Question 1 — Document-Based Question (DBQ)

Analyze views concerning immigration to Europe in the second half of the twentieth century and explain how these views changed.

BASIC CORE — 1 point each to a total of 6 points

1. Provides an appropriate, explicitly stated thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question. Thesis must not simply restate the question.
   The thesis must addresses at least two views of immigration and at least make an acknowledgment of change over time.

2. Discusses a majority of the documents individually and specifically.
   The essay must discuss at least seven documents — even if used incorrectly — by reference to anything in the box. For an essay to earn credit for this point, it cannot reference documents collectively (e.g., “Documents 2, 3 and 6 suggest …”) unless they are then discussed individually.

3. Demonstrates understanding of the basic meaning of a majority of the documents.
   The essay may not significantly misinterpret more than 1 document. A major misinterpretation is an incorrect analysis or one that leads to an inaccurate grouping. This point cannot be earned if the essay did not earn point 2 (discusses at least seven documents).

4. Supports the thesis with appropriate interpretations of a majority of the documents.
   The essay must use at least seven documents correctly, and the documents used in the body of the essay must provide support for the thesis. This point cannot be earned if no credit was awarded for point 1 (appropriate thesis).

5. Analyzes point of view or bias in at least three of the documents.
   Look for an explanation as to the “why” for the point of view; hence look for catchwords (because, due to, therefore, etc.).

6. Analyzes documents by explicitly organizing them in at least three appropriate groups.
   A group must have at least two documents. If one document out of a group of two is incorrect, there no longer is a group. Some possible valid groupings include the following:
   
   - Hostile views of politicians or political parties: documents 2, 9
   - Positive views of politicians or political parties: documents 6, 7, 12
   - Positive views of immigrants themselves: documents 1, 5, 11
   - Justice, equality, liberty, human rights: documents 6, 8, 12
   - Ambivalent or negative views of immigrants, being in exile, racism/hatred: documents 1, 4, 5, 8, 10
   - Cultural differences acknowledged or decried: documents 4, 5, 7, 8
Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

EXPANDED CORE: 0–3 points to a total of 9 points

Expands beyond the basic core points 1 through 6 outlined above. The basic score of 6 must be achieved before a student can earn expanded core points. Credit awarded in the expanded core should be based on holistic assessment of the essay. Factors to consider in holistic assessment may include the following:

- Presents a clear, analytical and comprehensive thesis.
- Uses eight or more documents.
- Uses the documents persuasively as evidence.
- Shows understanding of nuances of the documents.
- Analyzes point of view or bias in at least four documents.
- Analyzes the documents in additional ways (e.g., develops more groupings).
- Brings in relevant outside information.
By the end of 1945, World War II had left the majority of Europe scarred in destruction and destitution. Left to rebuild what was lost, many European governments, like the British and French, opened their doors to immigration, suffering from population decline and labor shortages from the war. Combined with the effects of decolonization, the conditions and atmosphere of Europe exchanged in many immigrants seeking for new and better opportunities. However, despite their obvious economic benefits as foreign workers, foreigners and immigrants were initially met with a great degree of hostility, racism, and xenophobia. Remnants of the imperialism—namely that of feeling superior to foreigners (Kipling’s “White Man’s Burden” and Social Darwinism) fueled a great deal of this animosity, although by the turn of the 21st century, people were becoming a great deal more welcoming as many recognized the political and economic benefits of immigrants, eventually even welcoming many as their own.

The general trend seen during the mid-20th century was governments were opening their doors to foreign labor to help ease the strains of recovery from a destructive war while a great deal of the people found it hard to accept these foreigners. Document 3, an article from a French business publication, outlines the view that economists and governments seem to share regarding the value of immigrants—that given the nature of their situation, are willing to work flexibly and
pay taxes due to them not receiving many benefits due to their youth. Educational costs would also be cut. However, not all in the government shared such views, as seen in document 2, a speech from Powell, a Conservative Brit Politician, speaking 2 years prior to the document 3. In his speech, Powell denounced the immigration policies of Britain, claiming that too many immigrants would lead to the downfall of the nation as their descendants reject the benefits of the system. It should be noted that as a white British male, living in postwar Britain, Powell would be more likely to speak out of xenophobia and racist inclinations, given the fact that Britain was once the center of the biggest overseas empire in the world. Feelings of white superiority and imperialism would certainly be present just after the war, and many have in heard Powell's judgement. However, for the most part, even somewhat isolated, Sweden welcomed the influx of immigrants, as seen in document 7, a radio address from Swedish Prime Minister Palme, dated 1985. In the address, Palme urges the people to welcome immigrants, citing the international nature of the age and the advantages of isolationism.

It should be noted, that the address was given approx. 20 years after document 2 and 3, and came from a nation that sits isolated from the continent and was not particularly devastated by war, unlike France or Germany. On the same note, it gives insight as to how even nations without huge shortages.
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at labor recognized the benefits of immigrants. Not all governments were like this, even as late as 1993 in Austria, as seen in document 9. Document 9 shows the desire to stem the inflow of immigration and establish regulation and monitoring of foreign workers. Doc 9 may have been a reaction to the troubles predicted in doc 2 by Powell, although by the mid to late 90s, the people had become more welcoming towards immigrants.

The general trend seen in the people of nations welcoming immigration was that of suspicion and animosity, although this slowly changed and turned by the 21st century. Initially, immigrants were seen as inferior and even inhuman by some, as witnessed in document 1, which describes the experiences of a Guyanese immigrant in Britain, working in a hospital. In it, the woman describes how black women were given the "roughest jobs" and were not viewed as completely human by some (doc 1). Although working in a field that required a great deal of stimulus and labor (under Britain's newly formed NHS), as an immigrant, the woman was not viewed as valuable human. The situation was little different in France or Germany, as witnessed in document 4, which described the experiences of an Algerian-born French teenager, who claimed that although he was French, his peers avoided him due to the "peasant" mentality (doc 4). This just shows that even the more host that one is a foreign born lead to a degree of animosity.
The experience of genuine foreigners was no different, if not more extreme. Document 5 describes the experience of a Thai migrant in Germany, who, despite enjoying the benefits of Germany, felt isolated and looked down upon (doc 5). This sentiment is echoed by an Algerian immigrant in France, as described in document 8, claiming she fled Algeria to France, seeking political asylum but was rejected and thus labelled an exile, having no place in Algeria nor France (doc 8). Some political parties utilized this sentiment among immigrants to further advance their own agendas, as witnessed in document 6. Doc 6 shows the propaganda piece of the Tory party in Britain, denouncing the Labour party, claiming they segregate Blacks whereas the Tories promote equality and reward (doc 6). Whether or not this is true, it shows that people began realizing the untapped political potential of rallying immigrants as a political issue. It should be noted that the Conservative party that the piece is written for, did not promote equality and overcome social inequality, but to draw in immigrant support for the Conservative party for political reasons, which shows a stark contrast to the views stated 20 years prior in doc 2. This realization of the benefits of immigrant in society, by the late 90's, many immigrants had been assimilated into many of the European nations, who
had thus, by then, recognized the importance and value of immigrants. In addition, much of the views on white superiority and xenophobia had died down, further began pushing to protect the rights and value of immigrants, as witnessed in Document 12, on a report on EU report on human rights, dated 1999. The report acknowledged that it was in the best interest of the EU to protect the rights of immigrants, showing that governments were less interested in exploiting the value of immigrants and instead protect them as human beings. Many immigrants integrated themselves into society, even being accepted on a national scale, hence their presence as players in France's winning national soccer team, circa 1998 (doc 11). Although many immigrants still felt isolated and homeless, as seen in doc 10, other sources like doc 11 and 12 show that immigrants had, for the most part, been accepted on a national scale.

By the 21st century, much of the animosity toward immigrants had worn off. Governments and people both saw the value in the presence of foreign workers and combined with the dying out of old imperialistic sentiments, helped welcome immigrants into European society.
The second half of the twentieth century witnessed an enormous variety of views concerning immigration to Europe. These views, and their dramatic changes, are evident in the 12 documents from that time period.

Documents 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12 all provide some examples of views for immigration to Europe, or at least provide some of the positive elements associated with it. In Doc 5, we get the point-of-view of a 1970 French business publication. It states: "Immigration is therefore beneficial to the French economy," and rationalizes that "since they are young, the immigrants often pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits." So from an economic standpoint, immigration must have seemed "good" in 1970 France. Now, when looking from the point-of-view of a Thai immigrant woman living in Germany at the same time period (1970), we get a whole new perspective. She states, in Doc 5, that she does not miss the bureaucracy in Thailand or the transportation system. In Doc 6, we see an advertisement for the British Tory/Conservative party, clearly made to win over more votes (contains a bias). In that document, they state: "Labour says he's black. Tories say he's British." Their overwhelming message
is that Blacks (immigrants) and whites are equal and that they do not see any reason to oppose them.

In Doc 7, the Swedish Prime Minister states "Walls mean isolation and retrogression. Developments are bringing people closer to one another..." 

Internationalism is "becoming a part of our everyday life. In that respect Sweden's immigrants can be said to mark the beginning of a new era. They want to become part of our community." She obviously embraces immigrants coming to Sweden in her 1985 Christmas radio address to the nation.

In Doc 11 we can see that in 1998 at least half of the French national soccer team is made up of immigrants/non-whites. The French view of immigrants must have improved after the team won the World Cup. Doc 12 shows that in 1999, the European Union is clearly for immigration as "any state's diversity is one of the foundations on which the European Union has been built."

Docs 2, 5 (gives both views), 9, and 10 all display views against, or reasons to oppose, immigration to Europe. In Doc 2, Enoch Powell speaks out against immigration for the Conservative party in 1968. He comments on immigration stating...
"We must be mad, literally mad" and states that the nation is "keeping up its own funeral pyre". In Doc 5, again from the point-of-view of the Irish Immigrant Woman, she states "I miss their food and their way of life". She clearly shows that socially, immigration can be hard. In Doc 9, the "Australian Freedom Party" clearly states that they oppose immigration in 1993, until "housing shortage has been resolved, and until unemployment goes down to 5%". From the point-of-view of a Chinese business man in 1995, immigrating to Europe for business is utterly not worth it (Doc 6).

These views have undergone a lot of change over the years in the second half of the 20th century. A prime example is white British nurse being surprised Blacks have red blood in 1950 (Doc 1), compared to Blacks being viewed as equals in 1970s (Doc 6); we can see that people would more readily accept immigrants when they realize that they are not that different. Another striking example is the British Conservative party's radical change of views on immigration from 1968 to the later 1970s. In 1968, they clearly see immigration as evil (Doc 2), where as in 1970s they embrace immigration (Doc 6). Another sharp contrast is the social exclusion of
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"spied-noir" teenager goes through in 1972 (Doc 4), compared to the extremely changed view of immigrants being national heroes in 1998 (Doc 11), after winning World Cup.

Views concerning immigration to Europe encountered change over the second half of the 20th century. These views range from for it to against it in the 12 documents.
After World War I, the number of immigrants that flowed to Europe dramatically increased. However, many of these immigrants were unhappy in Europe because they experienced racism, religious intolerance, and discrimination. Not only were immigrants treated differently by citizens, but governments also discriminated against immigrants. Although racist attitudes and open discrimination slowly diminished throughout the twentieth century, governments continued to discriminate against minorities.

During the late 1960s, the Conservative Party in Great Britain posed an anti-immigration policy. The author of document two, Brian Patten, states that Britain is deflected in keeping up its own precedents and is filled with a "frightening" feeling. Although the members are not sincere on why they are against immigration, we can infer that his ideas reflect his personal prejudices and racist attitudes towards immigrants. Therefore, it is clear that there is an atmosphere of racism and anti-immigration in Great Britain, and probably Europe.

However, Plummer & in the opinion of Clement 2 because it says that the British Conservative party believes in immigration. However, it is clear-
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Document One Another the ideas of discrimination in Great Britain. Although it was written in the 1950s, it is clear that the author was forced to leave Gypsies and arrive in Britain.

"... it was a way of getting out of anywhere.

The woman discusses the bad condition of Black women in Gypsies and the unit. Black women were seen as the blacks. She says,

"the Black women were given the hardest jobs... a white woman found it was easier than
and (in black nurse) blood was red." Thus, the

women leaving Britain was the best choice in an equally bad situation. Hence, it is unclear whether the women suffered discrimination in England, but the evidence clearly indicates discrimination by Europeans and European countries.

Document 2 often the economic side of immigration in the past years. The author states that immigration serves "affluence" to the European economy. However, it still demonstrates...
open racism became the French economy.

hand see as education wars, emptying the immigrants not or do not need to receive

on education story. Furthermore, the French are getting more racism, promoting inequality. In addition, the culture

screws that immigrants often pay more in taxes than they receive. Benefit. Two years later, Jean-Jacques Berlin organizes racism on a lesser

level in document 4. "Because I was a piece of

my teacher said to my mother that I was an

imbecile. She said that reading me to school was

just a waste of time." Therefore, the immigrants

in France, Switzerland, and Germany

also experienced racism. "Their accent (German) or

their smiles and they look usually on children and

on Asian people." Therefore, from 1920 - 1970s,

immigrants in France, Switzerland, and Germany

were subjected to racism on a society with lower

economic levels.

However, conditions improved for some immigrants

in certain nations during the 1950s and 1960s.

During their demonstrations, the Swedish

open to immigration and that it will have

a positive influence on society." "Well, near

Deportation and Repression. Developments on bringing

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people closer to one another. Concept means positive stimulation.” However, Poin’s speech is not entirely optimistic. He warns that “contact will bring “difficulties.” Nevertheless, Poin’s speech is overall encouraging and refers to Immigration becoming an issue in internationalism and the idea that immigrants want to become part of the Swedish community.

Document 8 demonstrates that French speeches to excepting “exiles” or people claiming political asylum. Although the women may not consider themselves French, it is important to note that the French government is not ready to except Algerian exiles. Thus, the 1972 marks a dramatic change in the French government and society's attitude toward immigrants.

Documents 11 and 12 further the idea of European exceptions of immigrants. Document 11 registers a victory of activists from different ethnic backgrounds who have successfully won the herpes cup in 1999. This demonstrates that Europeans are exceptions and play well with immigrants and are not openly racist. Document 12 states that the EU is being an immigrant
and diversity. Thus, the EU is accepting

However, the EU continued to struggle with
government policies, while document 10
shows unhappiness among Chinese immigrants.

However, document 2 does not necessarily
point to the issue that the immigrants
experience racism.

Hence, Europe has experienced a persistent
change in their point of view towards
immigrants. In the 20th century, political
paternalism, people on the right insisted
Europeans have more resistance, but became more
open in the late 20th century, conditions
so better today, but there are still traces of
racism in Europe.
Question 1

Sample: 1A
Score: 9

The essay has a clearly stated thesis in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph. It discusses all 12 documents and does not misinterpret any document. Three strong point-of-view references are developed (for documents 2, 6 and 7), as well as a weaker, but acceptable, reference for document 9. The documents are organized into three major thematic groups (governments seeking to attract foreign labor, popular “suspicion and animosity” against immigrants, and assimilation of immigrants into the host nations). The essay earned all 6 points in the core and all 3 points in the expanded core because it demonstrates superior analytical skills and shows an understanding of subtle shifts in European attitudes toward immigrants; in addition, its analysis of point of view is stronger than that of essays that scored in the 7–8 range.

Sample: 1B
Score: 5

The essay has a minimally acceptable, simplistic thesis in the concluding paragraph. It addresses 11 of the 12 documents (document 8 is not addressed) and uses these 11 documents in support of the main argument. There are no major misinterpretations of documents. The documents are organized in three major thematic groups (views in support of migration, views critical of migration, and a third group illustrating, through pairings of individual documents, how European views about immigration have change over time). The essay contains barely acceptable analysis of point of view for documents 5 and 11, but that did not suffice to earn the core point for point of view. Although the essay makes frequent references to individual documents being written “from the point-of-view of,” these generally do not amount to acceptable analysis of point of view. The lack of sufficient analysis prevented the essay from earning a score higher than 5.

Sample: 1C
Score: 1

The essay’s attempted thesis is simplistic and partially erroneous. The essay discusses all 12 documents. Three documents (documents 1, 3, 5) are misinterpreted. The essay does not contain three solid examples of point-of-view analysis, and the documents are not explicitly organized into three thematic groups. The bulk of the essay deals with the documents individually and in separate paragraphs. The attempted grouping of documents 3, 4 and 5 does not hold because of the interpretive errors with documents 3 and 5. The essay thus meets only one requirement of the basic core — it discusses at least seven documents.