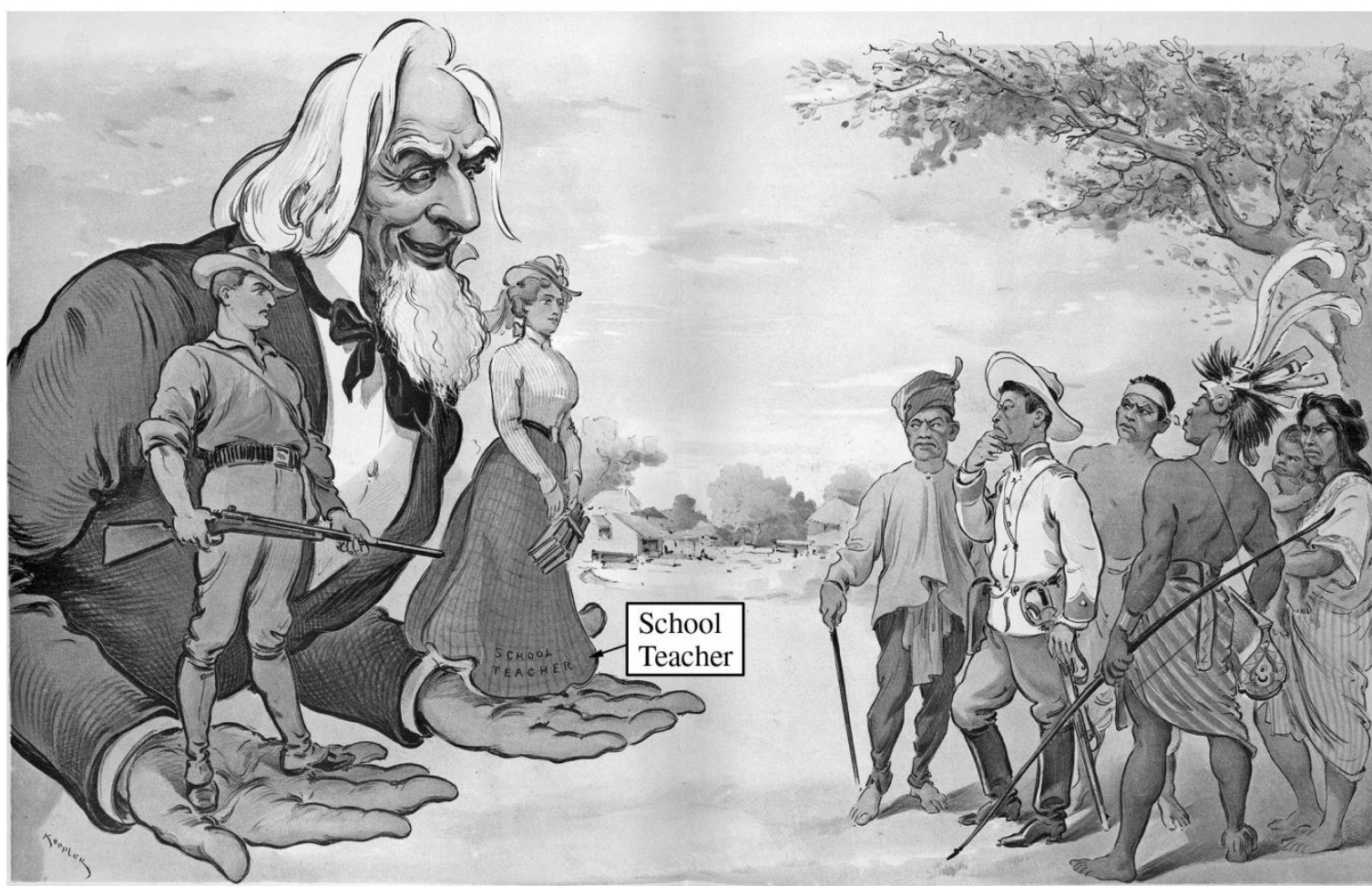


APUSH: UNIT 7-9
VISUALS AND
SOURCES



WELL, I HARDLY KNOW WHICH TO TAKE FIRST!



It's "Up To" Them.

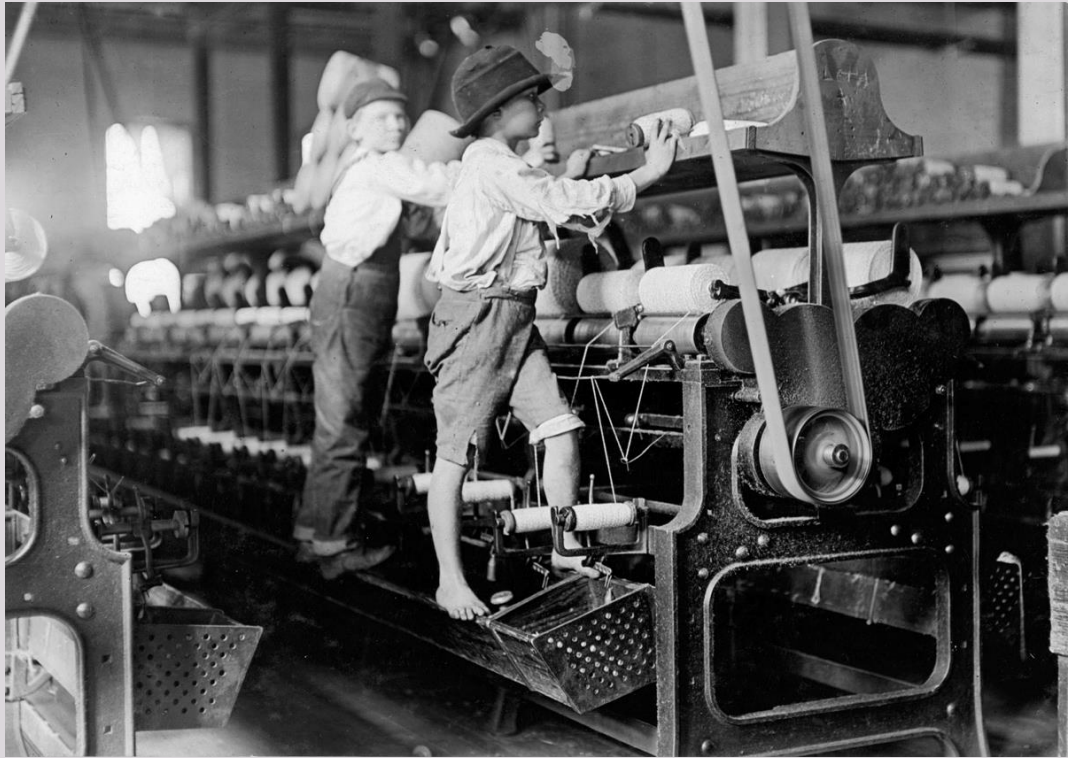
Uncle Sam (to Filipinos.)—You can take your choice;—I have plenty of both !

Source: *Washington Post*, 1907.





A PRACTICAL FORESTER
(A subject that had attention all through Mr.
Roosevelt's Presidency.)
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)




Source: National Archives, Photograph, 1918.



Still Pictures Branch, National Archives at College Park.

IF YOU CAN'T ENLIST- INVEST
Buy a
Liberty Bond



**DEFEND YOUR COUNTRY
WITH YOUR DOLLARS**

New York American

The poster features a central illustration of a muscular man, likely representing Uncle Sam, holding a sword aloft. He is wearing a shield with the words 'LIBERTY LOAN' on it. In the foreground, a smaller figure is seen from behind, also holding a sword. The background is filled with clouds and other figures, suggesting a scene of battle or defense. The entire poster is framed by a decorative border with stars at the top and bottom.



Copyrighted 1919 by The Philadelphia Inquirer Company

PUT THEM OUT AND KEEP THEM OUT

---Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Source: *The Literary Digest*, May 7, 1921

The Only Way to Handle It

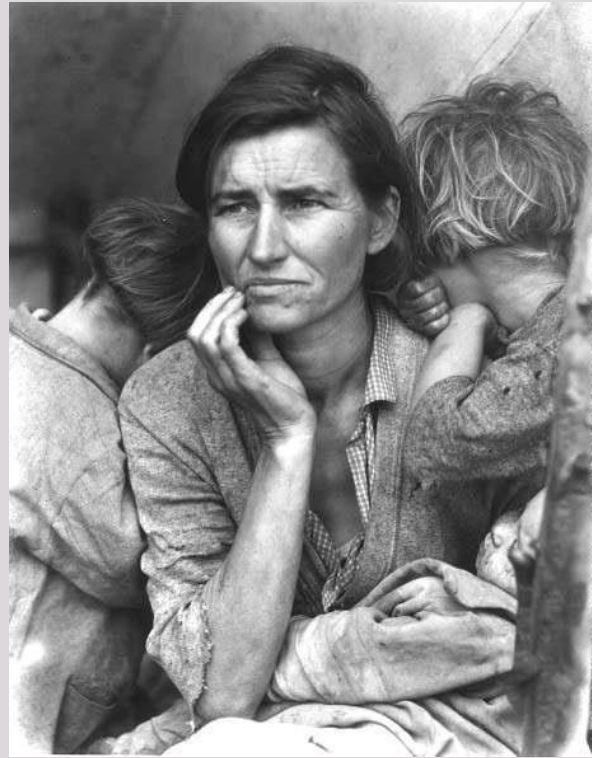




AFRICAN AMERICAN MIGRATION NORTHWARD, 1910-1920









APPROACHING DUST STORM IN MIDDLE WEST.

#525
GONARD

Source: *The Evening Star* (Washington D.C.), April 26, 1934.



The Old Man of the Sea



Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence westerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence southerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northwesterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The following instructions must be observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
 - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
 - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
 - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
 - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
 - (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

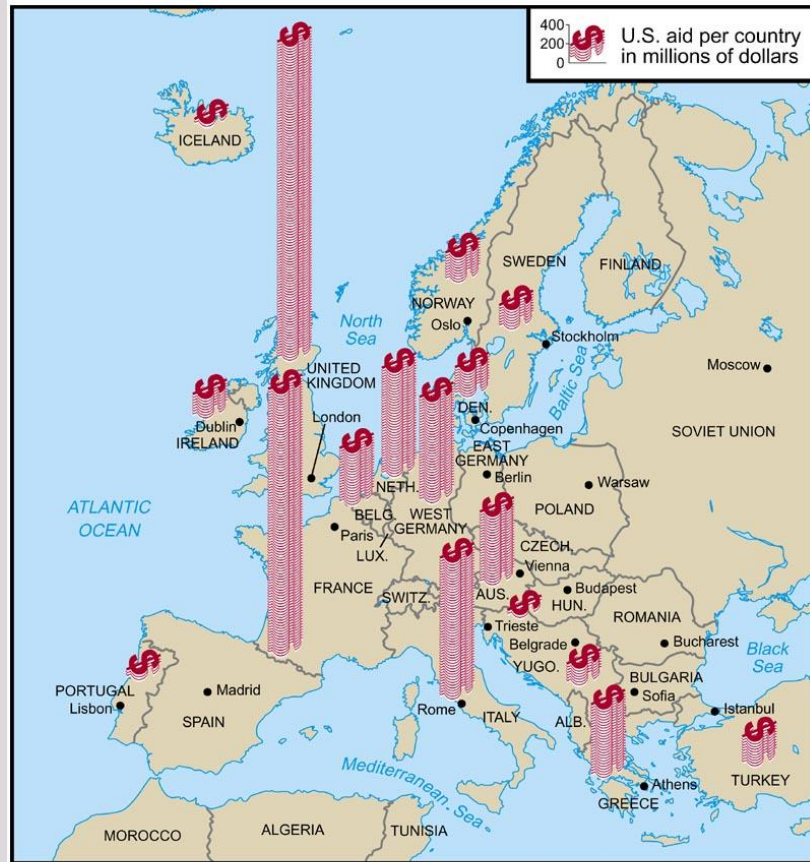
Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding



“I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.”

President Harry Truman, address before a joint session of Congress articulating what would become known as the Truman Doctrine, 1947

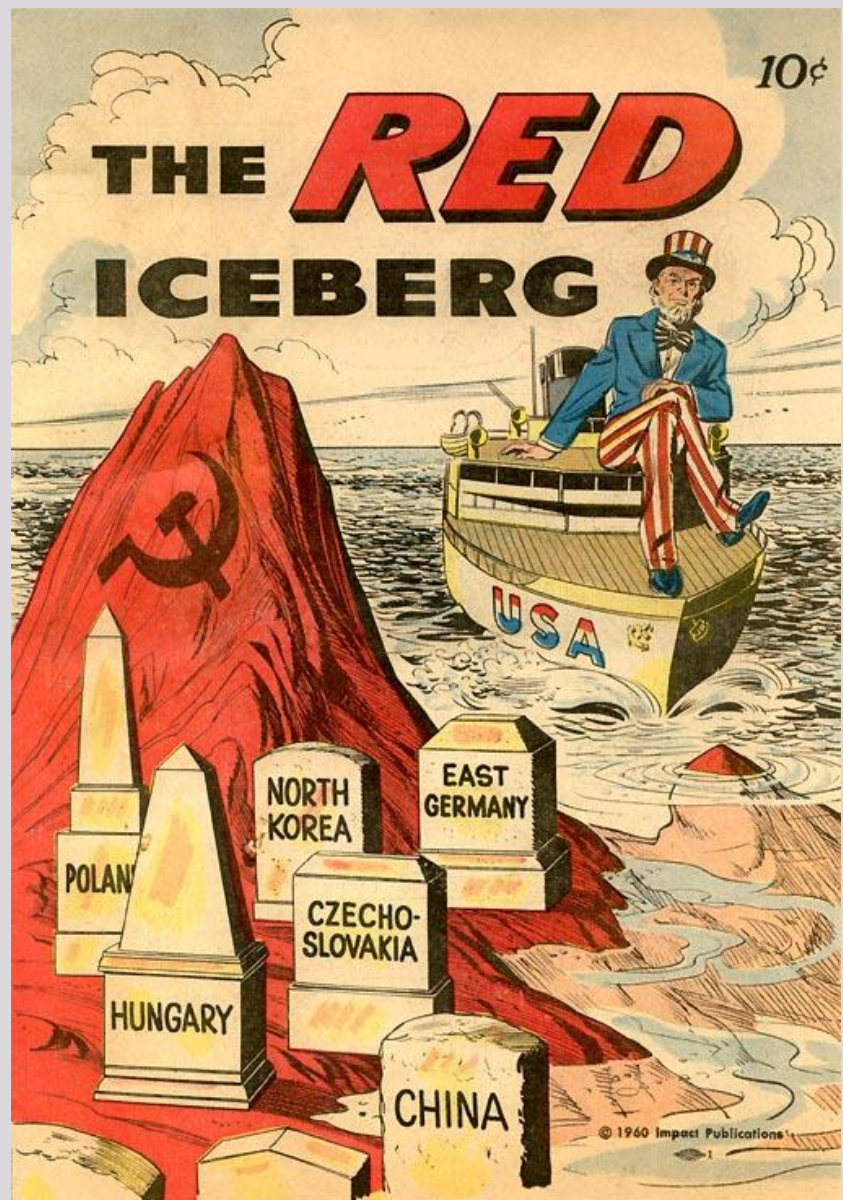


MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

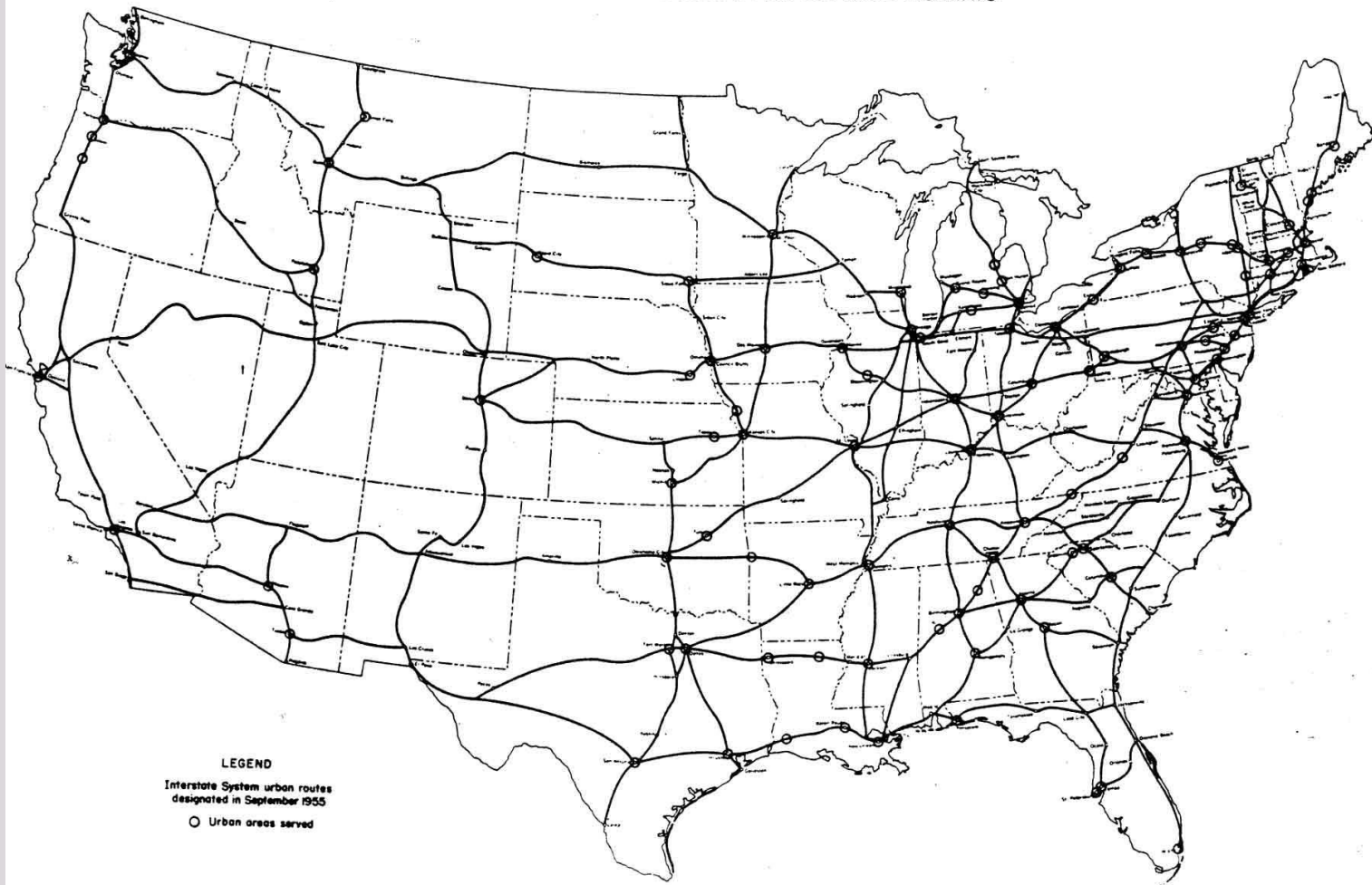


"IT'S OKAY --- WE'RE HUNTING COMMUNISTS"





NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS



One of four different styles of the Jubilee



One of four different styles of the Levittowner



Levittown IN 1957



One of five different styles of the Pennsylvania



One of four different styles of the Country Clubber







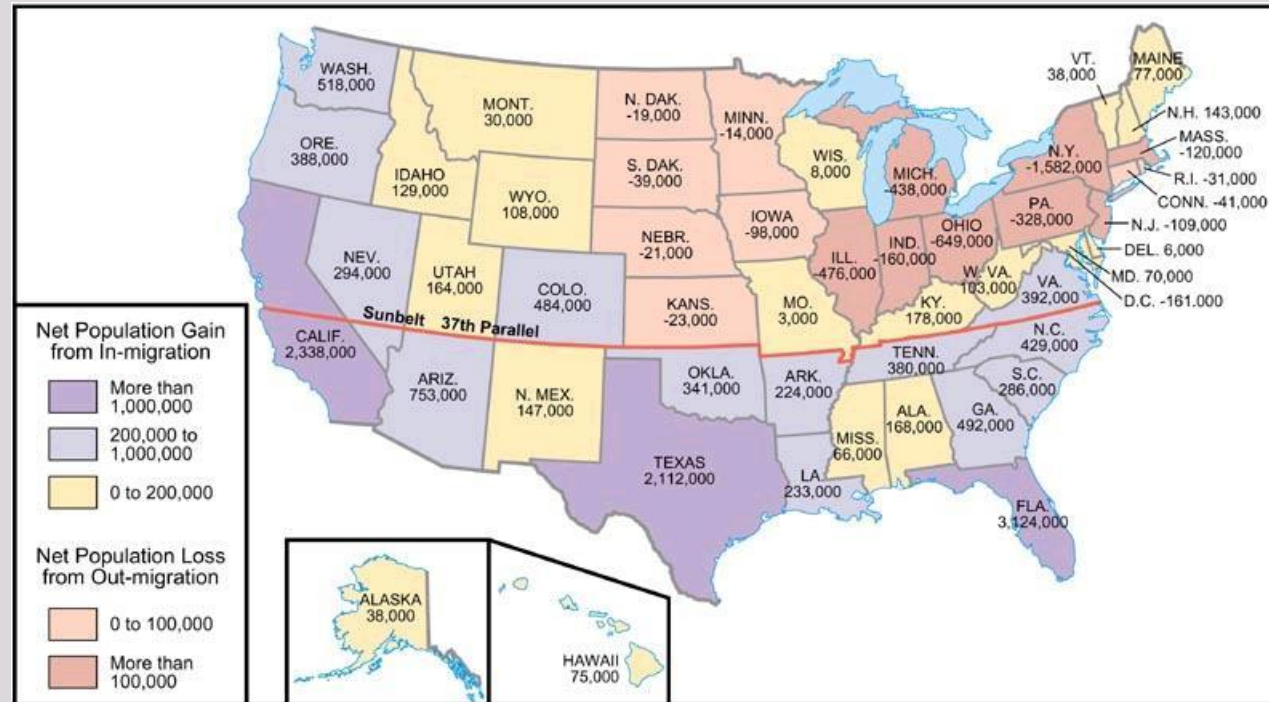


Source: A cartoon by Herblock [Herbert L. Block], October 24, 1973.



--A 1973 Herblock Cartoon, copyright by The Herb Block Foundation

MAP OF SUNBELT MIGRATION – 1970-1981



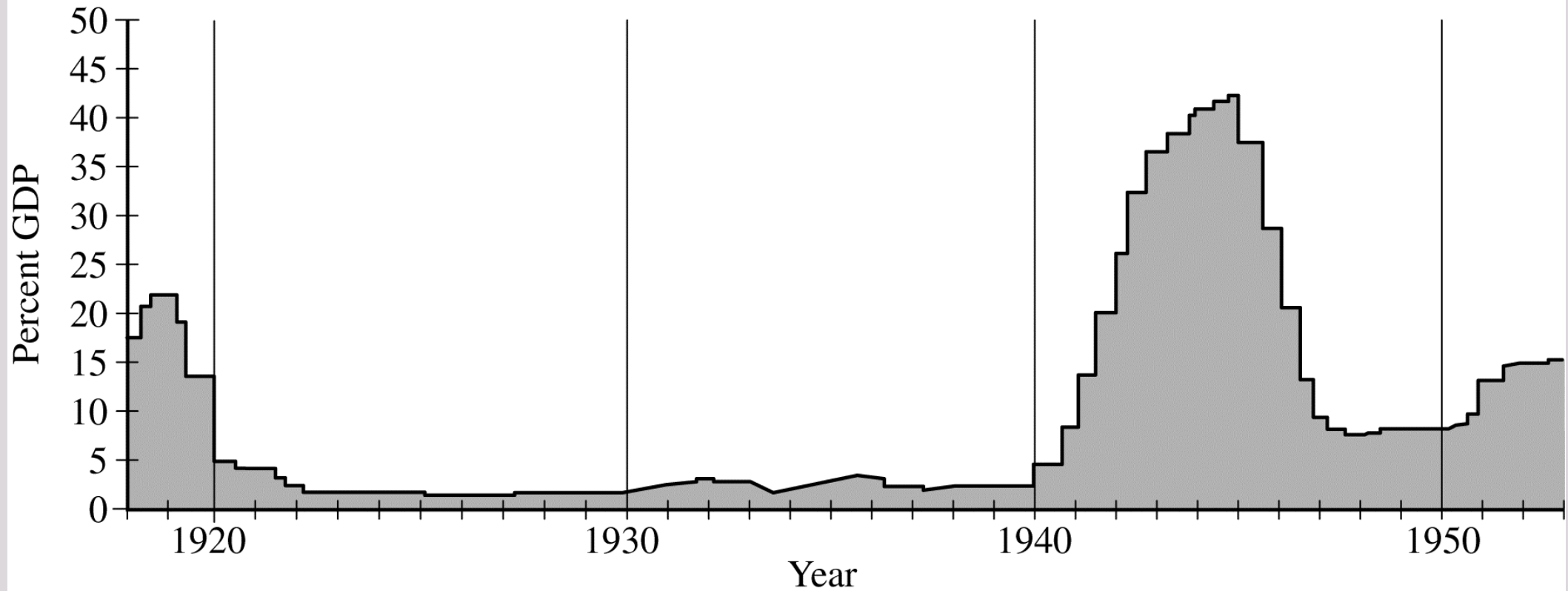
MIGRATION TO THE SUNBELT, 1970-1981



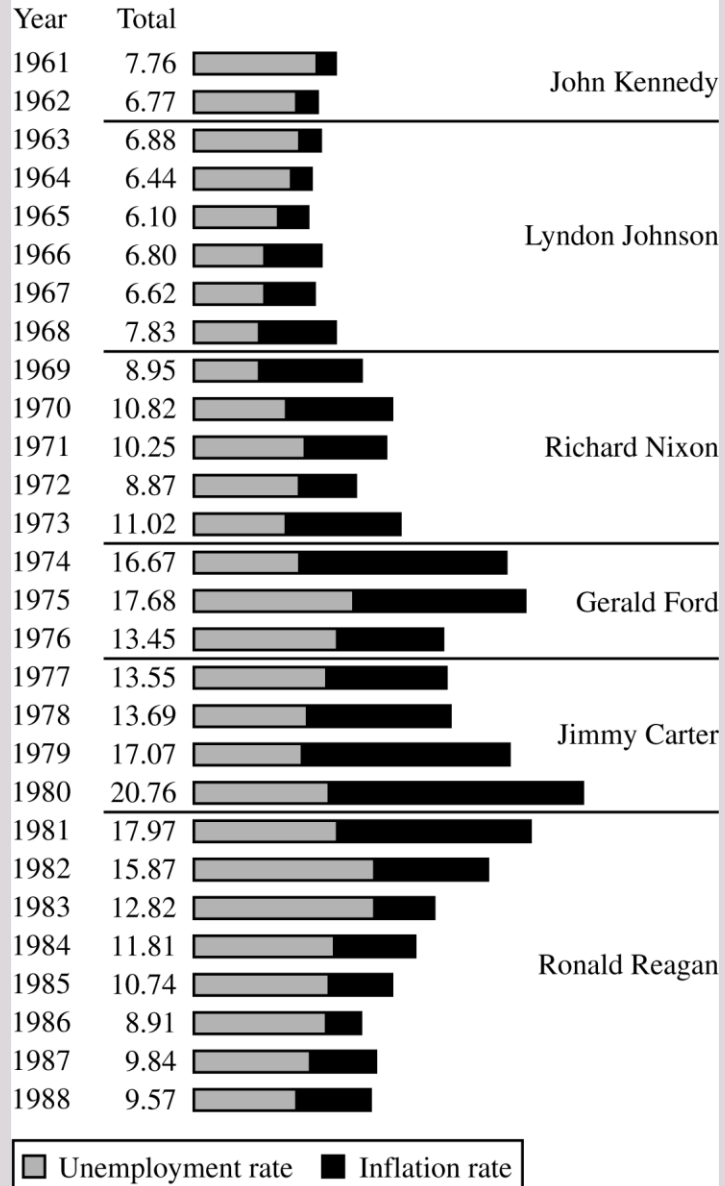
"THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND"
IS STILL BEHIND HIM

She's a **WOW**
WOMAN ORDNANCE WORKER

UNITED STATES DEFENSE SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP), 1918–1953



UNEMPLOYMENT PLUS INFLATION, 1961–1988



THE STRATEGISTS



Copyright by Bill Mauldin (1966). Courtesy of the Bill Mauldin Estate LLC.

**VICTORY WAITS
ON YOUR FINGERS—**

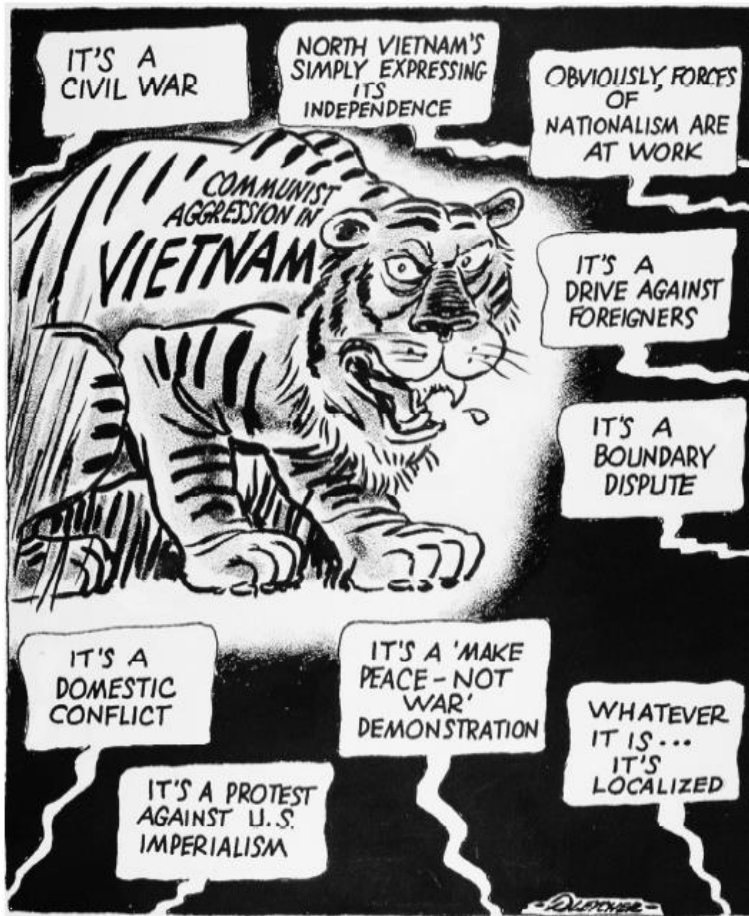


KEEP 'EM FLYING, MISS U.S.A.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS STENOGRAPHERS! • GET CIVIL SERVICE INFORMATION AT YOUR LOCAL POST OFFICE

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.



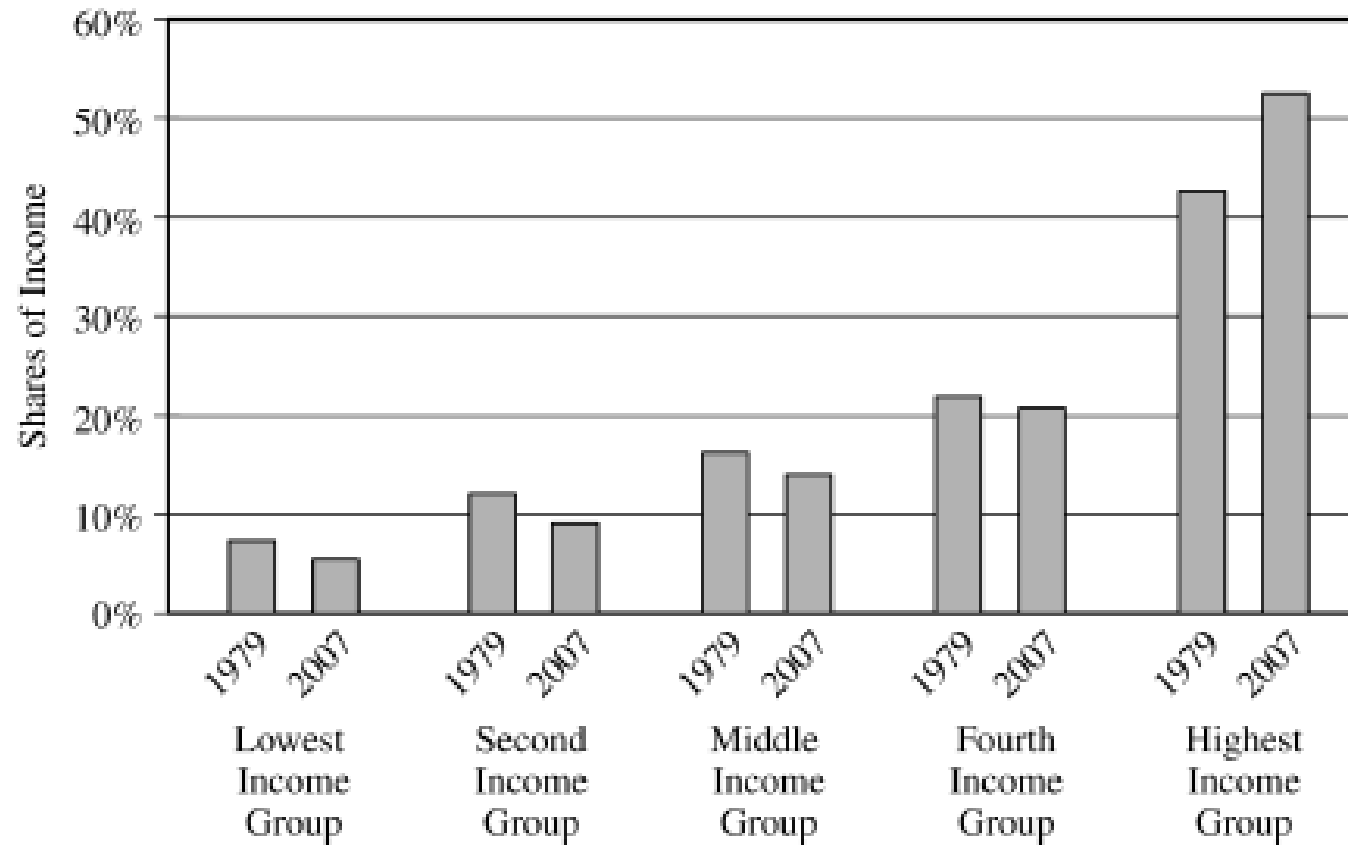


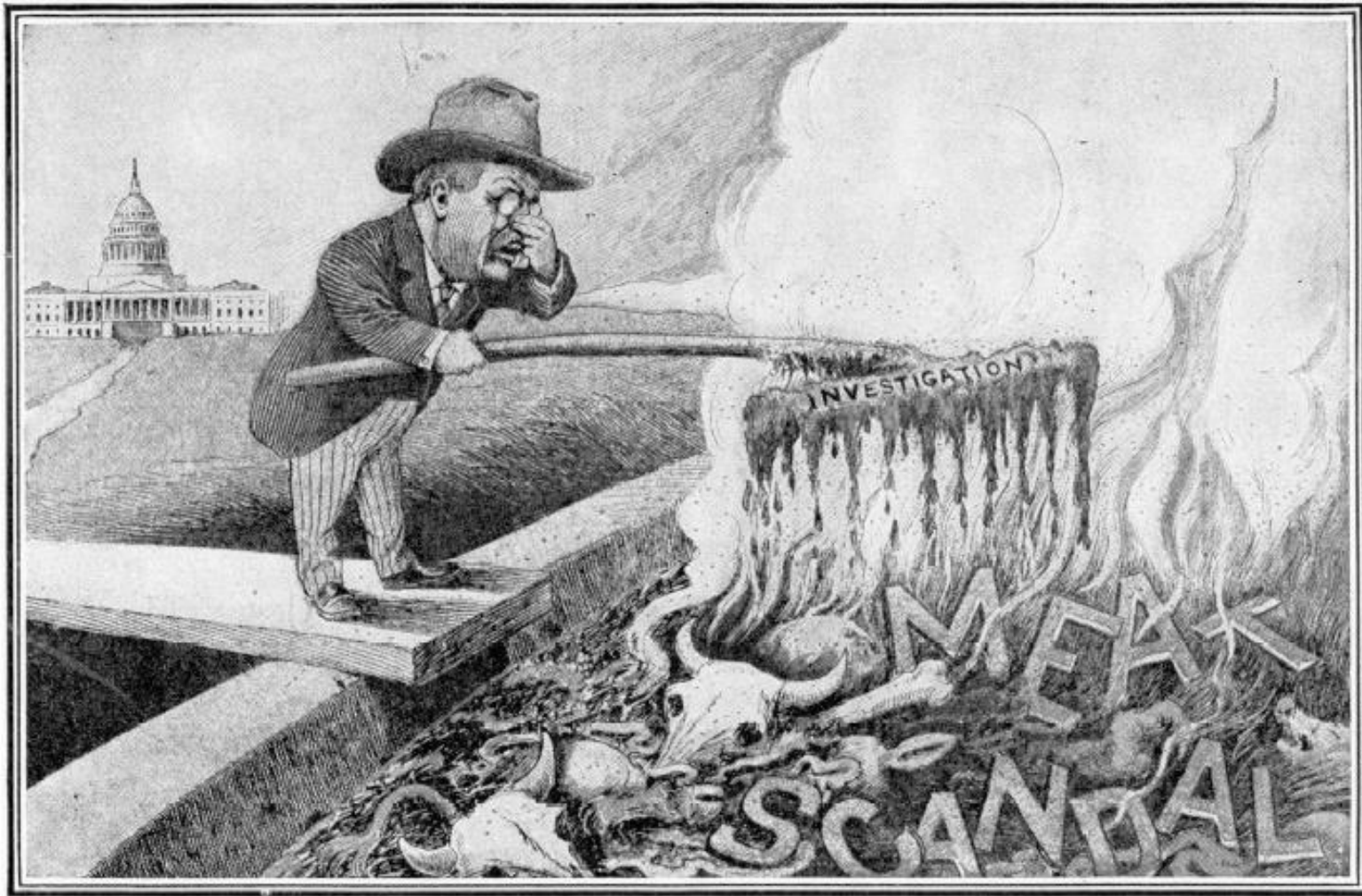
“The Only Way To Handle It”



The Granger Collection, NYC — All rights reserved.

SHARES OF PERSONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES
(AFTER TRANSFERS AND FEDERAL TAXES),
1979 AND 2007





Source: The American Issue Publishing Company, a printer and distributor of pamphlets, leaflets, magazines, and books created by the Anti-Saloon League, circa 1918.

“WET” OR “DRY”

“VOTE WET
FOR MY
SAKE!”



“VOTE DRY
FOR
MINE!”

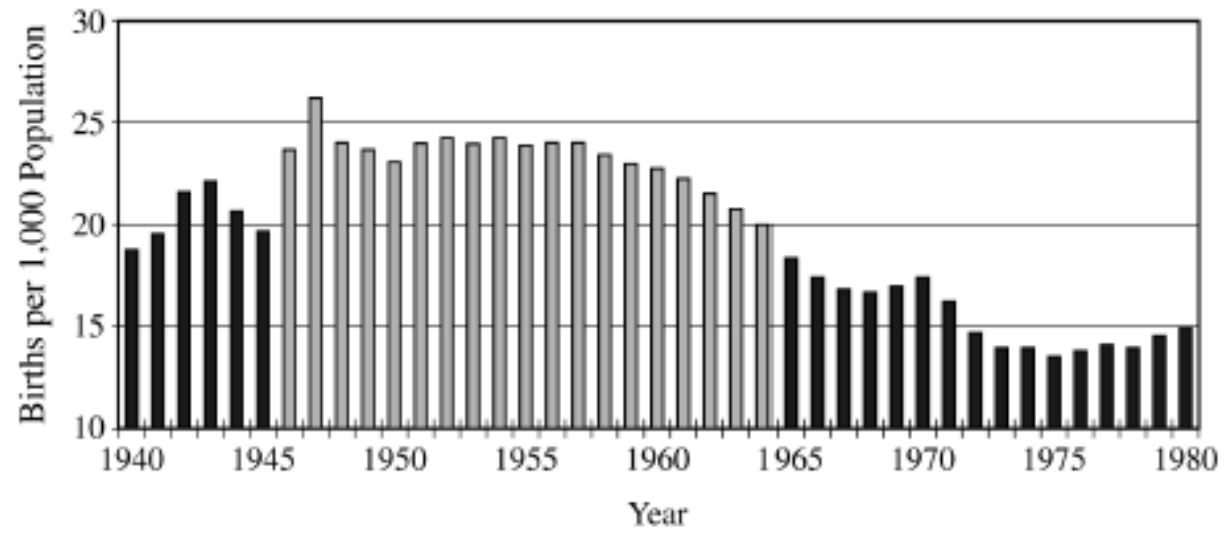


Shall the Mothers and Children be Sacrificed
to the Financial Greed of the Liquor Traffic?

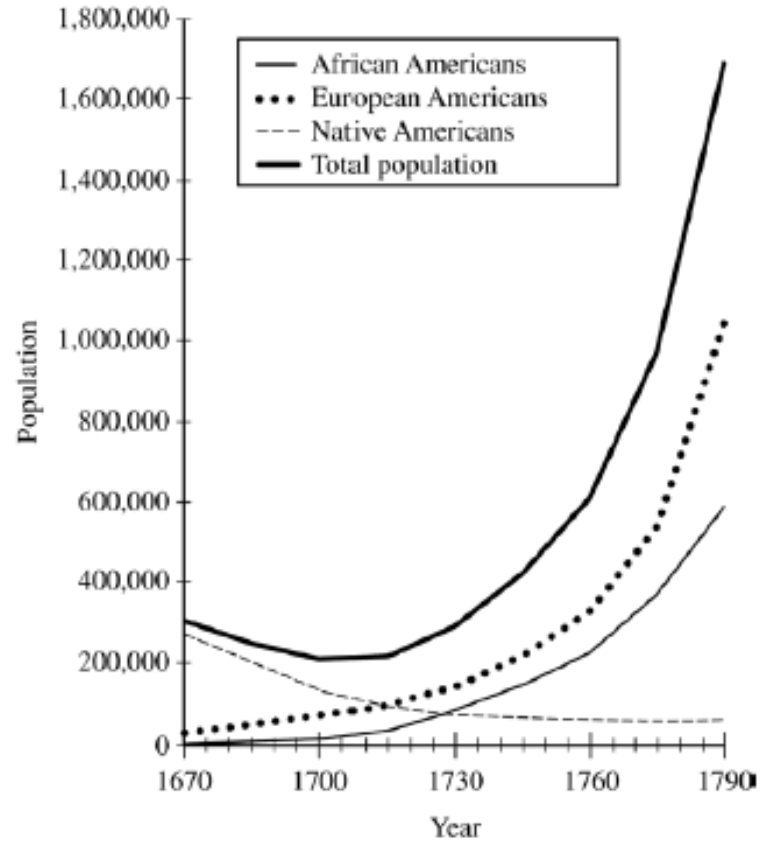
IT IS UP TO YOU, VOTER, TO DECIDE

V O T E D R Y

UNITED STATES BIRTH RATES, 1940-1980



ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN COLONIES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 1670-1790





Reds

REDS

BOLSHEVISM

ANARCHY

Bolshevism

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING, 1960-1968 (in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	National Defense	Social Services	Other	Total Spending
1960	48.1	26.2	17.9	92.2
1961	49.6	29.8	18.3	97.7
1962	52.3	31.6	22.9	106.8
1963	53.4	33.5	24.4	111.3
1964	54.8	35.3	28.4	118.5
1965	50.6	36.6	31.0	118.2
1966	58.1	43.3	33.1	134.5
1967	71.4	51.3	34.8	157.5
1968	81.9	59.4	36.8	178.1

“We admit that in many places and in ordinary times the defendants in saying all that was said in the circular would have been within their constitutional rights. But the character of every act depends upon the circumstances in which it is done...The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent.”

-The majority opinion in *Schenck v. U.S.*, 1917

“Let a man so much as scrape his finger pushing a truck in the pickle-rooms, and he might have a sore that would put him out of the world; all of the joints in his fingers might be eaten by the acid, one by one.”

“...and as for other men, who worked in the tank rooms full of steam...their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats...sometimes they would be overcooked for a day, till all but the bones of them had gone out to the world as Durham’s Pure Beef Lard!...”

-except from Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*

“ As the early years at Hull House show, female participation in that area of reform grew out of a set of needs and values peculiar to middle class women in the late 19th century and early 20 century. Settlement workers did not set out to become reformers. They were rather women trying to fulfill existing social expectations for self-sacrificing female service while at the same time satisfying their need for public recognition, authority, and independence. In the process of attempting to weave together a life of service and professional accomplishment, they became reformers as the wider world defined them.”

-Robyn Muncy, historian, *Creating a Female Dominion in American Reform, 1890-1935*, published in 1991

For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters...that the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba...That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence...That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

-Platt Amendment, 1903

Be a little careful, please! The hall is dark and you might stumble over the children pitching pennies back there. Not that it would hurt them; kicks and cuffs are their daily diet. They have little else. Here where the hall turns and dives into utter darkness is a step, and another, another. A flight of stairs. You can feel your way, if you cannot see it. Close? Yes! What would you have? All the fresh air that ever enters these stairs comes from the hall-door that is forever slamming, and from the windows of dark bedrooms that in turn receive from the stairs their sole supply of the elements God meant to be free, but man deals out with such niggardly hand. That was a woman filling her pail by the hydrant you just bumped against. The sinks are in the hallway, that all the tenants may have access--and all be poisoned alike by their summer stenches. Hear the pump squeak! It is the lullaby of tenement-house babes. In summer, when a thousand thirsty throats pant for a cooling drink in this block, it is worked in vain. But the saloon, whose open door you passed in the hall, is always there. The smell of it has followed you up. Here is a door. Listen! That short hacking cough, that tiny, helpless wail--what do they mean? They mean that the soiled bow of white you saw on the door downstairs will have another story to tell--Oh! a sadly familiar story--before the day is at an end. The child is dying with measles. With half a chance it might have lived; but it had none. That dark bedroom killed it.

Jacob Riis "How the Other Half Lives"

“... by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.”

-Franklin Roosevelt, Executive Order 9066, 1942

President Harry S. Truman's Press Release Announcing the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and Statement Defending the Use of Atomic Weapons

"...The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development. We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war... It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26... Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth."

“Soviet power...bears within itself the seeds of its own decay, and the sprouting of these seeds is well advanced...[If] anything were ever to disrupt the unity and efficacy of the Party as a political instrument, Soviet Russia might be changed overnight from one of the strongest to one of the weakest and most pitiable of national societies....This would...warrant the United States entering with reasonable confidence upon a policy of firm containment, designed to confront the Russians with unalterable counter-force at every point where they show signs of encroaching upon the interests of a peaceful and stable world.”

-George Kennan, U.S. State Department, “The Long Telegram”, February 22, 1946

The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is... because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate or members of minority groups who have been selling this Nation out, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest nation on earth has to offer – the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in Government.

“This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who are born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been the worst... In my opinion, the State Department... is thoroughly infested with Communists.

“I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy.”

Joseph R. McCarthy, Speech to the Women’s Club of Wheeling, West Virginia, February 1950

...the fifties appear to be an orderly era, one with a minimum of social dissent. Photographs from the period tend to show people who dressed carefully: men in suits, ties, and—when outdoors—hats; the women with their hair in modified page-boys, pert and upbeat. Young people seemed, more than anything else, "square" and largely accepting of the given social covenants. At the beginning of the decade their music was still slow and saccharine, mirroring the generally bland popular taste... The American Dream was to exercise personal freedom not in social and political terms, but rather in economic ones. Eager to be part of the burgeoning middle class, young men and women opted for material well-being, particularly if it came with some form of guaranteed employment. For the young, eager veteran just out of college... security meant finding a good white-collar job with a large, benevolent company, getting married, having children, and buying a house in the suburbs.

-David Halberstam, *The Fifties*, 1994

The problem . . . was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered in the middle of the twentieth century in the United States. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children, . . . lay beside her husband at night--she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question--"Is this all?" . . .

- *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan

The summer of 1966 was marked by the rupture of the nonviolent integrationist-directed civil rights movement. Although the movement's strategy proved successful in dismantling the vestiges of *dejure* segregation, the life chances of African American people nonetheless remained unchanged. Blatant acts of police brutality, inadequate housing, inferior social services, and rampant unemployment still plagued African American communities. By this stage it was clear that the traditional civil rights organizations were unable to alter the systemic forces that adversely impacted the lives of African American people, particularly in northern urban settings.

-Source: *The Black Panther Party Reconsidered* by Charles E. Jones, 2013

“[W]e must also strike down all the barriers which keep many from using those exits. The war on poverty is not a struggle simply to support people, to make them dependent on the generosity of others. It is a struggle to give people a chance. It is an effort to allow them to develop and use their capacities, as we have been allowed to develop and use ours, so that they can share, as others share, in the promise of this nation.”

-President Lyndon B. Johnson War on Poverty Speech, 1964

The young felt a special sense of deprivation at Kennedy's death. The slain President had broken through the middle-aged complacency of the 1950s to give a feeling of hopefulness about American society and a free field to the idealism of young people. They had admired, too, the President's gallantry and the impression he conveyed of being a valorous adventurer.

“Richard Neustadt commented less than a year after the President's murder, ‘He left a broken promise, that “the torch has been passed to a new generation,” and the youngsters who identified with him felt cheated as the promise, like the glamor, disappeared. What do their feelings matter? We shall have to wait and see.’”

-William E. Leuchtenburg, historian, A

Troubled Feast, 1973

“It was in suburbs such as Garden Grove, Orange County [California] . . . that small groups of middle-class men and women met in their new tract homes, seeking to turn the tide of liberal dominance. Recruiting the like-minded, they organized study groups, opened ‘Freedom Forum’ bookstores, filled the rolls of the John Birch Society, entered school board races, and worked within the Republican Party, all in an urgent struggle to safeguard their particular vision of freedom and the American heritage. In doing so, they became the ground forces of a conservative revival—one that transformed conservatism from a marginal force preoccupied with communism in the early 1960s into a viable electoral contender by the decade’s end.”

— Lisa McGirr, historian, *Suburban Warriors: The Origins of the New American Right*, 2001

“Our people are losing faith, not only in government itself but in their ability as citizens to serve as the ultimate rulers and shapers of our democracy.

“We were sure that ours was a nation on the ballot, not the bullet, until the murders of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. We were taught that our armies were always invincible and our causes were always just, only to suffer the agony of Vietnam. We respected the Presidency as a place of honor until the shock of Watergate.

“We remember when the phrase ‘sound as a dollar’ was an expression of absolute dependability, until ten years of inflation began to shrink our dollar and our savings. We believed that our Nation’s resources were limitless until 1973, when we had to face a growing dependence on foreign oil.”

Presidents of the United States, 1979

-Jimmy Carter, *Public Papers of the*

REAGAN BLAMES 'GREAT SOCIETY' FOR ECONOMIC WOES

ASHLAND, Ohio, May 9— President Reagan said tonight that food stamps, the minimum wage, Federal urban renewal and the entire array of Great Society programs enacted in the 1960's had destroyed the economy and made Americans poorer than they were 15 years ago. He also likened the rise of government programs in the last 50 years to the "abuse of power" by King George III that brought on the Revolution. The President said "the central political error of our time" was the Democrats' view that "government and bureaucracy" was "the primary vehicle for social change."

-Steven R. Weisman, Special to the New York Times

Published: May 10, 1983

“...And now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. Some political prisoners have been released. Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed. Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control. Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace.

There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!...”

-Ronald Reagan, Address from the

Brandenburg Gate, June 12, 1987

“Make no mistake, the global economy with all of its promise and perils is now the central fact of life for hard-working Americans. It has enriched the lives of millions of Americans. But for too many those same winds of change have worn away at [their] basis of their security. For two decades, most people have worked harder for less. Seemingly secure jobs have been lost. And while America once again is the most productive nation on Earth, this productivity itself holds the seeds of further insecurity. After all, productivity means the same people can produce more or, very often, that fewer people can produce more. This is the world we face.”

- -Bill Clinton, Remarks on the Signing of
NAFTA, December 8, 1993

The Republican Party's pro-life position is a winning one that has given the party landslides in three of the past four presidential elections. It has served the party well and should not be retreated from, not only as a moral principle, but as a purely political matter because standing down would cost the party the support of millions of pro-family citizens....We will seek by all legal and constitutional means to protect the right to life for the elderly, the infirm, the unborn, and the disabled....

-Ralph Reed, *Active Faith: How Christians Are Changing the Soul of American Politics*, 1996

"These militants are not just the enemies of America or the enemies of Iraq. They are the enemies of Islam, and they're the enemies of humanity.

[I]t is cowardice that seeks to kill children and the elderly with car bombs, and cuts the throat of a bound captive, and targets worshipers leaving a mosque. It is courage that liberated more than 50 million people from tyranny. And it is courage in the cause of freedom that will once again destroy the enemies of freedom!

Islamic radicalism, like the ideology of communism, contains inherent contradictions that doom it to failure. By fearing freedom, by distrusting human creativity, and punishing change, and limiting the contributions of half a population, this ideology undermines the very qualities that make human progress possible and human societies successful. The only thing modern about the militants' vision is the weapons they want to use against us. The rest of their grim vision is defined by a warped image of the past, a declaration of war on the idea of progress itself."

-George W. Bush, Veterans Day

Speech, November 11, 2005

“None of Nature’s landscapes are ugly so long as they are wild.”

John Muir, 1901

“I recognize the right and duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land; but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us.”

Former president Theodore Roosevelt, 1910

2. Using the excerpts, answer (a), (b), and (c).

a) Briefly explain ONE implication for public policy of John Muir’s view on land use.

b) Briefly explain ONE way in which an implication for public policy of Theodore Roosevelt’s view contrasts with the implication for public policy of Muir’s view.

c) Identify ONE specific example of land use policy in the United States from 1890 to 1945 and briefly explain how the example is consistent with the view of either Muir or Roosevelt.

“The New Deal economic policies . . . implanted several ‘stabilizers’ that have been . . . successful in averting another such depression. . . . Such safeguards restored confidence in the discredited banking system and established a firm economic foundation that performed well for decades thereafter. The New Deal was also responsible for numerous other notable changes in American life. In the space of a decade government laws eliminated sweatshops, severely curtailed child labor, and established enforcement standards for hours, wages, and working conditions. . . . The New Deal’s safety net . . . firmly established the principle that the government had an obligation to assist the needy.”

Roger Biles, historian, 1991

“My principal problem with Roosevelt and the New Deal [is] not over specific reforms or his social programs, but with the failure of the United States to recover from the depression during the eight peacetime years that he and his policies governed the nation. . . . There were certainly positive contributions under the New Deal, but they may not have outweighed the negative aspects of the period. When one examines the full range of New Deal proposals . . . the outline emerges of a form of government alien to any definition of liberalism except that of New Dealers themselves. Historians need to weigh more thoroughly and objectively the implications for the United States if Roosevelt’s programs had been fully implemented. They also need to assess the costs in human misery of the delay in recovery, and of reduced U.S. influence abroad at a critical time in world affairs owing to its economic prostration.”

Gary Dean Best, historian, 1990

1. Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).
 - a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Biles’s and Best’s historical interpretations of the New Deal.
 - b) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development during the period 1932 to 1980 that is not mentioned directly in the excerpts could be used to support Biles’s interpretation.
 - c) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development during the period 1932 to 1980 that is not mentioned directly in the excerpts could be used to support Best’s interpretation.

“An arrogant and stubborn faith in America’s power to shape the course of foreign events compounded the dangers sown by ideological rigidity. Policymakers . . . shared a common . . . conviction that the United States not only should, but could, control political conditions in South Vietnam, as elsewhere throughout much of the world. This conviction had led Washington to intervene progressively deeper in South Vietnamese affairs over the years. . . . This conviction prompted policymakers to escalate the war. . . . Domestic political pressures exerted an equally powerful . . . influence over the course of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. . . . Another ‘loss’ to communism in East Asia risked renewed and devastating attacks from the right.”

Brian VanDeMark, historian, *Into the Quagmire*, 1995

“The escalation of U.S. military intervention [in Vietnam] grew out of a complicated chain of events and a complex web of decisions that slowly transformed the conflict . . . into an American war. . . . [President Lyndon Johnson] made the critical decisions that took the United States into war almost without realizing it. . . . Although impersonal forces . . . influenced the president’s Vietnam decisions, those decisions depended primarily on his character, his motivations, and his relationships with his principal advisers. . . . The war in Vietnam was not lost in the field, nor was it lost on the front pages of *The New York Times* or on the college campuses. It was lost in Washington, D.C., even before Americans assumed sole responsibility for the fighting.”

H. R. McMaster, historian, *Dereliction of Duty*, 1997

4. Using the excerpts, answer (a), (b), and (c).
 - a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between VanDeMark’s and McMaster’s historical interpretations of the United States involvement in the Vietnam War.
 - b) Briefly explain how ONE historical event or development in the period 1945 to 1975 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support VanDeMark’s interpretation.
 - c) Briefly explain how ONE historical event or development in the period 1945 to 1975 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support McMaster’s interpretation.



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2. Using the 1928 image above, answer (a), (b), and (c).
- Briefly describe ONE perspective about women's roles during the 1920s expressed through the image.
 - Briefly explain ONE specific historical development or circumstance from 1900 to 1929 that led to changes in women's roles during the 1920s such as that depicted in the image.
 - Briefly explain ONE specific historical development in business OR culture that led to the creation and use of images such as the one above during the 1920s.

“During [the 1920s], the city contested the supremacy of rural, small-town America. The city represented a challenge for economic power: the determination of finance capitalism to regain the political preeminence that had been pared away in the Progressive era. The city threatened to disrupt class stability through the drive by unskilled labor to form industrial unions. . . . The city imperiled the hierarchy of social status through the clamor of new immigrant[s]. Most of all, the older America was alarmed by the mores of the metropolis.”

— William E. Leuchtenburg, historian, 1958

“The geographic reorganization of urban and rural areas [in the 1920s] drew these regions into a closer and more interdependent relationship with each other. This relationship was most evident in cities and towns which lay in the outlying districts around urban centers. These towns attracted people from both central cities and the surrounding countryside. . . . In addition, farm families that converted to truck farming were tied more closely into the urban market and urban culture. . . . [A] shift from the direct production of goods to the purchase of them in metropolitan markets [also] changed people’s habits of consumption. . . . Consumption habits [drew] women out of the household and into the marketplace. . . . A 1930 study of bread consumption, for example, found that most families [in urban and rural areas] had shifted to store-bought goods.”

— Joseph Interrante, historian, 1980

- I. Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).
 - a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Leuchtenburg’s and Interrante’s interpretations of cities and rural areas during the 1920s.
 - b) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development in the period 1919–1930 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Leuchtenburg’s interpretation.
 - c) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development in the period 1919–1930 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Interrante’s interpretation.