

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 4

Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that compares and contrasts the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.
- Develops the thesis with substantial, relevant historical information.
- Provides effective analysis of the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson; treatment may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a partially developed thesis that compares and contrasts the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information.
- Provides some analysis of the foreign policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, but treatment may be uneven.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

The 2–4 Essay

- Contains an unfocused or limited thesis or one that simply paraphrases the question.
- Provides minimal relevant information or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May address the question only partially, with limited or no analysis.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply restates the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized and/or written so poorly that it inhibits understanding.

The — Essay

- Is completely off topic or blank.

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Question 4 (continued)

Information Sheet

The beginning of the twentieth century saw a new era in world politics. The cornerstone of what Henry Luce would later dub “The American Century” having been laid with the Spanish–American War in 1898, the United States stood ready to play a more active part in shaping world affairs. Although this shift in the nation’s approach to the conduct of diplomacy had begun before 1898, it was only in the early twentieth century that the nation’s policymakers assumed the new responsibility of helping orchestrate international affairs.

Between 1901 and 1920, the United States increasingly intervened in the affairs of other nations. The presidents during this period, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, despite differences in background and temperament, held similar views regarding the redemptive nature of United States values and the nation’s obligation to further Western civilization. Each subscribed to the notion that political advancement and economic progress were two sides of the same coin, that democracy and republicanism were corollaries of free trade. All three championed policies that, in their estimation, furthered both.

If their opinions and actions were similar, their effect on long-term policymaking was not. The administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson bookend the Progressive Era. They established the key principles that would animate United States foreign policy for the remainder of the century and beyond.

Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were both Progressives, and their domestic proclivities colored their approach to foreign affairs. Both men promoted federal intervention in the nation’s economy to free Americans from the subjugation of big business. This penchant for activism shaped their statecraft as well. Each man willingly deployed United States power to free the people of other nations from what he saw as despotism and enslavement.

They believed in the centrality of decisive leadership in foreign affairs. As a result, both were impatient with Congress’s role in dealings with other countries. Throughout their tenures, each man worked to minimize the legislature’s capacity to impact events. So, too, did they work to minimize the role of the State Department, marginalizing it by relying on friends and personal contacts rather than professional diplomats whenever possible. Among the consequences of this point of view was the establishment of precedents that would accelerate the evolution of the imperial presidency.

Despite their push to expand presidential prerogatives in the conduct of foreign affairs, both men understood that there were constraints regarding what they could do and limits on what they could achieve. Roosevelt and Wilson understood that the public’s enthusiasm for empire was past, and, with rare exceptions, neither added substantially to United States territory. Though each understood the public’s aversion to foreign entanglements, they differed in their willingness to test the boundaries of that dislike. And, even though an arrogance of power generally marked their undertakings in Latin America and the Caribbean basin, they appreciated the checks on the ability of the United States to influence developments in Asia and drew back from that region.

Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson shared a desire to move the United States into the mainstream of world power but chose different means to do so. The more pragmatic of the two, Roosevelt was less ambitious than Wilson and, in many ways, the more successful. He saw the United States as a global adjudicator, whereas Wilson hoped to remake the world in the image of the United States.

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Question 4 (continued)

Each of these men can be seen as transformative leaders. But of the two, Woodrow Wilson towers over United States foreign policy. Wilson was certain of his and the nation's destiny. Sure that American values were both unique and universal, he thus believed no conflict existed between pushing the nation's ideals and furthering its self-interests. The fate of his grandest initiatives aside, the term "Wilsonian" is firmly ensconced in the lexicon of United States foreign policy. This term conjures notions of anti-imperialism, self-determination, and the obligation of nations to act in concert in order to ensure peace and spread democracy.

Notwithstanding their many accomplishments, these two presidents left a mixed legacy. In Latin America, their confidence in the providential nature of United States initiatives translated into a high-handedness that tarnished how the United States was, and still is, seen in the region. Although a degree of United States dominance in the region was an unavoidable reality, efforts to "Americanize" Latin America and to make it secure for United States investment created economic instability and retarded the development of representative government.

With respect to Europe, the First World War accelerated the transformation of the global role of the United States, and Woodrow Wilson deserves much of the credit. Yet President Wilson's hopes for "a peace without victory" collapsed when the 1919 Treaty of Versailles was rejected by the U.S. Senate. His vision for a peaceful future based on the Fourteen Points did not become reality.

Significant Events and Individuals
Associated with the Foreign Policies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson

Events and Terms Associated with Theodore Roosevelt

Algeciras Conference (1906)	gentlemen's agreement (1907)	Platt Amendment (1901)
American China Development Company	Great White Fleet (1907)	Rio de Janeiro Conference (1906)
annexation of Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico	Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty (1903)	Roosevelt Corollary (1905)
annexation of the Philippines	Hay–Pauncefote Treaty (1901)	Root–Takahira Agreement (1908)
anti-imperialists	insular cases (1901–1903)	Russo–Japanese War (1904–1905)
arbitration treaties (Asia/Latin America)	Manchuria	Second Hague Conference (1907)
Article 231 (1919)	Mexican Revolution (1910)	Spanish–American War (1898)
big stick diplomacy	Monroe Doctrine (1823)	Taft–Katsura memo (1905)
Boxer Rebellion (1900)	Nicaraguan intervention (1911)	Treaty of Paris (1898)
China	Nobel Peace Prize (Roosevelt, 1906)	Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)
China Consortium (1909)	Open Door Notes	Venezuelan crisis (1905)
Cuba	Panama Canal (1904–1914)	
dollar diplomacy		

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Question 4 (continued)

Events and Terms Associated with Woodrow Wilson

Allies, the	Gore–McLemore Resolution (1915)	Pershing expedition (1916)
American Expeditionary Force (1917)	Haitian intervention (1911, 1916)	preparedness (1916)
Armistice (1918)	House–Grey memorandum (1916)	Provisional Government, Russia (1917)
Article X of the League of Nations Covenant	irreconcilables	Red Scare (1919–1920)
“association of nations” (1916)	Lansing–Ishi Agreement (1917)	Russian Revolution (1917)
Belleau Woods (1918)	League of Nations	Sarajevo (1914)
Black Hand	League to Enforce Peace (1916)	strong and weak reservationists
“blank check” (1914)	Liberty Leagues	submarine crisis (1915)
Bryan–Chamorro Treaty (1914)	<i>Lusitania</i> (1915)	Sussex Pledge (1916)
Central Powers	“make the world safe for democracy”	Tampico incident (1914)
Château-Thierry, battle of (1918)	Meuse–Argonne Offensive (1918)	Treaty of Versailles (1919)
Columbus, New Mexico, raid on (1916)	National Defense Act (1916)	Twenty-One Demands, made by Japan on China (1915)
Committee on Public Information (1917)	National Security League (1915)	Underwood–Simmons tariff (1913)
“community of power” (1917)	October Revolution (1917)	unlimited submarine warfare (1917)
Dominican intervention (1916)	pan-American mediation (1917)	Vera Cruz, occupation of (1914)
Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917)	“peace without victory” (1917)	Virgin Islands (1916)
Fourteen Points (1917)		“war to end all wars”
		Weimar Republic
		Zimmerman telegram (1917)

Individuals

Aguinaldo, Emilio	Hughes, Charles Evans	Spring-Rice, Cecil
Beveridge, Albert	Kerensky, Alexander	Taft, William Howard
Bryan, William Jennings	Knox, Philander	Trotsky, Leon
Bullitt, William C.	Lansing, Robert	Twain, Mark (Samuel Clemens)
Bunau-Varilla, Philippe	Lenin, Vladimir	Villa, Pancho
Carranza, Venustiano	Lloyd George, David	Von Sternberg, Speck
Clemenceau, Georges	Lodge, Henry Cabot	Wilhelm II, emperor of Germany (Kaiser Wilhelm)
Creel, George	Madero, Francisco	Zapata, Emiliano
Edward VII, king of England	McKinley, William	
Franz Ferdinand, archduke of Austria	Nicholas II, tsar of Russia	
Franz Joseph I, emperor of Austria	Orlando, Vittorio	
Harding, Warren	Palmer, A. Mitchell	
Hay, John	Pershing, John	
House, Edward	Porfirio Díaz, José de la Cruz	
Huerta, Victoriano	Princip, Gavrillo	
	Reed, John	
	Root, Elihu	

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one (4) or 5
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The presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson both featured significant foreign policies. Although Roosevelt was more imperialist ^{through policies such as the Roosevelt Corollary} and actually featured more direct involvement ^{in places such as Cuba} while Wilson was more idealist and didn't achieve the most significant part of his foreign policy, the America's entry into the League of Nations, both presidents were determined in asserting American influence as a world power in international affairs.

Theodore Roosevelt, primarily known for his progressive policies, was also an imperialist. For example, he tried to secure American possession of a canal in Central America to help connect sea routes ~~in~~ between the East and West coasts. When the Colombian government refused to grant America the right to build a canal, Roosevelt supported a revolution in Columbia that led to the creation of Panama, whose government readily allowed America to start constructing the Panama Canal. Roosevelt was also active in Cuba, who had recently received independence from Spain. The Platt Amendment ~~allowed the United States to interfere~~ limited Cuba's self-government ~~and~~ for American interests. Roosevelt ~~also~~ introduced the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that Americans ~~could~~ interfere in the domestic ~~politic~~ affairs of Latin American nations to "preserve" their stability." Wilson wasn't nearly as active in Latin America, his main interactions with them being conflicts with the Mexican Huerta government and annexing Puerto Rico.

Meanwhile, Wilson was more ~~active~~ ^{on} interactive with European nations, partly due to the outbreak of the First World War. ~~Wilson envisioned a new~~ America, after initially attempting to remain neutral (with "he kept us out of the war" being a rallying cry that supported Wilson's reelection), joined ~~the~~ World War I following German aggression in submarine warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram. Wilson envisioned a new world order in which international disputes could be peacefully solved, a League of Nations to arbitrate disputes existed, and America was a central part of ~~the~~ global peace. These ideals were expressed in Wilson's Fourteen Points, which advocated free trade, open sea, open treaties, colonial dispute mediation, and the creation of the League of Nations. Roosevelt was not as idealistic, instead focusing on imperialistic goals in the Western Hemisphere, ~~and~~ ^{occasionally} ~~conflicting~~ ^{with} European powers.

Despite significant differences between Roosevelt's and Wilson's policies, both presidents ~~shared~~ shared some ~~similarities in~~ ideological similarities. Both were intent on establishing America as a world power,

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one ④ or 5
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4A

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Roosevelt as an imperialist nation and Wilson as an international arbiter of peace. Both presidents were significantly distant from isolationism advocated by Washington's Farewell Address and various significant national figures after ward. Both acted on ^{in his} progressive beliefs, ~~Roosevelt~~ ^{employed} for the prosperity of. Both had similar goals in mind; they just ~~took~~ ^{employed} different methods to achieve them. Ultimately, Roosevelt experienced more success ~~in implementing~~.

Ultimately, Roosevelt experienced more success in implementing his foreign policy, since Wilson's proposal for the Treaty of Versailles proved too interventionist ^{and was rejected} for isolationist sentiments. ^{each} Roosevelt and Wilson each took different steps in establishing American influence on the world scene and ^{each} met different success, but each had a similar intent ~~behind~~ ^{his} behind ~~their~~ actions.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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Both Theodore Roosevelt ~~and~~ and Woodrow Wilson had ~~similar~~ a similar goal of increasing US economic power and overall strength, often through foreign intervention. However, both also had often radically different methods. Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy focused on economic gain through foreign involvement, as well as a gain in power and notability through imperialistic ventures, while Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy focused almost entirely on WWI and his League of Nations ~~dreams~~, ~~economic gain~~, and for the most part ~~focused on maintaining alliances~~ ~~focused on maintaining alliances~~ with European nations: Britain, France, and Spain, while promoting ~~to extend US power overseas outside of economic potential~~ his "League of Nations" and international alliance and peace.

Theodore Roosevelt had an aggressive foreign policy, very much contrasting former presidents. His influence in Latin America, in particular - his building of the Panama canal, and the US's purchase of the land, was gained through encouraging a rebellion in Panama, and using military force to protect the Panamanians - and secure the land. Later, the ^{Spanish} - American war over the mistreatment of Cuba left the US with the Philippines. The US being in possession of the Philippines, as a colony, ~~successfully~~ ~~secured the~~ ~~attained the~~ was America's first venture into the imperialistic nature of the European powers. Roosevelt also extended ^{further} influence into Latin America through the "Roosevelt Corollary", an addition to the Monroe doctrine. Furthermore, Roosevelt also extended influence into Asia - specifically, Japan and China, as well as the Philippines. Roosevelt first proposed China's open door plan - promoting free trade - although it was never fully accepted by

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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many international powers. He also established close relations with Japan, although these relations were often tense. When anti-Japanese sentiments rose in the US, resulting in immigration restrictions and segregated schools, Roosevelt issued the Gentleman's agreement to quell hostilities. Roosevelt also ~~was~~ ordered, in a show of the US's naval power, for the US navy to tour around the world. Roosevelt greatly increased military proficiency, and established naval bases worldwide - including Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Roosevelt's foreign policy was centered mainly around economic gain and improved military proficiency. Despite being ostentatious at times, Roosevelt maintained reasonably friendly ^{international} relations.

Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy was heavily influenced by his decision to enter WWI. Wilson was less concerned with economic ventures or promoting military power, and focused more on ~~spread~~ pushing international alliances and international peace. Wilson was, arguably, an idealist - his dream of the League of Nations colored a large amount of his foreign policy, and his desire for international alliance was one of the deciding factors in the US entering WWI. After the war, the League of Nations was created - however, Congress rejected it, and the US never joined the league. ~~in the~~ Overall, the league of Nations had little effect on global alliances, and possessed little - if any - power.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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4B

3 of 3

Roosevelt's foreign policy was often aggressive and ~~was~~ bold, while Wilson's ~~was~~ ~~more~~ was focused on peaceful relations. However, both Roosevelt and Wilson had a common goal of furthering US international influence and forming international alliances, which both (to an extent) accomplished.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one (4) or 5
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Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson are well-known presidents of the United States. Their foreign policies are different since they came from different parties. But in some aspect, their policies have the same interest and point.

Theodore Roosevelt, ^{who} came from political family, form his foreign policy more political. He followed and extended the Morion Doctrine, and suggested that America should be an independent continent. Springs and wars in America should be solved by American himself, not by European or other people. His idea showed ~~that~~ people of American's ~~idea~~ conception of independence and ~~is easy~~ is welcomed by congress and citizens.

Woodrow Wilson, ~~the~~ however, ~~was~~ came from university. Thus, his ~~the~~ policy seems to be ideal ~~and~~. He suggested that all countries of world should help each other. UN ~~form~~ ~~a~~ was borned from this idea. Springs and wars world wide should be solved by other countries. His policy ~~is~~ is ~~much~~ too ~~much~~ ideal ~~and~~ that is not welcomed by the congress and people.

One point ~~is~~, however, I ~~the~~ believe their policies ~~are~~ have some similar aspects. Firstly, they ~~the~~ both believe United States should ally with other country, both ~~are~~ different from points of J. Washington that United States should be alone. Secondly, those two policies ~~are~~ all ~~the~~ help United States set up status, one in America one in the World. Thirdly, those are both ~~the~~ good for citizens.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

4C
2.02

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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At the beginning of 20th century, United States has already become the most powerful country in the world. Both two policies serve to make the future of the country better and brighter.

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2011 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 4

Sample: 4A

Score: 7

This essay's thesis compares and contrasts the foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. It offers some relevant information to support that thesis (Roosevelt: "progressive policies," Panama, Platt Amendment, Roosevelt Corollary; Wilson: Mexico, Huerta, "he kept us out of the war," Zimmerman Telegram, Fourteen Points, Treaty of Versailles rejected). It has some good analysis of the information provided for Roosevelt as an imperialist and Wilson as an idealist. The analysis that both men shared "ideological [*sic*] similarities" in seeking to establish "America as a world power" and that both "were significantly distant from [the] isolationism advocated by Washington in his Farewell Address" but "employed different methods to achieve them" is quite good. The essay is acceptably organized and written, but its greater depth of analysis regarding Roosevelt than regarding Wilson prevents it from rising above a score of 7.

Sample: 4B

Score: 4

The essay addresses the question with an unfocused thesis. The treatment of the Panama Canal is good, but the essay erroneously claims that the Spanish–American War, the inauguration of the Open Door policy, and the establishment of the naval base at Pearl Harbor occurred during Roosevelt's presidency. The reference to the Roosevelt Corollary is undeveloped. The essay is unbalanced, presenting limited relevant information on Wilson's foreign policy, especially the League of Nations. These flaws prevented the essay from being scored higher than a 4.

Sample: 4C

Score: 1

This essay is acceptably organized and written, contains a thesis, and offers some evidence to support its assertions. These elements notwithstanding, it remains an ineffective response to the question. The thesis, found in the first paragraph, is vague. The essay is bereft of analysis, and apart from referring to the Monroe Doctrine and George Washington (with errors in both names), the evidence it contains is general. The essay reflects a misunderstanding of the time period, but its structure and limited content were enough to keep it from receiving a score of 0.