

**USHC 5.5** Analyze the United States rejection of internationalism, including postwar disillusionment, the Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, the election of 1920, and the role of the United States in international affairs in the 1920s.

**The Versailles Treaty Controversy**



Although President Wilson played a leading role at the Paris Peace Conference, he had an even bigger task when he returned to the United States:

**Convince the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ to ratify the \_\_\_\_\_ Treaty.**

According to the Constitution, \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ of the Senate must approve any treaty negotiated by the President. Wilson, a Democrat, had an uphill battle, since the Republican Party had a majority in the Senate.



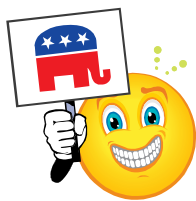
**Factions in the U.S. Senate**

Internationalists	Reservationists	Irreconcilables
<i>Mostly Senate Democrats</i>	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>The Republicans were divided into two camps.</i>	

Republican senators opposed the treaty, believing the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ would obligate the United States to enter future European wars.

Wilson refused to \_\_\_\_\_ with the Reservationists, insisting on an “all or nothing” approach to ratification. The United States never ratified the Treaty of Versailles and never joined the League of Nations, although the government did send an observer to the meetings.

**1920s**



In 1920, Americans elected Warren G. \_\_\_\_\_, a Republican who promised America a “Return to \_\_\_\_\_.” Harding had opposed America’s entry into the League of Nations, but supported America’s continued involvement in efforts to promote peace and understanding in Europe, including hosting a conference that limited the size of the great powers’ \_\_\_\_\_ forces.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Plan was designed by the U.S. government to help Germany pay its war reparations while facilitating economic cooperation between the United States and Europe.

**1930s**

**The “Good \_\_\_\_\_” Policy**

In the 1930s, the U.S. attempted to cultivate a better relationship with **Latin America** and get rid of the legacy of resentment from the days of U.S. imperialism.

**\_\_\_\_\_ Acts**

Believing that America’s entry into WWI was a mistake, Congress passed the Neutrality Acts to make it difficult for the president to assist **belligerent** nations.

As a result of the **Neutrality Acts**, the U.S. did little as dictators began to rise in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union and there was not much that President \_\_\_\_\_ (FDR) could do to provide assistance to the Allies in the early days of the war.