1. A Liberal, Democratic World in Crisis (Review)
   a. Collapse of the postwar international order (economic, political), 1931-1937
   b. The League, the Comintern, “appeasement,” the United States, 1933-1937: the search for alternatives

2. From Appeasement to War, 1935-1939
   a. Examples of appeasement: British-German naval agreement (1935); Hoare-Laval agreement (1935); non-intervention in Spanish civil war (1936-1939); Munich agreement (1938)
   b. Sources of appeasement: pacifism and war-weariness; fear of USSR; lack of confidence in U.S.; realism (war to be avoided till military preparedness is completed)
   c. The end of appeasement: Asia (British, Soviet, U.S. support); Roosevelt’s second administration (re-involvement in world affairs: “quarantine speech,” changing public opinion; emergence of geopolitical realism; Rainbow plans; U.S.-British joint strategy in Pacific)
   d. The end of appeasement: Europe (German annexation of Czechoslovakia; failure of British-French-Soviet negotiations)
   e. Nazi-Soviet Pact and the division of Poland

3. The Coming of the Second World War, 1939-1941
   a. The “phony war” period, 1939-1940
   b. Japan in China, 1937-1941
   c. The Axis pact, 1940, merges European and Asian wars
   d. The United States in Europe and in Asia, 1939-1941
   e. The origins of the Pacific war

   a. The multi-racial, multi-civilizational aspect of the Second World War
   b. The role of the United States
   c. The role of ideology
   d. The role of morality in international affairs