Prompt: Analyze the home front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War.
African Americans
Japanese Americans
Jewish Americans
Mexican Americans

Re-written as a Question: Was the home front experiences for African Americans and Mexican Americans positive or negative during the Second World War?

Argument: Negative to a large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1: Better economic opportunities</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2: African Americans were harassed and discriminated against</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3: Mexican Americans faced Anti-immigrant riots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</td>
<td>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</td>
<td>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Benjamin Davis</td>
<td>- Jim Crow</td>
<td>- Sleepy Lagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dorie Miller</td>
<td>- Segregation</td>
<td>- Murder (1942)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Executive Order 8802</td>
<td>- Tuskegee Airmen</td>
<td>- Box Car Camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fair Employment Practices Committee</td>
<td>- Non- combat</td>
<td>- Bataan Death March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Smith v. Allwright</td>
<td>- 1942 Detroit Riot</td>
<td>Reactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Jackie Robinson</td>
<td>- 1943 Race Riots</td>
<td>- Zoot Suit Riots (1943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bracero Program</td>
<td>- Sojourner Truth</td>
<td>- Pachuco Gangs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Housing Project</td>
<td>- Zoot Suits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Halem Riot of 1943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reactions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A. Phillip Randolph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Congress of Racial Equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- WEB Du Bois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even Though there are some positive home front experiences for the African Americans and Mexican Americans, over all, the home front experiences for African Americans and Mexican Americans were negative to a large extent during the Second World War as seen in discrimination and harassment towards the African Americans and Anti-immigrant riots that the Mexican Americans have faced.
Prompt: Prior to American involvement in both the First and Second World Wars, the United States adopted an official policy of neutrality. Compare the policy and its modifications during the period 1914-17 to the policy and its modifications during 1939-41.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did America’s policy of neutrality and its modifications change from the period 1914-17 and 1939-41?

Argument: America’s policy of neutrality and its modifications changed to a limited extent from the period 1914-17 and 1939-41. (Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America’s Policy of Neutrality and its Modifications Were Different</td>
<td>America Was Helping the Belligerents</td>
<td>America Was Forced to Break Neutrality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Terms** (minimum 4 -5)

- “Return to Normalcy”
- House-Grey Memorandum
- Great Britain
- Germany
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Neutrality acts

- Allied Powers
- Great Britain
- President Wilson
- Lend Lease Act
- Neutrality Act of 1937
- “Cash and Carry” Policy
- Neutrality Act of 1939
- ABC-1 Agreement

- Zimmerman Telegram
- Germany
- Central Powers
- Attack on Pearl Harbor
- “Date that would live in infamy”
- Japan
- Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
- HMS Lusitania
- U-Boats

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though America’s policy of neutrality and its modifications were a little different, overall they changed to a limited extent from the period 1914-17 and 1939-41 as seen in America’s actions to help the belligerents and it being forced to break neutrality.
Unit 9:
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the home front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War.
African Americans
Japanese Americans
Jewish Americans
Mexican Americans

Re-written as a Question: What were the experiences that the African Americans and Japanese Americans faced during the Second World War?

Argument: The African Americans and Japanese Americans both faced discrimination to a great extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacks gained economic opportunities.</td>
<td>African American’s faced discrimination at war and at home</td>
<td>Japanese Americans faced discrimination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Terms** (minimum 4 -5)
Smith v. Allwright
NAACP
Great Migration
Civil Rights movement
Congress of Racial Quality
Northern Factories
Industrial Cities
Fair Employment Practices Commission

**Key Terms** (minimum 4 -5)
Jim Crow Segregation
Segregated Units
Selective Training and service Act of 1940
Lynching
Urban Ghettos
Harlem Riot of 1943
Detroit Race Riots

**Key Terms** (minimum 4 -5)
Internment of Japanese Americans
Executive Order 9066
Pearl Harbor
Alien Enemies Act
Hirabayashi v. United States
Korematsu v. United States
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Issei
Nissei

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though the African Americans received many great economic opportunities, overall both African and Japanese Americans faced discrimination to a great extent as seen in the discrimination that African Americans faced at war and at home, and the discrimination that Japanese Americans faced.
Prompt: To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

Argument: To a limited extent the U.S. adopted an isolationist policy. (Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. took actions to stay out of political affairs of foreign nations</td>
<td>The direct economic involvement of the U.S. and foreign nations</td>
<td>Trade of armaments between U.S. and other foreign countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)

- Kellog-Briand Pact
- Good Neighbor Policy
- Washington Conference (1921-1922)
- Neutrality Act of 1937
- Neutrality Act of 1939
- “Return to Normalcy”
- Warren G. Harding

Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)

- Protective Tariffs
- Protectionism
- FDR
- Most Favored Nation Trade Status
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements
- Dawes Plan

Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)

- Lend Lease Act
- Allied Nations
- Nye Commissions
- Cash and Carry Policies
- Destroyers for bases
- Franklin D. Roosevelt

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the U.S. took actions to stay out of the political affairs of foreign nations, overall, the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s to a limited extent as seen in the direct economic involvement of the U.S. in other nations and in the trade of armaments to foreign countries.
Prompt: Analyze the home front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War.
African Americans
Japanese Americans
Jewish Americans
Mexican Americans

Re-written as a Question: How bad were the experiences of the Jewish Americans and Japanese Americans during WWII?

Argument: The experiences of the African and Japanese Americans were negative to a large extent. (Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>African Americans</strong></td>
<td><strong>African Americans Still</strong></td>
<td><strong>Japanese American’s</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obtained new economic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Faced Tremendous</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lost Many Rights</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>opportunities in the</strong></td>
<td><strong>Discrimination</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second World War</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)**
- ✓ Tuskegee Airmen
- ✓ Fair Employment Practices Commission
- ✓ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- ✓ Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
- ✓ Executive Order 8802
- ✓ Executive Order 9981
- ✓ Segregation
- ✓ Jim Crow Laws
- ✓ Segregated Units
- ✓ KKK
- ✓ Separate but Equal
- ✓ Plessy v Ferguson
- ✓ Racial Discrimination
- ✓ Support Duties
- ✓ Black Codes
- ✓ 1942 Detroit Riot
- ✓ 1943 Race Riots
- ✓ Harlem Riot of 1943
- ✓ Non-combat jobs
- ✓ Interment Camps
- ✓ Pearl harbor
- ✓ Nisei
- ✓ Issei
- ✓ Korematsu v United States
- ✓ Executive Order No.9066
- ✓ Manzanar
- ✓ Exclusion Areas
- ✓ Alien Enemies Act
- ✓ War Relocation Authority
- ✓ Harabayashi v US
- ✓ “Wartime emergency”
- ✓ Ex Parte Endo

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though African Americans obtained more economic opportunities in the Second World War, overall the experiences of African and Japanese Americans in World War II was negative to a large extent as seen in the way African Americans still faced tremendous discrimination and how many Japanese Americans lost their rights.
Prompt: Prior to American involvement in the First and Second World Wars, the United States adopted an official policy of neutrality. Compare the policy and its modifications during the period 1914-17 to the policy and its modifications during 1939-41.

Re-written as a Question:
To what extent did America’s policy of neutrality change from 1914-1917 to 1939-1941?

Argument: The policy of neutrality changed to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1: Neutrality still existed.</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2: America was neutral in the beginning and was forced to get involved in the war through the years leading up to WWI.</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3: America gradually got involved in WWII, and was not neutral.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even though America adopted formal policies of neutrality prior to both World War I and II, the policies and their modifications contrasted to a large extent in the periods before each of the wars as seen in America’s strict adherence to neutrality before WWI and America’s gradual transition from neutrality to involvement prior to WWII.
Prompt: To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

Argument:
The United States adopts an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s to a great extent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1: Were still involved in trade relationships around the world</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2: Refused to get involved with European Conflicts</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3: Turned down immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Terms</strong> (minimum 4 -5)</td>
<td><strong>Key Terms</strong> (minimum 4 -5)</td>
<td><strong>Key Terms</strong> (minimum 4 -5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Police policy</td>
<td>• League of Nations</td>
<td>• Quota Act of 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monroe Doctrine</td>
<td>• Anti- European feelings</td>
<td>• National Origins Act of 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dollar diplomacy</td>
<td>• Refusal to join World Court</td>
<td>• Emergency Quota Act of 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Big stick policy</td>
<td>• Kellogg Brand Pact</td>
<td>• “new Immigrants”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pan- Americanism</td>
<td>• Hawley-Smoot Tariff</td>
<td>• “foreign Influence”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sugar Imports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nicaragua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even though the U.S. was still involved in trade relationships around the world, overall The United States adopts an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s to a great extent as seen in their refusal to get involved with European conflicts and how they turned down immigrants.
Prompt: President Franklin Roosevelt was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941. To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree with this statement.

Re-written as a Question: to a large extent it’s true that franklin Roosevelt was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941.

Argument:
(Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved relations with Latin America and countries of the Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>Ignored growing conflicts in Europe</td>
<td>Failed to overturn congress “strict neutrality”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</th>
<th>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</th>
<th>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Good Neighbor” policy</td>
<td>Winston Churchill</td>
<td>- Lend- lease act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platt Amendment</td>
<td>London Economic</td>
<td>- Neutrality Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan- American Conference</td>
<td>conference</td>
<td>- Bases for Destroyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe doctrine</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rise of Fascism</td>
<td>- Reciprocal Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Munich Conference</td>
<td>Agreements Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appeasement</td>
<td>- Allied Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invasion of Poland</td>
<td>- Atlantic charter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tripartite Agreement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarantine Speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though he improved relations with Latin America and countries of the Western Hemisphere, Franklin Roosevelt was naïve and ineffective in his foreign policies from 1933 to 1941 as seen in the way he ignored growing conflicts in Europe and how he failed to overturn Congress’ “strict neutrality”
**Prompt:** President Franklin Roosevelt was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941. To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree with this statement.

**Re-written as a Question:** To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree with the statement, “President Franklin Roosevelt was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941”?

**Argument:** I agree to some (a limited) extent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1: Positive relationships with Latin America</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2: Unable to prevent the start of WW2</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3: Unable to overturn Congress’ Isolationist Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</td>
<td>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</td>
<td>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The Monroe Doctrine</td>
<td>• U.S. Marines removed from countries</td>
<td>• Neutrality Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Roosevelt Corollary</td>
<td>• Adolf Hitler-Holocaust</td>
<td>• Young and Dawes Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dollar diplomacy</td>
<td>• Munich Conference</td>
<td>• Limited immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Latin America</td>
<td>• Kristallnacht</td>
<td>• Kellogg Briand pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Good neighborhood policy</td>
<td>• Japan’s attack on Pearl harbor</td>
<td>• Lend Lease Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• London Economic conference</td>
<td>• Panay Incident (1937)</td>
<td>• Selective Training and Service Act of 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Platt amendment repealed</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Johnson Debt Default Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• First Inaugural Address in 1933</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Open door policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complex Split Thesis (use format below):**

Even though FDR was developed positive relationships with nations in Latin America, overall he was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941 to some extent as seen in his inability to prevent the start of WWII and his inability to overturn Congress’ isolationist policies.
Prompt: Prior to American involvement in both the First and Second World Wars, the United States adopted an official policy of neutrality. Compare the policy and its modifications during the period 1914-17 to the policy and its modifications during 1939-41.

Re-written as a Question: In what ways was the United States policy during the period 1914-17 of neutrality similar and different to the policy of neutrality and its modifications during 1939-41?

Argument: The policy of neutrality during 1939-41 was different from the policy during 1914-17. (Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Similar: Expanded Trade Leading Up to Both Wars</td>
<td>Different: Strict Neutrality Observed Leading up to WWI, but US Heavily Involved Even Before Joining WWII</td>
<td>Different: Reasons for Joining War</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Terms** (minimum 4 -5)

---

1914 – 1917:
Open Door Policy
Imperialism
Dollar Diplomacy
Panama Canal
Pan-Americanism

1939 – 41:
Dawes Plan
Trade with Britain
Atlantic Charter

1914-17:
Imperialism
Dollar Diplomacy
Pan-Americanism
Moral Diplomacy

1939-41:
Atlantic Charter
Lend-Lease Act
Cash-Carry Act
Johnson Debt Default Act

1914-17:
HMS Lusitania
Sussex and Arabic Pledge
Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
U-Boats

1939-41:
Axis Powers
Munich Conference
German Invasion of Poland
Japan invades Manchuria
Oil Embargo on Japan
Japan issues “War Warning”
Pearl Harbor

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though America’s policy of neutrality was similar in that they expanded trade leading up to both World War I and World War II, overall the policies were different in 1939-1941 than 1914-1917 as seen in the U.S.’s involvement in the war before they officially joined and their reasons for joining each of the wars.
Prompt: President Franklin Roosevelt was naïve and ineffective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941. To what extent and in what ways do you agree or disagree with this statement.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was President Franklin Roosevelt effective in his conduct of foreign policy from 1933 and 1941 and to what extent?

Argument: effective to a large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2:</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was ineffective with foreign policy</td>
<td>steps taken by Roosevelt for better foreign policy relations</td>
<td>Trading with the other allies to stop the axis powers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
- Nye Commission
- Tripartite Pact
- Pearl Harbor
- Panay Incident
- Japanese Embargo

Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
- Washington Conference
- Good Neighbor Policy
- Neutrality act of 1935
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act

Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
- Atlantic Charter Conference
- Lend-Lease Act
- Allied powers
- Most favored Nation MFN trade status
- Cash and Carry Policy
- Destroyers for Bases Deal

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even though at some points Roosevelt was ineffective with foreign policy, overall he was effective in his conduct of foreign policy to a large extent as seen in the steps Roosevelt took to strengthen American ties to other nations and maintaining trade relations with members of the Allies.
Prompt:
To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920’s and 1930’s?

Re-written as a Question:
Why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920s and 1930s and to what extent?

Argument:
(Include both position as well as extent)
They adopted isolationist policies to a great extent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Analysis #1: Did not stay out of foreign affairs economically</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #2: Efforts to keep foreigners out of the nation</th>
<th>Area of Analysis #3: Attempts to stay out of the war and uninvolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Terms</strong> (minimum 4 - 5)</td>
<td><strong>Key Terms</strong> (minimum 4 - 5)</td>
<td><strong>Key Terms</strong> (minimum 4 -5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The lend lease act</td>
<td>- National origins act</td>
<td>- Kellogg- Briand Pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- “arsenal of democracy”- willing to supply weapons</td>
<td>- Emergency embargo of 1924</td>
<td>- Neutrality acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Good neighbor policy</td>
<td>- Quota act of 1921</td>
<td>- 1937- prohibited the sale of arms to either warring nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dawes Plan</td>
<td>- The red scare</td>
<td>- 1939-after Hitler’s invasion of Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Most favored nation (MEN) trade status</td>
<td>- Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti</td>
<td>- The Nye commission led to the neutrality acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dawes plan</td>
<td>- Palmar Raids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cash and Carry Policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Destroyers for Bases Deal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oil embargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Americans did not stay out of foreign affairs economically, overall they adopted an isolationist policy to a great extent, as seen in their efforts to keep foreigners out of the country and also their attempts in trying to stay out of the war.