

CALIFORNIA CONTENT STANDARD 11.7.4

Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

Specific Objective: Analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during World War II.

Read the sequence diagram to answer questions on the next page.

Isolationism and Neutrality

Congress and people in United States dedicated to staying out of wars like World War I. United States tried to maintain neutrality as Hitler threatened Europe.

Support for Democracies

After full-scale war began in Europe, Roosevelt established support for European democracies. Cash-and-carry and Lend-Lease programs provided arms and supplies.

Four Freedoms

In January, 1941, Roosevelt identified goals for the world after the war. If world society was based on Four Freedoms—Freedom of speech and expression; Freedom of worship; Freedom from want; Freedom from fear—wars would not occur, because free countries would cooperate. At the same time, Roosevelt pledged to help democracies fight.

Atlantic Charter

Roosevelt and Churchill met in August 1941. Roosevelt pledged all assistance to Great Britain and allies. Privately, Roosevelt promised to prepare for war and seek to force entry into war. Atlantic Charter based on Four Freedoms. It states the right of everyone to choose their own government, have access to natural resources, and be free from foreign aggression. Agreement by other countries to charter in 1942 called Declaration of United Nations and formed the basis for world organization called United Nations after war.

Terms for Germany

Yalta Conference (February, 1945) established approach to Germany by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin after its defeat. Germany would be divided and controlled to prevent future military strength, war criminals prosecuted, and reparations paid. Roosevelt accepted some of Stalins ideas to gain Stalin's support against Japan and for the United Nations.

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Directions: Choose the letter of the *best* answer.

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- 1 How did Roosevelt's foreign policy before the attack on Pearl Harbor reflect his ideas about neutrality?
 - He maintained strict neutrality until the attack by Japan.
 - ${f B}$ He sold arms and supplies to Germany and Italy but not to Japan.
 - He did everything he could to support democratic governments.
 - He wanted to help the Allies but couldn't convince Congress to do so.
- What was the main purpose of Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech?
 - to set out a vision for a world in which war would be less likely
 - to provide hope for Americans who were still unemployed
 - to describe the reasons why the United States could not enter World War II
 - to prevent Japan from forming an alliance with Germany and Italy
- The Atlantic Charter of August 1941 became the basis for
 - the Lend-Lease program.
 - the Munich Pact.
 - the United Nations.
 - **D** the Neutrality Act.

- How are the Four Freedoms speech and the Atlantic Charter related?
 - The Atlantic Charter was a German response to the Four Freedoms speech.
 - The Atlantic Charter reduced the Four Freedoms to a single statement of goals.
 - The Atlantic Charter was built on the ideas in the Four Freedoms speech.
 - The Four Freedoms referred to Japan and had no relation to the Atlantic Charter.
- Roosevelt accepted some of Stalin's ideas during the Yalta Conference because
 - **A** Stalin was ready to pull out of the war against Germany.
 - he needed Stalin's support in the war against Japan and for the United Nations.
 - Stalin's ideas were very similar to Churchill's.
 - the USSR was stronger than either the United States or Great Britain at that time.
- After World War II, Roosevelt's policies continued to influence Japan. They encouraged Japan to
 - keep the same type of government as before.
 - prepare for war with Russia.
 - stay out of the United Nations.
 - establish a new democratic constitution.