

Exercise walk-through

7.6

World War I: Home Front

AP United States History

The Second World War

Americans viewed the war as a fight for the **survival of freedom and democracy** against fascist aggression – a framing that shaped what the government could ask of its citizens, and what they asked back.

Mass mobilization

is the hinge of the period: it helped end the Great Depression and changed the society that fought the war.

What the war did that the New Deal could not

the New Deal in the 1930s

relief, recovery and reform. It cushioned the collapse and rewrote the rules, but unemployment stayed high through the decade

war production, 1941–45

government orders on a scale no peacetime programme had attempted – **mass mobilization** helped **end** the Depression

what outlived both

the **reform** column: Social Security, federal deposit insurance, the right to organise a union

the claim to argue

lasting institutions changed economic and political life, even though the New Deal did not end the Depression

Distinguish New Deal relief and reform from wartime mobilisation. Compare their aims and effects using specific evidence.

The Second World War, continued

Victory came through **Allied cooperation**, industrial capacity, and technological advantage, ending with the use of atomic weapons against Japan.

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 State what happened to freedom of speech and why. [2]

2.2 State what nativist campaigns produced. [2]

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2.1

- official restrictions grew, as anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture

2.2 State what nativist campaigns produced. [2]

2.2

- quotas restricting immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The Great Migration had a double outcome.

(a) State what migrants escaped and what they found.

[3]

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(a)

- they escaped segregation, racial violence and limited economic opportunity and found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The Great Migration had a double outcome.

(b) State what caused internal migration to cities.

[1]

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(b)

- increased demand for war production and labor

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Anxiety about radicalism led to

[1]

☐

A a Red Scare

B immigration quotas alone

C a strike wave only

D no response

3.2 African American migrants moved to the North and West and

[1]

☐

A still encountered discrimination

B found full equality

C returned immediately

D were barred from work

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3.2 A

- still encountered discrimination

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 People move to escape discrimination and encounter it at their destination.

(a) State what the CED records.

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(a)

- both the new opportunities and the continued discrimination

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 People move to escape discrimination and encounter it at their destination.

(b) Explain why both halves belong in an answer.

[2]

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[2]

(b)

- an account of only the opportunities makes the migration a success story, and one of only the discrimination cannot explain why so many moved