

Social Studies Exemplary Text Student Handout

For there is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

Jobs for those who can work.

Security for those who need it.

The ending of special privilege for the few.

The preservation of civil liberties for all.

The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

These are the simple, basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement. As examples:

We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.

We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call.



A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my Budget Message I shall recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program; and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants-everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. "State of the Union Address." (1941)



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Teacher introduces the text with minimal commentary and students read it independently. Teacher then reads passage aloud. Give a brief definition to words students would likely not be able to define from context (underlined in text). Teacher guides the students through a series of textdependent questions. Complete the performance task as a cumulative evaluation of the closereading.

Text-Dependent Questions

- Does Roosevelt feel that the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy are mysterious?
- 2. What are two of the basic things Roosevelt says are expected by people of their political and economic systems?
- 3. What are two of the examples he gives as subjects that call for immediate improvement?
- 4. What does Roosevelt say will be the result of Congress maintaining these principles?
- 5. What are the four freedoms that Roosevelt describes at the end of the passage? Do you agree that they are essential? Why or why not?

Performance Tasks for Informational Texts

Compare and contrast the" freedoms" from Roosevelt's *State of the Union Address* and Hand's I Am an *American Day Address*. Explain which details were included in each and why each author chose to emphasize his respective versions. [RH.9-10.6]



LEARN MORE. EARN MORE.

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