

NCHS 1.6 – Continuity & Change Over Time**NCHS 4.6 – Historical Argumentation****Summative DBQ: US Foreign Policy & War: 1850 – 1950**

Use evidence from the documents to create and support an argument that answers the question below. Most of the documents are excerpts from those we have used in class. You can use other information from class discussions or notes in addition to the documents provided.

Question: To what extent have the United States's reasons for diplomacy and war been consistent across time?

Use the rubric below to make sure your essay is complete.

Score 2.0	Score 3.0	Score 4.0
✓ Do you have a tri-partite thesis with counterclaim, claim, and reasons? ✓ Do you use multiple pieces of evidence from the documents to support each part of your argument? ✓ Are you identifying examples of continuities and changes in US diplomacy or reasons for war?	✓ Are you analyzing both your claim and the counterclaim? ✓ Are you using documents against each other qualify or corroborate your argument? ✓ Are you using source information from the documents to support your argument?	✓ Are you synthesizing your argument by making comparisons to another time period? (Cold War) ✓ Are you using the documents successfully that we did not discuss in class? ✓ Are you explaining how something could simultaneously be a continuity and change?

Document 1 (Modified) – The “Open Door” Note

Context: The Open-Door Policy was based on a diplomatic message sent to Germany, which was also copied and sent to other European nations on September 6, 1899.

The government of the United States would be pleased to see the German government give formal assurances, and help get assurances from other European powers, that each

First, Will in no way interfere with any treaty port inside any “Sphere of influence” it leased territory it may have in China.

Second, That the Chinese tariff...apply equally to all merchandise no matter what nationality it belongs to, and that taxes be collected by the Chinese government.

Third, will charge no higher harbor fees on ships of another nationality entering its sphere of influence than on ships of its own nationality...

Document 2 – USS Maine Article

The following is an excerpt from New York Journal and Advertiser, published February 17, 1898. Purchased by William Randolph Hearst in 1895, the Journal published investigative and human interest stories that used a highly emotional writing style and included banner headlines and graphic images.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship
Was Not an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals
Who Sent 258 American
Sailors to Their Death.

Naval Officers All Agree That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.
NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A
SPANISH MINE.

George Bryson, the Journal's special reporter at Havana, writes that it is the secret opinion of many people in Havana that the war ship Maine was destroyed by a mine and 258 men were killed on purpose by the Spanish. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, arranged to have the Maine drop anchor over a harbor mine. Wires connected the mine to the magazine of the ship. If this is true, the brutal nature of the Spaniards will be shown by the fact that they waited to explode the mine until all the men had gone to sleep. Spanish officials are protesting too much that they did not do it. Our government has ordered an investigation. This newspaper has sent divers to Havana to report on the condition of the wreck. This newspaper is also offering a \$50,000 reward for exclusive evidence that will convict whoever is responsible. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor was not an accident. The suspicion that the Maine was purposely blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced.

Source: New York Journal and Advertiser, February 17, 1898.

Document 3 – March of the Flag

Context: The following is an excerpt from Albert Beveridge's speech, delivered September 16, 1898. Beveridge gave this speech while he was campaigning to become a US senator.

Fellow citizens, it is a noble land that God has given us; ...It is a mighty people that he has planted on this soil...It is a glorious history our God has bestowed upon his chosen people; ...a history of soldiers who carried the flag across the blazing deserts and through the ranks of hostile mountains, even to the gates of sunset...

The Opposition tells us that we ought not to govern a people without their consent. I answer: The rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government.

I answer, we govern the Indians without their consent, we govern our territories without their consent, we govern our children without their consent. They ask us how we will govern these new possessions. I answer: If England can govern foreign lands, so can America. If Germany can govern foreign lands, so can

America...Benighted peoples will know that the voice of Liberty is speaking, at last, for them; that civilization is dawning, at last, for them...

Document 4 – The United States Looks Outward (Modified)

Context: Alfred T. Mahan was a US naval officer and historian who believed that security and prosperity depended on a strong navy and overseas possessions.

Warlike preparation requires the maintenance of suitable naval stations in those distant parts of the world where armed ships must follow peaceful ships of commerce. The protection of those stations must depend upon direct military force...or upon a surrounding friendly population...Such friendly surroundings and backing, joined to reasonable military preparation, are the best defenses, and when combined with power at sea, make a scattered and extensive empire...secure...

---Having no foreign establishments, either colonial or military, will mean the ships of the United States, in war, will be like land birds, unable to fly far from their own shores. To provide resting places for them, where they can coal and repair, would be one of the first duties of a government...

Document 5 – Wilson's War Speech

Context: This excerpt is from a speech was given by US President Woodrow Wilson when he asked Congress to declare war on Germany on April 2nd, 1917.

Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

The German policy has swept every restriction aside. Ships of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom of the ocean without warning. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken.

I advise that the Congress declare the recent actions of the Imperial German Government to be, in fact, nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved.

The world must be made safe for democracy. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek not material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind.

It is a fearful, but the right thing to lead this great peaceful people to war. We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts – for democracy, for the right of people to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations.

Document 6 – Howard Zinn on WWI

President Woodrow Wilson had promised that the United States would stay neutral in the war...But in April of 1917, the Germans had announced they would have their submarines sink any ship bringing supplies to their enemies; and they had sunk a number of merchant vessels. Wilson now said he must stand by the right of Americans to travel on merchant ships in the war zone...

As Richard Hofstadter has pointed out "This was rationalization of the flimsiest sort...The British had also been intruding on the rights of Americans on the high seas, but Wilson was not suggesting we got to war with them...."

The United States claimed the Lusitania carried an innocent cargo, and therefore the torpedoing was a monstrous German atrocity. Actually, the Lusitania was heavily armed; it carried 1,248 cases of 3-inch shells, 4,927 boxes of cartridges, and 2,000 more cases of small-arms ammunition...The British and American governments lied about the cargo...

Prosperity depends much on foreign markets, it was believed by the leaders of the country. In 1897, private foreign investments of the United States amounted to \$700 million dollars. By 1914, they were \$3.5 billion...

With World War I, England became more and more a market for American goods and loans at interest. J.P Morgan and Company acted as agents for the Allies and when, in 1915, Wilson lifted the ban on private bank loans to the Allies, Morgan could now begin lending money in such great amounts as to both make great profit and tie American finance closely to the interest of a British victory in the war against Germany.

Document 7 – Atlantic Charter (Modified)

Context: Signed on Aug. 14th, 1941, The Atlantic Charter was a joint declaration by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, and the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. It outlined several key principles of international foreign policy that the two nations agreed upon.

"The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill...deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future of the world.

...Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Document 8 – Four Freedoms Speech

Context: This is an excerpt from Franklin D. Roosevelt's, 1941 State of the Union speech "THE FOUR FREEDOMS" presented to the American people on January 6th, 1941.

...National policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and the dignity of all nations, large and small. And the justice of morality must and will win in the end... Let us say to the democracies: "We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources, and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you, in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. This is our purpose and our pledge."

In fulfillment of this purpose, we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law or as an act of war our aid to the democracies which dare to resist their aggression...

Document 9 – Newspaper Headlines

SOUVENIR EDITION **The Honolulu Advertiser** **SPECIAL EXTRA**
Hawaii's Territorial Newspaper
HONOLULU, HAWAII, U.S.A. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941

JAPANESE BOMB PEARL HARBOR!

Hickam, Wheeler, Kaneohe Hit

MORE THAN 2,000 DIE IN SNEAK AIR ATTACK

Scores of low-flying Japanese planes swooped down on Oahu from the north 90 minutes after dawn today in a surprise attack, raining bombs and terror on Pearl Harbor and other military installations. When it was over, the huge U.S. Pacific Fleet lay crippled at anchor and military air fields were heavily damaged. The air raid by planes with the Rising Sun emblem of Japan clearly visible on their wingtips left more than 2,000 American soldiers, sailors and Marines dead or missing and more than 1,000 grievously injured. The attackers poured their fury of bombs and torpedoes primarily on military facilities.

In Honolulu, bomb or artillery fragments rained down on civilian populations, leveling two housing areas more than two miles apart, and blowing up bits of houses far from the military bases. A bomb or errant shell fell near Iolani Palace, creating a crater on the Palace grounds. Dozens of civilians are believed dead due to enemy action, explosions, fires and perhaps in the wake of the attack. President Roosevelt announced the attack to the nation, and is expected to ask for a declaration of war on Japan tomorrow in an address to a joint session of Congress. Earlier today, the Territory of Hawaii was put under martial law.

Tonight, a tense, black-out Hawaii braces for further attack or even an invasion of the islands. The whereabouts of the Japanese fleet that is believed to have launched its morning's raids remain unknown, officials said.

Battleships ravaged
The Japanese warplanes spent their greatest fury on the big ships berthed around Pearl Harbor. A huge armor-piercing bomb blew up the USS Arizona, enveloping its bow in oil-fed

The USS Arizona, burning after her forward magazines exploded, sank with nearly 1,200 hands lost.

'When I Came to, the Ship Was a Mass of Flames...'
Eyewitness Accounts of Brutal Bombing From Around Oahu
Officers were eating breakfast aboard the USS Arizona when a short signal on the ship's air raid alarm sounded. "As I was running forward on the starboard side of the quarterdeck... I was apparently knocked out by the blast of a bomb," said Lt. Cmdr. S.G. Fuqua, the senior surviving officer. The bomb was one of eight that hit the 28-year-old battleship. "When I came to, and got up off the deck, the ship was a mass of flames amidships on the boat deck," he said. Fuqua said he tried to extinguish flames in the gun turrets, but found the water mains had no water. Seventy wounded men were taken from the ruptured decks and sent to hospitals before Fuqua ordered all hands to abandon ship at 9 a.m. **Horrendous injuries** (Honolulu Advertiser, December 7, 1941)

Blood Donors Are Urgently Needed
An urgent call for blood to be used in transfusions has been made by

Martial Law Is Declared for Territory

ROUTE OF ATTACKING FORCES
FIRST WAVE
SECOND WAVE
FIGHTERS
DIVE BOMBERS
TORPEDO BOMBERS
HORIZONTAL BOMBERS
PEARL HARBOR
HICKAM
WHEELER
KANE OHE
DUMFRIES

