

Section II

Part A: Document-Based Question

Time: 60 Minutes

1 Question

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. You are advised to spend 15 minutes planning and 45 minutes writing your answer. Write your responses on the lined pages that follow the questions.

1. Analyze the impact of World War II on American national identity and the impact of the constitution on actions undertaken by the federal government.

DOCUMENT 1


"We believe in national unity which recognizes equal opportunity of black and white citizens to jobs in national defense and the armed forces and in all other institutions and endeavors in America. We condemn all dictatorships, Fascist, Nazi and Communist. We are loyal, patriotic Americans, all. But if American democracy will not defend its defenders; if American democracy will not protect its protectors; if American democracy will not insure equality of opportunity, freedom and justice to its citizens, black and white, it is a hollow mockery and belies the principles for which it is supposed to stand. Only power can affect the enforcement and adoption of a given policy. Power is the active principle of only the organized masses, the masses united for a definite purpose. We loyal Negro-American citizens demand the right to work and fight for our country."

Asa Philip Randolph, January 1941, "The Call to March," from *The Black Worker*, May 1941

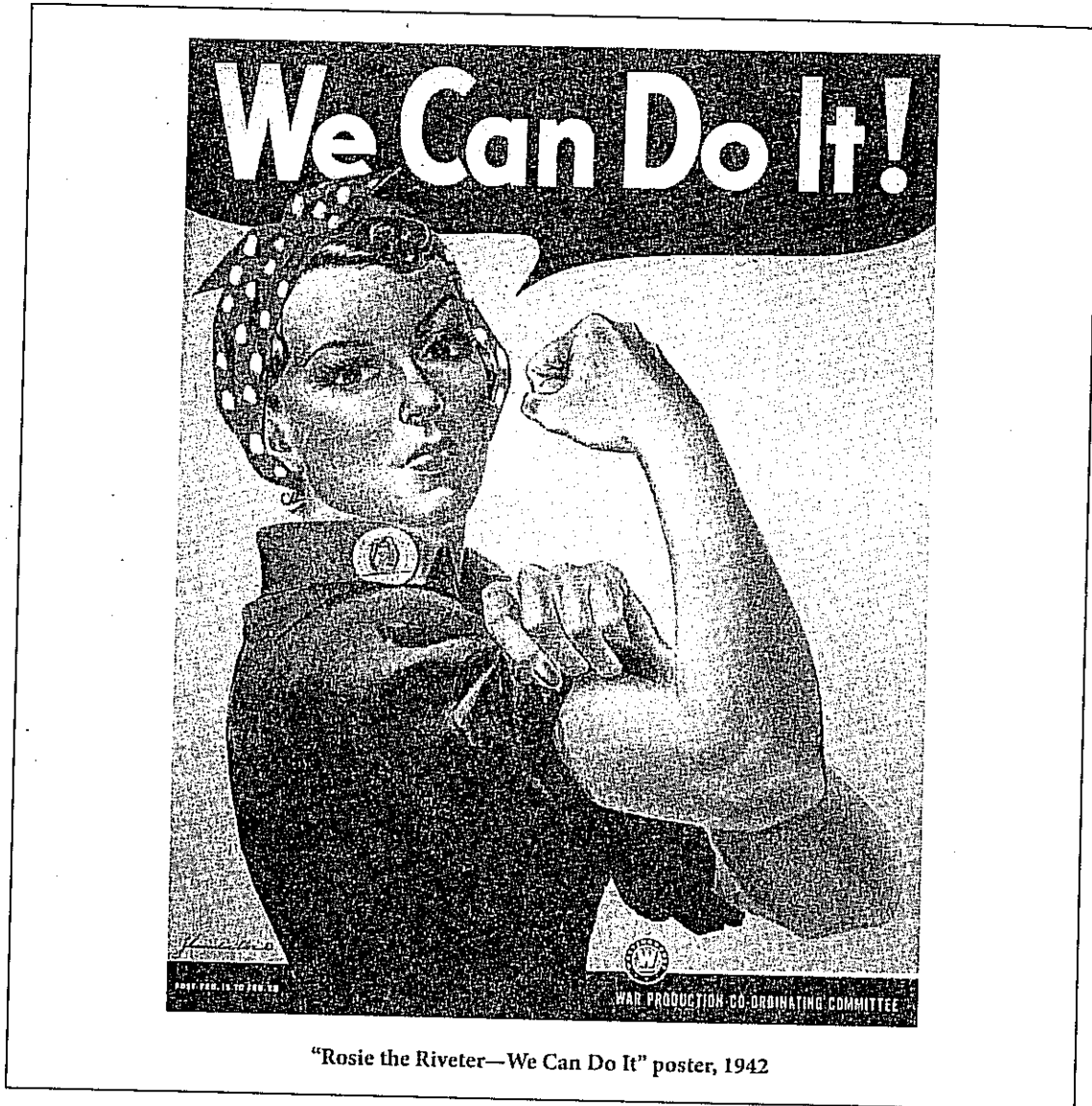
DOCUMENT 2

"Now therefore, 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 to be 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 persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restriction the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion."

Executive Order 9066 signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, February 19, 1942

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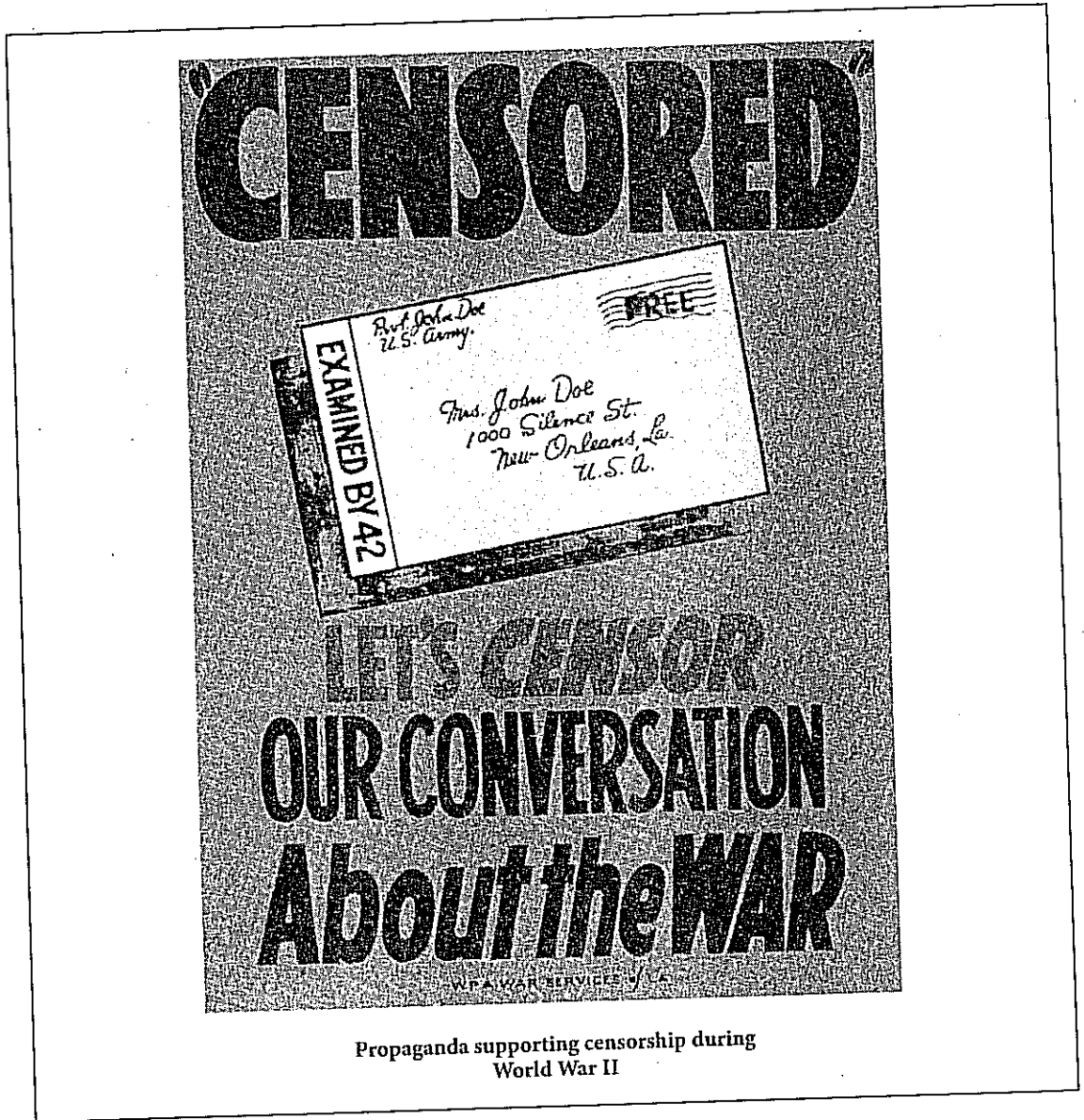
DOCUMENT 3



"Rosie the Riveter—We Can Do It" poster, 1942

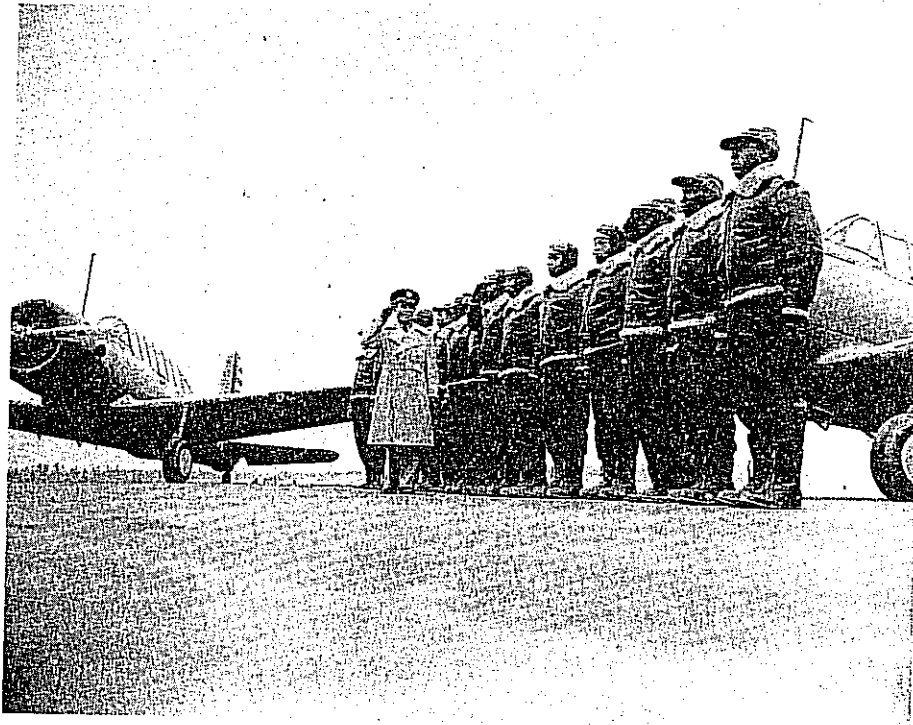
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DOCUMENT 4



Propaganda supporting censorship during World War II

DOCUMENT 5



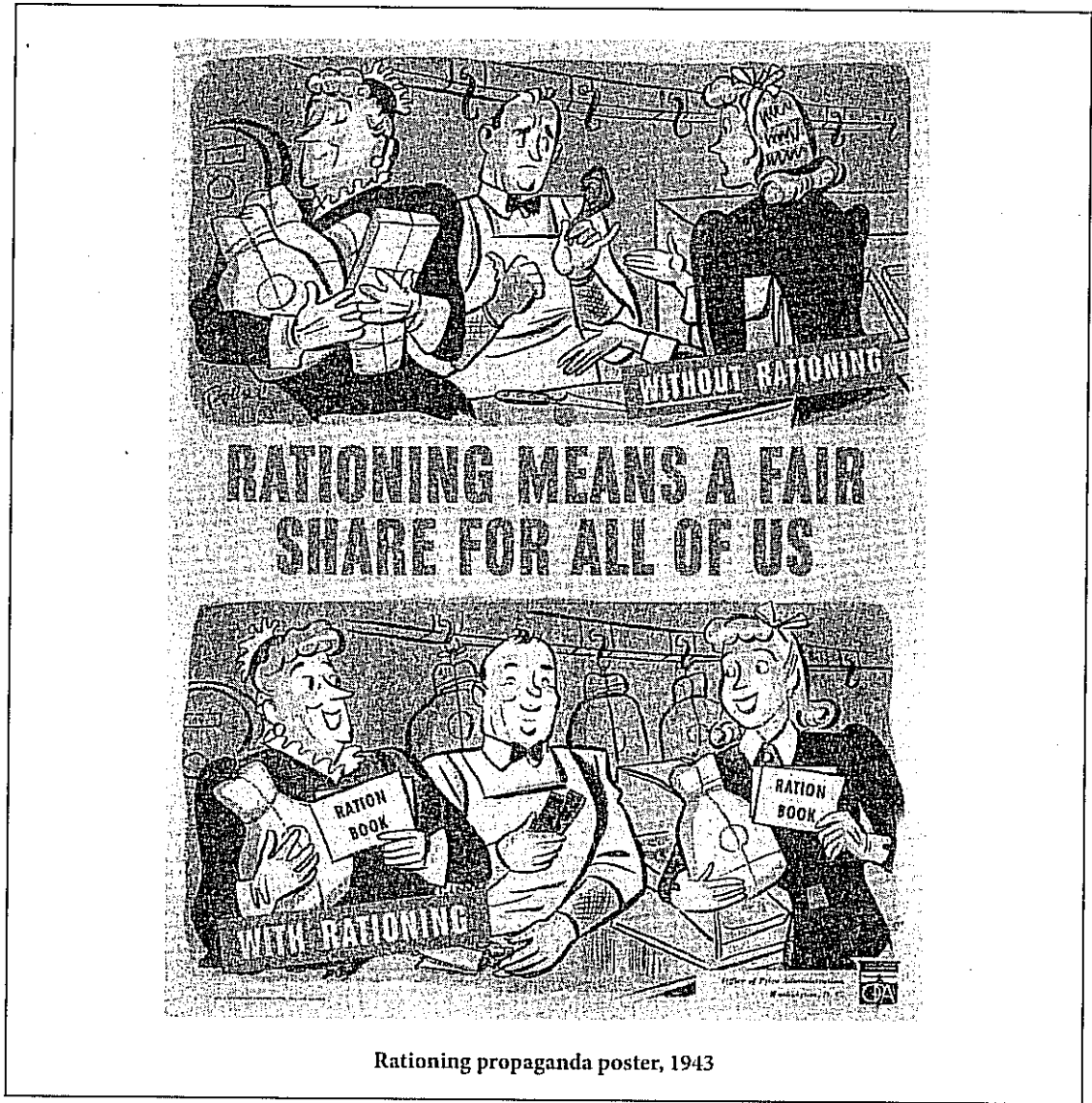
Tuskegee Airmen with white commanding officer, 1944

DOCUMENT 6

"1. Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 which, during a state of war with Japan and as a protection against espionage and sabotage, was promulgated by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command under authority of Executive Order No. 9066 and the Act of March 21, 1942, and which directed the exclusion after May 9, 1942, from a described West Coast military area of all persons of Japanese ancestry, held constitutional as of the time it was made and when the petitioner—an American citizen of Japanese descent whose home was in the described area—violated it."

— Supreme Court decision *Korematsu v. U.S.*

DOCUMENT 7



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1. “While conservatives upset with a series of Supreme Court decisions aimed at expanding democracy and individual freedoms were the first to issue the call for mobilization, by 1964 the new conservative movement had shifted its focus and grew over the next decade largely in response to other issues. Support, modify or refute the preceding assertion on the basis of the documents and your knowledge of the period 1954–1973.”

DOCUMENT 1

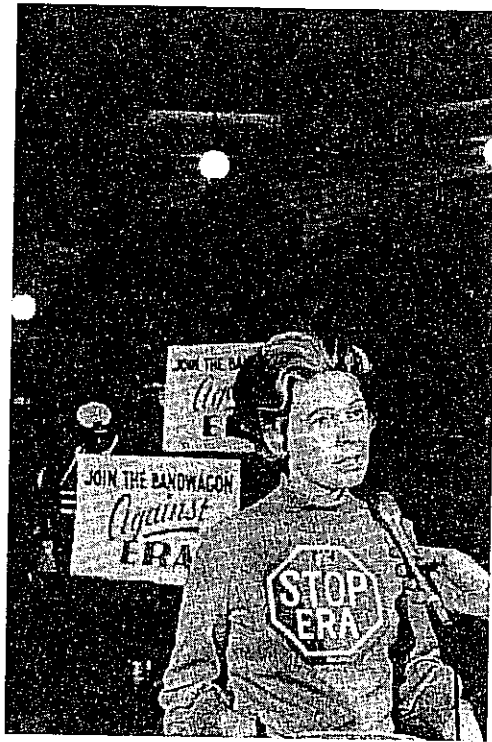
The whole slogan of “civil rights,” as used to make trouble in the South today, is an exact parallel to the slogan of “agrarian reform” which they used in China. And the Communists, who are pulling innocent and idealistic Americans into promoting this agitation for them, have no . . . real interest in the welfare of the Negroes . . .

But for the dirtiest deal in American political history, participated in if not actually engineered by Richard Nixon in order to make himself Vice-President (and to put Warren on the Supreme Court as part of that deal), Taft would have been nominated at Chicago in 1952. It is almost certain that Taft would then have been elected President by a far greater plurality than was Eisenhower, . . . and that we wouldn't even be in this mess that we are supposed to look to Nixon to lead us out of.

—Presentation given by Robert Welch at the founding meeting of The John Birch Society in Indianapolis, December 9, 1958.

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DOCUMENT 2



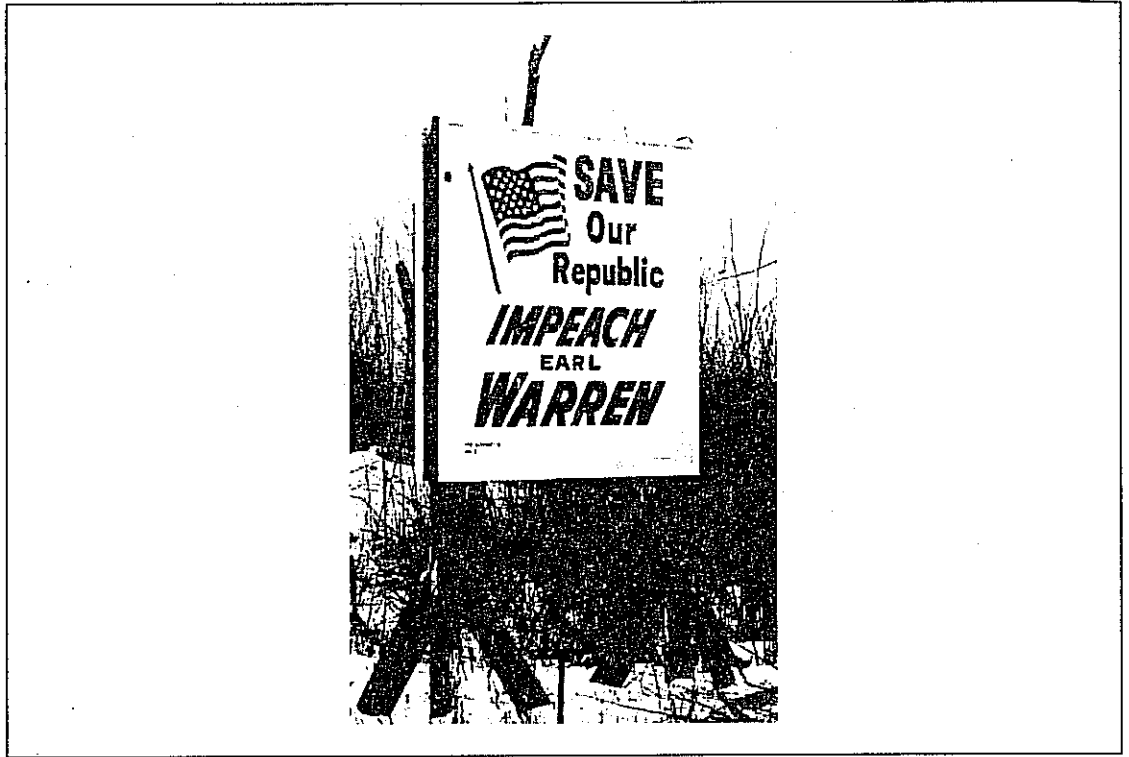
DOCUMENT 3

... It is supremely urgent that the effort be made, gloriously encouraging that we are mobilized to make it: ... To those who remark the danger of demoralization by talk about impending defeat, it is necessary to remark the danger of demoralization after November 3. I fear that the morale of an army on the march is the morale that is most easily destroyed in the event of unanticipated defeat. I ... [fear] a national demoralization of the conservative movement the day after the campaign ends ...

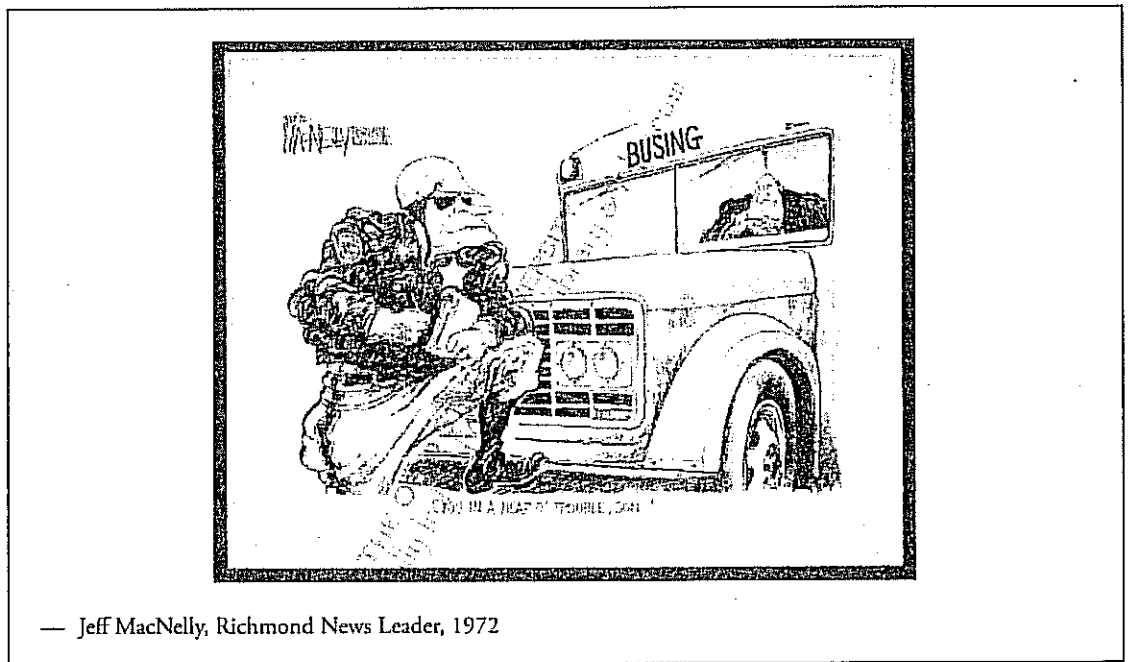
Now is precisely the moment to labor incessantly to educate our fellow citizens. The point is to win recruits whose attention we might never have attracted but for Barry Goldwater; to win them not only for November 3, but for future Novembers: to infuse the conservative spirit in enough people to entitle us to look about, on November 4, not at the ashes of defeat but at the well-planted seeds of hope, which will flower on a great November day in the future, if there is a future.

— William F. Buckley, Jr., "The Impending Defeat of Barry Goldwater," An Address to the Young Americans for Freedom's National Convention, September 11, 1964

DOCUMENT 4



DOCUMENT 5



— Jeff MacNelly, Richmond News Leader, 1972

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DOCUMENT 6

The questions presented in the present cases . . . involve the right of privacy, one aspect of which we considered in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 479, 484, when we held that various guarantees in the Bill of Rights create zones of privacy . . .

The *Griswold* case involved a law forbidding the use of contraceptives. We held that law as applied to married people unconstitutional . . .

The District Court in *Doe* held that *Griswold* and related cases

'establish a Constitutional right to privacy broad enough to encompass the right of a woman to terminate an unwanted pregnancy in its early stages, by obtaining an abortion . . .'

—Concurring Opinion of Justice William O. Douglas in the cases of *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton*

The Court simply fashions and announces a new constitutional right for pregnant mothers and, with scarcely any reason or authority for its action, invests that right with sufficient substance to override most existing state abortion statutes . . . I find no constitutional warrant for imposing such an order of priorities on the people and legislatures of the States . . . This issue, for the most part, should be left with the people and to the political processes the people have devised to govern their affairs.

—Dissenting Opinion of Justice Byron White in the cases of *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton*

DOCUMENT 7

There are those in our Party who favor complete support for the Supreme Court decision which permits abortion on demand. There are others who share sincere convictions that the Supreme Court's decision must be changed by a constitutional amendment prohibiting all abortions. Others have yet to take a position, or they have assumed a stance somewhere in between polar positions.

We protest the Supreme Court's intrusion into the family structure through its denial of the parents' obligation and right to guide their minor children. The Republican Party favors a continuance of the public dialogue on abortion and supports the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children.

— Excerpt from the Republican Party Platform of 1976

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1. Analyze the shift in America from a feeling of reconciliation with the crown to the decision to declare independence from Britain in the period 1765–1776.

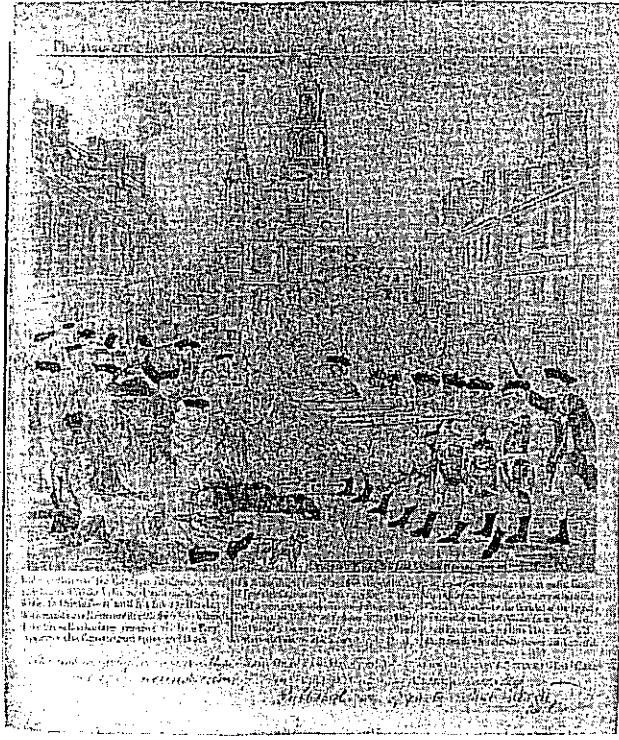
DOCUMENT 1

“The members of this Congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to His Majesty’s Person and Government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the Protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent; having considered as maturely as time will permit the circumstances of the said colonies, esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declarations of our humble opinion, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labour, by reason of several late Acts of Parliament.”

Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

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DOCUMENT 2



Woodcut of Boston Massacre, Paul Revere, 1770

DOCUMENT 3

Dickinson Letters

“Let these truths be indelibly impressed on our minds—that we cannot be happy without being free—that we cannot be free, without being secure in our property—that *we* cannot be secure in our property, if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away—that taxes imposed on us by parliament, do thus take it away—that duties laid for the sole purpose of raising money, are taxes—that attempts to lay such duties should be Instantly and firmly opposed—that this opposition can never be effectual, unless it is the united effort of these provinces—that therefore benevolence of temper towards each other, and unanimity of councils, are essential to the welfare of the whole—and lastly, that for this reason, every man amongst us, who in any manner would encourage either dissension, diffidence, *or* indifference, between these colonies, is an enemy to himself, and to his country . . .”

John Dickinson, Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, Letter 12

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DOCUMENT 4

Declaration of Rights and Grievances

"To these grievous acts and measures, Americans cannot submit, but in hopes that their fellow subjects in Great-Britain will, on a revision of them, restore us to that state in which both countries found happiness and prosperity, we have for the present only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures:

1. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association.
2. To prepare an address to the people of Great-Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, &
3. To prepare a loyal address to his Majesty; agreeable to Resolutions already entered into."

Drafted by First Continental Congress on October 14, 1774, and submitted to the King

DOCUMENT 5


"Knowing, to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British Empire."

Excerpt from the Olive Branch Petition, submitted on July 8, 1775

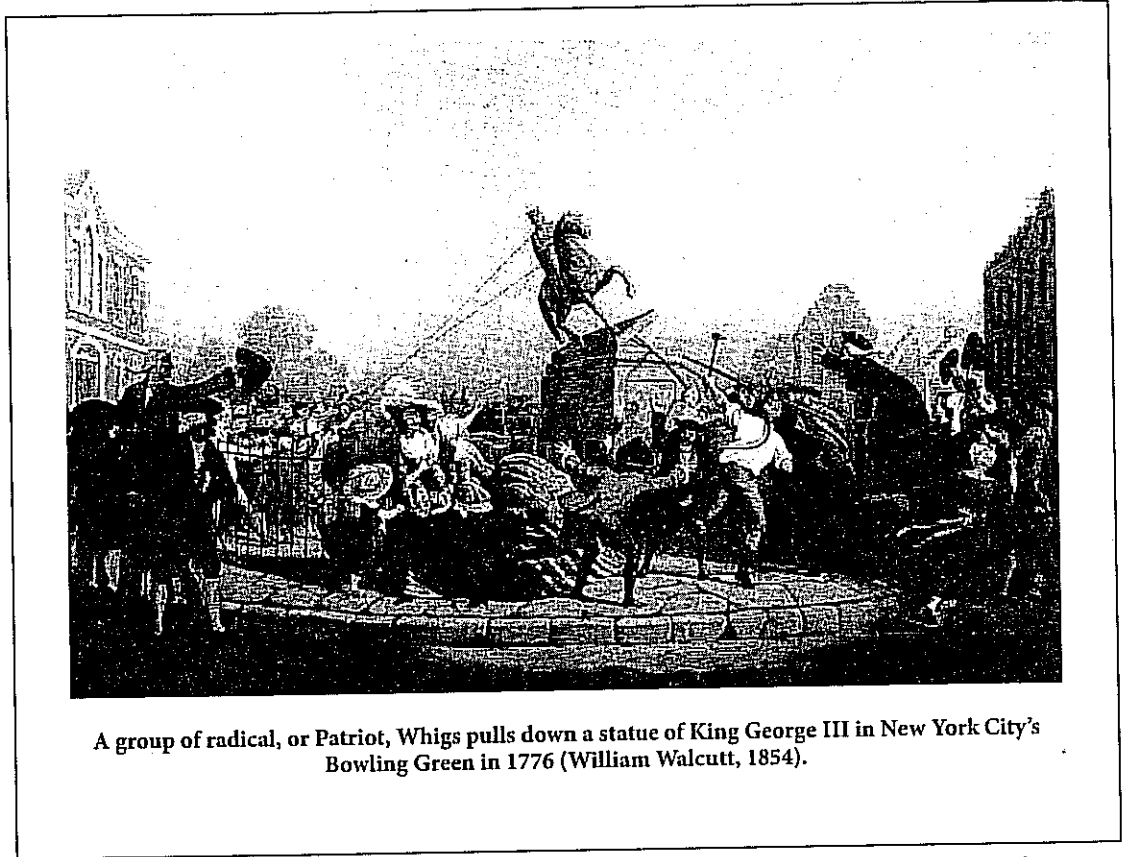
DOCUMENT 6

"Until an independence is declared the continent will feel itself like a man who continues putting off some unpleasant business from day to day, yet knows it must be done, hates to set about it, wishes it over, and is continually haunted with the thoughts of its necessity."

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

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DOCUMENT 7



A group of radical, or Patriot, Whigs pulls down a statue of King George III in New York City's Bowling Green in 1776 (William Walcutt, 1854).

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1. Evaluate the impact the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor had on the American home front. Confine your response to the period between 1939 and 1946.

DOCUMENT 1

Mr. Wilkie:
Were you now the President of these United States, possessing the comprehensive and intelligent views gained by many years of service in all phases of national and international experiences and being fully cognizant of serious emergencies now facing our nation, would you as an American looking out for the welfare of all Americans be satisfied to turn over the management of this great nation to a layman, inexperienced in government affairs except as a front man and mouthpiece for utility companies.

Answer this Mr. Wilkie - without evasion - YES or NO.
Mail this card to a friend who is as yet undecided.

1940 Election FDR Campaign Card

DOCUMENT 2



Women shipfitters worked on board the *USS NEREUS* . . . U.S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, CA, c. 1943

DOCUMENT 3

Year	Total labor force (*1,000)	of which Male (*1,000)	of which Female (*1,000)	Female share of total (%)
1940	56,100	41,940	14,160	25.2
1941	57,720	43,070	14,650	25.4
1942	60,330	44,200	16,120	26.7
1943	64,780	45,950	18,830	29.1
1944	66,320	46,930	19,390	29.2
1945	66,210	46,910	19,304	29.2
1946	60,520	43,690	16,840	27.8

DOCUMENT 4

“ . . . we propose that ten thousand Negroes MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND EQUAL INTEGRATION IN THE FIGHTING FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES . . .

It will shake up official Washington.

It will give encouragement to our white friends to fight all the harder by our side, with us, for our righteous cause.

It will gain respect for the Negro people.

It will create a new sense of self-respect among Negroes.

But what of national unity?

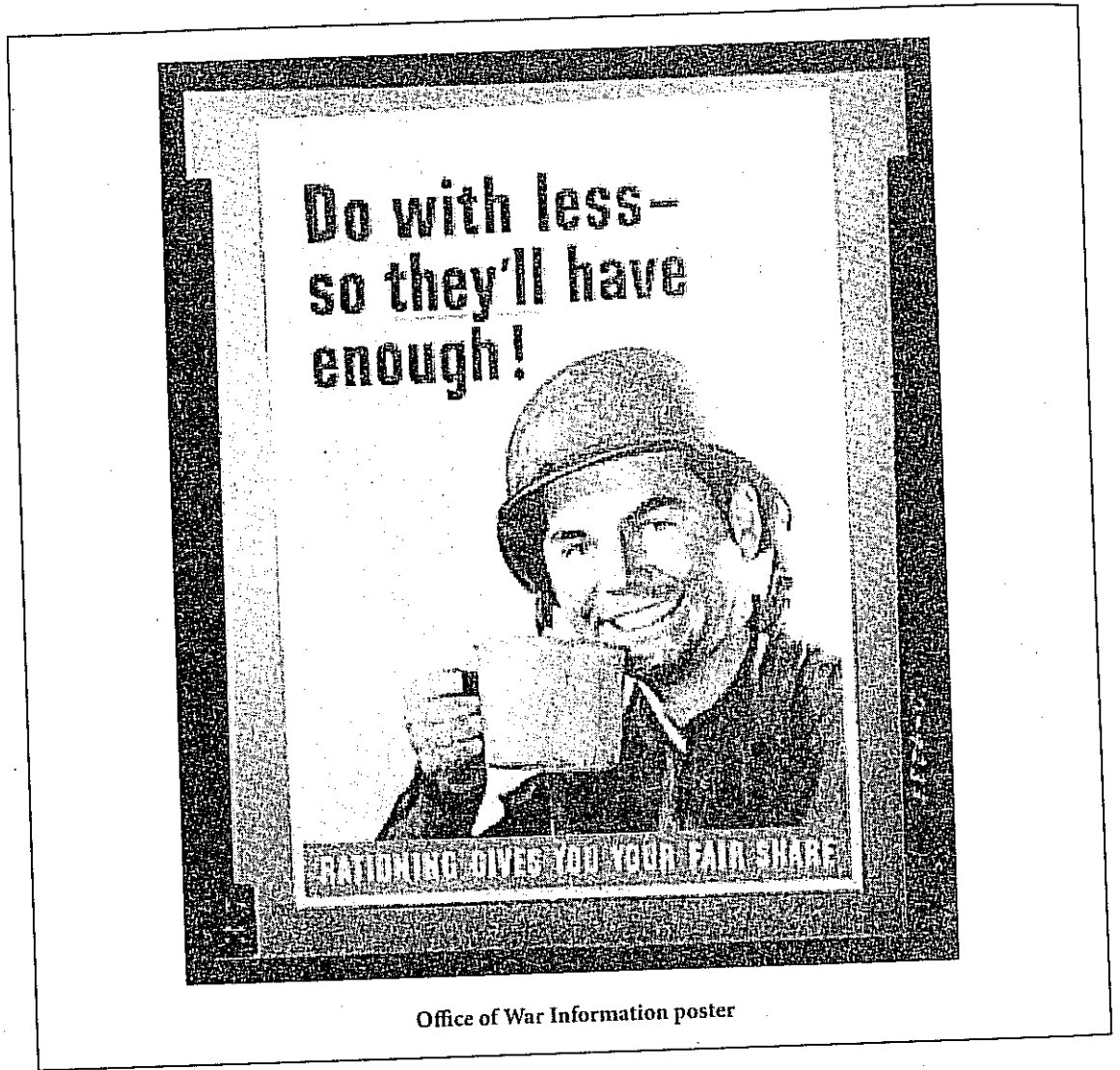
We believe in national unity which recognizes equal opportunity of black and white citizens to jobs in national defense and the armed forces, and in all other institutions and endeavors in America. We condemn all dictatorships, Fascist, Nazi and Communist. We are loyal, patriotic Americans all . . . ”

The Call to Negro America to March on Washington, A. Philip Randolph, 1941

DOCUMENT 5

U.S. Active Military Personnel (1939-1945) Year	Army	Navy	Marines	Total
1939	189,839	125,202	19,432	334,473
1940	269,023	160,997	28,345	458,365
1941	1,462,315	284,427	54,359	1,801,101
1942	3,075,608	640,570	142,613	3,858,791
1943	6,994,472	1,741,750	308,523	9,044,745
1944	7,994,750	2,981,365	475,604	11,451,719
1945	8,267,958	3,380,817	474,680	12,123,445

DOCUMENT 6



Office of War Information poster

DOCUMENT 7

“Executive Order

Authorizing the Secretary of War to Prescribe Military Areas

Whereas the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense . . .

Now, therefore, 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 . . . to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent . . . 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

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
February 19, 1942”