

Name: _____

World War II & Cold War

TOPIC: Analyzing Multiple Sources (DBQ)

2	3	4
Attempts to use more than one document on the same topic to take a stand on an issue (thesis). Evidence used from the sources to explain and support the position (claim) may have some misconceptions or inaccuracies.	Uses at least three documents on the same topic to take a stand on an issue (thesis). Accurately uses evidence from three or more sources to explain and support the position (claim).	In addition to meeting the level 3 expectation, the response includes prior knowledge or outside information to enhance the position and recognizes and responds to the opposing viewpoint (counter claim).

Analyze the impact of World War II on Americans at home. Discuss the opportunities and hardships created as a result of the war.

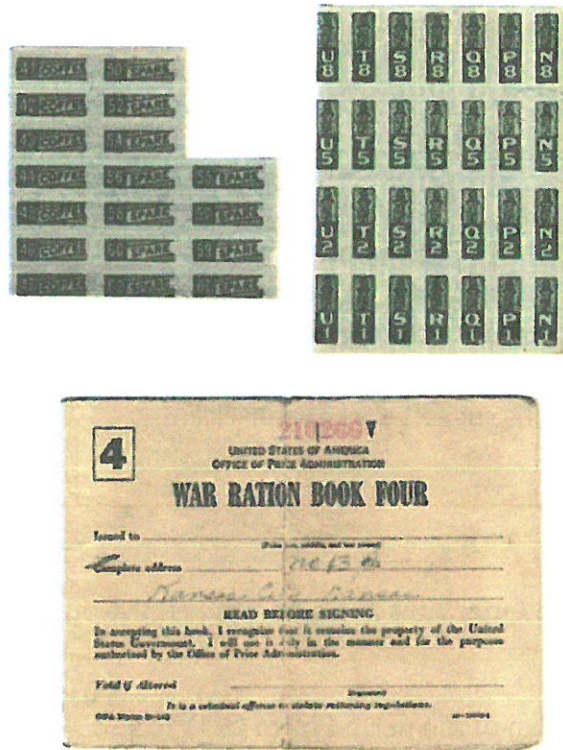
Use documents A-F and your knowledge of the period from 1941 to 1945 to respond to the prompt.

- What is the central idea of the document? (What's this all about?)
- What evidence from the document can you use to support the central idea?
- How does this document fit into the historical context? (How does it fit into our unit of study?)
- What's the author's opinion on the subject?
- Will this document support your claim? If so, how? If not, why not?

Analyze the impact of World War II on Americans at home. Discuss the opportunities and hardships created as a result of the war.

Use at least three documents to take a stand on an issue (thesis). Use evidence from the documents to explain and support your claim.

Document A



Source: History Alive! Pursuing American Ideals, pg. 393.

Document B

"Whereas the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national defense utilities....

.... 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 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 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...."

Source: President Roosevelt, "Executive Order 9066," February 25, 1942

Document C

Before the war, discrimination had barred most Mexican Americans from many high-paying industrial jobs. The war, with its labor shortages, changed that. Thousands of Mexican Americans left their rural, agricultural lives behind and migrated to industrial centers to work in the defense industry.

To replace Mexican American farm labor, the government looked south of the border. In August 1942, the United States and Mexico devised the Bracero Program. *Bracero* is the Spanish term for "manual laborer." Under the program, Mexican citizens received short-term contracts to come to the United States to work. By 1944, about 120,000 Mexican braceros were performing farm labor in 21 states. Other Mexicans did maintenance work on railroads in the West.

Source: History Alive! Pursuing American Ideals, pg. 406.

Document D



Most internment camps were located in the West. They were set up in desert areas away from the coast and far from population centers. The government referred to these camps as relocation centers, but critics called them concentration camps.

Source: Library of Congress.

Document E



Source: Library of Congress.

Document F

... (an) executive order helped pave the way for nearly a million African Americans to work for defense industries during the war. It also triggered a migration of African Americans out of the rural South and into the industrial cities of the North and the West. From 1940 to 1945, some 500,000 black Americans, attracted by higher-paying jobs, left the South. In the process, they escaped the Jim Crow laws that legalized segregation and kept many of them from voting. In the cities, however, black Americans faced other hardships, including a lack of housing and social services, as well as ongoing racial discrimination.

They also faced a white backlash. Race riots broke out in many cities across the country as black migrants competed with white residents for housing and jobs. One of the worst riots occurred in Detroit, Michigan, in the summer of 1943.

Source: History Alive! Pursuing American Ideals, pg. 403.

Document G

"In order to keep stepping up our production, we have had to add millions of workers to the total labor force of the Nation. And as new factories come into operation, we must find additional millions of workers. This presents a formidable problem in the mobilization of manpower. It is not that we do not have enough people in this country to do the job. The problem is to have the right numbers of people in the right place at the right time....

In some communities, employers dislike to employ women. In others they are reluctant to hire Negroes. In still others, older men are not wanted. We can no longer afford to indulge such prejudices or practices."

Source: Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Fireside Chat on the Home Front," October 12, 1942.