

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

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

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Wednesday, June 15, 2016— 1:15 to 4:15 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 1	13 4	26 4	39 3
2 2	14 3	27 2	40 1
3 4	15 2	28 3	41 4
4 2	16 3	29 1	42 2
5 3	17 1	30 4	43 3
6 1	18 3	31 4	44 1
7 4	19 2	32 2	45 1
8 1	20 1	33 3	46 2
9 3	21 1	34 2	47 1
10 3	22 2	35 1	48 3
11 4	23 2	36 4	49 4
12 2	24 4	37 3	50 2
	25 3	38 4	

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 Examinations 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 2016

Theme: Reform Movements

During the period from 1820 to 1933, individuals and groups participated in major reform movements to bring social, political, and economic changes to American society. These reform movements achieved varying degrees of success.

Task: Select *two* major reform movements during the period from 1820 to 1933 and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the reform movement
- Discuss the extent to which the movement achieved its goal

You may use any major reform movement during the period from 1820 to 1933. Suggestions you might wish to consider include the abolition movement, the woman's suffrage movement, the temperance movement (Prohibition), the consumer protection movement, the labor movement, and the conservation movement.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Scoring Notes:

1. This thematic essay has a minimum of *four* components (for *each* of *two* major reform movements from 1820 to 1933, discussing the historical circumstances that led to the movement and the extent to which the movement achieved its goal).
2. The historical circumstances that led to the reform movement may be described from a broad or a narrow perspective as long as they are supported by specific facts and details.
3. The reform movements selected must be between 1820 and 1933; however, the discussion of the historical circumstances might include references prior to 1820, and the discussion of the extent to which a movement achieved its goal may include long-term successes or failures that go beyond 1933.
4. The historical circumstances and/or the extent to which a movement achieved its goal may be similar for each of the reform movements as long as the discussion contains separate and distinct information for each, e.g., for consumer protection and conservation, strong presidential leadership played a major role in the success of each movement's goals.
5. The extent to which a movement achieved its goal may be discussed from any perspective as long as the discussion is supported by relevant historical facts and examples.
6. If more than two major reform movements during the period from 1820 to 1933 are discussed, only the first two reform movements may be rated.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops **all** aspects of the task evenly and in depth by discussing the historical circumstances that led to **each** of **two** reform movements from 1820 to 1933 and the extent to which **each** movement achieved its goal
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *abolition*: connects the inhumane practices of slavery, religious opposition, and the expansion of slavery into western territories to a widespread movement that ultimately resulted in the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the 13th amendment which abolished slavery and started the long struggle for equality for African Americans; *consumer protection*: connects muckrakers' exposés of dangerous medicines and foods during an era when unregulated big business maximized profit at the expense of public safety to Progressive legislation for consumer protection that created permanent regulatory agencies, improved product safety, and prompted further government oversight but led to an ongoing debate over regulation
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., *abolition*: slave trade; plantation system; slave auctions; brutal punishments; breaking up families; Quakers; Anti-Slavery Society; Second Great Awakening; Missouri Compromise; Frederick Douglass; William Lloyd Garrison; Harriet Beecher Stowe; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; President Abraham Lincoln; change in war goals; Radical Republicans; Reconstruction; 14th and 15th amendments; Jim Crow laws; 1960s civil rights movement; *consumer protection*: laissez-faire; "snake oil" salesmen; robber barons; meatpacking plants; Upton Sinclair; *The Jungle*; tainted meat; President Theodore Roosevelt; Meat Inspection Act; Pure Food and Drug Act; truth in labeling; Food and Drug Administration; product testing; product recalls
- 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 reform movement more thoroughly than the other *or* by discussing one aspect of the task less thoroughly than the other aspects
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., *abolition*: discusses how inhumane treatment of slaves and the westward spread of slavery led to the growing abolition movement which increased tensions between sections and led to the Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the 13th amendment abolishing slavery but not ending discrimination; *consumer protection*: discusses how muckrakers' reports of unsafe consumer products during the era of unregulated big business led to passage of Progressive Era laws to oversee food and pharmaceuticals, and how regulatory agencies like the Food and Drug Administration contributed to greater consumer safety and further regulation of all consumer goods
- 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** reform movement 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.

The period of time between 1820 and 1933 saw a surge in reform movements in the United States. This period of reform was ignited by the Second Great Awakening, a religious revival that occurred during the early 1800s. Individuals who were inspired by the Second Great Awakening wished to improve society, and thus set up several reform movements. The movement to abolish slavery was spearheaded by radical abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison. The abolitionist movement would ultimately conclude with the Union's victory in the Civil War. Another reform movement begun as a result of the Second Great Awakening was the temperance movement, which opposed the consumption of alcohol. The temperance movement achieved its goal with the 18th Amendment legalizing Prohibition, yet it only achieved limited success. Both the abolition and temperance movements brought great social change, yet the abolition movement ultimately achieved greater and more lasting success than the temperance movement.

As a result of differing social and economic conditions, the North and the South viewed slavery differently. While the South saw slavery as a beneficial yet "peculiar institution", as it was the reason for the success of the Southern plantation economy, the North had a more critical view of slavery. Because the North's soil was harder to cultivate in some areas, it gradually developed a more industrial economy and had stopped keeping slaves in the decades after the American Revolution. As Americans spread westward in the early 1800s, new states came into existence, both North and South. In 1820 the status of slavery became the central issue in the creation of Missouri and Maine as states, which was settled in the Missouri Compromise. This led to an

increase in tensions between the North and South. Some northerners opposed slavery and the expansion of slavery because it threatened to limit the number of jobs available for free whites. In the 1850s, northerners who wanted to move west did not want to have to compete with neighbors who had slaves. Others, influenced by the Second Great Awakening, opposed it on moral grounds. Radical abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison advocated immediate and uncompensated abolition of slavery in his newspaper, "The Liberator". While many northerners did not initially share in Garrison's views, the North became more opposed to slavery following the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. This novel exposed the horrid treatment of slaves and the hardships of life as a slave. This book's effect came just after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, which made northerners directly responsible in helping return escaped slaves to the South. This was unacceptable to many northerners. Both Uncle Tom's Cabin and northern opposition to returning slaves were taken as moral affronts by southerners. They felt under attack and became more determined to protect themselves through their states rights. The Civil War over slavery broke out following the election of Republican president Abraham Lincoln and the secession of several southern states. Abolition was achieved with the passage of the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery, after the Civil War. Following the Union's victory, the 14th and 15th Amendments were also passed in the attempt to bolster black freedmen's rights; however, the Southern legislatures soon passed Jim Crow laws to maintain white supremacy which limited the blacks' freedom. Southerners solved their labor shortages through the use of sharecropping, which kept former slaves

in debt. They often worked the land of former masters much as they had as slaves. While abolition did attain a success, as slavery as an institution was overturned, blacks still faced a long hard journey to true freedom and equal treatment. Many decades of the efforts of the NAACP and others would finally result in real civil rights victories beginning in the 1950s and 1960s.

Similar to the abolition movement, the temperance movement was also ignited by the Second Great Awakening which stressed moral behavior and the family. Individuals, especially many women, lamented the temptation of alcohol, as it drained away much of many husbands' paychecks and left the mothers to struggle to take care of their families. Alcohol also caused some men to become abusive and left women and children at their mercy. In the later 1800s, these women who supported temperance banded together and formed the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Their most effective leader was educator and reformer Frances Willard who lobbied for the abolition of alcohol from society. In addition, as the Industrial Revolution progressed, more and more factory owners and employers supported temperance, as that would increase workplace productivity and efficiency. The temperance movement had grown so strong that in 1919, the Progressives enacted the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, prohibiting the production, distribution, and sale of alcohol. Prohibition was begun, however, it lacked complete support especially in many urban areas. Many immigrant groups and religious minorities such as Catholics held on to their traditional habits regarding the consumption of alcohol. While Prohibition did decrease the total amount of alcohol consumption in the United States, by no means did it completely eradicate it, as it

sought to do. In fact, prohibition increased lawlessness and a lack of respect for authority. Prohibition led to the formation of gangs, who controlled the illegal alcohol trade and set up popular underground bars known as speakeasies. While temperance had achieved “success” on paper through the ratification of the 18th Amendment, it was not a true success, as many defied Prohibition. Prohibition was repealed by the 21st amendment during the Great Depression and the “noble experiment” was finished.

Both the abolition and temperance movements achieved varying levels of success. The movement for abolition was bolstered by both moral objectors and by those who were concerned for job opportunities for whites; the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin sparked strong opposition in the North. Abolition achieved its goal with the 13th Amendment, and this success was followed in the 20th century by real improvements in black civil rights. In contrast, the temperance movement did not achieve lasting success. While it gained a large following of supporters, there still remained many who defied Prohibition; the movement was ultimately ended with the 21st amendment.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the abolition movement and the temperance movement
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*abolition*: the South saw slavery as a beneficial yet “peculiar institution” as it was the reason for the success of the Southern plantation economy; some Northerners opposed slavery and the expansion of slavery because it threatened to limit the number of jobs available for free whites; in the 1850s, Northerners who wanted to move west did not want to have to compete with neighbors who had slaves; others, influenced by the Second Great Awakening, opposed it on moral grounds; radical abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison advocated immediate and uncompensated abolition of slavery in his newspaper; novel exposed the horrid treatment of slaves; book’s effect came just after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, which made Northerners directly responsible in helping return escaped slaves to the South; this was unacceptable to many Northerners; taken as moral affronts by Southerners; achieved with the passage of the 13th amendment, which abolished slavery after the Civil War; Southern legislatures soon passed Jim Crow laws to maintain white supremacy, which limited blacks’ freedom; Southerners solved their labor shortages through the use of sharecropping, which kept former slaves in debt; slavery as an institution was overturned, but blacks still faced a long, hard journey to true freedom and equal treatment; civil rights victories beginning in the 1950s and 1960s; *temperance*: also ignited by the Second Great Awakening, which stressed moral behavior and the family; individuals, especially women, lamented the temptation of alcohol as it drained away much of husbands’ paychecks; in the later 1800s, women who supported temperance banded together and formed the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union; factory owners and employers supported temperance as it would increase workplace productivity; in 1919, the Progressives enacted the 18th amendment and the Volstead Act, prohibiting the production, distribution, and sale of alcohol; many immigrant groups, and religious minorities such as Catholics, held on to their traditional habits regarding consumption of alcohol; Prohibition increased lawlessness and a lack of respect for authority; repealed by the 21st amendment during the Great Depression and the “noble experiment” was finished)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: more industrial economy; *The Liberator*; Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*; Republican President Abraham Lincoln; secession of several Southern states; Union’s victory; 14th and 15th amendments; NAACP; *temperance*: caused some men to become abusive; Frances Willard; formation of gangs; speakeasies; “success” on paper)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that links both movements to the Second Great Awakening and a conclusion that discusses the degree to which the reforms were successful

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Good use of details and analysis reflect a strong understanding of the historical circumstances surrounding each reform movement and of the obstacles each reform movement faced in its struggle to succeed. Information is well integrated in this response.

Since the founding of the United States of America, many reforms have taken place. In the early years, the Articles of Confederation were reformed and as a result the United States Constitution was created. Because the United States is a democratic country, concerns of the citizens' are considered and debated. One time period in America that was filled with major reforms was from 1820 until 1933. These reformers hoped to bring social, economic, and political change to the country. Socially, the reforms centered on abolition and prohibition. As African Americans worked for their rights, prohibitionists tried to change some of the social ills of American society by political means.

The most well known and most important reform movement of the nineteenth century was abolition. In the 1800s, African Americans who were enslaved were considered property and did not have any rights as citizens. During the colonial years, African Americans were considered a necessity for the economy in the South and few questioned it. During and after the American Revolution which was fought for "liberty" and natural rights, many Americans became uneasy about holding slaves. States in the North all made plans for ending slavery in their own states — some quickly and others over longer periods of time. Even many Southerners accepted the theory of gradual emancipation with some of the nation's founders freeing their own slaves upon their deaths. While this type of change was less threatening to the South, later calls for immediate freedom were seen as dangerous. The abolitionist movement dramatically increased as the US expanded west. Not only did some in the North want slavery abolished now, but they also wanted the North and South's representation in the government to stay equal. If the South gained more representation, the US would

become a slave-based country. As the U.S. expanded, the South wanted to bring slavery into the new territory. There were numerous battles in Congress over allowing slavery in the new territories. Some of the legislation passed as a result included the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The brutal treatment of the slaves was made known to the rest of the country, and world, through Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel. As people read Uncle Tom's Cabin, they were outraged. This book came on top of the stronger Fugitive Slave Act, part of the 1850 Compromise, which many Northerners hated. They thought it was morally wrong, forcing them to help recapture runaway slaves. The argument had now shifted, with Northerners seeing slavery as morally wrong and Southern slaveholders seen as trying to spread an evil institution. The South tried to defend itself by claiming that slavery was better than the factories in the North.

Finally when Lincoln was elected president of the country, on a platform to stop the westward expansion of slavery, the Southern States seceded and the Civil War began. In the beginning the main goal of the war was to preserve the Union, but with the Emancipation Proclamation the goal became to abolish slavery.

The Civil War resulted in a victory for the North, and consequently for the slaves as well. Acts and amendments were passed to guarantee African American rights, including the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. The 13th abolished slavery, the 14th made African Americans citizens, and the 15th guaranteed the right of a male to vote, regardless of race. However, the South fought back against the new laws by creating laws of their own, to keep African Americans

“down” by passing Black Codes and later, Jim Crow laws. The Supreme Court contributed to their low status by interpreting the 14th amendment to mean that although formerly enslaved persons were citizens they were not entitled to use the same facilities as whites. The abolition movement goal was achieved as slavery was abolished but at the end of the 19th century, African Americans were still only second class citizens.

Another important reform movement in the nineteenth and twentieth century was temperance or prohibition. Limiting alcohol was a reform that people focused on for many years. It was first made a concern in the early to mid 19th century. Many women viewed alcohol as a heinous substance that not only harmed society, but family life as well. In fact, temperance was the first social cause that Susan B. Anthony and other women reformers spoke out about. Anthony and other women formed one of the first temperance organizations in New York, going door to door with petitions to ban alcohol and warning against its ill effects. Maine banned the sale of alcohol and other states followed. One reformer wrote a novel about liquor and all of the trouble it caused, in the work Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There. The book emphasized the role of women in steering men away from alcohol to a path of morality. Much of the moral energy behind temperance (and abolition) had been sparked by the Second Great Awakening. First focused on personal salvation and living a better life, the desire for reform grew. When temperance believers couldn't convince all people to give up drinking, they were willing to try to use the power of government to enforce morality.

Prohibitionists did not receive the results they desired until the Progressive Era when the issue of prohibition heated up again in the

early 1900s. Reformers believed alcohol caused social and family problems. Some also thought it was affecting the American war effort so the government called on citizens to stop drinking and conserve grain for the war effort. The federal government finally passed the Eighteenth Amendment banning the sale and manufacture of alcohol. Despite the efforts of Progressives in the government, prohibition in practice was a failure. The 18th Amendment was not followed willingly or carried out effectively and people continued to drink. Smuggling and organized crime became a major consequence of the amendment and more secret saloons were opened. Banning something always makes it more interesting, and during the “roaring twenties” people loved defying the rules. From the Harding White House to rich “Gatsby-like” parties to backyard stills, alcohol was part of America’s social life. By the time of the Great Depression it was clear that prohibition had failed and the 18th amendment was repealed by the 21st. Enforcing morality, drinking included, was not something that government has ever done well.

Regardless of the time period in American history, reform movements are always going on. Between 1820 and 1933, two major reform movements took place, abolition and prohibition. Abolition started out as a peaceful reform movement, but eventually led to the Civil War. By the end of the Civil War, the abolition movement was considered a success as slavery was abolished and made illegal. Not all reform movements are ultimately successful, including prohibition. Despite the best efforts of prohibitionists and laws created by the government to control the use of alcohol, alcohol still remains a part of American society.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth for the abolition movement and the temperance movement
- Is more analytical than descriptive (*abolition*: during and after the American Revolution which was fought for liberty and natural rights, many Americans became uneasy about holding slaves; even many Southerners accepted the theory of gradual emancipation; while this type of change was less threatening to the South, later calls for immediate freedom were seen as dangerous; the abolitionist movement dramatically increased as the United States expanded west; the brutal treatment of the slaves was made known to the rest of the country and the world through Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel; book came on top of the stronger Fugitive Slave Act, part of the 1850 Compromise, which many Northerners hated; argument had now shifted, with slavery seen as morally wrong and Southern slaveholders as trying to spread an evil institution; the South tried to defend itself by claiming that slavery was better than the factories in the North; in the beginning, the main goal of the war was to preserve the Union but with the Emancipation Proclamation the goal became to abolish slavery; Supreme Court contributed to their low status by interpreting the 14th amendment to mean that, although formerly enslaved persons were citizens, they were not entitled to use the same facilities as whites; *temperance*: many women viewed alcohol as a heinous substance that not only harmed society but family life as well; temperance was the first social cause that Susan B. Anthony and other women reformers spoke out about; Maine banned the sale of alcohol and other states followed; despite the efforts of Progressives, Prohibition in practice was a failure; 18th amendment was not followed willingly or carried out effectively; banning something makes it more interesting, and during the Roaring Twenties people loved defying the rules; alcohol was part of America's social life; enforcing morality, drinking included, was not something government has ever done well)
- Richly supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: Missouri Compromise of 1820; Kansas-Nebraska Act; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; Lincoln; platform to stop the westward expansion of slavery; 13th, 14th, 15th amendments; Black Codes; Jim Crow Laws; *temperance*: *Ten Nights in a Bar-Room and What I Saw There*; the war effort; smuggling; organized crime; secret saloons; Harding White House; "Gatsby-like parties"; backyard stills; Great Depression; repealed by the 21st)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states reform has been a democratic tradition since the Articles of Confederation and a conclusion that discusses how the abolition movement was a success while Prohibition was not.

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. The response effectively traces the evolution of both the abolition movement and the temperance movement to their roots in the American Revolution and the Great Awakening, respectively. The discussion of the success of the moral crusade against slavery and the ultimate failure of that against alcohol includes effective analytical statements.

American society has greatly changed over time through the creation of major reform movements. Especially during the period from 1820 to 1933, many individuals and groups participated in major reform movements to bring social, political, and economic changes to American society. These movements achieved varying degrees of success. Some of these reform movements included the Temperance Movement (Prohibition) which banned the sale and manufacturing of alcohol and the labor movement which worked to create better working conditions for factory workers and to end child labor.

The Temperance Movement (prohibition) was a major reform movement created to improve American society. In good times and especially during hard times, people tried to solve their issues and problems through consumption of alcohol. This often led to wife and child abuse, crime, and violence. Many reformers in the early to mid 19th century were affected by the Second Great Awakening. This led them to want to improve themselves and those around them. They clearly saw the evils associated with alcohol and joined together to stamp them out. Early on, the focus was on personally giving up alcohol. Later they worked through lectures and printed material to convince others. When this didn't work well enough, they turned to the political system—local, state, and then federal—to legislate against alcohol. As a result, by World War I many groups supported the passing of the 18th amendment which prohibited the manufacturing, transportation, and sale of alcohol. This prohibition was greatly supported by the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who believed this would end or decrease alcohol abuse, violence, and crime in American society. Meanwhile, many immigrants greatly opposed

this ban believing that after working hard, they should be able to enjoy their traditions, including alcohol.

In actuality, the ban on alcohol did not have the effect people wanted it to. Speakeasies rose up everywhere from attics to basements. They were called speakeasies because people needed to speak quietly about it in order to keep their illegal purchases of alcohol in these speakeasies a secret. Ironically, the ban on alcohol led to more lawlessness among ordinary people, illegally buying and drinking alcohol and even creating alcohol in their homes. The ban also created more crime, for example; many gangs were created led by mobsters such as Al Capone who made millions on the sale of illegal alcohol until he was arrested for tax evasion. The illegal money made then flowed into public corruption, buying off officials of all kinds to protect the liquor trade. Later on, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt allowed the manufacture and sale of a few types of alcoholic beverages to create jobs and raise revenue. During the Great Depression, the 18th amendment was repealed by the 21st amendment. The problems related to alcohol consumption in the 1800s still exist. Today, people still turn to alcohol to solve their problems. Alcohol consumption still leads to domestic violence, child abuse, and crime. Like Prohibition, vigorous anti-alcohol publicity has not been able to stop alcohol abuse. There is still too much drunk driving and terrible tragedies for innocent victims. Groups like MADD and SADD are still fighting to protect society from alcohol's high costs.

Another major reform movement of the later 1800s was the labor movement. During this period of time, factory workers faced intolerable conditions in hot factories where windows were kept shut, the lighting

was poor, and the air was filled with dust and lint. Laborers worked very long hours with very little pay struggling to make enough to support their family. Often, children were forced to leave school and work in factories with the same conditions and minimal pay in order to help support their families. In some industries like coal mines, mine owners provided housing for workers which increased their dependence on the company. At work, bosses often gave them very short breaks or no breaks at all and when they raised the price of room and board, they did not increase their wages. This led to the formation of unions like the American Federation of Labor. Its leader, Samuel Gompers, organized skilled workers in the fight for higher wages and shorter hours. Sometimes union workers went on strikes like at the Pullman factory where factory owners clashed with workers. Sometimes strikers faced violent responses from government troops sent in to end the strike. Sometimes factory and mine owners replaced strikers with other workers. Events like the fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory, which killed many women workers showed the horrible conditions in factories and pushed workers to fight for reform—better conditions, better pay, shorter hours, and an end to child labor. With Triangle, it led directly to New York State investigations and major reforms on safety and factory working conditions.

Groups fighting for better conditions and higher wages faced setbacks and it sometimes took a long time to achieve success. Workers pay was slowly increased, working hours were shortened, and child labor was limited by laws. Also, although workers have achieved the right to collectively bargain under the Wagner Act, some business owners have still tried to keep workers from belonging to unions.

Movements such as the Temperance movement (prohibition) which banned the manufacturing and sale of alcohol and the labor movement which tried to improve conditions for workers greatly changed American society. However, the success of these movements had varying effects. Prohibition did not seem to achieve its goal, producing more lawlessness and crime, leading eventually to its repeal. The labor movement made improvements but these changes were not always immediately or widely accepted. Sometimes working conditions still are problems for workers today. These reform movements brought changes to society but often not in the way intended and some of the reforms they brought did not last.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task for the temperance movement and the labor movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*temperance*: in good times and especially during hard times, people tried to solve their issues and problems through consumption of alcohol; many reformers in the early to mid-19th century were affected by the Second Great Awakening; when this didn't work well enough, they turned to the political system—local, state, and then federal—to legislate against alcohol; Prohibition was greatly supported by the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who believed this would end or decrease alcohol abuse, violence, and crime; ironically, the ban on alcohol led to more lawlessness among ordinary people; like Prohibition, vigorous anti-alcohol publicity has not been able to stop alcohol abuse; still too much drunk driving and terrible tragedies for innocent victims; *labor*: factory workers faced intolerable conditions in hot factories where windows were kept shut; worked very long hours with very little pay, struggling to make enough to support their families; Samuel Gompers organized skilled workers in the fight for higher wages and shorter hours; sometimes strikers faced violent responses from government troops; factory and mine owners replaced strikers with other workers; fire at Triangle Shirtwaist Factory led directly to New York State investigations and major reforms on safety and factory working conditions; some business owners have still tried to keep workers from belonging to unions)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: wife and child abuse; lectures and printed materials to convince others; 18th amendment; immigrants opposed this ban; traditions including alcohol; speakeasies; Al Capone; illegal money flowed into public corruption; President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; create jobs; raise revenue; Great Depression; 21st amendment; *labor*: Pullman strike; women workers; end child labor; collectively bargain; Wagner Act)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that recognizes Prohibition did not achieve its goal and the labor movement's achievements were not always immediately or widely accepted

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response demonstrates a good understanding of the historical circumstances leading to the temperance movement, blending descriptive statements and analysis. While the same is generally true for the labor movement, the discussion would have been strengthened with additional analysis.

During the time between 1820 and 1933, many people fought to gain rights through reform movements. In the 1800s, people fought to end slavery during the abolition movement. From the mid 1800s to the early 1900s, women fought to gain voting rights. In both of these movements people took many steps to achieve their goals.

The abolition movement took place in the 1800s, when people in the South still owned slaves. This movement started because people wanted to change how African Americans were seen and treated. An abolitionist is someone who wants slavery outlawed. From the very start of the country slavery was in conflict with the ideas of freedom and rights that motivated so many in the American Revolution. This was buried in the Constitution, with some important compromises. But Northern states soon took steps to end slavery there; Southern states became more reliant on it, and wanted to take it west when they moved. Meanwhile a real abolitionist movement started in the 1820s and 1830s. Some like William Garrison who started The Liberator, wanted slavery to end immediately. Many abolitionists, like Harriet Tubman, helped on the Underground Railroad to help slaves escape. People like Frederic Douglas, publisher of The North Star, wrote in newspapers to bring to the attention of the public how wrong slavery was. The conflict over slavery affected many issues in keeping the nation together. Compromises on making which new territory a slave state or free state, like the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850, angered both the North and the South. Abolitionists also wanted to change Supreme Court rulings, like the one in Dred Scott v. Sanford that ruled slaves were property. Eventually, South Carolina seceded and other states in the south soon followed, thus beginning the Civil War.

President Lincoln's main goal of the Civil War was preserving the Union, not abolishing slavery. In order to keep America together, though, Lincoln found he must abolish slavery in the South. Abolitionists became closer to their goal with the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. In January of 1861, Lincoln declared slavery illegal in the south on the grounds that the South used slaves to support the army. The South surrendered in 1865 and the war ended. Finally, with the end of the war, the abolitionists' goal was met. After the war, three amendments were passed that granted rights to the slaves. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery everywhere in the U.S, the Fourteenth Amendment made all former slaves citizens and would later make the states follow the Bill of Rights, and the Fifteenth Amendment gave African American males the right to vote. The abolitionists were able to reach their goal of outlawing slavery and also gained more rights for the former slaves. However, while the abolitionists work was done, laws like the Jim Crow Laws and literacy tests prevented African Americans from having all their rights. Even today blacks are still fighting to end racism and prejudice.

The Woman's Suffrage Movement took place in the mid 1800s to the early 1900s. Many women fought to help the slaves gain their rights during the abolitionist movement. These women realized that they too needed to gain civil rights in order to help themselves. At this point in time, American women were basically invisible under the law. They were unable to hold or control property, any earnings went to their husbands, and they had no political rights. They were mostly bound to their house and family, with few opportunities. The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 was the kickstart to the movement. Susan B. Anthony and

Elizabeth Cady Stanton were in attendance. These women later organized lectures and parades and protests to fight for their rights. The National Women's Suffrage Association was created to help women gain rights. World War I was helpful to the reform movement becoming a success. With men overseas, women had to take over and do their jobs. Their hardwork changed many people's perspectives. In 1920, the reform movement reached its goal. With the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women gained the right to vote. Women today, however are still fighting for rights. They may have gained the right to vote, but they're still discriminated against. Women make less money than men do and are less likely to gain a raise or promotion. Women are still fighting today to end this discrimination.

Many reform movements took place in the time period between 1820 and 1933. The abolitionist movement was successful in outlawing slavery. The Women's Suffrage Movement was successful in gaining the right to vote. However, both of these groups are still fighting for civil rights today.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the abolitionist movement more thoroughly than the woman's suffrage movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*abolition*: this movement started because people wanted to change how African Americans were seen and treated; from the very start of the country slavery was in conflict with the ideas of freedom and rights that motivated so many in the American Revolution; Northern states soon took steps to end slavery there; Southern states became more reliant on it, and wanted to take it West when they moved; people like Frederick Douglass, publisher of *The North Star*, wrote in newspapers to bring to the attention of the public how wrong slavery was; compromises on making which new territory a slave state or free state, like the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850, angered both the North and the South; in order to keep America together, Lincoln found he must abolish slavery in the South; while abolitionists' work was done, laws like the Jim Crow laws and literacy tests prevented African Americans from having all their rights; even today blacks are still fighting to end racism and prejudice; *woman's suffrage*: women realized that they, too, needed to gain civil rights; American women were basically invisible under the law; unable to hold or control property, any earnings went to their husbands and they had no political rights; the National Woman's Suffrage Association was created to help women; World War I was helpful for the reform movement becoming a success; they may have gained the right to vote, but they are still discriminated against; make less money than men do and are less likely to gain a raise or promotion)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: William Garrison; Harriet Tubman; Underground Railroad; *Dred Scott v. Sanford*; South Carolina seceded; Civil War; 13th amendment abolished slavery; 14th amendment; citizens; 15th amendment; right to vote; *woman's suffrage*: abolitionist movement; Seneca Falls Convention in 1848; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; organized lectures, parades and protests; with men overseas; 19th amendment); includes minor inaccuracies (*abolition*: Lincoln declared slavery illegal in 1861; *woman's suffrage*: Susan B. Anthony at Seneca Falls Convention)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a brief conclusion that observes that both groups are still fighting for civil rights today

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response includes good details and clearly recognizes both the short- and long-term effects of the abolition movement. However, the woman's suffrage movement is discussed in less depth.

Throughout American history the desire to purify and reform society has been a prevalent topic for movements by individuals and groups. Between the years 1820 and 1933, a plethora of vital reform movements have molded America socially, politically and economically. The Temperance movement and Progressive movement have particularly had significant importance in U.S. history. Inspired by the Second Great Awakening, many thousands of recently repented sinners were eager to rid society of the evils caused by alcohol. The immense industrialization that followed the Civil War caused urban middle class citizens to seek social justice through Progressive reform. The changes brought about by both The Temperance and Progressive movements have had noteworthy impact on American society and achieved varying degrees of success.

After the revivals of the Second Great Awakening, people across the nation felt obliged to continue on paths of righteousness. Specifically, many recognized that the immorality caused by alcohol was a cause worth a reform movement. Alcohol had been a crucial factor adding to societal problems. Excessive consumption of liquor had affected productivity in factories. Men who were under the influence would arrive at work, unable to meet production needs. Additionally, family life suffered as a result of liquor. Women were tired of having to deal with abusive, drunk husbands and did not want their children to witness such behavior. As a response to these societal problems, the Temperance movement was spearheaded by new converts, factory managers and women.

The Temperance movement was moderately successful. The American Temperance Society was established as a leading group that pushed for

abstinence. The Society urged drinkers to take oaths not to drink, and also advocated they become members of “cold water” armies. In 1851 the “father of prohibition”, Neal S. Dow, pushed for the passage of the Maine Law of 1851. This law abolished both the manufacture and sale of all liquor. Unfortunately, the concept of banning liquor completely was much harder to achieve than expected. People in Maine continued drinking liquor, despite the Maine Law of 1851; however, the efforts of temperance advocates were not in vain, as the Maine Law became a model for other states. This was a perfect example of the limits of temperance. When it was accepted as a personal, moral choice it worked well. When it was enforced from above, through politics and the law, it worked very poorly. When prohibition forces reached their high water mark with the 18th amendment banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol, the result was great opposition. Illegal bars, gangs and bootleg booze undermined the law. In the early 1930s in the depth of the Depression, another amendment repealed prohibition.

Aside from the desire to purify society by limiting the consumption of alcohol, a movement began to rid corruption in industrial society and bring about social change for suffering laborers. Known as the Progressive Movement, a number of factors were vital in bringing about this colossal reform movement. After the Civil War and Reconstruction, the North experienced a second industrial Revolution. The spread of factories and development of Monopolistic trusts on steel, oil and railroads characterized the rapid change of industrialization. The government utilized policies that favored big businesses and industrialists over workers, farmers and labor unions. Laissez-faire capitalism, or little government regulation of business ventures,

became the dominating policy. Factory owners disregarded the welfare of their workers and focused solely on gaining maximum profits. During the Gilded Age, politicians and the “forgettable” presidents such as Rutherford B. Hayes, Garfield and Chester A. Arthur chose to ignore the growing social and economic problems of industrialization. Luckily, the beginning of the Progressive Era brought to the surface the vital issues of the times.

Similar to the Temperance movement, the Progressive movement experienced moderate success. In the political field, great reforms that helped the common people were established. The creation of the secret ballot stopped intimidation by employers and influential political bosses. Robert La Follette urged the creation of the direct primary, or common people directly voting for Republicans and Democrats at nominating conventions. Also the practices of initiative, referendum and recall all enabled people to have more of a say in governmental matters. Furthermore, the incredible leadership of progressive president Theodore Roosevelt aided the cause of reform. With his Square Deal he significantly reformed society. For the first time, the president sided with labor over management. When coal miners went on strike, Roosevelt threatened to seize and operate mines with federal troops in order to push the mine owners to yield to a nine-hour work day and increased wages. He also advanced consumer protection against corporate greed by creating the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act. These laws created regulatory agencies that involved the government in business ventures, an idea that continues today. Both the political advancements and Square Deal for labor prove the success of the Progressive movement.

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 4 – C

Reform movements throughout American history have started as a result of a number of factors. The Temperance movement began when factory managers and women felt the need to stop the evil effects of alcohol. Realizing the dire need to change corrupt industrial practices, Progressives began to purify society. Although the efforts of both the Temperance and Progressive movements were not perfectly successful, the changes that were made caused American society to benefit in the long run.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the temperance movement less thoroughly than the Progressive movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*temperance*: inspired by the Second Great Awakening, many thousands of recently repented sinners were eager to rid society of the evils caused by alcohol; women were tired of having to deal with abusive, drunk husbands; the “father of Prohibition,” Neal S. Dow, pushed for the passage of the Maine Law of 1851; the efforts of temperance advocates were not in vain because the Maine Law became a model for other states; when it was accepted as a personal, moral choice it worked well; when enforced from above through politics and the law it worked very poorly; when Prohibition forces reached their high water mark with the 18th amendment banning the manufacture and sale of alcohol, the result was great opposition; *Progressive*: the government utilized policies that favored big business and industrialists; factory owners disregarded the welfare of their workers and focused solely on gaining maximum profits; politicians and the “forgettable” presidents chose to ignore the growing social and economic problems of industrialization; the creation of the secret ballot stopped intimidation by employers and influential political bosses; for the first time, the president sided with labor over management; advanced consumer protection against corporate greed by creating the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: immorality; affected productivity; American Temperance Society; oaths not to drink; “cold water” armies; *Progressive*: second industrial revolution; monopolistic trusts; laissez-faire capitalism; Rutherford B. Hayes, Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur; Robert La Follette; direct primary; initiative, referendum, and recall; progressive President Theodore Roosevelt; Square Deal; coal miners; nine-hour work day; regulatory agencies)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that connects the temperance movement to the Second Great Awakening and the Progressive movement to industrialization, and a conclusion that relies on sweeping generalizations.

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response provides a broad overview of the temperance movement, demonstrating a good understanding of the role of morality in the success of the reform effort for some people, but provides few specifics about the ultimate failure of Prohibition. A sweeping overview of the problems resulting from industrialization leads to consideration of various Progressive reforms.

The United States went through many reform movements during the years 1820-1933. These movements occurred in order to bring social, political or economic change to American life. Some of these movements succeeded while others did not. Two examples of such movements are the abolition movement and the women's suffrage movement.

The abolition movement's goal was to end slavery in the United States forever. Though some individuals were against slavery from the beginning of the United States, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin wanted it abolished in the Declaration of Independence, more of the population started backing the cause when people began expanding westward. As new territories began applying for statehood the same question kept arising. Will they be free or slave states? That was really when the practice of slavery began to be questioned more intensely. A very tense debate on this was settled by the Missouri Compromise in 1820. But this was also a big reason why the Mexican War and the territory won caused such disagreements. Another contributing factor to the rise of the abolition movement was the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The novel illustrated the horrors of slavery, how slaves were beaten and abused. The South was outraged by the book because it made slave owners look cruel and deranged, but the North thought it was a wake-up call. The rise of the Republican Party and Lincoln's election on a platform against the further spread of slavery was too much for the South. Many Southern states seceded before Lincoln took office. The abolitionists got their wish after the Civil War ended, in 1865, when the 13th amendment was passed which abolished slavery in the United States. Closely followed by the 14th amendment which gave freed slaves citizenship.

Though the abolition movement's goal had been met the lives of the freed slaves weren't easy because many became sharecroppers which limited their freedom. They had to borrow from whites to start their farms, and paid them back with shares of their crops, which meant they never got out of debt. They could not move away until the debt was paid, which was probably never. Also their political rights were attacked and they were discriminated against by Jim Crow laws. Today African Americans still struggle for equality.

The women's suffrage movement was a movement trying to earn the right to vote for women. One main reason behind the start of this movement was the abolition movement. So many abolitionists had been women and they realized that if they could put all that work into freeing slaves then they had a right to have a say in their own government. Women led marches and boycotts to be heard. The most famous event in the women's suffrage movement though was the Seneca Falls Convention. Famous Suffragettes like Elizabeth Cady Stanton gathered there and issued the Declaration of Sentiments, declaring what wrongs had been done upon women and what needed to change. After the Civil War, the fight continued. Women were angry the 15th amendment had not included them, when it gave former slaves the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony challenged this by voting. She was arrested for voting and boldly refused to pay the fine. Women carried the fight to the west. In the west, some territories that became states granted women the right to vote. It took a long time for women to gain national voting rights. Eventually the 19th amendment became law and then women had the right to vote. However, women still were not seen as equals. That would be another fight.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops most aspects of the task in some depth for the abolition movement and the woman's suffrage movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*abolition*: more of the population started backing the cause when people began expanding westward; tense debate on this was settled by the Missouri Compromise in 1820; South was outraged by *Uncle Tom's Cabin* because it made slave owners look cruel and deranged, but the North thought it was a wake-up call; rise of the Republican Party and Lincoln's election on a platform against the further spread of slavery was too much for the South; the abolitionists got their wish after the Civil War ended; though the abolition movement's goal had been met, the lives of the freed slaves were not easy because many became sharecroppers, which limited their freedom; political rights were attacked and they were discriminated against by Jim Crow laws; *woman's suffrage*: so many abolitionists had been women and they realized that if they could put all that work into freeing slaves then they had a right to have a say in their own government; issued the Declaration of Sentiments, declaring what wrongs had been done upon women and what needed to change; Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting and refused to pay the fine)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: John Adams and Benjamin Franklin; Declaration of Independence; free or slave states; Mexican War; Harriet Beecher Stowe; 13th amendment; 14th amendment; citizenship; debt; *woman's suffrage*: marches and boycotts; Seneca Falls Convention; famous suffragettes like Elizabeth Cady Stanton; 19th amendment)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response includes good details and descriptive statements demonstrating an understanding of both the abolition movement and the woman's suffrage movement. However, the extent of the success of the woman's suffrage movement lacks development.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries there was a momentum for change in America. Following the fervor of the Second Great Awakening, many Americans became aware of the flaws in society. A popular 19th century and early 20th century movement was Temperance. During the Progressive Era, the growth of factories led to the consumer protection movement. Both the temperance movement and the consumer protection movement were supported by various groups of people and enjoyed some degree of success.

The temperance movement began as women became tired of their drunken husbands tearing their families apart and spending all their money on alcohol. The movement gained momentum with the large, influx of immigrants pouring into the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries because alcohol consumption was looked down upon as a foreigner's activity. In the 19th century, the Women's Christian Temperance Union formed in support. In the late 19th century, Maine passed laws banning the manufacture, sale and production of alcohol and in the early 20th century, the United States government followed suit and passed the 18th Amendment. However, the success of this amendment did not last as it gave rise to organized crime, such as the Mafia, rum-running and speakeasies where people would go to illegally sell and consume alcohol. The amendment was repealed only a few years after it was passed.

Another reform movement that occurred a short time before Prohibition, during the Progressive Era, was the consumer protection movement. During the Industrial Revolution, there was an increase in the development of factories and mass production. Many people objected to the corrupt behavior and bad products. Following this age, the

Progressive Era inspired a reform movement that pushed for a change in the way food was made in said factories. This push for reform was spurred on when journalists known as muckrakers exposed the horrors of society during this time. A famous muckraker was Upton Sinclair and his book, *The Jungle*, exposed the evils of the meat-packing industry. The president, Teddy Roosevelt looked into the charges and found out that they were true. Roosevelt saw this as a gross abuse of power by corporations and dangerous for the public. Roosevelt forced legislation through Congress to clean up this mess. Post-publication of this work, the consumer protection movement gained success with the passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act, which sanctioned checks on all food and drugs entering the United States through trade or from the factory system, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which was a government agency that conducted the checks on food and drugs. The consumer protection movement proved to be highly successful as meat, food, and drug standards and the FDA are still in effect at the present time.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, spurred on by the post-Second Great Awakening religious fervor and then the Progressive movement, many American citizens were inspired to reform society. An example of a reform movement is the Temperance movement, which enjoyed limited success but ultimately ended as it led to the rise of crimes. The consumer protection movement, which occurred after the Temperance movement, was more highly successful as meat, food, and drug standards and the FDA are still in effect today.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the temperance movement and the consumer protection movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*temperance*: fervor of the Second Great Awakening; women became tired of their drunken husbands tearing their families apart and spending all their money on alcohol; movement gained momentum with the large influx of immigrants pouring into the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries because alcohol consumption was looked down on as a foreigner's activity; gave rise to organized crime such as the mafia; *consumer protection*: during the Industrial Revolution, there was an increase in the development of factories and mass production; *The Jungle* exposed the evils of the meatpacking industry; Roosevelt saw this as a gross abuse of power by corporations and dangerous for the public; meat, food, and drug standards and the FDA are still in effect)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*temperance*: Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Maine; 18th amendment; rum-running; speakeasies; repealed; *consumer protection*: Progressive Era; Meat Inspection Act; Pure Food and Drug Act; checks on all foods and drugs); includes an inaccuracy (*temperance*: in the late 19th century)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates basic knowledge about the temperance movement and the consumer protection movement. The response consists of generalizations, overgeneralizations, and isolated analysis. Further development of the extent to which these movements were successful would have strengthened this response.

As America progressed out of periods of war, less time was put into foreign policy, and more time was given to domestic policies. One example of domestic policy was the appearance of reform movements. Between 1820 and 1933, many reform movements occurred in varying areas of life. Two examples of areas were in abolition and consumer protection. Both of these movements were successful; many laws were passed which guaranteed better rights for the parties involved.

During the early 1800's, slavery had become a major topic of argument among Americans. While most of the South favored slavery, claiming that "peculiar institution" was a form of business and justified, the North regarded slavery as dehumanizing and wrong. Quarrels over which areas of the country should allow slavery began to develop. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was passed, which allowed Missouri into the Union as a slave state. Concerns over an imbalance in representation in Congress between slave and free states led to deeper arguments, which would not be settled until Maine was added to the Union as a free state. Despite the restoration of equal representation, this issue continued to be a problem each time a new territory applied for statehood. Some sought to outlaw slavery completely, based on its negative effects.

Abolitionists, or people who wanted slavery to no longer exist, began to emerge in the early 19th century. Writers such as Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Frederick Douglass, who wrote his own narrative, gave detailed accounts of the horrors of slavery to inform citizens about the reality of Southern life. Other forms of media helped to expose slavery; William Lloyd Garrison published The Liberator, which was an abolitionist newspaper which kept its readers informed

on the topic of slavery. Eventually, the movement would prove to be a success; as a result of the Civil War Amendment Thirteen was passed under Lincoln's urging in 1865, which freed all slaves in the Union, and completely demolished the practice of slavery for good.

Slavery was not the only topic which bothered Americans. As cities grew and the population began to increase due to immigration from European nations, a need for more food arose. Factories within cities were relied on to process food. These food producing factories often had poor sanitary conditions. Infestations of mice, rats, and roaches are examples of unsanitary conditions. Due to a lack of control over the production of food, these pests were being ground up along with the meat and becoming part of the food. Unfortunately, most consumers were not informed about these horrors, and these impurities along with others led to some citizens dying or becoming sick. Individuals decided that steps had to be taken to prevent further damages to society.

To bring attention to awful conditions, certain individuals acted to keep the people informed. Upton Sinclair published The Jungle, which told the story of an immigrant family. The book brought great awareness about how meat was processed carelessly and without cleanliness. This was very upsetting to people from every class in the U.S. This book helped bring attention to the unsanitary conditions in food factories. President Theodore Roosevelt proposed reforms. One of the major points of this was consumer protection. Laws such as the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act were passed. The Meat Inspection Act required factories which produced meat and drugs be regularly inspected for health and sanitation. The Pure Food and Drug Act regulated the testing of drugs and the labeling of drugs and food. Also, the Food

and Drug Administration, the FDA was established to monitor producers of food and drugs. Through these laws consumer protection was established.

Abolition and consumer protection were examples of reforms through which the lives of citizens and individuals were improved. These reforms would help to fuel other changes in America which would promote the well-being of others for years to come.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops the historical circumstances that led to the abolition movement and consumer protection movement in some depth and discusses the extent to which each movement achieved its goal in little depth
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*abolition*: most of the South favored slavery, claiming that the “peculiar institution” was a form of business and justified; Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, and Frederick Douglass gave detailed accounts of the horrors of slavery; Garrison published *The Liberator*, which was an abolitionist newspaper that kept its readers informed on the topic of slavery; movement would prove to be a success as a result of the Civil War; the 13th amendment was passed under Lincoln’s urging in 1865; freed all slaves in the Union and completely demolished the practice of slavery for good; *consumer protection*: Upton Sinclair published *The Jungle*; book brought awareness of how meat was processed carelessly and without cleanliness; laws such as the Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act were passed; through these laws consumer protection was established); includes weak analysis (*abolition*: during the early 1800s, the North regarded slavery as dehumanizing and wrong)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: Missouri Compromise; slave state; Maine; free state; *consumer protection*: mice, rats, and roaches; sicknesses spread; President Theodore Roosevelt; reforms; Food and Drug Administration)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and brief conclusion that states both reform movements were successful and improved lives

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The strength of this response is in the details provided in the discussion of the historical circumstances for both movements. Limited analysis and lack of development of the extent to which either movement achieved its goal weakens the response.

Through the history of the United States, reform movements could be found in any place. Whether it was for rights for a certain group, or for a nationwide dilemma, there was always some type of movement for change. Among those is the abolitionist movement and the temperance movement.

In the early to mid 19th century, racism was at a high point. The African slaves were brought to America and abused and tortured, while being forced to do plantation work. Some whites viewed this as something normal, as if the black people were truly nothing but trash. On the other side, people realized how terribly the African slaves were being treated. Thus, the abolitionist movement began. People, such as William Lloyd Garrison, helped spread the word of the crimes of slavery. Being a white man, Garrison was attacked and faced much hostility while simply walking through the streets. However, Garrison carried on with his actions and kept publishing newspapers about the evils of slavery. As a result of his persistence, he was eventually hanged. However, thanks to his brave work, he helped people realize that slavery was like a crime against humanity, as African slaves were beat and could not do anything about it. In the end, the courage of people like Garrison helped pull the blacks from the chains of their masters, as they became free men and women, in title, with the passage of the 13th Amendment. They were made citizens and got to vote under other Amendments. But these rights were hurt by Southerners who worked to keep blacks under control. So they got freedom but not much more.

Another reform movement of the people occurred in the face of alcohol consumption. The temperance movement gained much momentum through the early 20th century, as people found alcohol an unnecessary

and terrible substance. This period was called Prohibition. Though the U.S. government passed the 18th Amendment, which banned any trade, sale, or consumption of alcohol, it proved ineffective since most people disregarded the law anyway. Along with that, the officials did not enforce the amendment strictly. This caused the failure of the movement and a repeal of the 18th Amendment by the 21st Amendment, which relegalized alcohol and made the drinking age requirement 21. To some extent, this movement helped raise awareness to alcohol usage. In a whole, it did not accomplish its prioritized job.

For some reform movements, the efforts of the people were not wasted. They fulfilled their duties and brought change to the country one way or the other. Other movements, however, were not quite as successful and made a smaller impact on society as a whole. Regardless, the reform movements within the United States helped forge the way to what the country is today.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task in little depth for the abolition movement and the temperance movement
- Is primarily descriptive (*abolition*: African slaves were brought to America and abused and tortured, while being forced to do plantation work; William Lloyd Garrison faced hostility but kept publishing newspapers about the evils of slavery; the courage of people like Garrison helped pull the blacks from the chains of their masters; they became free women and men in title with the passage of the 13th Amendment; hurt by Southerners who worked to keep blacks under control; *temperance*: proved ineffective since most people disregarded the law anyway; officials did not strictly enforce the amendment; this caused the failure of the movement and the repeal of the 18th amendment by the 21st amendment)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: crime against humanity; *temperance*: banned any trade, sale); includes inaccuracies (*abolition*: he was eventually hanged; *temperance*: banned consumption of alcohol; made the drinking age requirement 21)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response includes a few analytical statements. It discusses the historical circumstances that led to the abolition movement and the extent of its success. However, the response only addresses the extent to which the temperance movement achieved its goal.

During the period 1820 to 1933, people participated in major reform movements to bring about social, economic, and political change. The reforms had varying degrees of success. One movement that was a failure was the Temperance Movement. The laws passed during this movement were later overturned, and are not around today. A second movement, the Labor Movement, was a success. People were protesting about unfair hours, wages, and unhealthy working conditions. This movement made major changes in the work force that are still evident in today's world.

The Temperance Movement was brought about in the early twentieth century. The majority of its supporters was women. At this time, men usually stopped for a drink after work. Often times, the majority of his income was not coming home to take care of his family. Also domestic abuse was very common and it was attributed to the excessive consumption of alcohol. Women were upset, and decided to protest. The women went into saloons with hatchets to get rid of the bar. The government eventually stepped in and passed the Eighteenth amendment, Prohibition. The law stated that the consumption, purchasing, and selling of alcohol was illegal. This brought social change because money was now being brought home. The opening of speakeasies was common. This affected the economy because many bars went out of business. The economic change was not successful. As for political change, the government became involved in affairs, that was almost communistic. The political change was a failure. Prohibition was eventually outlawed due to the immense controversy it had caused.

The Labor Movement took place at this time, as well. People, both

men and women, were protesting against long hours, low wages, unfair working conditions, and for child labor laws. People in factories often were permanently injured, and were paid practically no money. The unhygienic conditions caused illness, and even fatal disease. Children were working for 12+ hours a day, and not attending school. They were uneducated, sick, and couldn't leave. The strikes, and protest lead to many reforms. An eight hour workday was set. There was a minimum wage, safe working conditions, and a minimum age for child workers. The government was involved to enforce the new laws set in place. This Movement was overall a huge success. The social success was workers had more leisure time. This lead to opening of cinemas, and other forms of entertainment. The economic change was also successful. People were receiving the money they deserved, and the standard of living rose. Political change was more government involvement to pass laws that were needed. Today we still see a minimum wage, limited hours, minimum working age, and healthy working conditions.

There were many reform movements during the period from 1820 to 1933. However, only a few were successful. The Temperance Movement was a very shortlived success. The laws passed were overturned and it was considered a failure. The Labor Movement was a huge success. This was the beginnings of successful, huge businesses. The laws are still in place today. Although, both acquired social, economic, and political change the degree of success varied.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the temperance movement and the labor movement
- Is primarily descriptive (*temperance*: often times the majority of a man's income was not coming home to take care of his family; domestic abuse was attributed to the excessive consumption of alcohol; the women went into saloons with hatchets to get rid of the bar; the government eventually stepped in and passed the 18th amendment; the opening of speakeasies was common; eventually outlawed due to the immense controversy it caused; *labor*: people in factories were often permanently injured and were paid practically no money; children were working for 12-plus hours a day and not attending school; today we still see a minimum wage, limited hours, a minimum working age, and healthy working conditions); includes weak and faulty analysis (*temperance*: this brought social change because money was now being brought home; the government became involved in affairs, that was almost communistic; *labor*: this led to opening of cinemas and other forms of entertainment; this was the beginning of successful, huge businesses)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details: (*temperance*: Prohibition; *labor*: unhygienic conditions; strikes and protests; eight-hour work day; more leisure time); includes an inaccuracy (*temperance*: the consumption of alcohol was illegal)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that call the temperance movement a failure and the labor movement a success

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates an understanding of the labor movement and a limited understanding of the temperance movement. Conclusions drawn related to the temperance movement are not well integrated or developed.

Throughout the course of history nothing has been accomplished without a fight. Oppression and torture can only last for a while before a voice is raised. In the late 1800's to the early 1900's two very prominent protests and fights took place. Women's' right and the prohibition of alcohol were at the top of social problems only to be fixed with a permanent solution of an amendment.

Women, the other half of mankind and often underestimated for being the weaker human. When times such as the progressive Era shook the United States women such as Jane Adams created Hull Houses' and fought for the problems many immigrants faced. The National Women's' Suffrage Association fought for the 19th Amendment of equal voting rights to take place. They saw that women from Western States were given the right to vote by their states' then why not all? By 1919, the 19th Amendment was added and called for the voting rights of women all over the United States.

Another disease like problem that poisoned the United States was with alcohol. The drunkards, and the violence that these men did to their families were countless. And so, women tired and sickened fought for the prohibition of alcohol. The 18th Amendment declared the production and distribution of alcohol to be illegal. Although unlike the 19th, the 18th Amendment was overturned later on. This was because of the highest levels of smuggling, and speakeasies that opened. Men like Al Capone started a business out of illegal liquor. So, with the 21st Amendment alcohol was now legal.

A country that will never fight for their rights are as bad as the oppressor's who do not realize the injustices they commit. A time for women to fight has now led to the equal facilities they enjoy today.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task for the woman's suffrage movement and the temperance movement
- Is primarily descriptive (*woman's suffrage*: they saw that if women from western states were given the right to vote by their states, then why not all; the 19th amendment was added and called for the voting rights of women all over the United States; *temperance*: the violence that drunkards did to their families was countless; the 18th amendment declared the production and distribution of alcohol illegal; highest levels of smuggling and speakeasies opened)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*woman's suffrage*: Progressive Era; National Woman Suffrage Association; *temperance*: Al Capone; 21st amendment; includes an inaccuracy (*woman's suffrage*: by 1919, the 19th amendment was added))
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and conclusion that state that change has never been accomplished without a fight

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The response demonstrates a basic understanding of the woman's suffrage movement and the temperance movement. Limited details and limited development weaken the response.

Anchor Paper – Thematic Essay—Level 1 – A

From 1820 to 1933 many individuals and groups participated in major reform movements. These movements include social, political and economic and they helped change American society. These movements were very successful.

During the 1920's prohibition affected everyone. The 18th amendment banned the sell and consumption of alcohol. Although some people sold bootleg alcohol they ran the risk of being put in jail. Even the police would turn a blind eye as long as they could get some alcohol.

The womens suffrage Movement was when the women wanted the right to vote. They held protests to help people recognize their cause. After many months of trying to gain the right to vote they finally achieved their goal.

During the 1920 and 30's many movements were organized to help America improve.

Anchor Level 1-A**The response:**

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for the Prohibition movement and the woman's suffrage movement
- Is descriptive (*Prohibition*: the 18th amendment banned the sale of alcohol; some people sold bootleg alcohol; even the police would turn a blind eye; *woman's suffrage*: they held protests to help people recognize their cause)
- Includes no additional relevant facts, examples, or details; includes inaccuracies (*Prohibition*: banned the consumption of alcohol; *woman's suffrage*: after many months of trying to gain the right to vote they finally achieved their goal)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and a concluding statement

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response demonstrates understanding of the task but only briefly addresses the extent to which the temperance movement was unsuccessful and the woman's suffrage movement was successful. The response lacks details and development.

From 1820 to 1933, groups and individuals joined together and participated in major reform movements to bring economic, political and social changes to American Society. Two examples are the abolition movement and the women's suffrage movement.

The abolition movement was a movement to end slavery. It was a historical movement to end the African slave trade and set slaves free. Before independence, Quakers, most black Christians and other religious groups argued that slavery was incompatible with Christ's teachings. Although the economic center of slavery was in the south, northerners also held slaves as did African Americans and Native Americans. Most of southerners opposed slavery.

The women's suffrage movement began in 1848, when the first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York. After this convention, women's suffrage reporters worked to educate the public about the validity of women's suffrage. This led to Congress passing a constitutional amendment.

These reform movements have done a major change in American Society. These groups have come together to make us a better country.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task for the abolition movement and the woman's suffrage movement
- Is descriptive (*abolition*: before independence, Quakers, most black Christians, and other religious groups argued that slavery was incompatible with Christ's teachings; although the economic center of slavery was in the South, Northerners also held slaves; *woman's suffrage*: movement began in 1848 with the first women's rights convention; this led to Congress passing a constitutional amendment)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details (*woman's suffrage*: Seneca Falls, New York); includes an inaccuracy (*abolition*: most of Southerners opposed slavery)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes a brief introduction and conclusion that restate the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. The response only develops the early origins of each movement.

The history of the United States, specifically from the years 1820-1933, are marked with a number of reform movements. Movements led by the people of this nation in order to achieve social, political, or economic change. These reform movements achieved their goals with varying degrees of success.

One of the most noteworthy of these reform movements is that of the movement for the abolition of slavery, the abolitionist movement. A defining part of the national spirit during the 19th century, division over the issue of slavery between the states helped to fuel the fire of America's great Civil War. Abolition had started as a reaction against the obvious disconnect between the new nation's belief in liberty and its holding Africans in slavery. The founders had taken steps to limit the future of slavery, banning it in the Northwest Territory and stopping the import of new slaves in the early 1800s. But any spread of slavery became an increasingly tense issue. This was true with Missouri and with the Mexican War. During these years abolitionists became more vocal, and wanted slavery ended now. Southerners depended on slavery and were offended by attacks on them as "evil slaveholders." Sympathy for the plight of African slaves was heightened by the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The book was a novel, fictional, but it went to great lengths fleshing out the tragedy of slave life. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" became a national bestseller, and helped to light the fire in people's hearts towards abolishing the "cruel institution" of American Slavery. Another event during this time period had a similar effect on national feelings towards slavery; John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. John Brown, a militant abolitionist, led a raid on a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry. A number of slave-owners were

captured by John Brown's party. Federal troops ended the insurrection. Brown was brought to trial and convicted. Spectators to Brown's trial were very moved by Brown's composed and impassioned defense of his actions. Brown was put to death, and is typically regarded as a martyr for the abolitionist movement, as his death brought on additional sympathy for the American slave. However, events of this nature regarding such a polarizing issue at the time for our country did create a great degree of national tension between the abolitionist and pro-slavery elements of America. This tension was brought to the front during the Civil War. While not a war initially fought over the issue of slavery, it was one of many issues that brought about great animosity between constituents of the Union and Confederacy. This culminated in President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, a document that freed all slaves in "States in rebellion"; The Confederacy. It was an effort by Lincoln to unite The Union under a common cause against the tyranny of slavery; an attempt to stir up the spirits of the people. With the ending of the Civil War, we also saw the passage of the 13th Amendment by Congress, the amendment to end slavery, and its ratification by the states. The same was true with the 14th and 15th amendments, whose gains for freedmen were short-lived. As is always the case with essentially any reform movement an apex of national sentiment for or against something prompted a response from the government. After federal troops were removed Reconstruction formally ended. Northerners were satisfied that slavery had been abolished and went on with their lives while former slaves once again faced the tyranny of southern racists.

Another reform movement was the consumer protection movement

during the Progressive Era, a movement for greater government intervention to protect consumer safety and eliminate corrupt business practices. Progressivism was unique in that it was energized by so many diverse individuals with so many different goals. But it was championed most effectively by a figure already in government, namely President Theodore Roosevelt. In the early 20th century, the time of his presidency being 1911-1919, Roosevelt created and got Congress to pass a great deal of legislation related to consumer protection. After he read Upton Sinclair's book, The Jungle, about the disgusting conditions in the meat packing plants, he pushed for a law to inspect meat. More notably, he also pushed for the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, which mandated food and pharmaceutical corporations include what was in their products on their packaging. It also restricted people looking to market fraudulent "patent medicine" that so plagued the time. These were medicines that proposed to be a "miracule cure" without actually doing anything for people's health. The critical thing was that bad food or bad drugs or polluted drinking water could harm or kill people from any level of society. A strong majority of Americans could support such reforms, and the president who pushed them through. The Food and Drug Administration is still one of the largest government agencies committed to consumer safety by testing all drugs proposed for the marketplace.

Between 1820 and 1933, many groups collaborated in order to seek political, social, and economic reform in American society. Some of these reform movements were more successful than others. Two well known reform movements were the woman's suffrage movement and the abolition movement, both concluding in success.

The woman's suffrage movement dates back into the late eighteenth century. Women were denied the right to vote and were seen as inferior to men. Women like Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were women who were in the fight for women's rights. In 1848 a meeting was held in Seneca Falls, New York to discuss the rights the women felt they deserved; this meeting consisted of women and male feminists. The Declaration of Sentiments of the Rights of Women was written, stating reasons on how the women were suppressed by men. They believed, if they are the ones who stay home and take care of the children, the faces of the future, they should be able to let their voices be heard in government. The fight went on for another 70 years when finally in 1920 as the Roaring Twenties was starting, the 19th Amendment was passed and added to the United States Constitution, granting women the right to vote. Although it took 72 years after the meeting in Seneca Falls to meet the goals of those who fought for woman's suffrage in 1848, the fight had succeeded with the 19th Amendment.

Ever since slavery replaced indentured servitude in the late seventeenth century, abolition of slavery had been a topic of discussion. Slaves were treated harshly by their slave owners in the South, and the people in the North were appalled by what they saw and read in works of literature such as Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – B

Uncle Tom's Cabin and William Lloyd Garrison's novel The Liberator. The North firmly opposed slavery as the tensions rose between the North and the South. Slaves were resorting to escaping, runaway through the underground Railroad. Escaped slaves like Harriet Tubman went back into the South many times to help other runaway slaves escape. Slaves such as Frederick Douglas made speeches about the cruelty and injustice of slavery. With the help of abolitionists, 16th President Abraham Lincoln, and the Radical Republican Party, the 13th Amendment was ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery in all United States territory after the Civil War ended, a war that was a Northern victory, as the North and South battled over the issue of slavery. Similar to the woman's suffrage movement, the abolition movement was a lengthy fight.

1820 to 1933 was a crucial time period in United States history. A period of mass reform movements whose results would change the course of America's future.

Between 1820 and 1933, many groups across American began to advocate for reforms. Reforms took place in all aspects of American life – social, political, economic, and so on. Two major reform movements were the abolition movement & the temperance movement. All reforms, including abolition & temperance, were successful to various degrees. The abolition movement, or the movement to end slavery, was one of the most successful reform movements of this time period, while temperance, or the movement to get rid of alcohol, was not very successful in the long run.

Slavery had grown to become an incredibly important part of the Southern economy because slave labor allowed plantations owners to have workers without paying them. As time went on, however, as the country grew, opposition to the expansion of slavery increased & the abolition movement really took hold. Members of the abolition movement generally advocated for one of two emancipation doctrines: the gradual emancipation of slaves, or the immediate emancipation of slaves. Gradual emancipation would allow little amounts of slaves to be freed at a time & often included financial compensation to slave owners. Immediate emancipation, on the other hand, was more radical & boldly argued that all slaves be freed at once with no compensation to their owners. William Lloyd Garrison was one of the most uncompromising advocates of immediate emancipation & shared his ideas in his newspaper "The Liberator." The strongest reason for people to begin to oppose slavery & join the abolition movement was morality. People began to see that treating people as property was, in fact, hypocritical & that it denied them of the inalienable, or God given, rights stated in the Declaration of Independence. Another aspect leading to the abolition movement

was first hand accounts from escaped slaves. Fugitive slaves such as Frederick Douglass shared the conditions he had endured during slavery, exposing its cruelties to the public. Harriet Beecher Stowe's best selling novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin, captured the nation's sympathy with its heart wrenching tale of the cruelty of plantation overseers toward powerless slaves. Abolition was a sectional battle that went on for many years & eventually led to the bloody Civil War. Eventually, however, abolitionists were victorious & slaves were declared free in the South by the Emancipation Proclamation and throughout the country by the 13th amendment which ended the practice of slavery. The freeing of the slaves supports that abolition was a very successful American reform movement. But in reality, though no longer owned, former slaves would face many years of hardship to gain true equality. The fight to be treated fairly and equally has had many ups and downs. It was not until the Civil Rights Movement led by Dr Martin Luther King, Jr. that segregation finally became illegal.

The temperance movement strived to eliminate alcohol from American society. Groups such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union saw that alcohol was leading to many social issues such as domestic violence, decreased productivity at work, poverty & many others. Early temperance advocates supported the signing of temperance pledges which were pledges made to God that the person signing it would abstain from alcohol. While this was often effective on a personal level, it did not convince society at large to abstain. As this failed as an overall solution, temperance became more strict & many of them advocated for complete elimination of alcohol from society rather than just limiting its use. In 1919 the 18th Amendment was

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – C

passed to enact Prohibition, which made the sale, transportation, & Production of Alcohol illegal in the United States. The Volstead Act was passed which included a definition of an "intoxicating beverage" as anything with more than .5% liquor. Seemingly, temperance advocates would be successful after the 18th Amendment; however, that was hardly the case. Prohibition was widely protested & greatly ignored. It led to an opportunity for organized crime & even greater corruption in law enforcement. Prohibition caused so many more social problems than it had fixed & was therefore repealed 13 years after being enacted. The repeal of prohibition in such a relatively short amount of time after it was enacted shows that temperance advocates were finally not successful.

The Mid 19th to mid 20th century was a time filled with reform movements. Some of these movements, such as the abolition movement, were extremely successful, while others, such as the temperance movement, were not successful in their ultimate goals.

During the period from 1820 to 1933, individuals and groups participated in major reform movements to bring social, political, and economic changes to American Society. These reform movements achieved varying degrees of success. Two examples of these reform movements are the women's suffrage movement and the temperance movement. Both of these movements brought degrees of difficulty to accomplish and they both had varying accomplishments.

The women's suffrage movement began in 1919 with the Seneca Falls Convention. This convention brought about the beginning of a movement for women that would last a long time. They would achieve many accomplishments. With the help of many women such as Susan B. Anthony and others, women would be given the right to vote with the 19th Amendment. However, this equality movement would take a new turn after achieving suffrage. The movement would begin seeking for economic gains as well.

The temperance movement began when people started complaining about people causing traffic due to being drunk from the parlors. This movement would bring up the 18th Amendment, which marked the start of Prohibition of alcohol. The Amendment was passed in 1918 and it prohibited the use of alcohol. This controversy was far from over. People were enraged and began starting crimes. Organized crime picked up dramatically in the 1920s and this was one reason why Prohibition would end in 1933. Another reason why is because of the Great Depression. Since the government needed money, the distilleries and parlors would open up again to generate cash flow. In 1933, Prohibition would end with the passage of the 21st Amendment. This would bring more cash flow to help with the Depression and it would

Thematic Essay—Practice Paper – D

also help drop organized crime rates.

The women's suffrage movement has ended, but women are still looking for other equality opportunities economically today. Women today want equal pay checks as well as job opportunities as compared to men. Women still have the right to vote so the movement was a success. However, the temperance movement was not. Today, drunk driving laws have been passed to help keep the safety of others at hand, but drinking alcohol is still legal as long as you are at the age of 21 or older. Alcohol brings in a lot of money to the economy and I do not see it being illegal to drink alcohol happening for a long time.

During the time period from 1820 to 1933, individuals and groups participated in many reform movements to bring about social, political and economic changes to society. These movements had many different impacts on American society. Some reform movements were successful and brought about other reform movements, ideas, or new laws, while others were unsuccessful and had no lasting impact on society. Two examples of reform movements are Prohibition and the Abolition Movement.

In the late 1900's and early 1920's, the sale and consumption of alcohol became a common topic that people had many different views on. Women in particular believed that alcohol contributed to the evils of society. Pieces were written on the negative effects of consuming alcohol, such as families being torn apart because of men's violent behavior and abuse after nights of drinking. These accusations played a large part in banning alcohol. During Prohibition, the Eighteenth Amendment was passed which made the sale and manufacture of alcohol illegal. However, these efforts to rid society of this "evil" were unsuccessful. The Eighteenth Amendment led to ending the legal sale of alcohol. Men began to have secret meetings or "speakeasies" in which they bought illegal liquor and drank together. This became such a common thing that the amendment banning alcohol was overturned through another amendment. Prohibition was a brief time in history that has had no lasting impact.

One major movement in history was the Abolition Movement. This took place in the time period before the Civil War. Many people began to question slavery. Slaves themselves started to try and work for freedom. One example of a slave who wanted freedom was Harriet

Tubman. She organized the underground railroad, which helped slaves escape North toward free territory. Harriet Tubman helped numerous slaves escape the cruel conditions of the South. William Lloyd Garrison started printing *The Liberator*, calling for an immediate end to slavery and warning that slaves would eventually revolt if not freed. This happened soon after Nat Turner was a slave who taught himself to read the bible and believed he had received a sign from God to help free his people. Nat Turner organized a revolt against slavery. Although he and many others were killed during this protest, it did not hinder the movement for change. Other leaders such as Frederick Douglas, Sojourner Truth, Dred Scott and Harriet Beecher Stowe continued to speak out and make strides towards abolishing slavery. Harriet Beecher Stowe had a huge impact on this movement. When she published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a story about a slave, people, especially northerners were horrified. The book exposed the harsh truth and injustices that came with being a slave. All of these efforts made by abolition leaders helped work towards freedom for African Americans. While they were not immediately freed, the Abolition Movement fueled events that led to the Civil War. Even after the Civil War, when slavery was outlawed, African Americans and civil rights activists continued to strive for equal rights all the way until the 1950's, when *Brown v. Board of Ed* over turned *Plessy v. Ferguson* as far as public schools, and the Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964. It was a long fight for justice, but the Abolition Movement has definitely had a positive impact on American Society.

Throughout history there have been many movements for political and social reform. Some have been more successful than others.

However one thing is clear; when a group knows what they are fighting for and has a clear view of what they want to change, they can start a revolution that has the potential to change American culture and society for the better.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the abolition movement more thoroughly than the consumer protection movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*abolition*: division over the issue of slavery between states helped to fuel the fire of America’s Civil War; abolition had started as a reaction against the obvious disconnect between the new nation’s belief in liberty and its holding Africans in slavery; but any spread of slavery became an increasingly tense issue; Southerners depended on slavery and were offended by attacks on them as “evil slaveholders”; sympathy for the plight of African slaves was heightened by the novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*; Brown was put to death and is typically regarded as a martyr; while not a war initially fought over the issue of slavery, it was one of many issues that brought out animosity between constituents of the Union and Confederacy; this culminated in President Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, a document that freed all slaves in “states in rebellion”; Northerners were satisfied that slavery had been abolished and went on with their lives while former slaves once again faced the tyranny of Southern racists; *consumer protection*: movement for greater government intervention to protect consumer safety and eliminate corrupt business practices; energized by so many diverse individuals with so many different goals; championed most effectively by a figure in government, namely President Theodore Roosevelt; Roosevelt created and got Congress to pass a great deal of legislation; after he read Upton Sinclair’s book, *The Jungle*, about disgusting conditions in the meatpacking plants, he pushed for a law to inspect meat; Pure Food and Drug Act mandated food and pharmaceutical corporations include what was in their products on their packaging; critical thing was that bad food or bad drugs or polluted drinking water could harm or kill people from any level of society; the Food and Drug Administration is still one of the largest government agencies committed to consumer safety)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: banning slavery in the Northwest Territory; Harriet Beecher Stowe; national best seller; 13th amendment; federal troops; Reconstruction formally ended; *consumer protection*: Progressive Era; fraudulent “patent medicine”; “miracle cure”); includes a minor inaccuracy (*consumer protection*: the time of his presidency being 1911–1919)
- Demonstrates a logical plan of organization; includes a brief introduction that restates the theme and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The abolition movement is discussed with ample analysis and detail, but the consumer protection movement could be strengthened by additional details and discussion.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth for the woman’s suffrage movement and the abolition movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*woman’s suffrage*: in 1848, a meeting was held in Seneca Falls, New York, to discuss the rights that women felt they deserved; the Declaration of Sentiments of the Rights of Women was written, stating reasons on how the women were suppressed by men; they believed if they are the ones who stay home and take care of the children, the faces of the future, they should be able to let their voices be heard in government; the 19th amendment granted women the right to vote; *abolition*: people in the North were appalled by what they saw and read in works of literature such as Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*; Harriet Tubman went back into the South many times to help other runaway slaves escape; Frederick Douglass made speeches about the cruelty and injustice of slavery; the 13th amendment was ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery in all United States territory after the Civil War ended)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*woman’s suffrage*: seen as inferior; Lucretia Mott; Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Susan B. Anthony; 1920; Roaring Twenties; it took 72 years; *abolition*: replaced indentured servitude; Underground Railroad; 16th President Abraham Lincoln; Radical Republican party); includes an inaccuracy (*abolition*: novel, *The Liberator*)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response includes an informative description of the historical circumstances that led to each reform movement but does not fully explore the extent to which each movement achieved its goals. Analysis is limited.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task but does so somewhat unevenly by discussing the abolition movement more thoroughly than the temperance movement
- Is both descriptive and analytical (*abolition*: as the country grew, opposition to the expansion of slavery increased and the abolition movement took hold; immediate emancipation was more radical and argued that all slaves be freed at once with no compensation; people began to see that treating people as property was hypocritical and that it denied them of the unalienable, God-given rights stated in the Declaration of Independence; sectional battle eventually led to the bloody Civil War; the 13th amendment ended the practice of slavery; though no longer owned, former slaves would face many years of hardship to gain true equality; *temperance*: groups such as the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union saw that alcohol was leading to many social issues, such as domestic violence, decreased productivity at work, and poverty; while this was often effective on a personal level, it did not convince society at large to abstain; seemingly, temperance advocates would be successful after the 18th amendment, but that was hardly the case; led to an opportunity for organized crime and even greater corruption in law enforcement; Prohibition caused so many more social problems than it had fixed and was repealed 13 years after being enacted)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (*abolition*: gradual emancipation; William Lloyd Garrison; *The Liberator*; Frederick Douglass; Harriet Beecher Stowe’s best-selling novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*; civil rights movement; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; *temperance*: temperance pledges; sale, transportation and production of alcohol illegal; Volstead Act; intoxicating beverage; .5 percent liquor)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. The response shows a good understanding of the abolition movement, highlighting key details and providing good analytic statements. An understanding of the temperance movement is shown; however, a more fully developed discussion would have enhanced this response.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 2

The response:

- Develops some aspects of the task in little depth for the woman's suffrage movement and the temperance movement
- Is primarily descriptive (*woman's suffrage*: convention brought about the beginning of a movement for women that would last a long time; women would be given the right to vote with the 19th amendment; women are still looking for other economic equality opportunities; *temperance*: movement would bring up the 18th amendment, which marked the start of Prohibition; organized crime picked up dramatically in the 1920s; the distilleries and parlors would open up again to generate cash flow; in 1933, Prohibition would end with the passage of the 21st amendment)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (*woman's suffrage*: Seneca Falls Convention; Susan B. Anthony; equal paychecks; job opportunities; *temperance*: Great Depression; 21 or older; drunk-driving laws); includes inaccuracies (*woman's suffrage*: the woman's suffrage movement began in 1919; *temperance*: the temperance movement began when people started complaining about people causing traffic due to being drunk from the parlors; 18th amendment prohibited the use of alcohol)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that generally restates the theme and concludes with information about the status of the reform movements today

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. The discussion includes a few analytic statements and details that show an understanding of the woman's suffrage movement and the extent to which the temperance movement was not successful. The discussion of the temperance movement includes no relevant historical circumstances.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops all aspects of the task in little depth for the Prohibition movement and in some depth for the abolition movement
- Is more descriptive than analytical (*Prohibition*: women in particular believed that alcohol contributed to the evils of society; pieces were written on the negative effects of consuming alcohol such as families being torn apart because of men’s violent behavior and abuse; 18th amendment made the sale and manufacture of alcohol illegal; efforts to rid society of this “evil” were unsuccessful; *abolition*: Harriet Tubman helped numerous slaves escape the cruel conditions of the South; when Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, people, especially Northerners, were horrified; fueled events that led to the Civil War; civil rights activists continued to strive for equal rights; *Brown v. Board of Education* overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* as far as public schools)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (*Prohibition*: speakeasies; illegal liquor; *abolition*: William Lloyd Garrison; Nat Turner; revolt against slavery; Frederick Douglass; Sojourner Truth; 1950s; Civil Rights Act; long fight for justice)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that states a group that fights for change can start a revolution

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. The response demonstrates a general knowledge of the Prohibition movement and a more complete understanding of the abolition movement. Although a few well-placed analytic statements strengthen the response, the reliance on generalizations that lack development weakens it.

United States History and Government Specifications June 2016

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

	Theme	STANDARDS
Thematic Essay	Reform Movements; Civic Values; Citizenship; Places and Regions; Environment; Economic Systems	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; Foreign Policy; Places and Regions	Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; World 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 2016 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.