

The College Board Advanced Placement Examination  
 UNITED STATES HISTORY  
 SECTION II

- DO NOT OPEN THIS INSERT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
- Do not break the seal on the pink booklet until you are told to do so.
- Use this green insert to outline your answers and make notes, but do not write your answers in the green insert. They will not be scored.
- WRITE ANSWERS IN THE PINK BOOKLET ONLY.
- Use black or blue pen only.

Total reading and planning period for Part A, Question 1-15 minutes.

Part A consists of Question 1 (document-based question) which appears on pages 4-8.

You **MUST** answer this question.

Total writing time for document-based question-45 minutes

Part B consists of two questions (2 and 3) from which you will choose only **ONE** question to answer. Part B appears on page 9.

Suggested planning period for question in Part B -- 5 minutes.

Suggested writing period for question in Part B -- 30 minutes

Part C consists of two questions (4 and 5) from which you will choose only **ONE** question to answer. Part C appears on page 10.

Suggested planning period for question in Part C -- 5 minutes.

Suggested writing period for question in Part C -- 30 minutes

- Be sure to indicate, at the top of each page in the pink booklet, the question you are answering on that page by circling the appropriate question number.
- **AFTER THE EXAM, YOU MUST CIRCLE YOUR QUESTION CHOICES ON THE BACK COVER OF THE PINK BOOKLET. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY DELAY YOUR GRADE.**

DO NOT OPEN THIS INSERT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

The Above Instructions are Copyright © 2002 by College Entrance Examination Board.

The 1991 DBQ is Copyright © 1991 by College Entrance Examination Board.

All rights reserved. AP is a registered trademark of the College Entrance Examination Board.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY**

**SECTION II**

**Part A**

**(Suggested writing time -- 45 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score -- 45**

**Directions:** The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents **A-I** and 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.

1. It was the strength of the opposition forces, both liberal and conservative, rather than the ineptitude and stubbornness of President Wilson that led to the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles.

Using the documents and your knowledge of the period 1917-1921, assess the validity of this statement.

### Document A

Source: William Borah, Speech in United States Senate, December 6, 1918.

The first proposition connected with the proposed league is that of a tribunal to settle the matters of controversy which may arise between the different nations.

Will anyone advocate that those matters which are of vital importance to our people shall be submitted to a tribunal created other than by our own people and give it an international army subject to its direction and control to enforce its decrees? I doubt if anyone will advocate that. . . If you do not do so, Mr. President, what will your league amount to? . . .

In its last analysis the proposition is force to destroy force, conflict to prevent conflict, militarism to destroy militarism, war to prevent war. In its last analysis it must be that if it has any sanction behind its judgment at all. There is where the difficulty lies. . .

### Document B

Source: *The New Republic*, May 24, 1919.

Liberals all over the world have hoped that a war, which was so clearly the fruit of competition and imperialist and class-bound nationalism, would end in a peace which would moralize nationalism by releasing it from class bondage and exclusive ambitions. The Treaty of Versailles does not even try to satisfy these aspirations. Instead of expressing a great recuperative effort of the conscience of civilization, which for its own sins has sweated so much blood, it does much to intensify and nothing to heal the old and ugly dissensions.

### Document C

Source: Woodrow Wilson, Speech, September 5, 1919.

When you read Article X, therefore, you will see that it is nothing but the inevitable, logical center of the whole system of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and I stand for it absolutely. If it should ever in any important respect be impaired, I would feel like asking the Secretary of War to get the boys who went across the water to fight, . . . and I would stand up before them and say, Boys, I told you before you went across the seas that this was a war against wars, and I did my best to fulfill the promise, but I am obliged to come to you in mortification and shame and say I have not been able to fulfill the promise. You are betrayed. You have fought for something that you did not get.

### Document D

Source: Herbert Hoover to Woodrow Wilson, November 19, 1919.

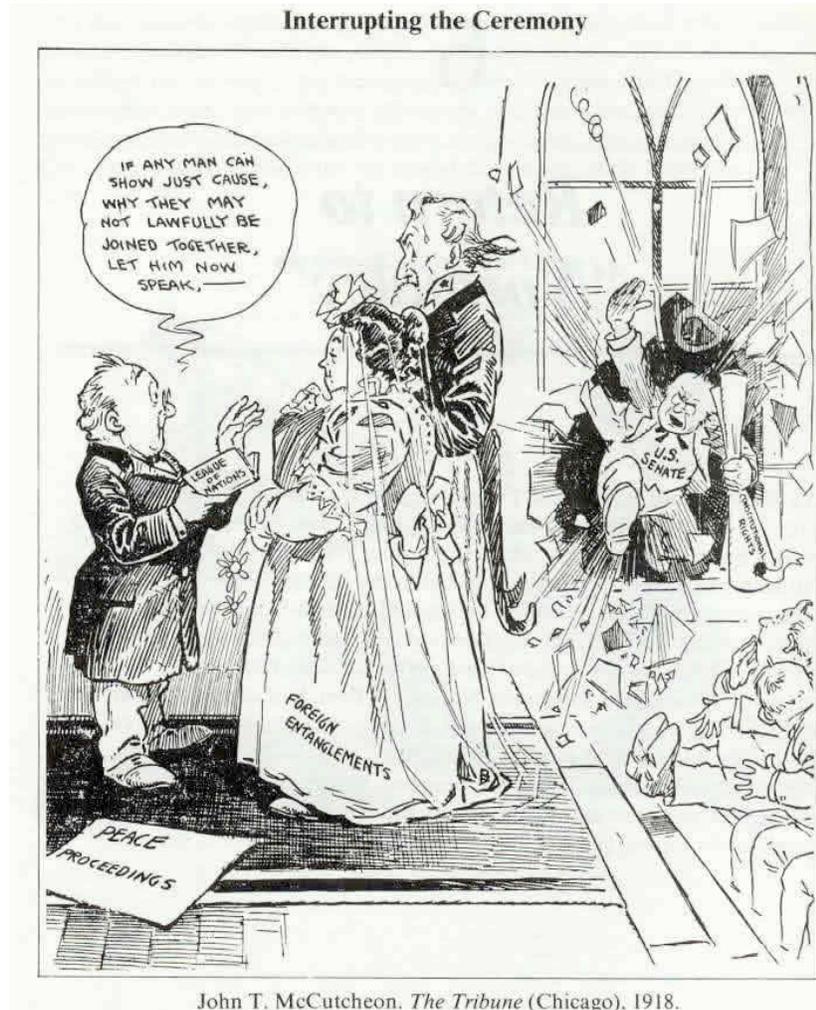
I take the liberty of urging upon you the desirability of accepting the reservations now passed....

I have the belief that with the League once in motion it can within itself and from experience and public education develop such measures as will make it effective. I am impressed with the desperate necessity of early ratification.

The delays have already seriously imperiled the economic recuperation of Europe. In this we are vitally interested from every point of view. I believe that the Covenant will steadily lose ground in popular support if it is not put into constructive operation at once because the American public will not appreciate the saving values of the Covenant as distinguished from the wrongs imposed in the Treaty....

## Document E

Source: Tribune Media Services



## Document F

Source: John Maynard Keynes, *Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920.

According to [the French] vision of the future, European history is to be a perpetual prize-fight, of which France has won this round, but of which this round is certainly not the last. . . For Clemenceau made no pretense of considering himself bound by the Fourteen Points and left chiefly to others such concoctions as were necessary from time to time to save the scruples or the face of the President [Wilson].

. . . The policy of reducing Germany to servitude for a generation, of degrading the lives of millions of human beings, and of depriving a whole nation of happiness should be abhorrent and detestable, —abhorrent and detestable, even if it were possible, even if it enriched ourselves, even if it did not sow the decay of the whole civilized life of Europe.

### Document G

Source: Woodrow Wilson, "Appeal to the Country," October 3, 1920.

This election is to be a genuine national referendum. . .

The chief question that is- put to you is, of course Do you want your country's honor vindicated and the Treaty of Versailles ratified? Do you in particular approve of the League of Nations as organized and empowered in that treaty? And do you wish to see the United States play its responsible part in it? . . .

[The founders of the Government] thought of America as the light of the world as created to lead the world in the assertion of the rights of peoples and the rights of free nations. . . This light the opponents of the League would quench.

### Document H

Source: W. E. B. Du Bois, "The League of Nations," *Crisis*, March, 1921.

Forty-one nations, including nearly every Negro and mulatto and colored government of the world, have met in Geneva and formed the assembly of the League of Nations. This is the most forward-looking event of the century. Because of the idiotic way in which the stubbornness of Woodrow Wilson and the political fortunes of the Republicans became involved, the United States was not represented. But despite its tumult and shouting this nation must join and join on the terms which the World lays down. The idea that we single-handed can dictate terms to the World or stay out of the World, is an idea born of the folly of fools.

### Document I

Source: Jane Addams, *Peace and Bread in time of War*, 1922.

The League of Nations afforded a wide difference of opinion in every group. The Woman's Peace Party held its annual meeting in Chicago in the spring of 1920 and found our Branches fairly divided upon the subject.... The difference of opinion was limited always as to the existing League and never for a moment did anyone doubt the need for continued effort to bring about an adequate international organization.

**END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1 (DBQ)**