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November 3 Recitation

1. The Soviet Union would’ve disagreed with many of FDR’s points. The most important being democracy. The Soviet Union was against democracy and had a strong federal government. They wouldn’t want a worldwide alliance. The SU didn’t want large interaction with foreign affairs. Also, they’d be against self-determination of nations because they believed their way of government was the best. The SU and Marxists would agree with his points on medical care and unemployment insurance, but they’d want full government control of these.

1. Both FDR and Wilson talked about how the US should join the war to preserve democracy in the world. They both said that there is no place for authoritarian governments in this world and it is our job to stop them. They also both used self-determination as main points. They described that it is our job to stop authoritarian powers, so the people of the world can self-govern. In both speeches, they don’t describe Germany or Japan as an enemy. They view their way of government as the enemy. The only big difference was Wilson spent a lot of time talking about Germany’s aggression in the use of unrestricted submarine warfare. If there had been a direct attack on the US at the time FDR gave this speech, I’m sure he would’ve used it in the same way Wilson did.
2. The Atlantic Charter was against the use of tyranny which was the way of government the Soviet Union used. Point Five talks about economic advancement worldwide. Great Britain and the US were both capitalist countries while the SU was communist. The USSR would disagree with what they mean by economic advancement. Also, the US and Great Britain were against communism and viewed the USSR as a possible enemy. They didn’t want Stalin to be a part of the creation of a document that largely had to do with democracy and self-determination. Stalin would also disagree with the sixth point because he wanted to obtain more land.

1. The main message of this speech was that the US should preserve democracy throughout the world. They should join the war to fight tyranny and prevent future wars because of it. It is our obligation to preserve the “Four Freedoms” for everyone throughout the world. He wanted the people to believe in self-determination and democracy throughout the world. He describes what the morals of the US should be so that people were more likely to follow them because of their patriotism.
2. The third point of the Atlantic Charter is about self-determination. Self-determination was one of Wilson’s Fourteen Points after WWI. The eighth point is about disarmament of all nations which is another idea that Wilson fought at the end of WWI in the Treaty of Versailles. The sixth point is about spreading freedom throughout the world which is also a part of Wilson’s ideology. Many of the points made in the Atlantic Charter come from Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points. FDR clearly based his foreign policy mostly off if Wilson’s views of internationalism during WWI.
3. Many of Wilson’s ideas for a national alliance are similar to the ideas used in WWI to create the League of Nations. The League of Nations failed and didn’t prevent another war. Stalin and Churchill might think that creating a new alliance won’t accomplish anything. Also, the USSR and Great Britain were both big powers with economic spheres of influence throughout the globe. Great Britain’s colonies are what helped it become the economic superpower that it was. Creating a worldwide alliance would cause them to lose a lot of their influence and would damage their power and their economy. Stalin and Churchill would be against it because it could cause them to lose influence throughout the globe.