

7.11 Interwar Foreign Policy

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **interwar foreign policy** 两战之间的外交.

You must be able to:

- state the CED's description of postwar U.S. policy
- name the three instruments it used
- state the American position in the 1930s
- explain how unilateralism and isolationism coexist

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The description

In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.

■ Three instruments

International investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention. An economic, a diplomatic and a military instrument.

■ The 1930s

While many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II. Concern without willingness to act.

■ Both at once

Unilateral means acting alone; **isolationist** means avoiding entanglement. A country can act abroad on its own terms while refusing the commitments that membership in an international system would involve. The CED's "even while" holds both.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the three instruments of postwar U.S. policy. [3]

2.2 State the American position in the 1930s. [2]

2.3 Unilateralism and isolationism coexisted.

(a) Distinguish them. [2]

(b) State what drew the United States into the war. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED describes postwar U.S. foreign policy as [1]

- **A** unilateral
- **B** multilateral
- **C** colonial
- **D** absent

3.2 Most Americans in the 1930s opposed [1]

- **A** taking military action against Nazi Germany and Japan
- **B** all trade
- **C** the New Deal
- **D** immigration quotas

3.3 A country intervenes selectively abroad and refuses to join international bodies.

(a) State the two terms that apply. [1]

(b) Explain how both are true at once.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **7.11 Interwar Foreign Policy** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Period 7: 1890-1945** section of the AP US History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 international investment; peace treaties; select military intervention.

2.2 many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, but most opposed taking military action until Pearl Harbor.

2.3 (a) unilateral means acting alone; isolationist means avoiding entanglement. (b) the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

3.1 A. unilateral.

3.2 A. military action.

3.3 (a) unilateral and isolationist. (b) it acts abroad on its own terms while refusing the standing commitments membership in an international system requires.