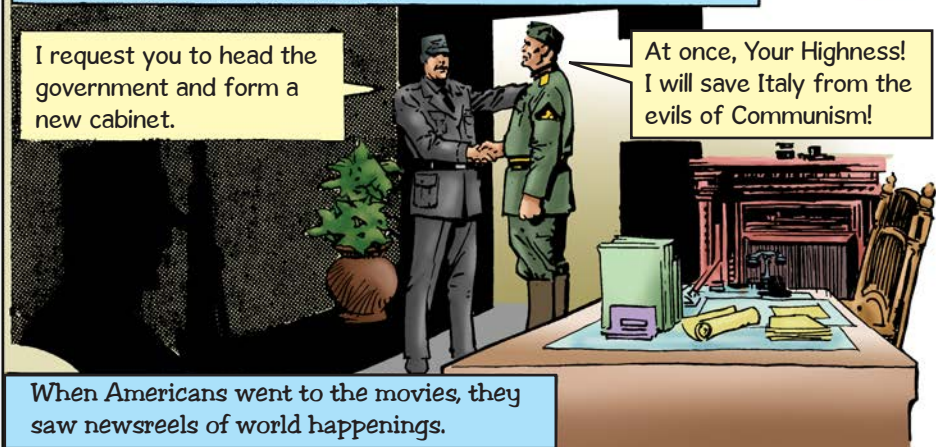
Viva Il Duce!

Victor Emmanuel III was king of Italy, but he was powerless.



What can I do? Send for their leader, Benito Mussolini.

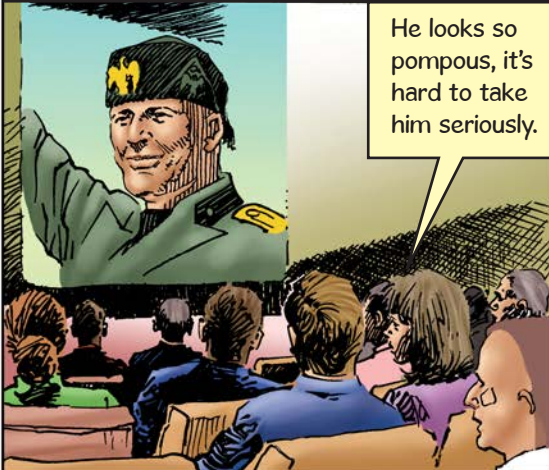
Mussolini, leader of the Fascist Party, came to Rome.



I request you to head the government and form a new cabinet.

At once, Your Highness! I will save Italy from the evils of Communism!

When Americans went to the movies, they saw newsreels of world happenings.



He looks so pompous, it's hard to take him seriously.

You'd take him seriously, if you were in Italy. People who oppose him are thrown into prison or killed!



In a few years, newsreels also showed Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Ciano, head of the Italian air force.



In 1935, Ciano led bombing raids against native tribesmen in Ethiopia.



An Italian army marched across Ethiopia to the capital, Addis Ababa, strafing, gassing, and shelling as they went.



Fleeing the country, its emperor, Haile Selassie, appealed to the League of Nations for help.



But the League was powerless, and Italy took over Ethiopia.

Captured Ethiopian warriors were paraded through the streets of Rome.



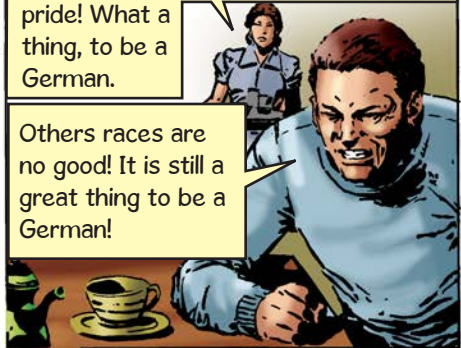
In Germany, at the end of World War I, the people were stunned by the German defeat.

We were the strongest country in the world! We had the greatest war machine, the greatest leaders, the greatest industries—how could we lose the war?



Now our army is disbanded, our fleet is sunk, our emperor has run away. We have no food—and no pride! What a thing, to be a German.

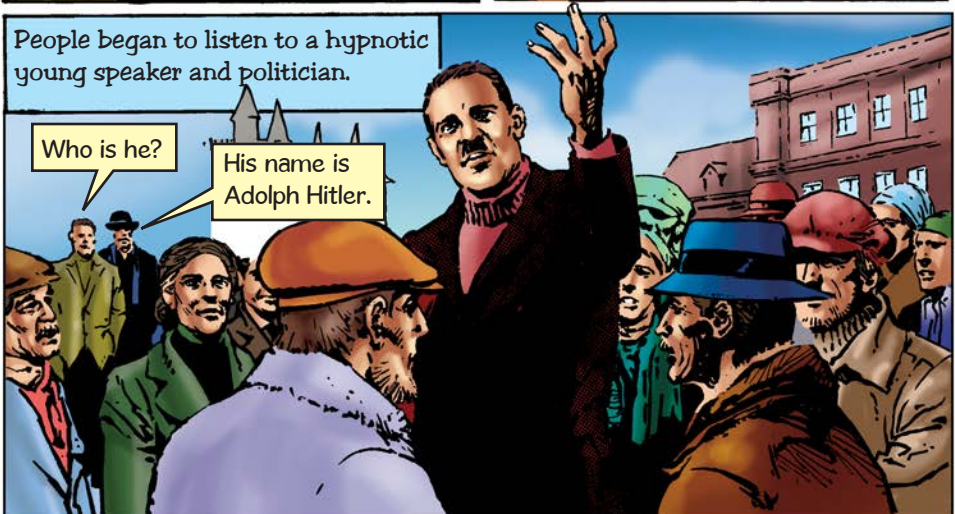
Others races are no good! It is still a great thing to be a German!



People began to listen to a hypnotic young speaker and politician.

Who is he?

His name is Adolph Hitler.





Using a combination of force, trickery, and oratory, by 1933 Adolph Hitler controlled the German government. He persuaded the aged President von Hindenburg to sign a special decree.

For the protection of the people and the state.

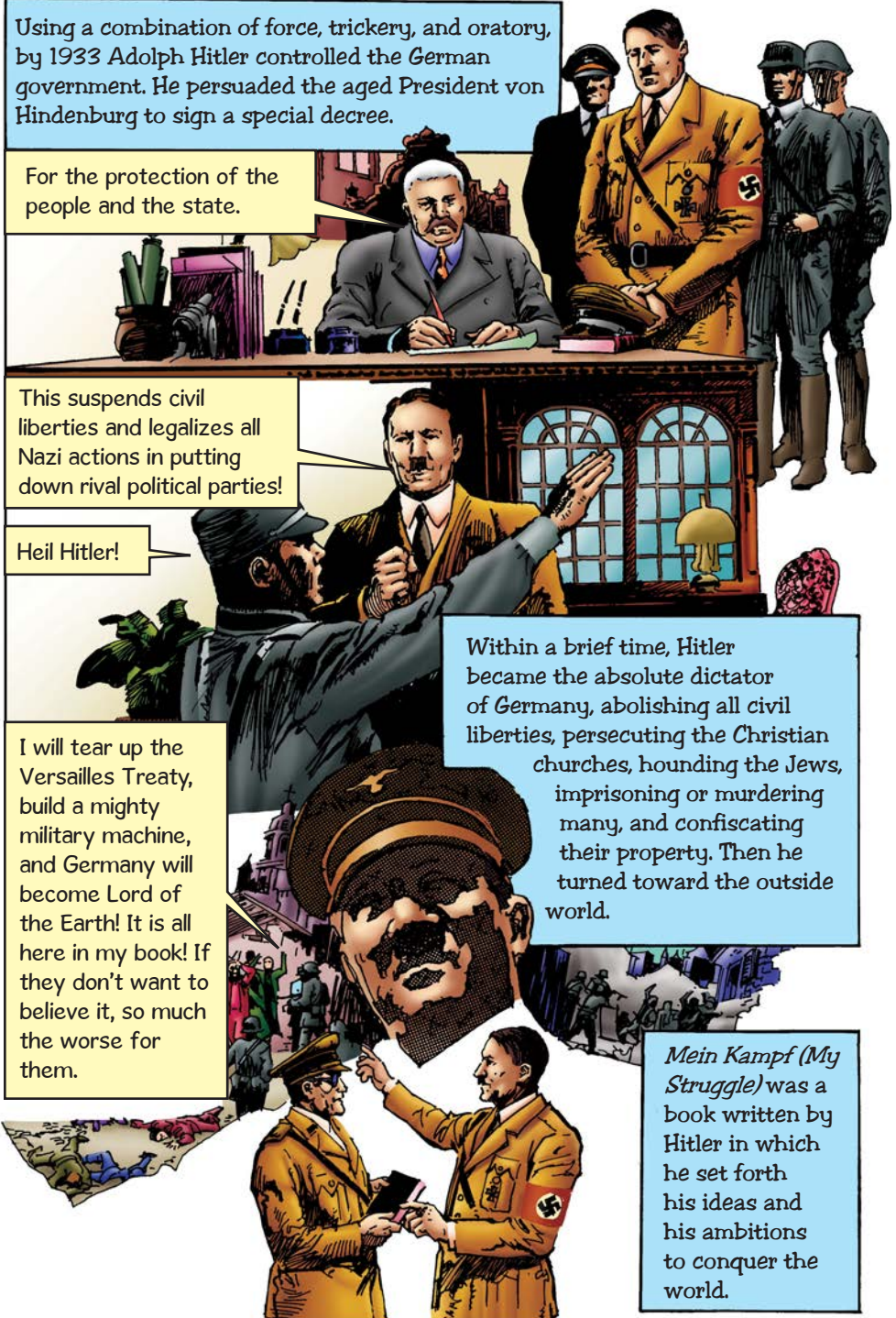
This suspends civil liberties and legalizes all Nazi actions in putting down rival political parties!

Heil Hitler!

I will tear up the Versailles Treaty, build a mighty military machine, and Germany will become Lord of the Earth! It is all here in my book! If they don't want to believe it, so much the worse for them.

Within a brief time, Hitler became the absolute dictator of Germany, abolishing all civil liberties, persecuting the Christian churches, hounding the Jews, imprisoning or murdering many, and confiscating their property. Then he turned toward the outside world.

Mein Kampf (My Struggle) was a book written by Hitler in which he set forth his ideas and his ambitions to conquer the world.



Soon Hitler and Mussolini met.

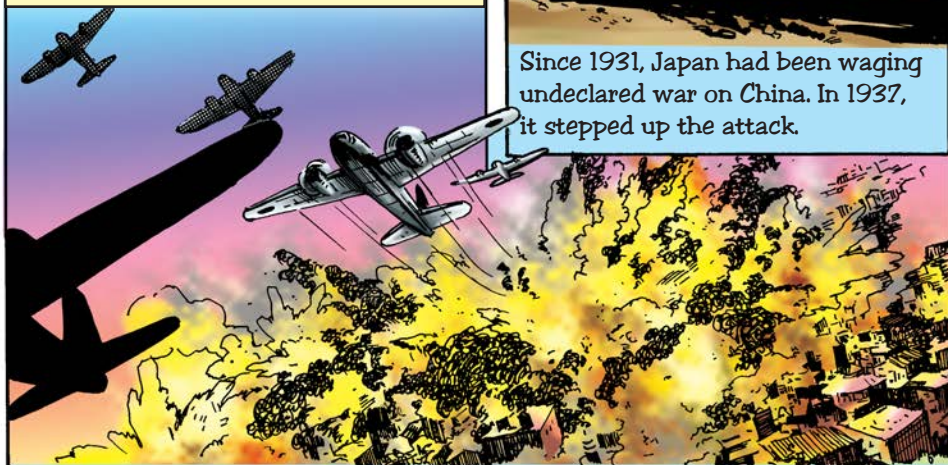
This Pact of Steel we sign today will signify to the world that power in Europe revolves around a Berlin-Rome axis!

And long may the Fascist-Nazi friendship flourish!

On the other side of the world, the military dictatorship of Japan had been steadily arming.



Since 1931, Japan had been waging undeclared war on China. In 1937, it stepped up the attack.



Over the Chinese mainland, Japanese planes dropped bombs on city after city.



Japanese troops waded ashore to occupy Chinese territory.



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ISBN: 978-1-59905-366-0



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