HISTORICAL ANALYSIS – Cause & Effect... Cultural and Political Conflict in the 1920s

Directions: Address the prompt by writing a thesis statement using your thesis formula and analyze the documents using your document strategy. Discuss in your groups how you would contextualize the topic, what outside evidence you could use, and how to ensure your analysis is complex.

2015 AP UNITED STATES HISTORY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

UNITED STATES HISTORY SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested planning time – 15 minutes; Suggested writing time--45 minutes)

Percent of exam score-25 %

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents 1-7 your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

In your response you should do the following.

Thesis:

Present a thesis that makes a historically defensible claim and responds to all parts of the question. The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or in the conclusion.

<u>Contextualization:</u>

Situate the argument by explaining the broader historical events, developments, or processes immediately relevant to the questions.

Use of Evidence:

Describe at least three of the documents to address the topic of your essay.

Utilize the content of at least six of the documents to support the stated thesis or a relevant argument. Provide an example or additional piece of specific evidence beyond those found in the documents to support or qualify the argument.

• Analysis and Reasoning:

Explain the significance of the author's point of view, author's purpose, historical context, and/or audience for at least three of the documents.

Develop and support a cohesive argument that recognizes and accounts for historical complexity by explicitly illustrating relationships among historical evidence such as contradiction, corroboration, and/or qualification.

1. Analyze how modernization and changing beliefs led to increased political and social conflicts during the 1920s.

Document 1

Source: Harold Edmund Stearns, America and The Young Intellectual, 1921

"Something must be radically wrong with a culture and a civilization when its youth begins to desert it. Youth is the natural time for revolt, for experiment, for a generous idealism that is eager for action. Any civilization which has the wisdom of self-preservation will allow a certain margin of freedom for the expression of this youthful mood. But the plain, unpalatable fact is that in America today that margin of freedom has been reduced to the vanishing point. Rebellious youth is not wanted here. In our environment there is nothing to challenge our young men; there is no flexibility, no color, no possibility for adventure, no chance to shape events more generously than is permitted under the rules of highly organized looting. All our institutional life combines for the common purpose of blackjacking our youth into the acceptance of the status quo; and not acceptance of it merely, but rather its glorification."

Document 2

Source: Harry Emerson Fosdick, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" Christian Work 102 (June 10, 1922): 716–722.

"Already all of us must have heard about the people who call themselves the Fundamentalists. Their apparent intention is to drive out of the evangelical churches men and women of liberal opinions. I speak of them the more freely because there are no two denominations more affected by them than the Baptist and the Presbyterian. We should not identify the Fundamentalists with the conservatives. All Fundamentalists are conservatives, but not all conservatives are Fundamentalists. The best conservatives can often give lessons to the liberals in true liberality of spirit, but the Fundamentalist program is essentially illiberal and intolerant. The Fundamentalists see, and they see truly, that in this last generation there have been strange new movements in Christian thought. A great mass of new knowledge has come into man's possession—new knowledge about the physical universe, its origin, its forces, its laws; new knowledge about human history and in particular about the ways in which the ancient peoples used to think in matters of religion and the methods by which they phrased and explained their spiritual experiences; and new knowledge, also, about other religions and the strangely similar ways in which men's faiths and religious practices have developed everywhere. . . Now, there are multitudes of reverent Christians who have been unable to keep this new knowledge in one compartment of their minds and the Christian faith in another. They have been sure that all truth comes from the one God and is His revelation. Not, therefore, from irreverence or caprice or destructive zeal but for the sake of intellectual and spiritual integrity, that they might really love the Lord their God, not only with all their heart and soul and strength but with all their mind, they have been trying to see this new knowledge in terms of the Christian faith and to see the Christian faith in terms of this new knowledge."

Document 3

Source: Harlem Broadsheet, 1920s

