

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Tuesday, June 16, 2009 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

RATING GUIDE FOR PART III A AND PART III B (DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION)

VOLUME
2 OF **2**
DBQ

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 <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link "Examination Scoring Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and at least one more time before the final scores for the examination are recorded.

Contents of the Rating Guide

For **Part III A** Scaffold (open-ended) questions:

- A question-specific rubric

For **Part III B** (DBQ) 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 papers for this examination. More detailed directions for the organization of the rating process and procedures for rating the examination are included in the *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Global History and Geography and United States History and Government*.

Rating the Essay Question

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

Introduction to the task—

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

Introduction to the rubric and anchor papers—

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

Practice scoring individually—

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

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

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

Rating the Scaffold (open-ended) Questions

- (1) Follow a similar procedure for training raters.
- (2) The scaffold questions need only be scored by one rater.
- (3) The scores for each scaffold question may be recorded in the student's examination booklet.

The scoring coordinator will be responsible for organizing the movement of papers, calculating a final score for each student's essay, recording that score on the student's Part I answer sheet, and determining the student's final examination score. The conversion chart for this examination is located at <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and must be used for determining the final examination score.

United States History and Government
Part A Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question—June 2009

Document 1a

Selected Statistics Related to Industrialization

| | Value of Manufactured Products | Employed in Manufacturing | |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Number of Males | Number of Females |
| 1860 | \$1.9 billion | 1.03 million | 270,357 |
| 1870 | \$4.2 billion | 1.61 million | 323,506 |
| 1880 | \$5.3 billion | 2.01 million | 529,983 |
| 1890 | \$9.3 billion | 2.86 million | 503,089 |
| 1900 | \$12.9 billion | 4.08 million | 1.03 million |
| 1910 | \$20.8 billion | 8.84 million | 1.82 million |

Source: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Ann Arbor, MI, and U.S. Census Bureau

Document 1b

United States Immigration 1861–1910

| Decade | Total |
|-----------|------------|
| 1861–1870 | 2,314,824 |
| 1871–1880 | 2,812,191 |
| 1881–1890 | 5,246,613 |
| 1891–1900 | 3,687,564* |
| 1901–1910 | 8,795,386 |

*Decline in numbers of immigrants due in part to the Depression of 1893.

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1998*, U.S. Government Printing Office

1 Based on these charts, state *two* trends related to industrialization between 1861 and 1910.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* trend related to industrialization between 1861 and 1910 that is shown in the charts

Examples: value of manufactured goods rose from \$1.9 billion to \$20.7 billion/value of manufactured products increased; employment of both men and women in manufacturing generally increased during this period; immigrants continued to come to the United States in large numbers

Note: To receive maximum credit, *two different* trends related to industrialization between 1861 and 1910 must be stated. For example, *the value of manufactured goods rose from \$1.9 billion to \$20.7 billion and the value of manufactured products increased* are the same trend expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: value of manufacturing decreased; the value of manufactured products increased as the number of women employed in manufacturing decreased in the time period; there was a depression in 1893
- Vague response
Examples: men were employed in manufacturing jobs; immigrants came to the United States; manufactured products had value; things changed for the better
- No response

Document 2a

Urbanization, Railroad Mileage, and Industrialization of the United States, 1860–1900

| | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|---|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Urban Population (millions) | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.1 | 22.1 | 30.2 |
| % Urban Population | 20% | 25% | 28% | 35% | 40% |
| Number of Cities with Population of 10,000+ | 93 | 168 | 223 | 363 | 440 |
| Railroad Mileage (thousands) | 30.6 | 52.9 | 93.3 | 166.7 | 206.6 |
| Meat Packing Output (\$ millions) | not available | 62.1 | 303.6 | 564.7 | 790.3 |

Source: Gary Fields, "Communications, Innovations, and Networks: The National Beef Network of G. F. Swift" (adapted)

Document 2b

Union Membership, 1870–1920

| Year | Number of workers, age 10 and over (excluding agricultural workers) | Average annual union membership | Union membership as a percentage of the total number of workers outside agriculture |
|------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1870 | 6,075,000 | 300,000* | 4.9% |
| 1880 | 8,807,000 | 200,000* | 2.3% |
| 1890 | 13,380,000 | 372,000* | 2.7% |
| 1900 | 18,161,000 | 868,000 | 4.8% |
| 1910 | 25,779,000 | 2,140,000 | 8.3% |
| 1920 | 30,985,000 | 5,048,000 | 16.3% |

* Figures for 1870, 1880, and 1890 are estimates.

Source: Irving Bartlett et al., *A New History of the United States*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975 (adapted)

2 Based on these charts, state *two* effects of industrialization on the United States after the Civil War.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* effect of industrialization on the United States after the Civil War as shown in the charts
Examples: railroad mileage increased; America's meat packing output increased; union membership increased in the early 20th century; number of cities with population of 10,000 or more grew; percentage of urban population increased; urban population increased

Note: To receive maximum credit, *two different* effects of industrialization on the United States after the Civil War must be stated. For example, *railroad mileage increased by 176,000 miles* and *railroad mileage grew during the time period* are the same effect expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: industrialization had no effect on the growth of cities during the time period; more agricultural workers joined unions; union membership increased each decade/every 10 years; percentage of people living in urban areas decreased
- Vague response
Examples: it increased; things got better; membership decreased
- No response

Document 3

The resolutions below were proposed at the Populist [People's] Party National Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That we condemn the fallacy [myth] of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper [poor] and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor [day laborers], and demand the further restriction of undesirable emigration.

5. *Resolved*, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on Government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

9. *Resolved*, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Source: People's Party National Platform, July 4, 1892

3 Based on this document, identify *one* reform proposed at the Populist Party Convention related to industrialization.

Score of 1:

- Identifies a reform proposed at the Populist Party Convention related to industrialization as stated in the document

Examples: further restriction of undesirable emigration; shortened working hours; rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour day on government work; adding a penalty clause to the eight-hour law on government work; denying any subsidy/national aid to any private corporations; strengthening of laws against contract labor

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: increase the numbers of immigrants allowed to enter the United States; providing aid to private corporations; abolishing labor unions
- Vague response
Examples: condemning the myth; opening ports; sympathize with workingmen
- No response

Document 4

The excerpts below are from an Illinois state law passed in 1893.

| |
|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">FATORIES AND WORKSHOPS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">— —</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INSPECTION</p> <p>§ 1. Manufacture of certain articles of clothing prohibited in apartments, tenement houses and living rooms, except by families living therein. Every such work shop shall be kept clean, free from vermin [rodents], infectious or contagious matter and to that end shall be subject to inspection as provided in this act. Such work shops shall be reported to the board of health.</p> <p>§ 2. If upon inspection such work shops shall be found unhealthy or infectious such orders shall be given and action taken as the public health shall require.</p> <p>§ 4. Children under 14 years of age prohibited from being employed in any manufacturing establishment, factory or work shop in the state. Register of children under 16 years shall be kept. The employment of children between ages of 14 and 16 years prohibited unless an affidavit [legal document] by the parent or guardian shall first be filed in which shall be stated the age date and place of birth. Certificates of physical health may be demanded by the inspectors.</p> <p>§ 5. No Female shall be employed in any factory or workshop more than eight hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any one week.</p> |
|---|

Source: "Factories and Workshops," *Laws of the State of Illinois, Passed by the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly, 1893*

4 Based on these excerpts, identify *two* ways this 1893 Illinois state law addressed problems caused by industrialization.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* way this 1893 Illinois state law addressed problems caused by industrialization
Examples: certain articles of clothing could not be manufactured in apartments/tenement houses/living rooms except by the families residing there; workshops would be inspected for cleanliness; children under 14 were not allowed to work in any manufacturing establishment/factory/workshop in Illinois; children between 14 and 16 could only work if a legal document from parents/guardians had been filed; women were not allowed to work more than 8 hours a day/forty-eight hours in any one week in any factory/workshop

Note: To receive maximum credit, *two different* ways the 1893 Illinois state law addressed problems caused by industrialization must be stated. For example, *workshops would be inspected for infectious matter* and *inspectors would check workshops for contagious matter* are the same method of addressing a problem expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: women could not be employed in factories; families could not manufacture clothing; inspectors had no power to take action to protect public health; children under age 14 could work with permission of their parents in Illinois
- Vague response
Examples: articles were prohibited; public health was required; there were no females working
- No response

Document 5

Hamlin Garland visited Homestead, Pennsylvania, and the Carnegie steel mills to write this article for *McClure's Magazine*.

. . .The streets of the town were horrible; the buildings were poor; the sidewalks were sunken, swaying, and full of holes, and the crossings were sharp-edged stones set like rocks in a river bed. Everywhere the yellow mud of the street lay kneaded into a sticky mass, through which groups of pale, lean men slouched in faded garments, grimy with the soot and grease of the mills.

This town was as squalid [dirty] and unlovely as could well be imagined, and the people were mainly of the discouraged and sullen type to be found everywhere where labor passes into the brutalizing stage of severity. It had the disorganized and incoherent effects of a town which has feeble public spirit. Big industries at differing eras have produced squads [groups] of squalid tenement-houses far from the central portion of the town, each plant bringing its gangs of foreign laborers in raw masses to camp down like an army around its shops.

Such towns are sown thickly over the hill-lands of Pennsylvania, but this was my first descent into one of them. They are American only in the sense in which they represent the American idea of business. . . .

Source: Hamlin Garland, "Homestead and Its Perilous Trades—Impressions of a Visit," *McClure's Magazine*, June, 1894

5 Based on Hamlin Garland's observations, what is *one* impact of industrialization on Homestead, Pennsylvania?

Score of 1:

- States an impact of industrialization on Homestead, Pennsylvania based on Hamlin Garland's observations

Examples: it turned the mud of the street into a sticky mass; gangs of foreign workers/laborers camped around the shops; some of the people became discouraged/sullen; it produced groups of squalid tenement houses; turned Homestead workers into pale/lean/grimy men; industrialization severely brutalized labor; horrible streets/sidewalks full of holes; it gave the town a feeble public spirit; it turned steel towns into horrible places; it was squalid/dirty

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the town was cleaner; public spirit increased; workers were happier
- Vague response
Examples: towns were sown thickly; they represented the American ideal; things were bad
- No response

Document 6a

Clara Lemlich, a labor union leader, sparked the 1909 walkout of shirtwaist [blouse] makers with her call for a strike.

First let me tell you something about the way we work and what we are paid. There are two kinds of work—regular, that is salary work, and piecework. The regular work pays about \$6 a week and the girls have to be at their machines at 7 o' clock in the morning and they stay at them until 8 o' clock at night, with just one-half hour for lunch in that time.

The shops. Well, there is just one row of machines that the daylight ever gets to—that is the front row, nearest the window. The girls at all the other rows of machines back in the shops have to work by gaslight, by day as well as by night. Oh, yes, the shops keep the work going at night, too. . . .

Source: Clara Lemlich, "Life in the Shop," *New York Evening Journal*, November 28, 1909

Document 6b



Source: Bain News Service, New York, February, 1910, Library of Congress

6 Based on these documents, state *two* ways industrialization affected workers.

Score of 2 or 1:

- Award 1 credit (up to a maximum of 2 credits) for each *different* way industrialization affected workers based on these documents

Examples: women worked for low wages; women worked long hours; many women had to work by gaslight by day as well as by night; poor pay/working conditions led women tailors to picket/go on strike

Note: To receive maximum credit, *two different* ways industrialization affected workers must be stated. For example, *girls worked for long hours* and *girls started at 7:00 in the morning and stayed until 8:00 at night* are the same way expressed in different words. In this and similar cases, award only *one* credit for this question.

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: women refused to join unions; piecework paid \$6 a week; working women had more free time; women were not paid
- Vague response
Examples: it was bad; lunch was half an hour long; hats were in style; picket and strike
- No response

Document 7a

**THE TRUST GIANT'S POINT OF VIEW,
"What a Funny Little Government"**



Source: Horace Taylor, *The Verdict*, January 22, 1900 (adapted)

7a What is the cartoonist's point of view concerning the relationship between government and industrialists such as John D. Rockefeller?

Score of 1:

- States the cartoonist's point of view concerning the relationship between government and industrialists such as John D. Rockefeller
Examples: industrialists/trusts were more powerful than the government; big businessmen thought they had more power than the government; some industrialists/trust giants had little respect/regard for the government; Rockefeller enjoys toying with the government

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the government was more powerful than the trust giant; Rockefeller was trying to make the government happy; the government helped Rockefeller set up oil refineries in the capitol; the government was funny
- Vague response
Examples: it was more powerful; there was a verdict
- No response

Document 7b



Source: Clifford K. Berryman, *Washington Evening Star*, October 11, 1907
(adapted)

7b According to the cartoonist, what was President Theodore Roosevelt's policy toward trusts?

Score of 1:

- States President Theodore Roosevelt's policy toward trusts as expressed by the cartoonist
Examples: Roosevelt believed that bad trusts should be regulated by the government; he believed that the President should take an active role in determining which trusts should be allowed to operate/which trusts should be eliminated; good trusts should be restrained/bad trusts should be broken up

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: Roosevelt believed that all trusts should be broken up; he was known for his interest in hunting wild animals; he believed that the government should not be involved in business issues
- Vague response
Examples: Roosevelt hunted; the White House kept bears; conservation was important
- No response

Document 8

Although they sometimes used controversial methods to accumulate wealth, many industrialists, such as Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and J. P. Morgan, also gave away millions of dollars. This excerpt describes some of the charitable work of Andrew Carnegie.

. . . But despite his wealth-getting, his wage-cutting, and his responsibility for a bloody labor dispute at his Homestead plant in 1892, Carnegie had not forgotten his heritage of concern for social justice. In his 1889 article "Wealth," he gloried in the cheap steel his leadership had given the American consumer but also proclaimed the moral duty of all possessors of great wealth to plow back their money into philanthropy [charity] with the same judgment, zeal, and leadership they had devoted to getting rich. And he lived up to that precept [principle], paying for thousands of library buildings, setting up trusts and foundations, endowing universities, building Carnegie Hall in New York and the Peace Palace at The Hague, and much more. He once wrote that the man who dies rich dies disgraced. He had some sins to answer for, and it took him a while, but in 1919 at eighty-three Andrew Carnegie died in a state of grace by his own agnostic [non-religious] definition. . . .

Source: Foner and Garraty, eds., "Andrew Carnegie," *The Reader's Companion to American History*, Houghton Mifflin, 1991

8 According to this document, how did Andrew Carnegie show his concern for social justice?

Score of 1:

- States a way in which Andrew Carnegie showed his concern for social justice according to this document
Examples: he gave money to charity; he paid for thousands of libraries; he set up charitable foundations/endowed universities; he built Carnegie Hall in New York City/the Peace Palace at The Hague; he contributed to philanthropic causes

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: he increased wages at the Homestead plant; he was responsible for a bloody labor dispute; he became one of the richest men in America; he provided cheap steel to American consumers; he was sinful; he was an agnostic
- Vague response
Examples: he died in a state of grace; he wrote an article; he spent his money; he gave
- No response

Document 9

. . . The significance of the American entry into the conflict [World War I] was not at all a military one, at least for twelve to fifteen months after April 1917, since its army was even less prepared for modern campaigning than any of the European forces had been in 1914. But its productive strength, boosted by the billions of dollars of Allied war orders, was unequalled. Its total industrial potential and its share of world manufacturing output was two and a half times that of Germany's now overstrained economy. It could launch merchant ships in their hundreds, a vital requirement in a year when the U-boats were sinking over 500,000 tons a month of British and Allied vessels. It could build destroyers in the astonishing time of three months. It produced half of the world's food exports, which could now be sent to France and Italy as well as to its traditional British market.

In terms of economic power, therefore, the entry of the United States into the war quite transformed the balances, and more than compensated for the collapse of Russia at this same time. . . . the productive resources now arranged against the Central Powers were enormous. . . .

Source: Paul Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, Random House, 1987

9 According to Paul Kennedy, what was *one* effect of United States industrialization on World War I?

Score of 1:

- States an effect of United States industrialization on World War I according to Paul Kennedy
Examples: the United States launched hundreds of merchant ships; the United States built destroyers in three months; the United States produced half of the world's food exports and sent them to the Allies; provided the industrial strength needed to defeat Germany; the United States built ships to make up for the loss of Allied vessels sunk by German U-boats; the United States filled billions of dollars of Allied war orders; United States industrial production more than made up for the collapse of Russia; United States industrial capacity tilted the balance of power toward the Allies/against the Central Powers

Score of 0:

- Incorrect response
Examples: the United States army in 1917 was prepared for war; Germany had greater industrial output than the United States; the United States was able to help the Central Powers win the war; the United States aided in the collapse of Russia
- Vague response
Examples: the United States had industrial potential; ships were sunk; Germany's economy was overstrained; it helped the war
- No response

United States History and Government
Content-Specific Rubric
Document-Based Question
June 2009

Historical Context: Between the Civil War and the end of World War I, industrialization played an ever-increasing role in the economic, social, and political development of the United States.

Task: Discuss the economic, social, *and/or* political effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War (1861–1865) and the end of World War I (1918)

Scoring Notes:

1. The response should discuss *at least two* economic, social, *and/or* political effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I. However, to incorporate the minimum number of documents, most responses will discuss more than two effects of industrialization.
2. Any combination of economic, social, or political effects of industrialization may be used to address the task.
3. The classification of effects of industrialization as economic, social, or political does not need to be specifically identified as long as the identification is implied in the discussion.
4. Details about industrialization before the Civil War and after the end of World War I may be used to support the discussion of the effects of industrialization on the United States between 1861 and 1918.
5. Discussion of the effects of industrialization on the United States need not cover the entire period between the Civil War and the end of World War I.
6. In some cases, the same examples may be used to address different types of effects, e.g., Progressive legislation can be used to address both the social and the economic impact of industrialization.
7. The response may discuss effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I from differing perspectives as long as the position taken is supported by accurate historical facts and examples.
8. For the purposes of meeting the criteria of using *at least five* documents in the response, documents 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 6a, 6b, 7a, and 7b may be considered as separate documents *if* the response uses specific separate facts from each document.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing the economic, social, and/or political effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War (1861–1865) and the end of World War I (1918)
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., connects migration to cities by southern and eastern European immigrants looking for factory jobs to the problems created by overcrowded and substandard housing to the social activism of Lillian Wald and Jane Addams and the subsequent passage of local and state Progressive legislation improving living conditions; connects government laissez-faire policies that led to the domination of the market by horizontal and vertical integration to the trustbusting work of Theodore Roosevelt in the Northern Securities case, leading to a stricter enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* documents (see Key Ideas Chart)
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information related to the effects of industrialization (see Outside Information Chart)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details, e.g., immigration; sanitation; police and fire protection; tenements; public health; dumbbell apartments; Tenement Act; settlement houses; Progressive reformers; Hull House; Social Darwinism; Andrew Carnegie; John D. Rockefeller; J. P. Morgan; Vanderbilt; “good” trusts; Standard Oil; Clayton Antitrust Act; President Theodore Roosevelt
- 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 the task by discussing the economic, social, and/or political effects of industrialization but may do so somewhat unevenly by discussing some effects more thoroughly than other effects
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates* information), e.g., discusses migration to cities by immigrants looking for jobs and the shortage of housing and poor living conditions that led to Progressive demands and resulted in the passage of reform legislation; discusses the government’s laissez-faire policies that led to the formation of business combinations and the need for government regulation and the passage of the Sherman Antitrust and Clayton Antitrust Acts
- Incorporates relevant information from *at least five* documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information
- 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 the task with little depth by discussing the effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze, and/or evaluate information)
- Incorporates some relevant information from some of the documents
- Incorporates limited relevant outside 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

Score of 2:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing some effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis
- Incorporates limited relevant information from the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant information copied from the documents
- Presents little or no relevant outside information
- 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 the task by mentioning some effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis
- Makes vague, unclear references to the documents *or* consists primarily of relevant and irrelevant information copied from the documents
- Presents no relevant outside information
- 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 historical context and/or task as copied from the test booklet; *OR* includes only entire documents 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.

Economic Effects of Industrialization

| Key Ideas from the Documents | Relevant Outside Information (This list is not all-inclusive.) |
|--|---|
| <p>Doc 1—Increase in number of males and females employed in manufacturing Increase in value of manufactured products Steady supply of immigrant labor</p> <p>Doc 2—Increase in railroad mileage Increase in meatpacking output General increase in average annual union membership Increase in employment of workers, age 10 and over</p> <p>Doc 3—Increased restriction of undesirable emigration Rigid enforcement of eight-hour law on government work Opposition to subsidies or national aid to corporations</p> <p>Doc 4—Prohibition of employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years without an affidavit Employment of females for no more than eight hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any week</p> <p>Doc 5—Importation of foreign laborers</p> <p>Doc 6—Long hours of work and low wages for women</p> <p>Doc 7—Elimination of bad trusts and restraint of good trusts by President Theodore Roosevelt</p> <p>Doc 8—Labor disputes (Homestead Plant) because of wage-cutting Benefits for society as a result of Carnegie’s leadership (cheap steel, philanthropy)</p> <p>Doc 9—United States contribution of productive resources to the Allies during World War I (ships, food exports)</p> | <p>Job opportunities with assembly-line production, new technology, expansion of businesses, and investments in new businesses</p> <p>Workers less self-sufficient and more dependent on wages</p> <p>Strikes as a result of high rents and prices in company towns (Homestead, Pullman)</p> <p>Railroad development as a result of government subsidies and land grants</p> <p>New markets and easier movement of raw materials as a result of railroads</p> <p>Stimulation of mining, agriculture, and growth of the West as a result of railroads</p> <p>Organization of workers as a result of poor working conditions (Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor)</p> <p>Use of Social Darwinism to justify monopolistic practices and accumulation of wealth</p> <p>Support of graduated income tax by Populists and Progressives</p> <p>Development of large-scale business combinations (vertical integration, horizontal integration)</p> <p>Increased demand for raw materials and new markets leading to growth of imperialism in the 1890s</p> <p>Overall higher standard of living as result of job opportunities and more consumer goods</p> <p>Different interpretations of industrial leadership (“robber barons” versus “captains of industry”)</p> <p>Role of muckrakers (Ida Tarbell, Upton Sinclair)</p> |

Social Effects of Industrialization

| Key Ideas from the Documents | Relevant Outside Information (This list is not all-inclusive.) |
|---|---|
| <p>Doc 1—Influx of millions of immigrants Increase in number of females employed in manufacturing</p> <p>Doc 2—Increase of urban population Increase in percentage of population living in urban areas</p> <p>Doc 3—Demand for further restriction of undesirable emigration Demand of organized workers for shorter work hours Demand for enforcement of eight-hour day on government work</p> <p>Doc 4—Passage of public health regulations, child labor laws, maximum work hours for women by Illinois legislature</p> <p>Doc 5—Poor conditions in towns Discouraged, sullen people Squalid tenement housing</p> <p>Doc 6—Protests by women of poor working conditions (strikes, pickets)</p> <p>Doc 8— Philanthropic activities of Carnegie (building libraries, endowing universities, setting up trusts and foundations, building Carnegie Hall and the Peace Palace) Philanthropic activities of Rockefeller and Morgan</p> | <p>Decline of rural population as farmers migrated to cities for jobs Assimilation difficult for “new immigrants” settling in cities (southern and eastern Europeans) Development of problems because of urban growth (sanitation, crime, pollution) Social reform activism as a result of poor living and working conditions (Progressivism, Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Florence Kelley, Jacob Riis) Passage of legislation restricting immigration as a result of nativist concerns (economic conditions, cultural differences, high birth rates) Urban issues addressed by Progressive reformers (slumlords, child labor, sweatshops, juvenile delinquency) Increased participation of women in labor union activism as result of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire Benefits to society from philanthropic activities of businessmen (hospitals, medical research, museums) Higher standard of living as a result of more job opportunities and more consumer goods</p> |

Political Effects of Industrialization

| Key Ideas from the Documents | Relevant Outside Information (This list is not all-inclusive.) |
|--|---|
| <p>Doc 2—Increase in number of cities with more than 10,000 people Increase of urban population</p> <p>Doc 3—Organization of Populist Party Demand for rigid enforcement of eight-hour law on government work Demand for addition of penalty clause to eight-hour law</p> <p>Doc 5—Disorganization of towns with little public spirit</p> <p>Doc 4—Passage of state laws limiting child labor, limiting hours of female employees, promoting public health, improving tenement workshop conditions (Illinois)</p> <p>Doc 7—Influence of trusts on government (Rockefeller) Involvement of President Theodore Roosevelt in trust regulation</p> <p>Doc 9—Change in balance of power during World War I with productive resources of the United States</p> | <p>Organization of groups to protest railroad and trust abuses (Grange, Farmer’s Alliances)</p> <p>Regulation of railroads by state and federal governments (Granger laws, Interstate Commerce Act)</p> <p>Organization of a third party to address farmer complaints (tariffs, railroad rates, graduated income tax, monetary policy, high interest rates, concentrated wealth)</p> <p>Benefits to industrialists from selection of United States senators by state legislators (Millionaires Club)</p> <p>Progressive goals to return control of the government to the people (initiative, referendum, direct election of senators, direct primaries)</p> <p>Challenges for city governments from urban growth (sanitation, crime, pollution, fire protection)</p> <p>Exploitation of immigrant voters by urban political leaders (Boss Tweed)</p> <p>Government support for imperialism in the 1890s as a result of increased demand for raw materials and new markets</p> <p>Enforcement of Sherman Antitrust and Clayton Antitrust Acts by Progressive presidents (Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson)</p> <p>Judicial support for regulation of trusts by the federal government in the public interest (Northern Securities, tobacco and beef trusts, Standard Oil, United States Steel)</p> <p>Laying of groundwork for America’s status as a 20th-century world power</p> |

Between the Civil War and World War I, the United States of America experienced a prosperous period of economic and political growth caused by the industrialization of the U.S. Starting during the War of 1812, the U.S. began to develop their manufacturing industry, which skyrocketed after the Civil War due to available labor, resources, and markets for products. Additionally, technology was at its prime, and factories were booming thanks to Eli Whitney's ingenious idea of interchangeable parts.

From 1861-1910 alone, over 20,000,000 immigrants flocked to the United States. (Doc 1B) With their arrival, they provided an incredible labor force to fill the factories and produce goods. Urban populations skyrocketed, along with the percentage of people living in cities. (Doc 2a) This influx of immigrants also led to the increased density of urban centers. However, not all cities were meant to accommodate such a vast number of people, and the standard of living for some rapidly decreased. As can be seen in Hamlin Garland's visit to Homestead, Pennsylvania, home to Andrew Carnegie's steel mills, "The streets of the town were horrible; the buildings were poor; the sidewalks were sunken, swaying and full of holes..." (Doc 5) Buildings became dilapidated and breeding grounds for disease. Tenements began to spring up in cities where the goal was not to provide safe and clean housing but obtain the greatest profit by sandwiching an astonishing

number of urbanites into a small place like the Lower East side of New York City. Tenements' horrifying conditions were exposed by photographers such as Jacob Riis who wrote and took photographs of the horrors he encountered in "How the Other Half Lives." Not long after these exposures, cities and states began to pass health codes, standards for housing, and inspection laws hoping to stop the decline of cities. (Doc 4) Additionally, Child Labor Laws were enacted with hopes to end factory abuse of children and allow for more access to education which was often ignored so the children could earn money for their family.

Appalling factory conditions paved the way for the development of union memberships. From 1870-1920, Union memberships increased from about 300,000 to 5,048,000. (Doc 2B) These people demanded better conditions, shorter hours, and were sometimes at the forefront of the Progressive and Populist parties. The Populist Party demanded enforcement of the eight-hour work day law, opposed national aid to private corporations, and proposed further immigration restrictions to appeal to nativistic workers. ^(Doc 3) Strong resistance to immigration developed when immigrants vied for jobs usually occupied by U.S. citizens. Immigrants would willingly work for lower pay. Often when workers went on strike to protest terrible conditions and long hours (Doc 6A and B) immigrants were often called in as strike breakers. Broken strikes, lock-outs, and

blacklists limited workers success in improving their conditions.

As industry and avenues for products grew, trusts and "big businesses" began to rise. Monopolies such as J. P. Morgan's railroads, John D. Rockefeller's oil, and Andrew Carnegie's steel mills dominated the U.S. economy and government. Often it seemed as though it were the trusts, not the Congress and President who were in control of the country. (Doc 7a) During the Depression in 1893, President Cleveland actually needed to ask J. P. Morgan for a loan to help stabilize the economy.

As a response to the public's concern over trusts and monopolies, Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act, which was a beginning of government ~~reg~~ regulation of business. Several presidents also took personal responsibility for the matter and set out on a campaign of trust-busting. Theodore Roosevelt took the approach that there were both good and bad trusts. The bad trusts, such as the Northern Securities Company were broken apart, but the good trusts, which he thought kept the interests of the people at hand, merely received some governmental restraints. (Doc 7b) His successor, William H. Taft, was known as "Taft the Trust-buster," for destroying more monopolies and trusts than Roosevelt. Another Progressive, President Woodrow Wilson supported Congressional passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act, which closed the loopholes in the Sherman Antitrust Act. Although the growth of industry allowed different areas of the economy

to flourish, problems developed. The railroad industry allowed for the U.S. to be truly connected and encouraged western settlement. (Doc 2A) However, its abuse of farmers was one of the reasons for the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act and government regulation of railroads. The meat packing industry grew from nothing into a multimillion dollar investment. However, it too needed reform, and received it after slaughterhouse and packing house horrors were exposed in Upton Sinclair's The Jungle. President Teddy Roosevelt responded with the passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act. Charities, such as Jane Addams's Hull House, and the actions of wealthy philanthropists giving back to the communities showed that there was some concern for the people. (Doc 8) This "social gospel" also encouraged churches to work for the betterment of society for the underprivileged in cities.

Without the U.S. stronghold in industry and manufacturing the Allied victory in WWI would have been near impossible. The U.S. was a prime supplier of weapons, machinery, ships, and food that armed the allies. (Doc 9) It was the U.S. supplies not its man power that allowed an allied victory in the "war to end all wars". Being able to provide goods for the global community for the remainder of the 20th century helped make the U.S. an economically powerful nation.

Anchor Level 5-A

The response:

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is more analytical than descriptive (not all cities were meant to accommodate such a vast number of people and the standard of living for some rapidly decreased; tenements began to spring up in cities where the goal was not to provide safe and clean housing but to obtain the greatest profit by sandwiching an astonishing number of urbanites into a small place; often it seemed as if the trusts, not the Congress and the President, were in control of the country; meatpacking industry grew from nothing into a multimillion dollar investment)
- Incorporates relevant information from all documents
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (technology was at its prime and factories were booming, thanks to Eli Whitney's ingenious idea of interchangeable parts; horrifying conditions of tenements were exposed by photographers such as Jacob Riis; child labor laws were often ignored so children could earn money for their family; Populist Party tried to appeal to nativistic workers; immigrants were often called in as strikebreakers; broken strikes, lockouts and blacklists limited workers' success in improving their conditions; as a response to the public's concern over the power of trusts and monopolies, Congress passed the Sherman Antitrust Act, which was a beginning of government regulation of business; the bad trusts such as the Northern Securities Company were broken apart, but the good trusts merely received some government restraints; Clayton Antitrust Act closed the loopholes in the Sherman Antitrust Act; meatpacking industry needed reform and President Theodore Roosevelt responded to the horrors exposed in *The Jungle* with the passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act; "social gospel" also encouraged churches to work for the betterment of society for the underprivileged in cities)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (union memberships increased; Populist Party demanded enforcement of the eight-hour workday law, opposed national aid to private corporations, and proposed further immigration restrictions; workers went on strike to protest terrible conditions and long hours; monopolies such as J.P. Morgan's railroads, John D. Rockefeller's oil, and Andrew Carnegie's steel mills dominated the United States economy and government; Theodore Roosevelt took the approach that there were both good and bad trusts)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions the contribution of available labor, resources, markets, and technology to the growth of industrialization and a conclusion that explains how United States industry and manufacturing contributed to the Allied victory in World War I and to United States economic power for the remainder of the 20th century

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Insightful document analysis throughout the discussion coupled with the integration of much relevant outside information demonstrates a good understanding of the changes and problems caused by industrialization. A comprehensive knowledge of the efforts made by the government and individuals to solve those problems indicates a strong understanding of the task.

As physicists often say, an action will always have an equal and opposite reaction. With the major innovations and changes brought by industrialization, its effects would have repercussions throughout the United States. From its economy, to its social well-being, to its very government, the United States was shifted to a new path of development. As industrialization brought new jobs and wealth, it also brought poverty and wealth gaps. Where it brought cities and immigrants, it also brought discrimination and pollution. While the government became powerful because of national prosperity, big business wreaked havoc as it became more influential in government. Industrialization certainly changed post-civil war America in more ways than one.

One of the key components in a nation's economy is its manufacturing capabilities. The ultimate pinnacle of manufacturing is a factory system run by automated machines, efficiency and speed. New innovations, such as the Bessemer process, allowed steel production to go up and created more jobs for unskilled workers (Doc 1). With such a plethora of jobs and opportunity, immigrants by the millions came to America to share in the wealth (Doc 1). Industrialization made social Darwinist leaders of industry rich, such as Carnegie, and led to their sharing their wealth with others and pursuing philanthropic goals (Doc 8). Industrialization made the country rich, generating an increasing amount of the world's exports in 1900 and helped make the United States a world power. ~~As~~

As much as it changed America's economy, so to did industrialization change its society and America became more culturally diverse. Many ^{people} moved to cities to be closer to their jobs in the factories (Doc 2). However, as Americans and immigrants lived next to each other and competed for jobs, resentment arose. Nativism serouted in the Populist Party and reached across America with their plea to limit immigration, in an attempt to gain support of workers and unions (Doc 3). Living in cities also meant horrid living conditions for many. As industrialization is the precursor to pollution, toxins would plague residents and workers (Doc 5). As Jacob Riis showed in his book How The others Half Lives, the dreaded living conditions of immigrants were an embarassing outcome of industrialization. It also encouraged greed and corruption, as industrialists, eager for more profit, forced people to work over 12-hour days in dark, dirty conditions (Doc 6). Bad working conditions and a lack of quality in the meat packing industry, were illustrated in Upton Sinclair's book The Jungle. The "golden age" that seemed to be possible by industrialization was but a "gilded" one over the rotting of society.

As economy and society affect government, whatever affects the former is bound to affect the latter. Industrialization changed the very fabric of American politics. In one way, it encouraged

reform efforts like the Illinois factory and workshops law (Doc 4) and the trust-busting of Teddy Roosevelt (Doc 2) but it also led to corruption, such as the bribing of state legislatures to vote for Senators who favored the interests of big business. Political machines work hand-in-hand with rich industries, and powerful captains of industry and found themselves captains of government. Fortunately, though, the abuses of industrialization also led to progressive political reform, such as the 17th amendment for the direct election of Senators and the use of initiatives and referendums. ^{though} through it provided a powerful arm for the US and its allies over the central powers in the Great War (Doc 9), industrialization also threatened our democratic system of government by taking power away from the people.

As powerful an influence as industrialization is, it was impossible for it not to affect every aspect of American life. A bitter-sweet, double-edged sword, it provided great benefits while also jeopardizing traditional American values. It created a powerful economy at the expense of poverty. While it built cities, it added to pollution and sorrow. And even when it built a better government by encouraging reform of its wrongs, much damage was done by its faults. In all, it can never be doubted that industrialization changed America and has forever influenced its development to present day.

Anchor Level 5-B

The response:

- Thoroughly develops the task evenly and in depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is more analytical than descriptive (where industrialization brought cities and immigrants it also brought discrimination and pollution; industrialization made Social Darwinist leaders of industry rich, such as Carnegie, and led to their sharing wealth with others and pursuing philanthropic goals; nativism sprouted in the Populist Party and reached across America with their plea to limit immigration in an attempt to gain the support of workers and unions; industrialization also encouraged greed and corruption as industrialists eager for more profit forced people to work over 12-hour days in dark, dirty conditions; the “golden age” that seemed to be possible by industrialization was but a “gilded” one over the rotting of society; though industrialization provided a powerful arm for the United States over the Central Powers in the Great War, it also threatened our democratic system of government by taking power away from the people; a bitter-sweet double-edged sword, industrialization provided great benefits while also jeopardizing traditional American values)
- Incorporates relevant information from all documents
- Incorporates substantial relevant outside information (new innovations such as the Bessemer process allowed steel production to go up and created more jobs for unskilled workers; industrialization made the country rich and helped make the United States a world power; as Jacob Riis showed in his book *How the Other Half Lives*, the dreaded living conditions of immigrants were an embarrassing outcome of industrialization; bad working conditions and a lack of quality in the meatpacking industry were illustrated in Upton Sinclair’s book *The Jungle*; industrialization also led to corruption such as the bribing of state legislatures to vote for Senators who favored the interests of big business; political machines worked hand-in-hand with rich industries, and powerful Captains of Industry found themselves Captains of Government; abuses of industrialization also led to Progressive political reforms such as the 17th amendment for the direct election of senators and the use of initiatives and referendums)
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details (with a plethora of jobs and opportunity, immigrants by the millions came to America to share in the wealth; many people moved to cities to be closer to their jobs in the factories; living in cities also meant horrid living conditions for many; industrialization encouraged reform efforts like the Illinois Factories and Workshop Law and the trustbusting of Theodore Roosevelt)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that discuss how positive and negative effects changed post–Civil War America in many ways

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 5. Analytical statements are used throughout the discussion as documents are interpreted and outside information is integrated. Information used to support the premise of change and its effects is presented in a conceptual, yet orderly, way that leads to well-developed conclusions.

Between the Civil War and the end of World War I America underwent a monumental growth of industrialization which reshaped the social, political, and economic climate of America. Also marked by phases of social reform, new legislation, and trust-dominated economics, the United States emerged from this era of industrialization as an even stronger first-world nation.

Beginning during the 1860's amidst the Civil War, American prospects in industry grew as factories made wartime goods. After the war, America experienced an influx in immigration. These new immigrants from Europe and Asia provided a growing labor force in the industrialized cities of the North and in the West (building railroads). Naturally, the increase in men and women in industry correlated with a substantial increase in the value of manufactured products as demonstrated in Document 1. Further, the growth of industrial profits accumulated large sums for the heads of industry. Unfortunately most industrial leaders believed they deserved to be rich because they were the "fittest" but their huge profits led to an uneven distribution of wealth. As quantity of goods and profits grew, the quality of work life steadily decreased and the gap between the rich and the poor grew.

The living and work conditions for urban laborers were ~~nothing~~ revolting. Many were forced to live in cheap

tenement houses that were overcrowded, unsanitary, and dirty. As Hamlin Garland described in Document 5, "[an industrial] town was as squalid [dirty] and unlovely as one could imagine." The work place was no better. Men, women, and children worked 13 hour days for a pathetic \$6 dollar a week as noted by Casa Hemlich in Document 6. The standard of living was very low for laborers and thus the number of urban poor unfortunately grew, causing problems for cities.

While the poor were getting poorer, the rich got richer. Leaders of industry bought out smaller companies to reduce competition. Thus monopolistic trusts emerged, dominating important industries like oil, steel, and other forms of manufacturing, therefore reshaping the American economy. These so-called robber barons of industry not only consolidated and eliminated competition, but also exerted dangerous control over governmental decisions at the federal level as depicted in the cartoon in Document 7a.

The degraded status of workers and the destructive influences of robber barons and trusts led to numerous reforms, reworking the social and political status of Americans. Many workers united together to form unions, as seen in Document 2b, through which they could organize themselves and petition for better working standards, shorter days, and better wages, just as pictured in Document 6b. The reform movement was particularly captured

by the rise of third parties from 1860-1920. The Populist/People's Party and the Progressive Party devoted their platforms to the improvement of working conditions and the passage of labor laws like the ones in Document 4 and the enforcement of them as lead in Document 3. Their efforts combined with those of muckrakers who publicly exposed injustices brought about legislation like the 8-hr workday, the Meat Inspection Act, the Tenement Act, and set Public Health standards, creating a higher standard of living for urban workers. As for the trusts and monopolies that unhealthily dominated industry, Progressive President Teddy Roosevelt took the initiative to regulate trusts and promote a fairer capitalistic system as shown in Document 7b. These reform efforts greatly benefitted America by returning competition to the economy and by protecting people.

Industrialization has had numerous other beneficial effects on America. Firstly, the growth of railroads, shown in Document 2a, improved transcontinental communication, opened new markets, and helped in the distribution of goods. This in turn spread the benefits of manufacturing from coast to coast. Furthermore the growth of industry and economic wealth produced a nation with viable resources, that were attractive at a global level. In fact, U.S. supremacy in industry propelled American involvement in World War I, and even shifted the outcome of the war in favor of the Allied Forces (Source 9). It would do

the same during World War II. Additionally, one must also note the philanthropic contributions to society made by benevolent industrial forces like Andrew Carnegie (source 8) which has aided the nation's cultural development in all of the years since.

Industrialization has had an irrevocable effect on America. The growth of industry led to urban grievances, corrected by social and political reforms, a fruitful economy, and a position as powerful global force. Clearly, the age of industrialization has led to remarkable progress in our nation's social, political, and economic development.

Anchor Level 4-A

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is both descriptive and analytical (increase in men and women in industry correlated with a substantial increase in the value of manufactured products; industry exerted dangerous control over governmental decisions at the federal level; degraded status of workers and the destructive influences of robber barons and trusts led to numerous reforms; many workers united to form unions through which they could organize themselves and petition for better working standards; third parties devoted many of their platforms to the improvement of working conditions and the passage of labor laws; growth of industry and economic wealth produced a nation with viable resources that were attractive at a global level; United States supremacy in industry propelled American involvement in World War I and shifted the outcome of the war in favor of the Allied forces; philanthropic contributions made by benevolent industrial forces, such as Andrew Carnegie, has aided the nation's cultural development)
- Incorporates relevant information from all documents
- Incorporates relevant outside information (new immigrants from Europe and Asia provided a growing labor force in the industrial cities of the North and in the West building railroads; most industrial leaders believed they deserved to be rich because they were the "fittest," but their huge profits led to an uneven distribution of wealth; as quantity of goods and profits grew, the quality of work life steadily decreased; standard of living was very low for laborers, and the number of urban poor grew causing problems for cities; leaders of industry bought out smaller companies to reduce competition; these so-called robber barons of industry consolidated and eliminated competition; efforts of third parties combined with those of muckrakers who publicly exposed injustices brought about legislation such as the eight-hour workday, Meat Inspection Act, Tenement Act, and set public health standards creating a higher standard of living for urban workers; Progressive President Theodore Roosevelt took the initiative to regulate trusts and promote a fairer capitalistic system; growth of railroads improved transcontinental communication, opened new markets, and helped in the distribution of goods)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (after the Civil War, America experienced an influx in immigration; growth of industrial profits accumulated large sums for the heads of industry; many urban laborers were forced to live in cheap tenement houses that were overcrowded, unsanitary, and dirty; men, women, and children worked long hours for six dollars a week)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that explain how industrialization reshaped the social, political, and economic climate of America and led to the emergence of the United States as a global force

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although the discussion of the difficult living and working conditions is brief and document-driven, it provides a backdrop for a good historical discussion about the rich becoming richer and about the reform efforts that led to specific societal benefits. Analytical statements and outside information effectively connect relevant facts and examples directly to the task.

The American Industrial Revolution began during the Reconstruction Era & ended w/ the closure of World War I. Within those fifty years, America economically, socially & politically went through a change as well.

The United States grew into an economic world power and many immigrants began to flock to America in search of the "American Dream." By the turn of the 20th century immigration rates had risen by several million people as oppose to just fifty years prior. (Doc 1) With that increased foreign population arriving in America, factory jobs increased as well (Doc 2) to supply the ever increasing demand for goods. Big business was making America prosper, so naturally the United States government wanted to help those that were making the economy grow. Some became werry though. By the end of the 1880s, J. D. Rockefeller's company, Standard Oil had grown into such a large monopoly that it had ~~owned~~^{owned} nearly 90% of the oil refining business w/ the use of horizontal intergration and became a trust. Many began to believe that corporations controlled the govt. not the elected officials. (Doc 7) As time continued however it became apparent that monopolies injured the economy by controlling so much wealth and limiting competition so some were broken up. Teddy Roosevelt was the first to be called a "Trust Buster" due to his belief in good & bad trust, ^(Doc 7) and the Sherman Antitrust Act. As the

years continued, legislation finally began to work (Clayton Antitrust Act) + the power of big business lessened. But w/c of America's practice of how to produce + ~~manage~~^{manage} efficiently, the US was able to put produce the Central Powers + help to win the war for the allies (Doc 9). After the war, production led to overproduction and helped lead to the Great Depression.

The Industrial Revolution also brought about many social changes. Besides immigrants contributing to the growth of cities + people moving from the countryside, women began to become a more important economic force as they entered the labor force in greater numbers. Legislation was passed to protect the ever growing female work force from the harshness of big business' sweat shops (Doc 4). Working outside the home also gave women the confidence to demand change as well, which had hardly ever been seen before in society. The demand for the states + federal govt to pass labor laws + better pay laws for women was high (Doc 6).

Those foreign urban poor were also causing a problem through increased immigration, resulted in competition for jobs and nativism (Doc 3). Complaints of American workers + farmer support for free silver + inflation led to third party organizations like the Populist Party. Due to industrialization, ideas and concerns began to form that were not considered ~~that~~ important by main parties + political unrest began. The Populist Party however was only largely

popular w/ farmers b/c they were ^{the} most negatively effected by the deflation of the economy.

America changed during these fifty years. Some complained about big business like Populist leaders, William Jennings Bryan + others. However some big businessmen used their fortunes to increase social justice. Andrew Carnegie's novel "The Gospel of Wealth" gave an inside view to the rich + why their practices of philanthropy were so important for the betterment of the nation (Da. P.) Although industrialization created problems, it benefited the United States.

Anchor Level 4-B

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is both descriptive and analytical (big business was making America prosper so naturally the United States government wanted to help those that were making the economy grow; many began to believe that corporations controlled the government, not the elected officials; as time continued, it became apparent that monopolies injured the economy by controlling so much wealth and limiting competition, so some were broken up; because of America's practice of how to produce and manage efficiently, the United States was able to outproduce the Central Powers and help win the war for the Allies; working outside the home also gave women the confidence to demand change; due to industrialization, ideas and concerns began to form that were not considered important by main parties and political unrest began)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (the United States grew into an economic world power and many immigrants began to flock to America in search of the American Dream; by the end of the 1880s, John D. Rockefeller's company Standard Oil had grown into such a large monopoly that it owned nearly 90% of the oil refining business with the use of horizontal integration and became a trust; Teddy Roosevelt was the first to be called a trustbuster due to his belief in good and bad trusts and the Sherman Antitrust Act; Clayton Antitrust Act; besides immigrants contributing to the growth of cities and people moving from the countryside, women began to become a more important economic force as they entered the labor force in greater numbers; increased immigration resulted in competition for jobs and nativism; complaints of American workers and farmers and farmer support for free silver and inflation led to third-party organizations like the Populist Party; the Populist Party was largely popular with farmers because they were the most negatively effected by the deflation of the economy)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (by the turn of the 20th century, immigration rates had risen by several million people as to opposed to just fifty years prior; legislation was passed to protect the ever-growing female work force from the harshness of big business sweatshops; demand for states and the federal government to pass labor laws and better pay laws for women was high); includes a minor inaccuracy (Andrew Carnegie's novel)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that mentions Williams Jennings Bryan's complaints and Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although good outside historical information and analysis are employed in the interpretation of document 7, much of the response depends on the reiteration of document information. An overview of how specific groups within American society were affected by industrialization is combined with thoughtful conclusions.

Between 1865 and 1918, the United States had become an industrial power on the world stage. The U.S. had built up its industry to increase economic growth, but experienced social and political effects as well. From government intervention to philanthropy, industrialization played a large role in American society.

After the Civil War, American manufacturers began to build up industry and prospered economically. Inventions and technology such as Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts, the Bessemer process, and the assembly line increased the production of goods, which in turn, increased trade, as well as wealth (Doc 1a). Many American industrialists set up monopolies and trusts in businesses so that they would be the primary beneficiaries of profit. Rockefeller and Carnegie, for example, were involved in the oil and steel industries and became enormously wealthy as a result of the business organizations they set up. In many cases, what came to be known as "big business" had more control over the country than the government. In fact, big businesses and their allies often ran the government as well (Doc 7a). Industry was causing ~~corruption~~ economic growth, however, it was causing ^{political} corruption and scandal within the government as well.

City, state, and federal legislators, as well as cabinet members, took bribes to pass laws that favored big business. New York's Boss Tweed's political machine also took bribes from businesses.

But when Theodore Roosevelt became president, things began to change. Roosevelt was starting the fight for the common man. He sought to control trusts, break up the bad ones, but keep the "good" trusts around. Roosevelt was criticized by big business for his Square Deal, but much of the reform he brought about contributed not only to the spread of wealth, but to labor reform as well. (Doc 7b)

Labor union membership began to increase in the early 1870's in an attempt to push for better wages and working conditions. Although labor unions weren't respected when they first started, by the early 1900's, membership was increasing by the thousands per year and the government had begun to consider workers' rights (Doc 2b). Laws, like those passed in Illinois, cleaned up working spaces in factories, protected children against harsh labor, and protected women from work days over eight hours (Doc 4). Even so, many businesses ignored laws and workers stay late at night, working in rooms where lighting and ventilation was poor. (Doc 6a)

The belching factories of urban areas and tenement housing turned cities into dirty centers of disease and poverty. Some of the big businessmen began to donate parts of their earnings to the public, perhaps because they felt guilty or because they really wanted to help people help themselves. Regardless, these philanthropists, such as Carnegie, built libraries, set up foundations, endowed universities, and as a result, could feel better about their activities. (Doc 8)

By the end of World War I, America was a center for commerce, producing war materials for its allies as well as consumer goods. (Doc 9) The progression of industry from producing the necessities in the North during the Civil War and World War I to producing consumer "gadgets" during the 1920's is amazing. The advancements in technology and ~~mass~~ increasing quantity of production had large effects, reaching into the 21st century.

Anchor Level 4-C

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is both descriptive and analytical (in many cases, big business had more control over the country than the government; President Roosevelt started to fight for the common man; by the early 1900s, the government had begun to consider workers' rights; many businessmen ignored laws and made workers stay late at night, working in rooms where lighting and ventilation was poor; belching factories of urban areas and tenement housing turned cities into dirty centers of disease and poverty; some big businessmen began to donate part of their earnings to the public, perhaps because they felt guilty or because they really wanted to help people)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (inventions and technology such as Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts, the Bessemer process, and the assembly line increased the production of goods, which in turn increased trade as well as wealth; many American industrialists set up monopolies and trusts in businesses so that they would be the primary beneficiaries of profit; city, state, and federal legislators as well as cabinet members took bribes that favored big business; New York's Boss Tweed's political machine also took bribes; President Roosevelt was criticized by big business for his Square Deal; progression of industry from producing necessities during the Civil War and World War I to producing consumer gadgets during the 1920s is amazing)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (industry was causing economic growth as well as corruption and scandal within the government; President Roosevelt sought to control trusts by breaking up the bad ones but keeping the "good" trusts; labor union membership began to increase in the 1870s in an attempt to push for better wages and working conditions; by the early 1900s, union membership was increasing by thousands per year; laws, like those passed in Illinois, cleaned up working spaces in factories, protected children against harsh labor, and protected women from work days over eight hours; philanthropists such as Carnegie built libraries, set up foundations, endowed universities; by the end of World War I, America was a center for commerce, producing war materials for its allies as well as consumer goods)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that states industrialization played a large role in American society from government intervention to philanthropy and a conclusion that states advancements in technology and increasing quantity of production had large effects reaching into the 21st century

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although the explanation of ideas is generally thorough, connections between those ideas weaken as the discussion moves into the "fight for the common man." A good historical context is established through the use of factual references and this strengthens the response.

Industrialization had many effects both positive and negative, on the United States between the Civil War and World War I. Economically there was a shift in power during this time. Socially, conditions became pitiful and overall, many aspects of life were negatively effected during the period of industrialization. Politically, the emergence of new political parties served to encourage reform. As a result of industrialization, this period of time was tumultuous for average working-class citizens.

The rise of big business created a new class of people in America: the wage earner. During this time, there was a significant rise in the number of women working in factory settings (Doc 1A). There was also a rise in immigration from foreign unskilled workers seeking factory jobs (Doc 1B). As a result, of the poor working conditions faced by these people, there was a rise in Union membership (Doc 2B). Unions aimed to improve working conditions, but sometimes led to even more negative business practices among monopolists. Unions used a policy of collective bargaining to achieve improvements that were generally not successful until the 1930s. Industrialization had a polarizing effect on the economy; many of the rich in this country became extremely rich and many of the poor became destitute, living in slums and tenements.

Negative aspects of industrialization were often publicized through the media. Writers called ~~marketers~~ ^{muckrakers} wrote stories depicting the

negative conditions emerging from industrialization. One such muck-raker was Hamlin Garland who wrote for McClure's of the poor conditions in Homestead, Pennsylvania. Another such muckraker was Upton Sinclair who wrote The Jungle about the meat industry. This method allowed the public to see what industrial life was like (Doc 5). This style of writing brought to ~~life~~^{light} the problems that resulted from an increase in urbanization from industrialization (Doc 2A). Female workers suffered at the hands of industrialization. Women worked obscenely long days without much access to sunlight and with only a one-half-hour break (Doc 6A). Unsafe conditions in factories were also a problem. The mostly female work force of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company suffered when a fire trapped and killed many workers. Lower class immigrant and female workers suffered greatly as a result of industrialization.

Within the government, new political parties and policies emerged to combat the poor conditions faced by industrial workers. The populist party was organized in part to fight trusts and end the laissez-faire policy of the time (Doc 3). Many felt that business tycoons like John D. Rockefeller had control over the government, which led to invasion of basic rights (Doc 7A). President Roosevelt began targeting trusts that infringed on the public's rights, and was allowing those that did not to continue with regulation (Doc 7B). Third parties, such as the Populists and Progressives emerged in

order to spark reform among government-business relations. Their ideas caught on as more people began to understand that workers were being left behind.

During the time of industrialization, quality of life was altered for the average worker. Conditions were bad around factory areas. Political reform became necessary to combat the situation. Muckrakers and the Progressive Party worked to fight laissez-faire business/government relations. Eventually, business tycoons practiced philanthropy by donating much of their money back to the people they had essentially ignored. This time is basically characterized by massive industrialization followed by reparative reforms that helped correct the abuses of industrialization.

Anchor Level 3-A

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is both descriptive and analytical (industrialization had a polarizing effect on the economy; many of the rich in this country became extremely rich and many of the poor became destitute, living in slums and tenements; negative aspects of industrialization were often publicized through the media; muckraking brought to light problems that resulted from an increase in urbanization; new political parties and policies emerged to combat the poor conditions faced by industrial workers; many felt that business tycoons such as John D. Rockefeller had control over the government, which led to the invasion of basic rights; President Roosevelt began targeting trusts that infringed on the public's rights and was allowing those that did not to continue with regulation; business tycoons practiced philanthropy by donating much of their money back to the people they had essentially ignored; massive industrialization was followed by reparative reform that helped correct the abuses of industrialization)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (union actions sometimes led to even more negative business practices among monopolists; unions used a policy of collective bargaining to achieve improvements but generally were not successful until the 1930s; writers called muckrakers wrote stories depicting the negative conditions emerging from industrialization; Upton Sinclair was a muckraker who wrote about the meat industry; the mostly female workforce of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company suffered when a fire trapped and killed many workers; Populist Party organized to fight trusts and end the laissez-faire policy of the time; third parties such as the Progressive Party emerged; their ideas caught on as more people began to understand that workers were being left behind)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (the rise in big business created a new class of people in America, the wage earner; the number of women working in factory settings increased; union membership increased as a result of poor working conditions; female workers suffered at the hands of industrialization)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that summarizes the economic, social, and political effects of industrialization and a conclusion that discusses how quality of life was changed for the average worker

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Outside historical information is inserted throughout the discussion; however, some good ideas are not adequately explained or effectively integrated. The strength of the response is from the emphasis placed on the economic polarization that resulted from industrialization and the attempts of unions, muckrakers, and political parties to deal with its negative effects.

Throughout the history of the United States, the economic, political, and social situations of the nation have fluctuated greatly. There have been many factors that played a role in changing aspects of our country. One of the largest causes of change was the industrialization of America. From the time of the Civil War to the end of World War I, industry and manufacturing had large impacts on economics, politics, and social attitudes. The period of 1861 to 1918 was a time of great change and influence in the history of the nation.

The area in which the most obvious change can be seen is the social life of the American people during the time. From industrialization greatly changed the way the public lived. For example, document 2a shows a huge increase in urban population from 1860-1900. As the number of cities with a population of 10,000 people or more increased from 93 in 1860 to 440 in 1900, so did the poor living conditions in those areas, as shown in document 5. The rise of slums, unsanitary tenement houses, and dumb-bell apartments led to a need for social reform.

Upon seeing the poor standards of living in Chicago, Jane Adams established the Hull House to help those newly arrived immigrants who need assistance. Jane was one of the first of many women who would aid in social reform reforms. Along with poor living conditions, Americans ~~Americans~~ also suffered with horrible working conditions caused by industrialization. Document 6a tells of the long hours workers were forced to endure; working from 7:00 AM until 8:00 PM, with only one half hour break during that time. Most workers were only ~~paid~~ paid around \$6 per week, which led to the need for children to contribute an income to the family. Child labor was extremely dangerous, but luckily laws were eventually passed to restrict child labor, like the Illinois law passed in 1893 that is shown in Document 4.

These social changes also led to a need for political change. The United States government needed to adapt in order to accommodate the changes within the country. One of these changes was the formation of additional political parties. For example, the Populist Party was established to support the people of the nation

through the changes of industrialization. Document 3 shows that the party aimed for many reforms, that would help workers. Their resolutions also included ideas for government ownership of railroads to help farmers.

In many cases, political and economic changes went hand in hand. During industrialization, big business and trusts came to power. Industrialists such as Rockefeller and Carnegie had much influence on the government, and often succeeded in having more power and money as shown in document 7. These types of men became very rich extremely quickly, by using questionable tactics to force other businesses out of business. The government did little to stop them. This widened the gap between the rich and the poor of the country, destroyed business competition and provided the need for certain government interventions. President Theodore Roosevelt was a main ~~component~~ component in trust regulations when he chose to enforce antitrust laws. Document 7b shows that he had a unique approach, that allowed only minimal government interference. Roosevelt decided which trusts were a threat and subsequently

broke them up, while only limiting the actions of the trusts that he deemed to be less of a threat. Although some critics felt that his policies resembled socialism too closely, Roosevelt did the best that he could to bring about political and economic changes; changes that he believed would help give everyone a "square deal".

The industrialism of our nation also greatly aided in the Allied victory of World War I. Document 9 shows that due to aid from America, the Allies were able to exceed Germany's manufacturing by more than two and a half times. America was also able to loan money to the Allies. This proves that the United States' industrialization played a role in the changes of the social, economic, and political situations of the world, not just one nation.

Industrialization was extremely significant in bringing change to the U.S. as well as the world. Manufacturing and industry impacted virtually every aspect of life for the American public, and those changes have proved to be lasting. The economic, political, and social changes of the country caused by industrialization simply cannot be overlooked; the impact was too large and significant.

Anchor Level 3-B

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is more descriptive than analytical (child labor was extremely dangerous, but laws were eventually passed to restrict child labor; social changes also led to a need for political change; the United States government needed to adapt to accommodate to the changes within the country; Populist Party was established to support the people of the nation through the changes of industrialization; industrialists such as Rockefeller and Carnegie had much influence on the government and often succeeded in having more power and money; the government did little to stop the questionable tactics of big business; President Roosevelt decided which trusts were a threat and subsequently broke them up, while he only limited the actions of the trusts that he deemed less of a threat; industrialization played a role in the changes of the social, economic, and political situations of the world, not just one nation)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (rise of slums, unsanitary tenement houses, and dumbbell apartments led to a need for social reform; Jane Addams established Hull House to help newly arrived immigrants who needed assistance; low pay led to the need for children to contribute an income to the family; resolutions of the Populist Party included ideas for government ownership of railroads to help farmers; industrialists became very rich extremely quickly by using questionable tactics to force other businesses out of business; business competition was destroyed, which provided the need for certain government interventions; President Roosevelt believed that his changes would help give everyone a Square Deal; America was able to loan money to the Allies)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (huge increase in urban population from 1860 to 1900; workers were forced to endure long hours, working from 7:00 am to 8:00 pm with only one half hour break during that time; most workers were only paid six dollars per week; Illinois passed a law in 1893; Populist Party aimed for reforms that would help workers; big business and trusts came to power during industrialization; President Theodore Roosevelt was a main component in trust regulation when he choose to enforce antitrust laws; industrialization greatly aided in the Allied victory of World War I)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that is a restatement of the theme and a conclusion that mentions the significance of industrialization on the United States

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Document information is utilized to make a case for the negative social effects of industrialization requiring political change. Although some outside historical references are not effectively integrated into the discussion, the inclusion of some good analysis establishes a linkage between political and economic change.

Industrialization irreversibly changed the United States' history. Between the civil war and the end of World War I many people moved into U.S. cities for the opportunity to work in the many new factories. The American dream was never ending as hundreds of thousands of immigrants came to America in the hopes of starting a new better and better life. Industrialists gained power by forming trusts and influencing the decisions of Congress. Industrialization affected the United States economically, socially, and politically.

An increase in the U.S.'s ability to manufacture goods lead us to become one of the most powerful and influential countries of our time. As shown in document 1A the value of our products from 1860 to 1910 increased by almost 19 billion dollars. Through industrialization we were able to produce more products in a shorter amount of time and create surpluses in agriculture. The power and influence of the U.S. wasn't fully recognized until entering World War I. Document 9 talks of the impact we had on the outcome of the war. Although we were not as strong militarily our ability to produce war goods was huge. We were able to build destroyers in only 3 months and were exporting half of the world's food.

The social aspect of industrialization lead our culture to become one big mixing pot. People were flocking to our cities in search of new jobs. Document 2A shows how in a matter of 40 years urban population had increased ^{by} 20%. Immigrants from different nations come together with differing ways of living, sometimes creating conflict between old and new ~~ways~~ immigrants. An attempt to resolve some of these conflicts a third political party was created to protect

the views of "the American people." Called the Populist Party, in document 3, they proposed a restriction on immigration to prevent immigrants from continuing to take over jobs for less pay.

Industrialization also affected politics. Not only was a new political party created but also new legislation was created under the influence of the wealthy. Industrialists included J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie. They created trusts to eliminate competition between companies and also pressured and bribed politicians into voting in their favor. The cartoonist in document 7A expressed the fear people had about Rockefeller's influence on Congress. He was able to sway votes in his favor to protect Standard Oil. Nevertheless, industrialists also helped the nation by building new schools and libraries. By expanding their businesses, they created new jobs and a higher standard of living.

Without industrialization the United States would not be where they are today. It affected all aspects of people's lives and still affects us today.

Anchor Level 3-C

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is more descriptive than analytical (the American Dream was never ending as hundreds of thousands of immigrants came to America in the hope of starting a new and better life; industrialists gained power by forming trusts and influencing the decisions of Congress; power and influence of the United States was not fully recognized until entering World War I; in an attempt to resolve conflicts, a third political party was created to protect the views of the American people; new legislation was created under the influence of the wealthy industrialists such as J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Andrew Carnegie; by expanding their businesses, industrialists created new jobs and a higher standard of living)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates relevant outside information (through industrialization, we were able to produce more products in a shorter amount of time and create surpluses in agriculture; industrialization led our culture to become one big mixing pot; immigrants from different nations came together with clashing ways of living, sometimes creating conflict between old and new immigrants; trusts were created to eliminate competition; wealthy industrialists pressured and bribed politicians into voting in their favor; Rockefeller was able to sway votes in Congress to protect Standard Oil)
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details (millions of people moved to cities for the opportunity to work in the many new factories; value of manufactured products increased between 1860 and 1910 by almost 19 billion dollars; although we were not as strong militarily, our ability to produce war goods was huge; we were able to build destroyers in only three months and were exporting half of the world's food; people were flocking to cities in search for new jobs; in a matter of 40 years, urban population had increased by 20%; the Populist Party proposed a restriction on immigration to prevent immigrants from taking over jobs for less pay; industrialists helped the nation by building new schools and libraries)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that explains why industrialization irreversibly changed the United States and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although only brief statements are made in the development of ideas, good connections are made about the impact of industrialization as it related to immigrants and their impact on American culture and politics. The inclusion of some outside information interwoven with document-based information and some good conclusions demonstrate a satisfactory understanding of the task.

In the United States, industrialization affected ~~the~~ political, economic, and social development. In many ways, industrialization was very good for the American society. But it also had many negative aspects to it.

Industrialization greatly boosted the American economy. Document one shows that many jobs were created ~~at during the~~ during the time period. Millions of people became employed in manufacturing. Also, millions of people immigrated to the U.S. ~~because of~~ ~~economic~~ in search of jobs. Another way industrialization boosted the economy is shown in Doc 2. Thousands of miles of railroads were laid. This ~~also~~ created many jobs, ~~and~~ allowed people and goods to be transported easily throughout the country. Industrialization greatly ~~helped~~ helped out the American economy and created many jobs.

Industrialization also impacted social aspects of American society. In many ways social development was impacted negatively. Many people moved to cities to find jobs, and in turn, crowded them. Doc 5 tells about how Homestead, PA was overrun and filthy. The buildings were poor, the sidewalks were sunken, and everywhere men ~~stang~~ slouched around all covered with grease from the mills. The unsanitary conditions of the towns also lead to sickness and disease. Another

Social problem was poor working conditions. Doc 6 tells of how girls ~~to~~ had to work at their machines for endless hours and only were paid 6 dollars a week. The document also says that some girls rarely saw the light of day as sunlight ~~that~~ ~~to~~ only ^{reached} the first row of machines. ~~to~~ The rest worked by gas light. Working at machines could also be very dangerous as people were often caught in one of the many ~~many~~ moving parts. Industrialization caused many social problems.

Industrialization also affected the government and had a big impact on politics. Document 7 shows that big industrialists could control the government and persuade the government to do things that would benefit the industrialists. For a while industries were able to avoid government regulations. Also shown in Doc 7, the government eventually went after industrialists and ~~broke~~ Teddy Roosevelt broke up ~~trusts~~ trusts and other unfair business practices. It would take a while but the government would eventually regulated working conditions and put restrictions on big businesses.

Between the ~~end of the~~ civil war and the end of WWI, Industrialization affected many

Anchor Paper – Document–Based Essay—Level 2 – A

aspects of American society. It influenced politics, the economy, and social development in the U.S. Industrialization had many positive and negative aspects and entirely changed the U.S. forever.

Anchor Level 2-A

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is primarily descriptive (industrialization greatly boosted the American economy; many people moved to cities to find jobs and in turn crowded them; big industrialists could control the government and persuade the government to do things that would benefit them; Theodore Roosevelt broke up trusts and ended other unfair business practices; government would eventually regulate working conditions and put restrictions on big business)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7
- Presents little relevant outside information (railroads created many jobs and allowed people and goods to be transported easily throughout the country; unsanitary conditions of towns lead to sickness and disease; working at machines could be very dangerous as people were often caught in one of the many moving parts)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (industrialization created many jobs; millions of people immigrated to the United States in search of jobs; industrialization led to thousands of miles of railroad being laid; Homestead, Pennsylvania, was overrun and filthy; some girls rarely saw the light of day)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Although generally reliant on document information, a relevant outside historical reference about the role of the railroad is used to interpret document 2. An accurate interpretation of the Rockefeller political cartoon and its connection to President Theodore Roosevelt's actions is weakened by a lack of specific facts and details.

Industrialization played a key role in the economic, social and political development of the United States. While the ~~old~~ United States has become very advanced because of industrialization there has been some major side-effects.

The economy of the US has increased greatly due to ~~the~~ industrialization. Industrialization has helped form ~~our~~ the US economy so that it could eventually emerge as ~~the~~ a world superpower. According to Document #1, because of industrialization many immigrant came to the US seeking jobs and they got them. This dramatic increase in the workforce greatly increased our nations wealth. This also ~~could~~ angered many people because the immigrants were taking job away from so Americans.

Industrialization also brought about many changes in ~~the~~ American politics. One of the most ~~important~~ changes was the formation of the Populist Party. As stated in Document #3 the Populist Party's

Platform was to greatly improve working conditions for the workers. Also, industrialization made many people very wealthy. According to Document # 7, some of these people ~~were~~ had so much influence because of their wealth that it seem that they controlled the country.

There were also many significant changes in American society due to industrialization. Many people became very wealthy among ~~them~~ these people being Andrew Carnegie. As stated in Document # 8 Carnegie was very wealth but he did not forget about others. Carnegie gave much of his money to charity. While there were good social change there were also some bad ones. Among these is stated in Document # 5. The town of Homestead, Pennsylvania became so dirty due to pollution from factories and it almost became a place were it was completely unsafe to live in.

Industrialization has had major effects on America and the lives of its citizens. While it has changed America it is a change for the better.

Anchor Level 2-B

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is primarily descriptive (dramatic increase in the workforce greatly increased our nation's wealth; industrialization led to the formation of the Populist Party; the Populist Party platform was to improve working conditions for the workers; some wealthy people had so much influence that it seemed that they controlled the country); includes faulty and weak application (Homestead, Pennsylvania, became a place where it was completely unsafe to live in)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (industrialization has helped form the United States economy so that it could eventually emerge as a world superpower; Homestead, Pennsylvania, became dirty due to pollution from factories)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (many immigrants came to the United States seeking jobs and got them; industrialization made many people wealthy; Carnegie gave much of his money to charity)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Statements regarding American anger over immigrants taking jobs and the influence of wealth on the country demonstrate some understanding of the effects of industrialization. However, the response lacks the supporting facts and details to explain those good ideas.

Between the Civil War and the end of World War I, industrialization played an ever-increasing role in economic, social development of the United States.

Because of the industrialization, the value of manufactured products grew from 1.9 billion dollars to 20.7 billion dollars during 1860-1910, at the same time, immigrants poured in because of the ~~the~~ increasing jobs that industrialization generated.

Industrialization also urbanized the United States. From 1860 to 1900. Urban Population grew from 6.2 millions to 30.2 millions, more and more big cities emerged. As more and more people came to the cities, number of workers also increased significantly, in the 1920s number of workers was almost ~~four~~ four times more than the number of workers in the 1870s. Although many people got jobs, ~~but~~ from the industrialization, it also worsened their living conditions, people had to live in overcrowded tenements, they had to work excessively long hours ^{under} the horrible working conditions. It was especially unfair to women and children since they got paid even less with the same amount of work men ~~had~~ had.

As time passed by, some side effects of industrialization were corrected or improved, such as the child labor issue and the long working hours issue. However, new issues ~~at~~ confronted, such as the monopolies. Government was too weak over the issue of monopolies until President Theodore Roosevelt came along. He was so called the trust-buster and

his policy was to have strong control over the good trusts and break up the bad ones.

Despite all side effects of the industrialization and the conflicts it brought upon, United State became a super economic power. it became so powerful on economy that once it entered the world war I. It changed the balance immediately.

Anchor Level 2-C

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is primarily descriptive (immigrants poured in because of the increasing jobs that industrialization generated; industrialization also urbanized the United States; number of workers increased significantly as more and more people came to the cities; industrialization worsened living conditions as people had to live in overcrowded tenements; people had to work excessively long hours; some side effects of industrialization were corrected or improved such as issues of child labor and long working hours; government was weak over the issue of monopolies until President Theodore Roosevelt came along)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 9
- Presents little relevant outside information (treatment of women and children was especially unfair since they got paid even less than men for the same amount of work; President Theodore Roosevelt was called the trustbuster)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (value of manufactured products increased because of industrialization; President Theodore Roosevelt’s policy was to have strong control over the good trusts and break up the bad trusts)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that restates the theme and a conclusion that employs document 9 to prove that industrialization allowed the United States to become a super economic power

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Document information is used to show a connection between industrialization and its effects. Citing the improvement of some of the negative effects of industrialization and the emergence of issues such as the government’s role regarding monopolies may be somewhat analytical; however, both ideas are only minimally addressed.

The Industrial revolution was one of the most important events in American History. Taking place between the Civil War and the first World War, ~~it~~ it caused the shift of American people and the economy to the factories in the cities (Doc 2). It also greatly strengthened the economy in the cost of goods and the number of people who were employed (Doc 1). The increased focus on Industry brought about two groups that played a large part in politics at the time. The disenfranchised workers and the ever powerful robber barons.

With all the jobs in the factories, the workers realized the troubles with their conditions. They had to suffer through long work days in dark dangerous rooms (Doc 6). With that in mind they began to organize and force labor laws to be passed (Doc 4).

The other important part of the industrial era were the business owners. As the cartoons in document 7a shows, Robber Barons like Rockefeller and Carnegie could amass monopolies and practically control the government. This brought about such changes the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Anchor Level 1-A

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is descriptive (workers had to suffer through long work days in dark dangerous rooms; robber barons could practically control the government); lacks understanding and application (with all the jobs in factories, the workers realized the troubles with their conditions)
- Includes limited references to documents 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7
- Presents relevant outside information (increased focus on industry brought about two groups, the disenfranchised workers and the ever powerful robber barons, who played a large part in politics at the time; Rockefeller and Carnegie were robber barons who could amass monopolies; robber baron control of the government brought about changes such as the Sherman Antitrust Act)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (workers began to organize and force labor laws to be passed)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introductory statement and lacks a conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. Document-driven information is used to mention an effect on workers and the actions of business owners. The response shows a limited understanding of the task.

At the end of the Civil War, the United States began an industrial growth. This also helped the economy of the US greatly. For some people the Industrial growth was great. They became rich and had great lives. For most though, they were over-worked and under-paid.

During the Industrial Age, cities grew like crazy. In 1860 there were only 93 cities with a population of 10,000 or more. In 1900, only 40 years later, there were 440 cities with a population of 10,000 or greater. This was not always a good thing though. Many cities were in horrible conditions. According to Hamlin Garland, "This town was as squalid and unlovely as could be imagined, and the people were mainly of the discouraged and sullen type to be found everywhere where labor passes into the brutalizing stage of severity."

Many workers were way too over-worked. They would start at 7 AM and end at 8 PM with only a 30 minute break for lunch.

They were only paid \$6 a week for that amount of work. These are the people that ~~were~~ treated horribly during the Industrial Age.

Then there were people like John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie. They became very rich during the Industrial Age. John Rockefeller was so rich that he could basically control the government and do whatever he wanted to. Andrew Carnegie was also rich but gave alot of his money to charity.

~~So~~ So obviously the Industrial Age did many things to America. It helped many people and hurt many people. In the long run, it really helped America.

Anchor Level 1-B

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by mentioning effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is descriptive (industrial growth helped some people become rich and have great lives; most people were overworked and underpaid; many cities were in horrible condition; Rockefeller was so rich that he could basically control the government and do whatever he wanted to)
- Includes limited relevant information from documents 2, 6, 7, and 8; copies information from document 5
- Presents no relevant outside information
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (cities grew; many workers started at 7:00 a.m. and ended at 8:00 p.m. with only a 30-minute break for lunch and only paid six dollars a week; John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie became very rich; Carnegie was rich but gave much of his money to charity)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are somewhat beyond a restatement of the theme

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 1. A very basic understanding of the task is demonstrated in the limited discussion of conditions in the cities and workplace and the control industrialists had over the government.

There were many economic, political and social effects that industrialization had on the United States. Industrialization obviously made the United States richer. Also it was a giant new source of jobs, employing as many as 30 million people by 1920 (document 2). Also industrialization increased immigration (document 1b) and produced billions of dollars worth of merchandise (document 1a).

Of course Industrialization had negative effects too, specifically social. In industrialized Pennsylvania, many people lived harsh lives that were worsened by poor living conditions in the tenement housing provided (document 5). Working conditions were also very poor, often workers worked in gaslight or without safety mechanisms on machines (document 4). During this time period many people were hurt due to unsafe machines and bad working conditions and among these people were little children who died or grew up deformed.

Reforms were eventually passed (document 4) to protect laborers whether male, female or children. Industrialization was able to change the United States politically by causing the passing of

numerous laws to protect the public. Among these laws were ones that restricted trusts (document 7b). Of course there were some positive effects of industrialization. Obviously more jobs were distributed among Americans, citizens or immigrants. Others such as Carnegie gave back to society by building thousands of libraries across America.

Even though industrialization took its tolls on human lives and happiness, America wouldn't be like how it is today if industrialization didn't occur or wasn't as successful. In my opinion industrialization was very necessary and did good for our country, but it could've happened slower and more safely so it didn't have to take lives in the process.

The time period of the 1860s up until 1920 marked a key era in the development of industrialization in the United States. The social, economic, and political effects of this age of growth had an impressive impact on American society. The effects of industry not only shaped America as a world power but also influenced the standard of living for its citizens. However, both positive and negative effects of industrialization contributed to this national development.

As new technologies made their way into American industry, the need for people to man machines and increase the output of goods was necessary. As a result, employment rates rose to over twenty billion workers by 1920, a number supported by both men and women (Doc. 1). As news of new jobs in the U.S. made its way across seas, foreigners began to emigrate and took advantage of the new opportunities for employment and prosperity. Within a sixty-year time period, the number of immigrants rose by millions (Doc. 1).

Unfortunately, as industry and employment blossomed, unreasonable aspects and conditions resulted. Unhealthy and potentially life-threatening conditions plagued factories and other working places. In response, states such as Illinois began to propose the regulation of working hours and conditions that would require health inspections and limit labor times (Doc. 4).

Other state governments were forced to recognize these conditions as workers went on strike and protested these unfair labor circumstances (Doc. 6). Not only working hours but also the legal working age in Illinois was regulated to further limit child labor (Doc. 4). In addition, this rise of industry and the flocking of citizens to areas in the vicinity of their workplace contributed to the presence of slums and poorly kept neighborhoods. Within towns such as Homestead many of the streets were filled with waste and equally depressing, citizens were forced to reside in these conditions (Doc. 5).

On the contrary, this development in United States industry had countless positive and helpful effects. This growth enabled the nation to provide a surplus of goods to its citizens and the world market. This factor was especially beneficial to the Allied Powers during wartime, as this nation was able to mass produce ships and machinery vital for warfare (Doc. 9). Profits from industrial developments also led to philanthropy, benefiting society and educational resources. However, the power of monopolies was recognized as not always being good and had to be handled by anti-trust policies.

Industrialization had a tremendous effect on the society and economy of the 20th century, as it continues to affect these aspects today. Although there were several difficult issues

that arose in response to this boom, there were also some positive achievements created by these advancements, benefiting America and other nations. The contributions of Americans and foreign immigrant workers allowed for this expansion and the reinforcement of citizens' rights as they struggled to battle inhumane conditions through demonstrations and strikes. This time period contributed to the strengthening of America as an influential world power that continued through the 20th century.

Between the Civil ~~war~~^{war} and World War I industrialization had a massive effect on social, ~~economic~~ and political life in the United States. Thousands of immigrants flocked to the ~~suburbs~~^{cities} and urban areas. Government started to ~~be~~ become friends of big business and big business benefitted greatly from it. The industrial boom between 1861-1910 pocketed the United States into becoming one of the world's biggest places for marketing, industry and business.

People and immigrants during the industrial boom flew to cities and urban areas where jobs were readily available. According to document 1 the Immigration grew almost every decade and the ~~number~~ number people employed in factories rose greatly. As jobs became more and more available people needed them and immigrants filled the needed spots.

As Industry grew so did its corrupt practices. The workplace was messy and unclear and the places ~~not~~ ~~to~~ set to fire very easily. As a result more and more third parties formed to protect the rights of workers.

These third parties started to protest for the cleanliness of the workplace and shorter work days. As Industry grows so does its corruptions and problems, but as with most problems eventually it is resolved.

In order to protect the rights of workers government passed legislation. In Doc. 4 it shows that no apartment or tenement could be used as a workplace except for if you owned it. No children under 14 could work and No Female could work more than forty-eight hours a week. As with most problems the situations are resolved.

The time period of the Industrial boom also brought many corrupt practices to government. big business became good friends with head government leaders. In document 7 the political cartoon shows how many big business owners such as Rockefeller controlled government and in order to prevent this from getting worse, the other cartoon shows how Theodore Roosevelt would break up bad trusts and keep a close control on good ones.

As more and more people moved to the cities they needed to be housed. In order

to create housing tenements and apartments were put up. These housings were poorly constructed set fire easily and spread disease easily. In reading document five it is noted how the lack of sanitation creates terrible smells. ~~The~~ Sidewalks are full of holes and waste is thrown out of windows to the sidewalk. As with other problems this is corrected and fire escapes are made places are required to have a window and sanitation was made.

Industry affected all aspects of life where you live, government and, where you worked. Through ~~legislation~~ and this period of time many corrupt practices were put into place. Through legislation and government action these practices were corrected and the U.S. became a very powerful nation.

Industrialization of the United States between 1861 and 1918 was a major turning point in history. More jobs were available increasing the working population which caused an increase of people in city living. The economy prospered, but it was not without corruption.

As manufacturing within the United States rose, so did the number of both male and female workers. Between 1870 and 1910, the number of male manufacturing employees increased by over 7 million workers and the number of female manufacturing employees increased by over one million workers. (Document 1a) This increase in the working class changed employment in the United States forever. More single and immigrant women were slowly becoming a bigger part of the working environment creating a gradual change in the role of women as marriages were delayed and families became smaller. Such beliefs as the Cult of Domesticity were becoming slightly less popular and less followed.

The rise of manufacturing caused the growth of cities and urban development due to the location of factories and jobs. The percent of urban population between 1860 and 1900 doubled (Document 2a) The living style of the United States was shifting from rural to urban. Farmers saw more opportunities and excitement in the cities, and recently arrived immigrants were mainly settling in cities. The growth of urban population also sparked the beginning of wealthier people moving away from

the center of the city. Many more wealthy Americans wanted to separate themselves from the poor, African Americans and poor immigrants. Because of the railroad and inventions such as the electric trolley, people were able to commute from the suburbs to the cities where they worked (Document 2a).

Other undesirable conditions of the cities also created the want of wealthy Americans to move to suburbs. The living and working conditions within many cities became worse with squalid streets and buildings and sidewalks that were sunken in and filled with holes (Document 5). Working conditions were not desirable as the buildings were so dirty with bad lighting and working hours were long. Moving away from the laissez-faire government policy, laws were passed to improve conditions. In 1893, Illinois passed laws which set regulations on the cleanliness of factories, restrictions on child labor and maximum working hours for women (Document 4). Business owners were mainly looking to make a high profit and did not care for the needs of the workers so the government had to step in.

Social Darwinism was a belief held by some wealthy industrialists. They believed that the rich were rich because they were the strongest and most able, and the poor were poor because they were not apt enough to survive and prosper.

These industrialists, including John P. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and Vanderbilt believed in a laissez-faire government.

Laissez-faire was the main domestic policy in the beginning of industrialization which allowed some corporations to become too powerful. Trusts and monopolies were formed which ~~greater~~ created a larger gap between the rich and the poor. Wealthy industrialists often violated laws and often found loopholes in government regulations. They viewed the government as something they could control because they had more power and money (Document 7a).

Such acts as the Sherman Anti Trust Act was not enforced and had little impact when it was first created. Railroads were not regulated for many years causing farmers to be unhappy and less prosperous. One reason was due to long haul/short haul as the same rates applied to both short distances and long distances on railroads. This led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Even though some industrialists were too powerful, there were some who also engaged in activities which benefited society. Andrew Carnegie, for example, gave much of his personal wealth to philanthropy. He helped create and provide aid to libraries, universities, trusts and foundations, and public buildings. He believed that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced" (Document 8)

Industrialization within the United States caused urbanization, political corruption and a change in society. American life changed due to industrialization.

Between the Civil War and the end of World War I, many people immigrated to the United States (Doc. 1b). Immigrants came to America looking for political and social freedom, and also to find work. As a result of industrialization, many jobs were available in cities in factories and other workshops. The increase in immigration and availability of jobs led to rapid settling of cities, or urbanization. Industrialization had many economic, social, and political effects on American society.

After 1860, more workers began to make the transition from farms and agricultural life to urban life in the cities. Many people chose to work in cities over farms because there were many jobs opening provided by industrialization that did not require much skill, as machines did much of the work. As the urban population grew, the number of cities also increased. Industrialization caused a rapid growth of railroads as well (Doc. 2a). More miles of railroad were needed to ship and transport the machine-made goods around the country.

Although industrialization was good for the American economy, it had negative social effects on the people. As a result of the rapid growth of cities, the housing there was built quickly and poorly. Overcrowding in cities was a major problem, resulting in both unsanitary living and working environments. Some states tried to

address the problems in factories and workplaces by passing inspection laws. A 1893 Illinois law, for example, required inspections to provide workers with clean, healthy work environments (Doc 4). However, most workers continued to work for long hours in bad conditions and with very little pay. These conditions led to the formation of strikes, in which workers would protest unfair working conditions (Doc. 6). Eventually they succeeded in improving their wages and shortening their workday.

A major effect of industrialization was the formation of trusts and monopolies. Some business leaders would try to gain control of the production of an entire product in order to be able to have complete control of prices. One major industrialist was John D. Rockefeller, a trust giant who owned most of the oil refineries in a horizontal combination. Trusts like these were dangerous, however, because Rockefeller could basically control the market and the government with the large amount of power that he had especially in the Senate (Doc 7a). The government often favored big businesses, such as the oil industry, because of the economic growth they brought to the United States. For many years, the government also sided against strikes and labor unions, as they threatened the prosperity of big businesses.

In conclusion, industrialization brought about many changes to American society. Cities grew and the American economy

prospered. The standard of living increased however in some areas it decreased, due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in cities. Whether positive or negative industrialization greatly effected American history and shaped the industrial economy.

Practice Paper A—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is primarily descriptive (reforms were eventually passed to protect laborers whether male, female, or children; numerous laws were passed to protect the public)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Presents little relevant outside information (machines did not have safety mechanisms and many people were hurt; some little children died or grew up deformed as a result of poor working conditions; laws restricted trusts)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (industrialization was a giant new source of jobs; it increased immigration and produced billions of dollars worth of merchandise; in industrialized Pennsylvania, many people lived harsh lives that were worsened by poor living conditions in tenement housing; working conditions were also very poor because workers often worked in gaslight; Carnegie gave back to society by building thousands of libraries across America)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction that mentions the positive effects of industrialization and a conclusion that mentions how the successes of industrialization helped America

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Brief, basic statements are presented in a logical progression and demonstrate an understanding of the positive and negative effects of industrialization. Although accurate statements are made about workplace dangers and laws passed as a result of political change, few supporting facts and examples are provided in the development of the task.

Practice Paper B—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is both descriptive and analytical (as new technologies made their way into American industry, the need for people to man machines and increase the output of goods was necessary; as news of new jobs in the United States made its way across the seas, foreigners began to emigrate to take advantage of the new opportunities for employment and prosperity; unhealthy and potentially life-threatening conditions plagued factories and other working places; other governments were forced to recognize these conditions as workers went on strike and protested unfair labor circumstances; the rise of industry and the flocking of citizens to areas in the vicinity of their workplace contributed to the presence of slums and poorly kept neighborhoods; industrial growth enabled the nation to provide a surplus of goods for its citizens and world market; this nation was able to mass produce ships and machinery vital for the Allies; profits from industrial developments also led to philanthropy, benefiting society and educational resources; the power of monopolies was recognized as not always being good and had to be handled by antitrust policies)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
- Incorporates no relevant outside information
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (within a 60-year time period, the number of immigrants rose by millions; states such as Illinois began to propose the regulation of working hours and conditions that would require health inspections and limit labor time; not only working hours but also the legal working age in Illinois were regulated to further limit child labor; in towns such as Homestead, the streets were filled with waste); includes a minor inaccuracy (employment rates rose to over twenty billion workers by 1920)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that states the effects of industry not only shaped America as a world power but also influenced the standard of living for its citizens and a conclusion that mentions the difficulties of industrialization but focuses on the positive achievements that benefited America and other nations

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although the response lacks outside information, the references to the power of monopolies and the reinforcement of citizens' rights adds analysis to a primarily document-driven discussion. Extensive interpretation of document information balances limited discussion of factual references.

Practice Paper C—Score Level 2

The response:

- Minimally develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is primarily descriptive (government started to become friends of big business and big business benefited greatly from it; industrialization rocketed the United States into becoming one of the world's biggest places for marketing, industry, and business; with the growth of industry came corruption and problems; big business became good friends with government leaders; to prevent government corruption from getting worse, Theodore Roosevelt would break up bad trusts and keep close control on good ones); includes weak application (tenements and apartments were put up as more and more people moved to the cities)
- Incorporates limited relevant information from documents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7
- Presents little relevant outside information (workplace was unclean and fires could start easily; housing was poorly constructed and caught fire easily; disease spread easily in tenements; lack of sanitation created terrible smells; fire escapes and a window were required)
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details (thousands of immigrants flocked to the cities where jobs were readily available; number of people employed in factories rose greatly; third parties formed to protect the rights of workers such as cleanliness of the workplace and a shorter workday; no apartment or tenement could be used as a workplace unless the person owned it; big business owners such as Rockefeller controlled government)
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are overviews of some specific document ideas

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 2. Repetitive themes regarding immigrants moving to cities for jobs and corrupt practices form the basis of the response. Limited discussion of document information demonstrates only a basic understanding of the task.

Practice Paper D—Score Level 4

The response:

- Develops the task by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is both descriptive and analytical (increase in the working class changed employment in the United States forever; rise of manufacturing caused the growth of cities and urban development due to the location of factories and jobs; even though some industrialists were too powerful, there were some such as Andrew Carnegie who engaged in activities which benefited society)
- Incorporates relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8
- Incorporates relevant outside information (women were slowly becoming a bigger part of the working environment creating a gradual change in the role of women as marriages were delayed and families became smaller; beliefs such as the cult of domesticity were becoming slightly less popular and less followed; farmers saw more opportunities and excitement in the cities; because of the railroad and inventions such as the electric trolley, people were able to commute from the suburbs to the cities where they worked; business owners were mainly looking to make a high profit and did not care for the needs of the workers so the government had to step in; Social Darwinism was a belief held by some wealthy industrialists; industrialists such as John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and Vanderbilt believed in a laissez-faire policy which allowed some corporations to become too powerful; trusts and monopolies created a larger gap between the rich and the poor; wealthy industrialists often violated laws and often found loopholes in government regulations; some wealthy industrialists viewed government as something they could control because they had more power and money; Sherman Antitrust Act was not enforced and had little impact when it was first created)
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details (number of male and female workers increased with the rise in manufacturing; percent of urban population between 1860 and 1900 doubled; living and working conditions within many cities became worse with squalid streets and buildings and sidewalks that were sunken in and filled with holes; working conditions were not desirable as the buildings were also dirty with bad lighting and working hours were long; Illinois passed laws setting regulations on the cleanliness of factories, restrictions on child labor, and maximum working hours for women; Andrew Carnegie gave much of his personal wealth to philanthropy by providing aid to libraries, universities, trusts, foundations, and public buildings)
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction that discusses why industrialization was a major turning point in history and a brief conclusion

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 4. Although important historical concepts such as the cult of domesticity, the development of suburbs, and Social Darwinism are included in the discussion, they are only tenuously connected to the task. However, relating the problems of nonregulation of business to the loopholes in eventual regulatory measures demonstrates a good understanding of the influence of laissez-faire thought during the period of industrialization.

Practice Paper E—Score Level 3

The response:

- Develops the task with little depth by discussing effects of industrialization on the United States between the Civil War and the end of World War I
- Is more descriptive than analytical (more workers began to make the transition from farms and agricultural life to urban life in the cities; as a result of the rapid growth of cities, housing was built quickly and poorly; overcrowding in cities resulted in unsanitary living and working environments; despite laws, most workers continued to work for long hours in bad conditions with little pay; eventually, workers succeeded in improving their wages and shortening their workday; government often favored big business, such as the oil industry, because of the economic growth they brought to the United States)
- Incorporates some relevant information from documents 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7
- Incorporates relevant outside information (more miles of railroads were needed to ship and transport the machine-made goods around the country; a major effect of industrialization was the formation of trusts and monopolies; some business leaders would try to gain control of production of an entire product to have complete control of prices; John D. Rockefeller owned most of the oil refineries in a horizontal combination; Rockefeller could basically control the market and the government with the large amount of power he had, especially in the Senate; for many years the government also sided against strikes and labor unions as they threatened the prosperity of big business)
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details (industrialization provided many job openings that did not require much skill as machines did much of the work; as urban population grew, the number of cities also increased; industrialization caused a rapid growth of railroads; Illinois required inspections to provide workers with clean, healthy work environments; bad conditions led to strikes in which workers would protest unfair working conditions)
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction that connects industrialization and immigration and a conclusion that contrasts the positive and negative effects of industrialization on the standard of living

Conclusion: Overall, the response fits the criteria for Level 3. Although some analytical statements are included, their development is limited as is the interpretation of documents. However, an understanding of the effects of industrialization is demonstrated through the incorporation of document information and through an attempt to incorporate some relevant outside information.

United States History and Government Specifications June 2009

Part I Multiple-Choice Questions by Standard

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

Parts II and III by Theme and Standard

| | Theme | STANDARDS |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Thematic Essay | Constitutional Principles; Individual Rights | Standards 1, 3, 4, and 5: United States and New York History; Geography; Economics; Civics, Citizenship, and Government |
| Document-based Essay | Change: Factors of Production; Government; Immigration and Migration; Reform; Environment; Foreign Policy | 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 2009 Regents Examination in United States History and Government* will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> 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.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/exameval>.
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.