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Student work:
Causation DBQ (1950's Cold War)

Long fought World War 2 had ended by the late 1940's, but Americas' rash decision to end the war quickly – by dropping the atomic bombs on Japan- would lead to the beginning of a major consequence that Americas would struggle to overcome in the 1950's. For the aftermath of the war would launch America and, once former ally, the USSR into the midst of a nuclear arms race which would mark the earliest entree into the Cold War. The key conflict that drove the split between the U.S. and USSR was the clashing of political ideology; for the USSR was Communist - where all labor is divided equally and is controlled by a single dictator- while the U.S. is a Democracy -based on the foundations of civil liberties and freedom without one controlling leader. ^{Capitalist/Free market} The United States knew they had to change their old polices in order take responsibility of confronting Russia and newly formed communist nations form spreading their dangerous power in Europe. ^{W.C.} With the United States keeping a close eye on the spreading of Communism they will become more aggressive with their role in foreign policy – especially when dealing with nations that could be easily influenced by communist- which will effect America's identity as it would develop into a confirmative mindset to protect citizens from communist spies/ threats within the nation; Presidents would shift economic budgets towards more funds for military to help push towards the concentration goal – which was to keep communism in Russia -, as this ideology was being tested by Chia and North Korea during 1945-1960.

C ✓
intervention?

T ✓

identity ✓
economy ✓
role in the world ~
(hinted)

America has always been hesitant/ careful of getting involved into major conflicts outside of the country, as seen with America's newest victory, World War 2. With world war 2 heating up in Europe many American's felt the desire of getting involved to aid our allies, but with the Great Depression being the top focus of America's problems ,President Woodrow Willison placed America in a state of isolationism to avoid being a part of the war during the 1930's. Many America's found ways to get around isolationism and aid our allies - such as lend and lease ect.- but eventually do to the attack of pearl harbor on December 7th, 1941 launched America into war. After realizing the mistake of waiting too long to get involved, America immediately pushes action against Russia in order to prevent the same error as seen with World War 2. As seen in (Doc. 5), 69% of Americans felt that American foreign policy needed to take much more forceful actions to stop the USSR form spreading communism further during 1948. In response America join s NATO, a U.S. formed military alliance with un-communist countries of Western Europe during 1949. Based on (Doc. 2), the situation as gotten to a point where Europe has started to divide into anticommunist and communist - NATO vs Warsaw- as seen with the rise of the Iron Curtain which served as the border between the factions. In effect to the changes of American mindsets on foreign policy by taking a much more hands on / larger role, the American mindset with in the nation with also morph into new views and concerns.

The Shift of foreign policy could be related to how Americans slowly forgot/ rejected George Washington's Farewell Address, as he clearly states that America should not interact with any outside affairs. By the 1950's with the end of World War 2, and the start of the Korean War it is by this point – though World War 1 truly marks when – America has made its statement, a statement that it will be much more involved in foreign policy than ever before by taking the role of a new aggressive leader. America will create new organizations such as NATO, create new Doctrines to help our allies, and send out military personal overseas to put an end to the threats that are concerning the nation.

It's funny to think that Present Truman- the man who was leading the charge politically during the cold war against Russia- would of once held a neutrality view against Russia and Germany during the war as senator (June 1941) as seen in (Doc 1). The document reviles how America believed in a very strong neutral ideology and didn't want to be involved in any forms of war amongst Europe. Soon the U.S. would be bombed and trusted into battle in only a couple of months from when this quote was stated. By the early 1950's many American citizens felt very worried about the threat of communism spreading with the increasing fear of spies – as the USSR held an exact copy of fat man (atomic bomb) – in (Doc. 3) President Truman tries to ensure the people that America will be changing its old habits and will do everything in its power to win the cold war. Truman needed to emphasize that point to calm the many fearful people that have been panicking. It didn't help that throughout the 1950's people would go into mass hysteria and start blacklisting anyone who seemed to be a communist – as seen and done in McCarthyism and in the case of the Rosenberg's where the wife wasn't conformed to be a communist or communist supporter but was automatically executed since her husband was-. On means of solving this distress was conformity. Especially in the 1950's conformity became the new American ideology as citizens saw it as a way to blend into society without raising any suspicion that they were communist. It insured American's that if anyone was communist they would be easier to spot out as they wouldn't "blend in" to what society has placed as normal behaviors and actions of a "true American Citizen". Another ideology that was sweeping the nation was Concentration. In the late 1940's China's leader Mao Zedong would sign ties with the USSR and place communist rule in China causing the Nationalist to flee due to weakness by the recent Chinese civil war. This spread of communism would leak into Korea and would spark the Korean war lead by General MacArthur during 1950-1953 in which the fate of Korea's political and economic direction of pro/anticommunist would drive the war into the 38th parallel and would divided the nation into north communist and south democratic. During the Korean War, President Truman would shift the spending of America's economy to a military focus while next President, Eisenhower would provide new uses of military defensive spending.

Going back to the new aggressive focus of American forging police led by Truman, in (Doc 4), an excerpt of the Long Telegram would be the first influential piece that would lead into the development of the Truman Doctrine. The Truman Doctrine would specifically provide billions of dollars to the threatened countries of Greece and Turkey to prevent them from becoming communist- basically a bribe-. The Monroe doctrine that followed the Truman Doctrine would act very similar by providing aid to the noncommunist countries of Europe – our allies-. This decision by Truman would not only mark the start of a changed role of America foreign policy, but also introduce the economic changes that will become

even more used throughout the cold war by President Eisenhower. One of Eisenhower's most notable changes to the economic direction was is Interstate Commerce Act during 1956, as seen in (Doc 6). The document describes the various aspects of his plan to develop freeways that could not only connect the country together, but provided the military with faster travel. The Interstate Commerce Act provides America with many construction job opportunities that helped the economy grow. Alongside the Interstate Commerce Act more military weapons were being produced to arm and protect the country. Not to mention that during the nuclear arms race Russia's economy would start to collapses by the end, due to overspending and having to manage all of its citizen's payments and resources. Their form of government couldn't provide its citizens with the necessities that they need as to the U.S. which was seeing an economic rise since the demand of more military spending meant more jobs and that the Capitalist system prevented an economic collapse. As the Cold war was coming to an end the issues of focusing on a larger military budget would become a new topic for discussion as seen in (Doc 7) where both Republicans and Democrats struggle to find a direction of where they want the economy to go. But without a doubt the focus on a military driven economy lead to the major impact of the United States in their relation to foreign policy with deal with Communist.

Over all The United States knew that they could let the issues of Communism spread throughout Europe and learning from World War 2 reacted quickly to aid fellow countries and halt the expansion of communism. With the United States taking charge against Communism they will become more aggressive with their role in foreign policy, which will effect America's identity as it would develop into a confirmative mindsets well as hold a concentration view; Presidents would shift economic budgets towards more funds for military for defenses and transportation during 1945-1960.

x2 3 4 5 6 7

role aggressive - Doc 5, Doc 2
identity conformative - Doc 1 → Doc 3
economic - Doc 7, Doc 4 Doc 6

Doc 1
Neutral
Ideology

→

~~Doc 3~~ ~~Doc 2~~
~~Doc 5~~

Doc 3

... we
are going
to win

revision EST/ADA 10

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS - Analyzing Causation and DBO Eventals... Early Cold War, 1945-1960

Unit 8, Period 8

Causation - Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, analyze, and evaluate the relationships among historical causes and effects, distinguishing between those that are long term and proximate. Historical thinking also involves the ability to distinguish between causation and correlation, and an awareness of contingency, the way that historical events result from a complex variety of factors that come together in unpredictable ways and often have unanticipated consequences.

Argumentation - Historical thinking involves the ability to create an argument and support it using relevant historical evidence. Creating a historical argument includes defining and framing a question about the past and then formulating a claim or argument about that question, often in the form of a thesis. A persuasive historical argument requires a precise and defensible thesis or claim, supported by rigorous analysis of relevant and diverse historical evidence. The argument and evidence used should be framed around the application of a specific historical thinking skill (e.g., comparison, causation, patterns of continuity and change over time, or periodization). Furthermore, historical thinking involves the ability to examine multiple pieces of evidence in concert with each other, noting contradictions, corroborations, and other relationships among sources to develop and support an argument.

From the 2015 Revised Rubric for the Long Essay - Describes causes AND/OR effects of a historical event, development, or process. (2 of 6 possible points) Scoring Note: If the prompt requires discussion of both causes and effects, responses must address both causes and effects in order to earn both points.

Reminders About Causation
Historians often debate the causes and effects of events, because history is complex and filled with multiple variables. Some facts are black and white. But most of history is gray: up for interpretation. When analyzing causation, we must remember that we are making a judgment and defending our viewpoint. And, remember... every viewpoint has an opposing or differing viewpoint. Analyzing the effects of historical events requires similar skill. It is not only listing ways the event impacted the nation, for example, it is analyzing historical significance of those effects. Did the effect stem directly from the event? Or, was it simply a coincidence in time and place? Was the effect short term or long term? Which cause was most significant? Which effect was most significant? Etc.

From the Period 8 Content Outline
Key Concept 8.1: The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

- I. United States policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.
 - A) As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.
 - B) Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.
 - C) The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or détente).
 - D) Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.
 - E) Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.
- II. Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.
 - A) Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.
 - B) Although anticommunist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated, and sometimes led to violence.
 - C) Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the military-industrial complex, and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.
 - D) Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS - Causation... The Early Cold War, 1945-1960

Step 1: Address the following prompt by brainstorming relevant information in the spaces provided within the graphic organizer.
 Prompt: Evaluate the impact United States foreign policy during the early Cold War had on America's role in the world, American identity, and the States economy from 1945-1960.

Most significant impact? *The Spread of Communist to China and N. Korea*

- IMPACT ON AMERICA IN THE WORLD**
- ASIA...
- China - Chinese Civil War
 - Mao Zedong Communist leader
 - Communist Set up the PRC
 - Communist Spreads
 - Korean War - UN Troops killed 1/2 of N Korea
 - War of attrition at the Ymen Parallel
 - Split Korea N. Communist S. Democratic
- EUROPE...
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - Stop the Spreading of Communist
 - Protect and aid Non-Communist
- Greece/Turkey
- T Truman Doctrine \$
- Germany
- Marshall Plan \$
- Western Europe
- Marshall Plan \$



IMPACT ON AMERICAN IDENTITY

RED SCARE...

- Loyalty Review Boards
- Screened all federal employees for loyalty
- Calm people's fears, first in few weeks
- Communists - loss of gov
- House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
- A Congressional Committee who investigated alleged disloyalty and subversive activities in the US
- McCarthyism claimed that there were large numbers of Communists and Soviet spies and saboteurs in the US Gov
- Espionage - Black List

IMPACT ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

DOMESTIC SPENDING...

- Arms Race USSR and US started to build and spend money on arms
 - Interstate Highway Act
 - Spending money to build freeways to provide the military with faster travel across the States
 - Space Race
 - Competition or space cooperation between US and USSR - achieve technological superiority
- INTERNATIONAL SPENDING...

Historical Analysis Activity written by Rebecca Richardson, Allen High School using the 2015 Revised College Board Advanced Placement United States history framework, 2001 and 2006 released exams, and other sources as cited in document

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS ... The Early Cold War, 1945-1960

Step 2: Address the following prompt using your thesis formula. Include some relevant historical context as well.
Prompt: Evaluate the impact United States foreign policy during the early Cold War had on America's role in the world, American identity, and the United States economy from 1945-1960.

Remember how to use your formula for this type of prompt?

LC= Explain the context of the topic. If you recognized significance of the years of your parameters, explain them!

X = least important consequence, with an explanation why & at least one specific piece of historical evidence clarifying/backing up X (this prompt basically gives you your ABC; which was least significant? Make that your X)

AND make it your first body paragraph (A)

Y = your assertion statement

A, B, C = most important consequences, explanations why (you already explained A/X... now explain the more significant consequences as your BC)

As World War II was coming to an end, by the late 1940's, a new threat would come into place, to challenge American democracy and ideology. The threat of Communism started by the USSR and China, in a weak position to be easily influenced due to a Civil War, China split into a Communist faction led by Mao Zedong and a Nationalist faction that lived in Taiwan. With Communist Leader Mao Zedong he was able to spread Communism into North Korea. Feeling threatened the U.S. stepped in to protect South Korea from Communist as the Americans set up the ideology of containment, that Communism be kept in Russia. With the U.S. taking a more personal and direct role on foreign policy out in Asia the effects of the early Cold War would drastically change key parts of American identity throughout 1945-1960's. This would include a more strategic role when dealing with outside affairs, America's identity will be tested with fear and worry for ourself and allies and the countries economy rise with various treaties to battle against Communist leading to more and new developments during the 1950's.

From the 2015 Revised Framework:

Students will ...

ANALYZE EVIDENCE...

1. Explain the relevance of the author's point of view, author's purpose, audience, format or medium, and/or historical context as well as the interaction among these features, to demonstrate understanding of the significance of a primary source.
2. Evaluate the usefulness, reliability, and/or limitations of a primary source in answering particular historical questions.

INTERPRET DOCUMENTS...

1. Analyze a historian's argument; explain how the argument has been supported through the analysis of relevant historical evidence, and evaluate the argument's effectiveness.
2. Analyze diverse historical interpretations.

CREATE AND DEFEND AN ARGUMENT...

1. Evaluate evidence to explain its relevance to a claim or thesis, providing clear and consistent links between the evidence and the argument.
2. Relate diverse historical evidence in a cohesive way to illustrate contradiction, corroboration, qualification, and other types of historical relationships in developing an argument.

Document 1

Source: Senator Harry S Truman to a newspaper reporter, June 1941

"If we see that Germany is winning, we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning we ought to help Germany and that way let them kill as many as possible."

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

- Truman is not president yet
- America has not bombed Japan and joined the war yet
- America "neutral" ideology

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?

Document 2

Source: "Plans for a New World" political cartoon, author unknown

Unit 8, Period 8



Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

- Metaphorically
- divided Europe into anti and Communist
- During Nato and Warsaw

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?

Document 3

Source: President Harry Truman, 1952

"I suppose that history will remember my term in office as the years when the Cold War began to overshadow our lives. I have hardly a day in office that has not been dominated by this all-embracing struggle. And always in the background there has been the atomic bomb. But when history says that my term of office saw the beginning of the Cold War, it will also say that in those eight years we have set the course that can win it."

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

- quite those who were beginning to question Truman

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

- reassure the distrust American people that America will win the Cold War
- Spread / fear of Communist

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?

Document 4

Source: George Kennan, State Department official, September 1946

(Long Telegram)

I don't think that we can influence them [the Soviets] by reasoning with them, by arguing with them, by going to them and saying, "Look here, this is the way things are." I don't believe that is possible. . . . If we can keep them maneuvered into a position where it is always hard and unprofitable for them to take action contrary to the principles of the United Nations and to our policies and where there is always an open door and an easy road to collaboration . . . I personally am quite convinced that . . . sooner or later the logic of it will penetrate their government and will force changes there."

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

- will be influential to the development of the Truman Doc.

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?

Document 5

Source: Gallup Poll conducted in the United States, May 1948

Do you think the United States is too soft or too tough . . . in its policy toward Russia?

Too soft	69%
Too tough	6
About right	14
No opinion	11

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

- shows that the majority of Americans agreed that the U.S. needed to take action towards Russia

- Concentration

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?

Document 6

Source: Saturday Evening Post, October 1956.

On last June twenty-ninth, with President Eisenhower's signature, one of the most astounding pieces of legislation in history quietly became a law. Public Law 627 represents such a monumental conception of national public works that its accomplishment will literally dwarf any previous work of man. . . . That new title—the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways—tells the story of the road network, which will receive the major portion of the brave new effort to get this country out of its national traffic jam. The Interstate System . . . is the 40,000-mile network of existing roads which comprise our trunkline highways; it connects 209 of the 237 cities having a population of 50,000 or more and serves the country's principal industrial and defense areas.

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View:

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

- The result of Eisenhower's Interstate Commerce Act will make more jobs - faster military

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?

Document 7

Source: The Bull in the Room, 2010, stateofthenation2012.com

Historical Context, Intended Audience, Author's Purpose, or Author's Point of View

How this document supports or contradicts your thesis:

- During Cold War gov raised Military Spending to compete against Russia
- After Cold War gov wants to lower spending

What other document(s) corroborates or contradicts this analysis?



Outside Evidence...

Step 4: What piece of outside evidence will you use in your essay to further the defense of your argument? Remember you must have at least one piece of outside evidence in your body paragraphs that defends your argument **THAT IS NOT FOUND IN OR INFERRED BY A DOCUMENT**. Write several sentences that explain this piece [thoroughly explain how it supports your thesis]. If this evidence is consistent with one of the documents, include that analysis as well.

The rise of U.S. Spending towards the Military during the early stages of the Cold War is similar to Ronald Reagan's Reaganomics because he majorly increased military spending towards the later part of the Cold War. Many presidents felt that increasing military spending and forces wasn't the best way to direct American's economy, but Reagan felt that mass spending would weaken Russia's economy and in the long run create more jobs.

Contextualization & Synthesis... Cold War/Containment, 1945-1960

Unit 8, Period 8

From the 2015 Revised Framework:

Students will...

CONTEXTUALIZE... Situate historical events, developments, or processes within the broader regional, national, or global context in which they occurred in order to draw conclusions about their relative significance.

SYNTHESIZE... Make connections between a given historical issue and related developments in a different historical context, geographical area, period, or era, including the present.

Step 5: Local and broad context for Containment and Cold War is provided. REVIEW this information, then complete the synthesis step – comparative context. Remember to THOROUGHLY EXPLAIN HOW OR WHY your two topics/eras are similar or different. This should be SEVERAL sentences.

Local Context—(Who, What, When, Where)

The Cold War was a battle of competing ideologies between the two post WWII Superpowers, the U.S.A. & the U.S.S.R. It began during WWII and ended in 1989. The early Cold War witnessed the beginning of U.S. foreign policy of containment which sought to stem the spread of communism around the world and support and defend anti-communist nations around the world. Harry Truman and George Kennan helped to develop containment policy.

Broad
Context
Why, How
What is the
"Big Picture?"
What is the theme?

The U.S. policy of Containment during the early Cold War altered its role in the world, leading to active involvement diplomatically, economically, and militarily in world affairs. The battle against communism also impacted the environment as nuclear bombs and the arms race escalated, impacted American identity as an *us-vs-them* mentality bolstered American traditional beliefs and stifled rebellion due to a Red Scare, and drove economic expansion due to wartime spending on things like NASA and the military.

Comparative/Other Context -Synthesis
Similar in Kind From an Earlier OR a Later Time

Relate to the American Revolution as early colonist fought to get rid of monarchy control and set up a new ideology - democracy eventually with the set up of a democracy which became America's identity would lead to advancements in the economy due to advancements in the military and technology wise.