

Promises Build Allies

How agreements connected nations during and after World War II.

USII.7.a “explaining how key decisions and agreements including, but not limited to the Atlantic Charter, formation of the United Nations, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) established international allies;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB PART 1, READ AND MARK: Write 1 beside *Atlantic Charter*, 2 beside the sentence beginning *The charter established the United Nations*, and 3 beside the first use of *NATO*, then underline the words that tell how each one connected countries as allies.

Three Steps Toward Cooperation

- ① During World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain met aboard ships near Newfoundland. In August 1941, they announced the Atlantic Charter. It was not a treaty, but a shared statement of goals. The leaders opposed taking land from other nations and supported people choosing their own governments. They also hoped for economic cooperation and a peace that would be safer after the war ended.
- ② As the war neared its end in Europe, representatives from many countries planned a new organization. In San Francisco, delegates wrote the United Nations Charter. Fifty nations signed it on June 26, 1945, before World War II ended in September. The charter established the United Nations, which officially began on October 24, 1945. Member nations agreed to discuss problems and seek peaceful solutions. By meeting and making decisions together, they built ways to cooperate after the war.
- ③ In 1949, the United States, Canada, and ten European countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, called NATO. They signed a treaty promising collective defense. This meant that an armed attack against one member would be treated as an attack against all members. During the Cold War, this promise linked countries that feared Soviet expansion. NATO did not end disagreements, but it made members partners in planning for shared security and defending one another if necessary.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 PART 2, QUESTIONS: How did the Atlantic Charter's ideas about land-taking and self-government show that the United States and Britain had common goals?

2 What did member nations agree to do through the United Nations, and how did that agreement help establish cooperation?

3 Use the dates in the passage to explain why the signing of the United Nations Charter happened before World War II ended.

4 How did NATO's collective-defense promise turn its member countries into allies during the Cold War?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

PART 3, YOUR TURN: A group of countries worries that a powerful neighbor may threaten one of them. Write three sentences proposing an agreement that could make the countries allies. State a shared promise, tell how members will work together, and explain why the agreement builds an alliance.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

PART 1, READ AND MARK: Write 1 beside *Atlantic Charter*, 2 beside the sentence beginning *The charter established the United Nations*, and 3 beside the first use of *NATO*, then underline the words that tell how each one connected countries as allies. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	PART 2, QUESTIONS: How did the Atlantic Charter's ideas about land-taking and self-government show that the United States and Britain had common goals?	Both leaders opposed taking land from other nations and supported people choosing their own governments. These shared ideas gave the two countries common goals.
2	What did member nations agree to do through the United Nations, and how did that agreement help establish cooperation?	They agreed to discuss problems and seek peaceful solutions. Meeting and making decisions together gave countries a way to cooperate.
3	Use the dates in the passage to explain why the signing of the United Nations Charter happened before World War II ended.	The charter was signed on June 26, 1945. World War II ended in September 1945, so the signing came first.
4	How did NATO's collective-defense promise turn its member countries into allies during the Cold War?	NATO members promised that an attack on one member would be treated as an attack on all. This made them partners in shared security and defense.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The countries will promise to meet quickly if any member faces a threat. Their leaders will discuss the problem and decide together how to provide food, supplies, or defense. This agreement makes them allies because each country knows the others will cooperate for shared security.

Accept equivalent descriptions of shared goals, peaceful cooperation, and collective defense when they match the passage. For the open task, accept any realistic agreement that includes a shared promise, a method for cooperation, and a clear explanation of how it creates allies.