Key Things to Remember when Writing a DBQ

• Categories (X, A and B) will be broader in order to effectively group the documents.
• If possible, use all seven documents!
• You must do two parts of HIPP for each document.
• You must provide two pieces of OUTSIDE INFORMATION in your essay (cannot connect to any of the documents).
• Synthesis and Contextualization = Conclusion
Prompt:

Compare and contrast views of United States expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

X. However, A and B. Therefore, Y.
*Slides 4, 5, & 6 show the development of categories (X, A, and B) and the grouping of documents.
Sample X Statement: Which Documents Fit?

Documents 5 and 6

Both the opponents and supporters of U.S. expansion at the turn of the century supported the ideals of American republicanism and exceptionalism. Despite their respective views and their differing goals and how to pursue them, imperialists and anti-imperialists shared common ideals.
Sample A Category: Which Documents Fit?

Documents 2, 3, 7

debates regarding the U.S. role as an emerging world power
Sample B Category:
Which Documents Fit?

Documents 1 and 4

the impact that expansionism would have here at home
*Slides 8, 9, & 10 provide examples for potential body paragraphs, use of documents, and use of outside information.
Both the opponents and supporters of U.S. expansion at the turn of the century supported the ideals of American republicanism and exceptionalism. Despite their respective views and their differing goals and how to pursue them, imperialists and anti-imperialists shared common ideals. However, because of debates regarding the U.S. role as an emerging world power and the impact that expansionism would have here at home, the two sides found little that could ultimately be agreed upon.
Sample X Paragraph with the Use of Documents:

In the wake of the Spanish-American War, the United States had to decide how it would recognize its overseas acquisitions, especially the Philippines, which was showing some resistance to U.S. presence. Both sides of the imperialism debate used ideals that the nation had long embraced to support their arguments. American imperialists, such as Teddy Roosevelt, believed U.S. acquisition of the Philippines was necessary in order to guide the Filipino people toward and American-style self-government that would be based on the republican ideals of the Founding Fathers (Doc. 5). This sentiment, however, brought on a great deal of debate. Anti-imperialists, led by Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, pointed to the hypocrisy of American interventionism and argued that republican ideals could never coincide with the policies of imperial colonialism (Doc. 6).
American imperialists and anti-imperialists also differed with one another over the impact that overseas expansionism would have on the U.S. home front. At the outset of the Spanish-American War in 1898, African-Americans were hopeful that the war would provide national unity and help to improve race relations in the United States. This war, coming on the heels of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision and Jim Crow segregation, encouraged Black support and military service (Doc. 1). On the other hand, many pacifists and anti-imperialists viewed expansionism much differently. Urban social reformer, Jane Addams spoke of the harm that the violence and brutality of the Filipino-American War would have on the United States, claiming that the same brutality would spill over into city streets (Doc. 4). Still others saw the economic harm that would be done due American involvement and acquisition of the faraway place such as the Philippines. Anti-imperialist and American Federation of Labor (AFL) leader Samuel Gompers opposed acquisition of the Philippines on the grounds that it would damage the efforts of labor unions to improve working conditions by allowing a new population of low-skill and low-wage labor into the United States to compete for jobs and further drive down wages. Gompers goal was to protect the American worker by opposing the acquisition of the Philippines and entry of Filipino workers into the country.