**Atlantic Charter**

**AUGUST 14, 1941**

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measure which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Signed --- Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston S. Churchill

**It’s Everybody’s War (1944) – narrated by popular film star Henry Fonda (15:22 min)**

*The film combines dramatized fictional footage with actual war footage from the Pacific front – but be aware, this is not a documentary. It was made by the Office of War Information.*

How did the fictional small American town of “Jefferson” feel about the start of the war?

Where was their town’s Guard unit of Company A sent to?

What happened to them there?

How were people in town trying to help the war effort early in the war?

Did things change when members of Company A started to die in combat?

How did the war “come closer to us”?

*The film refers to the “fall of Bataan” and “escape to Corregidor” in the spring of 1942, when the Japanese captured the Philippines. American forces surrendered and were force-marched more than 60 miles in harsh conditions to prison camps.*

The last part of the film shows the town finally fully pitching in as part of the “homefront” war effort. List some of the ways the film suggests patriotic Americans could be doing more to help.