

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Tuesday, June 16, 2015— 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

VOLUME
1 OF **2**
MC & THEMATIC

SCORING KEY FOR PART I AND RATING GUIDE FOR PART II (THEMATIC ESSAY)

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department's web site during the rating period. Visit the site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> and select the link "Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents Examination period.

Scoring the Part I Multiple-Choice Questions

Follow the procedures set up by the Regional Information Center, the Large City Scanning Center, and/or the school district for scoring the multiple-choice questions. **If the student's responses for the multiple-choice questions are being hand scored prior to being scanned, the scorer must be careful not to make any marks on the answer sheet except to record the scores in the designated score boxes. Any other marks on the answer sheet will interfere with the accuracy of scanning.**

Multiple Choice for Part I Allow 1 credit for each correct response.

Part I			
1 4	13 1	26 2	39 3
2 1	14 3	27 1	40 1
3 4	15 1	28 4	41 2
4 1	16 3	29 2	42 3
5 2	17 3	30 3	43 3
6 1	18 2	31 4	44 2
7 3	19 2	32 4	45 4
8 4	20 1	33 3	46 4
9 1	21 4	34 2	47 1
10 3	22 2	35 2	48 3
11 4	23 4	36 1	49 3
12 2	24 1	37 3	50 4
	25 1	38 2	

Contents of the Rating Guide

For **Part I** (Multiple-Choice Questions):

- Scoring Key

For **Part II** (thematic) essay:

- A content-specific rubric
- Prescored answer papers. Score levels 5 and 1 have two papers each, and score levels 4, 3, and 2 have three papers each. They are ordered by score level from high to low.
- Commentary explaining the specific score awarded to each paper
- Five prescored practice papers

General:

- Test Specifications
- Web addresses for the test-specific conversion chart and teacher evaluation forms

Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures are to be used in rating essay papers for this examination. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Global History and Geography and United States History and Government*.

Rating the Essay Question

(1) Follow your school's procedures for training raters. This process should include:

Introduction to the task—

- Raters read the task
- Raters identify the answers to the task
- Raters discuss possible answers and summarize expectations for student responses

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

- Trainer leads review of specific rubric with reference to the task
- Trainer reviews procedures for assigning holistic scores, i.e., by matching evidence from the response to the rubric
- Trainer leads review of each anchor paper and commentary

Practice scoring individually—

- Raters score a set of five papers independently without looking at the scores and commentaries provided
- Trainer records scores and leads discussion until the raters feel confident enough to move on to actual rating

(2) When actual rating begins, each rater should record his or her individual rating for a student's essay on the rating sheet provided, *not* directly on the student's essay or answer sheet. The rater should *not* correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind.

(3) Each essay must be rated by at least two raters; a third rater will be necessary to resolve scores that differ by more than one point.

Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions (scaffold questions, thematic essay, DBQ essay) on this exam after each question has been rated the required number of times as specified in the rating guides, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that the raw scores have been added correctly and that the resulting scale score has been determined accurately. Teachers may not score their own students' answer papers.

United States History and Government
Content-Specific Rubric
Thematic Essay
June 2015

Theme: Organizations

Throughout United States history, individuals and groups have formed organizations to achieve specific reforms. The reform efforts of these organizations have met with varying degrees of success.

- Task:** Identify *two* organizations that were formed to achieve a specific reform and for *each*
- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the organization
 - Discuss the degree to which the organization's reform efforts were successful

You may use any organization from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), the National Woman Suffrage Association (1869), the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874), the American Federation of Labor (1886), the Populist Party (1890), the Anti-Defamation League (1913), the United Farm Workers (1966), and the National Organization for Women (1966).

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Scoring Notes:

1. This thematic essay has a minimum of *four* components (discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of *each* of *two* organizations **and** the degree to which *each* organization's reform efforts were successful).
2. Individuals who were involved in the organization may or may not be included in the discussion.
3. Government agencies may not be used as organizations formed by individuals and groups. However, the degree to which an organization's reform efforts were successful may include a discussion of government agencies and actions, e.g., Populist Party's call for currency reform helped lead to the creation of the Federal Reserve Board.
4. The historical circumstances that led to the formation of the organization may be discussed from a broad or a narrow perspective as long as they are supported by specific facts and details.
5. The degree to which the reform efforts were successful may consider immediate and/or long-term results.
6. The historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the organizations as well as the degree to which their reform efforts were successful may be similar as long as separate and distinct information is included for each organization, e.g., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference resulted from similar circumstances and had similar success, but the details will differ.
7. The degree to which the reform efforts were successful may be discussed from any perspective as long as the position taken is supported by relevant historical facts and examples.
8. If more than two organizations are discussed, only the first two organizations may be scored.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops *all* aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of *each* of *two* organizations and the degree to which *each* organization's reform efforts were successful
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *American Federation of Labor*: connects the intolerable working conditions created during the Industrial Revolution by big business and by laissez-faire policies to the formation of a union of skilled workers that endured a long, slow struggle against entrenched antiunion bias from the public and government until New Deal legislation gave unions the legal right to organize the workplace and established fair wages and hours; *Populist Party*: connects the frustration of western farmers over falling crop prices and debt, and an eastern conspiracy of government, banks, and railroads to the formation of a short-lived third political party whose calls for currency reform, business regulation, and a greater voice in government were enacted by Progressives a decade later and remain in place today
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *American Federation of Labor*: Knights of Labor; "bread and butter" issues; 12-hour work days; 6-day weeks; industrial accidents; injunctions; use of troops; trade unions; Samuel Gompers; Cigar Makers Union; white, native-born males; collective bargaining; threat of strikes; political action; closed shop; Wagner Act of 1935; National Labor Relations Board; Fair Labor Standards Act; merger with CIO; support for Democratic candidates; declining union membership and power today; *Populist Party*: overproduction; gold standard; tight money; corrupt Senate; short haul/long haul rates; rebates; National Grange; co-ops; Farmers' Alliance; Omaha Platform; bimetallism; graduated income tax; direct election of senators; success in many local, state and congressional elections; William Jennings Bryan; Cross of Gold speech; combined with Democrats; 1896 election; 16th and 17th amendments; Federal Reserve Act; New Deal support for farmers
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 4:

- Develops *all* aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects *or* by discussing one organization more thoroughly than the second organization
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *American Federation of Labor*: discusses how poor working conditions during the era of big business and laissez-faire policies led to the formation of the American Federation of Labor for skilled workers seeking fair wages and hours and how they faced an uphill struggle against antiunionism by the government and the public that was largely unchanged until the New Deal; *Populist Party*: discusses how western farmers' frustrations with government, banking, railroad practices, and tight money led to the formation of the Populist Party and how the party sought political and economic reforms that were later adopted during the Progressive Era
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Score of 3:

- Develops *all* aspects of the task with little depth *or* develops *at least three* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze and/or evaluate information)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that may be a restatement of the theme

Note: If *all* aspects of the task for *one* organization have been thoroughly developed evenly and in depth, and if the response meets most of the other Level 5 criteria, the overall response may be a Level 3 paper.

Score of 2:

- Minimally develops *all* aspects of the task *or* develops *at least two* aspects of the task in some depth
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some inaccuracies
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

Score of 1:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details; may include inaccuracies
- May demonstrate a weakness in organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion

Score of 0:

Fails to develop the task or may only refer to the theme in a general way; *OR* includes no relevant facts, examples, or details; *OR* includes only the theme, task, or suggestions as copied from the test booklet; *OR* is illegible; *OR* is a blank paper

*The term *create* as used by Anderson/Krathwohl, et al. in their 2001 revision of Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives* refers to the highest level of the cognitive domain. This usage of create is similar to Bloom's use of the term *synthesis*. Creating implies an insightful reorganization of information into a new pattern or whole. While a Level 5 paper will contain analysis and/or evaluation of information, a very strong paper may also include examples of creating information as defined by Anderson and Krathwohl.

All sample student essays in this rating guide are presented in the same cursive font while preserving actual student work, including errors. This will ensure that the sample essays are easier for raters to read and use as scoring aids.

Raters should continue to disregard the quality of a student's handwriting in scoring examination papers and focus on how well the student has accomplished the task. The content-specific rubric should be applied holistically in determining the level of a student's response.

Throughout the 19th century, organizations with a common goal of reform became popular in just about every issue America had. The 1800's was a time of industrialization for America, so these organizations tried to help ease the growing pains that came with the transition to a more industrial society. The Women's Christian Temperance Union advocated alcohol prohibition while the Populist political party fought for rural reform.

By the late nineteenth century, laissez-faire had allowed for the unregulated growth of business. American farmers felt victimized by greedy railroad barons, ruthless bankers and corrupt government. They complained of an eastern conspiracy that promoted policies which forced them into debt and bankruptcy.

As a common standard, American farmers were almost always in debt, hoping for a bumper crop and better prices. In the 1890's the Populist Party was formed as a way to lobby for legislation for the benefit of farmers. Their most central goal was to convert America's money supply from gold to a gold and silver backed currency. Using bimetallism with plentiful silver would cause inflation. This inflation would actually be good for farmers since it would raise prices and their debts would be easier to repay. In their Omaha Platform, the Populist Party also demanded government control of railroads, a graduated income tax and direct election of senators. Throughout the rural south and west, ordinary people supported Populist candidates who would challenge laissez-faire and give them a greater voice in government. The Populist Party won many state and local contests but was not successful in electing a President. However the organization served as the foundation of ideas for reformers in the

early 1900s, especially the Progressives. Some of their ideas, such as the graduated income tax and direct election of senators became constitutional amendments, the most powerful and permanent changes that can occur in government. Also, the money supply became more flexible when the Federal Reserve System was created. Most importantly, the Populist belief that government should be concerned with the needs of the people became the basis for future economic and political reforms.

Before the reforming Populists, there were many small organizations each fighting a separate problem that plagued America. Due to the 2nd Great Awakening early in the 19th century, many citizens wanted to live a more godly and pure life, and saw drunkenness as an obstacle to obtaining holiness. Women, at this time were seen as having “separate spheres” from men, women saw it as their social duty to promote the moderation of alcoholic beverages. Women, like Frances Willard saw temperance as a feminist issue since they saw alcohol as the major cause of poverty and domestic violence against women and children.

The Women’s Christian Temperance Union along with other temperance societies enjoyed local and regional success and some local & State legislation was passed to ban alcohol such as the “Maine Law.” More importantly, the Women’s Christian Temperance Union set the groundwork for both prohibition and women’s rights, which had great success in the early 20th century with adoption of the 18th and 19th amendments. The WCTU thought it had met its ultimate goal with a Prohibition amendment because temperance reformers thought banning alcohol would solve “big-city” problems like crime,

prostitution and poverty.

Unfortunately, Prohibition was a bitter failure because crime and disrespect for the law drastically increased. Organized crime got its start by providing illegal alcohol to a demanding public. The 1920's became one of the most lawless eras in United States history and in a few years, the "noble experiment" ended with the 21st amendment.

Although the temperance movement failed to eliminate alcohol permanently, it did succeed in motivating women to become involved in other reform movements.

In conclusion, organizations made great strides to social and political reform. Both the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party served as the spark to the successful passage of many laws at later dates, mostly occurring during the Progressive Era. Reforming America through many different organizations has kept America strong and responsive to its citizens' needs.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the Populist Party and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the degree to which each organization's reform efforts were successful
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Populist Party*: American farmers felt victimized by greedy railroad barons, ruthless bankers, and corrupt government; their most central goal was to convert America's money supply from gold to gold- and silver-backed currency; they complained of an eastern conspiracy that promoted policies which forced them into debt and bankruptcy; ordinary people supported Populist candidates who would challenge laissez-faire and give them a greater voice in government; the Populist Party won many state and local contests but was not successful in electing a president; organization served as the foundation of ideas for reformers in the early 1900s; some ideas such as the graduated income tax and direct election of senators became constitutional amendments, the most powerful and permanent changes that can occur in government; Populist belief that government should be concerned with the needs of the people became the basis for future economic and political reforms; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: early in the 19th century, many citizens wanted to live a more godly and pure life and saw drunkenness as an obstacle to obtaining holiness; women saw it as their social duty to promote the moderation of alcoholic beverages; they saw alcohol as the major cause of poverty and domestic violence against women and children; some local and state legislation was passed to ban alcohol; set the groundwork for both Prohibition and women's rights, which had great success in the early 20th century; the WCTU thought it had met its ultimate goal with the Prohibition amendment because temperance reformers thought banning alcohol would solve big-city problems like crime, prostitution and poverty; prohibition was a bitter failure because crime and disrespect for the law drastically increased; although the temperance movement failed to eliminate alcohol, it did succeed in motivating women to become involved in other reform movements)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Populist Party*: unregulated growth of business; farmers always in debt; bimetallism; inflation; Omaha Platform; government control of railroads; Progressives; Federal Reserve System; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: Second Great Awakening; "separate spheres"; Frances Willard; feminist issue; Maine Law; 18th and 19th amendments; organized crime; noble experiment; 21st amendment)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the organizations tried to help ease the growing pains that came with the transition to a more industrial society and a conclusion that observes the organizations greatly affected the Progressive Era

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. In analyzing the degree to which the organizations were successful, the response reveals a good understanding of the achievements of both the Populist Party and Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

America's history has been marked with a variety of groups working to achieve goals and overcome problems in society. These reformers have faced adversity, but all continued to strive to make America a better place to live and grow in. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association both worked diligently to solve two critical issues plaguing the U.S., which were alcohol consumption and women's right to vote.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union founded in 1874 was organized to combat the avid consumption of alcohol in America. The union recognized that society was taking a down turn due to alcohol. The temperance movement first sought to protect the home from the evils of drunken husbands. During the 1880s, the surge of immigrants into eastern cities led the WCTU to become part of the nativist reaction. It was a cultural war between middle class, rural Protestants and newer Catholic and Jewish urban groups who were accustomed to drinking wine and beer as part of their cultures. The WCTU thought that eliminating alcohol would "Americanize" new immigrants by emphasizing the old traditional values of hard work and clean living. Alcohol was thought to be a leading cause of families living in poverty and urban slums due to men not bringing paychecks home, instead the money was spent at saloons and bars. Women also noted that domestic abuse within a family rose drastically when men drank because alcohol made them violent and angry. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union noted the changes alcohol caused to a person and the harm suffered by his family and decided to put an end to alcohol consumption. The "wet vs dry" battle reached its peak during the early 20th century. Several states and many towns and counties were already officially dry by the time the

18th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified which banned the sale and purchase of alcohol.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union did achieve their goal of banning alcohol, but the success was short-lived and met with much resistance. Once the 18th Amendment was adopted a whole new problem arose, the illegal distribution of alcohol. Speakeasies, illicit bars that sold alcohol, began to pop up throughout the country. Rum-running and bootlegging also became prevalent, which are the illegal transport of alcohol and making of homemade liquor, respectively. Even though alcohol was not allowed, the American public found ways to get liquor and circumvent the law.

Crime skyrocketed as ordinary Americans regularly broke the law. The demand for black market alcohol was so great that it gave gangsters like Al Capone a lucrative new business and organized crime gained a foothold in cities like Chicago. The illicit sale of alcohol came to such a drastic increase that the 21st Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in the 1930s, which repealed the 18th Amendment and alcohol became legal again. By passing the 21st Amendment, the American government admitted that it couldn't legislate the morals of the people.

The National Woman Suffrage Association founded in 1869 was developed to help women gain the right to vote. The organization was created at a time when men and women weren't equals in any way under the law and only males could vote. By the early 19th century, some women argued they were entitled to the same rights as men. The Seneca Falls Convention in NY was a meeting organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott to actively start the women's rights movement. The convention shocked the public by

demanding that women be given the right to vote in elections. After the Civil War, some women were frustrated that the 15th Amendment, which extended suffrage to former slaves, but did not include them. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded the National Woman Suffrage Association to address this injustice. Susan B. Anthony was arrested when she boldly cast her vote in the 1872 election. By the end of the century, several western states allowed women to vote, but no Southern state had granted women suffrage. It wasn't until after World War I that the National Woman Suffrage Association was successful in their quest for all women to gain the right to vote. All the hard work of the suffragists' organization paid off with the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The 19th Amendment gave women in every state the right to vote. Women were finally given more independence and influence in their lives. Women now had the power to elect presidents and local and state officials. Men and women were now equal at least in voting rights. Today women make up over 50% of the electorate and can no longer be ignored. In a century, women have gone from having no influence to holding over 100 seats in Congress.

Both the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association worked to end the evils of alcohol and give women the right to vote, respectively. The amount of success each organization achieved was to different degrees, but each group strove to overcome challenges and make America a better place to call home. Over the course of American history there have been multiple organization who have left their mark upon society, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association being two of the groups.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association and the degree to which each organization’s reform efforts were successful
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: the temperance movement first sought to protect the home from drunken husbands; surge of immigrants into eastern cities led the WCTU to become part of the nativist reaction; the WCTU thought that eliminating alcohol would “Americanize” new immigrants by emphasizing the old traditional values of hard work and clean living; alcohol was thought to be a leading cause of families living in poverty and urban slums; domestic abuse within a family rose drastically when men drank because alcohol made them violent and angry; it could be said that the WCTU did achieve their goal of banning alcohol, but their success was short-lived and met with much resistance; crime skyrocketed as ordinary Americans regularly broke the law; the American government admitted that it could not legislate the morals of the people; *National Woman Suffrage Association*: the organization was created when men and women were not equal in any way under the law and only males could vote; the convention shocked the public by demanding that women be given the right to vote in elections; some women were frustrated that the 15th amendment extended suffrage to former slaves, but did not include them; by the end of the century, several western states allowed women to vote, but no southern state had granted women suffrage; the 19th amendment gave women in every state the right to vote; today, women make up over 50 percent of the electorate and can no longer be ignored; women have gone from having no influence to holding over 100 seats in Congress)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: cultural war; middle class, rural Protestants; newer Catholic and Jewish urban groups; wet versus dry; 18th amendment; speakeasies; rum-running and bootlegging; demand for black market alcohol; Al Capone; organized crime; Chicago; 21st amendment; *National Woman Suffrage Association*: Seneca Falls Convention; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Lucretia Mott; Susan B. Anthony was arrested; 1872 election; suffragists; ratification)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The strength of the response makes a clear connection between temperance and nativism and includes a thorough discussion of the struggle for woman’s suffrage. Furthermore, the response includes ample analysis of the degree to which each organization was successful.

Throughout history, organizations have been formed as a way for people to take action and reform the problems plaguing society. During the late nineteenth century, these groups helped shape political action for social welfare. Following the Gilded Age, a period of superficial greatness, Americans believed that it was time to fix the underlying issues hurting industrial workers and farmers alike. Two groups that had a great impact on the molding of the late nineteenth century and the passage of reform were the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party. Both of these reform organizations stemmed from the need of government intervention in finding solutions for the ills of society and led to the implementation of several reform actions by the government.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1874, was a female organization that worked toward prohibition as a means to cure the problems society faced. During and after the Second Great Awakening, religious leaders preached about moral behavior and the need for reform. Alcohol was seen as the "Devil's drink" and was thought to be the root of all problems, including broken families, unemployment, and death. These women believed that it was their duty, as people of God, to bring an end to this evil that was destroying society and families, as husbands would abuse alcohol causing them to lose their jobs and beat their wives. The excesses of the Gilded Age were seen as evidence that alcohol caused irresponsible behavior. In the late 1870s, Frances Willard became head of the WCTU with the goal of ending drinking and domestic violence. She prayed on saloon floors and gave speeches in churches. Later, during the progressive movement, prohibition would be an underlying reform goal that

would eventually be fulfilled with the passage of the 18th Amendment, which declared the sale and manufacturing of alcohol illegal. Had it not been for the efforts of the WCTU, prohibition would not have gained such momentum in American society. Not only did this group help the prohibition movement, it also showed the power women possessed and influenced equality for women. Through the actions of the Women's Christian Temperance Union the evils of alcohol were vividly portrayed with demonstrations, posters, and the vandalism of saloons. Prohibition became the law of the land but never captured the support of a majority of the public. Many ignored the law, so the seeming success of the 18th Amendment was only temporary and soon overturned.

Another organization built on the need for reform during the late 1800s was the Populist Party. With the beginning of industrialization, farmers believed that they were not receiving their fair share of prosperity that they deserved. The new economy brought many changes to farmers. They needed new equipment, sent their crops to new markets, incurred more debt, and were charged higher railroad rates. Prior to the formation of the Populist Party, the Grange was created as a way to improve the railroad's treatment of farmers. After the Grange, farmers formed alliances to try to get the government to loan them money against their crops. In order to take more political action to secure the rights of farmers and improve their economic status through government, the Populist Party was formed in 1890. The demands of the Populist Party included graduated income tax, the direct election of Senators, and the use of the silver standard. The graduated income tax was instated during the

progressive movement through the passage of the 16th Amendment. The silver standard was promoted greatly through the Populist Party and William Jennings Bryan in his "Cross of Gold" speech, which declared the need for silver. The debate over the use of silver or gold was a major political issue during the elections of the late 1800s. Using a silver standard would put more money in circulation and raise the price of crops. This would have allowed the farmers to pay their debts more easily. Unfortunately for the Populist Party, Bryan lost and the gold standard was maintained. Today, however, neither standard is used for currency. The government uses monetary policy to increase the money in circulation when the economy is sluggish. The Populist Party was a strong third party in politics that worked for the betterment of the lives of farmers. It called attention to reforms that were later adopted by the Progressives. At its strongest, the Populists, or People's Party was a true grass-roots organization that helped make America more democratic.

The reform movements of the late 1800s were the result of Americans demands for government intervention in order to improve society. Many organizations were created as a result of Americans discontent with current political, economic, and social conditions. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union helped stimulate the prohibition movement and the fight for gender equality. The Populist Party was formed to promote the improvement of the lives of farmers. Today the legacy of reform can be seen in organizations like PETA and Autism Speaks that demand government intervention to solve problems.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party
- Is both analytical and descriptive (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: during the Second Great Awakening, religious leaders preached about moral behavior and the need for reform; these women believed that it was their duty, as people of God, to bring an end to this evil that was destroying society and families; Frances Willard became head of the WCTU with the goal of ending drinking and domestic violence; 18th amendment declared sale and manufacture of alcohol illegal; not only did this group help the prohibition movement, it also showed the power women possessed and influenced equality for women; Prohibition became the law of the land but never captured the support of the majority of the public; *Populist Party*: with the beginning of industrialization, farmers believed that they were not receiving their fair share of prosperity that they deserved; farmers needed new equipment, incurred more debt, charged higher railroad rates; graduated income tax was instated during the Progressive movement; the debate over the use of silver or gold was a major political issue during the elections of the late 1800s; today, neither standard is used for currency; the government uses monetary policy to increase the money in circulation when the economy is sluggish; called attention to reforms that were later adopted by the Progressives; a true grass-roots organization that helped make America more democratic)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: “Devil’s drink”; Gilded Age; prayed on saloon floors; speeches in churches; vandalism of saloons; *Populist Party*: Grange; railroad’s treatment of farmers; William Jennings Bryan; Cross of Gold speech; gold standard maintained; strong third party; People’s Party)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that relates the origins of the organizations to the issues hurting industrial workers and farmers and a conclusion that mentions two modern-day reform organizations.

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response incorporates ample discussion and analysis for most aspects of the task. However, a more detailed discussion of the degree to which the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union’s efforts were successful would have strengthened the response.

Throughout American history, individuals and groups have had the opportunity to change society, politics, and other areas through the influence of an organization. The NAACP was formed in opposition to racial inequality during the 19th century. They protested economic inequality and formed a legal organization in the early 20th century to fight for legal rights of African Americans. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, formed in 1874, protested the abuse and extensive availability of alcoholic beverages. Their husbands would waste a weekly paycheck in a saloon, and leave their family with no money. These two organizations are fine examples of the way groups can influence the course of American history.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was a huge association of both black and white reformers made to protect the rights of blacks who were the victims of white supremacy in the South after the Civil War. From the time of Reconstruction to the late 20th century, African Americans were denied many of their natural rights, and were subject to a separate set of laws known as Jim Crow laws. State and local laws separated facilities into "colored only" and "whites only." This idea was held constitutional by the Supreme Court in *Plessy v Ferguson*. The NAACP was formed at the beginning of the 20th century to give economic and legal support to blacks by promoting education, taking on court cases and pressuring the government to pass civil rights legislation. The NAACP was the best way for blacks to find a fair lawyer in that time period when justice was rare and lynching in the South was often the outcome for certain acts of African Americans. In the 1950's, they took on the case of *Brown v Board of Education*, a case

over whether segregation in schools was constitutional, and won. Because of this landmark decision no public school in the United States can deny an education to someone based on race. The NAACP's success in the Brown case was a critical first step in breaking Jim Crow laws and is seen as the foundation of the modern civil rights movement. The organization took a leading role in the passage of several monumental civil rights acts. The NAACP's moderate and nonviolent tactics have made it the oldest and most respected civil rights organization in the United States. It is still called upon to represent African Americans' perspective on racial matters.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, was founded to counteract the excessive amount of drinking they saw, which harmed the home. Their husbands would take their paycheck for the week and spend it all in a local bar, leaving nothing for his family's benefit. At the time, women had fewer rights and no legal protection from abusive husbands, so many banded together in this union to oppose the role of alcohol in the home and gain a political voice outside it. They worked and grew and protested until the 19th Amendment was passed, making the manufacturing and selling of alcoholic beverages illegal within the United States. This time during the early 20th century became known as Prohibition, and for the extreme amount of illegal manufacturing and selling of alcoholic beverages. Prohibition never really worked since the law was unpopular and very difficult to enforce. It was impossible to keep the nation "dry" when thousands of miles of coasts and borders needed to be patrolled and protected from smugglers who brought in a product in high demand. Soon there were more speakeasies than there had been saloons. By the end of the

1930's, the law was redacted by the 21st amendment, declaring alcohol legal to be sold and made again. Though the Women's Christian Temperance Union didn't achieve their overall goal of a sober nation, their effect on the course of history was great indeed, but not in the way they had hoped because Prohibition left America under the threat of organized crime and with less respect for the law.

Private organizations and groups have had an enormous effect on American history. The NAACP defended the rights of exploited African Americans throughout the 20th century. It took on legal cases concerning segregation and racial inequality, and provided economic and financial support for the disenfranchised. The Women's Christian Temperance Union worked to create a nation without the excessive alcoholism they saw everyday. Though the impact of complete sobriety didn't last, their effect on history did. Both these groups changed and effected history and had brought America into a different place than it had been.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People more thoroughly than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*: huge association of both black and white reformers made to protect the rights of blacks who were the victims of white supremacy in the South after the Civil War; state and local laws separated facilities into "colored only" and "whites only"; justice was rare and lynching was often the outcome for certain acts of African Americans; no public school in the United States can deny an education to someone based on race; NAACP's success is seen as the foundation of the modern civil rights movement; moderate and nonviolent tactics have made it the oldest and most respected civil rights organization in the United States; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: husbands would take their paycheck for the week and spend it all in a local bar; women had fewer rights and no legal protection from abusive husbands; many bonded together in this union to oppose the role of alcohol in the home and gain a political voice outside it; Prohibition never really worked since the law was unpopular and very difficult to enforce; impossible to keep the nation "dry"; thousands of miles of coasts and borders needed to be patrolled and protected; effect on the course of history was great indeed; Prohibition left America under the threat of organized crime and with less respect for the law)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*: Reconstruction; *Plessy v. Ferguson*; landmark decision; *Brown v. Board of Education*: segregation; Jim Crow laws; monumental civil right acts; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: redacted by the 21st amendment; speakeasies); includes an inaccuracy (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: 19th amendment made the manufacturing and selling of alcohol illegal)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that highlights the need for civil rights and temperance reform and a conclusion that notes that the United States was changed in different ways by the organizations

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response demonstrates a good understanding of the organizations' goals and their long-term impacts. However, further development of the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would have strengthened the response.

Throughout United States history, there have been a countless number of reforms. These reforms are usually led by individuals or groups that feel passionate about the problems at the root of these reforms. Their ideas are not always popular among the rest of the nation and the reform groups are usually minorities. However, the passionate reformers, no matter how small, when joined together make their voices heard. A specific group who was instrumental about their reforms was the Woman's Christian Temperance movement. Formed in the late 1800s the Woman's Christian Temperance Movement was working toward prohibiting alcohol. A second reform group was the NAACP or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Created at a time when segregation and the mistreatment of African Americans were common, the NAACP worked to end segregation and help African Americans.

In the late 1800s many Christian American women believed that alcohol was evil. Many of their husbands would spend their nights drinking at the bars and come home and sometimes beat their wives. Also many families would also struggle financially because their husbands would spend their money on alcohol, rather than on food for their families. Many women decided to get to the root of this problem and get rid of alcohol once and for all. The temperance movement was a reaction to problems made worse by industrialization and urbanization. The temperance effort began in the late 1800s and quickly gained support from many women. In 1873, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was created. One very famous woman from this movement was Carrie A. Nation. Carrie A. Nation was infamous for going to bars and wrecking them. She would run in,

throw over the tables, pour out the alcohol, break the bottles of alcohol with her hatchet and completely destroy the bars. The movement reached its peak when the 18th amendment was passed illegalizing the selling and consumption of alcohol. Although their reform led to the passing of a law, it was unsuccessful in that many people continued to drink by making their own liquor or buying bootlegged alcohol. Speakeasies or secret bars had also become common. Within a short time, prohibition was abolished and the selling and transport of alcohol was once again legal. The idea of abolishing liquor had never gained widespread support and ending prohibition was an easy way to create jobs during the Depression. It is impossible to stop people from drinking because it is such a big part of our culture. Some religious groups still try to discourage people from drinking but it's difficult when so many commercials make alcohol seem fun and glamorous.

During the early 20th century not only was segregation common, but it was legal. Segregation is the separation of people based on their ethnicity or background. Since the end of slavery, whites had used segregation to prevent African Americans from being equal. The court case Plessy v Ferguson allowed "separate but equal" to continue. Many African Americans wanted to end segregation but were unsure where to begin. Several activists including W.E.B. DuBois recognized segregation as a problem and wanted to change it. They founded the NAACP or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP was instrumental in opposing all types of discrimination and segregation. The NAACP even provided lawyers for blacks fighting in court regarding segregation laws. Its greatest victory was when attorney Thurgood Marshall led the fight against

segregation in schools. *Brown v Board of Ed* made “separate but equal” illegal in schools. Later, nine African American children enrolled in a previously all white school in Little Rock, Arkansas. President Eisenhower sent troops to protect them from violent protestors. The NAACP was also successful in lobbying for laws against segregation like the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Today segregation is illegal but it still happens. The NAACP still exists and is very instrumental in using the legal system to safeguard equal rights for blacks.

Reform movements and groups have and forever will play an important role in United States history. Although the temperance reform did not last it left an indelible mark on our history. The NAACP has fought countless battles for equal rights for blacks. Despite the difference in success between both, they both made their voices heard.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: husbands would spend their money on alcohol rather than food for their families; the temperance movement was a reaction to problems made worse by industrialization and urbanization; Carry A. Nation was infamous for going to bars and wrecking them; the movement reached its peak when the 18th amendment was passed; it was also unsuccessful in that many people continued to drink, making their own liquor or buying bootlegged alcohol; it is impossible to stop people from drinking because it is such a big part of our culture; *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*: since the end of slavery, whites had used segregation to prevent African Americans from being equal; *Plessy v. Ferguson* allowed “separate but equal” to continue; NAACP was instrumental in opposing all types of discrimination and segregation; its greatest victory was when attorney Thurgood Marshall led the fight against segregation in schools; *Brown v. Board of Education* made “separate but equal” illegal in schools; nine African American children enrolled in a previously all white school in Little Rock, Arkansas; NAACP was successful in lobbying for laws against segregation; NAACP still exists and is very instrumental in using the legal system to safeguard equal rights for blacks)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: alcohol was evil; husbands beat their wives; speakeasies; Prohibition was abolished; created jobs during the Depression; commercials for alcohol; *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*: early 20th century; W. E. B. DuBois; provided lawyers for blacks; President Eisenhower sent troops; 1964 Civil Rights Act)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states that reform groups are not always popular and a conclusion that notes both groups had an impact on United States history

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response demonstrates a good understanding of both reform organizations but lacks the depth and analysis of a Level 5 paper.

Since the origins of the United States, settlers decided to establish a democratic state in which each individual has personal freedoms. The founders of our nation also stated that the government ought to reflect the will of the governed. Throughout the history of the United States, people have taken advantage of these rights, and used their power to reform a corrupt or unfair government. These people used their common goals to form societies and organizations that targeted certain injustices. Two of these organizations are the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party.

Increasing alcoholism served as the catalyst for the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Men were the main users of alcoholism, which hurt both their families, and the work place. Husbands would waste family savings on liquor, causing economic strain in the domestic sphere, and forcing wives to get factory jobs. In addition to inflicting economic strain, on their families, alcohol-intoxicated men would also inflict physical abuse to wives and children. The negative affects of liquor on family life, caused it to gain the reputation of "Demon Rum." Owners of factories, and bosses shared this view because alcohol led to a faulty workforce, which turned out shoddy products. Both women and factory owners joined forces to combat alcoholism, and decided it must be monitored and limited. The Women's Christian Temperance Union advocated moderation on alcohol to protect the sanctity of domestic life and economic stability. This movement & increasing crime rates however, led to a more radical approach to the issue of alcohol, in which it would be banned completely, "teetotalism." Maine was the first state to prohibit manufacture and sale of liquor and later other states followed its lead.

ultimately, the Eighteenth Amendment was passed which nationalized prohibition. This organization and other temperance societies were not very successful. The passing of prohibition did not end the consumption of alcohol, but led to illegal organized crime in which liquor was smuggled and distributed. Speakeasies could be found on almost every block in major cities, and moonshining and home brewing became popular practices at home. The Eighteenth Amendment was ultimately repealed.

The Populist Party, like the Women's Christian Temperance Union, attempted to combat injustice and elicit reform. The Populist Party emerged from the earlier efforts of the National Grange, a union of farmers in the Midwest who sought to better their conditions. Farmers were caught between a rock and a hard place when it came to their relationship with railroad companies. Because the railroads had limited competition, they were free to raise their rates, and hurt farmers' profits. If the farmers protested, they would let their crops spoil in the cars. Farmers joined together in the Grange and advocated the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act to regulate the railroads. Farmers also suffered the costs of buying expensive machinery, which allowed them to farm more land and produce more wheat and corn. This resulted in bigger harvests and led to lower prices. They also faced environmental inhospitalities such as droughts that plagued the plains, and floods as well. Farmers knew that they could not control the weather, but they knew problems like railroad rates and high interest rates could be fixed. Because they felt slighted by the government policies and felt that these policies favored eastern elite businessmen, farmers formed a political party, The Populist Party, to

advocate farmer-friendly policies. The Populist Party was successful because it allowed the farmer population to be represented in politics, and highlighted the need for laws and reforms that would benefit the farmers. Some of their proposals, like the income tax and direct election of senators, were later passed during the Progressive era.

Both the Women's Christian Temperance Movement and the Populist Party were created in attempt to bring about social reform. While the temperance movement dealt with moderating liquor, the Populist Party advocated reform for farmers. Although they differed in degree of success, both organizations managed to pull a group of people together with the wholesome goal of improving society.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and in some depth for the Populist Party
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: husbands would waste family savings on liquor causing economic strain in the domestic sphere; alcohol-intoxicated men would also inflict physical abuse to wives and children; this movement led to a more radical approach to the issue of alcohol in which it would be banned completely; prohibition did not end the consumption of alcohol but led to illegal organized crime in which liquor was smuggled and distributed; speakeasies could be found on almost every block in major cities; the 18th amendment was ultimately repealed; *Populist Party*: the Populist Party emerged from earlier efforts of the National Grange, a union of farmers in the Midwest who sought to better their conditions; farmers were caught when it came to their relationship with railroad companies; farmers felt slighted by the government policies and felt that they favored eastern elite businessmen; was successful because it allowed the farmer population to be represented in politics; highlighted the need for laws and reforms that would benefit the farmers; some of their proposals like the income tax and direct election of senators were later passed during the Progressive Era)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: “demon rum”; teetotalism; Maine; Prohibition; moonshining; *Populist Party*: railroad had limited competition; Interstate Commerce Act)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction stating that the founders intended the government to reflect the will of the governed and that organizations can address injustice and a conclusion that observes the organizations differed in their degree of success

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates a general understanding of the issues that led to the formation of the two organizations, but lacks adequate discussion of the degree of the organizations’ success. Further analysis and historical detail would have strengthened this response.

Throughout American history, the citizens have had to fight for change in order to resolve conflicts and disputes. These ramifications present themselves by means of reform. Although not all reforms are met with total success, they often impact society and government in one way or another. Two reform organizations that left behind a substantial reformative impact was the American Federation of Labor, and the Populist Party; both of which were able to transform the lives of working-class citizens.

In 1886, the American Federation of Labor (commonly referred to as the AFL) was established by a visionist named Samuel Gompers. The AFL was the first truly successful national labor union that sought to achieve better working hours, pay, and safer conditions with America's growing industry. With the failure of previous labor union attempts – such as the Knights of Labor, which tried to organize all workers including the unskilled. The AFL brought some power to the common middle-class, skilled worker by bringing workers together in a communal voice. Gompers insisted on focusing on “bread and butter” issues and enrolled only skilled workers who were not easily replaced. The AFL was composed of a collection of craft unions that employed the technique of collective bargaining or open communication between employer and worker to settle disputes and come to terms on policy. For example, under the AFL, a union was created specifically for carpenters to join the carpenter union; masons to join the masons union, etc. By applying this kind of craft union idea through an umbrella technique, for the first time the lower-class worker was provided with a voice and specific rights against big businesses and industry. Labor unions faced many difficulties, yet the AFL managed

to continue to function. It helped get a few labor laws passed in the early 1900s. Most of its success came through the use of limited strikes to slowly gain pay increases. The success met by the AFL left a prominent impact on the working class of America and set the basis for labor unions of today.

During the late 1800s, farmers played a key role in establishing reform. Throughout history, many farmer's have been trapped into a situation of permanent debt and low compensation. Because a farmer must purchase seed and supplies before they can sell their crops, they automatically place themselves in debt by having to borrow money. Then if there is a drought or investation and the crop does not grow, the farmer has nothing to sell to make a profit and is therefore unable to repay the debt. Fed up with high shipping costs and unfair high interest loans, farmers came together and established the Populist Party in 1890. The Platform of the party sought several major reforms: 1. establishing a cheap money system with silver currency and inflation that would pump more money into the system which would allow farmers to pay off debts, 2. State regulation of grain elevators where crops are stored 3. Direct election of Senators 4. Lower costs on transport of goods (i.e. short haul) through state regulation. The primary goal of the Populist Party was to give farmers a fairer advantage through regulation of business, along with providing a greater voice in government. Some of these platform goals were eventually achieved such as direct election of Senators by the 17th Ammendment and regulation of railroads by Illonois vs Wabash (wabash case). Ultimately, however, the third party Populists died out although many of the planks of their platform were incorporated and

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 3 – B

adopted by the Progressives in the early 20th century.
Overall, both of these groups achieved significant reform and left an imprint of American Society. Because of their efforts America has been molded and shaped through reform and policy to what it is today.

Anchor Level 3-B**The response:**

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth for the American Federation of Labor and Populist Party
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*American Federation of Labor*: the first truly successful national labor union that sought to achieve better working hours, pay, and safer conditions; brought power to the common middle class skilled worker by bringing workers together in a communal voice; worker was provided with a voice and specific rights against big businesses and industry; AFL helped get a few labor laws passed in the early 1900s; set the basis for labor unions of today; *Populist Party*: throughout history, farmers have been trapped into a situation of permanent debt and low compensation; the platform of the party sought several major reforms; establishing a cheap money system with silver currency and inflation that would pump more money into the system, which would allow farmers to pay off debts; goal to give farmers a fairer advantage through regulation of business and to provide a greater voice in government; Populists died out although many of the planks of their platform were incorporated and adopted by the Progressives in the early 20th century)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*American Federation of Labor*: Samuel Gompers; growing industry; Knights of Labor; bread and butter issues; collection of craft unions; collective bargaining; umbrella technique; big business; *Populist Party*: drought; infestation; high shipping costs; grain elevators; short haul; direct election of senators; 17th amendment; third party) includes an inaccuracy (*Populist Party*: regulation of railroads by *Illinois v. Wabash*)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that relates both organizations to the lives of working class citizens and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates an understanding of the American Federation of Labor's method of organization and the relative success of its efforts to increase wages, but gives little attention to the historical circumstances that led to its formation. The response does a better job of focusing on the task for the Populist Party.

Throughout U.S. history, individuals and groups have formed organizations to achieve specific reforms. The efforts of these organizations have met with varying degrees of success. The Populist Party and the National Organization for Women (1966) exemplify this theme of organizations as the members saw an issue and called for reform; whether it be political, social or economic.

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad came the spurring of new businesses and reenergizing the economy. The Railroad business boomed and led to the industrialization and the “closing” of the west. Businesses could now easier expand their markets, ship more goods in a faster and cheaper method, and gain more profit. However, not everyone was happy about this exciting new development. The plight of the farmers only worsened with the completion of the Transcontinental railroad. Many railroad companies could charge higher rates for farmers to have their goods shipped while Robber Barrons would receive rebates for their products. The Railroads also took control of the telephone lines, making it more expensive and harder for farmers to contact their markets. Seeing these issues, and the unwillingness of the government to do anything about this, the farmers formed the Granger Movement which eventually turned into the Populist Party. The Populists called for many things such as the direct election of Senators (which would soon become the 17th Amendment), and stricter government regulation of big business (a feeling that was ongoing throughout the Progressive Era). Gaining momentum as these grievances continued, the Populists soon became a third party when it came to National Elections. Unfortunately, none of their candidates won any national level offices, and the party failed

to achieve all their demands. It cannot be forgotten, however, that the party did succeed in promoting the 17th Amendment, and the Hebburn and Elkens Acts. It cannot also be forgotten that many of the party's platforms would soon be picked up by the major political parties of that time.

Now, at the end of WWII, many women were forced to leave their jobs in factories and workshops and return to their "stay-at-home" lives. This cult of domesticity, which was applied to women, was not just simply accepted. Nor was the fact that unequal pay was given to women and men and that women had to live with a perpetual "glass ceiling." To offset these grievances the feminists of the nation created the National Organization of Women a.k.a. N.O.W. With this organization underway, women could now clearly state their demands and lobby the government for equal rights. One major step towards this goal was the Equal Rights Amendment. The Equal Rights Amendment attempted to grant equal pay and political rights to both men and women. It was, however, shot down having been short one state's vote. A definite gain would be Title IX which allowed for funding to be given to females in high school and college athletics. This may appear to be a small act given by the government but it would soon pave the way for further equality for women.

Throughout American History, times have affected individual groups of people. Due to this, people have banded together and called for political and social revolutions that sought to better the lives of everyone.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for the Populist Party and the National Organization for Women
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Populist Party*: the railroad business boomed and led to the industrialization and closing of the West; seeing these issues and the unwillingness of the government to do anything, the Populists called for the direct election of senators; the party failed to achieve all their demands; the party did succeed in promoting the 17th amendment and the Hepburn and Elkins Acts; many of the party's platforms would soon be picked up by the major political parties; *National Organization for Women*: at the end of World War II, many women were forced to leave their jobs in factories and workshops and returned to their stay-at-home lives; unequal pay was given to women and men; women could now clearly state their demands and lobby the government for equal rights; Equal Rights Amendment was short one state's vote; a definite gain would be Title IX which allowed for funding to be given to females in high school and college athletics); includes faulty analysis (*Populist Party*: the plight of the farmers only worsened with the completion of the transcontinental railroad; farmers formed the Granger movement, which eventually turned into the Populist Party)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Populist Party*: expand their markets; higher rates for farmers; robber barons; rebates; Progressive Era; third party; *National Organization for Women*: cult of domesticity; glass ceiling; feminists); includes several inaccuracies (*Populist Party*: the railroad also took control of the telephone lines, making it more expensive and harder for farmers to contact their markets; none of their candidates won any national level offices)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A basic understanding of the historical circumstances for the formation of these organizations and for their limited success is demonstrated in descriptive statements and details. However, sweeping generalizations and inaccuracies weaken the effort.

Reform movements have occurred all throughout American history. Organizations were formed to help these specific reform movements. Two groups that formed to reform American society were the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed in 1874. After the Great Awakening, Americans wanted to cleanse society of its evils. One of these evils was alcohol. Alcohol ruined society in the eyes of many women because it decreased the work ethic of men. It also tore families apart, especially if the father of the family acted violently towards his wife and children or if he died from drinking too much alcohol. Women formed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to stop the abuse of alcohol in America. The organization's efforts were only somewhat successful. The Eighteenth Amendment was eventually passed and it prohibited the selling & drinking of alcohol. However, speak-easies opened up where men could illegally buy & drink alcohol. Smuggling of alcohol also occurred regularly. In the end, the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed by the 21st Amendment. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed to rid America of "demon rum" but the organization's success was quickly shot down.

Once again, women formed another reform organization. However, this time it was the National Woman Suffrage Association. Again, after the Great Awakening, women believed that everyone was equal in the eyes of God. However, while male American citizens could vote, women could not because they were considered inferior. Also, after slavery was abolished and African-Americans were granted

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 2 – A

citizenship with the 13th and 14th Amendments, African-American males were enfranchised with the passage of the 15th Amendment.

Women now believed it was their turn to gain suffrage. The organization's efforts did pay off. After a long battle for the vote, women got it with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

Throughout American history, women have formed various organizations to help with reform movements. While the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were barely successful, the National Woman Suffrage Association's paid off in the end.

Anchor Level 2-A**The response:**

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman Suffrage Association
- Is primarily descriptive (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: after the Great Awakening, Americans wanted to cleanse society of its evil; alcohol ruined society in the eyes of many women because it decreased the work ethic of men; tore families apart; the 18th amendment was eventually passed; smuggling of alcohol occurred regularly; formed to rid America of "demon rum," but the organization's success was quickly shot down; *National Woman Suffrage Association*: while male American citizens could vote, women could not because they were considered inferior; African American males were enfranchised with the passage of the 15th amendment; women now believed it was their turn to gain suffrage; after a long battle for the vote, women got it with the passage of the 19th amendment)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: speakeasies; repealed; 21st amendment; *National Woman Suffrage Association*: 13th and 14th amendments)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The discussion of the historical circumstances for the Woman's Christian Temperance movement is supported by mostly accurate details while the discussion of historical circumstances for the National Woman Suffrage Association relies on broad generalizations. The response could have been strengthened by further developing the degree to which these organizations were successful.

It is visible in history, that when a group of people become dissatisfied with an institution or ideal, they often band together in protest. Such groups most commonly seek to achieve a specific change or reformation. While these organizations work towards the goal of change, their efforts do not always prove to be a success. Two prime examples of dissatisfied peoples joining together to seek change in American history are the National Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In both cases, women across a broad spectrum of social classes and geographic areas came together to fight for a common belief.

Since the creation of the United States, up until the mid to late 1900s voting rights had been a controversial issue only a few people were privileged enough to retain. Originally voting rights were extended only to white of-age males that held property. As time progressed voting laws and requirements became less stringent and more inclusive. One group repeatedly denied their right to this very American institution was women. Women fought for many years to attain this privilege. The fight for suffrage intensified in 1869 when the National Woman Suffrage Association was founded. These women were tired of being subordinate to and oppressed by their male counterparts, and wanted to be able to express their opinions publicly. Women such as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Caddy Stanton were pioneers in the fight for enfranchisement. These women came together at the Seneca Conference in Seneca Falls, NY to rally for their cause. They ultimately proved to be successful when President Wilson passed the 19th amendment in 1919, and these women gained the right that generations before them had fought valiantly to attain.

Another group dedicated to reform was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These women became fed up with the cycle of poverty caused by alcohol. In their eyes alcohol caused familial and spousal abuse, high divorce rates, and already poor men and women wasted their money on alcohol. Women came together in the attempt to preserve the institution of marriage and the family dynamic. Their success is arguable in that they did pass the 18th amendment which put prohibition in place and made the purchase, distribution and consumption of alcohol illegal. However the widespread disapproval and violation of the law, in conjunction with its lack of enforcement led to its eventual repeal with the 20th amendment.

Across history, it is visible that many parties come together when they feel that an ideal is in violation of their beliefs or rights. This fact is visible through both of the groups discussed.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task in some depth for the National Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union
- Is primarily descriptive (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: voting rights were extended only to white, of-age males that held property; as time progressed, voting laws and requirements became less stringent and more inclusive; women were tired of being subordinate to and oppressed by their male counterparts; gained the right that generations before them had fought valiantly to obtain; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: women became fed up with the cycle of poverty caused by alcohol; alcohol caused familial and spousal abuse; women came together to preserve the institution of marriage and the family dynamic; their success is arguable in that they did pass the 18th amendment which put Prohibition in place; widespread disapproval and violation of the law, in conjunction with its lack of enforcement, led to its eventual repeal); includes faulty application (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: these women came together at the Seneca Conference; women wanted to be able to express their opinions publicly; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: 18th amendment made consumption of alcohol illegal)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: Susan B. Anthony; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; 19th amendment; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: divorce; wasted their money on alcohol); includes inaccuracies (in both organizations, the women came together from a broad spectrum of social classes and geographic areas; *National Woman Suffrage Association*: President Wilson passed the 19th amendment; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: repeal with 20th amendment)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that is little more than a restatement of the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response shows a basic understanding of the task and includes a few statements of analysis. However, the response lacks full development, especially the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From the initial formation of the United States, groups have been pushing for reform. These groups have often been inspired by the sentiment this country was built on, that all men (and now women) are created equal and possess natural rights that shall not be taken from them. They have addressed numerous issues, including slavery, education and prison reform. Two such groups are the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the American Federation of Labor. Both the WCTU and the AFL fought for reforms, though on different fronts, and both were, to some degree successful.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was formed in 1874, a result of the Second Great Awakening. During this spiritual revitalization, women were, for the first time, offered a place in society outside of the home, and many grasped quickly and enthusiastically at the opportunity. As the women were eager to utilize this new-found freedom, many took to reform movements, and hence, the WCTU was born. This group fought for the issue of temperance, among other reforms, including slavery. Many of their goals were addressed by Progressive Reforms in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, the 14th guaranteed citizenship, and the 15th gave African American males the right to vote, successfully achieving the abolition of slavery, permanently. As for the temperance movement, the 18th Amendment was passed, prohibiting the sale, consumption, and manufacturing of alcohol. Though this was repealed by the 21st Amendment, prohibition lasted for a considerable time, and the group achieved their goal of sobering numerous men. Many men signed petitions promising to keep alcohol out of the home and workplace, boosting the reliability of the workforce and the moral of the family.

Another reform group formed in the late nineteenth century was the American Federation of Labor. The AFL was founded by Samuel Gompers in 1886 in an attempt to gain rights for workers. During this time period, American industries were booming and many labor rights were ignored. Gompers and the AFL pushed for the government to recognize concerns such as minimum wage and the eight-hour work day. Overall, the American Federation of Labor was the most successful labor union of the time. This was because the AFL was not a single union, like the Knights of Labor, which included both skilled and unskilled workers, but rather a coalition of different groups around the country that were working towards the same goal. They, also unlike groups like the Knights of Labor, refused to be associated with radical violent strikes, and therefore did not become covered by a negative stigma and were hence able to make more productive reforms. Ultimately, the AFL was the longest-standing labor union formed during the time, and it was able to achieve numerous gains for its workers.

Both the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the American Federation of Labor pursued reforms during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The WCTU was successful in achieving prohibition through the eighteenth amendment, and more lastingly through its individual efforts to reform peoples' lives by sponsoring temperance in the home. The AFL was the longest-standing labor union formed in the 1800s and it achieved numerous gains for skilled workers. Both groups' reforms would pave the way for further reforms in society, particularly in the late twentieth century during the Civil Rights Movement.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the American Federation of Labor
- Is primarily descriptive (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: fought for temperance; the 18th amendment was passed, prohibiting the sale and manufacturing of alcohol; repealed by the 21st amendment; *American Federation of Labor*: founded by Samuel Gompers in 1886 in an attempt to gain rights for workers; during this time period, American industries were booming and many labor rights were ignored; was the most successful labor union of the time; the AFL was not a single union like the Knights of Labor, which included both skilled and unskilled workers); includes faulty application and faulty analysis (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: 13th amendment abolished slavery, 14th guaranteed citizenship and 15th gave African American males the right to vote, successfully achieving the abolition of slavery permanently)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: goals addressed by Progressive reforms; *American Federation of Labor*: minimum wage; 8-hour work day); includes an inaccuracy (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: fought for reforms including slavery; 18th amendment prohibiting consumption of alcohol)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that connects American reforming spirit to natural rights and a conclusion that observes that the American Federation of Labor organized skilled workers

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although lengthy, some information in the discussion of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not relevant and predates the formation of that organization. While the comparison of the membership and methods of American Federation of Labor to those of the Knights of Labor enhances the discussion, the response should have included more details about the success of this organization's efforts.

Today, many people form organizations. These organizations may be formed to fight for a cause or help certain people. This can be seen in American History as well. Throughout our history many groups have been formed. Many involved women, who fought for equality and respect among men. Two issues that women formed to groups was towards voting rights for women and on the banned of selling alcohol. Both the National Women's Suffrage Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union was formed to fight for these issues, which resulted in many changes in our Constitution.

The National Women's Suffrage Association was formed during the 1800s. During this time, women were not given the same rights as men. One example of that is that they were not allowed to vote. This Association was created to fight for women's suffrage or women's right to vote. This organization had three goals in which would grant their suffrage. However, only one was successful. This goal was that the constitution would be ratified or create a new Amendment that would give women suffrage. This Association was able to achieve their goal after failing in their other two methods. However, women were still not fully equal despite this change.

Another organization was the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This group was also formed during the 1800s. Women during this era were in the age of staying home, caring for children, and do all the things needed to be done when their husband comes home. However, during this time men would drink alcohol in order to alleviate their stress from work. This resulted in many husbands coming home drunk and then physically hurting their wives in the process. This is what led many women to form this temperance union because they

wish to end the selling of alcohol, so women would not be abused by their spouses. The efforts of the union was successful in achieving temperance on alcohol. This was due to ratifying the U.S. Constitution, which stated the banned on the selling of alcohol. This shows that the women were able to achieve a goal of temperance that allowed them not to face the abuse of their husbands after his day from work.

Women have fought for many issues through history. These issues also included granting women suffrage and getting temperance on alcohol. Both of these issues is what formed the groups known as the National Women's Suffrage Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Both organizations were able to achieve their goals in that both issues were successful by the ratifying the U.S. Constitution. However, even though both groups achieved their goal, the intentions were not fully carried out. One example that women were still not equal to men even with suffrage because they still had to vote for whomever her spouse voted for. Also the passing of temperance on alcohol will not remain in the U.S. Constitution. This is because in the future, the selling of alcohol will be allowed. Women were still able to reach their goal despite what the outcome was. This shows that even women whom were not considered equal to men were able to bring about reforms or some kind of victory after some effort. Plus, the groups can be as strong as any individual in trying to fight for a issue he or she believes in right or must be done.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for the National Woman Suffrage Association and Woman's Christian Temperance Union
- Is descriptive (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: women were not given the same rights as men; they were not allowed to vote; the goal was that the Constitution would ratify or create a new amendment that would give women suffrage; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: this resulted in many husbands arriving home drunk and physically hurting their wives); lacks understanding (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: this organization had three goals which would grant their suffrage; this association was able to achieve their goal after failing in their other two methods; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: this was due to ratifying the United States Constitution which stated the ban on the selling of alcohol; this shows that the women were able to achieve a goal of temperance that allowed them not to face the abuse of their husbands after his day from work)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: not fully equal; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: in the age of staying home; end the selling of alcohol); includes inaccuracies (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: women still had to vote for whomever her spouse voted for; *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: in the future, the selling of alcohol will be allowed)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that identifies the groups and their basic goals and a conclusion that notes that even though women were not equal they were able to bring about reforms

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. A minimal understanding of the task is demonstrated in details used to discuss the historical circumstances of these organizations. Repetition and a mix of relevant and irrelevant information weaken the response.

Throughout United States history, individuals and groups have formed organizations to achieve specific reforms. The efforts of these organizations have had success in varying ways. Some organizations are The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874 or The American Federation of Labor in 1913. These organizations are two of many organizations that were formed to achieve specific reforms.

During the 1800s to the late 1900s, people have gotten together to form organizations to achieve one goal. Their efforts have gotten them plenty of success. One organization is The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of 1874. This was part of the temperance movement, to ban alcohol because men took it a little bit overboard. These women got together and protested to ban it. It did become banned for a while, until it was unbanned. So, they were successful but not that successful. Another organization is the American Federation of Labor in 1913. This was when people were working long hours with little pay. Kids were dying because of dangerous machines and all together taken advantage of. These people got together and wanted to lower the hours and get better pay. These people were more successful than, the women of the temperance movement because it worked and their are laws in or about the workplace today.

There are people, throughout history who have gotten together to make a difference and have been successful maybe not more successful than others but it varies. These organizations have achieved their goals in one way or another and that was the point.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally addresses all aspects of the task for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the American Federation of Labor
- Is descriptive (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: part of the temperance movement to ban alcohol because men took it a little bit overboard; it did become banned for awhile, until it was unbanned; *American Federation of Labor*: this was when people were working long hours with little pay); includes weak application (*American Federation of Labor*: kids were dying because of dangerous machines and taken advantage of)
- Includes very few relevant facts, examples, or details (*Woman's Christian Temperance Union*: protested); includes an inaccuracy (*American Federation of Labor*: 1913)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response shows a limited understanding of the task for these organizations. Overgeneralizations and a lack of clear connections weaken the response.

In the 1800's, new changes in society led to many reforms. The 1800's saw a rise in monopolies, businesses, slavery issues and social issues such as alcoholism. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party were organizations that dealt with different issues. The Women's Temperance Union was a moral crusade that was successful in achieving its goals for a brief time while the Populist Party rose due to lack of financial fairness for farmers. Both organizations were successful in drawing attention to their goals.

During the early 1800s, the second Great Awakening occurred. During this time, the idea of what a person does during their lifetime influences whether they go to heaven or hell. As a result, alcoholism was considered a sin. The women temperance movement arose because many women were abused by their drunk husbands and sought to end their drinking of alcohol in order to bring an end to domestic abuse. During the late 1840s, Irish Catholic immigrants escaping the potato famine, and German immigrants fleeing persecution in the 1850s, arrived in large numbers. Both groups were accustomed to drinking alcoholic beverages like Irish whiskey and German beer.

Before WWI, the WCTU drew its greatest support from the rural heartland of America and it loudly criticized the drinking of immigrants in the cities. During WWI, anti-immigrant feeling, especially anti-German, further incited the movement to ban alcohol. The Women Temperance Union was successful in many ways. The Women Christian Temperance Union was successful in shutting down many saloons where male drinkers gathered. Due to their protest against alcohol, some states prohibited the sale or manufacturing of alcohol. The successful protests and shutting down of saloons by these women was one of the reasons the Progressives were able to get the 18th

amendment passed, which prohibited the sale of alcohol.

Prohibition was doomed to failure. Crime flourished as legitimate manufacturers of alcohol shut down. During the “roaring twenties,” the rich attended “Gatsby-like” parties where bootleg alcohol flowed freely while the poor distilled spirits in their barns and bathtubs. Eventually, during the Great Depression, the 21st amendment repealed the 18th. As a result, the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was successful in ending the sale and manufacturing of alcohol for only a short while. Today, the 18th amendment’s failure to successfully change moral behavior is used as an argument by supporters of legalizing marijuana. Just as ordinary citizens were made criminals in the 1920s, in recent years our jails have been filled with petty drug offenders.

The populist party was also another group who sought to reform a part of society. During the late 1800s, many railroads began to consolidate into monopolies. One of the most famous robber barons, Cornelius Vanderbilt brought this change in the railroad industry. Many railroad companies were charging farmers in the west high prices to have their goods transported even over short distances. At the same time, railroad companies gave industrialists like John D. Rockefeller rebates for shipping his oil. This led to many farmers going into debt partly because they couldn’t afford to have their goods transported. But they were also victims of their own success. Their huge crop surpluses drove down the price of wheat, corn and cotton. As a result, the Granger Movement occurred in which groups of farmers attempted to seek government regulation of the railroad companies. This led to the rise in the populist party who took ideas from the

Granger Movement such as public ownership of railroads and government establishment of railroad rates. They also demanded a greater voice in government. The Populist Party developed under the circumstances stated above, but it included a broader platform that was deemed radical by the eastern establishment. One of their "radical" ideas included free coinage of silver, which they believed would increase the money supply, making it easier for farmers to pay their debts as inflation would make their crop prices go up. Due to their radical ideas and status as a third party, the populist party wasn't able to immediately meet their goals. One of the most famous populist leaders William Jennings Bryan who ran as a Democrat, and lost the election of 1896 to William McKinley, a Republican who painted the populist Party ideas as too radical. As a result, the federal government often ignored the needs of the farmers. In contrast to the WCTU, the Populist Party failed in the short term, but many of their goals were later adopted by the Progressives. Instead of laissez-faire, most businesses are regulated by the government. Amendments for the direct election of senators and an income tax have been adopted and the Federal Reserve System controls the supply of money. As a result, the populist party, like other third parties, introduced many radical ideas that were later accepted.

Both the Women Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party struggled with reform. However, the Women Christian Temperance Union was only temporarily successful in limiting the consumption of alcohol through the passage of the 18th amendment. Meanwhile, the Populist Party was unable to immediately meet their goals but many that they demanded are around today.

Throughout the history of the United States individuals and groups have been able to form organizations and achieve specific reforms. The efforts of these organizations have all been met with different degrees of success. Two of these organizations were the National Women Suffrage Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The National Women Suffrage Association was formed by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton a few decades after the first women's rights' convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York. The women at this convention believed that they deserved equality and the right to vote like the men. At first, states in the west started giving women suffrage because they were working on the farms and doing the same work that their husbands were doing, and were seen as their equal. During the time of World War I, women were able to prove themselves equal to men by taking their jobs while the men were fighting in the war. Women worked in factories and some helped the war effort by becoming nurses for the army. The National Women Suffrage Association used these examples as part of their campaign to gain the vote. In 1919 Congress passed the 19th Amendment that gave women the right to vote. Because of the National Women Suffrage Association women were able to gain national suffrage.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was another organization that was able to achieve reforms. In the late 19th century and early 20th century many church-going women joined the temperance movement. The temperance movement was a movement's whose goal was to ban the selling and buying of alcohol in the United States. Some of these women thought that the consumption of alcohol caused domestic violence or that it would cause a family to become

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poor and starve. Women's Christian Temperance Union members would even go into saloons and bars and broke any bottle that contained alcohol. Eventually Congress passed the 18th amendment that banned the buying or selling of alcohol. Because of this many people tried making their own alcohol the results being bathtub gin and moonshine. The passing of the 18th amendment also increased the amount of organized crime in the United States. Because of this Congress passed another amendment to cancel out the 18th amendment.

Both the National Women Suffrage Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union were organizations that were able to obtain their goals. The National Women Suffrage Association helped all women in the United States receive the right to vote. The Women's Christian Temperance Union helped get the buying or selling in the United States banned, even though that was later changed. Both organizations were able to achieve their reforms but had very different results.

Reform associations and organizations have played significant roles through the course of history, and they have met with varying degrees of success. Some have been highly successful in their reforms while others have struggled in vain, but all of them are of considerable interest because they represent a combined force of people deliberately seeking changes in their society and government and therefore occupy a special place in history.

One reform movement with a considerable amount of success was the Women's Christian Temperance Union, founded in 1874. The WCTU was formed from a cultural milieu that developed in America in the late 1800s during rapid industrialization and fast growing cities that would culminate in the Progressive Era. It was part of a wider reform movement that sought to create a more perfect society, and alcohol prohibition along with other ideas such as settlement houses and expanding participation in government was a part of this progressive spirit.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was widely successful in its overall campaign. It drew a great deal of support from middle class, white, Protestant families in rural areas. It gathered together people and mobilized them into action in various ways, up to and including going into saloons and destroying them. Carry Nation, with a Bible in one hand and a hatchet in the other, was a fearsome sight when she entered a saloon and smashed the bottles of alcohol that reminded her of the abuse she had suffered during her marriage to an alcoholic. Much of the effort came from women, who were concerned about poverty, domestic abuse, and the effect on the family. They organized meetings, distributed literature, and petitioned

governments. More and more places (mostly rural areas, small towns, and farm states) passed “dry laws” that prohibited alcohol. Eventually, the WCTU was able to achieve its ultimate goal with the passage of the 18th Amendment which prohibited the production and selling of alcohol. In practice, the prohibition amendment was a dismal failure as people ignored the law and found liquor wherever they could. The “dry” values of the religious rural areas had solid success, but urban America could not be forced to stop drinking. Instead illegal “speakeasies” sprang up and many normally law-abiding Americans broke the prohibition law. Though the 18th Amendment would be repealed a little more than a decade later, the WCTU was able to bring attention to the dangers of alcohol and gain the support of many Americans.

The Populist Party was another reform organization, and it drew from the same rural roots as the WCTU. It came as a result of a marked dissatisfaction with the two major political parties who were concerned only with the interests of big business and industrial growth. There was a growing unity among the farming people mostly in the West, with the rise of the Grangers and later the Alliance movement. The Populists joined together over the issues of tight money, unfair taxation, and discrimination by railroads and banks. The Populist Party sought to represent the traditional Western farmers in the political arena, and it is one of many examples of grassroots movements built around and glorifying the “common” people that we may see in the 99% movement today.

The Populist Party was never successful in electing a president, but it sent many Representatives and Senators to the United States

Congress during the late 1800s. As a third party, it did make the two major parties change their positions and policies so as to attract more voters which is really the most a third party usually accomplishes and is in fact a greater reform than at first sight. During the Progressive Era, the major parties enacted important Populist ideals. The income tax was a more equitable way to raise revenue than a land tax. Senators would now be directly chosen by citizens instead of by state legislatures, making them more responsive to the “common” people.

The Populist Party may have died out, but the term “populist” continues to be used to describe leaders who focus on the needs of everyday people instead of special interest groups.

Reform organizations are important historical specimens, and, successful or not, represent what many people felt was important and should change. It is through this view that we must consider reform organizations. The Women’s Christian Temperance Union represented the aspirations and hopes of people yearning for a more moral and christian society. The Populist Party represented a class-aware and “common”-man ideology that is one of the great moving forces in American history. The success of these organizations shows how well or badly they resonated with the American people.

Throughout United States History many reform groups fought for their own specific desires. This is a continuing theme throughout America's history and various accomplishments were results of said reforms. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of 1874 and the National Woman Suffrage Association of 1869 both accomplished what they were fighting for through the adoption of two very significant amendments.

The United States never realized women as equals to men, and this was directly connected to women's cult of domesticity. The cult of domesticity was the idea that women would remain at home, take care of the children, and maintain the home. She was denied the right to vote and was not seen as equals to men; therefore the National Woman Suffrage Association was formed. This association was comprised of women that would go around and speak about their grievances in society; unfortunately suffrage was not granted easily. This group actually wrote a Declaration to the Rights of Sentiments, in which it was directly molded after the Declaration of Independence. They altered the line "all men are created equal" to "all men and women are created equal". This was presented at the Seneca Falls Convention by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, along with many other significant women's suffrage leaders. At the convention they stressed that just because they are of a different gender, does not mean they are inferior. Another leader of this association was Susan B. Anthony, who was a major proponent of women's rights. Eventually, this association of women achieved suffrage with the passage of the 19th amendment. The right to vote did not come easily for women, however they were finally granted suffrage.

Another association lead by women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of 1874. The women in this reform group pushed for abolition of alcohol because they saw the rising alcoholism within the United States. Their husbands, or men in general, were becoming addicted to alcohol, and it was affecting the everyday lives of society. Labor was not being executed sufficiently and violence and crime broke out. Consequently, women took a stand. They even got young America involved, by having children hand out pamphlets and spread awareness to the mounting and demonic issue. Men were consuming innumerable amounts of alcohol that was evidently causing them to become alcoholics. Women witnessed this disease as being an evil within American society and sought to put an end to it. Eventually, the passage of the 18th amendment banned the sale and consumption of alcohol. However, during the 1920s, speakeasies and illegal sale of alcohol took over and the 18th amendment was overturned with the 21st amendment, which allowed alcohol in America. Regardless, the Women's Christian Temperance Union did achieve abolition of alcohol.

During the history of the United States, various reform organizations sought outcomes that, at first, seemed impossible, but then they defied the odds and achieved incredible accomplishments. The National Woman Suffrage Association was granted the 19th amendment, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was granted the 18th amendment.

Throughout United States history people have banded together to try and get what they want. They formed organizations to push their ideas and tried to get reforms in their favor. Some such groups were the Populist Party of the 1890's and the American Anti-slave society. Both groups became influential in American history through their quest for reforms.

The Populist Party was a third political party founded to help struggling farmers. They pushed for economic reforms to better their conditions especially for inflation of currency and lower railroad rates. Most notably was their push for the silver standard of money to be added to the gold standard. The Party argued that adding silver would help stabilize the economy and help farmers pay their debts. William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech rallied support for the cause but it later failed. The Populist movement did achieve some gains with Anti-trust bills and some other reforms like direct election of Senators. The Populist Party died out when the Democratic Party swallowed them up and adopted a few of their ideas.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was an extension of the British Antislavery society. Like the British group, the American Society wanted to bring an end to slavery. The Society wanted to end the international slave smuggling and bring an end to the buying and selling of African Peoples. The Society held rallies in the Northern States to build support for the movement and to spread information about the horrors of slavery. Speakers like William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass called for immediate and uncompensated emancipation of all slaves in the United States. Their ideas of radical and immediate abolition brought fear to many southerners that the

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North wanted to take away their slaves. This however was not the only idea for emancipation. More conservative anti-slavery reformers favored the idea for gradual emancipation. The movement lasted up until the end of the Civil War when Congress amended the constitution and officially ended slavery in America. African Americans, however, would have to work another hundred years before they were truly accepted into society.

Both the Populist Party and the American Anti-Slave Society became influential in American history. Through their reform movements American made great strides in both economic and social reforms. They both still showed the power of the people to organize for reforms. All in all the Populist Party and the American Anti-slave society were groups formed to achieve the reforms the people of the Nation wanted at their respective times.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 5

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party and the degree to which each organization’s reform efforts were successful
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: during this time, the idea of what a person does in their lifetime influences whether they go to heaven or hell; both groups were accustomed to drinking alcoholic beverages like Irish whiskey and German beer; the WCTU drew its greatest support from the rural heartland of America; criticized the drinking of immigrants in the cities; during World War I, anti-immigrant feelings further incited the movement to ban alcohol; the rich attended “Gatsby-like” parties where bootleg alcohol flowed freely while the poor distilled spirits in their barns and bathtubs; the 18th amendment’s failure to change moral behavior is used by supporters of legalizing marijuana; *Populist Party*: during the late 1800s, many railroads began to consolidate into monopolies; charged farmers in the west high prices to have their goods transported even over short distances; took ideas from the Granger movement such as public ownership of the railroads and government establishment of railroad rates; demanded a greater voice in government; included a broader platform that was deemed radical by the eastern establishment; in contrast to the WCTU, the Populist Party failed in the short term, but many of their goals were later adopted by Progressives; instead of laissez-faire, businesses are regulated by the government; amendments for the direct election of senators and an income tax have been adopted; Federal Reserve System controls the supply of money)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: Second Great Awakening; domestic abuse; Irish-Catholic immigrants; German immigrants; shutting down of saloons; 18th amendment; Roaring Twenties; Great Depression; 21st amendment repealed the 18th; *Populist Party*: robber barons; Cornelius Vanderbilt; John D. Rockefeller; rebates; free coinage of silver would increase the money supply; third party; William Jennings Bryan ran as a Democrat; lost the election of 1896 to William McKinley, a Republican)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that note that the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was successful for a brief time while the reforms the Populists demanded still exist today

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response thoroughly explores the historical circumstances surrounding the formation of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the Populist Party. The degree of success of these organizations is discussed and then the relationship between the organizations’ efforts and modern day society is noted.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for the National Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: the women at this convention believed that they deserved equality and the right to vote like men; states in the West started giving women suffrage because they were working on the farms and doing the same work that their husbands were doing; during World War I, women were able to prove themselves equal to men by taking their jobs while the men were fighting in the war, *Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: the consumption of alcohol caused domestic violence; members would even go into saloons and bars and break any bottle that contained alcohol; many people tried making their own alcohol; 18th amendment increased the amount of organized crime in the United States); includes faulty application (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: Congress passed the 19th amendment; *Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: Congress passed the 18th amendment; Congress passed another amendment to cancel out the 18th amendment)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: Susan B. Anthony; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Seneca Falls, NY; helped the war effort; nurses for the army; *Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: many church-going women; bathtub gin; moonshine)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that briefly reiterates the degree of success of the organizations

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. A general knowledge of the task is demonstrated in the facts and details. However, the historical circumstances for the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union are lightly developed and the degree of success of the National Woman Suffrage Association only mentions that the 19th amendment gave women the right to vote. Understanding of the process by which amendments become part of the Constitution is faulty.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union more thoroughly than the Populist Party
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: part of a wider reform movement that sought to create a more perfect society; drew a great deal of support from middle class, white, Protestant families in rural areas; much of the effort came from women who were concerned about poverty, domestic abuse and the effects on the family; mostly rural areas, small towns, and farm states passed dry laws that prohibited alcohol; in practice, the prohibition amendment was a dismal failure as people ignored the law and found liquor wherever they could; rural religious areas had solid success, but urban America could not be forced to stop drinking; many normally law-abiding Americans broke the prohibition law; *Populist Party*: result of a marked dissatisfaction with the two major political parties who were concerned only with the interests of big business and industrial growth; growing unity among farming people mostly in the West, with the rise of the Grangers and the Alliance movement; grassroots movements built around and glorifying the common people seen in the 99% movement today; never successful in electing a president, but it sent many senators and representatives to the United States Congress during the late 1800s; made the two major parties change their positions and policies to attract more voters, which is the most a third party usually accomplishes; during the Progressive Era, the major parties enacted Populist ideals; income tax was more equitable way to raise revenue; senators would now be directly chosen by citizens instead of by state legislatures; the term *populist* continues to be used to describe leaders who focus on the needs of everyday people instead of special interest groups)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: industrialization and fast growing cities; settlement houses; Carry Nation; organized meetings; distributed literature; 18th amendment repealed; *Populist Party*: rural roots; tight money; unfair taxation; discrimination by railroads and banks)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an analytical introduction and a conclusion that summarizes the theme of the essay

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response exhibits solid understanding and critical thinking for both organizations. Although the discussion of the Populist Party contains some good analysis, it would have benefited if more details and examples were included.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the National Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union
- Is primarily descriptive (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: the United States never realized women as equal to men and this was directly connected to women’s “cult of domesticity”; another leader of this association was Susan B. Anthony, who was a major proponent of women’s rights; this association of women achieved suffrage with the passage of the 19th amendment; *Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: men were becoming addicted to alcohol and it was affecting the everyday lives of society; they got young Americans involved by having children hand out pamphlets and spread awareness to the mounting and demonic issue; passage of the 18th amendment banned the sale and consumption of alcohol; during the 1920s, speakeasies and the illegal sale of alcohol took over)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: Elizabeth Cady Stanton; *Woman’s Christian Temperance Union*: violence and crime; overturned with 21st amendment); includes an inaccuracy (*National Woman Suffrage Association*: this group actually wrote a declaration to the rights of sentiments)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the organizations’ efforts led to significant amendments and a conclusion that states the organizations defied the odds to achieve their goals

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response relies on overgeneralizations and repetition to address the task. The discussion of the historical circumstances of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union is stronger than the discussion for the National Woman Suffrage Association. Constitutional amendments are cited as proof of the success of both organizations, but they are not discussed in any detail.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for the Populist Party and the American Anti-Slavery Society
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Populist Party*: a third political party founded to help struggling farmers; pushed for economic reforms to better their conditions, especially for inflation of currency and lower railroad rates; argued that adding silver would help stabilize the economy and help farmers pay their debts; William Jennings Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech rallied support for the cause but it later failed; did achieve some gains with antitrust bills and some other reforms; died out when the Democratic Party adopted a few of their ideas; *American Anti-Slavery Society*: wanted to end the international slave smuggling and bring an end to the buying and selling of African peoples; held rallies in the northern states to build support for the movement and spread information about the horrors of slavery; called for immediate and uncompensated emancipation of all slaves in the United States; immediate abolition brought fear to many southerners; the movement lasted up until the end of the Civil War when slavery ended; African Americans would have to wait another hundred years until they were truly accepted into society); includes faulty application (*American Anti-Slavery Society*: Congress amended the Constitution)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Populist Party*: gold standard; direct election of senators; *American Anti-Slavery Society*: British Anti-Slavery Society; William Lloyd Garrison; Frederick Douglass; radical)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that are little more than a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates an understanding of the task by describing the most important goals of both organizations. Although the response states why each group ended, it minimally develops the level of success of each organization.

United States History and Government Specifications June 2015

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

Standard	Question Numbers
1—United States and New York History	5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 41, 42, 45, 50
2—World History	35, 37, 38, 47
3—Geography	1, 15, 39, 46
4—Economics	3, 17, 18, 21, 25, 26, 30, 43, 44, 48
5—Civics, Citizenship, and Government	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 19, 32, 40, 49

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Reform Movements; Individuals, Groups, Institutions; Civic Values; Economic Systems; Immigration and Migration	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government
Document-based Essay	Presidential Decisions and Actions; Civic Values; Constitutional Principles; Reform Movements; Places and Regions	Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government

Notes:

Part I and Part II scoring information is found in Volume 1 of the Rating Guide.

Part III scoring information is found in Volume 2 of the Rating Guide.

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2015 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on the day of the examination. Conversion charts provided for the previous administrations of the United States History and Government examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to <http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/emsc/osa/exameval/reexameval.cfm>.
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.