



AP[®] United States History 2002 Sample Student Responses

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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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During the 1st 50 years of the 20th century, the U.S. got involved in 2 major world wars. Each war however had a very different effect on our foreign policy for the years following it. WWI scared ~~the~~ the U.S. and ~~sent~~ sent the nation into a state of isolationism and a desire to stay out of European conflicts. WWII on the other hand sent the US into the Cold War, a war of threats, and major involvement in Europe as well the rest of the world.

After a year of fighting in ~~the~~ Euro during the 1st world war, the U.S. accepted Germany's surrender & wanted to get out of Euro affairs for good. ~~The~~ Congress ~~rejected~~ rejected the Versailles treaty & Wilson's ~~League~~ League of Nations because they felt it put too much of a ~~responsibility~~ respon- on Amer to get involved in future conflicts. They made a deal w/ Fr & Eng to cut down weapons of war to avoid future tragedies like ~~the~~ "the Great War". The U.S. signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact trying to outlaw future wars in hopes that all problems could be solved through arbitration.

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While the Dawes Act helped Germany pay her war debts to Fr & Eng, it was also a way that the U.S. helped herself avoid entanglement in ~~the~~ another European conflict less than 10 years after the 1st one ended. The act also helped the U.S. by indirectly allowing Eng & France ~~to~~ to receive the funds to pay their war debts to the United States.

Trying to stay isolationist proved a futile however when the Jap. bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941 & Pres. Roos. declared war. WWII raged on for 4 more years in Euro, N. Africa and the far east. When it finally ended, the U.S. knew she had to stay involved in world affairs or WWII was inevitable. The end of the war and the invention & use of the atomic bomb ~~pushed~~ ^{pushed} the U.S. into the cold war w/ the communist USSR. Instead of pulling out and leaving Euro to try to reconstruct herself, the U.S. sent aid such as the Marshall plan to rebuild Euro & the Truman Doct to aid the Balkin economy so they didn't fall to

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Communism. The US also sent
ambassadors to the U.N as Wilson's
dream of a world court was realized.
The United States ~~also~~ occupied part
of Germany as the Fascist regime of
Adolf Hitler was broken ~~and~~ and sent
lawyers & advisors to assist in the
Nuremberg ^(SP) trials of Nazis involved w/
death and Jewish prison camps in the Holocaust.
As a new decade began and the cold war
grew deeper, the US along w/ the U.N ~~the~~
assisted S. Korea defend herself against
Communist invasion from China & N. Korea,
~~thus~~ thus establishing the U.S. promise to
fight Communism on all fronts.

At the dawn of the 20th century
the US was emerging as one of the
most powerful nations in the world. The
US approached this power in 2 ways. After
WWI they hid behind their power in
an attempt to stay out of Euro affairs. This
didn't work. After WWI they found the
outlet for their power, the balance between
involving us in -world affairs as well as
protecting homeland investments. The foreign policy
after WWI proved effective & has helped

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At the foundation of our nation, neutrality was our key to a stable government. Over 100 years later, the same principle was in effect after World War I. As time passed, another World War II was started. Although trying to retain the idea of our forefathers, we are sucked into a battle which would change our view of American foreign policy forever. From post-World War I to post-World War II, American foreign policy changed from isolationism to intervention.

At the end of the First World War, Wilson pushed for the League of Nations through the Treaty of Versailles. Congress, however, rejected the treaty because of Article X, which required us to enter every war started against a League Member. Afraid we would never be neutral again, it didn't get signed by the United States and we never joined. ~~We~~ The United States also passed the Immigration Act of 1921 and the Natural Origins Act. These acts limited immigration in order to keep us neutral and to show no sort of favoritism. The Red Scare was also a major factor which resulted in these immigration acts.

Eventually, World War II started. We remained neutral until Pearl Harbor. In order to remain neutral we passed several neutrality acts like 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939. When we ~~are~~ are drawn into the war it marks the end of American isolationism forever. The intervention

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policies of the U.S. after World War II start with the Containment policy. In order to prevent the spread of this form of government, we enacted several plans. The Truman doctrine called for economic and military aid to Turkey and Greece to prevent the spread of communism to further infiltrate Europe. We also The U.S. also adopted the Marshall Plan which gave the undertone of containment in order to protect democracy. The arms race also shows intervention in the case of a war.

One of the major signs of intervention would be the Korean War. ~~starting~~ in Truman's administration and ending in Eisenhower's, the Korean War was fought to contain communism from spreading into South Korea and to try to make Korea entirely a non-communist country. ~~or~~

Our foreign policy in the first half of the 20th century ~~was~~ changed from an isolationist stance to an interventionist stance. The effects of containment would bring the eternity of intervention to life making it impossible to be neutral again.

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The United States foreign policies directly following World War One and World War Two were very different. After World War one we chose to remain very isolationist, but following the Second World War we accepted our role as a world leader and began taking charge.

Following World War I, President Wilson had hoped that the US would follow ~~on~~ his 14 points and decide to join the League of Nations. But Senate opposition led to the defeat of the League and Wilson. The US denied it's ability as a world leader, and went back to a state of isolationism. The presidents of the following decades reinforced this stance by staying away from any foreign involvement, allowing the country to flourish

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economically. Harding's scandal-
ist presidency along with the
threat of communism did
nothing but encourage
isolationism.

However following World
War II our country chose
a very different role. We
chose to enter into the
United Nations. We also allowed
Pershing and his troops to
remain in Japan. The threat
of Communism had grown,
throwing the US into an
arms race with the Soviet
Union known as the Cold
War. The US also played
a major role in Korea
Vietnam. We finally accepted
our role as a world
leader and were now
ready to defend it.

The actions of the
US after World War II
have greatly impacted
our nation's role. Without

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~~those~~ actions we may have
lost our power by trying
to hide from the inevitable.