

1. The second law of the same name, a sign that the U.S. was preparing for war despite our efforts at neutrality – initially used CCC rosters
2. this was the response by Britain and France to Hitler's initial aggression in Europe, a way to avoid war by allowing Germany to take over parts of Central Europe
3. American foreign policy that we would not recognize any areas taken in aggression, first issued when Japan invaded Manchuria
4. President Roosevelt called this "a date that will live in infamy", the Japanese emperor feared they had "awakened a sleeping giant"
5. Germany invaded Poland on this day and began World War II according to most historians
6. wartime agency which monitored labor unions during the war to prevent strikes
7. an attempt to maintain American neutrality but assist the Allies, especially England, by loaning rather than selling war materials, also extended to Russia
8. foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration to maintain positive relationships with Central and South American nations as World War II began, included revoking the Platt Amendment on Cuba
9. this decision upheld the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II
10. mediated with black leaders during World War II and was instrumental in getting companies with government contracts to forbid racial discrimination
11. postwar meeting of Truman, Stalin, and Acheson – often credited with beginning the Cold War when Stalin promised free elections in Poland and later broke that promise
12. the symbol for the working woman during World War II
13. credited with beginning the civil rights movement during World War II, his efforts to meet with President Roosevelt were often ignored, founded the Congress on Racial Equality, organized a march on Washington D.C. after World War II
14. signed by over 60 nations, this was an effort in 1928 to outlaw war
15. his investigations discovered that American businesses had profited from selling to enemy nations during World War I, he called them "merchants of death"
16. wartime agency which oversaw the transformation of American factories from peacetime to wartime production during World War II
17. this resulted from a meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill in August 1941, it was a statement of postwar goals including freedom of the seas, self-determination of nations, and disarming aggressors
18. this included a lab in Los Alamos, New Mexico and the work of thousands of scientists all over the country, produced the atomic bombs which ended the war in the Pacific and began the nuclear age
19. wartime agency which supervised rationing programs and attempted to combat wartime inflation
20. series of laws passed in the late 1930s to avoid U.S. involvement in World War II, included warnings to Americans not to travel on belligerent ships and the forbidding of weapons sales to belligerent nations
21. meeting in February 1945 to decide Europe's fate after World War II, included Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt, divided Germany, created the United Nations
22. an isolationist American organization which was against U.S. involvement in World War II, its members included Herbert Hoover and Charles A. Lindbergh