DIY DBQ Guidelines

To organize your paper:

1. **Cover page.** Make a Chicago style cover page with your question as the title. Do not include this page in your page numbering.

2. **Source documents.** Put your sources in order according to publication date. Each source should have a header (Document 1, Document 2 etc.) followed by a brief description, a Chicago-style bibliographic citation, and an edited-down version of the text. If your source is visual, put it below the citation. The guiding questions should follow the sample source.

3. **Annotated Bibliography.** Provide a Chicago style bibliographic citation for each source, in alphabetical order. After each citation write a paragraph that includes these three elements:
   - A brief summary of the source
   - An explanation why this source is authoritative or relevant
   - A description of how this source can be used to answer your research question, including different interpretations of the source

Use the attached sample paper as a reference when writing your DIY DBQ. Attach your highlighted source documents behind the annotated bibliography.
How did anti-Semitism influence American immigration policies leading up to World War II?

Arya Stark

Ms. Borbon
RUSH E block
March 15, 2018
Document 1
This source is from a radio broadcast by influential Catholic priest Charles Coughlin on December 11, 1938. The address was made in response to American concerns regarding Kristallnacht, a Jewish pogrom in Nazi Germany a month earlier.


I hold no animosity towards the Jews. I distinguish most carefully between good Jews and bad Jews as well as I do between the good gentiles and bad gentiles. I sincerely sympathize with the millions of humble religious Jews both in America and elsewhere who have been persecuted by a thoughtless world, a world which does not always distinguish between the good Jews and the bad Jews, a world which lashes at the pillar of persecution the innocent Jews for the misdemeanors of the guilty Jews. Openly and fearlessly do I admit that my main contention is with the atheistic Jew and gentile, the communist Jew and gentile who have been responsible and will continue to be responsible in great part both over the discriminations and persecutions inflicted upon the Jews as a body. To prevent happening in America what has happened elsewhere and to end once and for all the hostility of German Nazism towards Jews, I ask my fellow citizens not only to oppose Nazism, an effect of communism, but to fight mindfully against communism itself. I further appeal to them to apply the basic principle of science in their common effort to destroy persecution, the basic principle which teaches us that in order to remove effects permanently, the causes which produce them must be removed first.

What is Coughlin referring to when he says the “causes” that produce communism must be removed?

How can Coughlin’s argument be applied to immigration policy?
Document 2
This poll first published in *Fortune Magazine* gauged American attitudes towards Jews and Jewish immigration in 1939, when reports of the Holocaust began to filter into American media. It records the responses of 5,000 randomly selected Americans.


- Jews are in some way distinct from other Americans but they make respected and useful citizens so long as they do not try to mingle socially where they are not wanted. *(53% of Americans viewed Jews as different than themselves.)*
- Jews have somewhat different business methods and, therefore, measures should be taken to prevent Jews from getting too much power in the business world. *(32% wanted to restrict Jewish business methods.)*
- We should make it a policy to deport Jews from this country to some new homeland as fast as it can be done without inhumanity. *(Nearly 10% favored the deportation of Jews.)* 8% had no opinion.
- Should we allow a larger number of Jewish exiles from Germany to come to the United States to live? *(Yes: 23% No: 69% No opinion or don’t know: 9%)*

According to this poll, were Americans willing to welcome Jewish immigrants into their communities?
This poster was sent to the White House on April 4, 1938, in response to proposed legislation to aid Jewish refugees. An unknown political group also dropped copies over downtown LA.


According to the poster, why should the US turn away Jewish refugees?
Document 4

This political cartoon by Eric Godal was published in the *New York Times* on October 3, 1943. The cartoon was made in response to mounting controversy over the Department’s handling of Jewish refugees.


What is author conveying about the State Department’s response to the Holocaust?

Why are the officials ignoring the Holocaust and refugee crisis?
Document 5
This 1973 book by Saul Friedman of Wayne State University retrospectively chronicles the experiences of Jewish immigrants to the United States during WWII. It also documents how the State Department intervened in restrictive immigration policy.


Morse’s value was the first work to delve into the role of the American government in the far of the Jews. The author claimed that America did not do all it could have done to aid the Jews. At a time when Jews desperately sought haven from Hitlerism before the war, the U.S. rigidly adhered to its discriminatory quota system of immigration, repulsed form its shores shiploads of refugees, declined to participate in League of Nations’ refugee conferences, and refused to advance Jewish claims in Palestine. With the outbreak of worldwide hostilities American leaders actually tightened up admissions procedures. They did so by fabricating a host of excuses about an inability to trust Hitler in any negotiations over human life, a lack of shipping, a lack of funds to purchase or maintain “refugees” (the favorite euphemism of government officials in referring to Jews), and a lack of available ports or refuges…Morse believes the reason for this was clear—anti-Semitism at the highest levels of the State Department.

According to the document, why did the State Department turn away Jewish refugees?
The State Department cooperated in preparing a *Saturday Evening Post* article warning the public that “disguised as refugees, Nazi agents have penetrated all over the world, as spies, fifth columnists, propagandists or secret commercial agents”; they were already “undermining United States’ influence in South America.” Under secretary Sumner Welles characterized the possibility that the Germans would release a large flow of refugees as an “attack on the Western Hemisphere,” and Roosevelt agreed. At a press conference on June 5, 1940, FDR himself warned that “among the refugees there are some spies, as has been found in other countries,” explaining that “especially Jewish refugees” could be coerced to report to German agents under the threat that if they did not do so, “we are frightfully sorry, but your old father and mother will be taken out and shot.” Roosevelt said this applied to “a very, very small percentage of refugees coming out of Germany,” but that “it is something we have got to watch.”

Three weeks later, Secretary Hull ordered U.S. diplomatic posts in Europe to use “extreme care” in examining visa applications, anticipating “a drastic reduction in the number of quota and non quota immigration visas.”

According to the excerpt why did United States restrict the flood of Jewish refugees from Germany?
Annotated Bibliography


This poll first published in *Fortune Magazine* gauged American attitudes towards Jews and Jewish immigration in 1938, when reports of the Holocaust began to filter into American media. It records the responses of 5,000 randomly selected Americans. This source is useful because it illustrates the attitudes of some American citizens toward the plight of Jewish people in Europe. The data can be used to argue either in favor of or against bringing Jewish refugees to America as there are at least some people on both sides of the question.


This source is from a radio broadcast by influential Catholic priest Charles Coughlin on December 11, 1938. The address was made in response to American concerns regarding Kristallnacht, a Jewish pogrom in Nazi Germany a month earlier. Coughlin was an outspoken anti-Semite who used his radio broadcasts to speak in support of fascism. It is useful to illustrate early anti-Semitic opinions but since the Catholic Church disagreed with Coughlin’s beliefs the argument can be made that his comments did not represent mainstream America.


Historian Max Paul Friedman is a history professor at American University and has published several books on US foreign policy. This book speaks at length about US government responses to Nazi actions in World War II. This book can be used to show the ways that the American government worked to oppose Nazi thought while sometimes incorrectly accusing all Jewish Germans of being Nazis.


Saul Friedman was a historian and history professor who wrote many books about American foreign policy and the Jewish holocaust experience. This book is useful for looking at American attitudes toward Jewish refugees during World War II, though it only represents the viewpoint of Jewish people who were denied entry to America.

This political cartoon was published in the New York Times halfway through World War II, when Americans were becoming more aware of the plight of Jewish refugees. This cartoon shows a belief that the US State Department was not taking the situation as seriously as they should, because they are referring the report from Poland to a minor subcommittee while reading less serious sections of the newspaper.


This poster was sent to the White House on April 4, 1938, in response to proposed legislation to aid Jewish refugees. An unknown political group also dropped copies over downtown Los Angeles. The poster makes it sound like bringing Jewish refugees to America will result in white Americans losing their jobs, and has some inflammatory quotes. This source shows that some Americans were very opposed to bringing Jewish refugees to America and wanted to convince others to limit immigration.