

Exercise walk-through

7.11

Interwar Foreign Policy

AP United States History

Read a reform argument: Roosevelt and corporations

Adapted source exercise: 2019 AP US History DBQ, Document 2

Paraphrase, not a quotation: In a 1902 speech, President Theodore Roosevelt treated corporations as creations of the state and argued that government had a right and duty to supervise them when they caused harm. He recognised that corporations could also do useful work.

Try it: Identify the proposed government role. Does this passage support abolishing every corporation? Does the speech alone prove that regulation was enacted and enforced?

Connect the author's argument to corporate power and political reform. Separate a proposed policy from evidence of its implementation.

After the war: unilateral, not isolated

Rejecting the League

The Senate refused the League of Nations – the United States would not bind itself to collective security.

Still engaged

It stayed **economically engaged abroad**: loans, trade and reparations arrangements ran right through the 1920s.

The word to use

Unilateral foreign policy : acting alone and on its own terms – which is not the same as withdrawing.

“Isolationism” is the loose word; **unilateral** is the accurate one, and the distinction is worth a sentence in an essay.

Mass mobilization changed American society

how Americans saw it	a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist aggression
mass mobilization	helped end the Great Depression – war production did what the New Deal had not
women and minorities	mobilisation and military service opened opportunities to improve their status, though wartime gains were often reversed after 1945
migration	from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased to meet labour demand
Japanese Americans	forcibly interned – the period's clearest case of wartime rights denied
after the war	a unilateral foreign policy after WWI had rejected the League; after WWII the United States led the institutions instead

The war's domestic effects are as examinable as its diplomacy. Note both the opening of opportunity **and** its partial reversal.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name the three instruments of postwar U.S. policy. [3]

2.2 State the American position in the 1930s. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

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2.1

- international investment; peace treaties; select military intervention
-

2.2 State the American position in the 1930s. [2]

2.2

- many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, but most opposed taking military action until Pearl Harbor

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Unilateralism and isolationism coexisted.

(a) Distinguish them.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

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(a) Distinguish them.

[2]

(a)

- unilateral means acting alone; isolationist means avoiding entanglement

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Unilateralism and isolationism coexisted.

(b) State what drew the United States into the war.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

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[1]

(b)

- the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED describes postwar U.S. foreign policy as

[1]

☐

- A unilateral
- B multilateral
- C colonial
- D absent

3.2 Most Americans in the 1930s opposed

[1]

☐

- A taking military action against Nazi Germany and Japan
- B all trade
- C the New Deal
- D immigration quotas

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3.2 A

- military action

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country intervenes selectively abroad and refuses to join international bodies.

(a) State the two terms that apply.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country intervenes selectively abroad and refuses to join international bodies.

(a) State the two terms that apply.

[1]

(a)

- unilateral and isolationist

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country intervenes selectively abroad and refuses to join international bodies.

(b) Explain how both are true at once.

[2]

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[2]

(b)

- it acts abroad on its own terms while refusing the standing commitments membership in an international system requires