

How to Grapple with the Documents in the DBQ

Part One: Analytical Models

Model One: APPARTS Document Analysis

A – Author

P – Place & Time

P – Perspective/Bias

A – Audience

R – Reasoning/Argumentation

T – The Main Idea

S – Significance

Author: Who created the source? What do you know about the author? What is the author's point of view?

Place and time: Where and when was the source produced? How might this affect the meaning of the source?

Prior knowledge: Beyond information about the author, and the context of the document's creation, what do you know that would help you further understand the primary source? For example, do you recognize any symbols and recall what they represent?

Audience: For whom was the source created and how might this affect the reliability of the source?

Reason: Why was this source produced and how might this affect the reliability of the source?

The main idea: What point is the source trying to convey?

Significance: Why is this source important? Ask yourself, "So what?" in relation to the question asked.

Model Two: HIPP

H – Historical Context

I – Intended Audience

P – Purpose

P – Point of View

How to Grapple with the Documents in the DBQ (continued)

Part Two: Integration

It's as easy as 123...or **CIA**

C- Contextualize the document

→Set it up: Who wrote it? What do we know about him/her? When, where, and why did they write it? To/for whom did they write it?

I- Integrate the document into your argument

A- Analyze the document (using APPARTS or HIPP)

Part Three: Citation

Cite your sources by using parenthetical citations **after** referring to a particular document

- Example: Progressive social activist and city reformer Jane Addams, in a speech delivered in Chicago in 1899, argues that the forceful annexation of the Philippines begat violence in the streets of America. She asserts that the barbarism of the war and the barbarism of the propaganda machine that glorified the war, engendered barbarism in previously peaceful Chicago neighborhoods. Similar conclusions were drawn by critics from the Left and Right when assessing the perils of homeland violence during the Vietnam War (Doc 6).
→See what I did there?
- You must use all or all but one of the documents given.
- The DO NOT list:
 - Documents do not speak. Thus to write, "Document 6 states that..." or "According to 'Document 1' blah, blah, blah..." makes no sense. Do NOT do that.
 - Do NOT quote the documents. EVER!
- In order to get full credit (3 points) for document usage on the DBQ, you must be **HIPP**, you must take the documents **APPART**, and you must use **all or all but one** of the documents.

DBQ Outlining Exercise

Essay Prompt: To what extent was the Roosevelt administration's New Deal successful?

- I. Introduction
 - A. **Contextualized Lead sentence(s):** The *laissez faire* policies of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover supported unprecedented economic growth and a “roaring” good time in America, resulting in unprecedented economic ruin. Upon assuming office in March, 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt inherited a country in political shambles and economic freefall. Building on the achievements of the Progressive presidents, Roosevelt promised his fellow Americans an ambitious New Deal to revitalize the economy and support all Americans in their struggles to recover from the tumultuous events of 1929-33.
 - B. **Thesis:** By courageously administering ambitious and risky political experiments, Roosevelt's New Deal was remarkably successful in stabilizing the economy and restoring Americans' faith in the political system; in so doing, the New Deal gave unprecedented powers to the President, doubled the federal deficit, and dangerously teetered on the brink of socialism.

- II. Economic Successes
 - A. **Topic Sentence:** Roosevelt's New Deal rescued the economy, purged capitalism of some of its worst abuses, and saved free enterprise in America.
 - B. Financial System: FDIC, SEC, FSA
 - Doc C: *graphs of bank failures*
 - Doc F: *SEC as watchdog*
 - C. Housing Market: HOLC, FHA
 - D. Industrial Recovery: NIRA, FLSA, Wagner Act
 - E. Jobs Programs: CCC, PWA, WPA, NYA
 - F. Agricultural Recovery: AAA, TVA
 - Doc A: *Letter from a farmer thanking AAA*
 - G. **Concluding Sentence:** Though his New Deal was risky and unprecedented, FDR provided reform without a bloody revolution, as was the case in much of Europe.

- III. Political Successes
 - A. **Transition Sentence:** As a means to his administration's remarkable economic achievements, FDR radically expanded the role of the federal government.
 - B. Guarantor State: guaranteed a minimum standard of welfare for all Americans
 - C. Power sharing: federal oversight of states
 - D. Federal Government as arbiter of capital-labor disputes (NIRA, FLSA, Wagner Act)
 - Doc J: *NIRA successes*
 - E. Reached out to rural areas that had been neglected for 50 years (AAA, TVA)
 - F. Successfully courted the Black Vote
 - Doc G: *Table of elections of 1932 vs. 1936*
 - G. **Concluding Sentence:** The New Deal was a radical departure from a 150 year political tradition, which is precisely what was called for given the radical failures of previous presidents and the rise of radical fascism and socialism in the world.

IV. Failures

- A. **Transition Sentence:** The radicalism of the New Deal was appealing to the masses but defied some laws and many traditions that made America a world power.
- B. Extralegal Ambitions
 - i. Expansion of Executive powers
 - ii. Bullying “Dummy” Congress
 - iii. Court Stacking
- C. Massive Bureaucracy
- D. Deficit Spending: doubled national debt
→*Doc H: Graph of national debt*
- E. “Handout State”
- F. Does this amount to socialism?
→*Doc B: Barry Goldwater’s critique of American Liberalism*

[*Note: I want to include FDR’s failure to fully integrate African-Americans into the New Deal. But he did have some successes in race relations and it doesn’t really fit into this paragraph, so I will elude this topic*]

- G. **Concluding Sentence:** Though the New Deal was tremendously successful, in many ways it blatantly disregarded the vision of the framers of the Constitution and, in so doing, potentially set the course for a Leviathan state in America.

V. Conclusion

- A. **Thesis Restatement:** Though, as has been demonstrated, the Roosevelt administration is hardly above the fray of criticism, but it is hard to argue with its astonishing economic and political achievements.
- B. **Conclusion + Synthesis:** **[CONC]** Because of the cataclysmic effects that World War II had on the domestic economy and the global balance of power, it is hard to conclusively gauge the impact of the New Deal. But it is easy and wise to conclude that the New Deal provided pragmatic yet ambitious solutions to the overwhelming problems of the Great Depression. **[SYN]** But these solutions were not equally applied to all Americans. Blacks, Latinos, and women still suffered from the bigotry of the old deal. Poverty was still endemic. Thus, decades later, President Kennedy pledged that America would enter a New Frontier and President Johnson promised to build a Great Society, each channeling the spirit and building on the successes of the New Deal.