

Past-paper walk-through

World War II: Mobilization ■ 7.12

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2023 Set 1 Q1
- 2023 Set 2 Q4

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 1

2023 Set 1 ■ Q1

“Working-class Chicagoans—male and female, black and white, . . . immigrants from eastern and southern Europe or their children—were . . . asserting themselves in new ways in the larger political arena. During the 1930s, Chicago workers, along with men and women elsewhere in the nation, had begun to vote Democratic more consistently and in greater numbers than ever before, joining President Franklin Roosevelt’s ‘New Democratic Coalition.’ . . . Supporting the Democrats . . . , they felt, would ensure a more activist federal government committed to providing the benefits that over time have become associated with ‘the welfare state.’” Source: Lizabeth Cohen, historian, *Making a New Deal: Industrial Workers in Chicago, 1919–1939*, published in 1991 “Far more enduring was the New Deal’s intimate partnership with those in the South who preached white supremacy. . . . Southern representatives acted . . . as an indispensable part of the governing party. New Deal lawmaking would have failed

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without . . . southern members of Congress. Here lay an acute incongruity. The New Deal permitted, or at least turned a blind eye toward, an organized system of racial cruelty. This alliance was a crucial part of its supportive structure. The New Deal thus collaborated with the South's racial hegemony as it advanced liberal democracy."

Source: Ira Katznelson, historian, *Fear Itself: The New Deal and the Origins of Our Time*, published in 2013

Using the excerpts, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Briefly describe one major difference between Cohen's and Katznelson's historical interpretations of the New Deal.
- (b)** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1932 to 1945 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Cohen's argument.
- (c)** Briefly explain how one event or development from 1932 to 1945 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Katznelson's argument.

Solution 1

(a) Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one major difference between Cohen's and Katznelson's historical interpretations of the New Deal. (1 point) — accept any: Cohen focuses on the diversity of New Deal supporters, while Katznelson focuses on the New Deal supporters that were White supremacists.; Katznelson focuses on New Deal politicians and their activities, while Cohen focuses on how certain American voters came to support the New Deal and New Deal politicians.; Cohen praises the effects of the New Deal for giving immigrants and members of minority groups a voice in democracy, whereas Katznelson condemns the effects of the New Deal that allowed discrimination against minority groups.; Cohen emphasizes the expansion of the New Deal coalition to include working-class people, immigrants,

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and African Americans (an expansion of American democracy), while Katznelson points out that New Deal leaders allowed racial discrimination in their programs to keep support for them from conservative southern Democrats.; Cohen acknowledges the more positive aspects of the New Deal for minority groups and indicates that it is an important transitional step toward greater opportunities, while Katznelson expresses disappointment that New Deal programs did not do enough to accelerate greater rights and representation for minority group members and were severely limited by efforts to maintain southern support.

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(b) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one event or development from 1932 to 1945 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Cohen's argument. (1 point) — accept any: The economic hardship in the Great Depression led to broad support for the Democrats because Roosevelt promised to provide government relief.; The widespread popularity of Democrats is why Roosevelt won the presidency four times.; African Americans, who had largely supported Republicans because of their role in Reconstruction, began their shift to the Democratic party in the 1930s.; The efforts by radical, union, and populist movements to push Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system support Cohen's argument that working-class people

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asserted themselves in the political arena in new ways. Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:; Many people worked for New Deal programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA).; Impact of the Wagner Act.

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(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one event or development from 1932 to 1945 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Katznelson's argument. (1 point) — accept any: Katznelson's assertion that the New Deal turned a blind eye toward a system of racial cruelty is supported by the persistence of racial segregation in the South throughout this period.; Many New Deal jobs programs segregated African Americans, which proves Katznelson's argument about the limitations of the New Deal.; Franklin Roosevelt shied away from confronting racism in New Deal programs, as well as from recognizing crucial issues, such as lynching, because of the power of southern Democrats in Congress.; Many New Deal programs, such as the WPA, were administered by

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states, which allowed local authorities in the South to maintain segregation in the programs and to provide disproportionately small amounts of relief for African Americans.; Important programs for American workers, such as Social Security and minimum wage legislation, excluded agricultural and domestic workers, a move southern Democrats demanded. These decisions largely excluded African Americans, who predominated in such occupations, especially in the South, from those programs. 1 point Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:; Segregation of the military under Roosevelt.; Persistence of Jim Crow Laws.; Continued racial oppression in the South by groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

Question 4

2023 Set 2 ■ Q4

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Briefly describe one way in which economic development influenced migration within the United States from 1890 to 1945.
- (b)** Briefly explain one similarity in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000.
- (c)** Briefly explain one difference in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000.

Solution 4

(a) Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one way in which economic development influenced migration within the United States from 1890 to 1945. (1 point) — accept any: Migration to the North was prompted by the availability of industrial jobs.; The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.; Migration to the Northeast accelerated as the region experienced a significant increase in defense industry jobs during the World War II.; People moved to the Sunbelt as the region developed new large agricultural businesses to produce farm goods between 1890 and 1945.; Migration out of the South was influenced by the lack of economic development because of a continued focus on sharecropping and cash-crop

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agriculture.; Migration to cities in the South was driven by increased textile manufacturing and the encouragement of industrialization and urbanization in the New South.; The Midwest experienced population growth due to the development of the iron and steel industries.; The growth of mechanized and commercial agriculture in the Midwest and South led people to migrate to urban areas or to leave the regions entirely seeking new employment.

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(b) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain one similarity in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000. (1 point) — accept any: Road construction led to suburbanization in both the Northeast and the West.; As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of many Americans to the South and West, contributing to the emergence of these regions as a significant political and economic force.; Both the South and the West saw growth in manufacturing industries because of the draw for businesses of low state tax rates and low levels of unionization.; African Americans migrated to both northern and southern urban cities in search of manufacturing and industrial jobs.; The Midwest and Northeast

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declined as a percentage of the nation's overall population as a result of declining industry in the "Rust Belt."; The Sun Belt and Northwest experienced population growth due to expanding employment in Cold War defense industries. Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided:; Impact of the Baby Boom on various regions

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(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain one difference in how economic development influenced two regions of the United States from 1945 to 2000. (1 point) — accept any: The influence of the South increased as manufacturing industries grew in the region, while the influence of the North declined.; The economic development that came with population shifts to the South and West led to an increase in these regions' cultural and political influence, a development that did not occur in the Northeast.; While the Sun Belt grew rapidly in population as a result of jobs, the Midwest and Northeast declined as a percentage of the nation's overall population as a result of declining industry in the "Rust Belt."; The decline of jobs in many sectors, including industrial and manufacturing, and continuing racial tension, led

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some African Americans to move from Rust Belt cities to the western Sun Belt.; The states in the Sun Belt generally restricted unions, while Northern states still protected labor rights to organize. Examples that earn this point might include the following, if appropriate elaboration is provided;; The influx of retirees moving to the Sun Belt; A “reverse Great Migration” as African Americans began moving back to the South; Impact of air conditioning on migration