



**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 Stalin's ideas to gain Stalin's support against Japan and for the United Nations.