Take-Home Exam #1: This is a take-home exam due no later than 3pm, Friday, May 9 in my office (T-212). The time-frame for our exam is circa: 1898-1945. The exam is based on your reading of Chapters 7-13 in LaFeber, selections from Polenberg, on-line reading assignments, plus lectures, notes, videos and class discussion. This exam is open book, open note, open neighbor and open mind-------just be sure the ideas and composition are your own. Papers should be typed. (50 points).

Select five (5) of the following questions and answer each in approximately one-half to one typewritten page. Be sure to use evidence and illustrations for each of your main ideas and arguments. (10 points each).

1. US foreign relations in the first three decades of the 20th century are best described as neo-colonial. Explain the meaning of this description using the Platt Amendment, the Republican System and the Good Neighbor Policy to illustrate.

2. Isolationism dominated US diplomacy in the Depression years. Briefly explain isolationism and its causes using at least three isolationist policies of the mid-to-late 1930’s to illustrate the position. What steps did FDR take to evade and avoid the restraints these laws placed on his foreign policymaking?

3. The Open Door is the central thrust of much of US foreign policy from 1896 to 1945. Briefly explain why. Show how the US pursued the open door using relations with Japan and Great Britain as examples. Be sure to explore the entire time period in your answer.

4. The New Deal describes an umbrella of laws, programs, and actions undertaken by the Roosevelt administration circa: 1933-1942, designed to provide relief, ensure recovery, and guarantee reform of an ailing and discredited economic system. Briefly describe FDR’s overall approach to the crises and then explain each of the New Deal steps----relief, recovery, and reform----using examples from Polenberg’s introduction and the collected documents in sections #1, #2, #3, and #6.

5. The Big Three alliance----Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin----US, UK, USSR----of WW II, was the operational definition of the old observation that “politics makes strange bedfellows.” Briefly characterize these relations among the “allies” by using at least three examples. What was the issue of a “second front” and why was it so important?

6. The description of the US experience in WWII as “the good war” may be an overstatement as Polenberg suggests. Nevertheless, a number of very positive social and legal changes began as a result of the war. Discuss how and why these changes began to occur during the war by applying at least three illustrations drawn from sections #3, #6, and #9 in Polenberg.
7. Almost from the opening of 1942 and the announcement of the Atlantic Charter, US leaders were laying a foundation for the post-war international order. The thesis for this post-war planning was provided by an FDR economic advisor who pointed out that: “the capitalistic system is essentially an international system. If it cannot function internationally, it will break down completely.” With this in mind, describe the contents and logic of the international plan developed at Bretton Woods to replace the New Deal.

8. What was the significance of the meeting of the Big Three at Yalta? What was decided? What seem to have been the major outcomes?

9. What was the US position and policy toward the persecution of European Jews (ultimately the Holocaust) before and during WWII? What explanations can you offer for these policies? Use both Lafeber and Polenberg in your discussion.

**BONUS TRIVIA**

*One bonus point* for each correct answer to the following trivia questions. Answers may be found on the internet, in local and regional libraries, museums and major historical societies. You must list your sources for each answer. You are on the honor system---make sure that you do not share answers with others or you will be doomed!!!!!

1. What was the popular song of the early 1930s expressing the lament of a war veteran?
2. Who was the staff aide to General Douglas MacArthur during the forced eviction of the Bonus Army in Washington, D.C. in July, 1932?
3. Who was the author of a chatty newspaper column called “MY DAY” beginning in 1935?
4. The first woman appointed to a cabinet level position in national government?
5. Baseball fans of the 1920s knew that the “Sultan of Swat” was Babe Ruth, the “Iron Horse” was Lou Gehrig------who was “The Rajah”?
6. Who were the members of the popular singing group, “The Rhythm Boys,” from the 1920s?
7. What does “bloviating” mean?
8. Who were the “booboisie” and who invented the term?
9. Who was the young man from Davenport, Iowa, who became the first major white jazz star in the 1920s?
10. What anthropologist celebrated the healthfulness of the uninhibited sex she observed among the people of Oceania?
11. Five players on the 1922 New York Giants were future Hall of Famers, as players. They included: George Kelly, Dave Bancroft, Frankie Frisch and Ross Youngs. Who was the fifth?
12. What department of the US Government was in charge of prohibition?
13. Who led the Nicaraguan resistance against the US invasion and occupation of his country, 1926-33?
14. Name the Oregon Governor of the Depression era who advised police to “beat hell out of” labor leaders and called for chloroforming elderly folks.

15. In 1931, the Japanese seized Manchuria. Who did they install as puppet ruler?

16. Name the American battleship whose two-month trip from California to Cuba during the Spanish-American War stimulated the development of a “faster way to move ships from ocean to ocean.”