How to Write a DQ and Sample

* As a change from last year, DQs may now be **two** pages.
* You are still writing your answer as an essay outline but it **does not** have to be 5 paragraphs.
* You must also add **two** **open-ended questions** to enhance the class discussion. **One question must go beyond the prompt to make a connection to a current event.**
* You must follow the proper formatting such as heading, **bolding** key terms, centering and underlining the question, no smaller than 11 pt. font, etc.
* Pictures are not necessary
* Conclusion should be an introductory paragraph for an essay. It should be brief, bolded with an underlined thesis.

Student

AP U.S. II

Block

Date

**Chapter 21: America and the Great War, Chapter 22: The “New Era”**

**DQ #2: How did dislocations caused by World War I impact society in the 1920s?**

1. **Events caused by World War I led to major changes in the lives and situations of many African Americans.**
2. **Great Migration**
* Hundreds of thousands of African Americans moved from the South to the North
	+ Pushed northward by poverty, violence, racism, massive debt in South
	+ Pulled northward by factory jobs in North, distinct African American communities.
	+ Northern factory owners wanted African American workers
		- Lack of workers due to the war so they recruited in the South
* Led to large African American Communities in cities like NYC, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit
	+ Irritated long-time African American residents b/c they feared racial tensions
	+ **Race Riots** occurred in East St. Louis, IL- white mob attacked black neighborhood.
1. New African American Attitudes
* Many African Americans thought that their service in WWI would lead to more rights.
	+ This included **W.E.B. DuBois**- although he still had doubts
	+ Increased African American desire to fight for rights
* Many African Americans had formerly inaccessible jobs during the war- thought it would remain.
	+ Lost them when the war ended and white soldiers returned
* Had no unions, so **A. Philip Randolph** formed **The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters** in that industry
* **Black Nationalism**- African Americans needed to take pride in themselves- started by **Marcus Garvey**.
	+ Should not assimilate to white culture, created black owned businesses in the **UNIA**
	+ Wanted African Americans to ultimately return to Africa
1. Race Conflicts
* Increases in lynchings in South, African American workers lost jobs, soldiers found no new opportunities
* **Chicago Race Riots**
	+ Part of major racial violence in 1919- partially b/c of more African Americans now in North
	+ Incredibly violent conflict- lead to death, injuries, and property damage
* **KKK** reformed b/c of glorious portrayal in ***The Birth of a Nation*** and became known as **The New Klan**
	+ Began to once again target African Americans w/various methods including violence
1. **The status of women in the United States was significantly changed by circumstances involving World War I.**
2. **Professional Women**
* Many women entered careers usually limited to them during the war
	+ Were forced out of them at the end of WWI
	+ More women worked post WWI- but most in more ‘feminine’ jobs called **pink-collar jobs.**
1. **Changing Ideas of Motherhood**
* New idea that women were not instinctively mothers-could now hire professionals (doctors, nurses, daycare)
* W/changed idea of motherhood came **“Companionate Marriages”**
	+ Women became less consumed by being mothers
	+ Became more involved in social life, cared more about appearances
	+ Allowed less influence by children- and began to view sex as not just for having children
* **Margaret Sanger** popularized **Birth Control** which became much more accessible to women
	+ Wanted working class women to reduce family size- viewed large families as a cause of poverty
	+ Later argued middle class women should use it too- they could enjoy sex w/o becoming pregnant.
1. **The “Flapper”**
* Created by the new ideas about womanhood-no longer needed to maintain old fashioned exterior.
	+ Women could smoke, drink, dance, wear make up, revealing clothing
* Image of a modern woman who found expression in outside appearance- clothing, hair, speech, behavior
	+ Low-middle class and lower class women would go to dance halls and clubs for the lifestyle
1. Women’s Rights
* Women’s political activity grew, including a push for the **Equal Rights Amendment**
* Politically involved women won passage of the **Sheppard-Towner Act**
	+ Gave federal funds to prenatal and child health-care programs
	+ Repealed under pressure from **Alice Paul**, Margaret Sanger, and the **AMA**
1. **The dislocations from World War I inspired a continuation and new forms of American fundamentalism.**
2. **Red Scare**
* Americans became afraid of radicalism- especially communism
	+ Fear heightened by the Russian Revolution + communist victory in it
	+ Worried by **Comintern,** a Soviet government program to spread communist revolution
* Americans were afraid that there was a large number of American radicals- only a modest number
	+ **American Communist Party** formed following the war in 1919
	+ Series of bombings in 1919 that were blamed on these radicals
* **Antiradicalism** emerged, supported by many middle-class Americans who wanted to stop the radicals
	+ Reinforced ideas of **100 Percent Americanism** from the wartime
	+ States imposed peacetime sedition laws- punishing those who promoted revolution
		- Many people went to jail- mainly for just opposing the war
	+ Government carried out the **Palmer Raids** against alleged radicals
		- Arrested more than 6,000 people, failed to uncover supposed weapons
		- Cost **Attorney General Palmer** his career b/c it was a failure
* Most notable case of Red Scare was with Italian immigrants **Sacco and Vanzetti**
	+ Arrested for murder in MA- little evidence against them
		- Public thought they were guilty largely b/c they were confessed **anarchists**
	+ Convicted in a flawed trial w/prejudiced judge- sentenced to death
	+ Public opinion later turned in their favor, but they were still executed
1. **Nativism**
* Many Americans associated immigrants w/radicalism (connected with the Red Scare)
* Troubled years following WWI led to calls for immigration restrictions
	+ Led to passage of the **National Origins Act of 1924**
		- Quota system- immigration capped at 3% (later 2%) of pop. of each national origin in US
			* Based on 1890 census b/c there were less S. and E. Europeans in 1890
		- Cut total immigration from 800,000 to 300,000
		- Banned immigration from E. Asia entirely- mainly targeting Japanese immigrants
			* **Chinese Exclusion Act** already banned Chinese immigration
* The new **KKK**  targeted Catholics, Jews, and immigrants in addition to African Americans post WWI
	+ Caused it to expand rapidly outside of the South into the North and Midwest, as well in the West
	+ Many leaders came from respected levels of society- tried to present the Klan positively
	+ Used variety of methods against outside groups to defend traditional morality
		- In addition to boycotting businesses and threats, would resort to brutal methods
	+ Collapsed due to internal conflicts and scandal involving IN Klan leader **David Stephenson**
1. **Religious Fundamentalism**
* Divide in Protestantism- **modernists** (adapt religion to science) and **fundamentalists** (traditional beliefs)
	+ Most modernists- urban, middle class; fundamentalists- less educated, rural
* Fundamentalism was evangelical mvmt + evangelists traveled state to state preaching (like **Billy Sunday**)
* TN passed a law making it illegal to teach evolution, a fundamentalist goal- led to **Scopes Monkey Trial**
	+ **ACLU** wanted to oppose law- offered free legal support to a teacher who would defy the law
		- ACLU was a new organization to protect civil liberties (following oppression in WWI)
	+ Young biology teacher **John Scopes** agreed- ACLU sent famous attorney **Clarence Darrow** to assist him; **William Jennings Bryan,** now a fundamentalist spokesman, joined the prosecution
	+ Scopes clearly violated the law- was convicted and fined $100 (later dismissed b/c technicalities)
	+ Victory for modernists when Darrow questioned Bryan- made Bryan’s defense of religion appear ridiculous and tricked him to admit that there could be multiple interpretations of the Bible
		- Isolated fundamentalists from politics and public- but still held onto beliefs

**Conclusion:** **The United States’ involvement in World War I had many effects on the nation, including causing major displacements in all aspects of American society. African Americans were seriously affected by the events of the war and the effects it had on the situation in the United States. Displacements caused by the war in multiple areas also led to changes in the status of women in the United States. In addition, issues that the war caused led to the continuation of some fundamentalist ideologies as well as the beginning of new ones. Ultimately, dislocations caused by World War I impacted society during the 1920s in massive ways, including by affecting the situation of African Americans, altering the status of women, and reinforcing and encouraging fundamentalist beliefs.**

*Questions:*

How are the societal effects of World War I similar to those of other conflicts? How are they different? (Comparison)

To what extent was World War I the main cause of changes that occurred in society after it ended? (Causation)