Stability in Europe

The US recognised that it was in their economic interest to ensure European stability by intervening repeatedly to aid Germany and facilitate agreements between countries. **What aid was given to Germany and why did European debts cause friction?** (p.76) **How did the USA encourage European stability further?** (p.77)

Arms Conferences and agreements

Harding, Coolidge and Hoover initiated, encouraged and participated in international agreements to discourage expensive arms races and wars, for example Harding’s masterminding of the **Washington Conference 1921-22.** **What was agreed and what did this conference achieve for the USA?** (p.75-76)

Trade in Asia

The US had retained imperial possessions such as the Philippines, considered a useful market for American manufactured goods and an example of how Americans could ‘civilise’ other people. The US had also maintained trade links with China and Japan. The latter was the USA’s third largest customer and vice versa the USA was Japan’s primary customer for their main export, silk. **How did the USA attempt to intervene in the Manchurian Crisis of 1931?** (p. 80) **Why couldn’t Hoover’s administration intervene? What constrained involvement?** (think back to earlier tasks)

Other interventions:

* **Latin America** – Wilson, had made repeated interventions in Latin America, invading and deploying troops into Mexico (1816-17), the Dominican Republic (1916-17), Haiti (1915) and Nicaragua (1912). Despite seeking to end such interventions, Coolidge sent US marines into Nicaragua in 1926 telling Congress that ‘American investments and business interests’ were at stake. Troops were not withdrawn from Haiti until 1934.
* **The USSR –** US troops were sent (originally by Wilson but continued) to support anti-communist forces fighting the red army in the USSR)
* All three Republican administrations actively supported business interests to promote **commerce overseas**. For example, the both the State and Commerce departments helped US companies gain access to Middle Eastern oil.