

Evidence: _____

Critical Analysis: _____

Name: _____ Block: _____

Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*
Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. What is the author of the passage describing in the first section? What types of wounds and injuries does he see there? _____

2. How many hospitals does he say exist in France, Germany and other war torn nations? _____

3. The narrator in the passage says "A Hospital alone shows what war is." Why do you think he says this? Do you agree with that statement? _____

4. Remarque and other WWI authors and poets were heralded at the time as "the voice of the 'Lost Generation'". (a generation of young men who had "lost" experienced WWI and the horrors it unleashed) Based on this passage, what do you believe the "Lost Generation had 'lost' according to Remarque? (please list and explain 2-3 things)

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

Name: _____

Block: _____

Evaluating the New Deal

AP US History Mr. Rhinehart

Directions: From 1933 to 1939 FDR and the democratically controlled Congress embarked on an effort to actively end the Great Depression through a program of government directed spending and legal efforts. It represented up to that point (or perhaps even since) the largest effort of its kind undertaken in US History. It caused the largest deficits in US history up to that point and forever changed the relationship of the federal government to economic management of the economy. The big question though is – Did the New Deal work? Did it as FDR promised 1) Restore employment, 2) Increase economic production, 3) Stabilize prices and reduce business failures and 4) Restore confidence in banking by halting bank failures.

To Come to some type of conclusion, please draw the 5 following graphs (DO NOT ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW EACH GRAPH) and then write a 2-3 paragraph response to the question below . . .

Question: Were FDR democrats able to end the Depression and restore economic prosperity to the US through the New Deal? Be sure to argue with specific points and reference exact statistics from the graphs.

For the purpose of this activity consider the applicability of the following dates:

1920's Economic Prosperity: 1920 thru 1929

Great Depression Under Hoover w/o New Deal: 1930 -1932

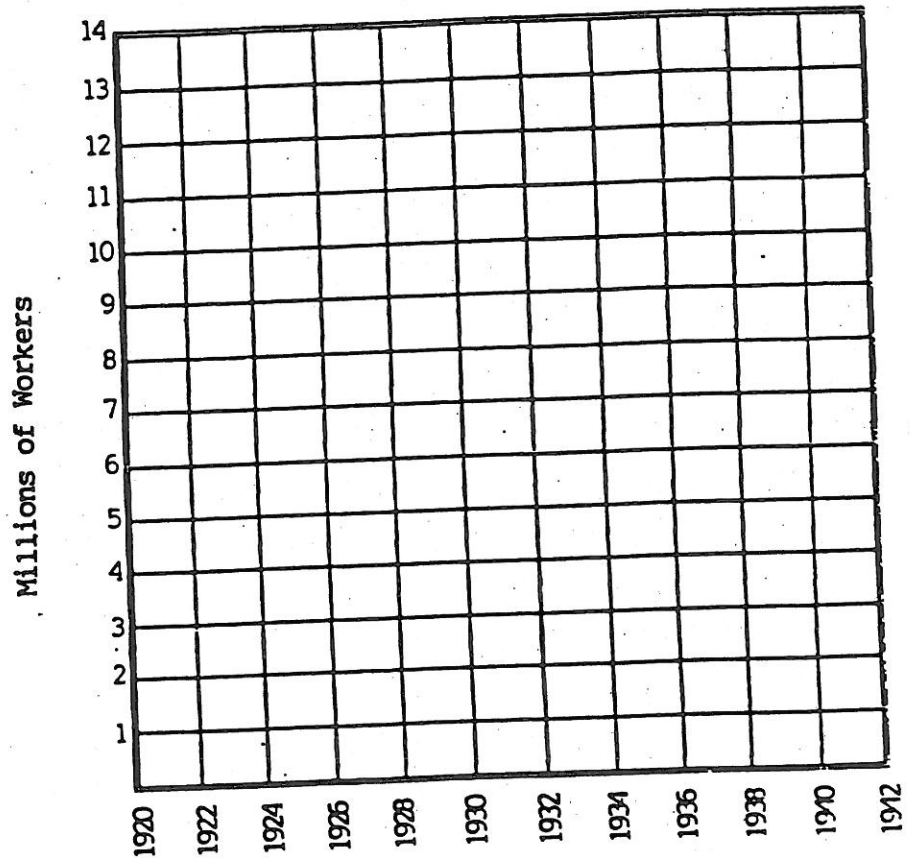
New Deal under FDR: 1933-1939

WWI Mobilization: 1940-1942

UNEMPLOYMENT 1920 - 1942

Use the following table on the left to make a line graph showing the unemployment rate for the United States work force over the age of 14 between 1920 and 1942.

Year	Unemployed
1920	2,000,000
1922	3,500,000
1924	2,200,000
1926	800,000
1928	2,000,000
1930	3,000,000
1932	11,500,000
1934	13,000,000
1936	7,800,000
1938	10,000,000
1940	8,000,000
1942	4,000,000



Graph #1: Unemployment

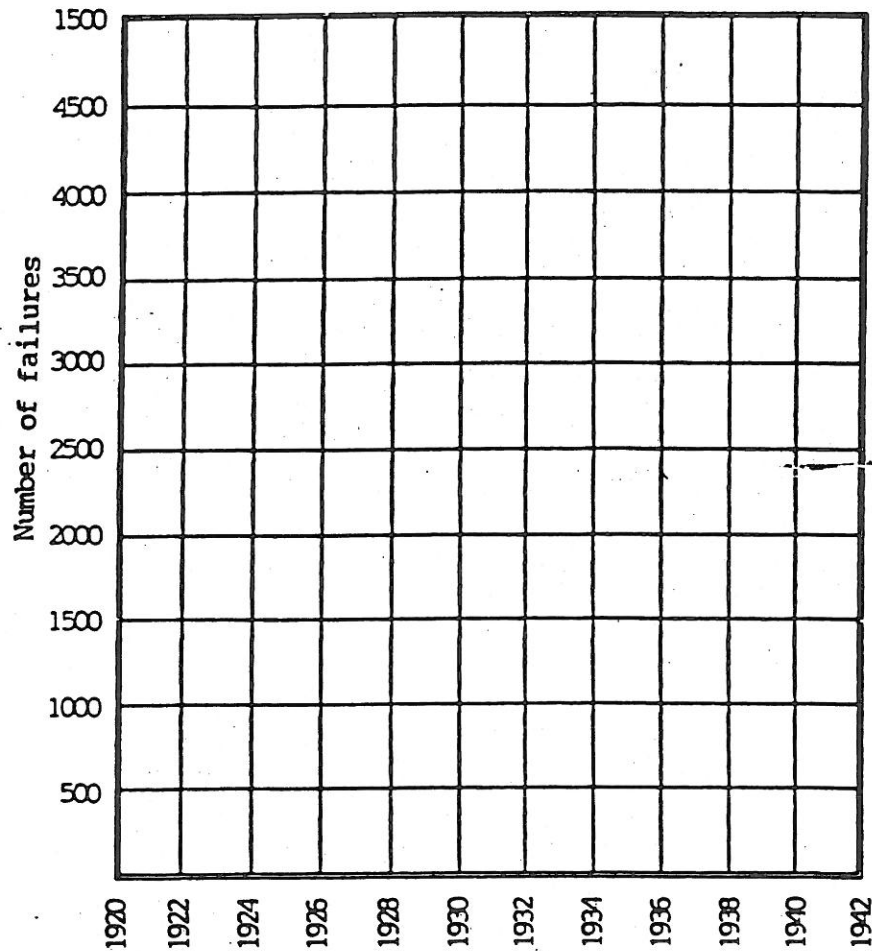
Answer the following questions using the above graph

1. In what year were the greatest number of workers unemployed?
2. When the stock market crashed in 1929 what happened to the number of people unemployed? How long did the # of people unemployed increase?
3. In 1938 how many people were unemployed? How does this compare to the number of people unemployed before the New Deal started? Was Roosevelt, through the New Deal, able to solve the unemployment crisis? **Explain your answer!!!!**
4. What year did unemployment #'s get down to pre-depression levels? Why do you think they did so?

BANK FAILURES 1920 - 1942

Use the following table on the left to make a line graph showing the number of bank failures between 1920 and 1942.

Year	Bank Failures
1920	100
1922	300
1924	600
1926	900
1928	500
1930	1500
1932	4000
1934	50
1936	45
1938	40
1940	25
1942	10



Graph #2: Bank Failures

Answer the following questions using the above graph

- How many banks failed in 1932? _____
- Between 1922-1928, on average, how many banks failed per year?

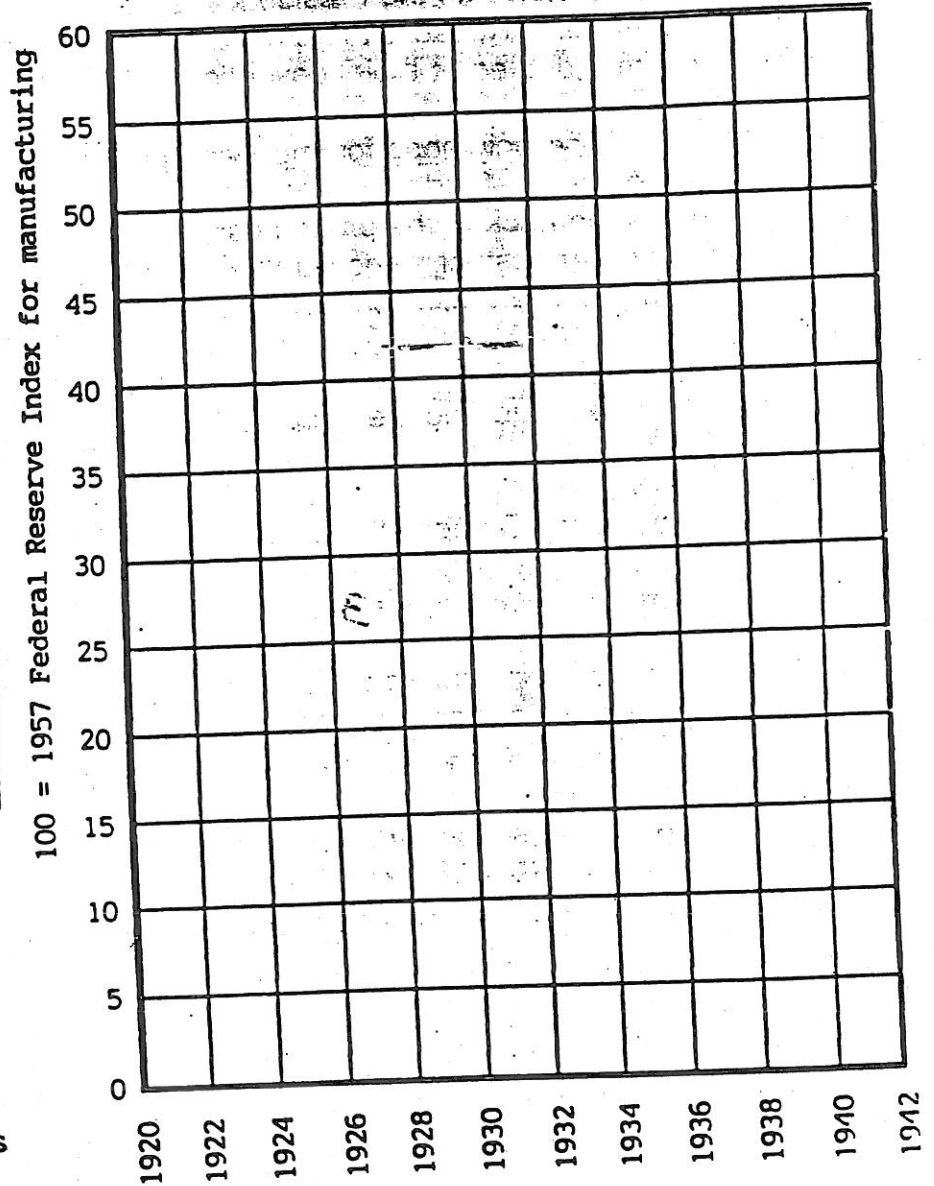
- Between 1932-1942, on average, how many banks failed per year?

- When the stock market crashed in 1929 did this effect the number of banks failing?
How so?
- When Roosevelt was elected and started the New Deal in 1932 how did this effect the number of banks failing? Did the New Deal solve the bank crisis of the Great Depression?

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1920-1942

Use the following table on the left to make a line graph to show durable (long last goods, like an automobile) and nondurable products manufactured between 1920 and 1942. The table is based on a price index of 1957 = 100.

Year	Durable	Nondurable
1920	28	28
1922	15	20
1924	32	34
1926	35	36
1928	40	42
1930	20	33
1932	5	28
1934	16	35
1936	25	41
1938	18	38
1940	40	50
1942	58	60

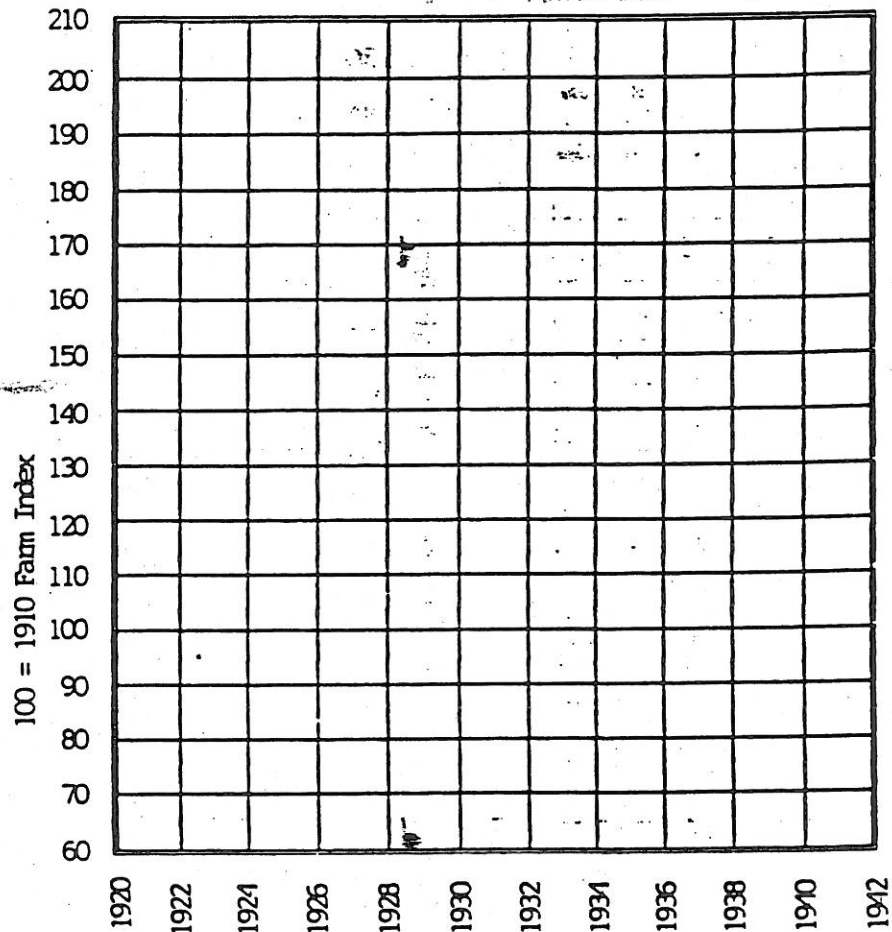


Answer the following questions by using the graph.

FARM PRICES 1920 - 1942

Use the following table on the left to make a line graph showing farm prices between 1920 and 1942. The table is based on a price index of 1910 = 100.

Year	Farm Prices
1920	200
1922	135
1924	150
1926	138
1928	130
1930	122
1932	85
1934	60
1936	110
1938	98
1940	105
1942	115



Graph #4: Farm Prices

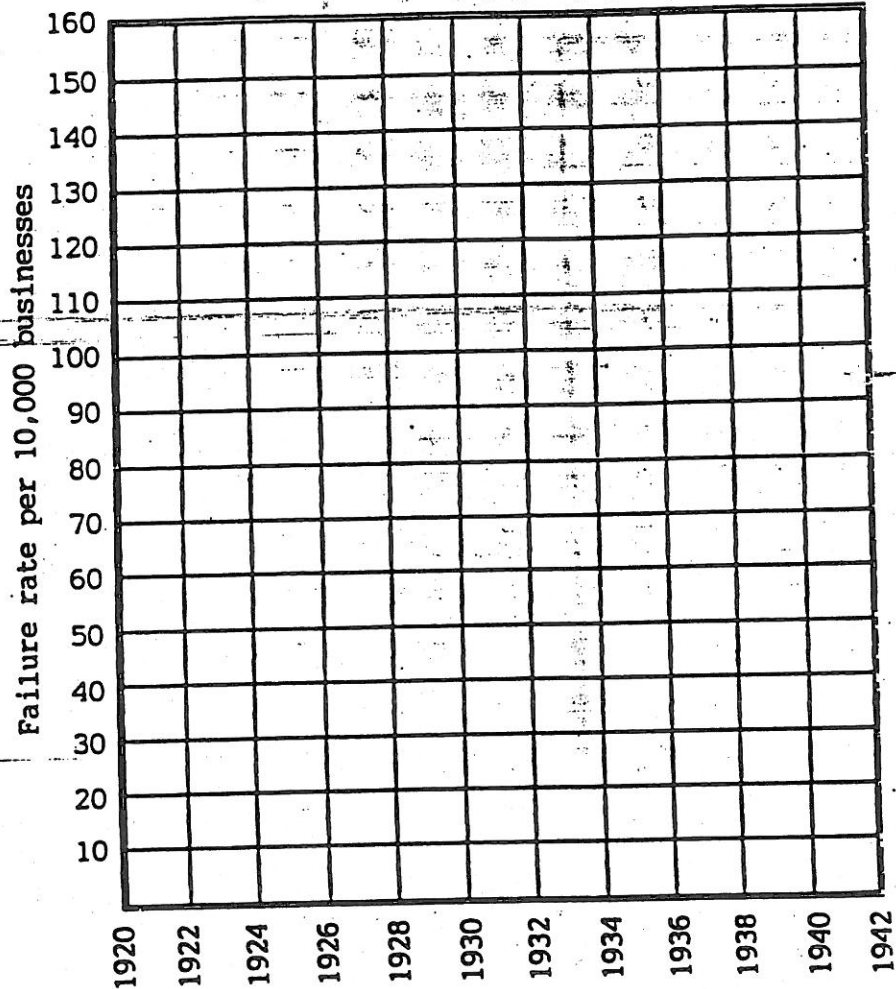
Answer the following questions using the above graph

1. In what year was the Farm prices index at 100?
2. What happened to farm prices between 1920-1929? What effect would this have had on farmers?
3. What effect did the New Deal have on farm prices? Did the New Deal bring prices back to where they were before the Depression in 1930? Did WWII?
4. Do you think the New Deal was effective in helping farmers during the Great Depression? Why or why not?

BUSINESS FAILURES 1920 - 1942

Use the following table on the left to make a line graph showing the business failures for the United States between 1920 and 1942. The table is based on a failure rate per 10,000 businesses.

Year	Business Failures
1920	50
1922	120
1924	100
1926	100
1928	105
1930	120
1932	155
1934	60
1936	48
1938	45
1940	70
1942	40



Graph #5: Business Failures

Answer the following questions using the above graph

1. In 1920, _____ businesses failed for every 10,000 businesses there were.
2. What happened to the # of businesses failing during the 1920's? Between 1922-1932, how many businesses failed per year, on average? When did business failures peak?
3. How many businesses failed per year, on average, after the New Deal began (i.e. from 1934-1942?)
4. Do you believe that the New Deal fixed the problem of business failure in the great Depression? Why or why not?

Name: _____

Block: _____

Civilian Conservation Corps in PA

Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. What was the pay for members of the Civilian Conservation Corps? How does this compare to the pay in a Ford auto factory? What others “perks” did the job offer? _____

2. Who initiated the CCC? What was the purpose of the organization? _____

3. How long was enrollment or enlistment in the CCC? How were the camps run? _____

4. How much \$\$ did the workers receive for “personal uses”? What was done with the rest of the \$\$? _____

5. Please list and explain at least 1 project that the CCC did in the local area:

Project #1: _____

6. FDR’s New Deal is portrayed by some as a “program of government handouts.” Does the CCC program seem like that kind of program? Would this program mesh with Hoover’s “Rugged Individualism’?”

Name: _____

Block: _____

Primary Source Analysis – Day of the Black Blizzard

Source: Midwestern farmer, 1935

Identify (i.e. What is the source? Where and when was it created? By Whom?) _____

Analyze (i.e. consider TWO of the following => Historical context, Purpose and intended audience, author's point of view, Type of Source, Argument & Tone)

Evaluate (i.e. How did the source impact historical events or processes? Make a judgement about the position and ideas of the source relative to the time period. Is the source accurate?)

Name: _____

Block: _____

Modern Heroes reading

Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. Who were some 1920's sports heroes? Why were they considered heroes? _____

2. What made the following Americans heroes in the 1920's and 30's?

Babe Ruth: _____

Clara Bow: _____

Charles Lindbergh: _____

3. Analyze the new type of "hero" admired by the youth generation of the 1920's => how was this type of individual a departure from previous generation's heroes and how does it illustrate cultural conflict?

Name: _____

Block: _____

Tragedy in Dedham – The Sacco & Vanzetti Trial

Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. What was the crime in question in the Sacco & Vanzetti trial? How had Sacco & Vanzetti been arrested?

2. Summarize the major points of evidence in the Sacco & Vanzetti trial for both the Prosecution & Defense . . .

Prosecution

#1: _____

#2: _____

#3: _____

Defense

#1: _____

#2: _____

#3: _____

Groupwork (to be completed in class after our Discussion)

1. What would your verdict be in the case based on the evidence presented? Why? _____

2. What does the verdict in the Sacco and Vanzetti case illustrate about America in the 1920's and 30'? What attitudes and events caused the verdict?

Name: _____

Block: _____

The Great Migration
Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. What was the Great Migration? _____

2. How many blacks were involved in the migration? _____

3. How did the migration pattern change from the early years of the Great Migration (i.e. 1915 to 1940) to the later years (i.e. 1940 to 1960)? _____

4. What motivated blacks to leave the South? List and describe 3 reasons . . .

#1: _____

#2: _____

#3: _____

5. What industries desired black labor in the North? How did they incentivize migrants? _____

Name: _____

Block: _____

The Automobile in the 1920's

Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. What source are these excerpts and conclusions drawn from? _____

2. What positives do the authors see for the automobile in modern life? _____

3. Overall what is the Point of view of the article about the effects of the automobile on life in America during the early 20th century? What are some specific effects discussed in the article?

Overall POV: _____

Effect #1: _____

Effect #2: _____

Effect #3: _____

4. What impact do the authors believe that the automobile has on family economics and spending?

5. Overall, what effect do you believe that the introduction and proliferation of automobiles had on society in the 1920's? Is the automobile really a negative invention as the article seems to suggest, or are they an example of an increasing standard of living, mobility and communication in the 1920's?

6. Look at the pictures of early 20th century automobiles . . . How do autos evolve during this time period? How are they different from present day automobiles?

Name: _____ Block : _____

Pearl Harbor – December 7th 1941

1. What time of day did the attack begin? What were the Japanese bomber's 1st targets? Why?

2. How many aircraft were in the first wave of the attack? How many planes did the Americans get off of the ground to stem the attack? Why? _____

3. What ships did the Japanese aircraft focus on first? Why? _____

4. How many Japanese aircraft were in the second wave of the attack? _____

5. What sort of damage did the Japanese attack cause to the American fleet? What sort of casualties did the Japanese themselves receive? _____

6. What does the author say was the result of the attack on the spirit of the American people? How did this attack motivate US entry into the war? _____

7. Compare Pearl Harbor to the attacks on 9/11. Be sure to consider things like time of day, # of casualties, nature of attack, weapons used, results, etc..... _____

Name: _____

Block: _____

The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb

World History Mr. Rhinehart

1. What was the only “condition” that Japan wanted to secure before they agreed to surrender to the United States? Why did the US refuse to honor this?

Overall Reaction Question: In this “essay” two viewpoints are presented – one arguing that the United States should have dropped the atomic bombs on Japan, the other arguing against dropping atomic weapons. Which do you find more persuasive? ? Please **state your position and find 3 pieces of evidence from the reading to support your position.**

Position: _____

Support #1: _____

Support #2: _____

Support #3: _____

Name: _____

Block: _____

Albert Beveridge, *March of the Flag*

Mr. Rhinehart AP US History

1. What does Beveridge believe the history and lineage of the United States to be? Why according to

Beveridge have we prospered as a nation? _____

2. How does Beveridge regard the taking of US colonies in the Pacific and Caribbean (i.e. Philippines and

Puerto Rico)? What does he think the alternatives are? _____

3. Beveridge says throughout his speech, "the March of the Flag." What does Beveridge mean by this? What

does it suggest about American identity and values? _____

4. How does Beveridge argue that American industrial prosperity and imperialism go hand in hand? Why

would American industry benefit from Imperial possessions? _____
