Argumentation: "The shift in population from rural to urban drove all the cultural clashes during the 1920s."
Support, modify, or refute this statement with specific historical evidence.

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Thesis Statement:
Interpretation: Assessment of the New Deal II

A: The New Deal had performed its necessary tasks well. It kept vital option open in American life. It faced up to an economic crisis that was widening rapidly into a moral and spiritual crisis, and it brought the country through, morally renewed and economically on a far sounder basis. Its accomplishments are so much a part of the landscape today that they twenties have acquired in retrospect the character of fantasy. Perhaps the best evidence of the extent to which the New Deal reshaped American ideas about society is to be found in the evolution of Republican platforms from 1932 to 1948. . . . The New Deal took a broken and despairing land and gave it new confidence in itself. Not perhaps new confidence; but rather a revival of the ancient faith in the free people which, speaking through Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln, has been our great source of national strength. Roosevelt had a vision of democratic America and the strength to realize a good part of that vision. All his solutions were incomplete. But then all great problems are insoluble. The New Deal left us the fighting spirit and the broad democratic faith in which we may strive to advance the solutions a few steps further.—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., “The Broad Accomplishments of the New Deal,” 1948

B: All Roosevelt’s promises—to restore purchasing power and mass employment and relieve the needy and aid the farmer and raise agricultural prices and balance the budget and lower the tariff and continue protection—added up to a very discouraging performance to those who hoped for a coherent liberal program. . . . The New Deal will never be understood by anyone who looks for a single thread of policy, a far-reaching, far-seeing plan. It was a series of improvisations, many adopted very suddenly, many contradictory. Such unity as it has was in political strategy, not economics. . . . The New Deal had accomplished a heart-warming relief of distress, it had achieved a certain measure of recovery . . . But, as Roosevelt was aware, it had failed to realize his objectives of distributive justice and sound, stable prosperity. . . . What would have happened to the political fortunes of Franklin D. Roosevelt if the war had not created a new theater for his leadership?—Richard Hofstadter, The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It, 1948

Explain the differences between Interpretation A and Interpretation B:

Specific Historical Evidence to Support A (not mentioned in passage):

Specific Historical Evidence to Support B (not mentioned in passage):