

CHAPTER
16

GUIDED READING *Dictators Threaten World Peace*

Section 1

A. As you read this section, take notes about the rise of dictators in Europe and Asia.

	1. Joseph Stalin	2. Benito Mussolini	3. Adolf Hitler
Nation			
Political movement and beliefs			
Aggressive actions taken in the 1920s and 1930s			

	4. Japanese Militarists	5. Francisco Franco
Nation		
Political movement and beliefs		
Aggressive actions taken in the 1920s and 1930s		

© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.

B. On the back of this paper, define **totalitarian**. Then explain the significance of the **Neutrality Acts**.

CHAPTER
16**Section 1****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Dictators Threaten World Peace***Reading Comprehension**

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. Nationalism is an intense loyalty to one's
a. family.
b. race.
c. religion.
d. country.
- _____ 2. Throughout the 1930s, dictators seized control in many countries, but not in
a. Germany.
b. France.
c. Italy.
d. Japan.
- _____ 3. Benito Mussolini began building his new "Roman Empire" by seizing
a. Ethiopia.
b. Manchuria.
c. Spain.
d. the Rhineland.
- _____ 4. On the eve of World War II, Italy and Germany helped fascist forces win a civil war in
a. Spain.
b. China.
c. Japan.
d. Ethiopia.
- _____ 5. President Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy applied to
a. Asia.
b. Canada.
c. Great Britain.
d. Latin America.
- _____ 6. America's Neutrality Acts outlawed arms sales to
a. fascist countries.
b. Communist countries.
c. all European countries.
d. all countries at war.

CHAPTER
16

Section 1

PRIMARY SOURCE *from* Franklin D. Roosevelt's
"Quarantine Speech"

During a tour of the nation in 1937 to drum up support for his domestic programs, President Roosevelt delivered a speech in which he indicated a shift in foreign policy. As you read this excerpt from his speech, consider why he felt the United States could no longer cling to isolationism and nonintervention.

It is because the people of the United States under modern conditions must, for the sake of their own future, give thought to the rest of the world, that I, as the responsible executive head of the nation, have chosen this great inland city [Chicago] and this gala occasion to speak to you on a subject of definite national importance. . . .

There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world, both technically and morally, which makes it impossible for any nation completely to isolate itself from economic and political upheavals in the rest of the world, especially when such upheavals appear to be spreading and not declining. There can be no stability or peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all. International anarchy destroys every foundation for peace. It jeopardizes either the immediate or the future security of every nation, large or small. It is, therefore, a matter of vital interest and concern to the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality be restored.

The overwhelming majority of the peoples and nations of the world today want to live in peace. . . .

I am compelled and you are compelled, nevertheless, to look ahead. The peace, the freedom, and the security of 90 percent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 percent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law. Surely the 90 percent who want to live in peace under law and in accordance with moral standards that have received almost universal acceptance through the centuries can and must find some way to make their will prevail. . . .

It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease.

It is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war. It ought to be inconceivable that in this modern era, and in the face of experience, any nation could be so foolish and ruthless as to run the risk of plunging the whole world into war by invading and violating, in convention of solemn treaties, the territory of other nations that have done them no real harm and which are too weak to protect themselves adequately. Yet the peace of the world and the welfare and security of every nation is today being threatened by that very thing.

War is a contagion, whether it be declared or undeclared. It can engulf states and peoples remote from the original scene of hostilities. We are determined to keep out of war, yet we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement. 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.

If civilization is to survive, the principles of the Prince of Peace must be restored. Shattered trust between nations must be revived. Most important of all, the will for peace on the part of peace-loving nations must express itself to the end that nations that may be tempted to violate their agreements and the rights of others will desist from such a cause. There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace.

from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Congressional Record Appendix, 75th Congress, 2nd Session, 20–21.

Discussion Questions

1. Why did Roosevelt believe the U.S. could not isolate itself from the rest of the world?
2. What was the epidemic of "world lawlessness" that Roosevelt referred to in this speech?
3. Do you agree with the sentiments expressed in this speech? Explain your opinion.