

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question

How and why did the goals of United States foreign policy change from the end of the First World War (1918) to the end of the Korean War (1953)?

0–9 points

The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that addresses all parts of the question.
- Presents an effective analysis of how and why foreign policy changed; treatment of multiple parts may be somewhat uneven.
- Effectively uses a substantial number of documents.
- Develops the thesis with substantial and relevant outside information.
- 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 thesis that addresses the question; may be partially developed.
- Provides some analysis of how and why foreign policy changed, but treatment of multiple parts may be uneven.
- Effectively uses some documents.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant outside information.
- 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 simply paraphrases the question.
- Deals with the question in a general manner; simplistic, superficial treatment of the subject.
- Merely paraphrases, quotes, or briefly cites documents.
- Contains little outside information or facts with little or no application to the question.
- May have major errors.
- May be poorly organized or written, or both

The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or simply repeats the question.
- Demonstrates an irrelevant or inappropriate response.
- Shows little or no understanding of the documents, or ignores them completely.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized or written so poorly (or both) that it inhibits understanding.

The — Essay

- Is blank.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Arguments and Information

- Overall changes 1918–1953: shift from isolationism/independent internationalism to interventionism and containment due to international events and developments, domestic economic conditions, executive/congressional actions and perceptions, public opinion

Post World War I:

- Wilson’s vision of U.S. internationalism vs. Lodge and isolationists (reservationists and irreconcilables)
- Disillusionment with World War I’s failure to achieve idealistic principles on which entry was based
- Anti-Bolshevism, Red Scare
- Defeat of Treaty of Versailles in United States Senate
- United States failure to join League of Nations or the World Court

1920–1932:

- Isolationism or independent internationalism (because of experience in World War I), “Return to normalcy” of the Gilded Age foreign policy concepts
- Attempts at arms reduction Washington Naval Conference (Five-Power Treaty)
- Four-Power Treaty (abrogates the Anglo-Japanese Treaty)
- Nine-Power Treaty (reaffirms the Open Door policy)
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Desire to collect war debts from Allies (Dawes Plan, Young Plan) and protect United States economy (high tariffs – Fordney-McCumber, Hawley-Smoot)
- Rise of fascism (Italy), Nazism (Germany), militarism (Japan)
- Japanese invasion of Manchuria prompted Stimson Doctrine—did little and Hoover forbade economic sanctions through cooperation with League

1933–1938:

- More internationalist approach by Franklin Roosevelt due to economic and political consideration, but constrained by the Great Depression, isolationist public sentiment, and Congress, 1933–1939
 - Recognition of Soviet Union
 - London Economic Conference
 - Nye Committee investigation (merchants of death)
 - America First Committee
 - Good Neighbor policy (Montevideo Conference)
 - Reciprocal trade agreements
- Increasing aggression by Italy, Japan, and Germany in Europe, Africa, and Asia
 - Congress wanted to maintain neutrality (Neutrality Acts 1935, 1936, 1937)
 - Quarantine speech
 - United States’ position of neutrality in Spanish Civil War
 - Japanese invasion of China prompted reaction from Roosevelt (quarantine speech), but the public thought the speech was too aggressive
 - *Panay* incident

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

1939–1945:

- Government took more internationalist position in response to war in Europe (1939–1941) and naval engagements between United States and Germany in fall 1941
 - Neutrality Act 1939
 - Cash-and-carry
 - The Destroyer Deal
 - Lend–Lease
 - Atlantic Charter (four freedoms)
 - Pearl Harbor attack prompted declaration of war by United States
 - Get Hitler first
- World War II: defeat Axis; plan international cooperation for postwar world
 - Grand Alliance
 - Casablanca Conference (Churchill and Roosevelt)
 - Big Three conferences: Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam
 - Planning for United Nations, Dumbarton Oaks Conference, San Francisco Conference
 - Manhattan Project

1945–1953:

- Onset and expansion of Cold War
 - Soviet/communist control of Eastern Europe
 - Fear of Soviet/communist expansion into Western Europe
 - Arms race between United States and Soviet Union
 - Soviet detonation of atomic bomb
 - Chinese Revolution
- Containment policy (would also help build United States economy through increased defense spending)
 - Truman Doctrine
 - George Kennan
 - Marshall Plan
 - Berlin Airlift
 - NATO
 - NSC-68
 - Arms research and development (atomic and hydrogen bombs)
 - House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), McCarthyism
 - New Look foreign policy
- Invasion of South Korea by North Korea: prompts United Nation (UN) military intervention in the Korean War, 1950–1953
 - Stalemate at end
 - Revealed difficulty of Cold War victory

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Potential Outside Information

5-5-3 ratio	League of Nations
America First Committee	Lend-Lease
Arms Race	Lindbergh, Charles
Article X	London Economic Conference
Atlantic Charter	Manchurian (Mukden) Incident
Atom Bomb	Manhattan Project
Berlin Airlift	Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
Big Three	Marshall Plan
Bretton Woods Agreement	McCarthyism
Cash-and-carry	Merchants of Death
Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)	Montevideo Conference
Chinese Nationalists–Kuomintang (Guomindang)	Munich Agreement (“peace in our time”)
Churchill, Winston	Nazi Party (Germany)
Cold War	Neutrality Acts (1935, 1936, 1937, 1939)
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies	New Look
Containment	Nine-Power Treaty (reasserts principles of the Open Door Policy in China)
Coolidge, Calvin	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
Dawes Plan	Nye Committee hearings
Declaration of Neutrality	Palmer, A. Mitchell
Destroyer for Bases Deal	<i>Panay</i> incident
Disarmament	Pearl Harbor attack
Dumbarton Oaks Conference	Point Four program
Eisenhower, Dwight D. (“I will go to Korea.”)	Potsdam Conference
Fall of China to Communism	Preparedness campaign
Fordney-McCumber Tariff	Quarantine speech
Four-Power Treaty (abrogates Anglo-Japanese Alliance)	Recognition of USSR
Fourteen Points	Red Scare
Good Neighbor policy (Montevideo Conference)	Reservationists
Get Hitler First	Return to normalcy
Grand Alliance	Rosenberg trial
Harding, Warren	Russian Revolution
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	San Francisco Conference
Hoover, Herbert	Security Conference
House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)	Selective Training and Service Act
Hughes, Charles Evan	Solemn referendum
Hydrogen bomb	Spanish Civil War
Iron Curtain	Stimson doctrine
Irreconcilables (William Borah, Hiram Johnson)	Treaty of Versailles
Isolationism	Truman, Harry
Kennan, George	Yalta Conference
Korean War	Young plan
	Washington Naval Conference
	Wilson, Woodrow
	World War II

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

DOCUMENT LIST

Document A

United States Defense Spending as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1918–1953.

Document B

Source: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., speech to the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, August 12, 1919.

Document C

Source: The Washington Treaty, also known as the Five-Power Treaty, signed by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, 1922.

Document D

Source: Message from Secretary of State Henry Stimson to the Japanese government after its invasion of Manchuria, January 7, 1932.

Document E

Source: Senator Gerald P. Nye, speech before the “Keep America Out of War” meeting, New York City, May 27, 1935.

Document F

Source: President Franklin Roosevelt, speech, Chicago, October 5, 1937.

Document G

Source: Report of a conversation between President Franklin Roosevelt and Marshal Joseph Stalin at the Tehran Conference, 1943.

Document H

Source: United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall, commencement speech at Harvard University, June 5, 1947.

Document I

Source: NSC 68: United States Objectives and Programs for National Security, April 1950.

Document J

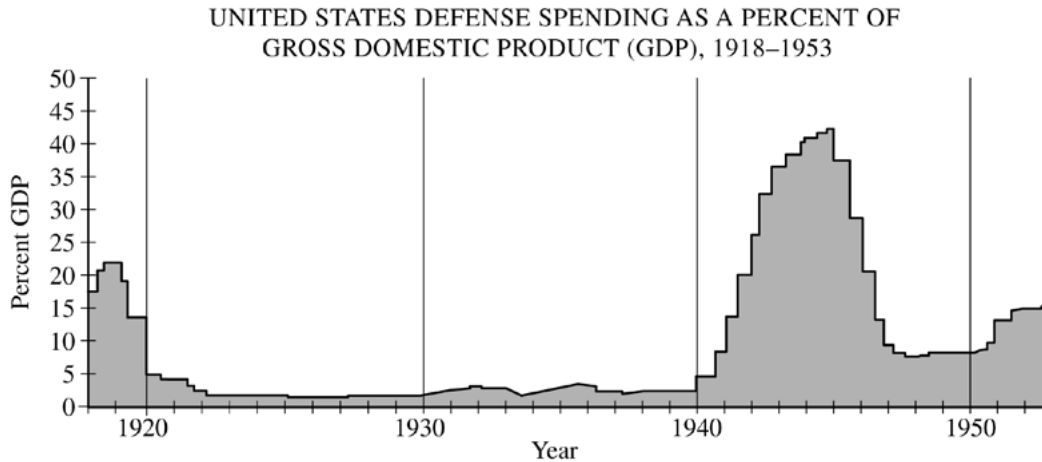
Source: General Douglas MacArthur, address to Congress, April 19, 1951.

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document Analysis

Document A



Document Information

- Chart shows United States defense spending as a percent of GDP.
- Defense spending high during World War I, low and flat during most of 1920s and 1930s, high again during World War II, drops immediately after war but then begins to rise again during Cold War.

Document Inferences

- United States defense spending closely correlates with war and peace.
- High spending levels correlate with military conflicts.

Possible Outside Information

America First Committee

Charles Lindbergh

Cold War

Isolationism

Korean War

Nye Committee hearings ("Merchants of Death")

World War II

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document B

Source: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., speech to the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, August 12, 1919.

Mr. President:

I have never had but one allegiance—I cannot divide it now. I have loved but one flag and I cannot share that devotion and give affection to the mongrel banner invented for a league. Internationalism, illustrated by the Bolshevik . . . is to me repulsive . . . The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence. . . . No doubt many excellent and patriotic people see a coming fulfillment of noble ideals in the words “league for peace.” We all respect and share these aspirations and desires, but some of us see no hope, but rather defeat, for them in this murky covenant. For we, too, have our ideals, even if we differ from those who have tried to establish a monopoly of idealism.

Document Information

- Expresses opposition to international engagement by the United States.
- United States should not become entangled in European intrigues.
- American people desire peace.

Document Inferences

- Opposition to United States participation in the League of Nations, ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Concern about maintaining United States sovereignty and autonomy in conducting foreign policy.
- Critique of Woodrow Wilson.
- Disillusionment of Americans with the failure of World War I to achieve idealistic goals.

Possible Outside Information

Article X
Fourteen Points
Hiram Johnson
Irreconcilables
League of Nations
Palmer, A. Mitchell
Reservationists
Woodrow Wilson
Russian Revolution
Solemn referendum
Treaty of Versailles
William Borah

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document C

Source: The Washington Treaty, also known as the Five-Power Treaty, signed by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, 1922.

The Contracting Powers agree to limit their respective naval armament as provided in the present Treaty. . . [T]he Contracting Powers shall abandon their respective capital ship building programs, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the Contracting Powers except replacement tonnage. . . . The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 525,000 tons . . . for the British Empire 525,000 tons . . . for France 175,000 tons . . . for Italy 175,000 tons . . . for Japan 315,000 tons.

Document Information

- Establishes an agreement limiting building and tonnage of naval ships and armaments.

Document Inferences

- Effort to establish international agreements limiting warfare.
- Represents a nonenforceable treaty (“paper treaty”).
- Designed to lessen the likelihood of naval confrontation with Japan.

Possible Outside Information

5:5:3

Charles Evans Hughes

Disarmament

Four-Power Treaty (abrogates Anglo-Japanese Alliance)

Nine-Power Treaty (reasserts the principles of the Open Door policy in China)

Warren Harding

Washington Naval Conference

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document D

Source: Message from Secretary of State Henry Stimson to the Japanese government after its invasion of Manchuria, January 7, 1932.

[I]n view of the present situation . . . , the American Government deems it to be its duty to notify both the Imperial Japanese Government and the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot admit the legality of any situation *de facto* nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement entered into between those Governments . . . which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the open door policy; and that it does not intend to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the . . . obligations of the [Kellogg-Briand] Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928, to which Treaty . . . China and Japan, as well as the United States, are parties.

Document Information

- United States warns Japan regarding aggression toward China.
- United States will not recognize territorial gains made in violation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- United States will not recognize any treaties between China and Japan that violate the Open Door Policy.

Document Inferences

- United States attempts to restrict aggression while still not engaging in military conflict.
- Rise of militarism in Japan.
- United States defends its own citizens, sovereignty, and foreign policy interests.
- United States attempts to limit aggression outside of the League of Nations.
- United States fails to support League of Nations sanctions against Japan.

Possible Outside Information

Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)
Chinese Nationalists (Kuomintang/Guomindang)
Herbert Hoover
Manchurian (Mukden) Incident, 1931
Panay Incident

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document E

Source: Senator Gerald P. Nye, speech before the “Keep America Out of War” meeting, New York City, May 27, 1935.

Let us know that it is sales and shipments of munitions and contraband, and the lure of the profits in them, that will get us into another war, and that when the proper time comes and we talk about national honor, let us know that simply means the right to go on making money out of a war . . . The experience of the last war includes the lesson that neutral rights are not a matter for national protection unless we are prepared to protect them by force . . . I believe . . . that the only hope of staying out of war is through our people recognizing and declaring as a matter of . . . national policy, that we will not ship munitions to aid combatants and that those of our citizens who ship other materials to belligerent nations must do so at their own risk and without any hope of protection from our Government. If our financiers and industrialists wish to speculate for war profits, let them be warned in advance that they are to be limited to speculation with their own capital and not with the lives of their countrymen and the fabric of their whole nation.

Document Information

- Warns that war industries encourage United States to join wars.
- Advocates avoiding participation in arms trade.

Document Inferences

- Represents escalation in isolationist sentiment.
- Blames financial and industrial interests for United States participation in World War I.
- Plays on public disillusionment from World War I.
- Shows concern about potential new wars abroad.

Possible Outside Information

America First Committee
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
Charles Lindbergh
Isolationism
“Merchants of Death”
Neutrality Acts
Nye Committee hearings

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document F

Source: President Franklin Roosevelt, speech, Chicago, October 5, 1937.

The political situation in the world . . . has been growing progressively worse . . . The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago . . . through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties; . . . The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality. . . . There can be no stability or peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all. . . . It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease.

Document Information

- Roosevelt calls for increasing action by United States and other nations to resist military expansionism.
- Roosevelt calls for a quarantine against aggressor nations.

Document Inferences

- Reflects Roosevelt's commitment to internationalism and efforts to counter isolationist arguments and prepare the United States for war.
- Reflects concern about expansionism of Germany, Japan, and Italy.
- Speech prompted resistance among isolationists.
- Roosevelt favored economic sanctions against aggressor nations.

Possible Outside Information

America First Committee
Cash-and-carry
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
Declaration of Neutrality
Destroyer for Bases Deal
Lend-Lease
Munich Agreement ("peace in our time")
Nazi Party (Germany)
Preparedness campaign
Quarantine Speech
Selective Service Act

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document G

Source: Report of a conversation between President Franklin Roosevelt and Marshal Joseph Stalin at the Tehran Conference, 1943.

The President . . . said the question of a post war organization to preserve peace had not been fully explained . . . There would be a large organization comprised of some 35 members of the United Nations . . . The President continued that there would be set up an executive committee composed of the Soviet Union, the United States, United Kingdom and China, with two additional European states, one South American, one Near East, one Far Eastern country and one British Dominion . . . The President then turned to the third organization which he termed “The Four Policemen,” namely, the Soviet Union, United States, Great Britain, and China. This organization would have the power to deal immediately with any threat to the peace and any sudden emergency which requires this action . . . Marshal Stalin said that he did not think the small nations of Europe would like the organization composed of the Four Policemen . . . Marshal Stalin pointed out that the world organization suggested by the President, and in particular the Four Policemen, might also require the sending of American troops to Europe. The President pointed out that he had only envisaged the sending of American planes and ships to Europe, and that England and the Soviet Union would have to handle the land armies in the event of any future threat to the peace.

Document Information

- Discusses plans for United Nations to manage international affairs following World War II.
- Suggests that the “Four Policeman” handle threats to peace.
- Stalin questions European acceptance of the “Four Policeman.”

Document Inferences

- Prelude to creation of United Nations and Security Council.
- Stalin questions American influence and commitment to Europe after the war.

Possible Outside Information

Bretton Woods Agreement
Dumbarton Oaks Conference
Good Neighbor policy (Montevideo Conference)
Potsdam Conference
San Francisco Conference
Security Council

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document H

Source: United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall, commencement speech at Harvard University, June 5, 1947.

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist. . . . Any government which maneuvers to block the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments, political parties, or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit . . . politically or otherwise will encounter the opposition of the United States.

Document Information

- The proposal will provide aid to countries seeking economic recovery.
- The aid is to promote the development of free institutions.
- The United States will oppose any country that perpetuates human misery.

Document Inferences

- Marshall Plan aid offered in aftermath of World War II.
- Effort to restore international economies and promote capitalism in order to reduce the appeal of communism.
- Spurred on by communist gains in elections in France and Italy.

Possible Outside Information

Berlin Airlift
Containment
Point Four Program
George Kennan
Harry Truman
Iron Curtain
Marshall Plan
Truman Doctrine
Winston Churchill

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document I

Source: NSC 68: United States Objectives and Programs for National Security, April 1950.

Our position as the center of power in the free world places a heavy responsibility upon the United States for leadership. We must organize and enlist the energies and resources of the free world in a positive program for peace which will frustrate the Kremlin design for world domination by creating a situation in the free world to which the Kremlin will be compelled to adjust. Without such a cooperative effort, led by the United States, we will have to make gradual withdrawals under pressure until we discover one day that we have sacrificed positions of vital interest. It is imperative that this trend be reversed by a much more rapid and concerted build-up of the actual strength of both the United States and the other nations of the free world . . . we must, by means of a rapid and sustained build-up of the political, economic, and military strength of the free world, and by means of an affirmative program intended to wrest the initiative from the Soviet Union, confront it with convincing evidence of the determination and ability of the free world to frustrate the Kremlin design of a world dominated by its will.

Document Information

- Argument that the United States, as leader of the free world, is responsible for resisting the expansion of the Soviet Union and its attempts at world domination.
- Calls for build-up of military strength of the free world.

Document Inferences

- Encourages an acceleration of the nuclear arms race.
- NSC 68 was a reaction to the Soviet detonation of its first atomic weapon and China falling to communism (failure of containment).
- The United States views the world in terms of a power struggle between free nations and communist bloc nations.

Possible Outside Information

Arms Race
Atom bomb
Containment
Fall of China to Communism
George Kennan
Harry Truman
House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
Hydrogen bomb

Iron Curtain
Marshall Plan
McCarthyism
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
Point Four Program
Red Scare
Rosenberg trials
Truman Doctrine

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Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)

Document J

Source: General Douglas MacArthur, address to Congress, April 19, 1951.

While I was not consulted prior to the President's decision to intervene in support of the Republic of Korea, that decision from a military standpoint, proved a sound one. . . . Our victory was complete, and our objectives within reach, when Red China intervened with numerically superior ground forces. This created a new war and an entirely new situation . . . which called for new decisions in the diplomatic sphere to permit the realistic adjustment of military strategy. Such decisions have not been forthcoming. . . . [T]he new situation did urgently demand a drastic revision of strategic planning if our political aim was to defeat this new enemy as we had defeated the old one. . . . War's very object is victory, not prolonged indecision. In war there can be no substitute for victory.

Document Information

- Supports United States and United Nations intervention in Korea.
- Critiques United States leadership for failing to change strategy after Chinese intervention in Korea.

Document Inferences

- Implied preference for military leadership over civilian leadership.
- View of Cold War as a direct military conflict rather than an indirect diplomatic one.
- Reflects willingness to use nuclear weapons against China.

Possible Outside Information

Dwight D. Eisenhower ("I will go to Korea.")

Harry Truman

Korean War

"New Look"

United Nations

Part A — Mandatory

1

Part B — Circle one

2 or 3

Part C — Circle one

4 or 5

1A 1 of 4

Since World War I, one of the biggest issues America has had to face is foreign policy. Throughout the past 100 years, foreign policy has changed depending on the times and what is going on in the rest of the world. One of the largest changes in foreign policy occurred from 1918, the end of World War I, to 1953, the end of the Korean War. Essentially, U.S. foreign policy evolved from "isolationist prevention of war" to "protective containment of Communism." This changed occurred due to a changing view on the world and what to do about it. At the end of WWI, America was frustrated on the toll the war took on them and wanted to remain free from foreign conflicts. This view slowly shifted however, as the U.S. government itself as a protector of democracy, and became more involved in foreign affairs.

Immediately following WWI, the United States took a strict isolationist stance. The war had taken a great toll of American resources and lives, so Americans began to think that they'd be safer away from foreign affairs, like George Washington had stressed in his Farewell address. This view expressed itself in public studies, as in 1935, the Nye Committee concluded that American entry into World War I was just what big arms manufacturers to increase revenue. (Doc E) This idea of isolationism wasn't unique to the public, the government shared this view too. After WWI, President Woodrow Wilson drafted the "fourteen points" his wants for peace terms. One of these wants was a "League of Nations", a group of nations would meet conflict, &

Part A — Mandatory

1

Part B — Circle one

2 or 3

Part C — Circle one

4 or 5

1A

2 of 4

Preclude the United Nations. Congress however did not want to join a League of Nations and stayed involved in Foreign Affairs and rejected Wilson's League of Nations proposal (Doc B)

However, while the US wanted to stay away from being directly involved with foreign affairs, they undertook some measures to help prevent war. They signed the "Five Power Treaty" which called for a restriction of naval armament from the top

5 Navies (Doc C) & the "Four Power Treaty" and the Kellogg-Briand Pact, all of which were calls to end physical aggression and war offensive warfare, by limiting armies & calling sanctions against those who violated it (B). (Although this proved to be ineffective)

Even with this though, the US foreign policy slowly moved to a more active role of "containment and protection"

This was touched off in 1932 with the Stimson Doctrine, Japan, with its new Fascist government, invaded Manchuria in

1932, in direct violation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact to which it was a part of. Secretary of State Henry Stimson called for a sanction against Japan, and a refusal to recognize its government in Manchuria, ~~set the precedent~~ (Doc D)

While by no means was this "involvement in foreign affairs," this was certainly a step away from isolation.

Another step away from isolation ^{occurred} in October of 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt gave a speech that referred to the worsening political situation in Europe, and mentioned that isolation was really not enough and they must guarantee these unstable nations (Doc E). This is referred to as

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

Roosevelt's "quarantine speech," while unsuccessful & unpopular, and although his campaign was immediately dropped, it represented a growing sentiment against isolation.

With the condition worsening in Europe, Congress declared isolation acts in 1936 & 1937 that would discourage Roosevelt to help any nations in Europe. However, ~~eventually~~ Roosevelt chipped away at these restrictions with policies such as "cash & carry," which allowed belligerent nations to purchase American arms if they transported it with their own ships (policies that greatly favored Britain), to eventual siding with the allies in WWII. This, obviously, was a major shift away from isolationism into being involved in foreign matters.

But this ~~was~~ ^{was} new policy would last. In 1943 at the Tehran meeting between the Big 3 (Stalin, Churchill & Roosevelt) it was noted that Roosevelt suggested the forming of the UN (Dorg) a notion that was passed in 1945. American foreign policy had clearly shifted away from isolationism. This went even further with the Secret War scare and the beginning of the Cold War. The US was now committed to opposing Communism, a century Communism, which involved getting involved in foreign countries matters to prevent Communism, and the US. Did this look like there was the 1945 Truman Doctrine, in which war mission was to get involved and help, officially, against "hunger, poverty, destruction and chaos (Doctr), although the real issue was Communism. This was realized through things like the Truman Doctrine, in which the president

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

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

Harry Truman authorized funds to go to Turkey & Greece to help them fight communism, and the Marshall Plan, which offered economic aid to a desperate France & Italy to help prevent the spread of communism. Eventually, containment of communism, ~~became~~ keeping communism where it was already, and not allowing its spread, became official U.S. objective (D-OCI). This was culminated in the Korean War, the first actual war arising from the effort to contain communism (D-OCJ).

From WWI until the end of WWII to the end of the Korean War, U.S. Foreign Policy shifted from a more isolationist state who wanted to prevent war, to an aggressive, involved state, which now increased military aid. Increased military funding than ever before in D-OCJ. Any official peacetime to help protect countries from, and contain, communism.

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

Part A — Mandatory

1

Part B — Circle one

2 or 3

Part C — Circle one

4 or 5

1B

1 of 4

The dawn of the 20th century brought on new challenges for the United States. The United States had just seen immigration, through places like Ellis Island, skyrocket. Similar to the 18th century textile factories, more and more Americans are leaving small rural farms in favor of wage labor in the ever increasing factory system. These factories are led by pioneers of industry such as Henry Ford, automobiles, Andrew Carnegie, steel, to name a few. Then, with the assassination of the Arch Duke Ferdinand, in 1914 saw the beginning of the civil war. Similar to what Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said after the war, the United States, and her beauty, elected to stay out of the war unless absolutely necessary (Doc B). After the war was finished by 1918, the United States had developed new shifts in its ~~to~~ foreign policy. From the end of World War I to the end of the Korean War, United States foreign policy changed from stopping imperialism and focusing on internal matters, to combatting world enemies during world war II, to after the war, ~~stopping~~ containing communism.

In the beginning of the period from the end of world war I in 1918 to the conclusion of ~~the Korean~~ ~~World War II~~ war in 1945, the United States foreign policy changed from stopping imperialism to having ^{limited} ~~no~~ foreign policy due to increasing homeland challenges. After world war I concluded many countries created new treaties. These treaties, such as the Washington treaty, were used to combat future wars and imperialism (Doc C). Peace talks were rampant throughout the world to help stop another war like this from happening. Even though it never joined, the League of Nations, was formed by the United States to help foreign countries come together to aid each other. Internally the roaring twenties

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

Part A — Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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1B
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brought ^{non-war time} ~~non-war time~~ GDP to an all time high (Doc A). New trade partners such as the export of oil Japan brought on most of this economic expansion. Then with almost no warning the Great Depression began in the United States. Now the country needed to shift a majority of its focus, and remaining revenue, on trying to fix the internal problems. With the focus shifting to United States economic policy, Japan was able to successfully invade and conquer Manchuria (China) without much American opposition. The opposition came after the fact as Secretary of State Stimson told the new Imperial Japanese Government and new Japanese-run Manchurian Government, that all previous treaties with these governments are void (Doc D). Now the foreign policy focus was ~~on the war~~ ^{the} focused on preventing World War II. Many Senators and congressmen/congresswomen had varying stances on the war. Most though concluded, as summed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, that "The experience of the last war includes the lesson that neutral rights are not a matter for national protection ^{unless} ~~unless~~ we are prepared to protect them by force" (Doc E). Peace is a great way to stay out of the war, but we must protect ourselves from the atrocities that could happen on our own soil. In the ^{start} ~~beginning~~ of the period from 1918 to 1933, the United States changed its foreign policy from the containment/stopping of imperialism to focusing on internal struggles, because of the ~~the~~ Great Depression, instead of foreign policy.

With World War II on the horizon United States foreign policy changed from protecting itself from the war, to deciding what to do after the war. With the war in the Pacific looming in combination with Adolf Hitler gaining power in post-war Germany, ~~world war II~~ the threat

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

Part A — Mandatory

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of a second world war was increasingly looming. In a 1937 speech in Chicago, polio stricken presiden Franklin Roosevelt noted that "The political situation in the world ... has been growing progressively worse" (Doc F). He noted that all of the peace nations, mostly those that were members of the League of Nations, should be prepared to defend themselves from the armies of Germany, Italy, and Japan (Doc F). Similarly to Quarantine a sick person, these countries needed to Quarantine the "sick" nations so that further imperialism and conquering would not be catalyzed (Doc F). Once the war commenced, in the Pacific with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and the increasingly violence of Adolf Hitler and Mussolini in Europe, the United States sought foreign guidance to see what was to be done after the war. Similarly to meetings like Potsdam, FDR and Joseph Stalin, the leader of Russia, met at the Tehran conference to talk about after war relations (Doc G). They concluded that 4 powers France, Russia, ~~the~~ United States, Great Britain would act as the "four policemen" after the war (Doc G). With World War 2, the United States changed its foreign policy from wartime protection of ally nations, to the discussion with allies about what to do at the end of the war.

From the end of World War II to the end of the Korean war, United States foreign policy was focused on the containment of communism. George C. Marshall, with the Marshall Plan, ~~had~~ had a environment about the containment of communism. ~~He~~ He argued that we could not stop Russia, but instead stop the spread of it. With is ~~speech~~ speech at Harvard he noted that we should act swiftly on any nations forcing a stance or backed by communism. Foreignly we attempted to spread Democracy to regions threatened by communist ideas (Doc I). With ideas like the Truman Doctrine we were able to ~~do~~ ^{do} so. In addition, the

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

Part A — Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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involvement in the Korean war itself was entirely funded to stop the spread of communism. With Russia already backing Mao's regime, the United States led an effort so the Chinese backed North Koreans would not spread communism to the South (Doc 5). From the end of the world War 2 to the end of the Korean war, the United States' foreign policy objective was to stop the spread of communism.

Foreign Policy in the United States from the end of the First World War to the end of the Korean war changed from stopping imperialism and promoting peace, to fixing the Great Depression, to combatting enemies in world war II, to fixing the post world war II world, to finally ~~stop~~ containing Communism.

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

~~The United States strove to avoid war at any cost after WWI, but after WWII the nation's new position as the most powerful nation~~

The United States strove to avoid war at any cost after the horrors of WWI, but after helping put down a corrupt government during WWII, the nation developed a hero complex where the U.S. strove to take down corrupt governments in every and all nations, which led to the Korean War and a change in U.S. foreign policy.

The general consensus in the U.S. after WWI was that ~~the~~ joining the war had been a mistake driven by corrupt businessmen who wanted to profit from making weapons and other war-time goods. As the least war-damaged, and therefore the most powerful nation in the ~~world~~ ~~the~~ ~~U.S. strove to stop all future wars~~ world, the U.S. had ~~the~~ the power. President Johnson wanted to establish the League of Nations, an alliance between world powers where leaders could negotiate peacefully, eliminating future wars. But the American people, who felt like they'd been tricked into the war, refused to join the League. As Senator Henry Cabot Lodge put it, "The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, ... you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence." (Doc. B) The U.S. did succeed in getting the five ~~biggest~~ most powerful nations to decrease

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

Part A — Mandatory

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Part B — Circle one

2 or 3

Part C — Circle one

4 or 5

1C
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size of their navys ~~so~~ in the Five-Power Treaty, so to discourage another war and limit the amount of destructive force each nation would have.

Despite these efforts, WWII took hold of Europe. While it is ~~deb~~ debatable whether this could have been stopped earlier if the U.S. had been part of the League of Nations, the war was at least being fought for a good cause. Recognizing this, FDR advocated that the U.S. help end this "reign of terror" and "international lawlessness" because it was like a disease which the whole community was needed to help contain, to keep it from spreading to the entire world (Doc. F).

After fighting for a just cause in WWII, the U.S.'s perspective changed. As a powerful nation, their "position as the center of power in the free world places a heavy responsibility upon the United States" (Doc. I). As such, the U.S. adopted a policy "directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos" (Doc. H) like the U.S. helped stop in WWII. Furthermore, empowered by this noble cause, the U.S. declared that "any government which maneuvers to block the recovery of other countries... or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit... will encounter the opposition of the United States" (Doc. H). This noble cause made war ~~okay again~~ a ~~reasonable~~ ^{feasible} option again for Americans, which led to the Korean War where the U.S. strove to

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

1C
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Part A — Mandatory (1)	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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stop the spread of communist North Korea into capitalist South Korea. However, the nuclear threat forced the nations to tread carefully.

After WWI the U.S. tried to stay completely out of foreign affairs in order to avoid being tricked into another unnecessary war. But after seeing what a difference ~~they~~ the U.S. could make through WWII, the U.S. adopted a policy to help ~~the~~ save the world from oppression, which led to controversial affairs like the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY 2014 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 1

Overview

The intent of the question was to allow students to examine how and why United States foreign policy changed between 1918 and 1953. The question tested the ability of students to understand change over time and the factors that caused that change. Students had to support their analysis with inferences gained from the documents, as well as specific information not included in the documents.

Sample: 1A

Score: 8

This essay starts with a clear thesis: “US foreign policy evolved from ‘isolationist prevention of war’ to . . . ‘containment of communism’” and proves it with a comprehensive and well-developed argument. It presents a sophisticated analysis of the change in United States foreign policy between the post–World War I and the post–World War II periods. Statements, such as “Roosevelt chipped away at the restrictions with policies such as ‘cash and carry,’” demonstrate a nuanced understanding of United States foreign policy that few essays contain; that example shows that the essay analyzes the way that the United States balanced trying to remain isolationist with supporting its allies. There is a plethora of outside information (Fourteen Points, League of Nations, second Red Scare, Truman Doctrine, etc.). The essay uses the documents very well. The minor error in reference to Stimson’s calling for sanctions against Japan does not detract from the overall quality of the essay nor prevent it from having scored in the highest category.

Sample: 1B

Score: 5

This essay contains a thesis that addresses the question: “United States foreign policy changed from stopping imperialism and focusing on internal matters to combating world enemies during WWII to . . . containing communism.” The essay provides some analysis of why United States foreign policy changed. For example, it suggests that the United States was neutral in the 1930s because of internal economic issues that enabled Japan to expand. The essay also contains a fair amount of outside information (Hitler, Mussolini, Potsdam, and the Truman Doctrine, etc.). Although the overall treatment is uneven, with less development of the foreign policy in the 1920s than in the post–World War II period, this essay uses some of the documents adequately, has some analysis, and contains a number of pieces of outside information that moved it into the 5–7 category.

Sample: 1C

Score: 3

This essay has a limited thesis that attempts to compare the post–World War I and post–World War II periods with little discussion of how and why the change took place during the interwar years. The essay makes a limited attempt to demonstrate that United States foreign policy shifted from isolationist to internationalist, but this attempt is hampered by the essay’s nondescript analysis with allusions such as fighting World War II to put down a corrupt government or the United States developing a “hero complex” without further clarification. The essay contains only two pieces of outside information and uses only a few of the documents. These elements—combined with an overall weak descriptive narrative—placed this essay in the low score category.